

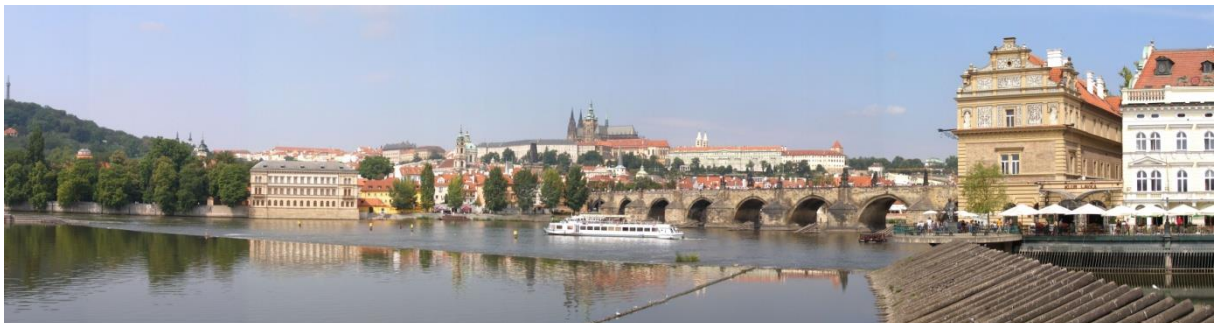


EVROPSKÁ UNIE
Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy
OP Praha – pól růstu ČR



OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME PRAGUE – GROWTH POLE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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City Hall



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INTRODUCTION

The capital city Prague is an indispensable centre of economy, politics, culture and education in the Czech Republic; it also holds a special position in many other aspects of the social life. As Prague is a key region within the context of the Czech Republic in many respects, any developments in its situation might have a considerable bearing on the prosperity and the development potential of the whole country.

Prague is one of the most attractive and successful regions within (central) Europe. Its unique cultural and historical heritage and rare architectural and urbanistic value are a phenomenon even on a global scale. At the same time, Prague represents a region that is developing with relative dynamics and success; it repeatedly features in Eurostat's TOP 10 wealthiest EU regions (measured by gross domestic product per capita). Prague, which is increasingly the vehicle of the Czech Republic's international image, has the ambition to be a respected and competitive city even in wider Europe – one that will, with its functions, deliver on all aspects of the country's capital as its important pole of growth, with far-reaching impact on the whole region of central Europe.

Prague's exclusive role in the Czech economy cannot be doubted, as attested by the non-negligible disproportion in the local and national basic economic indicators. The GDP per capita in 2011 amounted to CZK 786,057 in Prague, which was close to 47% above the national average. While the Prague GDP (in terms of purchasing power parity) per capita corresponded to 172% of the European Union average, the Czech Republic's GDP equalled 80% of the EU average. The territory of Prague generates approximately a quarter of the national gross domestic products; Prague is the seat of many international and local businesses; the home of the national labour market with a high absorption capacity and a diversified offer of jobs. Unemployment in Prague is steadily deep below the national average; however, Prague has some specific issues also in this area. Approximately 80% of the total workforce in Prague is employed in the tertiary economic sector, which generates 80% of added value. In terms of regional competitiveness, Prague has a fair share of key industries of the so-called knowledge economy (strategic services, research and development, universities, creative industries, etc.). Major universities and a number of research institutes (2/3 of public research institutions) are to be found in Prague, as well as the majority of businesses active in research and development; Prague is the recipient of 35% of the total national expenditure in research and development, and 73% of the Czech Republic's expenditure in the government sector. It goes without saying that the capital of the Czech Republic has not been immune to the economic recession; it is manifested in Prague, for example, in the form of increased unemployment among specific age groups. Prague's potential must therefore be built upon – especially in the innovative and creative development of the city, taking the form of promoting the knowledge economy, so that not just Prague, but also the Czech Republic and the EU become more prosperous.

Prague is the home and everyday living space for close to 1.27 million people who, based on the 2011 census (SLDB 2011), reported their predominant residence in the capital. Prague concentrates approximately 12% of the Czech population. Another 300,000-400,000 people commute to Prague daily for work, study, treatment or tourism. The population of Prague is typical, among other things, by the already high and still growing international population (12.8%), the highest average age within the Czech Republic (41.9 years), the highest age index (129.5) and mean life expectancy (81.8 years for women, 77 years for men); last but not least the population of Prague has, in the long term, the best educational characteristics (share of tertiary degree holders in the total population of Prague older than fifteen years was, according to the 2011 census, 23.6%, compared to 12.5% nationally). The residents of Prague naturally profit from the favourable economic situation in the capital (low unemployment, above-average wages, etc.), which causes the standard of living of the majority of economically active residents to be above the national average. Prague is also a place of higher concentration of socially excluded people (homeless, discharged from institutional care or prisons, etc.), people at risk of poverty and social exclusion (senior citizens living alone in a household, people with disabilities, the Roma, etc.). Prague is a region which, in terms of capacity, has the broadest and at the same time highly specialised range of educational and healthcare institutions. Given the long-term demographic trends in the Prague population and the continuing ageing of the population, which is expected, the need for investment in the social infrastructure has grown (and will grow still).

In the last twenty or so years, the environment in Prague has improved in some respects; on the other hand, as a consequence of a significant increase of individual car transport, the most vulnerable locations now suffer from increasingly worse air and noise pollution. It is necessary to optimize or restrict car traffic and build new transport infrastructure projects so that the environment in Prague does not suffer any further. Last but not least, in the 2014 – 2020 programming period Prague should react to the key pan-European challenges of energy efficiency, promotion of renewable energy and reducing the dependency on external sources of energy, in the name of balance, sustainability and improved quality of the environment.

Prague intends to capitalize in the future on its already strong local – and in many respects also international – position through smart policies. The SMART Prague concept will be its guideline in the effort. SMART Prague is a modern urbanistic concept whose principal vision is to effectively and systematically promote the development of quality urban infrastructure, enterprise with high added value, education and culture in Prague. The concept is derived from the approved Strategic Plan of the City of Prague; it integrates individual investment priorities and projects for Prague into three interdependent strategic areas: SMART Infrastructure, SMART Specialization and SMART Creativity. The document is a resource for the drafting of interventions from the EU Funds in the 2014–2020 programming period.

Interventions and actions to be supported in the next programming period in Prague, and which will be supported through the Operational Programme – Prague – Growth Pole of the Czech Republic (OP PGP), include the use of quality human and innovation potential for research, development and innovation; promoting small and medium-sized enterprises; energy efficiency and shift towards low-carbon economy; education and equal opportunities. OP PGP is conceived as a multi-fund programme, with interventions supported from the European Social Fund (ESF) and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

Prague already received territorial funding in the 2004–2006 programming period: ERDF granted support under the Single Programming Document for Objective 2 (EUR 142.6 million) and ESF granted support under the Single Programming Document for Objective 3 (EUR 117.5 million).

For the 2007–2013 programming period, Prague has been charged with the management and implementation of the Operational Programme Prague – Adaptability (OPPA) and Operational Programme Prague – Competitiveness (OPPC). The amount of EUR 113 million was earmarked in the ESF for intervention under OPPA and the amount of EUR 241 million for intervention under OPPC in the ERDF.

The following regulations in particular form the legal basis providing for the possibility of receiving support from the European structural and investment funds (ESIF) in the 2014–2020 programming period:

Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 1303/2013 of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1083/2006 (General Provision)

Regulation (EU) No. 1301/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and on specific provisions concerning the Investment for growth and jobs goal and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1080/2006 (ERDF regulation)

Regulation (EU) No. 1304/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Social Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1081/2006 (ESF regulation)

Regulation (EU) No. 1300/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the Cohesion Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1084/2006 (CF regulation)

The support will be made available for the EU goals Investment for Growth and Jobs and European Territorial Cooperation. OP PGP will receive support from the EU goal Investment for Growth and Jobs, as the draft regulations categorize Prague as a more developed region in the EU, and as such it attracts different terms for support than other Czech regions.

Any public support provided within this operational programme must be in accordance with the procedural and objective rules for providing public support which are effective at the time when the public support is provided.

1 STRATEGY, ON WHOSE BASIS WILL THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME CONTRIBUTE TO THE UNION STRATEGY FOR SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND TERRITORIAL COHESION

(Art. 27(1) and Art. 96(2) first sub-paragraph(a) of the General Regulation)

1.1 Strategy, on whose basis will the operational programme contribute to the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and the achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion

1.1.1 Description of the programme's strategy regarding its contribution the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and the achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion

The main problems and the related development needs of the City of Prague were identified in the document **Analysis of areas of intervention under the Cohesion Policy in the City of Prague for the 2014–2020 programming period** (the so-called problem analysis), produced at the end of 2011 by the Department of Strategic Policy of the City Development Authority (in collaboration with the EU Funding Department and other departments of the Prague City Hall). The SWOT analysis made for this document is attached in Annex 1. The analysis of problems and needs determined the interventions and areas that will be determining for Prague in the next period and that will be supported by means of the OP PGP.

The territory of the City of Prague has very specific challenges which will not be addressed solely through OP PGP. A broad range of problematic areas relates to environmental protection and to the environmental issue as a whole. As part of the identification of needs in this area, it is necessary to address waste management, flood measures and air protection measures. Those areas will be funded from other sources than this operational programme, in particular from the Operational Programme Environment. Another very important area is energy savings where OP PGP covers a very small segment and an important source for dealing with that issue in the City of Prague will be the national subsidy programme Green Savings. Public greenery will be funded from national sources of the Prague City Hall budget.

Science, research and innovation

In comparison with other regions, Prague is a significantly more affluent region and its economic performance ranks amongst the highest in the EU according to Eurostat. More than a quarter of the national gross domestic product of the Czech Republic is generated in the territory of Prague and the value of Prague GDP (in terms of purchasing power parity) corresponds to 172 % of the European Union average. The maintaining or strengthening of international competitiveness of Prague's economy will however greatly depend on how Prague will be able to react to all-European challenges of the so-called intelligent and sustainable growth and how it will further develop the principles of knowledge-based society.

The size of Prague's economic base gives it an exceptional position in the economy of the Czech Republic and turns the city into the main growth pole of the country. Prague is the only urban region

with significant concentration of political, international economic, educational and research institutions in the Czech Republic, many of which have an importance for the entire country. Prague also serves as the seat of many important employers that have a large influence on the nature of the region's economy.

As for the category of research and development entities, Prague is the seat for 8 public universities and for a number of research institutes (50 public research institutes out of total of 76 in the Czech Republic), and for companies active in research and development. Prague is the recipient of 35 % of the total national expenditure in research and development, and of 73 % of the Czech Republic's expenditure in the government sector. Prague is one of the three regions in the Czech Republic which exceed 2% share of expenditures for research and development per GDP. These regions will thus significantly contribute to the Czech Republic's share in attaining 3% of expenditures for research and development per GDP of the European Union, as set by the strategy Europe 2020, and 1% share of public expenditures for research and development per GDP, as set by the National Reform Programme. 39 % of researchers work in Prague, and 37% of all university students in the Czech Republic study at universities here. Inhabitants of Prague display an above-average level of education, and the share of university degree holders in Prague's population over 15 years of age is 32 %. These characteristics contribute to the high performance of Prague's economy, which is the driving force for the economy of the Czech Republic.

Apart from many positive aspects, however, weak points which require intervention can be found as well. For example, the indicator of disposable net income in terms of purchasing power parity places Prague as 170th among the regions of the NUTS 2 level, which significantly alters the indicative capacity of the above-mentioned GDP indicator per person in terms of purchasing power parity. It is evident that a large portion of the value which is officially recorded as originating in the region does not actually stay there. Furthermore, for the area of research, development and innovations, the classification of Prague as one of the more developed regions is a negative aspect, because it hinders the access of organizations which have their seat here to public sources of support, even though these organizations are of national or even international importance, as is shown e.g. by their publication activity or activity in the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Development.

Especially intersectoral cooperation lacks development. According to the CIS 2010-2012 survey, technically innovating enterprises which cooperate with public research organisation in Prague account only for 17.9 % of all technically innovating enterprises in the Czech Republic (the situation in the CR is only slightly better: 20.5 %). Moreover, only 9% of Prague's technically innovating enterprises which cooperated on innovation activities with another entity marked the public research institutions as the most valuable type of cooperating partner (in the CR: 15.6 %).

Financial flows between sectors in Prague also show that while the utilization of public (domestic as well as foreign) sources is growing in the enterprise sector (21.2 % in 2012), it is difficult to increase the share of domestic business sources for research and development in the governmental (only 3.6 %) or university (1.4 %) sector.

The problem lies in insufficient communication between the individual actors in the private, academic, and public sector within the innovation system. No long-term partnership which would jointly form and develop Prague's innovation environment has been established in the region. International promotion of Prague as a metropolis with extensive research capacities suitable for innovation activities is missing as well, although Prague has a quite heterogeneous structure of its economic base with representation of a wide range of fields within the research sector as well as the business sector. At the same time, the research sector has a significantly supra-national character which should be utilized more intensely for the needs of other regions of the CR as well as at the international level.

Innovation enterprise also has to deal with an inadequate range of supporting services that would help the businesses in the initial stages of their existence. For instance, in contrast to investments in infrastructure of technology parks and incubators in the other regions of the Czech Republic in the

2007-2013 period, which reached over CZK 8 billion in volume under the Prosperity programme, similar investments in the territory of Prague reached merely tens of millions of Czech Crowns.

According to the international ranking Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2014, Prague's position deteriorated, when the city became one of 35 out of 190 regions surveyed, which displayed degradation of its innovation performance during the 2004-2010 period. In relation to this, Prague was demoted from the category "innovation followers" to a lower category "moderate innovator," where all the other regions of the Czech Republic rank in the long-term.

The problem lies in research capacities in the territory of Prague lagging behind in terms of material and technology, which is the consequence of insufficient sources of funding. In the 2007–2013 period, territorial allocation of investments in important infrastructure became directed out of Prague due to the cohesion policy, especially into research centres financed through the Operational Programme Research and Development for Innovation. This material handicap will probably only grow worse due to the need to finance the operation of these new capacities (see e.g. the National Sustainability Programme), using state funding for research and development. The possibility of further funding of research infrastructure, including in the territory of Prague, from cohesion policy through the Operational Programme Research, Development and Education will thus play a crucial role in this respect.

In a country the size of the Czech Republic, the policy for research, development and innovation has more of a national dimension, and the influence of regions has a supporting role, but its importance has been growing in the past years due to the influence of European policy and the growing emphasis that the EU places on innovation as the main source for its future competitiveness within the cohesion policy.

From the region's perspective, i.e. from the Operational Programme Prague – Growth Pole of the Czech Republic, it is therefore desirable to direct the European sources especially into areas that will be suitably complemented by interventions from the national level. This includes the support of intersectoral cooperation, because it is the inadequate interlinking of actors in the innovation system and the lack of sufficient supporting sources which present its main weak point. In other regions of the Czech Republic as well as abroad it was precisely this partnership which proved to be the key condition in implementing truly effective measures for utilization of the regional innovation potential.

Prague as the most important regional administration in the Czech Republic, being at the same time a municipality, a region as well as a NUTS 2 region, can also generate its own significant demand for new solutions and thus stimulate research and innovation activities and strengthen cooperation in the region.

A large part of factors which influence the research and business environment also influences the central level of public administration and politics. These are, for example, financial (especially tax) rules or legislative or administrative problems related to the establishment and operations of business entities, administrative complexity and bureaucratic approaches when dealing with their ordinary needs, as well as excessive administrative burden when applying for financial support from EU funds.

The needs of businesses that can be solved at the regional level include the capacity and quality of services of incubators and technology parks, especially for newly established business entities, whose development has been so far supported only on a limited scale. The lack of financial sources for innovation projects from the bank sector as well as from the private sector creates another barrier. There is a lack of differentiated range of financial instruments, especially those of returnable type, which would complement the system of grant financing. Applicants for financial support thus often do not have enough information regarding how to reach other suitable alternative sources of funding (business angels, venture capital funds, etc.).

In the area of research development and innovation, the Operational Programme Prague – Growth Pole of the Czech Republic will therefore focus on promoting activities which will lead to Prague

establishing a position of a relevant entity in the development of innovation environment, and which through its interventions will attain higher quality of intersectoral partnership, will initiate innovation activities for the needs of the public sector and will support enterprises, which have the potential to attract sufficient sources for the region's development by their export activity.

Sustainable urban mobility and energy

The fact that Prague is the only more developed region of the Czech Republic causes exceptionally high commuting volume within the context of the Czech Republic. The concentration of local, regional, supra-regional, national and supra-national importance in the territory of the city of Prague generates extreme load on transport infrastructure, which has to cater not only to the needs of about 1.27 million inhabitants (2011), but also to a high number of other persons who commute to work daily, students who live outside of Prague, patients and visitors of the city. The demands on the city infrastructure are thus determined by the needs of 1.6 to 1.7 million persons and by trends of future demand for reliable and fast transport. Apart from this, Prague is the intersection of important transit routes, an important point in the TEN-T network, and it is located in the 4th European multimodal corridor. Ten railways and eight roads of the highway type lead into Prague. The city's importance in terms of transport however also brings its negative aspects. Road traffic is the main cause of Prague's worst environmental problem in terms of affected area, which is the air pollution. Emission limits of air pollutants are being exceeded especially in the vicinity of roads with intense car traffic.

Car traffic is not only the main source of pollutants emissions (especially NO_x and dust particles PM₁₀; 2,5), but also a significant producer of CO₂. Traffic accounts for approximately 80% of NO_x emissions in Prague (10 461 tons per year), of which about half is generated by passenger vehicles. Measured emissions of greenhouse gasses in Prague in the past few years have been steadily reaching about 8 tons of CO₂ equivalent per one inhabitant. This value is higher than in most metropolises of Western Europe (e.g. Paris 5.0 tons, Vienna 5.2 tons, Berlin 6.6 tons). In case of Prague, traffic contributes 20% of greenhouse gasses emissions, electricity consumption 44%, burning of natural gas 19 % and heat generation and consumption 12 % (2011).

For reasons mentioned above, the volume of car traffic in the city in relation to the environment is unbearable (traffic performance of car traffic on the road network was 7.2 vehicle/kilometre in 2012) and it is thus necessary to investigate the reasons why a large part of Prague's inhabitants and visitors still prefers travelling by car over public transport.

In the given situation, sustainable urban mobility is an important priority of Prague and investments in transport infrastructure are crucial for the quality of environment in the city. This concerns primarily investments in public transport and in energy savings in transport, including the dependency on oil.

For a long time, Prague has been striving to increase the attractiveness of urban public transport, which is a key to controlling the ever-growing volume of car traffic. The Integrated Public Transport System is unique in the context of the Czech Republic in terms of its scope – it is currently being operated as far as approximately 35 kilometres from the Prague city limits and it also covers a significant part of the Central Bohemia region (approx. 300 municipalities). The system comprises urban public transport (metropolitan railway, trams, buses, a funicular and river ferries), suburban railway, suburban buses and a system of P+R (park & ride) car parks, B+R (bike & ride) facilities and K+R (kiss & ride) drop-off points. Presently, a solution is sought which would lead to the optimal unification of the integrated systems of Prague's Integrated Public Transport and the Integrated Public Transport of Central Bohemia region.

In 2012 Prague's urban public transport carried approximately 1.2 billion persons, i.e. it accounts for about half of the transportation by urban public transport in the Czech Republic. In order to reduce the unbearable volume of car traffic in the city, other measures directed at increasing the attractiveness of using urban public transport are required. The competitiveness of public transport against car transport is decreased especially by missing new sections of the metropolitan railway and of tram lines in high-demand routes (which can be solved partly within OP Transport) and by problematic sections in terms

of speed, fluency and reliability of public transport operation. Within OP PGP, it would thus prove advantageous to support the solution of problematic sections by preferential measures for trams and urban buses.

164 light signal panels out of the total of 233 in the Prague tram network and 167 in the municipal bus network have already been fitted with equipment to detect and give preference. The fluency of ground public transport is presently achieved on 52% of the total length of tram lines, by way of a tram lane separate from other traffic; there are also approximately 20 km of dedicated bus lanes.

Great potential for improving the situation lies also in more effective catchment of external car transport at Prague's city limits and offer to continue to the city centre by using public transport. The intensity of car traffic on the gateways to the city measured on the outer ring roads has been steadily rising (number of cars in both directions on a work day):

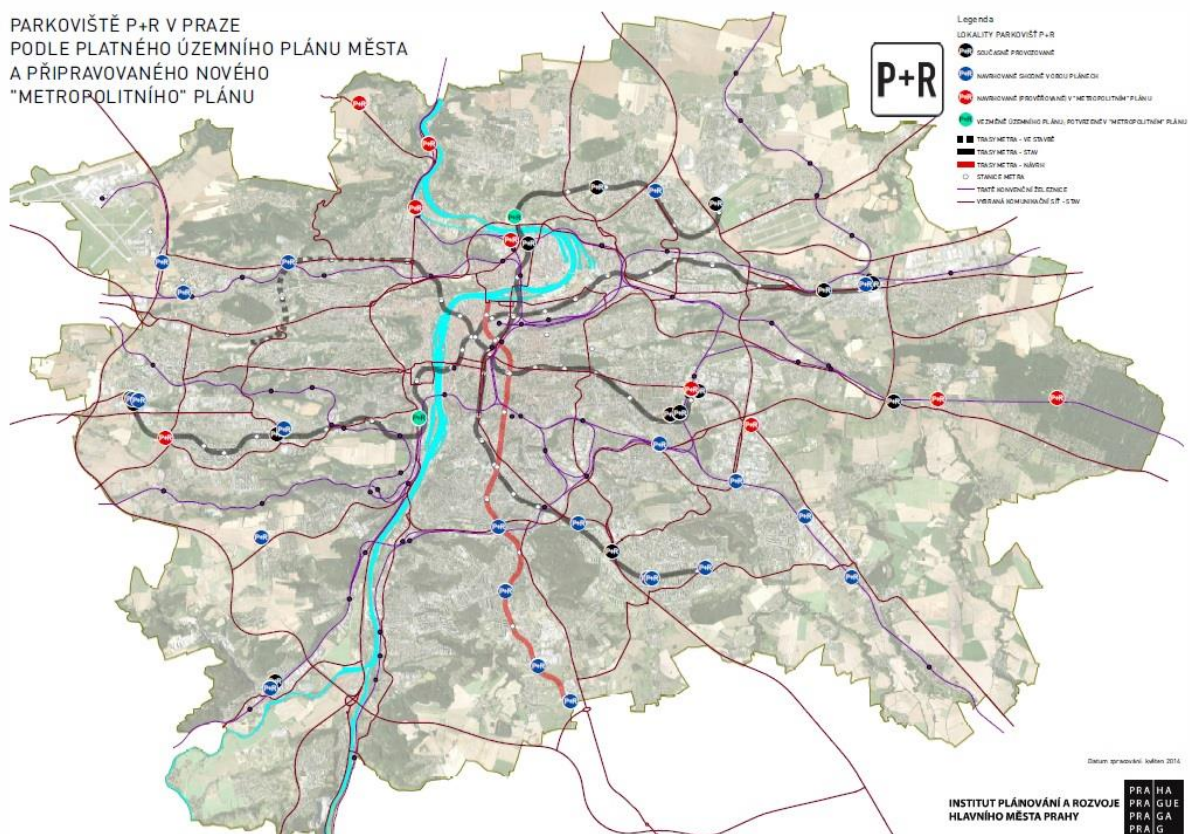
1990	154 000100 %
1995	270 000175 %
2000	386 000251 %
2005	503 000327 %
2012	581 000377 %

Passenger cars presently account for close to 90% of all traffic.

The P+R system capacity is presently 2,739 parking spaces, which is seen as insufficient, because 13 out of 16 existing parking facilities are usually fully occupied during workdays. Some gateway roads to the city do not have a P+R car park available.

Scheme 1

P+R CAR PARKS IN PRAGUE ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT TERRITORIAL PLAN OF THE CITY AND THE NEW "METROPOLITAN PLAN" WHICH IS BEING PREPARED



Infrastructure for the urban public transport of this exceptional scope within the context of the whole country is however very demanding in terms of energy consumption. Prague Public Transit Company is the largest consumer of electricity in Prague (376 GWh in 2011) and a considerable user of heat and natural gas. The total annual energy consumption of the Prague Public Transit Company in 2011 was 1 693 TJ. Attainment of savings can thus significantly contribute to truly environment-friendly operation of public transport as well as to reduction of its operation costs. Internal assessment of potential for savings within the Prague Public Transit Company revealed that the most efficient measures for reducing the high energy demands are to be found in replacing the iron power supply rails in the underground system with aluminium rails, which save approximately 30% of traction electric energy. High potential was identified also in the use of supercapacitors for utilization of recuperated electric energy in the tram network, which draws upon promising outcomes of European projects (e.g. Ticket Kyoto, EVEREST, TROLLEY). The findings obtained from these projects point to high energy savings, however, at the same time they also indicate the non-returnability of these measures unless a subsidy stimulus can be used.

The highest intensity of road traffic in the context of the Czech Republic also requires the operation of an unparalleled number of facilities in order to ensure road safety (lighting and ventilation of tunnel sections, supplementary lights illuminating pedestrian crossings and traffic signs) which consume a large amount of energy and installation of modern technology would efficiently contribute to attaining of energy savings. Based on the experience of the Road Maintenance Company with design, installation and long-term operation of selected LED lights at two test sites in Prague (pilot project Smíchov and pilot project Karlovo náměstí), the replacement of the original lamps with high pressure sodium gas-discharge lamps for modern LED lamps is planned. In case of lights with a 150 W light source, savings up to 35% can be attained (65 W); in case of 50 W lights sources, these savings can reach up to 60 % (40 W). Similar savings can be attained through measures applied on vertical traffic signs or signal devices. High potential for savings is also found in using advanced ventilation technologies. Similar measures can be likewise implemented in facilities which serve to ensure the operation of the urban public transport (e.g. the facilities of the underground, tram depots).

In general, Prague continues to be characterized by high energy demands of its city buildings¹ and low share of renewable energy sources. In 2011, the power generation from RES in Prague accounted only for 2.5 % of the annual electricity consumption in the capital city.

Buildings in the EU are said to account for up to 40% of all energy consumption. They contribute 30% to the production of CO₂, and about 40% of all waste. Prague also struggles with the high energy demands of the city buildings. The primary cause is that buildings in the past were not built with energy efficiency in mind: historical buildings and even buildings built in the 1970s and 1980s. Insufficient thermal insulation of the cladding, windows and doors, obsolete construction and, as the case may be, neglected renovation lead to substantial loss of energy. The high energy intensity is also contributed to by obsolete metering and regulation technology and the control systems of the technical equipment of buildings (heating, cooling, hot water, ventilation, shading, lighting, etc.), which do not communicate with each other. In 2003–2004, close to 2,000 energy audits of buildings owned by the City of Prague were made, of which 725 audits were for buildings of city authorities, schools, social institutions, homes for senior citizens, etc.; the remaining audits were for residential buildings. Actions

¹ Note:

The word ‘city building’ is understood to be the following:

- buildings of offices, schools and school facilities, healthcare facilities, social services facilities and children’s homes, homes for senior citizens, sports and culture facilities which are owned by the City of Prague;
- buildings of other contributory organizations of the City of Prague (Technická správa komunikací hl. m. Prahy/Road Maintenance Company, Institut plánování a rozvoje hl. m. Prahy/ Prague City Institute of Planning and Development, Lesy hl. m. Prahy/Prague Forest Management Organisation, Dům dětí a mládeže hl. m. Prahy/Prague House of Children and Youth and others) and the buildings of joint-stock companies wholly owned by the City of Prague (Dopravní podnik hl. m. Prahy, a. s., and others);
- facilities which serve to ensure the operation of the municipal public and road transport (e.g. the facilities of the underground, tram depots, road tunnels etc.).

recommended by the energy audits, if implemented with the total investment of CZK 4.5 billion, could deliver energy savings of over 22% in city buildings.

Projects to improve the energy efficiency of buildings settle often for partial solutions (e.g. installing only thermal insulation in combination with some type of renewable energy); this delivers some energy savings but it is far from using the full potential for energy savings. In 2012, the EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU) was transposed into the Act No 406/2000 Coll., on energy management. The directive requires the Member States to ensure that after 31 December 2018 all new buildings owned and operated by public bodies are near zero-energy buildings. Prague does not have any public buildings conforming to this standard as yet. It is thus necessary to seek the best model solutions as part of pilot projects – so-called intelligent buildings (that maintain an optimal internal environment for the comfort of persons by deploying the right constructions, equipment, control systems, services and management) with the aim of subsequent more extensive application of these solutions. Following the already implemented pilot projects, the City of Prague plans to replicate these activities using budget savings and extend them onto other buildings which are owned by the City of Prague. This will launch a saving spiral as proposed in the concept document “Intelligent Buildings in the Smart Prague Concept.”

A multi-criteria selection of buildings for pilot projects² was made in the above-mentioned document from November 2013 – school buildings, buildings where social care services are provided, administrative buildings, and buildings of public administration. During a more detailed evaluation of their potential which was carried out in cooperation with the Czech Technical University – University Centre for Energy Efficient Buildings in accordance with the proposed measure in SO 2.1, 20 sites with a total of 53 buildings were selected. Total estimated investment costs amount to CZK 1.28 billion. Cumulative consumption of primary energy in these 20 sites amounts to 31 600 MWh/year. Through gradual transformation of city buildings to intelligent buildings from 2014 to 2023, reduction of primary energy consumption up to 17 000 MWh annually can be attained. Cumulative savings of primary energy in 2014 to 2023 exceed 100 000 MWh.

Social situation

Prague is the largest Czech city and the administrative and economic centre of the Czech Republic and at the same time a major centre for internal as well as external immigration within the Czech Republic. This results in heterogeneous composition of the population, with high ratio of foreigners residing here on long-term basis. (12.8 % of usually residing population according to CPH – census of population and housing – which is more than three times as many as the total-republic average). In the framework of the republic Prague represents the highest concentration of population (2,534 inhabitants per square km) the administrative and urban development of the city also leads to Prague having significant differences in the structure, number and density of population in individual city boroughs and smaller units. In the central area and in housing estates the population density reaches almost 12 thousand inhabitants per square km, however, some quarters have preserved the suburban character with a density lower than 200 persons per square km (e.g. City district Praha-Královice with the lowest density of 64 inhabitants per square km). Not only the large prefabricated housing estates (especially from the 1970s and 1980s), but the entire dynamically evolving city with high fluctuation of inhabitants is characterized by relatively high anonymity, which differentiates it from other large cities in the country. The anonymity and possible increase of social incoherence were identified as some of the main potential risks to Prague’s future development and growth. Without adequate measures for their mitigation there is a threat on the local level within the individual Prague city boroughs that excluded localities and spaces of social exclusion will emerge with all the negative effects that such a situation brings.

² Criteria were: high turnover of people, proximity to buildings, the savings potential, high potential for transfer to other objects in the building type (“reference building”), benefit for the Smart Prague.

Table 1

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUAL AGE CATEGORIES

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of inhabitants (31.12.2013)	1 233 211	1 249 026	1 257 158	1 241 664	1 246 780	1 243 201
In the age of 0-5	637 977	663 336	683 421	699 456	685 154	689 222
In the age of 6-14	150 109	155 238	161 294	164 659	170 253	175 353
15-64	887 943	892 744	889 974	863 497	856 494	842 806
65 and above	195 159	201 044	205 890	213 508	220 033	225 042
Above 80	361 866	373 047	386 512	396 383	406 181	412 049
Average age of population (as of 31.12)	41,6	41,6	41,6	41,9	41,9	42,0
Ratio of foreigners in population	11,5%	11,9%	11,8%	12,9%	13,1%	

Prague as the economic centre of the Czech Republic creates a specific socioeconomic environment – the relatively higher salaries are enjoyed at the expense of high cost of housing and services. In the Czech Republic, the share of expenditure on housing grows with the growing size of municipalities with a stronger impact of the cost of rent, water and heat supplies³. Thanks to its economic strength and size, Prague represents a region with the highest costs of housing. While average monthly costs of housing for one household in the Czech Republic in 2012 were CZK 5 596, in Prague that amount was much higher (CZK 7 348). Prague households, moreover, spend a larger part of their income on housing compared to households in other regions (with the exception of the structurally affected Ústí nad Labem Region and Moravian-Silesian Region). Prague also has the highest share of households living in rented accommodation (33.9%) and of households facing difficulties with paying their rent (see Table 2).

Table 1

SELECTED DATA ON HOUSING (PRAGUE AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC)

Share (%) of ...	Prague	CZ
Blocks of flats	87,3	57,2
Households living in rented accommodation	33,9	18,1
Rent in the housing expenses	32,9	22
Housing expenses in income	21,5	18,6
Households with difficulties to pay rent (12 months)	5,1	2,7
Households below the subsistence minimum	3,7	4,2

The specific combination of economic and social factors leads in Prague to pressure on certain population groups, demonstrating in the threat of social exclusion which, as a result of the economic situation and the housing market situation, mingles with the homelessness risk. According to the 2010 census, Prague has approximately 4 000 people without a home, who, in their larger part (up to 60%) come from the other regions of the country and from abroad. According to the “Concept of proposals to address homelessness in Prague in 2013-2020”, it is necessary to take into consideration also inhabitants at risk of homelessness based on socio-economic facts. These are mainly inhabitants and households which find themselves on the verge of losing their housing in connection with owing rent and their inability to pay such debts, as well as people in the income categories not enabling them to cover all the household expenses. According to estimates, 5 to 10 thousand households are potentially directly threatened with homelessness.

The capacities of facilities providing social services to individual groups of inhabitants who are in crisis, are at risk of social exclusion and its most extreme form – homelessness – and to the homeless,

³ According to the study „Selected data on housing“ issued in 2013 by the Ministry of Regional Development.

have been insufficient in the long term, as results from the Policies of addressing homelessness at the national and at Prague level. These are mainly no-threshold and low-threshold centres and capacities of the shelter homes, halfway houses and day centres in combination of hygienic centres (laundries, bathrooms, toilets) etc. as well as accommodation facilities in winter months which is the hardest period of the year for persons without a home. With regard to the fact that such facilities provide social services to a broad range of persons facing unfavourable social (and socio-economic) situation, the Operational Programme support for such facilities will contribute to improving the accessibility of social services in general. Prague is also short of social housing, which will be addressed by OP Prague, mainly with an emphasis on sheltered and training housing as part of addressing the issue of homelessness and its risk as an extreme crisis situation caused by specific socio-economic conditions of Prague.

The resulting pressure on the socio-economically weaker groups of population, especially if they find themselves in a vulnerable social situation, can lead to very negative social consequences. The specific socioeconomic situation demonstrates in Prague by the gradually deepening social segregation, which becomes reflected in the disrupted social and territorial coherence of the city – the occurrence of involuntary exclusion of socio-economically weaker groups, and on the other hand, voluntary exclusion of economically strong groups. The intensification of voluntary exclusion done by economically stronger inhabitants can be presently observed in Prague (in the establishment of so-called gated communities) and more generally in the developing process of gentrification of some areas, which has a negative impact, however, on the socioeconomically most threatened groups of population. Gradually, this results in socioeconomic and territorial polarisation of the city.

The socio-demographic and socioeconomic changes in the past years and their combination (ageing of population, increase of socio-pathological phenomena, above-average share of foreigners in the population, growing number of children under 5 years of age, high cost of living, increasing share of socially problematic groups) lead to an increasing pressure on the system of provision of social services and social-healthcare services to specific groups of population which are at risk of poverty and social exclusion. The combination of these causes increases the imminent danger of worsening the quality of life not only for specific groups of population in Prague (especially senior citizens, children, persons with disabilities, the Roma, etc.) but also for groups at risk and vulnerable groups which concentrate in Prague due to the city's position among the regions of the Czech Republic (the homeless, persons discharged from institutional care, persons at risk of addiction, foreigners).

Social cohesion is a key concept in community development and, generally, the existence and functioning of a community such may be even a city of Prague type. At the present generally applied discourse, cohesion is very closely linked to the idea of societal development in all areas, including the economic. The basic idea is that the high or increasing number of people excluded from the mainstream society or moved to its margin is disadvantageous for the society as a whole in the long term. Cohesion as a concept expresses basic parameters of the social environment and includes social relationships, interpersonal trust and loyalty. The most important characteristics of social cohesion of any territory are the trust in institutions, the relationship between different social groups and the level of identification of individuals with the given territory and people living in it. Social cohesion or its level represents the result of two opposing, never ending processes of inclusion and exclusion which impact on the possibility of individuals and groups to participate in the given society. The causes of social exclusion are manifold; some are economic (poverty), cultural, religious, ethnic etc. Nevertheless, it is still poverty which is (at least in the Czech Republic) the main reason and consequence of the most extreme exclusion (i.e. mainly homelessness) and as such it must be remembered that social exclusion, although it may not be so at first sight, is in fact, and in Prague in particular, a phenomenon conditioned socio-economically.

There are several ways to reinforce cohesion. On one hand, cohesion can be enhanced through strengthening and developing social services in Prague, which, nevertheless, represent rather a response to the arising problems, on the other hand through strengthening the local (and supra-local) communities, which in general represents prevention of social exclusion. With regard to the manner of management and financing of social services in the Czech Republic including Prague, where state

budget funds are combined with the superstructure use of the European funds (mainly ESF in the Operational Programme Employment), Prague focuses in OP PGP on prevention of social exclusion through strengthening local cohesion by means of activation and development of local communities. The territorial analysis published by the City of Prague in 2012 and the analysis of the needs and availability of social services in Prague created by the Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague, in 2012 both identify the need to strengthen under-scaled municipal social services; these findings have been incorporated in the Med-term Development Plan for Social Services in the City of Prague for 2013–2015. With regard to that, the activities proposed under the specific objectives of Priority Axis 3 are complementary (synergetic) to OP Employment both in the case of investment into capacities of social services and in the case of enhancing community cohesion.

Strategically, interventions of Priority Axis 3 of the OP focus on two levels of support for social inclusion. Investment into the capacity of facilities providing social services and social housing intervenes in the area of specific threat of social exclusion (for persons at risk due to low income such as single mothers and persons in crisis) and its most extreme form (homelessness). Interventions and activities strengthening local communities (community centres) and the development of social entrepreneurship, on the other hand, works as a measure preventing social exclusion based on economic as well as socio-cultural situation.

Education and employment

Apart from the internal development of the education system after 1989, a number of external factors have appeared in Prague in the past few years, which significantly impact the infrastructure of educational institutions in the city of Prague and present new demands for their transformation. These are especially the increased birth rate of baby-boom cohorts in 2008 – 2013, accompanied by phenomena which brought about pressure on the labour market and the social system as well as on the capacity of establishments which provide childcare for children under three years of age and of preschool and school educational establishments. There are also changes in the system of parental allowances and the establishment of the system of parental leave of varying lengths, which increases the demands for more flexible capacity of the education system for the youngest children. Moreover, there were also changes in the system of non-parental daily care for children under 3 years, which complicate the parents' early return to the labour market and full utilization of the employment system.

In 1998 – 2005, the number of newly born children in the territory of the City of Prague averaged around 9,000 newly born children per year. After 2007, the number of newly born children rose approximately to 14,000 newly born children. With regard to the total birth rate, i.e. average number of children born per one mother, which in Prague averaged 1.35 child per mother since 2008, we can see that the increased number of childbirths in 2008-2013 resulted in a burden of keeping 10,000 jobs on the labour market per year for the parents, and approximately the same amount of load in parental allowances per year in varying amounts.

Until 2013, there were a total of 7 institutions providing care for children younger than 3 years on the daily basis in the territory of the City of Prague, which were established by the city boroughs. The capacity increased by 15 to a total of 280 available places in 2012. However, a legislative change went into effect on 1 April 2013 which made it possible to operate facilities for childcare under 3 years of age on the daily basis under a free trade licence, and the number of these institutions established by city boroughs subsequently dropped by three. The insufficient capacity in non-commercial institutions for daily childcare for children under 3 years of age is the main cause of discriminating barriers to access to the labour market and professional growth for parents of children younger than three years. A solution to the unsatisfactory situation may be the establishment of childcare facilities of the type of children's groups based on Act No 247/2014 on children's groups.

The birth-rate monitoring in the Capital and analysis of those numbers logically provide the number of pupils who will enter nurseries and primary schools in the relevant years. The demographic situation requires a solution for the situation in nurseries and gradually also at primary schools (mainly in the

years 2012 – 2018). That corresponds to the conclusions of the birth-rate analysis in Prague for 2010 – 2016 that potential applicants for pre-school education will grow in number (3 – 5-year olds) and the population entering initial education will increase (pupils aged 6 – 14).

Table 2

DEVELOPMENT AND PROGNOSIS OF THE BIRTH-RATE IN PRAGUE IN THE PERIOD 2010 - 2020

year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No of children born	14 456	14 588	14 631	14 583	14 425	14 197	13 879	13 512	13 100	12 675	12 249

Source: Institute for Information in Education (materials taken from the University of Economics)

To set specific goals, the prognosis of the number of children in the relevant periods is important. The development is shown in the table below.

Table 4

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 3 – 5

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3	10 794	11 709	12 344	13 091	14 489	14 517	14 545	14 679	14 723	14 676
4	9 736	10 653	11 727	12 362	13 110	14 508	14 536	14 565	14 698	14 742
5	9 256	9 738	10 672	11 747	12 382	13 130	14 529	14 557	14 585	14 719

Source: Institute for Information in Education (demographic study taken from the University of Economics)

The growth of the number of children is related to the extensive housing construction both on the outskirts of Prague and in the surrounding municipalities of the Central Bohemian Region. The highest number of children aged 3 – 5 can be expected in 2015 and 2016, from 2016 that the number will slowly decrease first among the three-year-olds, from 2017 among the four-year-olds and from 2018 among the five-year-olds. In the light of that development, the interest of parents in placing their children in pre-school education will grow.

The insufficient capacity of pre-school educational establishments is another discriminatory limitation for parents with children in the labour market. In the 2010/2011 school year the number of children in nurseries rose by 1,861, which is a 5.51% increase, and the number of pupils at primary schools rose by 751, which is a 1.02% increase.

In the 2011/2012 school year the number of children in nurseries rose by 1,814, which is a 5.14% increase and the number of pupils in primary schools rose by 2,038 pupils, which is a 2.75% increase.

The number of unsuccessful applications for nursery has been growing in the recent years and in 2012 / 13 it surpassed the number of places by 10 thousand. In the year 2013/2014, 12 561 applications for a place in nurseries were turned down⁴.

The capacities of nurseries on the territory of Prague are absolutely full, and there is the highest number of children per nursery school class in Prague compared to the other regions (24.7 compared to the national average of 23.7 in 2011). Prague nurseries often ask for an exception to increase the maximum number of children in one class (increasing the limit to 28 children), and the number of rejected applications has been growing (by more than 450% in the last 5 years).

This fact puts pressure on early-childhood education institutions as well as primary schools, and in particular on the capacity of educational establishments in Prague that is insufficient at present.

⁴ The number does not express the real number of children rejected by nurseries. The number shows the registered applications for a place in a nursery. As parents may file more applications to more nurseries, the number includes duplicities – multiple applications per one specific applicant, and applications on behalf of two-year-olds, of children from the Central Bohemian Region etc.

With children growing and attending further levels of education there is a pressure on the system of primary schools. Currently, the average number of pupils in one class in Prague is the highest of all the regions (19.94 compared to the national average and 18.8 in 2011, and 20.58 pupils per class against 19.55 in 2014).

In the school year 2013/2014, primary education was provided in the City of Prague by 254 primary schools under various educational authorities, including schools for pupils with special educational needs. The vast majority of primary schools in the City of Prague are funded by the city boroughs – 192 primary schools with 77 897 pupils (out of the total number of 57 city boroughs in the City of Prague, 49 run their primary schools). The offer is extended by private funders – 19 primary schools, and the church – 10 primary schools. The City of Prague runs 28 primary schools. In the school year 2013/2014, Prague primary schools were attended by a total of 83 241 pupils. That was an increase against the school year 2012/2013 by 3 931 pupils.

A problem with school capacity exists mainly in City Borough Prague 22 where the large construction of blocks of flats is expected to cause a shortage of places in the first classes of primary schools. A similar problem is expected in City Borough Prague – Ďáblice (there is only one primary school) which is the catchment area also for City Borough Prague – Březiněves (without a primary school). Difficulties are expected also in City Borough Prague – Zličín due to mass construction of blocks of flats and the capacity of the local primary school was nearly full already last year.

An unsatisfactory situation has occurred in City Borough Prague 4 – Kunratice where the excess of catchment pupils in the local single primary school is addressed by distributing the rejected pupils to the surrounding city boroughs but without specifying the school district – therefore it is not certain that this practice will continue also in the future. A specific problem appears in City Borough Prague – Štěrboholý where only the first-degree primary school (1st to 5th grade) exists. As the nearest schools in other city boroughs are full, the acceptance of pupils from Prague – Štěrboholý into the 6th grade is threatened.

In City Borough Prague 9, massive housing construction is taking place in areas formerly intended for industry. At the same time, no school infrastructure has been constructed there while the inhabitants of the areas demand school services.

However, the excessive numbers of children and pupils in classrooms are not the only limitation for the potential of quality, personal and inclusive teaching. The quality and competitiveness of the educational institutions in Prague is substantially influenced also by the equipment of the establishments.

One of the prerequisites for modern education and for implementing new teaching methods is the development of the material base for education. The improvement and better quality of school equipment results in more effective teaching for teachers as well as for pupils/students. Apart from receiving information and knowledge in a given subject, the development of other skills of pupils/students is thus directly affected as well. Improved equipment of schools also supports the development of community functions of schools, hobby activities of children and the youth, etc., and quality offer of extracurricular activities contributes to prevention of socio-pathological phenomena.

The analysis of OP PGP absorption capacity clearly declares a need for investment into the equipment of classrooms, which has also resulted from a 2012 survey by the Prague City Hall. The need for investment into the equipment of classrooms is approx. CZK 0.5 billion. According to the analysis conclusions, the investment priority connected to such investments shows a very high absorption capacity.

In the City of Prague, there are traditional schools in the older neighbourhoods, and housing estate schools and smaller schools in the outskirts of Prague. The education authorities and the schools themselves make efforts to modernise the buildings and equipment, nevertheless the quality level of the school equipment is imbalanced due to insufficient funds for investments. The unsuitable buildings and obsolete equipment of school's work as a negative factor against improving the education in terms of the development of key competences of pupils, taking into account the individual needs of pupils

with special educational needs, and for increasing the interest in nature-science and technical subjects etc.

This concerns mainly the equipment of specialised (language, computer, laboratory) classrooms and workshops, special equipment and aids for handicapped pupils and modernisation or construction of gymnasiums, playgrounds (e.g. multi-functional playgrounds, climbing wall, skate-park) and their equipment.

In general, the projects will focus on suitable adjustment of schools to the needs of pupils with special educational needs including the socio-culturally disadvantaged pupils, and on schools with a demonstrable lack of the necessary infrastructure which will be evidenced based on local action plans or other type of study or analysis.

A specific aspect of the City of Prague is a high number, concentration and heterogeneity of foreigners, and in particular those who bring up their children in the Czech Republic. For instance, in 2010 the number of foreigners' children aged 5 – 18 years in Prague was approximately ten fold higher compared to the whole South Bohemia Region (Czech Statistical Office).

The diversified cultural environment is becoming a daily reality for Prague children and youth, and for that reason it is necessary to put emphasis in education on mutual tolerance, respect, acknowledgment of the principles of democracy and human rights, as well as on openness to different ethnic minorities and their culture.

The City of Prague pays an increased attention to this issue and therefore advisory bodies have been set up for the issue of national minorities and foreigners integration since 1 February 2012 – the Prague City Council Committee for National Minorities and Integration of Foreigners in the City of Prague, and Prague City Council Committee for Awarding Grants in the area of National Minorities and Integration of Foreigners in the City of Prague. In the area of national minorities, Prague cooperates closely with the publicly beneficial society House of National Minorities, in the area of foreigners' integration with the Integration Centre Prague.

Thanks to the close cooperation with the Integration Centre Prague, the first City of Prague Policy for Integration of Foreigners (for the period 2014-2017) was drawn up and approved by the Prague City Assembly in Resolution No 40/17 of 24 June 2014. In that Policy, one of the key themes of successful integration of foreigners is education. In relation to the education of migrants' children, the Policy proposes the following measures of which some will be part of the OP PGP interventions, e.g.:

- Free tutor classes of the Czech language and other subjects during the school year and during holidays as needed by the migrants' children
- Methodical support for the education authorities and school establishments
- Professional training for the staff of schools and educational establishments and guidance to ensure higher quality education

In the 2010/2011 school year the number of foreigners (children) in nurseries rose by 155 children, which is a 10.24% increase while foreigners amounted to 4.65% of all children in nurseries and the number of pupils in primary schools grew by 144, which is a 3.13% increase with the 6.2% share of all pupils.

In the 2011/2012 school year the number of foreigners (children) in nurseries rose by 168, which is a 10.24% increase while foreigners amounted to 4.88% of all children in nurseries, the number of pupils in primary schools grew by 296, which is a 6.44% increase with the 6.42% share of all pupils.

Table 5

NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS IN NURSERIES AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE TERRITORY OF PRAGUE

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Foreigners in nurseries	1057	1203	1486	1641	1809	2060
Number of children in nurseries including foreigners	29859	31308	33403	35264	37078	38457
Ratio of foreigners in nurseries (%)	3,54	3,84	4,45	4,65	4,88	5,36
Annual increase of the number of foreigners in nurseries (%)		13,81	23,52	10,43	10,24	13,88
Foreigners in primary schools	3878	4098	4474	4614	4910	5062
Number of children in primary schools including foreigners	77116	74470	73400	74151	76189	79310
Ratio of foreigners in primary schools (%)	5,03	5,50	6,10	6,22	6,44	6,38
Annual increase of the number of foreigners in primary schools (%)		5,67	9,18	3,13	6,42	3,10

Source: Institute for Information in Education of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (2013). Growing trends can be expected in the following period as well.

As evidenced by the table below, the growing trend of the number of foreigners can be felt also in primary and secondary schools. The most children – foreigners are among the nationals of Ukraine, Vietnam, Slovakia and Russia.

Table 3

ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS AND THEIR % IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE INDICATED TYPES OF SCHOOL IN SELECTED SCHOOL YEARS

School	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Nursery	1 641	4,65	1 704	4,88	2 060	4,88	3 205	5,36
Primary school	4 614	6,22	4 900	6,46	5 062	6,39	5 428	6,52
Secondary school	2 954	4,2	3 354	4,99	3 576	5,55	3 661	5,88
Total	9 209		9 958		10 698		12 294	

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport – statistical yearbooks, Annual Report on the State of Play and Development of the Educational System in the City of Prague 2010/11 – 2013/14

Significant attention is required by the education of children with special educational needs (such children may include disabled pupils, pupils with social or health disadvantage). In school year 2010/2011, individual integration of 234 children was carried out in 49 nurseries. In school year 2013/2014, the individual integration concerned 249 children at 76 nurseries.

The increase in the number of those children in primary schools is even more significant. While in school year 2010/2011 the individual integration concerned 3 932 pupils in 187 schools, in school year 2013/2014 it was 4 455 pupils at 187 schools.

Individual development and education of children and pupils and the activity of schools are significantly supported by the services of educational-psychological counselling. The City of Prague funded 7 educational-psychological counselling centres in school year 2013/2014. The total numbers of their clients are growing – in school year 2010/2011 it was 21 994 clients while in school year 2013/2014 it was 24 760 clients.

Table 4

NUMBERS OF CLIENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELLING CENTRES BY TYPE OF SCHOOL IN SELECTED SCHOOL YEARS

School	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Nursery	4 644	5 809	6 250	7 103
Primary sch.	13 769	13 457	13 391	13 929
Secondary s.	3 581	4 314	4 323	3 728
Total	21 994	23 580	23 964	24 760

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport – statistical yearbooks, Annual Report on the State of Play and Development of the Educational System in the City of Prague 2010/11 – 2013/14

The growing number of foreigners and children with special educational needs leads to a pressure on adaptability of the educational process in Prague towards strengthening the common acknowledgment of various heterogeneous groups (nationality, social group, abilities of pupils and students) and also on taking into consideration the individual needs.

The above described situation in education has been translated into the text of Priority Axis 4 where the proposed investment priorities and specific objectives fully reflect also other strategic documents drawn up by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport as the central state administration authority responsible for education. This concerns mainly the Long-term Plan of Education and the Development of the Educational System in the Czech Republic (2011/2015) (the Long-term Plan). That conceptual material forms the base of the Educational Policy Strategy 2020. The area of education complies with the Long-term Plan of the City of Prague 2012-2016 which modifies the national Long-term Plan to the conditions of the City of Prague. The area of education is bound by the Policy Statement of the Prague City Council (Vision for Prague 2020 and Priorities for Prague 2014). OP PGP will contribute to the following priorities:

- Raising the quality of and modernising education (mainly upgrade of school educational programmes, modernisation of classrooms, improving the effectiveness of education by introducing new teaching forms and methods)
- Optimising the offer of education mainly in relation to the labour market (communication between primary and secondary schools, expanding the capacity of nurseries)
- Improving the climate at schools and educational establishments (by preventing the socio-pathological phenomena, higher involvement of parents, involving pupils in the school activities, by supporting multi-cultural awareness, preventing crime)
- Boosting the competences of children, pupils and students and their personal development (mainly by inclusion and integration, support and development of basic art and interest education, leisure activities and sport, increasing their motivation and moral qualities in cross-cutting themes)

The above-mentioned strategic and conceptual documents also define the needs in supporting the teaching staff whose role is irreplaceable for achieving the set goals. In the Prague Long-term Plan this concerns further education, raising and broadening their qualification, and cooperation between

schools) and in multicultural education, the following measures are proposed to raise the inter-cultural and professional competences of the teachers:

- Ensuring accessible offer of training seminars dedicated to topics which are linked to migration and integration of migrants
- Supporting the competences for teaching Czech as a second language
- Supporting the skills of planning and implementation of the process of inclusion of newly arriving migrant pupils
- Informing about the principles of using teacher assistants in work with migrant pupils
- Transferring information on learning the principles of work and use of services of community interpreters/ inter-cultural workers
- Development and support in the work with the principles of inclusive teaching.

Based on the above-mentioned analysis definitions of priority axes of the OP PGP have been specified which will enable, by means of specific targets and proposed activities, pointed interventions for the development needs of the Capital city of Prague in the key areas.

Tables outlining the theory of change for individual specific objectives were another supporting tool used to determine the main issues and needs of Prague. The tables provide for internal coherence of the intervention logic, which is understood to be mutual cohesion of and the links between the identified problems, defined objectives and proposed measures, activities, and their synergic alignment. The theory of change is an instrument to ensure logical connections within OP PGP – between problems and needs identified on the one hand, and the thematic objectives and investment priorities on the other. This method was used to propose the structure of OP PGP priority axes and specific objectives (see chapter 2 – Priority axis).

In addition to the internal logic and links of the programme components, the drafting process focused greatly on the internal links between Prague’s needs and important strategic documents on the European, national and regional level (Europe 2020, Partnership Agreement, Regional Development Strategy of the Czech Republic, National Reform Programme, Strategic Plan of the City of Prague, etc. see chapters 1.1.3 and annex 9).

1.1.2 Justification for the selection of thematic objectives and corresponding investment priorities

Table 8

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SELECTION OF THEMATIC OBJECTIVES AND INVESTMENT PRIORITIES

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification for selection
TO 1 STRENGTHENING RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION	1.1 Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open	EU 2020 requires 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D The national EU 2020 target set out in the National Reform Programme requires public expenditure on science, research, development and innovation in the Czech Republic at 1% of GD The need to stimulate private investment in research and development through the strengthening of cooperation between the business and the research and development sectors The European Commission’s position paper identified, among other things, the following activities to be supported under IP-1: transfer of research outcomes and knowledge between the scientific/academic world and business across all sectors. Strategic partnerships between the research sector and the business

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification for selection
	<p>innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5)(1)(b))</p>	<p>sphere should be established on commonly identified thematic fields; cooperation with small and medium enterprises</p> <p>Partnership Agreement for the 2014-2020 programming period, link to the funding priority:</p> <p>Research and innovation system based on quality research interconnected with the application sphere and targeted at commercialisable results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased quality of research and its greater focus on the benefits for practise and for society, including an increase in international openness of public research • Increased benefits of research and development of competitiveness
<p>TO 4 PROMOTING SHIFT TO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY IN ALL SECTORS</p>	<p>2.1 Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5)(4)(c))</p>	<p>EU 2020 sets the target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right, increasing the share of renewable energy in our final energy consumption to 20%, and achieving a 20% increase in energy efficiency</p> <p>Higher measured greenhouse gas emissions in Prague (approximately 8 tons of CO₂ equivalent per capita) compared to most metropolises in western Europe</p> <p>High energy demands of city buildings, public and road infrastructure, low share of installed renewable energy sources (RES)</p> <p>Partnership Agreement – funding priority:</p> <p>Sustainable infrastructure facilitating economy competitiveness and adequate territorial serviceability.</p> <p>Environmental and landscape protection and climate change adaptation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased ratio of production / consumption of energy from renewable sources • Reduced energy demands of buildings
	<p>2.2 Promoting low-carbon strategies for all types of territories, in particular for urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility and mitigation-relevant adaptation measures (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5)(4)(e))</p>	<p>EU 2020 initiative Resource Efficient Europe aims to help decouple economic growth from the use of resources, by decarbonising our economy, increasing the use of renewable sources, modernising our transport sector and promoting energy efficiency; it requires a focus on urban transport which generates a large part of the traffic load and emissions</p> <p>Poor air quality in Prague is the city’s most pressing environmental problem; Prague is a city with the highest noise pollution in the country</p> <p>Car traffic is the principal source of noise and air pollution in Prague</p> <p>Making public transport some more attractive options for residents and visitors, stimulating their interest in the use of public transport</p> <p>Partnership Agreement for the 2014-2020 programming period, link to the funding priority:</p> <p>Sustainable infrastructure facilitating economy competitiveness and adequate territorial serviceability</p> <p>Environmental and landscape protection and climate change adaptation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and modernization of intermodal terminals of passenger transport introduction of ITS and new technologies
<p>TO 8 PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AND</p>	<p>4.3 Equality between women and men in all areas, including in</p>	<p>EU 2020 Strategy aims to “improve the position of citizens through gaining new skills which will enable the present and the future workforce to adapt to new conditions and any shifts in the career path, will reduce unemployment and increase productivity of work”</p>

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification for selection
QUALITY EMPLOYMENT AND SUPPORTING LABOUR MOBILITY	<p>access to employment, career progression, reconciliation of work and private life and promotion of equal pay for equal work</p> <p>(ESF Regulation, Art. 3(1)(a)(iv))</p>	<p>and “Removing obstacles in the motivation of women with children to enter and remain in the labour market”.</p> <p>In Prague, the capacities of non-parent pre-school care facilities are absolutely insufficient.</p> <p>Due to legislative changes, the number of facilities providing care for children under 3 has been reduced in Prague.</p> <p>Partnership Agreement - funding priority: “To increase the offer of accessible pre-school education and childcare services for pre-school children”.</p> <p>Following the Council Recommendation 2014 for the Czech Republic (CSR), this investment priority will significantly support higher accessibility of affordable and quality facilities and childcare services, focusing on children under three years.</p>
TO 9 PROMOTING SOCIAL INCLUSION, COMBATING POVERTY AND ANY DISCRIMINATION	<p>3.1</p> <p>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</p> <p>(Regulation on the ERDF Art. (9)(a))</p>	<p>EU 2020 sets the goal of ensuring social and territorial cohesion such 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</p> <p>Significant increase of the homeless people and persons at risk of homelessness and social exclusion and insufficient capacity of services including social and sheltered housing, no- and low-threshold housing and integration services</p> <p>Partnership Agreement – funding priority:</p> <p>Social system encouraging inclusion of socially excluded groups and preventing poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the capacity of supported social services (including follow-up services) for target groups of population. • Created the basis for establishment of integration and community centres. • Higher accessibility and efficiency of drop-in and residential services and low-threshold and cultural community centres providing e.g. integration services. • Increase the capacity of community-based social services for promoting social inclusion. • Develop the offer of social housing.
	<p>3.2</p> <p>Providing support for social enterprises</p> <p>(Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5)(9)(c))</p>	<p>EU 2020 sets the goal of modernising the labour markets by facilitating labour mobility and the development of skills throughout the lifecycle with a view to increase labour participation and better match labour supply and demand</p> <p>Prague has a high number of people with difficult employability due to their health and social situation</p> <p>Shortage of sheltered workshops and sheltered employment facilities in Prague</p> <p>Under-developed social entrepreneurship infrastructure (including organisations providing consultancy and support for social enterprises)</p> <p>Partnership Agreement – funding priority:</p> <p>Social system encouraging inclusion of socially excluded groups and preventing poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of new and development of the existing enterprise activities in the area of social enterprise. • Increase the number of social enterprises and the number of

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification for selection
		<p>jobs created therein.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand and innovate the premises of social enterprises leading to the reduction of unemployment and promoting social inclusion.
	<p>3.3 Enhancing access to affordable, sustainable and high-quality services, including health care and social services of general interest (Regulation on the ESF Art. (3)(1)(b)(iv))</p>	<p>EU 2020 sets the goal of ensuring social and territorial cohesion such 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</p> <p>Insufficient interconnection between traditional social services both between themselves and between the activities of innovative character (targeting an increase in the city cohesion)</p> <p>Insufficient interconnection between activities in the framework of local communities which might lead to their strengthening (across individual social, educational and cultural institutions and also in the direction of non-institutionalized grassroots activities)</p> <p>Danger of rising segregation (and anonymity) in the framework of cities and disrupting social cohesion as a result of socio-economic pressures in the metropolis</p> <p>Partnership Agreement – funding priority: Social system encouraging inclusion of socially excluded groups and preventing poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">
<p>TO 10 INVESTING IN EDUCATION, TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR SKILLS AND LIFELONG LEARNING</p>	<p>4.1 Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructure (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5) (10))</p>	<p>EU 2020 sets the goal of empowering people through the acquisition of new skills to enable our current and future workforce to adapt to new conditions and potential career shifts, reduce unemployment and raise labour productivity and eliminating of hindrances in motivation of women with children to enter and remain in the labour market</p> <p>Prague has an acute shortage of early-childhood care institutions and the issue is starting to manifest also on the primary school level</p> <p>Classrooms must be equipped to make education more effective and improve its quality with regard to the labour market and improving educational inclusion.</p> <p>By the influence of legislative changes Prague has seen a decrease in the number of establishments for care of children under 3 years of age.</p> <p>Partnership Agreement – funding priority “Increase the offer of accessible pre-school education and care for pre-school-aged children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure sufficient capacity of preschool establishments. Ensure modern premise and equipment of schools, enabling the increase of quality of education in the area of expert as well as of transferable competencies.
	<p>4.2 Reducing and preventing early school-leaving and promoting equal access to good quality early-childhood, primary and secondary education including formal, non-formal and informal learning pathways for reintegrating into education and</p>	<p>EU 2020 sets the goal of enhancing the performance of education systems and to reinforce the international attractiveness of Europe's higher education. According to EU 2020, social exclusion can be prevented through quality education and care from early childhood.</p> <p>Prague faces the acute problem of improving equal access to education for disadvantaged and vulnerable children – their integration is hindered, among other things, by the shortage of capacities.</p>

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification for selection
	training (Regulation on the ESF Art.(3)(1)(c)(i))	Partnership Agreement – funding priority: Good quality system of life-long learning to generate qualified and adaptable labour force. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the openness of the education system at all levels towards children and students with disabilities and those who come from a disadvantaged socioeconomic environment, including Roma children and students. • Improve the ability of teachers to respond to individual needs and potentials of individual pupils.

Source: European Commission

1.1.3 Links to EUROPE 2020 and thematic objectives of the European Union

Europe 2020 is a principal long-term policy document, which sets out the key priorities and challenges for the European Union until 2020, taking into account the global consequences of the economic and financial crisis from the first decade of the 21st century.

Europe 2020 puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities:

- Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation.
- Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy
- Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.

The OP PGP promotes the support in order to achieve the three aspects of growth. Promoting smart growth through the achievement of specific objectives in PA 1 and PA 4 represents the pillar of the programming document.

This aspect is key for OP Prague also because of the multiplication effect of Research and Education for Innovation and the education system that influences the development in all of the Czech Republic. Promoting smart growth is in line with the strategic and theoretic policies of the growth pole and smart – intelligent urban development, on which the strategy of the programming document and the strategy of the socio-economic development of the City of Prague are based.

Sustainable growth is applied under PA 2 through the promotion of sustainable urban transport and reducing the energy consumption in buildings and technical facilities that serve the needs of the urban public and road transport, as part of the public infrastructure.

By means of PA 3 and PA 4 strengthening is supported of, among other things, growth which promotes inclusion with a close relationship to promoting employment, with a focus on improving the quality of human resources and on integration of people at risk of social exclusion or poverty in the labour market.

The EU needs to define where it wants to be by 2020. To this end, the Commission proposes the following EU headline targets:

75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed, including the attainment of 65% employment of women in the same age bracket.

3 % of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D.

The "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right).

The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree.

20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.

OP PGP reflects these challenges with the emphasis of achieving these targets, or at least getting as close to them as possible, or stabilising the situation in those areas where the values in 2011 already achieved the milestones set for 2020.

Despite the fact that the City of Prague already partially meets the main development objectives of the EU set out in the strategy, the indicator values insufficiently demonstrate the qualitative aspects of growth, which necessitates a very specific approach to the challenges for the City of Prague in the 2014–2020 programming period.

Even though some of the strategy's goals already have been met, it is the ambition of OP PGP to ensure support of qualitative smart growth in areas related to these objectives, which will in turn improve Prague's competitiveness on the regional, national and international level.

As concerns the 40% of the younger generation with tertiary degrees, OP PGP, which in 2011 had 44.5% of population aged 30–34 with completed tertiary education, will focus on intensive, diversified and qualitative promotion of the education system and on improving the competitiveness of pupils and students, which in the past few years has, in relative terms, been stagnating, or even going down, compared to other EU regions and countries.

As concerns early school leaving, the City of Prague region and the Czech Republic as a whole report very low figures: 2.3% in Prague and 5.4% nationally (Eurostat, 2013), so this matter does not represent any major barrier to growth. OP PGP is in this respect focusing mainly on the prevention of early school leaving through promoting quality education and through promoting the integration of students with special needs.

The situation in the area of employment and social inclusion is also relatively positive in terms of key Europe 2020 indicators. The population at risk of poverty or social exclusion represents 9.1% of the total, compared to the national average of 15.3% (Eurostat, 2013). Employment is closely related to social inclusion. Areas of employment, social inclusion and education are included in OP PGP in a close relationship, with regard to the causal character of the areas. In the areas of employment and social inclusion, OP PGP focuses namely on the prevention of undesirable phenomena, on the improvement of service quality and on the thematic concentration of specific needs of the City of Prague region – those with problems calling to be addressed and those where the expected absorption capacity is high: access to and improving the quality of social community-based and integration services, activities promoting inclusion of children from families at risk of socio-economic exclusion.

PA 2 addresses climate change and energy; the priority axis corresponds with the relevant investment priorities of TO 4, including the decarbonisation of the economy. The City of Prague region does not meet any of the 20-20-20 objectives. The measured values are below the national average. For Prague to at least get closer to the targets set out in Europe 2020, two priorities were identified for the 2014–2020 period, for which the Structural Funds will be used: promoting sustainable urban transport and improving energy efficiency in buildings and technical facilities serving the operation of the public and road transport in the city. Transport is one of the principal sources of air pollution in the region not only in the greenhouse gas emissions (represented by equivalent CO₂), but also in the PM and NO_x. The focus on activities in the field of sustainable transport thus appears to be the most effective solution for reducing the excessive values of greenhouse gas emissions.

High energy demands of buildings and technical facilities serving the public and road transport in the city, and only a marginal use of renewable, prompted the inclusion of promotion of energy efficiency in the programming document.

1.1.4 Links to key national and regional strategies

The links between the priority axes and specific objectives of the programme on the one hand, and the key national and regional strategies on the other, were diligently analysed during the programme preparation. The following table gives a summary of the detailed analysis (identified links are marked with a dot in the table).

Table 9

LINKS TO KEY NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIES

National and regional strategy	OP Prague – Growth Pole of the Czech Republic										
	PA 1/TO 1		PA 2/TO 4		PA 3/TO 9				PA 4		
	TO 8, TO 10										
	SO 1.1	SO 1.2	SO 2.1	SO 2.2	SO 3.1	SO 3.2	SO 3.3	SO 3.4	SO 4.1	SO 4.2	SO 4.3
Partnership Agreement for the programming period 2014 - 20205	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Regional Development Strategy of the Czech Republic 2014-2020	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Strategic Plan of the City of Prague 2008	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Regional Innovation Strategy of the City of Prague 2014	•	•								•	
National Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2011 - 2020	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
National Reform Programme 2014	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
International Competitiveness Strategy of the Czech Republic 2012-2020	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Strategic Sustainable Development Framework of the Czech Republic 2010 - 2030	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
National Policy for Research, Development and Innovation 2009 - 2015	•	•									

⁵ Individual activities under the specific objectives of OP PGP have a relationship to the identified problem areas and the related national development priorities set out in the Partnership Agreement: competitive economy, infrastructure, social and health care and environment. Intervention under OP PGP and the assigned development needs identified in the Partnership Agreement are in line with the territorial dimension of the given priorities, which means that intervention under OP PGP correlates with the targeting of the development needs and actions in development areas which, according to the Development Strategy of the Czech Republic, include also metropolitan areas.

National Research and Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic for Smart Specialization (under preparation)	•	•									
Policy for Supporting Small and Medium Entrepreneurs 2014-2020	•	•									
State Environmental Policy of the Czech Republic 2012-2020			•								
Updated State Energy Policy of the Czech Republic 2010-2030			•								
National Action Plan of the Czech Republic for Renewable Energy 2010-2020			•								
Transportation Policy of the Czech Republic 2014-2020 (with an outlook for 2050)			•	•							
Sectoral transportation strategies – phase 2 (for the period 2014 – 2020 with a long-term perspective towards 2030, or 2050)				•							
National Plan for the Development of Social Services in 2011-2016					•	•	•	•			
Strategy to Combat Social Exclusion 2011-2015					•	•	•	•			
Social Inclusion Strategy 2014 – 2020					•	•	•	•			
Prague’s Management Concept for the Homelessness Problem 2013 – 2020					•	•	•	•			
Education Policy Strategy of the Czech Republic until 2020									•	•	•
Policy of Regional Development 2008	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Integrated strategy for ITI Prague metropolitan areas (under preparation)				•					•	•	•
Medium-term strategy (till 2020) to improve air quality			•	•							
National Environmental Policy of the CR 2012 - 2020			•	•							
Long-term Plan for Education and the Development of the Education System of the City of Prague 2012-2016									•	•	•
City of Prague Policy for Integration of Foreigners									•	•	•

National Research and Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic for Smart Specialization of the Czech Republic (National RIS3 Strategy)⁶

The strategy is the ex-ante conditionality for the provision of support from ESIF for the selected thematic objectives in accordance with Article 19 of the General Regulation, and it is closely defined in greater detail in annex XI of this regulation. Since OP PGP includes interventions within thematic objective 1, it is subject to the fulfilment of this conditionality.

As the innovation system has developed to a limited degree so far at the national level and at the level of most regions, in order to reinforce the innovation performance of the economy it is necessary to remove or mitigate the main barriers in the sphere of research, development and innovative entrepreneurship. For that reason, the design of the National RIS3 Strategy in the Czech Republic has proposed priorities of two kinds:

- Horizontal (cross-cutting) – interventions supporting the creation and improvement of an innovation system at the national and regional level (i.e. interventions regardless of the sectoral focus of the assisted activities).
- Vertical – interventions focused on specific competitive, promising sectoral/ sub-sectoral areas of R&D&I with a strong potential for growth – so-called smart specialisation domains.

The strategy is divided into six so-called key areas of change, which are further divided into strategic and specific objectives. Table 6 provides an overview of links between OP PGP and the National RIS3 Strategy, or its selected relevant strategic objectives. At the same time, OP PGP is only one of the instruments (sources) of the implementation of the National RIS3 Strategy, whose objectives will be also fulfilled using the state budgetary sources and the budget of the City of Prague.

Table 10

LINKS OF THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF OP PGP TO THE NATIONAL RIS3 STRATEGY

	OP PGP specific objective 1.1	OP PGP specific objective 1.2
Key area of change A: Higher innovation performance of companies		
A.1: Increase the demand for innovation in companies (as well as in the public sector)	x	x
A.2: Increase the rate of business in the society with the emphasis on establishing new fast-growing companies	x	x
A.3: Increase internalization of SMEs		
Key area of change B: Improve the quality of public research		
B.1: Improve the quality and problem orientation of research in knowledge domains relevant for smart specialization		
Key area of change C: increase the economic benefits of public research		
C.1: Increase the relevance of research	x	x

Note: The table does not include key areas of change D – Better availability of human resources regarding their number and quality for innovation entrepreneurship, research and development, E – Development of eGovernment and eBusiness for increased competitiveness and F – Strengthening and better utilization of social capital and creativity in solving complex social challenges, which are not relevant for thematic objective 1.

The vertical priorities of Czech RIS3 have been identified on the basis of three kinds of outputs: analyses of economic specialisation, analyses of research specialisation and the established and Czech-government-approved Priorities of Research, Experimental Development and Innovation up to 2030.

⁶ National RIS3 Strategy, which was approved by the Czech Government, is available on the website of the Ministry of Education.

At the national level, the following matrix of innovation and research needs of smart specialisation has been defined:

Table 5

MATRIX OF INNOVATION AND RESEARCH NEEDS OF SMART SPECIALISATION – KNOWLEDGE DOMAINS VS SECTORS OF APPLICATION

		Key sectors of applications and application themes – national							Key sectors of knowledge applications - regional ⁷					
		Manufacture of transport vehicles, sustainability and safety of transport	Advanced and economical mechanical engineering and automation	Economical solutions in electronics and electrical engineering	IT services, software and IT security	Sustainable and secure production and distribution of power	Medicaments and medical devices for healthy aging	Natural resources, sustainable agriculture, food safety and sufficiency	Chemistry	Glass, ceramics	Rubber and plastics industry	Spa industry	Media	Textiles
Generic knowledge domains (KETs + non-technology domains)	Advanced materials													
	Nanotechnologies													
	Micro and nanoelectronics													
	Advanced manufacturing technologies													
	Photonics													
	Industrial biotechnologies													
	Knowledge for digital economy, cultural and creative industry													
	Social science knowledge for non-technological innovation													

At the regional level, the relevant regional annex to the National RIS3 Strategy for the City of Prague identifies the following key areas of change and specialisation domains:

Key areas of changes:

- A) An environment stimulating innovation and functional partnership
- B) Easier establishment and development of knowledge-intensive firms
- C) More intensive work with local human resources for the needs of knowledge economy
- D) Higher intensity of internationalisation in research and innovation

Specialisation domains:

- Selected fields of life sciences,
- Selected creative sectors,
- Selected emerging technologies,
- Knowledge intensive business services.

The above domains reflect, among other things, the specific structural characteristics of Prague economy, which include a high share of the services sector in employment and GDP and a higher

⁷ These are sectors of applications which differ from priorities defined at the national level and at the same time are identified by at least one region as an area of its smart specialisation.

number of research and development entities which represent a source of knowledge for the whole country.

As OP Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness (OP EIC) does not have the City of Prague as its target territory, the key instruments for implementing National RIS3 Strategy in Prague will be OP Research, Development and Education (OP RDE) and OP PGP. Activities supported under OP PGP will form a part of the OP EIC activities and their selection took into account the size of OP PGP allocation and the co-financing of the activities from the City of Prague budget.

1.1.5 Links to the EU Council recommendations

Following the submission of the National Reform Programme of the Czech Republic for 2014 and the Convergence Programme of the Czech Republic 2012–2015 to the European Commission, the EU Council issued an opinion on 8 July 2014, which contains a summary of the relevant challenges for the future competitive development of the Czech Republic and which contains recommendations that need to be implemented.

Despite the fact that the Council recommendations focus mainly on intervention that must be made on the national level and the implementation of these interventions is in the ownership and authority of government bodies, or especially on maintaining a healthy fiscal status, OP PGP also reflects the Council recommendations in the scope that they can be applied also on the regional level, and it relates to the following supportable areas:

“Prioritise growth-enhancing expenditure to support the recovery and improve growth prospects”

The foundation of the OP PGP strategy is based on prioritizing expenditure which will support the development of the City of Prague as the growth pole of the Czech Republic. OP PGP channels its interventions in priority areas which are also identified in the SMART Prague 2014 – 2020 strategy:

1. the area links SMART Specialisation and SMART Infrastructure (PA 1, PA 2):
 - efficient use of intelligent solutions and projects of research and development for the needs of city infrastructure development– in transport and mobility, environment, energy and energy efficiency.
2. the area focuses on smart solutions in the area of education and the general development of human resources and linking to the SMART Specialisation concept (PA 3, PA 4)
 - important for long-term development is in particular the strengthening of the school system, as well as social innovation and enterprise and activities targeted at minorities, gender equality, inclusion and retention of the workforce in the labour market (related to students, senior citizen, etc.) and projects aimed at general skills and the development of creativity and entrepreneurship of city inhabitants.
3. the area focuses on infrastructure as the essential prerequisite to the development of entrepreneurship in the city – particularly in relation to SMEs (PA 1, PA3):
 - in relation to SMEs, OP PGP will support especially the use of innovative approaches and the development of creativity for the needs of the city and the development in the social area.
4. the area connects the development of creative potential and enterprise, infrastructure and smart specialization in the area of research, development and innovation (PA 1, PA 2, PA 3):
 - they key activities in this area include the development of innovative enterprise (including innovative social enterprise), including the prerequisites for its development such as ensuring quality mobility, increasing energy efficiency, changes in the education system and higher interconnection of businesses and universities for projects with the city participation or projects supported by the city

“Increase considerably the availability of affordable and quality childcare facilities and services, with a focus on children up to three years old, and increase the inclusiveness of education, especially by supporting socially disadvantaged children, in particular in early childhood education”

The City of Prague region has, within the context of the Czech Republic, the lowest early-childhood care capacity considering the number of children and the number of applications; the situation with respect to availability of early-childhood care for children under three years is catastrophic. The problem of insufficient early-childhood care capacity is a barrier of entry for members of families with small children to the labour market, which degrades the potential of young people to equitably participate in the labour market.

Promoting socioeconomic cohesion through, in particular, activities directed at improving the quality and availability of pre-school care and early-childhood education infrastructure is one of the key priorities of OP PGP as part of the objective to promote social inclusion of young families with children (PA 3) and through promoting investment in early-childhood education (PA 4).

“Increase the inclusiveness of education, in particular by promoting the participation of socially disadvantaged and Roma children in particular in early childhood education”

In connection with the Long-term Plan of Education and Development of the Education System of the City of Prague, OP PGP sets its goal to support changes in education programmes in a complementary way and with respect to inclusiveness, including its multicultural aspects. Apart from the change of education programmes, OP PGP emphasizes the increase of quality of classrooms with special emphasis on inclusive teaching in nurseries, primary and secondary schools (PA 4).

“Step up the efforts to improve energy efficiency in the economy”

Prague is characterized by high demands of its transport infrastructure, which in addition to its supra-regional importance has the national and supranational importance as well. In particular, the infrastructure for urban public transport is significantly energy demanding and does not enable its efficient utilization. In the same way, city buildings in Prague are plagued with high energy demands.

Promoting the reduction of energy demands of the operation of urban public transport, as well as of road transport and implementation of pilot projects focused on transformation of buildings with high energy demands to buildings with near-zero energy consumption are the main objectives of PA 2.

1.2 Justification of the financial allocation

Financial allocations to individual thematic objectives and, where appropriate, investment priorities were made with regard to:

Key conditions of competitiveness and strengthening the role of Prague as a growth pole of the Czech Republic – these can be created especially under priority axis 1 Strengthening of Research, technological development and innovation (TO 1) in relation to the national target of 1% of investment in research and development, priority axis 4 Education and learning and unemployment support (TO 10) in relation to the national target of no more than 5.5% early school leavers. At the same time private investment in research and development will be stimulated; conditions for innovation-based business and for human resource development on those levels which fall under the authority of the local government in Prague will also be improved. 52% of the OP allocation is earmarked for the above TO.

Rules for thematic concentration as per the ESI funds regulations – no less than 20% of ERDF funding for TO 4 (proposal: approx. 39.4%); no less than 80% of ERDF funding for TO 1-4 (proposal: 80%);

Strategic Development Plan of the City of Prague and the main goals in the related implementation programme – those tasks that require most funding are under priority axis 2 Sustainable mobility and energy savings (TO 4);

Previous sections of this chapter 1 (especially 1.1 Description of the strategy programme, 1.2 Justification for the selection of thematic objectives and investment priorities, 1.1.3 Links to EUROPE 2020 and thematic objectives of the European Union, 1.1.6 Links to the Position of the Commission Services on the development of Partnership Agreement and programmes in the Czech Republic in the period 2014–2020) – these sections document the correct choice of all 5 thematic objectives and investment priorities and their inclusion in the operational programme;

Links to horizontal principles (see chapter 11) – these are the strongest in priority axis 2 Sustainable mobility and energy savings (TO 4), priority axis 3 Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty (TO 9) and priority axis 4 Education and learning and unemployment support (TO 8 and TO 10);

Projection into the Smart Prague concept – the policy paper emphasises the interdependencies between the proposed interventions under individual priority axes. Interventions in economic growth and promoting business (priority axis 1 Strengthening research, technological development and innovation - TO 1) are linked to intervention in human resource development interventions (priority axis 4 Education and learning and unemployment support - TO 8 and TO 10) while observing objectives in the area of improving public services and related infrastructure (priority axis 2 Sustainable mobility and energy savings - TO 4 a priority axis 3 Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty - TO 9) and achieving energy efficiency (priority axis 2 Sustainable mobility and energy savings - TO 4);

Absorption capacities of projects in the region – verified in detail at the beginning of 2013 in the document Analysis of the absorption capacity of the priorities of the Capital Prague under the Cohesion Policy for the period 2014-2020 – the most attractive priority axis in terms of the number of potential project proposals (investment and non-investment) is priority axis 4 Education and learning and employment support (TO 8 and TO 10) (the realisation of this potential is, however, largely connected with the risk of securing co-financing and the risk of excessive administrative burden of application and implementation); and in terms of uncomplicated full utilization of the allocation it would be priority axis 2 Sustainable mobility and energy savings (TO 4) (considerably fewer project proposals but the projects are more investment-intensive compared to PA 4), see Annex 2;

Total allocation for the operational programme – after the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic set the financial allocation for OP PGP, the suitability of proposed allocation breakdown was tested in connection with the process of definition of initial and result values of indicators.

The distribution of the allocation was included in:

Discussions with partners – the operational programme was prepared with full regard to the partnership principle according to Art. 5 of the General Regulation; the principle was also respected in full when the financial allocation breakdowns were proposed. The proposal was made available to all partners for comments via the OP PGP external programme preparation platform.

Discussion in the Prague City Council.

Cross-financing

In relation to Art. 98 (2) of the General Regulation, OP PGP allows cross-financing from ERDF and ESF within the limit of 10% of funding for each priority axis of OP PGP. The possibility of cross-financing will relate to the part of the operation, whose costs are eligible for providing support from other funds based on the rules of eligibility which are applied to the given fund, and provided that these costs are indispensable to satisfactory implementation of the operation and are directly related to it.

Table 12

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Priority axis	Fund	EU support	Share of the total Union support to the operational programme		Thematic objective	Investment priority	Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority	Common and programme-specific result indicators for which the objective was set
			ERDF	ESF				
1 Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	ERDF	62 492 932 EUR	31,0 %	-	1 Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	1.1. Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5)(1)(b))	SO 1.1 Higher ratio of intersectoral cooperation stimulated by the regional government	Percentage of intramural expenditure on R&D in Government (GOVERD) and Higher education (HERD) sector financed by the Business enterprise sector (Industry) – City of Prague Share of business expenditures on R&D (BERD) financed from public sources (domestic and foreign) in % (city of Prague)
							SO 1.2 Easier establishment and development of knowledge-intensive companies	Business expenditures on R&D in the business sector as % of GDP - Czech regions (city of Prague)
2 Sustainable mobility and energy savings	ERDF	60 477 031 EUR	30,0 %	-	4 Promoting shift to a low carbon economy in all sectors	2.1 Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5)(4)(c))	SO 2.1 Energy efficient city buildings using also suitable renewable energy sources, energy efficient technologies and smart management systems	Fuel consumption after transformation – non-manufacturing sector
						2.2 Promoting low-carbon strategies for all types of territories, in particular for urban areas, including	SO 2.2 Improving the attractiveness of urban	Number of Persons transported by Prague Integrated Transport (only

Priority axis	Fund	EU support	Share of the total Union support to the operational programme		Thematic objective	Investment priority	Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority	Common and programme-specific result indicators for which the objective was set
			ERDF	ESF				
						the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility and mitigation-relevant adaptation measures (Regulation on the ERDF Art. 5(4)(e))	public transport use	on the city territory) Number of cars parked in P+R
3 Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty	ERDF	12 498 586 EUR	6,2 %	-	9 Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination	3.1 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 (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (9)(a))	SO 3.1 Strengthened social infrastructure for integration, community-based services and prevention	Capacity of services and social work The average number of people using social housing
						3.2 Providing support for social enterprises (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5)(9)(c))	SO 3.2 Strengthened social entrepreneurship infrastructure	Number of social enterprises which actively operate in the market
	ESF	13 304 947 EUR	-	6.6 %		3.3 Enhancing access to affordable, sustainable and high-quality services, including health care and social services of general interest (Regulation on the ESF Art. (3)(1)(b)(iv))	SO 3.3 Strengthening of activities for integration, community-based services and prevention	The use of supported services Rate of supported projects which successfully started community-based activities Participants in the employment 6 months after leaving

Priority axis	Fund	EU support	Share of the total Union support to the operational programme		Thematic objective	Investment priority	Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority	Common and programme-specific result indicators for which the objective was set
			ERDF	ESF				
4 Education and learning and support of employment	ERDF	18 143 110 EUR	9,0 %	-	10 Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning	4.1 Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructure (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5) (10))	SO 4.1 Increasing capacity and quality of early-childhood, primary and secondary education and childcare facilities for children under 3 years of age	Number of persons using pre-school childcare facilities Ratio of three-year-old children placed in preschool facilities The proportion of children aged 0-3 placed in childcare facilities to the total amount of children of the same age
	ESF	EUR 24 190 813	-	12%	10 Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning	4.2 Reducing and preventing early school-leaving and promoting equal access to good quality early-childhood, primary and secondary education including formal, non-formal and informal learning pathways for reintegrating into education and training (Regulation on the ESF Art. (3)(1)(c)(i))	SO 4.2 Increasing the quality of education through enhancing inclusion in a multicultural society	Number of staff who apply newly acquired knowledge in practice Number of organisations with improved pro-inclusiveness
		2 419 081	-	1.2%	8 Promoting sustainable employment, quality jobs and mobility of workforce	4.3 Equality between men and women in all areas, including in access to employment, career progression, reconciliation of work and private life and promotion of equal pay for equal work (ESF Regulation Art. 3(1)(a)(iv))	SO 4.3 Increasing accessibility of childcare establishments	Number of persons using pre-school childcare facilities
5 Technical assistance	ESF	8 063 604 EUR	-	4,0 %	-	-	SO 5.1 Ensuring quality and efficient programme management	Stabilization ratio of employees of the implementation structure
							SO 5.2 Ensuring dissemination of information, publicity and programme	Success ratio of project applications

Priority axis	Fund	EU support	Share of the total Union support to the operational programme		Thematic objective	Investment priority	Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority	Common and programme-specific result indicators for which the objective was set
			ERDF	ESF				
							absorption capacity	
OP total	ERDF + ESF	201 590 104 EUR	-	-	-	-	-	-

2 PRIORITY AXES

Setting up of the priority axes and specific objectives of the operational programme

The setting up of intervention priorities and the selection of thematic objectives and investment priorities for specific objectives is done to maximise the linkages of the relevant development needs of the metropolis.

Concentration principle

The principle of concentration of intervention into 5 thematic objectives is applied in the interest of effectiveness of the funding support, with regard to the relatively limited allocation of Structural Funds of the European Union for the City of Prague region.

Integrated intervention within one OP

The intervention under OP PGP focuses on projects with synergic and complementary effects. The OP PGP implementation mechanism will focus on the following:

- Links (synergies and project complementarity) between activities;
- Links (synergies and project complementarity) between investment priorities and the fulfilment of specific objectives through the achievement of expected results;
- Links (synergies and project complementarity) between thematic objectives;
- Cooperation of multiple actors.

Links between actors involved in the city development and its promotion

OP PGP includes activities for cooperation between the city administration and the private sector, non-profit organisations, research and education institution and the communities. The cooperative approach will be applied in particular in the promotion of research, development and innovation (priority axis 1), whose concept postulates the theory of developing the ‘triple helix’ (by engaging and connecting the city administration with the private sector and the carriers of research, development and education – education institutions and research and development organisations).

The specific feature of OP PGP is that it promotes activities fostering cooperation between research institutions and the non-profit sector, cultural institutions, the city administration and private entities, with a view of linking the specific objectives in PA 3 and PA 4. OP PGP focuses not only on the integration of vulnerable and marginalised children in school, and on the development of their potential, but also on connecting investment and non-investment projects in order to increase the capacity of education, and combine them with projects in the area of social and cultural integration. The expected result of this combination is to achieve an inclusive socioeconomic development and cohesion of communities in the given metropolitan region locations.

City administration as initiator of development

The City of Prague is aware of the responsibility it carries for the socioeconomic development of the region and, in part, of the whole country. For this reason, it wants to be the initiator of the development through not only strategic planning and direct investment in the development, but also, in the 2014–2020 programming period, it is committed to creating demand for innovative urban solutions in the relevant intervention areas under the identified priority axes (pre-commercial procurement), which should activate the actors on the supply side and stimulate progressive socioeconomic development. The support, by means of demand from the city administration, focuses, among other things, on the finalisation of research and development results, innovative enterprises, social innovation and social entrepreneurship.

OP PGP as a means of linking regional strategies and intervention mechanisms

The comprehensive utilisation of intervention in one operational programme relies on linking the goals of the Strategic Development Plan of the City of Prague, Regional Innovation Strategy (ex-ante conditionality under OP PGP for promotion of research, development and innovation) and as many sectoral strategies according to SMART Prague as possible.

OP PGP should at the same time play a supplementary role to the grant schemes of the City of Prague and the city boroughs, especially in the area of education, social services development, prevention of social exclusion, promotion of social integration and the promotion of sustainable mobility and energy savings.

Smart Specialisation

2.1 Priority axis 1: Strengthening research, technological development and innovation (thematic objective 1)

Priority axis ID	Priority axis 1
Name of the priority axis	Strengthening of research, technological development and innovation

Fund	ERDF
Region category	More developed region
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

Investment priority 1, (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5) (1) (b)):

Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies

2.1.1 Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority 1 and expected results

Specific objective 1.1: Higher ratio of intersectoral cooperation stimulated by the regional government
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The specific objective contributes to the attainment of objectives of Key Areas of Change A “Higher innovation performance of companies” and C “Increase the economic benefits of public research” of the National RIS3 Strategy. At the same time, it is directly linked to the Regional Innovation Strategy of the City of Prague⁸, key area of change A – “Environment stimulating innovation and functional partnership,” from which it takes part of the intended activities in two of its three strategic objectives. These are:

⁸ Passed by the resolution of the Assembly of the City of Prague No. 41/2 on 11 September 2014; available at http://www.rishmp.cz/jnp/cz/dokumenty/pracovni_dokumenty.html.

- A.1: Achieving higher performance of businesses through efficient cooperation between the public, private and academic sector
- A.2: Increasing innovation demand of the public sector for stimulating innovation activities

The regional government has the potential to be a specific and practical agent in the development of innovation environment which will complement the activities from the national level. The regional government has not played this role so far and its attitude to innovation activities was only passive. Extensive research capacities in diverse fields that are present in the territory of Prague offer an opportunity for innovation in the public as well as in the private sector for subjects both in Prague and outside Prague.

Insufficient cooperation between various types of these actors is seen, even by themselves, as the crucial weakness of the regional innovation system. The key objective is therefore to promote intersectoral cooperation between public administration, research organisations and enterprises on the regional level, and to increase the frequency, financial volume and quality of this cooperation. The aim is to start using new or so far only barely used supporting instruments in the region, which are recommended by the Regional Innovation Strategy of the City of Prague.

In relation to the developmental objectives of the City of Prague as defined in the Strategic Plan of the City of Prague, these instruments will be used for generating innovation demand of the city for new solutions, which will be used e.g. in services provided by the city. The city as the co-financing entity will actively participate in the formulation of areas and themes to be targeted.

As for the instruments which primarily follow the objective of stimulating the intersectoral cooperation, an emphasis will be placed on a suitable level of co-financing by enterprises so that they would be involved in high-quality outcomes of the cooperation and its further development. At the same time, these instruments are used to stimulate private expenditure in the research sector.

Table 13

PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC RESULT INDICATORS, BY SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (FOR ERDF)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
2 10 21	Percentage of intramural expenditure on R&D in Government (GOVERD) and Higher education (HERD) sector financed by the Business enterprise sector (Industry) – City of Prague	%	More developed region	12.4%	2013	17.2 -18.0% ⁹	statistics	annually
2 10 22	Share of business expenditures on R&D (BERD) financed from public sources (domestic and foreign) in % (city of Prague)	%	More developed region	20.2%	2013	20.5 – 21.5% ¹⁰	statistics	annually

⁹ The electronic systém SFC2014 indicates mean interval, i.e. 17,6.

¹⁰ The electronic systém SFC2014 indicates mean interval, i.e. 21.

Specific objective 1.2: Easier establishment and development of knowledge-intensive companies

The specific objective contributes to the attainment of objectives of Key Areas of Change A “Higher innovation performance of companies” and C “Increase the economic benefits of public research” of the National RIS3 Strategy. At the same time, it is directly linked to the Regional Innovation Strategy of the City Prague – Key Area of Change B – “Easier establishment and development of knowledge-intensive companies,” from which it takes the title and most of the intended activities in all its strategic objectives:

- B.1: Facilitating the development of new innovative SMEs;
- B.2: Improving services for innovation and enterprise;
- B.3: Better quality equipment of innovation infrastructure for starting innovative SMEs.

The aim of the intervention is to assist knowledge-intensive companies in the initial stages of their development, when their further existence is at stake. According to CIS 2010-2012, the ratio of innovating companies in Prague (45.1 %) is not significantly different than the national average (43.9 %), not even in spite of the geographic proximity of research organizations.

The limited competencies of entrepreneurs in the beginnings of their careers and/or the lack of their own capacity and capital in case of start-up or developing companies often cause their stagnation or even downfall. Reducing the substantial rate of failure in the first years of the companies’ existence will lead to greater attractiveness of the region for entrepreneurship and increase the probability of establishing a company with supra-regional or global importance. This can be achieved by using specialized services for companies. Services of this type require high and specialized qualification, which is usually not available to start-up companies. Making the necessary services accessible for companies, whether by supporting demand or supply, will become an effective instrument for overcoming the difficulties with the objective of creating and strengthening export capabilities of supported companies.

In the area of technology parks and incubators, the City of Prague is, unlike other regions of the Czech Republic, significantly underscored in capacity, and therefore this specific objective also focuses on supporting these facilities. Their development, however, will require general consent of relevant agents in the regions. In case of expanding these facilities, the utilization of existing buildings will be preferred.

This specific objective will be the means for utilizing the regional specialization domains, as they will become more specific during the programming period through the development of entrepreneurial discovery process.

Table 6

PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC RESULT INDICATORS, BY SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (FOR ERDF)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
2 10 20	Business expenditures on R&D in the business sector as % of GDP - Czech regions (city of Prague)	%	More developed region	0.75	2013	0,80	statistics	annually

2.1.2 Actions to be supported under investment priority 1

2.1.2.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, the identification of the main target groups specific territories targeted, and types of beneficiaries

Actions to be supported

Specific objective: Higher ratio of intersectoral cooperation stimulated by the regional government

Support of activities leading to commercialisation of research outcomes through verification of their feasibility and commercial potential and their application (“proof-of-concept”)

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Proof-of-concept activities aim to increase the technology and knowledge transfer between research organizations and the application sphere. These activities focus on finding outcomes of research and development whose implementation is feasible and commercializable at the same time. These outcomes can subsequently be also used by the city as the application sector (e.g. in the area of public services).

A typical proof-of-concept project will include a range of activities which will ensure the transfer of research outcomes to their commercial application. The starting point for proof-of-concept projects is an idea or a research in progress. A proof-of-concept project comprises of two subsequent stages. During the first stage, the feasibility of the research will be examined. The project will support activities related to applicability surveys, market surveys and surveys of interest of the application sphere. In case of positive assessment of this feasibility study, the project will continue with taking the product/service to the final stage, i.e. mainly with activities that lead to the production of a functional sample/prototype, finding a strategic commercial partner, patent activity and possibly an establishment of a new spin-off company. The outcome of this stage will be a functional sample/prototype with an increased possibility of its further practical utilization (e.g. a contract with a commercial partner, an established spin-off company or direct sale of the prototype/functional sample).

This instrument has not yet been used on the regional level, and Prague intends to utilize it in order to boost intersectoral cooperation. The utilization of the instrument during the programming period will reflect especially the needs of the region in accordance with the Strategic Plan of the City of Prague and the responsibility of the city administration pursuant to Act No. 131/2000 Coll., on the City of Prague, (e.g. in the area of transport, housing, safety, health, education and others). In connection with these areas, the support will also apply to selected national/regional domains of specialization. Recipients of support will be enterprises and research organizations.

This activity will also follow the outputs of the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Development, or the Horizon 2020 programme, so that further development of project outputs from these programmes can be done in relevant cases (downstream sequential funding).

Projects of pre-commercial public procurement (PPC) and innovation demand of the public sector (PPI)

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

The scope of activities and public services which are ensured by the City of Prague presents a significant potential for innovation demand directed at research organizations and enterprises for the needs of the public municipal sector. On the regional level, this type of activity is an approach that has not been used for far, and apart from increasing the quality of operation of public services it will support innovation activities and strengthen cooperation between the research and application sphere.

The main instrument will be public procurement in pre-commercial stage (so-called pre-commercial public procurement, PCP). PCP represents phased awarding of public contracts for

services in the area of research and development, which includes sharing the risks and profits under market conditions, where several enterprises in the competitive environment develop new solutions that correspond to the needs of the public sector in the mid-term and long-term horizon. These needs are so technologically demanding that there is either no stable commercial solution existing on the market yet, or the existing solutions have deficiencies, the elimination of which requires further research and development. Outputs of a significant PCP product are the first prototypes, which the public sector then awards in the commercial stage.

This instrument has not yet been utilized at the regional level, and Prague intends to use it to boost intersectoral cooperation. The utilization of the instrument during the programming period will reflect especially the needs of the region in accordance with the Strategic Plan of the City of Prague and the responsibility of the city administration pursuant to Act No. 131/2000 Coll., on the City of Prague, (e.g. in the area of transport, housing, safety, health, education and others). In connection with these areas, the support will also apply to selected national/regional domains of specialization.

This activity will also follow the outputs of the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Development, or the Horizon 2020 programme, so that further development of project outputs from these programmes can be done in relevant cases (downstream sequential funding).

Projects of cooperation between research and the application sphere

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

According to the objectives of the Regional Innovation Strategy of the City of Prague, tried-and-tested supporting instruments will continue to be used during the programming period to foster intersectoral cooperation, and new types of projects and pilot testing of new instruments will be carried out.

The main instrument will be the support of the innovation voucher type, which supports intersectoral cooperation of companies and research organizations. Apart from the basic aim, which is to support the establishing of the first contact, their utilization for other purpose which foster cooperation is anticipated as well (e.g. “continuation” vouchers for developing an already established contact, vouchers for involvement in international cooperation). The ultimate aim of these instruments is to increase the volume of cooperation and support companies’ expenditures for externally performed research and development in the governmental and academic sector.

Specific objective: Easier establishment and development of knowledge-intensive companies

Increasing quality and effectiveness of operation of technology parks, including incubators

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Unlike other regions of the Czech Republic, which had implemented large-scale investments into this type of infrastructure in the previous programming period, the number of these facilities in Prague is relatively lower and does not reach the value that is usual abroad, i.e. 3 technology parks (TP) per 1 million of inhabitants. Based on ongoing discussion with relevant participants in the innovation environment, the issue of the capacity increase ratio of technology parks and incubators in the region will be addressed, and perspective forms of their development which take into account recent trends for their operation will be sought. Support will go to projects for expansion and improvement of space area, and to projects for specific equipment and installations which will be used by companies that are unable to obtain them due to their ineffectiveness if operated using their own funding. Existing buildings will be primarily used for the development of physical capacity.

Other supported projects will include projects for the development of human resources of technology parks for providing specialized services for enterprises, e.g. in the area of strategic management and management of innovations, consulting services regarding the increase of demand, protection and utilization of intellectual property rights, establishing and developing research cooperation, commercialisation of research outcomes, access to capital, etc. They will

aim to improve specialised services provided to businesses by the technology parks in the area of research and innovation (e.g. validation, verification of patents).

Establishment and development of capacities providing progressive services for entrepreneurs (SMEs)

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

In order to increase the survival rate of start-ups and new enterprises with short history and to facilitate the expansion of these enterprises (especially abroad), it is necessary to support their efforts related to the development of entrepreneurship and to innovations of their products/services by offering them specialized services (e.g. in the area of patent protection, technology transfer.).

In order to reduce the administrative burden for applicants related to the selection of suitable service providers, the activity will be primarily implemented in form of specialized vouchers.

Support with the use of the *entrepreneurial discovery process* will be given to projects of providers of selected services for enterprises during the programming period, which will suitably improve the offer of the services.

Targets of support will include especially enterprises with export potential or those that are already exporting, because these companies are able to attract additional sources for the national economy from abroad.

Development of innovation companies in the initial stages of their lifecycle

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

In order to stimulate private expenditures in the innovation enterprise sector, a capital financial instrument will be prepared based on the ex-ante analysis of financial instruments (i.e. non-subsidy support), which will respond to the identified deficiencies in the market of financial products for companies, especially for SMEs in order to strengthen their activities in research, development and innovation. A fund can thus be created in the region, which could be used repeatedly for non-subsidy support of research, development and innovation in enterprises with export potential or those that are already exporting, in compliance with priorities set in the national and regional strategies for smart specialisation.

Identification of the main target groups

Organisations for research and knowledge transfer

Enterprises

City administration

Specific territories targeted

NUTS 2 Prague Cohesion Region

Type of beneficiaries

City of Prague

City boroughs of the City of Prague

Organisations established by the City of Prague or city boroughs

Organisations for research and knowledge transfer (according to the definition in the Community framework for state aid for research and development and innovation)

Enterprises

Non-governmental non-profit organisations

Professional and interest associations

Conditions for intervention

The above-mentioned actions will be implemented by individual projects

Specific grant scheme will be used for voucher-type operations with low finance demands through in-house implementer.

Support through financial instrument will be used mainly in case of activities for development of innovation companies in the initial stages of their lifecycle. The administrator of the financial instrument or fund will intermediate the support for final beneficiaries.

Support for enterprises will focus primarily on SMEs. Only in projects improving the quality and effectiveness of infrastructure of the technology park and incubator type it will be acceptable to involve large enterprises because the final recipients of the facilities concerned are innovative SMEs. The support for large enterprises will not exceed 10% of the planned allocation for Priority Axis 1.

2.1.2.2 Main principles for the selection of operations

Criteria expressing the degree of fulfilment of the indicators will be significantly represented in the selection of projects so that outcomes for a given specific objective are attained most effectively. Another important criterion is the evaluation of the conformity with horizontal principles performed by the elimination method, i.e. if a potential for the project's negative impact on horizontal principles is detected, the project will not be supported at all. The aim of the evaluation is to ensure the quality of projects in the following aspects: purposefulness, need, efficiency, economy, feasibility, and correspondence with the horizontal principles.

The project proposal will be assessed for its conformity with the principles of support of the programme document and the horizontal principles. Aspects which contribute to effective attainment of the objectives, such as the project's relevance, the applicant's preparedness, the project's feasibility and contribution, sustainability of the activities or the long-term impact, are assessed as well. Where appropriate, the project proposal submitted under Priority Axis 1 will be also judged e.g. in relation to the following aspects:

- project of cooperation between the public and private sector,
- potential for complementarity or synergy with other projects,
- link to currently identified regional domains of specialisation or national domains of specialisation,
- positive impact on increasing private expenditure on research, development, and innovation.

Calls for submission of projects are announced in the given investment priorities. The specific mechanism for the selection of operations of the project proposals will form part of the implementation documentation, or of the calls themselves. Projects will be evaluated and selected in accordance with the criteria for the selection of projects, which will be approved by the Monitoring Committee of OP PGP.

The assessment and selection of projects will be carried out in accordance with the Methodological guideline of the Ministry of Regional Development (MRD – NCA) for the management of calls, evaluation and selection of projects in the 2014 – 2020 programming period. In accordance with this methodological guideline, internal/external evaluators, and possibly also an evaluation/selection committee may be invited to participate in the assessment process and selection of projects. In case the issue exceeds the expert capacity of the managing authority, an additional external assessment may be used, the conclusions thereof will be reflected by the evaluator in his/her final evaluation.

In order to reduce the administrative burden for the applicants and granting authorities, a two-stage call may be issued when adequate (e.g. if a high probability of receiving a great number of applications for support is anticipated, or if a higher rate of risk in project proposals is predicted, etc.). The two-stage call consists of the preliminary application and the full application for support. The preliminary application contains basic registration data which enable the managing authority to verify the applicant, and it assesses the acceptability of the project proposal based on the principles

of support of the programme document so that the project is in conformity with the specific objective, supported activities, types of beneficiaries, target groups, place and time of implementation, and so that it does not violate the horizontal principles. If the project proposal does not violate the programme's principles, the applicant will then be invited to submit the full application for support and to complete all the obligatory requirements.

2.1.2.3 Planned utilization of financial instruments

Financial instruments used will take the form of loans, guarantees, seed capital, possibly combined with soft interest rates or guarantee fees. The final report ex-ante evaluation for the use of financial instruments suggests using the innovative instruments „risk sharing loan“ and „capital co-investment fund“.

2.1.2.4 Planned utilization of major projects

Projects in this intervention area will not exceed the EUR 50 million threshold for major projects (according to Art. 100 of the General Regulation).

2.1.2.5 Output indicators by investment priority

Table 7

COMMON AND PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC OUTPUT INDICATORS (BY INVESTMENT PRIORITY, CLASSIFIED BY REGION CATEGORY FOR ERDF)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
CO01	Number of enterprises receiving support	enterprises	ERDF	more developed region	300	MS2014+	continuously
CO26	Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	enterprises	ERDF	more developed region	200	A/B	continuously
CO28	Number of enterprises supported to introduce new to the market products	enterprises	ERDF	more developed region	50	A/B	continuously
CO29	Number of enterprises supported to introduce new to the firm products	enterprises	ERDF	more developed region	250	A/B	continuously
2 30 00	Number of new and modernised innovation infrastructures	infrastructures	ERDF	more developed region	4	A/B	continuously
2 23 01	Number of proposals on PCP, which advanced from	solution proposal	ERDF	more developed region	6	A/B	continuously

ID	Indicator	Measure ment unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
	the exploration phase solution						
2 22 01	Number of verified activities/concept s Proof of concept	activities	ERDF	more developed region	12	A/B	continuously

2.1.3 Performance framework

Table 8

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK FOR PRIORITY AXIS 1 (BY FUND AND FOR ERDF BY REGION CATEGORY)

Priority axis	Indicator type (key step of implementation, financial output or result indicator)	ID	Indicator or key step of implementation	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone for 2018			Final target (2023)			Source of data	Explanation of the relevance of the indicator, where appropriate
							M	W	T	M	W	T		
Priority axis 1: Strengthening of research, technological development and innovation	Financial output	FINMT	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	ERDF	more developed region	18 747 880			124 985 864			MA	Total volume of caused expenses that were entered in the system of certification body and were certified. Values were set based on the experience of the 2007-2013 programming period (expenditure certification in OP Prague - Competitiveness) with regard to the absorption capacity and timing of projects in the PA and the choice of intervention through a financial instrument. Indicator covers all the activities in the respective PA and provides overview of OP fulfilment.
	Output indicator	CO01	Number of enterprises receiving support	enterprises	ERDF	more developed region	39			300			A/B	The indicator covers at least 50 % of supported activities of the PA, especially specific objective 1.2, and

Priority axis	Indicator type (key step of implementation, financial output or result indicator)	ID	Indicator or key step of implementation	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone for 2018			Final target (2023)			Source of data	Explanation of the relevance of the indicator, where appropriate
							M	W	T	M	W	T		
													will provide an overview of the progress of fulfilment of OP objectives. The number of enterprises that acquired state aid from the structural funds. The proposed value is a combination of absorption capacity, monitoring data OPPC and presupposed lower expenses per project to support enterprises in case of relevant supported activities.	
	Output indicator	CO26	Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	enterprises	ERDF	more developed region	40			300		A/B	The indicator covers at least 50 % of supported activities of the PA, especially specific objective 1.1, and will provide an overview of the progress of fulfilment of OP objectives. The number of enterprises cooperating with a research institution on projects in the R&D area. The value has been set with respect to expected share of relevant supported activities for allocation of PA1.	

2.1.4 Categories of intervention

Table 9

DIMENSION 1: INTERVENTION FIELD

Fund	ERDF
Region category	more developed region
Code	amount (in EUR)
062 Transfer of technologies and cooperation between universities and enterprises, which is beneficial especially for SMEs	20 159 010 (i.e. 10.0 % of EU total allocation for OP)
064 Research and innovation processes in SMEs (including voucher schemes, process, design, service and social innovation)	11 087 456 (i.e. 5.5 % of EU total allocation for OP)
066 Advanced support services for SMEs and groups of SMEs (including management, marketing a design services)	11 087 456 (i.e. 5.5 % of EU total allocation for OP)
067 SME business development, support to entrepreneurship and incubation (including support to spin offs, spin outs)	20 159 010 (i.e. 10.0 % of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 10

DIMENSION 2: FORMS OF FINANCE

Fund	ERDF
Region category	more developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Non-repayable grant	52 413 427 (i.e. 26.0% of EU total allocation for OP)
03 Support through financial instruments excluding venture and equity capital (or equivalent) OR (depending on the outcome of the ex-ante analysis of financial instruments) 04 Support through financial instruments: loan or equivalent	10 079 505 (i.e. 5.0 % of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 19

DIMENSION 3: TYPE OF TERRITORY

Fund	ERDF
Region category	more developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Large urban areas (densely populated > 50,000 inhabitants)	62 492 932 (i.e. 31.0 % of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 20

DIMENSION 4: TERRITORIAL DELIVERY MECHANISM

Fund	ERDF
Region category	more developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
02 Other integrated approaches to sustainable urban development	62 492 932 (i.e. 31 % of EU contributions for OP)

Table 21

DIMENSION 6: ESF SECONDARY THEME (ONLY FOR ESF)

Fund	ERDF
Region category	more developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
08 Not applicable	-

Smart Infrastructure

2.2 Priority axis 2: Sustainable mobility and energy savings (thematic objective 4)

Priority axis ID	Priority axis 2
Name of the priority axis	Sustainable mobility and energy savings

Fund	ERDF
Region category	More developed region
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

Investment priority 1 (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5)(4)(c)):

Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management and renewable energy use in public infrastructure, including in public buildings, and in the housing sector

2.2.1 Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority 1 and expected results

Specific objective 2.1: Energy efficient city buildings using also suitable renewable energy sources, energy efficient technologies and smart management systems

The specific objective is derived from the 20–20–20 target in the area of climate and energy in Europe 2020, and from the objectives of the State Energy Policy of the Czech Republic, Regional Energy Policy of the City of Prague and the National Action Plan of the Czech Republic for Renewable Energy.

The specific objective should therefore be delivered chiefly through improving the energy efficiency of buildings and technical facilities serving the operation of the urban public and road transport, and also through the implementation of pilot projects to transform city buildings with high energy demands into near-zero energy buildings (or buildings conforming to standards for passive buildings), with integrated smart systems.

The use of solutions based on ICT technologies for energy efficiency, intelligent management of energy consumption and ITS systems will be given preference within the entire specific objective.

Intervention under investment priority 1 of priority axis 2 is not intended for the housing sector.

Table 22

PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC RESULT INDICATORS, BY SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (FOR ERDF)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
3 22 30	Fuel consumption after	PJ/year	more developed region	22,10	2011	21,78	statistics	annually

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
	transformation – non-manufacturing sector							

2.2.2 Actions to be supported under investment priority 1

2.2.2.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, the identification of the main target groups specific territories targeted, and types of beneficiaries

Actions to be supported

Improving the energy efficiency of buildings and technical facilities serving the operation of the urban public transport

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

The City of Prague has a public transport system, which in terms of scope is unique in the context of the Czech Republic. The operation of the integrated public transport system in Prague is, however, very energy-intensive. Dopravní podnik hl. m. Prahy, a.s. (Prague Public Transit Company), as the dominant operator of urban public transport, is the largest consumer of electricity in Prague; it is also a major customer for heat and natural gas. Given the high heat and electricity consumption (heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, operation of technical equipment, etc.), the low share of RES and the fact that public transport is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions, improving the energy efficiency of buildings and facilities, which are operated by the Prague Public Transit Company as part of ensuring the public transport services, is necessary. The implementation of energy-efficient and energy-saving measures will result in the modernisation of some vital parts of the public transport infrastructure, and deliver substantial electricity and heat savings, indirectly leading to a reduction in the volume of CO₂ emissions and other pollutants (NO_x, solid particulate matter, etc.) which are a product of electricity and heat generation.

Projects of energy efficiency of buildings and technical facilities serving the operation of the urban public transport will include the following activities:

- improving the effectiveness of electricity recovered from rail vehicles (use of supercapacitors)
- replacing power supply rails in the underground system with less energy demanding types (e.g. aluminium rails)
- renovation of lighting systems using the more advanced energy-efficient technology including smart regulation, installation of forced ventilation system with waste heat recovery, installation of suitable and energy-efficient equipment powered by renewable energy for operating urban public transport

Improving the energy efficiency of buildings and technical facilities serving the operation of the road transport

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

As traffic in Prague has unparalleled intensity in the context of the Czech Republic, road safety also requires the operation of a large number of facilities (lighting, supplementary lights illuminating pedestrian crossings and traffic signs, etc.), which all consumers a great deal of energy – so installation of energy-efficient technologies would help to reduce the energy demands of these facilities. The maintenance of Prague roads and road accessories, optimisation of the organisation and management of road traffic, systematic planning of the future development of the city's transport system all fall in the remit of Technická správa komunikací

hl. m. Prahy. (Road Maintenance Company). The effect of implementation of energy-efficient measures in the technical facilities and equipment serving the operation of road transport in the city will be similar to the benefits enumerated above for the urban public transport.

Projects of energy efficiency of buildings and technical facilities serving the operation of the road transport will include the following activities:

- reducing the energy consumption of the technical equipment (e.g. illuminated traffic signs, replacement of sodium lights in the illuminating system),
- energy-efficient lighting of P+R facilities,
- energy-efficient measures on the vertical traffic signs (large signal boards) and pedestrian crossings,
- reducing the energy consumption of traffic light signals

The implementation of pilot projects to transform energy-intensive city buildings into near zero-energy buildings (or buildings conforming to standards for passive buildings), with integrated smart systems, which will allow for the centralisation of full monitoring, control and planning of functions of the buildings' systems

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Prague still struggles with high energy demands of the city buildings, and solutions that are being adopted in the existing projects for reducing the energy demands in buildings are often insufficient (e.g. only surface insulation of the buildings and installation of some type of RES, etc.) which do not fully use the potential of energy savings.

The implementation of pilot projects to transform energy-intensive city buildings into energy-efficient buildings will not mean only that the cladding of the buildings and the technical systems will undergo modernisation – the buildings will be transformed into the so-called intelligent buildings that maintain an optimal internal environment for the comfort of persons by deploying the right constructions, equipment, control systems, services and management. They are efficient in terms of their economics of operation, energy consumption and also in terms of their footprint on the environment; such buildings allow for multiple uses and reconfiguration.

Projects of transformation into intelligent buildings will include the following activities:

- design of the intelligent building concept – analysis of the needs of the building users, project documentation;
- thermal insulation of the cladding (outer walls, roof, floors, ceiling structure, etc.);
- use of insulating greenery;
- use of green roofs;
- replacement or renovation of window and door panels;
- installation of a forced ventilation system with heat recovery; other upgrades to the HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) systems;
- installation of suitable energy-efficient equipment that uses renewable energy (geothermal pumps, biomass boilers¹¹, solar thermal collectors, photovoltaic panels on roofs and other fixed structures of the buildings);
- integration of intelligent IT-based BMS (Building Management System) systems;
- installation of active solar shading systems in buildings;
- installation of systems using service water and rainwater;
- installation of security systems;

¹¹ The installation of biomass boilers is expected exceptionally and in line with the legislation in force, mainly Act No 201/2012 on air protection. The use of the state-of-the-art technologies meeting the min. emission class 5 is expected.

- installation of energy-efficient lighting system;
- space management;
- integration of research outcomes in the area of intelligent buildings (smart materials).

In pilot projects where technological parts are to be replaced, only products complying with the rules of “Ecodesign” laid down in Directive 2009/125/EC, which are incorporated in Act No 318/2012 on energy management, are planned to be installed.

The implementation of pilot projects will set the direction for the future of city buildings in Prague; the projects have a high potential to demonstrate the possibilities for saving energy and the benefits of installation of intelligent systems, including their impact on the quality of the environment and user satisfaction.

The implementation of the above actions to improve energy efficiency will reduce the CO₂ emissions and other pollutants (NO_x, solid particulate matter, etc.) produced by electricity and heat generation. Savings of electricity in Prague will translate into reduced emissions mainly outside the city, as power generation using conventional sources is concentrated chiefly in areas outside the city limits.

Identification of the main target groups

Owners and users of buildings which will receive the actions to improve their energy efficiency.

Specific territories targeted

NUTS 2 Prague Cohesion Region

Type of beneficiaries

City of Prague

Organisations established by the City of Prague

Dopravní podnik hl. m. Prahy, a.s. (Prague Public Transit Company)

Road Maintenance Company of the City of Prague

Organisations for research and knowledge transfer (according to the Community Framework for State Aid for Research and Development and Innovation)

Conditions for intervention

The above-mentioned actions will be implemented by individual projects.

2.2.2.2 Main principles for the selection of operations

Criteria expressing the degree of fulfilment of the indicators will be significantly represented in the selection of projects so that outcomes for a given specific objective are attained most effectively. Another important criterion is the evaluation of the conformity with horizontal principles performed by the elimination method, i.e. if a potential for the project’s negative impact on horizontal principles is detected, the project will not be supported at all. The aim of the evaluation is to ensure the quality of projects in the following aspects: purposefulness, need, efficiency, economy, feasibility, and correspondence with the horizontal principles.

The project proposal will be assessed for its conformity with the principles of support of the programme document and the horizontal principles. Aspects which contribute to effective attainment of the objectives, such as the project’s relevance, the applicant’s preparedness, the project’s feasibility and contribution, sustainability of the activities or the long-term impact, are assessed as well. Where appropriate, the project proposal submitted under Priority Axis 1 will be also judged e.g. in relation to the following aspects:

- verifiable contribution to sustainable development

- potential for complementarity or synergy with other projects
- technical solution and its effectiveness
- complexity / interconnection of proposed measures
- projects using RES will be preferred in measures for buildings

Calls for submission of projects are announced in the given investment priorities. The specific mechanism for the selection of operations of the project proposals will form part of the implementation documentation, or of the calls themselves. Projects will be evaluated and selected in accordance with the criteria for the selection of projects, which will be approved by the Monitoring Committee of OP PGP.

The assessment and selection of projects will be carried out in accordance with the Methodological guideline of the Ministry of Regional Development (MRD – NCA) for the management of calls, evaluation and selection of projects in the 2014 – 2020 programming period. In accordance with this methodological guideline, internal/external evaluators, and possibly also an evaluation/selection committee may be invited to participate in the assessment process and selection of projects. In case the issue exceeds the expert capacity of the managing authority, an additional external assessment may be used, the conclusions thereof will be reflected by the evaluator in his/her final evaluation. In order to reduce the administrative burden for the applicants and granting authorities, a two-stage call may be issued when adequate (e.g. if a high probability of receiving a great number of applications for support is anticipated, or if a higher rate of risk in project proposals is predicted, etc.). The two-stage call consists of the preliminary application and the full application for support. The preliminary application contains basic registration data which enable the managing authority to verify the applicant, and it assesses the acceptability of the project proposal based on the principles of support of the programme document so that the project is in conformity with the specific objective, supported activities, types of beneficiaries, target groups, place and time of implementation, and so that it does not violate the horizontal principles. If the project proposal does not violate the programme’s principles, the applicant will then be invited to submit the full application for support and to complete all the obligatory requirements.

2.2.2.3 Planned utilization of financial instruments

The use of financial instruments is not envisaged.

2.2.2.4 Planned utilization of major projects

Projects in this intervention area will not exceed the EUR 50 million threshold for major projects (according to Art. 100 of the General Regulation).

2.2.2.5 Output indicators by investment priority

Table. 23

COMMON AND PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC OUTPUT INDICATORS (BY INVESTMENT PRIORITY, CLASIFIED BY REGION CATEGORY FOR ERDF)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
CO32	Decrease of annual primary energy consumption in public buildings	kWh/year	ERDF	more developed region	26 862 277	A/B	continuously
CO34	Estimated annual decrease of GHG	t ekv. CO2/year	ERDF	more developed region	4 500	A/B	continuously

3 49 01	Number of supported buildings newly using RES	buildings	ERDF	more developed region	25	Applicant/beneficiary	continuously
3 25 00	Energy reference area of renovated buildings	m2	ERDF	more developed region	49 800	Applicant/beneficiary	continuously
3 49 00	Number of supported buildings	buildings	ERDF	more developed region	30	Applicant/beneficiary	continuously

Investment priority 2 (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5)(4)(e)):

Promoting low-carbon strategies for all types of territories, in particular for urban areas, including the promotion of sustainable multimodal urban mobility and mitigation-relevant adaptation measures

2.2.3 Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority 2 and expected results

Specific objective 2.2: Improving the attractiveness of urban public transport use

The specific objective should be achieved through promoting P+R (park & ride) facilities in the vicinity of stations and stops of rail transport, with support of actions promoting the preference for ground urban public transport in the street mode. Both operations have a supra-regional dimension; they are directed at reducing the intensity of external car traffic in the city and at reducing the noise pollution and emissions from cars, and promote sustainable mobility.

Table. 11

PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC RESULT INDICATORS, BY SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (FOR ERDF)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
7 45 15	Number of persons transported by Prague Integrated Transport (only on the city territory)	millions of persons/year	more developed region	1252	2014	1275	statistics	annually
7 40 10	Number of cars parking on P+R *)	cars/year	more developed region	870 844	2014	1 300 000	statistics	annually

*) With respect to the purpose of P + R parking facilities, this indicator indirectly expresses the number of persons who subsequently transfer to public transport

2.2.4 Actions to be supported under investment priority 2

2.2.4.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, the identification of the main target groups specific territories targeted, and types of beneficiaries

Actions to be supported

The building of P+R (park & ride) facilities in the vicinity of rail transport stations and stops, possibly with additional services such as B+R (bike & ride) bike storage. The facilities may be on ground level, but also above ground or underground; parking spaces for the recharging of electric vehicles can also be built as part of the P+R system. The intervention framework can include, in addition to the standard P+R facility and its equipment, also a new (or reconstructed) barrier-free pedestrian access from the car park to the rail network (i.e. entrance to the metropolitan railway, train station, train stop or a tram stop) and adequate lighting and signage (i.e. traffic signs directing cars to the P+R car park or B+R bike storage or the recharging point,

which would be a part of the car park facilities). The technological neutrality of recharging points must be ensured (i.e. the electric connection must be usable for the usual unified type of electrical plugs).

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

The P+R system capacity is presently 2,739 cars in 16 car parks. With the exception of three, all car parks are fully occupied during the day. Some gateway roads to the city do not have a P+R car park available (especially in the north-west and south of the city). The guarded P+R car parks also offer free B+R (bike & ride) bicycle storage. The expansion of the P+R system could, in the given situation, improve the effectiveness of use of new P+R facilities and increase the preference for urban public transport as opposed to individual car transport. It would also help reduce CO₂ emissions and other pollutants as a result of cars not going all the way into the city, thus burning less fuel in the city itself.

Actions to improve the preference for urban public transport in street mode: building a new tram lane separate from other street traffic; building or marking of bus lanes; modifying traffic light signalling systems to give preference to trams or buses (using active detection systems); these actions can be supplemented with measures to speed up and make safer the boarding and getting off the vehicles at tram and bus stops (the so-called Vienna stops, bus bulbs, islands, elevated boarding steps, etc.; this can include also any related modifications to achieve barrier-free access to the stops, modifications of the stops to make them easier to use for people with specific disabilities, in particular the visually-impaired and blind), modifications to the traffic signs system and parking space allotment to facilitate the movement of trams and buses – these actions would not lead to a total reconstruction of the tram line or the road; additionally, equipment for active detection can be installed in public buses deployed for service in the areas concerned

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Saving the time of passengers in the network of ground public transport through preferential measures in the system of roads. Prague plans to stimulate the interest of motorists for using P+R facilities and continue their journey to the city centre on public transport. The saving of time of passengers using the public transport services also positively reflects on the efficiency of the tram and bus services – savings of electricity and diesel, fewer vehicles running the service (preferential measures have, since 1997, cut the need by 14 tram carriages and 12 buses). Lesser fuel consumption of public buses, which comes through the more fluent and faster passage through the city, means less CO₂ emissions and other pollutants in the city. Less electricity used by trams, which comes through the more fluent and faster passage through the city, means less CO₂ emissions and other pollutants outside the city where power is generated using conventional sources.

The achievement of the specific objective can also be significantly helped by the extension, which is, however a considerably more investment-intensive project, of the metropolitan railway lines (presently 59 km in total) and tram lines (presently 142 km). Certain projects in the 2014–2020 period will be implemented under OP Transport with CF intervention.

Identification of the main target groups

Residents and visitors of the city

Specific territories targeted

NUTS 2 Prague Cohesion Region

Type of beneficiaries

City of Prague

Prague city boroughs

Organisations established by the City of Prague or city boroughs

Dopravní podnik hl. m. Prahy, a.s. (Prague Public Transit Company)

Road Maintenance Company of the City of Prague

Railway Infrastructure Administration

Regional Organiser of Prague Integrated Transport / a legal entity funded by Regions or municipalities for performing tasks in establishing and organising integrated public services in passenger transport (pursuant to Act No 194/2010 on public services in passenger transport)

Conditions for intervention

The above-mentioned actions will be implemented by individual projects.

2.2.4.2 Main principles for the selection of operations

Criteria expressing the degree of fulfilment of the indicators will be significantly represented in the selection of projects so that outcomes for a given specific objective are attained most effectively. Another important criterion is the evaluation of the conformity with horizontal principles performed by the elimination method, i.e. if a potential for the project's negative impact on horizontal principles is detected, the project will not be supported at all. The aim of the evaluation is to ensure the quality of projects in the following aspects: purposefulness, need, efficiency, economy, feasibility, and correspondence with the horizontal principles.

The project proposal will be assessed for its conformity with the principles of support of the programme document and the horizontal principles. Aspects which contribute to effective attainment of the objectives, such as the project's relevance, the applicant's preparedness, the project's feasibility and contribution, sustainability of the activities or the long-term impact, are assessed as well. Where appropriate, the project proposal submitted under Priority Axis 1 will be also judged e.g. in relation to the following aspects:

- verifiable contribution to sustainable development
- potential for complementarity or synergy with other projects
- in case of the supported activity "building catchment car parks of the P+R system," the car park must be in line with the current all-city concept of new P+R locations (current state is shown in Scheme 1 in chapter 1.1.1.)
- in case of the supported activity "measures for preference of ground urban public transport," the measures must comply with the current all-city Project of Preference
- compliance of the project with the territorial dimension and with application of integrated instruments (ITI) within this investment priority

Calls for submission of projects are announced in the given investment priorities. The specific mechanism for the selection of operations of the project proposals will form part of the implementation documentation, or of the calls themselves. Projects will be evaluated and selected in accordance with the criteria for the selection of projects, which will be approved by the Monitoring Committee of OP PGP.

The assessment and selection of projects will be carried out in accordance with the Methodological guideline of the Ministry of Regional Development (MRD – NCA) for the management of calls, evaluation and selection of projects in the 2014 – 2020 programming period. In accordance with this methodological guideline, internal/external evaluators, and possibly also an evaluation/selection committee may be invited to participate in the assessment process and selection of projects. In case the issue exceeds the expert capacity of the managing authority, an additional external assessment may be used, the conclusions thereof will be reflected by the evaluator in his/her final evaluation. In order to reduce the administrative burden for the applicants and granting authorities, a two-stage call may be issued when adequate (e.g. if a high probability of receiving a great number of applications for support is anticipated, or if a higher rate of risk in project proposals is predicted, etc.). The two-stage call consists of the preliminary application and the full application for support. The preliminary application contains basic registration data which enable the managing authority to verify the applicant, and it assesses the acceptability of the project proposal based on the principles of support of the programme document so that the project is in conformity with the specific objective, supported activities, types of beneficiaries, target groups,

place and time of implementation, and so that it does not violate the horizontal principles. If the project proposal does not violate the programme's principles, the applicant will then be invited to submit the full application for support and to complete all the obligatory requirements.

2.2.4.3 Planned utilization of financial instruments

The use of financial instruments is not envisaged.

2.2.4.4 Planned utilization of major projects

Projects in this intervention area will not exceed the EUR 50 million threshold for major projects (according to Art. 100 of the General Regulation).

2.2.4.5 Output indicators by investment priority

Table 12

COMMON AND PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC OUTPUT INDICATORS (BY INVESTMENT PRIORITY, CLASIFIED BY REGION CATEGORY FOR ERDF)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
7 40 01	Number of new parking spaces built	parking spaces	ERDF	more developed region	1 500	A/B	continuously
7 49 01	Length of new lengthwise preferential traffic dividers	km	ERDF	more developed region	15	A/B	continuously
7 04 01	Number traffic management equipment or services	pc	ERDF	more developed region	40	A/B	continuously

2.2.5 Performance framework

Table 13

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK FOR PRIORITY AXIS 2 (BY FUND AND FOR ERDF BY REGION CATEGORY)

Priority axis	Indicator type (key step of implementation, financial output or result indicator)	ID	Indicator or key step of implementation	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone value in 2018			Target milestone value in 2023			Basis for the values or indicator's relevance
							M	W	T	M	W	T	
Priority axis 2: Sustainable mobility and energy savings	Financial output	FINMT	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	ERDF	more developed region	29 028 974			120 954 062			Total volume of caused expenses that were entered in the system of certification body and were certified. Values were set based on the experience of the 2007-2013 programming period (expenditure certification in OP Prague - Competitiveness) with regard to the absorption capacity and timing of projects in the PA and the choice of intervention through a financial instrument. Indicator covers all the activities in the respective PA and provides overview of OP fulfilment.
	Output indicator	7 40 01	Number of new parking spaces	parking spaces	ERDF	more developed	500			1 500			Indicator covers large part of the supported activities of specific objective 2.2

Priority axis	Indicator type (key step of implementation, financial output or result indicator)	ID	Indicator or key step of implementation	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone value in 2018			Target milestone value in 2023			Basis for the values or indicator's relevance
							M	W	T	M	W	T	
			built			region							(indicatively about 70 % of the allocation) and together with next output indicator 3 25 00 (specific objective 2.1) represents a majority of the allocation per priority axis (i.e. at least 50% of the allocation) – so they provide an overview of OP targets' fulfilment. Indicator monitors number of newly created parking places in the framework of new P+R parking locations. The values were determined based on the desired steady fulfilment with respect to the absorption capacity of the respective project type.
	Output indicator	3 25 00	Energy reference area of renovated buildings	m ²	ERDF	more developed region	7 470			49 800			Indicator covers large part of the supported activities of specific objective 2.1 and together with output indicator 7 40 01 (specific objective 2.2) represents a majority of the allocation per priority axis (i.e. at least 50 % of the allocation) – so they provide an overview of OP targets' fulfilment. Energetically relevant surface is the surface of all

Priority axis	Indicator type (key step of implementation, financial output or result indicator)	ID	Indicator or key step of implementation	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone value in 2018			Target milestone value in 2023			Basis for the values or indicator's relevance
							M	W	T	M	W	T	
													inner space with adjusted inner environment. Values were set based on the experience of the 2007-2013 programming period (expenditure certification in OP Prague - Competitiveness) with regard to the absorption capacity of the relevant type of projects.

2.2.6 Categories of intervention

Table 14

DIMENSION 1: INTERVENTION FIELD

Fund	ERDF
Region category	more developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
013 Energy efficiency renovation of public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures	36 286 219 (i.e. 18.0% of EU total allocation for OP)
043 Clean urban transport infrastructure and promotion (including equipment and rolling stock)	24 190 812 (i.e. 12.0% of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 15

DIMENSION 2: FORM OF FINANCE

Fund	ERDF
Region category	more developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Non-repayable grant	60 477 031 (i.e. 30.0% of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 29

DIMENSION 3: TYPE OF TERRITORY

Fund	ERDF
Region category	more developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Large Urban areas (densely populated > 50 000 population)	60 477 031 (i.e. 30.0% of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 30

DIMENSION 4: TERRITORIAL DELIVERY MECHANISM

Fund	ERDF
Region category	more developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Integrated Territorial Investment - Urban	17 096 198 (i.e. 8.5 % of EU total allocation for OP)
02 Other integrated approaches to sustainable urban development	43 380 833 (i.e. 21.5 % of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 31

DIMENSION 6: ESF SECONDARY THEME (ONLY FOR ESF)

Fund	ERDF
Region category	more developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
08 Not applicable	-

Smart Creativity

2.3 Priority axis 3: Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty (thematic objective 9)

Priority axis ID	Priority axis 3
Name of priority axis	Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty

Justification for creation of priority axis that comprises more than one region category or more than one thematic target or fund:

Priority axis 3 has one investment priority for ESF intervention and two for ERDF intervention. As to the thematic level, emphasis is placed on local inclusion and the strengthening of communities in Prague that form the elemental building block of the city's social coherence. These activities are followed by promoting social entrepreneurship as a socially innovative approach to groups of people who are socially excluded, at risk and marginalised.

ESF will help fund specific objective 3.3 for the theme of strengthening coherence at the level of local communities, ERDF will help fund specific objectives 3.1 for the theme of social inclusion, and 3.2 for the theme of social enterprise. The two thematic pillars in priority axis 3 are expected to achieve a cross effect – promoting the employment of specific persons at risk (SO 3.2) through social entrepreneurship helps their integration into the society and helping vulnerable groups and marginalised groups connect with the life of their local communities through community culture centres and activities (SO 3.1 and 3.3) improves their chances in the labour market.

Within the Programme framework, social entrepreneurship is understood not as an economic tool, but primarily as a tool of social inclusion of socially excluded persons and persons at risk of social exclusion due to socio-economic reasons. The programme thus does not specify the economic aspect of social entrepreneurship of the supported social enterprises. The aim is to support social enterprises as an innovative tool of prevention of social exclusion. This setup of social entrepreneurship represents a supplementary tool for key activities for promoting local social cohesion and for preventing social exclusion which is (SO 3.1 and 3.3).

The relation between SC 3.1 and 3.3 is as follows: SC 3.1 consist of three activities targeted at 1) increasing capacity for services targeted at the homeless population and persons at risk of homelessness; 2) increasing capacity of spaces for social activation activities for strengthening the cohesion of local communities (target group socially excluded persons or persons at risk and other inhabitants of local communities); 3) social housing, targeted mainly at the homeless and persons at risk of homelessness. The second supported activity represents an interlinking of this SO with SO 3.3 which in a non-investment way develops social activation activities within the framework of cultural-community centres as key spaces where a range of social and cultural activities takes places, and whose primary objective is the strengthening of local social cohesion and social inclusion, and which in its scope and content goes beyond the closely defined social services (which are supported from OP Employment). Cultural-community centres are also spaces which rely upon the application of activities of social entrepreneurship as means of maintaining the sustainability of the centre's operation and as means of activation of specific groups of inhabitants whereby they interconnect the key specific objectives SO 3.1 and 3.3 with the objective of social entrepreneurship SO 3.2. The purpose of the multi-fund programme is the interconnection of investments and increasing the quality and scope of the social-integration activities provided, and creating a space for innovative social projects, and interconnecting them.

The proposed specific objectives correspond to the sectoral strategic documents of the City of Prague (Medium-term Development Plan for Social Services in the City of Prague 2013–2015 and related

documents) and they are based on analytical recommendations (territorial analysis published by the City of Prague in 2012 and the analysis of the needs and availability of social services in Prague made by the Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague).

Fund	ERDF, ESF
Region category	More developed region
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

Investment priority 1 (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5)(9)(a)):

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

Fund	ERDF
Region category	More developed region
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

2.3.1 Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority 1 and expected results

Specific objective 3.1: Strengthened activities for integration, community-based services and prevention

The specific objective responds to the insufficient capacity of low-threshold and drop-in social services aimed at the main target groups of this programme – i.e. the homeless, minorities, children and young people in unfavourable situations, senior citizens and persons with disabilities – capacity for activities for social integration and capacity problems in the area of social housing in relation to tackling homelessness in the territory of the city of Prague. It will be achieved through:

- 1) investment support of projects establishing new or expanding the existing social services (investments into reconstructions, repairs, extensions, equipment etc.) for persons without a home and for persons at risk of homelessness and in crisis
- 2) investment support for creating and propagating the projects activating local communities and developing innovative approaches in the area of integration (especially cultural community centres, in synergy with SO 3.3)
- 3) support for reconstructions, repairs and modifications of flats to social housing flats (projects targeting differentiated forms of social housing) with an emphasis on prevention and addressing homelessness.

SO 3.1 aims to achieve relevant infrastructure with strengthened capacity in the following areas: homelessness and the prevention of its occurrence, strengthening social cohesion at the level of local communities, and prevention of social exclusion at the local level/from the local community; social

housing (especially in relation to the issue of homelessness and its prevention). Strengthened social infrastructure positively influences the relation between integration, prevention and the community aspect of social cohesion: community-based activities for cohesion, in the form of cultural-community centres or low-threshold and no-threshold centres targeted more closely at one group of vulnerable persons, have the greatest integration potential and as a result they function as prevention of social exclusion at the local level and as a means of reintegrating into the local community.

Table 32

PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC RESULT INDICATORS, BY SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (FOR ERDF AND COHESION FUND)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
6 75 10	Capacity of services and social work	clients	more developed region	3 642	2015	5 088	MA	annually
5 53 20	The average number of people using social housing	persons / year	more developed region	210	2015	391	MA	annually

2.3.2 Actions to be supported under investment priority 1

2.3.2.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, or definition of the main target groups, specific target areas and types of beneficiaries

Actions to be supported

1) One of the target groups of OP PGP are the homeless and persons at risk of homelessness, including young homeless people. Prague functions as a gravity centre where homeless people concentrate (coming from other parts of the country as well as from abroad) due to easier subsistence there and a greater concentration of social services. Owing to the increasing social differences in Prague, which are, among other things, targeted also by this priority axis of OP PGP, in Prague there is also a higher risk of homelessness for people who live in low-income households (single parents caring for children, people in pre-retirement age, etc.)

In order for Prague to effectively deal with this problem, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of services for the homeless and for persons at risk of homelessness and persons in crisis. These are especially no-threshold and low-threshold centres and capacities in sheltered housing, halfway houses and day centres in combination with hygiene centres (laundries, washrooms, and toilets), etc. as well as capacities of accommodation in winter months, which represent the hardest period of the year for the homeless. This expansion of capacities will provide initial help for homeless persons and especially for persons threatened with homelessness or persons in crisis (providing for the basic needs, housing, shelter), but in combination with interventions in the area of social entrepreneurship and social services it will also have a synergy effect which surpasses these services¹².

For the reasons above, support will be provided towards increasing service capacity for the homeless and persons at risk of homelessness and in crisis:

- Investment support for establishing new and expanding the existing premises of social services for persons without a home and at risk of homelessness and in crisis (e.g. no-

¹² This is a principle of integrated intervention, where already built infrastructure – e.g. a shelter house – serves also as a centre of social services or concentrates other social and community-based activities such as community gardens, low-threshold centres, voluntary activities etc., which contributes to the inclusion of persons at risk of social exclusion or persons in crisis, interconnects activities of social services and thus strengthens social coherence at the local level.

threshold and low-threshold centres and shelter housing, halfway houses and day centres in combination with hygienic centres – laundries, washrooms, toilets – etc.) in order to increase the capacity of the individual services.

- Investments into furnishing and equipment of the individual social services for homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness and in crisis (e.g. no-threshold and low-threshold centres and shelter housing, halfway houses and day centres in combination with hygienic centres – laundries, washrooms, toilets – etc.) in order to increase their effectiveness and quality.

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Intervention under this action seeks to increase the capacity of individual services in the field of combating homelessness (i.e. to build new or expand the existing premises where services are provided, including investment into furnishing and equipment) and so relieve the burden presently shouldered by the social services system. The action is complementary to actions under OP Employment which intervenes in social services through ESF (Priority Axis 2, SO 2.1.1). At the same time, the action is parallel to actions of IROP Priority Axis 2 (“Improving public services and living conditions for inhabitants in regions”) which intervenes outside the territory of Prague. Together with intervention in the area of connecting social services (community centres) under IP 3.1 and IP 3.3, this action will promote social cohesion of the city and facilitate integration of people at risk of homelessness.

2) One of Prague’s key problems is its anonymity and inadequate community coherence, which leads to an increased risk of social exclusion of the key groups – senior citizens, members of minorities, the homeless and persons at risk of homelessness, people with disabilities and other. Some city boroughs face specific community problems (e.g. coexistence of communities with different ethnic origin in the area or Prague-Libuš, or the city borough Prague 1 with a vulnerable group of senior citizens living alone). The solution to similar problems lies in creating a space for integration of these so far separately dwelling groups of population into one coherent whole. Culture community centres have been assessed as being a suitable instrument for creating space for rendering services and realization of activities, which will facilitate the strengthening of community life and active participation of the individual (groups of) inhabitants in the life of the community. The intervention will focus on creating new and strengthening the existing centres or on strengthening the capacities in places, where mingling of certain types of communities naturally occurs (schools ¹³are a natural hub where the inhabitants can meet, similarly to public institutions like libraries or cultural centres, etc.), or on innovative community projects (see definition of community centres in section SO 3.3). Spaces where conventional social services can be combined with innovative actions promoting cohesion (e.g. of cultural-intervention or educational nature ¹⁴), can be also supported as such actions have a preventative effect, help to overcome social barriers, and raise awareness of the life of people at risk among other groups of population and about potential social problems stemming from the nature of life in a big city.

For the reasons above, the following will be supported:

Increasing the capacity of low-threshold and community culture centres offering space for social-activation activities

- Investment support for establishing new and expanding the existing centres and premises of community life (culture-community centres, local institutions as well as non-institutionalised projects activating the life of local and inter-local communities and focused on local projects of social integration through community activities) –

13 The growing share of children from ethnic minorities in nurseries, primary and secondary schools contributes to the fact that school becomes a key institution for integration, as well as a meeting place for children, their parents and relatives.

14 E.g. expanding nurseries and adding space for a day-care facility for senior citizens, which can strengthen inter-generational coherence, lacking in Prague (a city with a high rate of migration from other regions of the Czech Republic).

investment into buildings (reconstruction, refurbishment, modification, extension), furnishing and equipment

- Investment support for establishing new or expanding the existing innovative projects of community life and integration (cultural-community centres and spaces of local community life and social integration of various size and scope of action) – investment into buildings (reconstruction, refurbishment, modification, extension), furnishing and equipment supporting the projects of local actors (clubs, unions etc.) in the area of community life and local integration)
- Support for the existing institutions of local life (libraries, schools, cultural centres, children’s free-time centres etc.) in expanding the scope of their activities to projects activating the local communities and enhancing local social cohesion (including cooperation among the individual entities) – investment into buildings (reconstruction, refurbishment, modification, extension), furnishing and equipment directly and exclusively for the purposes of the cultural-community, activating and integration activities and projects (operated separately or in cooperation with the other local actors, organisations etc.)

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Together with interventions under IP 3.3, actions in this area will help create demand and improve the territorial availability of activation services and projects, their connection with activities targeting social cohesion, prevention and the strengthening of local and supra-local communities, and, as a result, they will help improve the effectiveness of the system of social services in Prague by expanding it beyond the scope of the services which are strictly defined by the law.

3) In addition to a shortage of capacity in homes with special regimes, shelters and half-way houses, Prague also has a significant shortage of housing for low-income groups at risk of social exclusion due to socio-economic reasons; this, if resolved, could lift a substantial burden off the shoulders of the residential services system. As part of combating homelessness and preventing homelessness (in groups of persons at risk), the availability of socially accessible, subsidised or sheltered housing for disadvantaged people (e.g. people with mental health issues, people with a combination of risks, the homeless and people at risk of homelessness), training housing and mainly follow-up starter housing is insufficient. Intervention in the area of social housing will help reduce the burden on the residential social services system, and improve integration of the homeless and those at risk of homelessness, and people who are vulnerable on the housing market. The key point of the interventions is to address the lack of social housing in relation to the issue of homelessness, and to do so in accordance with Prague’s Concept for Addressing the Homelessness Issue.

With respect to the lack of social housing for inhabitants who are at risk of social exclusion or excluded, support will be directed particularly at projects focusing on the development of social housing for the homeless and other socially excluded or vulnerable groups, and preferring the groups of persons who are at risk of homelessness based on the FEANTSA typology. Lodging houses and accommodation facilities for temporary non-standard housing will not be supported; preference is given to sheltered, training and starting housing. With regard to the non-existent construction of city housing, support will be given to renovation, modifications and repairs of flats and their equipment and furnishing with the purpose of establishing and operating sheltered, training and follow-up housing as part of the solution and prevention of the homelessness issue in the territory of the City of Prague by the public sector, and in justified cases also by non-governmental non-profit organizations which have been active in the area of homelessness for a long time.

For the reasons above, the following will be supported:

Support for refurbishment, repairs and modifications of flats to flats under the system of social housing and combating homelessness (including sheltered, training and follow-up housing).

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Intervention in the area of social housing will help reduce the burden on the residential social services system, and improve the integration level of the homeless, persons at risk of homelessness and in crisis, and people who are vulnerable on the housing market. The key point of the interventions is to address the lack of social housing (mainly the training flats) in relation to the issue of homelessness, and to do so in accordance with Prague's Concept for Addressing the Homelessness Issue.

Lodging houses and accommodation facilities for temporary non-standard housing will not be supported; preference is given to sheltered, training and starting housing owned by public entities (Prague City Hall, city boroughs, or provided by the non-governmental non-profit entities working in addressing homelessness). The purchase of flats will not be supported.

Identification of the main target groups

Target group involve mainly socially excluded persons and persons threatened by social exclusion, especially:

Senior citizens

People with disabilities (physical, mental, sensory, combined)

Families (and children and young people) in a vulnerable social position (including e.g. single parents caring for children)

Minorities

Homeless and people at risk of homelessness

Specific territories targeted

NUTS 2 Prague Cohesion Region

Type of beneficiaries

City of Prague

Prague city boroughs

Organisations established by the City of Prague or city boroughs

Non-governmental non-profit organisations

Conditions for intervention

The above-mentioned actions will be implemented by individual projects.

2.3.2.2 Main principles for the selection of operations

Criteria expressing the degree of fulfilment of the indicators will be significantly represented in the selection of projects so that outcomes for a given specific objective are attained most effectively. Another important criterion is the evaluation of the conformity with horizontal principles performed by the elimination method, i.e. if a potential for the project's negative impact on horizontal principles is detected, the project will not be supported at all. The aim of the evaluation is to ensure the quality of projects in the following aspects: purposefulness, need, efficiency, economy, feasibility, and correspondence with the horizontal principles.

The project proposal will be assessed for its conformity with the principles of support of the programme document and the horizontal principles. Aspects which contribute to effective attainment of the objectives, such as the project's relevance, the applicant's preparedness, the project's feasibility and contribution, sustainability of the activities or the long-term impact, are assessed as well. Where appropriate, the project proposal submitted under Priority Axis 1 will be also judged e.g. in relation to the following aspects:

- potential for complementarity or synergy with other projects
- linking of investment projects and non-investment projects (e.g. linking to potential projects in the framework of IP 3.3)
- the contribution of the project, or of its activities, to development of socially excluded localities in the City of Prague as identified by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- innovativeness of a project
- since the ensuring of maximum synergy between the individual activities within OP PGP is sought, positive assessment will be given to such projects during the evaluation, which positively affect more target groups¹⁵, or a group which is already threatened with substantial social tension,¹⁶ or to projects which operate specifically within a locality
- the services capacity increase ratio within the framework of supported activities will be proportional to the financial aspect of the project

Calls for submission of projects are announced in the given investment priorities. The specific mechanism for the selection of operations of the project proposals will form part of the implementation documentation, or of the calls themselves. Projects will be evaluated and selected in accordance with the criteria for the selection of projects, which will be approved by the Monitoring Committee of OP PGP.

The assessment and selection of projects will be carried out in accordance with the Methodological guideline of the Ministry of Regional Development (MRD – NCA) for the management of calls, evaluation and selection of projects in the 2014 – 2020 programming period. In accordance with this methodological guideline, internal/external evaluators, and possibly also an evaluation/selection committee may be invited to participate in the assessment process and selection of projects. In case the issue exceeds the expert capacity of the managing authority, an additional external assessment may be used, the conclusions thereof will be reflected by the evaluator in his/her final evaluation.

In order to reduce the administrative burden for the applicants and granting authorities, a two-stage call may be issued when adequate (e.g. if a high probability of receiving a great number of applications for support is anticipated, or if a higher rate of risk in project proposals is predicted, etc.). The two-stage call consists of the preliminary application and the full application for support. The preliminary application contains basic registration data which enable the managing authority to verify the applicant, and it assesses the acceptability of the project proposal based on the principles of support of the programme document so that the project is in conformity with the specific objective, supported activities, types of beneficiaries, target groups, place and time of implementation, and so that it does not violate the horizontal principles. If the project proposal does not violate the programme's principles, the applicant will then be invited to submit the full application for support and to complete all the obligatory requirements.

In addition, with regard to reducing the administrative burden, the option of simplified forms of reporting will be considered. According to the nature of the projects and options for defining and financial setting of the outputs, unit costs will be used.

2.3.2.3 Planned utilization of financial instruments

The use of financial instruments is not envisaged.

¹⁵ E.g. low-threshold community centres at large prefabricated housing estates which connect integration activities for persons with disabilities with activities for minorities, e.g. through shared cultural or sports activities, education, etc. (see e.g. the Jižní Město housing estate); several centres of this type are already in existence, but their number and capacity are still insufficient

¹⁶ E.g. the excessive ratio of young homeless persons in Prague, for whom it is especially important to help them integrate into the majority society, or to eliminate the risk of homelessness

2.3.2.4 Planned utilization of major projects

Projects in this intervention area will not exceed the EUR 50 million threshold for major projects (according to Art. 100 of the General Regulation).

2.3.2.5 Output indicators by investment priority

Table 16

COMMON AND PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC OUTPUT INDICATORS (BY INVESTMENT PRIORITY, CLASIFIED BY REGION CATEGORY FOR ERDF)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
5 54 01	Number of supported facilities for services and social work	facilities	ERDF	more developed region			112	A/B	continuously
5 54 05	Number of supported new facilities for services and social work	facilities	ERDF	more developed region			22	A/B	continuously
5 53 01	Number of supported flats for social housing	housing units	ERDF	more developed region			137	A/B	continuously
5 53 05	Number of supported new flats for social housing	housing units	ERDF	more developed region			86	A/B	continuously
5 52 01	Number of supported facilities within community-based and integration activities	facilities	ERDF	more developed region			42	A/B	continuously
5 52 05	Number of supported new facilities within community-based and integration activities	facilities	ERDF	more developed region			22	A/B	continuously

Investment priority 2 (Regulation on the ERDF Art. (5)(9)(c)):

Support provided to social enterprises

Fund	ERDF
Region category	More developed region
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

2.3.3 Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority 2 and expected results

Specific objective 3.2: Strengthened social entrepreneurship infrastructure

Social entrepreneurship is a socially innovative instrument of increasing the employability of individual groups of socially excluded persons or persons at risk of social exclusion; it helps them acquire work habits, qualifications and work experience that increase their chances in the labour market. Specific objective 3.2 aims to create a sustainable environment for the development of social entrepreneurship, and stimulate social innovation in this field through investment support for the existing or start-up social enterprises. Prague already has an experience with successful cases of social entrepreneurship focused on selected target groups¹⁷, but there are very few projects and suitable facilities for their concentration and realization.

Prague presently has several dozen social enterprises, which is severely too few, especially with regard to the number of people whose health or social situation limits their chances in the labour market, and whose activation, return to the labour market and integration in the majority society potentially poses a big problem¹⁸. Under the specific objective, support will be given to such investment into social entrepreneurship infrastructure, which will enable their foundation and expansion of their activity, including expansion to more target groups or to a higher number of users. This concerns investment projects establishing new as well as expanding the existing social enterprises, renovating their equipment, interconnecting social entrepreneurship with various forms of social services such as sheltered housing, etc. We definitely regard this approach as a way to maximally utilize the limited sources from OP PGP to achieve visible progress in addressing the problems of social cohesion in Prague. Support will also be directed at the existing and new sheltered workshops and sheltered employment facilities, of which there is still a shortage in Prague (for example for people with mental or combined disability). Priority will be given to so-called integration enterprises, whose activities are oriented at attaining the public benefit of social inclusion of vulnerable and excluded persons through supported and sheltered employment and which are linked to activities of local communities.

Under OP PGP, a social enterprise is understood as a subject of social economy, which in its economic activity actively pursuits its (in the founding documentation) defined publicly beneficial aim, and which is based on the three-benefit model: economic, social and environmental. Priority is given especially to integration social enterprises, whose activities are oriented at attaining the public benefit of employment and social inclusion of persons who are disadvantaged on the labour market due to their social (or health) situation, i.e. to the main target groups.

¹⁷ E.g. a café employing persons with a physical handicap or persons at risk of addiction, projects that focus on preparing members of minorities for running a handyman business under a free trade licence etc.

¹⁸ According to the database of social enterprises, operated by P3- People, Planet, Profit, publicly beneficial society, Prague has 46 social enterprises as of December 2014, nevertheless only 39 of them meet the definition of a social enterprise under this OP (the others e.g. intervene in another part of the country or abroad). That represents one fifth (or 19%) of all social enterprises in the whole of the Czech Republic (208 enterprises in the database).

Table 17

PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC RESULT INDICATORS, BY SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (FOR ERDF)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
1 02 10	Number of social enterprises which actively operate in the market	enterprises	more developed region	39	2014	52	MA	annually

2.3.4 Actions to be supported under investment priority 2

2.3.4.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, the identification of the main target groups specific territories targeted, and types of beneficiaries

Supported activities

Starting up and developing social enterprises and projects providing employment¹⁹ to disadvantaged persons and persons with limited employability (including sheltered workshops)

- Investment support for establishing and expanding social enterprises and their activities, including expansion to more target groups or to a larger number of users
 - Establishing new as well as expanding the existing social enterprises
 - Renovation and purchase of furnishing and equipment
 - Interconnecting social entrepreneurship with various forms of social services such as sheltered housing and various forms of community interventions (mainly in the cultural-community centres and spaces of community life and social integration)
- Investment support for establishing new and expanding the existing sheltered workshops and sheltered employment facilities (including investment into furnishing, equipment etc.).

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

The intervention will help increase the number of social enterprises and sheltered employment facilities in Prague, in synergy with interventions of OP Employment which intervenes in social entrepreneurship by means of ESF through Priority Axis 2, SO 2.1.2 “Development of the social economy sector”. The SO interventions are also parallel to interventions under IROP SO 2.2 “Establishing new and developing the existing business activities”, which intervenes by means of ERDF outside Prague.

Identification of the main target groups

Target group involve mainly socially excluded persons and persons threatened by social exclusion, especially:

People with disabilities (physical, mental, sensory, combined)

Persons in a vulnerable social situation (including e.g. single parents) and persons in crisis (including victims of crime), at risk of addiction, returning from institutional care etc.

Minorities

¹⁹ As the OP understands social entrepreneurship as a tool of social inclusion of persons excluded or at risk due to socio-economic reasons, the OP does not specify the economic area of social entrepreneurship of the assisted social enterprises. In the light of experience, the enterprises may operate e.g. in restaurant services (cafés, restaurants, bagetteries, sweetshops) and other services (bakeries, laundries, cleaning works, greenery maintenance, tourism, graphic works) etc.

Homeless and people at risk of homelessness

Specific territories targeted

NUTS 2 Prague Cohesion Region

Type of beneficiaries

City of Prague

Prague city boroughs

Organisations established by the City of Prague or city boroughs

Non-governmental non-profit organisations

Enterprises (in which an intent of public benefit is envisaged)

Conditions for intervention

The above-mentioned actions will be implemented by individual projects.

2.3.4.2 Main principles for the selection of operations

Criteria expressing the degree of fulfilment of the indicators will be significantly represented in the selection of projects so that outcomes for a given specific objective are attained most effectively. Another important criterion is the evaluation of the conformity with horizontal principles performed by the elimination method, i.e. if a potential for the project's negative impact on horizontal principles is detected, the project will not be supported at all. The aim of the evaluation is to ensure the quality of projects in the following aspects: purposefulness, need, efficiency, economy, feasibility, and correspondence with the horizontal principles.

The project proposal will be assessed for its conformity with the principles of support of the programme document and the horizontal principles. Aspects which contribute to effective attainment of the objectives, such as the project's relevance, the applicant's preparedness, the project's feasibility and contribution, sustainability of the activities or the long-term impact, are assessed as well. Where appropriate, the project proposal submitted under Priority Axis 1 will be also judged e.g. in relation to the following aspects:

- Sustainability and business plan. The grant application includes a business plan which includes the following data:
 - o Description and timetable of the business activities during the implementation and sustainability of the project with an emphasis on social aspects of the entrepreneurship and involvement of target groups,
 - o An action plan for the period of the project implementation,
 - o Material, technical and personnel arrangements,
 - o Market analysis, risk analysis,
 - o Marketing plan,
 - o Financing plan for the period of the project implementation and sustainability.
- potential for complementarity or synergy with other projects
- the contribution of the project, or of its activities, to development of socially excluded localities in the City of Prague as identified by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- innovativeness of a project and its added value for solving a problem through the key groups
- focus of the project on the publicly beneficial objective of social inclusion of threatened and excluded persons
- linking to activities of local communities

- the services capacity increase ratio within the framework of supported activities will be proportional to the financial aspect of the project.

Calls for submission of projects are announced in the given investment priorities. The specific mechanism for the selection of operations of the project proposals will form part of the implementation documentation, or of the calls themselves. Projects will be evaluated and selected in accordance with the criteria for the selection of projects, which will be approved by the Monitoring Committee of OP PGP.

The assessment and selection of projects will be carried out in accordance with the Methodological guideline of the Ministry of Regional Development (MRD – NCA) for the management of calls, evaluation and selection of projects in the 2014 – 2020 programming period. In accordance with this methodological guideline, internal/external evaluators, and possibly also an evaluation/selection committee may be invited to participate in the assessment process and selection of projects. In case the issue exceeds the expert capacity of the managing authority, an additional external assessment may be used, the conclusions thereof will be reflected by the evaluator in his/her final evaluation.

In order to reduce the administrative burden for the applicants and granting authorities, a two-stage call may be issued when adequate (e.g. if a high probability of receiving a great number of applications for support is anticipated, or if a higher rate of risk in project proposals is predicted, etc.). The two-stage call consists of the preliminary application and the full application for support. The preliminary application contains basic registration data which enable the managing authority to verify the applicant, and it assesses the acceptability of the project proposal based on the principles of support of the programme document so that the project is in conformity with the specific objective, supported activities, types of beneficiaries, target groups, place and time of implementation, and so that it does not violate the horizontal principles. If the project proposal does not violate the programme’s principles, the applicant will then be invited to submit the full application for support and to complete all the obligatory requirements.

In addition, with regard to reducing the administrative burden, the option of simplified forms of reporting will be considered. According to the nature of the projects and options for defining and financial setting of the outputs, unit costs will be used.

2.3.4.3 Planned utilization of financial instruments

The use of financial instruments is not envisaged.

2.3.4.4 Planned utilization of major projects

Projects in this intervention area will not exceed the EUR 50 million threshold for major projects (according to Art. 100 of the General Regulation).

2.3.4.5 Output indicators by investment priority

Table. 18

COMMON AND PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC OUTPUT INDICATORS (BY INVESTMENT PRIORITY, CLASIFIED BY REGION CATEGORY FOR ERDF)

ID	Indicator*	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
CO01	Number of enterprises receiving support	enterprises	ERDF	more developed			30	MS2014+	continuously

CO05	Number of new enterprises supported	enterprises	ERDF	more developed region			13	A/B	continuously
CO08	Employment increase in supported enterprises	FTE	ERDF	more developed region			83	A/B	continuously

* In the case of SO 3.2, enterprise is understood as a social enterprise

Investment priority 3 (Regulation on the ESF Art. (3)(1)(b)(iv):

Enhancing access to affordable, sustainable and high-quality services, including health care and social services of general interest

Fund	ESF
Region category	More developed region
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

2.3.5 Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority 3 and expected results

Specific objective 3.3: Strengthened activities for integration, community-based services and prevention

The specific objective responds to the insufficiently developed links between the city's individual institutions and actors of local life and services, and their potential for the strengthening social cohesion among various social groups of the city's population. It will be delivered through support for socially intervening and activating activities at the level of local communities and innovative activities enhancing local cohesion, participation of inhabitants (including the socially excluded, at risk of exclusion and in crisis) in the life of the local community, development of local community and interconnection of services and activities for the purpose of prevention in the area of social and socio-economic exclusion.

Support will be provided to the establishment and activities of local cultural-community centres of various size and scope of activity.

Within this programme, cultural-community centres are understood as community spaces, in which a large variety of social, cultural and sports activities takes place, and whose primary aim is the strengthening of the local social cohesion and social inclusion. Cultural-community centres (also referred to as „community centres“) are non-profit and non-commercial and they provide space for bottom-up social, cultural and sports activities, in which the members of local (as well as supra-local) communities actively participate and which have the potential to socially activate the individual groups of local inhabitants, to interconnect them and enhance the awareness of the local community, its life as well as inner differences. At the same time, community centres are spaces where social work can be done at the local level and where social services can also be provided, however, the range of activities taking place within the centre exceeds the framework of social services (as defined by the

law), and the individual activities or their combinations stem from the needs of the given community where the centre is located and for which it is primarily intended. In order to fulfil the centre's objective, which is the strengthening of local and social cohesion at the level of the community with expansion beyond its borders and, in general, activation of the life of the local community by means of participation of its members, the centre can offer its premises and focus on civic involvement, activation and community projects, on community art²⁰ and sports²¹ intervention, social work, provision of social services, low-threshold and no-threshold activities, etc. and ideally their combination. The centre can include projects of social enterprise as well as projects of social cultural/sports integration, for instance in the form of art or environmental projects²² and sports projects targeted at persons at risk of social exclusion, projects to raise the awareness of the problems faced by marginalised groups, their needs and the issues of coexistence within the city, etc.

Such centres can be newly established or established independently of the existing social infrastructure or established by means of connecting the existing public cultural, sports and educational institutions and service centres²³ with new innovative services, which will expand the scope of activity of these organizations to include other target groups.²⁴ Emphasis must be placed on activation and active participation of people from the local community (incl. those from excluded communities) with the possibility to include local service providers and educational and cultural institutions and to create and strengthen their cooperation on the local level leading to long-term local impact.

²⁰ This includes art activities performed not only in the given community, but targeted at the community and its problems, and the application of the principle of art and activation activity "from the bottom up", i.e. active participation and direction of the activities by the local inhabitants and the users of the centre. The aim of these activities is not a cultural performance, but articulation of problems and their solutions, activation of local inhabitants, and of their unique potentials, strengthening cohesion and tolerance, expanding and developing skills, etc. These activities should cross the borders of the individual social groups and they can be conducted in connection with social work or social entrepreneurship, etc.

²¹ E.g. projects of sports integrational activities for integration of migrants with the local community

²² E.g. connecting the existing communities in allotment gardens with local communities and institutions (schools, libraries etc.) with the aim of implementing activities focused on environmental education of children and prevention of socio-pathologic behaviour, integration of the family members of children from ethnic minorities, creating similar activities within the framework of new or already existing community gardens and similar projects

²³ E.g. centres for children and youth, schools, public libraries, etc.

²⁴ E.g. use of schools for cultural programmes focused on integration of family members of ethnic minorities, community gardens connected with services for senior citizens or persons with health disability and others.

Table 19

COMMON RESULT INDICATORS FOR WHICH A TARGET VALUE HAS BEEN SET AND PROGRAMME

-SPECIFIC RESULT INDICATORS CORRESPONDING TO THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (BY INVESTMENT PRIORITY AND CATEGORY OF REGION) (FOR ESF)*

ID	Indicator	Region category	Measurement unit of the indicator	Common output indicator used as a baseline for the set targets	Baseline value*			Measurement unit for the baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T			M	W	T		
6 70 10	The use of supported services	more developed region	persons	Total number of participants			1219		2014			19 875	A/B	continuously
5 51 10	Rate of supported projects which successfully started community-based activities	more developed region	%				94		2015			74	MA	2017, 2019
CR06	Participants in the employment 6 months after leaving	more developed region	persons	Total number of participants			381		2015			322	IS ESF 2014+	continuously

*The baseline values within the ESF interventions are seen as a reference resp. comparative and are not included in the targets.

2.3.6 Actions to be supported under investment priority 3

2.3.6.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, the identification of the main target groups specific territories targeted, and types of beneficiaries

Actions to be supported

Support for the establishment and activities of culture-community centres and community life spaces and projects activating the local communities (mainly but not solely persons excluded, at risk or in crisis) in order to enhance local social cohesion.

- Support for the activity and individual projects and activities of the cultural-community centres and community life centres and their interconnection, including: social, cultural, environmental and exercise activities which socially activate the individual groups of inhabitants, mutually interconnecting them (and being based on the bottom-up principle) and contributing to the development of the local community and its life
- Support for low-threshold and no-threshold spaces for the individual groups of population and their meeting
- Support for social entrepreneurship in the projects of the cultural-community centres and projects activating local communities
- Support for projects interconnecting the existing public cultural, sports, education institutions and services centres²⁵ with new innovative projects and activities of local communities (cultural-community centres), which will expand the portfolio of activities of the given organisation to other target groups and community-activating, social and cultural activities²⁶
- Support for interconnection of social services with cultural-community projects and socially oriented interventions exceeding the framework of social services
- Support for projects and activities enhancing local civic engagement, activity and life of the local community, including centres for meeting and transferring experience among the various groups of population, enhancing the coexistence in the given neighbourhood, sharing, initiating and practicing voluntary community- and locally oriented activities etc.

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Support for cultural-community centres and related projects activating local communities and interconnecting the individual institutions and actors of local life will enhance social cohesion at the local level, develop the activation of people from the local community (also the socially excluded, at risk of exclusion and in crisis) and their participation in the life of the local communities. Internal coherence of the OP is ensured by the connection of the interventions to the action “Increasing the capacities of low-threshold and cultural-community centres providing the basis for socially activating activities” of IP 3.1 and also to educational activities under IP 4.2.

The supported activities are complementary to interventions from OP Employment, whose Priority Axis 2 “Social inclusion and combating poverty” focuses on nation-wide support of social services in the whole territory of the Czech Republic including Prague.

Identification of the main target groups

Target groups involve members of local communities, with special emphasis placed on socially excluded persons and persons threatened by social exclusion and in crisis

²⁵ E.g. children and youth centres, schools, public libraries etc.

²⁶ E.g. the use of school premises for cultural programmes focused on integration of family members of the children from ethnic minorities, community gardens connected to services for senior citizens or persons with disabilities etc.

Specific territories targeted

NUTS 2 Prague Cohesion Region

Type of beneficiaries

City of Prague

Prague city boroughs

Organisations established by the City of Prague or city boroughs

Non-governmental non-profit organisations

Business entities (in which publicly beneficial intent is assumed)

Conditions for intervention

The above-mentioned actions will be implemented by individual projects.

2.3.6.2 Main principles for the selection of operations

Criteria expressing the degree of fulfilment of the indicators will be significantly represented in the selection of projects so that outcomes for a given specific objective are attained most effectively. Another important criterion is the evaluation of the conformity with horizontal principles performed by the elimination method, i.e. if a potential for the project's negative impact on horizontal principles is detected, the project will not be supported at all. The aim of the evaluation is to ensure the quality of projects in the following aspects: purposefulness, need, efficiency, economy, feasibility, and correspondence with the horizontal principles.

The project proposal will be assessed for its conformity with the principles of support of the programme document and the horizontal principles. Aspects which contribute to effective attainment of the objectives, such as the project's relevance, the applicant's preparedness, the project's feasibility and contribution, sustainability of the activities or the long-term impact, are assessed as well. Where appropriate, the project proposal submitted under Priority Axis 1 will be also judged e.g. in relation to the following aspects:

- potential for complementarity or synergy with other projects
- linking of investment projects and non-investment projects (e.g. linking to potential projects of in the framework of IP 3.1)
- the contribution of the project, or of its activities, to development of socially excluded localities in the City of Prague as identified by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- innovativeness of a project and its added value for solving a problem through the key groups
- number of involved target groups and linkage to activities of local communities

Calls for submission of projects are announced in the given investment priorities. The specific mechanism for the selection of operations of the project proposals will form part of the implementation documentation, or of the calls themselves. Projects will be evaluated and selected in accordance with the criteria for the selection of projects, which will be approved by the Monitoring Committee of OP PGP.

The assessment and selection of projects will be carried out in accordance with the Methodological guideline of the Ministry of Regional Development (MRD – NCA) for the management of calls, evaluation and selection of projects in the 2014 – 2020 programming period. In accordance with this methodological guideline, internal/external evaluators, and possibly also an evaluation/selection committee may be invited to participate in the assessment process and selection of projects. In case the issue exceeds the expert capacity of the managing authority, an additional external assessment may be used, the conclusions thereof will be reflected by the evaluator in his/her final evaluation.

In order to reduce the administrative burden for the applicants and granting authorities, a two-stage call may be issued when adequate (e.g. if a high probability of receiving a great number of applications for support is anticipated, or if a higher rate of risk in project proposals is predicted, etc.). The two-stage call consists of the preliminary application and the full application for support. The preliminary application contains basic registration data which enable the managing authority to verify the applicant, and it assesses the acceptability of the project proposal based on the principles of support of the programme document so that the project is in conformity with the specific objective, supported activities, types of beneficiaries, target groups, place and time of implementation, and so that it does not violate the horizontal principles. If the project proposal does not violate the programme's principles, the applicant will then be invited to submit the full application for support and to complete all the obligatory requirements.

In addition, with regard to reducing the administrative burden, the option of simplified forms of reporting will be considered. According to the nature of the projects and options for defining and financial setting of the outputs, unit costs will be used.

2.3.6.3 Planned utilization of financial instruments

The use of financial instruments is not envisaged.

2.3.6.4 Planned utilization of major projects

Projects in this intervention area will not exceed the EUR 50 million threshold for major projects (according to Art. 100 of the General Regulation).

2.3.6.5 Output indicators by investment priority

Table 20

COMMON AND PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTPUT INDICATORS (BY INVESTMENT PRIORITY, CLASSIFIED BY REGION CATEGORY FOR ESF)

ID	Indicator	Measure ment unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
6 00 00	Total number of participants	persons	ESF	more developed region			26 500	A/B	continuously
CO20	Number of projects fully or partially implemented by social partners or non-governmental organisations	projects	ESF	more developed region			84	A/B	When entering/ commencing

2.3.9 Social innovation, supranational cooperation and contribution to the thematic target 1–7

The setting up of the priority axis 3 as two-fund with two principal intervention areas supports the development of the socially innovative approach to social services, promoting employment and expanding the range of options for marginalised and excluded people to participate in the labour market. The emphasis on social entrepreneurship, which in Prague is largely under-developed, will stimulate the development of this innovative employment instrument and the looking for new forms of its application in the present system of social services through a combination of stabilised and innovative approaches. International knowledge, experience and best practice will be transferred to the area of social enterprises, as other countries have a longer and deeper experience with social entrepreneurship, social economy and the implementation of socially innovative approaches in the system of promoting socially disadvantaged people through the promotion and offer of flexible and available services, thus increasing the social cohesion in the city.

2.3.10 Performance framework

Table 21

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK FOR PRIORITY AXIS 3 (BY FUND AND FOR ERDF AND ESF BY REGION CATEGORY)

Priority axis	Indicator type (key step of implementation, financial output or result indicator)	ID	Indicator or key step of implementation	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone value in 2018			Target milestone value in 2023			Basis for the values or indicator's relevance
							M	W	T	M	W	T	
PA 3 Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty	Financial outcome	FINMT	Total certified eligible expenditure from the ERDF	EUR	ERDF	More developed region	3 749 576			24 997 172			Total volume of caused expenses that were entered in the system of certification body and were certified. Values were set based on the experience of the 2007-2013 programming period with regard to the absorption capacity and timing of projects in the PA. Indicator covers all the activities in the respective PA and provides overview of OP fulfilment.
	Financial outcome	FINMT	Total certified eligible expenditure from the ESF	EUR	ESF	More developed region	3 991 484			26 609 894			Total volume of caused expenses that were entered in the system of certification body and were certified.

Priority axis	Indicator type (key step of implementation, financial output or result indicator)	ID	Indicator or key step of implementation	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone value in 2018			Target milestone value in 2023			Basis for the values or indicator's relevance
							M	W	T	M	W	T	
													Values were set based on the experience of the 2007-2013 programming period with regard to the absorption capacity and timing of projects in the PA. Indicator covers all the activities in the respective PA and provides overview of OP fulfilment.
	Output indicator	5 54 01	Number of supported facilities and services for social work	facilities	ERDF	More developed region		13			112		The indicator covers large part of the supported activities of specific objective 3.1 (indicatively about 50 % of the allocation) and together with next two output indicators represents a majority of the allocation per priority axis (i.e. at least 50% of the allocation) – so they provide an overview of OP targets' fulfilment. Values were set based on the experience of the 2007-2013 programming period with

Priority axis	Indicator type (key step of implementation, financial output or result indicator)	ID	Indicator or key step of implementation	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone value in 2018			Target milestone value in 2023			Basis for the values or indicator's relevance
							M	W	T	M	W	T	
												regard to the absorption capacity of the relevant type of projects.	
	Output indicator	CO01	Number of enterprises receiving support	enterprises	ERDF	More developed region	12			30		<p>The indicator covers all activities of specific objective 3.2 and together with next two output indicators represents a majority of the allocation per priority axis (i.e. at least 50% of the allocation) – so they provide an overview of OP targets' fulfilment.</p> <p>Values were set based on the experience of the 2007-2013 programming period with regard to the absorption capacity of the relevant type of projects.</p>	
	Output indicator	6 00 00	Total number of participants	persons	ESF	More developed region	3 975			26 500		The indicator covers all activities of specific objective 3.3 and together with next two output indicators represents a	

Priority axis	Indicator type (key step of implementation, financial output or result indicator)	ID	Indicator or key step of implementation	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone value in 2018			Target milestone value in 2023			Basis for the values or indicator's relevance
							M	W	T	M	W	T	
												majority of the allocation per priority axis (i.e. at least 50% of the allocation) – so they provide an overview of OP targets' fulfilment. Values were set based on the experience of the 2007-2013 programming period with regard to the absorption capacity of the relevant type of projects.	

2.3.11 Categories of intervention

Table 39

DIMENSION 1: INTERVENTION FIELD

Fund	ERDF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
055 Other social infrastructure contributing to regional and local development	11 289 046 (i.e. 5.6 % of EU total allocation for OP)
073 Support to social enterprises (SMEs)	1 209 540 (i.e. 0.6 % of EU total allocation for OP)
Fund	ESF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
112 Enhancing access to affordable, sustainable and high-quality services, including health care and social services of general interest	13 304 947 (i.e. 6.6 % of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 40

DIMENSION 2: FORM OF FINANCE

Fund	ERDF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Non-repayable grant	12 498 586 (i.e. 6.2 % of EU total allocation for OP)
Fund	ESF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Non-repayable grant	13 304 947 (i.e. 6.6 % of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 41

DIMENSION 3: TYPE OF TERRITORY

Fund	ERDF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Large Urban areas (densely populated > 50 000 population)	12 498 586 (i.e. 6.2 % of EU total allocation for OP)
Fund	ESF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Large Urban areas (densely populated > 50 000 population)	13 304 947 (i.e. 6.6 % of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 22

DIMENSION 4: TERRITORIAL DELIVERY MECHANISM

Fund	ERDF, ESF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
02 Other integrated approaches to sustainable urban development	12 498 586 (i.e. 6.2 % of EU total allocation for OP)
Fund	ERDF, ESF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
02 Other integrated approaches to sustainable urban development	13 304 947 (i.e. 6.6 % of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 43

DIMENSION 6: ESF SECONDARY THEME

Fund	ERDF, ESF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
08 Not applicable	-

Smart Specialisation

2.4 Priority axis 4: Education and learning and support of employment (thematic objective 10 and thematic objective 8)

Priority axis ID	Priority axis 4
Name of the priority axis	Education and learning and support of employment

Justification for creation of priority axis that comprises more than one region category or more than one thematic target or fund:

Priority axis 4 focuses on sustaining the coherence of population, prevention of socio-pathological phenomena and preventing the creation or worsening of socially excluded localities through support of educational establishments and development of employment. As experience from other world metropolises shows, the disruption of coherence of the population and emergence of socially excluded localities has fatal consequences not only in the social area, but in the area of enterprise and labour market as well. Moreover, in the environment of the city agglomeration, this negative process has even deeper consequences than in other municipal localities, and their elimination is much more demanding in economic terms than the prevention of their occurrence.

Uniform development of educational facilities is crucial for the ability of maintaining and preventing the occurrence or deepening of the barriers between groups of the city population. During the development of educational facilities in Prague it is necessary to respect the density of population, which is incomparably higher in comparison with other regions of the Czech Republic, as well as the density of infrastructure of the educational institutions, and at the same time the demands imposed on lifestyle in the capital city. The lifestyle in the metropolis requires more active involvement of inhabitants in a wider range of life situations.

Quality equipment of educational facilities and quality of environment for teachers' work are the most important for the acquisition of applicable and quality knowledge and skills. With a high number of pupils per teacher and increasing number of pupils per class, it is evident that Prague's educational establishments require a solution to the issue of number of classes while maintaining the existing number of educational facilities.

The effort to prevent the occurrence of limitations in relation to childcare and children's education from the earliest age is closely linked with the effort to develop the endogenous potential of the labour market and enterprise, especially the establishment of conditions for parents' timely return to the labour market and eliminating inequality in enterprise.

OP PGP will not support any measures that could lead to discrimination and segregation of marginalised groups such as Roma children and pupils and other children and pupils with a need of supportive measures (children and pupils with disabilities, physical handicaps and socially disadvantaged).

This means that activities will not be funded to maintain and place these children and pupils:

- To nursery or primary schools separately set up for pupils with disabilities, or their preparatory classes
- To practical elementary schools

- To schools or classes for pupils educated according to the Framework Education Programme for Primary Education – Annex specifying the education of pupils with a light mental disability, applied to more than 40% of the children
- To schools or classes educated according to a School Education Programme modified according to the needs of supportive measures for more than 40% of the children
- To classes, units or study groups set up for pupils with disabilities in a regular school.

This measure is without prejudice to the support for activation programmes (programmes expanding the curriculum, community activities etc.) or programmes for transition from school to work supporting children and pupils from schools established separately for pupils with disabilities.

Priority axis thus contributes to thematic objective 10 and thematic objective 8, it has been designed as a multi-fund axis and is composed of one investment priority supported from the ERDF and two investment priorities supported from the ESF. One specific objective has been proposed for each specific objective.

Fund	ERDF, ESF
Region category	More developed region
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

Investment priority 1 (Regulation on the ERDF Art. 5 (10)):

Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructure

Fund	ERDF
Region category	More developed region
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

2.4.1 Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority 1 and expected results

Specific objective 4.1: Increasing capacity and quality of early-childhood, primary and secondary education and childcare facilities for children under 3 years of age

The specific objective has been proposed for support from the ERDF and its main aim is to solve the insufficient capacity in childcare facilities for children under 3 years of age, which is linked to the decreased capability of Prague's educational establishments to satisfy demand for capacity. Insufficient capacity in childcare establishments for children under 3 years is primarily connected to the parents' capability of timely return to the labour market. The solution consists especially in building new places in the existing childcare establishments for children under 3 years, or in building new capacities in preschool establishments so that the capacities for children up to 6 years develop

evenly in different areas of Prague, without neglecting their local specifics (e.g. localities on the outskirts of Prague neighbouring with the Central Bohemian Region, areas with a higher growth of the housing stock and population). Creating new childcare capacities for children up to 6 years of age will remove the limitations in access to the labour market and thus the endogenous potential of employment will be utilised.

In order to achieve equal access to education, support will be provided to investments in primary schools which will, with regard to the demographic trends, facilitate the reduction or safeguarding of the appropriate number of pupils in a class, which is an important prerequisite for including a higher number of pupils with special educational needs and for taking into consideration the individual needs of pupils. With regard to the identified deficiencies in the capacities of primary schools in Prague, the interventions will be directed towards building new classes.

Another part of the allocation will be used to address the unequal level of equipment of nurseries, primary and secondary schools in Prague in order to create equal access to education, to enhance the inclusion of pupils with special educational needs and to develop key competences of pupils in relation to activities supported under investment priority 4.2.

Intervention in the area of the equipment of classrooms and facilities for the development of physical activity will focus on educational establishments with a demonstrable lack of equipment, i.e. schools lagging behind in achieving the desirable level of equipment in a link to inclusion and to facilitating the transition to a higher degree of schools and to the labour market. This intent will be achieved on the basis of compliance with the local action plans of education development²⁷. Key priority will be given to operations linked to the non-investment projects supported in complementarity from the ESF.

Schools lagging behind need to adapt their educational establishment to inclusion of persons, mainly children with special educational needs. Schools with a lower quality of equipment often have to exert efforts to keep teachers and they cumulate pupils from socially and otherwise disadvantaged environment, and often such school, burdened with its own existential problems, is not able to react responsibly to the abilities of each pupil and to transfer knowledge and skills to them, necessary for the next stage of life.

The measure is linked to interventions under OP PGP investment priority 4.2 and investment priority 4.3 in the area of childcare facility development. Complementarities between programmes are ensured by linkage to Priority Axis 3 of OP RDE and Priority Axis 1 of OP Employment.

Table 23

PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC RESULT INDICATORS, BY SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (FOR ERDF)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
5 01 10	Number of persons using pre-school childcare facilities	person	more developed region	280	2014	740	A/B	0m
5 00 20	Ratio of three-year-old children placed in preschool facilities	%	more developed region	75	2014	88	statistics	Annually

²⁷ Local Action Plans of Education Development (LAPs), or the Regional Action Plan of Education Development (RAP) will be prepared on the basis of the needs of schools and priorities of the given territory in the area of education, in a follow-up to the Long-term Plan of Education and the Development of the Education System of the City of Prague 2012-2016. The use of the outputs of the LAPs and the RAP in OP PGP will be closely linked to cooperation with MEYS under OP RDE, as the Ministry will coordinate the drafting and implementation of LAPs and RAPs.

5 00 10	The proportion of children aged 0-3 placed in childcare facilities to the total amount of children of the same age	%	More developed region	9	2014	12	MA	2017, 2019
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2.4.2 Actions to be supported under investment priority 1

2.4.2.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, the identification of the main target groups specific territories targeted, and types of beneficiaries

Supported activities

- Creating new capacity in the existing and building new daily childcare establishments for children under 3 years of age, or in buildings of nurseries

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Creating new capacities for childcare under 3 years of age will lead not only to removal of limitations in access to the labour market and to greater utilization of the endogenous potential of employment. At present, the insufficient capacity in childcare establishments for children under 3 years is being partly compensated by private operators who work under the regulated trade licence, but their costs present a barrier in the accessibility of this service. Parents from socially disadvantaged environment thus usually have to rely on informal care. However, with the increasing retirement age, these parents are not only being limited in terms of their selection of childcare and being forced to later return to the labour market, but they also have to face the risks of later return to employment.

- Supporting the establishment of new forms of alternative non-parental early-childhood care (including children under 3 years)

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Supporting alternative forms of daily non-parental care in accordance with the Childcare Act (Act No 247/2014 Coll. on provision of childcare in a children group and amending the related acts) will not only expand the options of childcare for children under 3 years, which will in synergy lead to developing the utilization of the endogenous potential of the labour market and to utilization of the effect of timely entry into the educational process, but at the same time also to finding solutions in the densely developed city environment, efficient utilization of institutions established by the City of Prague, etc.

- Creation of new classes in the existing buildings of nurseries and primary schools, with the objective of creating new capacity for education of children generally under 3 years

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Establishing new classes of preschool education will lead to elimination of limitations in access to the labour market and to the utilization of the endogenous potential of the labour market. Paradoxically, without measures in the area of the nurseries' capacity, creating new childcare establishments for children under 3 years of age would not lead to improving the current situation of the parents, but instead it would cause unsolvable situations when a parent would indeed return to the labour market, but without any possibility of continual transfer from childcare to the educational process. Due to insufficient capacity of nurseries and with respect to

the maximum length of parental leave, children of pre-school age are being preferred in admission to nurseries (4.5 to 5 years of a child's age). Due to changes in the system of parental allowances and due to demographic changes (see Chapter 1), the capacity of nurseries in Prague now absolutely does not meet the demand for places in nurseries.

In the area of primary schools, the aim is to expand the capacities for the purposes of social inclusion. Support will be provided only to schools which lag behind in achieving the necessary capacities in the given location. Following the identified needs at primary schools, the expected result is the reduction or safeguarding of the number of pupils in a class, which will enhance equal access to and accessibility of quality educational infrastructure. When reaching the appropriate number of pupils in a class, the schools will better reflect the individual educational needs of pupils and develop the necessary key competences of pupils while taking into account the specifics of the multicultural society in the city.

- Improving the quality and accessibility of infrastructure at schools in order to adapt the educational establishments to the needs of integration of children and pupils with special educational needs and the development of key competences of pupils with regard to a balanced development of nurseries, primary and secondary schools in Prague.
 - In general, the projects will focus on suitable adaptation of schools to the needs of pupils with special educational needs including the socio-culturally disadvantaged pupils, and schools with a demonstrable lack of the necessary infrastructure, which will be evidenced in local action plans.
 - Emphasis will be put on purchasing equipment for enhancing the social, personal and civic competences in linkage to OP PGP investment priority 4.2. Support will be provided towards purchasing specific teaching and compensation aids for work with children and other necessary infrastructure for improving the school facilities for work with children including the supplementing of suitable equipment for the work with two-year-olds and additional modifications of buildings for ensuring safety in nurseries.
 - Support will be provided towards purchasing equipment for ensuring the development of professional as well as transferable key competences in the area of communication in foreign languages and in technical and crafts subjects, nature sciences and digital skills, in order to improve the quality of education in a link to future employment and the need to harmonise the offer and demand in the regional labour market.

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

- Support for the development of kinaesthetic intelligence and motion activities as a type of informal education provided at schools.
 - Support will be provided towards infrastructure – modernisation and modifications of the equipment of gymnasiums and other interior or exterior space used for physical education and sports activities, including the modifications of playgrounds and purchase of sport tools and other equipment necessary for adapting the conditions and the education offer to inclusion of pupils with special educational needs, including pupils with socio-cultural disadvantage.
 - Support for modernization and equipment of facilities which promote the development of kinaesthetic intelligence and physical activity will focus on projects that will be linked to the activities in investment priority 4.2 co-financed from the ESF.

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

The aim is to adapt the education offer mainly in the area of informal and interest education to the needs of inclusion of pupils within a multicultural society. Such free-time and out-of-school activities with this focus will be added, that nurseries, primary and secondary schools may be

involved in them in cooperation with other partners. Sport and physical activities are an important means for the overall personality development and for social inclusion, for the development of social competencies, intercultural dialogue and employability, and so they contribute to the inclusion of children, pupils and students with special educational needs including pupils with socio-cultural disadvantage.

Identification of the main target groups

Children and pupils (including early-childhood care) including children with special educational needs

Parents or the legitimate representatives of children and pupils

Teachers and the staff of schools and school facilities

Professional and field staff and other staff of organisations working in education

Specific territories targeted

NUTS 2 Prague Cohesion Region

Types of beneficiaries

City of Prague

Prague city boroughs

Organisations established by the City of Prague or city boroughs

Education institutions

Non-governmental non-profit organisations

Business entities

Conditions for intervention

The above-mentioned actions will be implemented by individual projects.

2.4.2.2 Main principles for the selection of operations

Criteria expressing the degree of fulfilment of the indicators will be significantly represented in the selection of projects so that outcomes for a given specific objective are attained most effectively. Another important criterion is the evaluation of the conformity with horizontal principles performed by the elimination method, i.e. if a potential for the project's negative impact on horizontal principles is detected, the project will not be supported at all. The aim of the evaluation is to ensure the quality of projects in the following aspects: purposefulness, need, efficiency, economy, feasibility, and correspondence with the horizontal principles.

The project proposal will be assessed for its conformity with the principles of support of the programme document and the horizontal principles. Aspects which contribute to effective attainment of the objectives, such as the project's relevance, the applicant's preparedness, the project's feasibility and contribution, sustainability of the activities or the long-term impact, are assessed as well. Where appropriate, the project proposal submitted under Priority Axis 1 will be also judged e.g. in relation to the following aspects:

- potential for complementarity or synergy with other projects
- linking of investment projects and non-investment projects (or complementary or synergic with IP 4.2)
- for IP 4.1 such criteria will be designed among others, that will take into account the contribution of the project to solution of the insufficient capacity issue related to the care of children till 3 years of age with regards to elimination of hindrances for entering labour market

and the insufficient capacity of educational establishments (e.g. number of created job positions in establishment)

In the area of developing kinaesthetic intelligence and physical activities, support will be provided exclusively to projects following up the projects under investment priority 4.2.

Calls for submission of projects are announced in the given investment priorities. The specific mechanism for the selection of operations of the project proposals will form part of the implementation documentation, or of the calls themselves. Projects will be evaluated and selected in accordance with the criteria for the selection of projects, which will be approved by the Monitoring Committee of OP PGP.

The assessment and selection of projects will be carried out in accordance with the Methodological guideline of the Ministry of Regional Development (MRD – NCA) for the management of calls, evaluation and selection of projects in the 2014 – 2020 programming period. In accordance with this methodological guideline, internal/external evaluators, and possibly also an evaluation/selection committee may be invited to participate in the assessment process and selection of projects. In case the issue exceeds the expert capacity of the managing authority, an additional external assessment may be used, the conclusions thereof will be reflected by the evaluator in his/her final evaluation.

In order to reduce the administrative burden for the applicants and granting authorities, a two-stage call may be issued when adequate (e.g. if a high probability of receiving a great number of applications for support is anticipated, or if a higher rate of risk in project proposals is predicted, etc.). The two-stage call consists of the preliminary application and the full application for support. The preliminary application contains basic registration data which enable the managing authority to verify the applicant, and it assesses the acceptability of the project proposal based on the principles of support of the programme document so that the project is in conformity with the specific objective, supported activities, types of beneficiaries, target groups, place and time of implementation, and so that it does not violate the horizontal principles. If the project proposal does not violate the programme's principles, the applicant will then be invited to submit the full application for support and to complete all the obligatory requirements.

With regard to reducing the administrative burden, the option of simplified forms of reporting will be considered. According to the nature of the projects and options for defining and financial setting of the outputs, unit costs will be used.

2.4.2.3 Planned utilization of financial instruments

The use of financial instruments is not considered.

2.4.2.4 Planned utilization of major projects

Projects in this intervention area will not exceed the EUR 50 million threshold for major projects (according to Art. 100 of the General Regulation).

2.4.2.5 Output indicators by investment priority

Table 24

COMMON AND PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC OUTPUT INDICATORS (BY INVESTMENT PRIORITY, CLASIFIED BY REGION CATEGORY FOR ERDF)

ID	Indicator	Measure ment unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
5 01 01	Number of new childcare facilities for children under 3 years	facilities	ERDF	more developed region			3	A/B	Continuously
5 01 00	Number of supported pre-school childcare facilities	facilities	ERDF	more developed region			100	A/B	When entering/ commencing
5 03 01	Number of new classes in educational facilities	class	ERDF	more developed region			140	A/B	Continuously
5 02 01	Number of facilities with newly equipped classrooms	facilities	ERDF	more developed region			200	A/B	Continuously
5 02 10	Number of persons using new or modernized educational, training and learning equipment	persons	ERDF	more developed region			34624	A/B	Continuously
5 16 15	Number of children, pupils and students with SEN in supported facilities using new or modernized educational, training and learning equipment	persons	ERDF	more developed region			692	A/B	Continuously
CO35	Capacity of supported childcare facilities or educational facilities	persons	ERDF	more developed region			3200	A/B	Continuously
5 01 15		persons	ERDF	More developed region			280	A/B	continuously

Investment priority 2 (Regulation on the ESF Art. 3(1)(c)(i):

Reducing and preventing early school leaving and promoting equal access to good quality early childhood, primary and secondary education including formal, non-formal and informal learning pathways for reintegrating into education and training

Fund	ESF
Region category	More developed region
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

2.4.3 Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority 2 and expected results

Specific objective 4.2: Increasing the quality of education by strengthening its inclusiveness in a multicultural society environment

The aim of the specific objective, in compliance with the Long-term Plan for Education and Development of the Educational System of the City of Prague, is to complementarily support changes both in the education programmes with regard to pro-inclusive education and through the expertise and skills of the teaching staff, by supporting the measures for reflecting and developing individual needs of every pupil in the process of education and increasing the motivation to study, in particular by creating a positive school climate respecting heterogeneity and multiculturalism. The aim of synergic effects is to start a change that will result in a better quality and equal access to education as the main prerequisite for the development of coherent and competitive urban society.

Therefore, a horizontal approach is the support of multicultural and creative education as well as development of key competences for sustainable development in educational establishments with the participation of non-profit organisations and entities from the cultural sphere, focusing on the improvement of the atmosphere and co-existence at schools and enhancing the coherence of the city in the social as well as territorial dimension. Therefore the development of individual and civic competences of pupils will be supported (in particular respect for values and privacy of others based on the understanding of and acknowledgement for differences among various systems of values in a multicultural society and development of proactive attitude to the surrounding environment and support of sustainable development) along with support for the development of cultural awareness and expression of pupils including not only cultural knowledge and creativity but also understanding different cultures and sense of identity that are a basic prerequisite for respect and for open attitude to cultural diversity.

Activities supported under this investment priority will be linked to the support of infrastructure in OP PGP Priority Axis 4, investment priority 4.1.

The activities are linked to Priority Axis 3 of OP RDE “Equal access to quality pre-school, primary and secondary education” in which the MEYS will support education at regional level in the territory of Prague.

Table 25

COMMON RESULT INDICATORS FOR WHICH A TARGET VALUE HAS BEEN SET AND PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC RESULT INDICATORS CORRESPONDING TO THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (BY INVESTMENT PRIORITY AND CATEGORY OF REGION) (FOR ESF)*

ID	Indicator	Region category	Measurement unit of the indicator	Common output indicator used as a baseline for the set targets	Baseline value*			Measurement unit for the baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T			M	W	T		
5 25 10	Number of educators applying newly acquired knowledge in practice	more developed region	persons				505		2014			4763	A/B	Continuously based on monitoring reports of intervention beneficiaries
5 10 15	Number of organisations with improved pro-inclusiveness	more developed region	organisations				3		2014			150	A/B	Continuously based on monitoring reports of intervention beneficiaries

*The baseline values within the ESF interventions are seen as a reference resp. comparative and are not included in the targets

2.4.4 Actions to be supported under investment priority 2

2.4.4.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives, including, where appropriate, the identification of the main target groups specific territories targeted, and types of beneficiaries

Supported activities

- Development of conditions for inclusive education in the form of introducing the principles of multicultural education at schools.
 - Development and realization of educational programmes of schools focused on improvement of the conditions for education with an emphasis on taking into account the needs for inclusion of socio-culturally disadvantaged pupils in the environment of a multicultural class, such as e.g. extension of teaching hours on the subject of personality and social education, creation of multicultural education plans and introducing them into the school teaching etc.
 - The emphasis will be laid on the support of development of social and civic competencies, sustainable development competencies and cultural awareness of children and pupils.
 - Introduction of modern teaching methods will be supported with the emphasis on the area of project and creative education, intersubject co-operation, whole-school projects with the goal to strengthen the critical thinking, creativity, initiative, the ability to solve problems etc.

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

The goal of these measures is to create and expand the educational programmes with the elements of development of social and civic competencies as well as of sustainable development competencies and cultural awareness competencies which aim to increase the practical capabilities of pupils in the environment of a metropolis and multicultural society. The interventions will contribute to improvement of the conditions for inclusion of children and pupils with different mother tongues. Manifestations of intolerance, assumption of prejudices and negative stereotypes will be moderated on the part of the majority population. Along with the extension of educational programmes, these methods and tools should lead to the support of pro-inclusiveness of education, increase pupils' motivation to learn, strengthen the town's cohesion and equality of access to quality education. The educational programmes will correspond to the needs which have arisen from social changes as well as from the changes of the structure of population composition of the City of Prague.

- Strengthening the community role of schools on the basis of cooperation of educational institutions (nurseries, primary and secondary schools) with the non-profit sector, cultural and sport institutions and municipal administration and of their engagement in the educational proces.
 - Support of development and realization of educational programmes focused on the area of minority integration support, multicultural education of children and pupils with the involvement of relevant partners in order to strengthen social cohesion, understanding and respect of social-cultural variety and the relationship to the surrounding environment.
 - Support of free time activities within informal education, e.g. in the form of cultural and sport activities, music and theatre performances, sport events, festivals, discussions, contests etc. with the accent on inter-cultural dialogue, understanding and tolerance of different cultures.

- Support of leisure time and informal education as the form of the inclusion of children and pupils threatened by school failure including the Roma children.
- Development of partnership and co-operation of educational institutions with relevant partners from the area of non-profit organizations, local initiatives and public administration in order to realize and assess the above-mentioned educational programmes.

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Improvement of the openness of the educational system and opening of the educational process to new methods of teaching will be achieved through the support of cooperation of schools with non-profit, cultural and sport institutions with the goal to strengthen the pro-inclusive environment and the integrating role of schools as the form of strengthening cohesion of the town's citizens and last but not least prevention of occurrence of socially excluded locations and early school leaving.

Due to cooperation with the non-profit sector, cultural and sport institutions and involvement of the municipal administration, the educational institutions will be capable of modernizing the educational process effectively and creating room for entry of new forms of education which are not found in the inner potential of the educational institutions. The measures will contribute to the increase of the capability of schools to respond to considerable social changes and partial changes in the area of the education policy. At the same time, the pupils' motivation to learn and development of the pupils' capability to utilise the knowledge will be increased. The role of schools as incubators of creativity supporting free exchange of opinions, the openness in terms of promoting a new way of communication, seeking innovative solutions involving all participants, including external players in the pedagogical and educational process.

- Increasing competencies of teaching staff and workers of organisations operating in education for inclusive, innovative and quality teaching.
 - Support for development and implementation of further education programmes focused on increasing competencies of teaching staff in the area of work with a heterogeneous class, introducing the principles of multicultural education into school educational programmes, work with pupils with different mother tongues etc.
 - In parallel, development of teachers' competencies in the area of modern teaching will be supported in order to utilize and prove new multicultural education teaching methods at schools.
 - The activities will also be focused on the development of teachers' competencies specifically linked to the needs of education in urban multicultural environment and taking integration of persons with other social-cultural context into account. The teacher's personality integrity will be strengthened by suitable supportive measures or through individual support so that such teacher better reflects his/her own cultural identity and experience which are the basic precondition for his/her successful pedagogical and educational work.
 - Support of programmes focused on sharing good practice, support of mutual learning within the cooperation of schools, education authorities, parents and other players operating in the area of upbringing and education.

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

In synergy with other activities, with improving the quality of equipment, opening educational facilities to cooperation with the non-profit sector, cultural institutions and in synergy with changes in educational programmes it is necessary to create instruments for further education of teaching staff in order to improve the ability of educational establishments to motivate pupils to education with the aim of developing their ability to utilize the learnt skills, coexistence in the City and in the multicultural society and to strengthening the coherence of the city.

Identification of the main target groups

Children and pupils (including early-childhood care) including children with special educational needs

Parents or the legitimate representatives of children and pupils

Teachers and the staff of schools and school facilities

Professional and field staff and other staff of organisations working in education

Specific territories targeted

NUTS 2 Prague Cohesion Region

Types of beneficiaries

City of Prague

Prague city boroughs

Organisations established by the City of Prague or city boroughs

Education institutions

Non-state non-profit organisations

Conditions for intervention

The above-mentioned actions will be implemented by individual projects.

2.4.4.2 Main principles for the selection of operations

Criteria expressing the degree of fulfilment of the indicators will be significantly represented in the selection of projects so that outcomes for a given specific objective are attained most effectively. Another important criterion is the evaluation of the conformity with horizontal principles performed by the elimination method, i.e. if a potential for the project's negative impact on horizontal principles is detected, the project will not be supported at all. The aim of the evaluation is to ensure the quality of projects in the following aspects: purposefulness, need, efficiency, economy, feasibility, and correspondence with the horizontal principles.

The project proposal will be assessed for its conformity with the principles of support of the programme document and the horizontal principles. Aspects which contribute to effective attainment of the objectives, such as the project's relevance, the applicant's preparedness, the project's feasibility and contribution, sustainability of the activities or the long-term impact, are assessed as well. Where appropriate, the project proposal submitted under Priority Axis 1 will be also judged e.g. in relation to the following aspects:

- potential for complementarity or synergy with other projects
- linking of investment projects and non-investment projects (or complementary or synergic to IP 4.1)

Calls for submission of projects are announced in the given investment priorities. The schedule of calls and thematic definition of the supported areas will be coordinated, among others, in the

relevant platforms with the representation of other representatives of managing authorities of operational programmes co-financed from ESF in order to achieve maximum effectiveness of the interventions in the territory of the City of Prague. The specific mechanism for the selection of operations of the project proposals will form part of the implementation documentation, or of the calls themselves. Projects will be evaluated and selected in accordance with the criteria for the selection of projects, which will be approved by the Monitoring Committee of OP PGP.

The assessment and selection of projects will be carried out in accordance with the Methodological guideline of the Ministry of Regional Development (MRD – NCA) for the management of calls, evaluation and selection of projects in the 2014 – 2020 programming period. In accordance with this methodological guideline, internal/external evaluators, and possibly also an evaluation/selection committee may be invited to participate in the assessment process and selection of projects. In case the issue exceeds the expert capacity of the managing authority, an additional external assessment may be used; the conclusions thereof will be reflected by the evaluator in his/her final evaluation.

In order to reduce the administrative burden for the applicants and granting authorities, a two-stage call may be issued when adequate (e.g. if a high probability of receiving a great number of applications for support is anticipated, or if a higher rate of risk in project proposals is predicted, etc.). The two-stage call consists of the preliminary application and the full application for support. The preliminary application contains basic registration data which enable the managing authority to verify the applicant, and it assesses the acceptability of the project proposal based on the principles of support of the programme document so that the project is in conformity with the specific objective, supported activities, types of beneficiaries, target groups, place and time of implementation, and so that it does not violate the horizontal principles. If the project proposal does not violate the programme’s principles, the applicant will then be invited to submit the full application for support and to complete all the obligatory requirements.

In addition, with regard to reducing the administrative burden the possibility of simplified forms of reporting will be considered. Unit costs will be used according to the character of the projects and possibilities for defining and financial setup of the outputs.

2.4.4.3 Planned utilization of financial instruments

The use of financial instruments is not considered.

2.4.4.4 Planned utilization of major projects

Projects in this intervention area will not exceed the EUR 50 million threshold for major projects (according to Art. 100 of the General Regulation).

2.4.4.5 Output indicators by investment priority

Table 47

COMMON AND PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC OUTPUT INDICATORS (BY INVESTMENT PRIORITY, CLASIFIED BY REGION CATEGORY FOR ESF OR ERDF)

ID	Indicator	Measure ment unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
5 21 00	Number of newly created/innovated products ²⁸	products	ESF	more developed region			160	A/B	Continuously

²⁸ Supported product = product which was created or realized due to the support from ESF. The products are either material (e.g. study materials, analyses, studies, syntheses, teaching tool) or immaterial (performance of a pedagogical-

5 22 00	Number of educational facilities using new products	facilities	ESF	more developed region			268	A/B	Continuously
6 00 00	Total number of participants	persons	ESF	more developed region			6 351	A/B	Continuously

Priority axis 4, investment priority 3 (The ESF regulation, Article 3(1)(a)(iv)):

Equality between women and men in all areas, including in access to employment, career progression, reconciliation of work and private life and promotion of equal pay for equal work

Fund	ESF
Region category	More developed region
Basis for the calculation (total eligible expenses or eligible public expenses)	Total eligible expenses

2.4.5 Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority 3 and expected results

Specific objective 4.3: Increase in availability of childcare facilities

Further to a 2014 Council Recommendations for the Czech Republic, increase in availability of affordable and quality childcare establishments and services will be significantly supported, with the focus on children under 3 years of age. The specific goal will be particularly met through the support of development of children groups, children clubs etc. being founded by the City of Prague, city boroughs and organisations funded by the City of Prague and city boroughs of the City of Prague.

Specific objective 4.3 follows the actions in priority axis 1 of OP Employment, in particular investment priority 1.2 Equality between women and men in all areas, including in even in terms of access to employment, and to career progression, reconciliation of work and private life and promotion of equal pay for equal work. The complementarity with Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs interventions in Prague territory is ensured by division according to the type of beneficiary (other types of beneficiaries as e.g. organizational units of the state and contributory organisations co-funded by them, employers, consulting and educational institutions, non-governmental non-profit organisations, social partners etc. will apply within calls announced in OPE).

psychological service, creation and implementation of educational module, implementation of methodology, introducing a new teaching method). A system product, i.e. introducing system measures (a new system or a part of it) - (e.g. Introducing a complex system of assessment and remuneration of academic workers, setting of systematic quality monitoring, introducing the moderation processes).

Table 48

COMMON RESULT INDICATORS FOR WHICH A TARGET VALUE HAS BEEN SET AND PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC RESULT INDICATORS CORRESPONDING TO THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE (BY INVESTMENT PRIORITY AND CATEGORY OF REGION) (FOR ESF)

ID	Indicator	Region category	Measurement unit of the indicator	Common output indicator used as a baseline for the set targets	Baseline value			Measurement unit for the baseline and target	Baseline year	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T			M	W	T		
5 01 10	Number of persons using pre-school childcare facilities	More developed region	Persons			47		2014			451	A/B	0m	

NOTE: The baseline values within the ESF interventions are seen as a reference resp. comparative and are not included in the targets

2.4.6 Actions which are to be supported within investment priority 3

2.4.6.1 Description of types and examples of actions which are to be supported and their expected benefit for the fulfilment of specific objectives including determination of the main target groups, particular target areas and types of beneficiaries

Supported actions

- Development of child care establishments funded by the City of Prague, city boroughs and organisations funded by the City of Prague and the city boroughs of the City of Prague
- Support of building and operation, setting of quality and the subsequent network of child care services –type of children group, children clubs or other types, with the emphasis on covering the current absence of services for children under three years or as the case may be for older children according to the current demographic situation.
- Education of persons working in the supported childcare establishments and of persons providing or preparing to provide the child care services.

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

This area of support has been proposed in order to meet the set specific objective and to solve the identified insufficient child care capacities, in particular for children under 3 years of age. The child care system for children under 6 years of age, which is ensured from the level of the City of Prague or the city boroughs and organisations established by them, is supplemented by activities in synergy with other activities in priority axis 4. The interventions were divided between OP E and OP PGP this way on the basis of an agreement with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in order to adequately strengthen the capacities needed in the given location according to the current demographic development, to set complex child care services and to ensure problem-free permeability of the individual types of establishments in the given city borough. If the 4.3 investment priority allocation is absorbed, the development of the child care establishments funded by the City of Prague, the city boroughs and organisations funded and established by the City of Prague and city boroughs of the City of Prague can be included into the calls announced in OPE.

Identification of the main target groups

Parents of children under 6 years

Children under 6 years

Competent workers and other workers in child care facilities for children under 6 years

Specific territories targeted

NUTS 2 Prague Cohesion Region

Identification of types of beneficiaries

The City of Prague

City boroughs of the City of Prague

Organisations funded and established by the City of Prague and the city boroughs of the City of Prague

Conditions for intervention

The above-mentioned actions will be implemented through individual projects.

2.4.4.2. The main principles for selection of operations

Criteria expressing the degree of achievement of the indicators will be significantly represented in the selection of projects so that results for a given specific objective are attained most effectively. Another important criterion is the assessment of horizontal principles performed by the elimination method, i.e. if a potential for the project's negative impact on horizontal principles is detected, the project will not be supported at all. The aim of the assessment is to ensure the quality of projects in the following aspects: purposefulness, need, efficiency, economy, feasibility, and compliance with the horizontal principles.

The project proposal will be assessed for its conformity with the principles of support of the programme document and the horizontal principles. Aspects which contribute to effective attainment of the objectives, such as the project's relevance, the applicant's preparedness, the project's feasibility and contribution, sustainability of the activities or the long-term impact, are assessed as well. Where appropriate, the project proposal submitted under this investment priority will be also judged e.g. in relation to the following aspects:

- potential for complementarity or synergy with other projects
- follow up of investment and non-investment projects (if appropriate, complementary or synergic with IP 4.1)

Calls for proposals are announced in the given investment priority. Schedule of calls and thematic definition of the supported areas will be coordinated, among others, in relevant platforms with the representation of the managing authorities of other operational programmes co-financed from ESF in order to achieve maximum effectiveness of interventions in the territory of the City of Prague. The specific mechanism for the selection of operations of the project proposals will form part of the implementation documentation, or of the calls themselves. Projects will be evaluated and selected in accordance with the criteria for the selection of projects, which will be approved by the Monitoring Committee of OP PGP.

The assessment and selection of projects will be carried out in accordance with the Methodological Guideline of the Ministry of Regional Development (MRD – NCA) for the management of calls, evaluation and selection of projects in the 2014 – 2020 programming period. In accordance with this methodological guideline, internal/external evaluators, and possibly also an evaluation/selection committee may be invited to participate in the assessment process and selection of projects. In case the issue exceeds the expert capacity of the managing authority, an additional external assessment may be used; the conclusions thereof will be reflected by the evaluator in his/her final evaluation.

In order to reduce the administrative burden for the applicants and granting authorities, a two-stage call may be published when adequate (e.g. if a high probability of receiving a great number of grant applications is anticipated, or if a higher rate of risk in project proposals is predicted, etc.). The two-stage call consists of the preliminary application and the full grant application. The preliminary application contains basic registration data which enable the managing authority to verify the applicant, to assess the acceptability of the project proposal based on the principles of support of the programme document so that the project is in conformity with the specific objective, supported activities, types of beneficiaries, target groups, place and time of implementation, and so that it

does not violate the horizontal principles. If the project proposal does not violate the programme's principles, the applicant will then be invited to submit the full application for support and to complete all the obligatory requirements. In addition, in regard to reduction of the administrative burden the possibility of simplified forms of reporting will be considered. Unit costs will be used according to the character of the projects and the possibilities to define and set financially the outputs.

2.4.4.3 Planned utilization of financial instruments

The use of financial instruments is not considered.

2.4.4.4 Planned use of major projects

The projects of this area of support shall not exceed the limit of EUR 50 million for major projects (according to Article 100 of the General Regulation).

2.4.4.5 Output indicators according to the investment priority

Table 49

COMMON AND SPECIFIC PROGRAMME OUTPUT INDICATORS (ACCORDING TO THE INVESTMENT PRIORITY, DIVIDED ACCORDING TO REGION CATEGORY FOR THE PURPOSES OF ESF OR, IF APPROPRIATE, ERDF

ID	Indicator	Measure ment unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)			Data source	Frequency of reporting
					M	W	T		
CO35	Capacity of the supported childcare facilities or educational institutions	persons	ESF	More developed region			200	A/B	Continuously on the basis of monitoring reports of the beneficiaries of interventions
5 01 00	Number of supported pre-school child care facilities	facilities	ESF	More developed region			20	A/B	When entering/commencing
5 01 15	Number of persons using pre-school childcare facilities for less than three years old children	persons	ESF	More developed region			247		Continuously on the basis of monitoring reports of the beneficiaries of interventions

2.4.7 Social innovation, supranational cooperation and contribution to thematic targets 1-7

Priority axis 4 with its focus directly contributes to stimulation of innovation in education with regard to equal access to education regardless of sex, racial or ethnical origin, religious confession or faith, disability or sex orientation or other similar reasons. The innovation for equality in education and for more intensive use of the potential of education indirectly contributes to the increase of competitiveness of Prague including small and medium-sized enterprises. Emphasising the development of key competencies to sustainable development contributes to the protection of environment and effective utilization of resources.

2.4.8 Performance framework

Table 50

PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK FOR PRIORITY AXIS 4 (BY FUND AND FOR ERDF AND ESF BY REGION CATEGORY)

Priority axis	Indicator type (key step of implementation, financial output or result indicator)	ID	Indicator or key step of implementation	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone value in 2018			Target milestone value in 2023			Basis for the values or indicator's relevance
							M	W	T	M	W	T	
PA 4 Education and learning	Financial output	FINMT	Total certified eligible expenditure the ERDF	EUR	ERDF	more developed region	5 442 932			36 286 220			Total volume of caused expenses that were entered in the system of certification body and were certified. Values were set based on the experience of the 2007-2013 programming period with regard to the absorption capacity and timing of projects in the PA. Indicator covers all the activities in the respective PA and provides overview of OP fulfilment.
	Financial output	FINMT	Total certified eligible expenditure from the ESF	EUR	ESF	more developed region	7 982 968			53 219 788			Total volume of caused expenses that were entered in the system of certification body and were certified. Values were set based on the

Priority axis	Indicator type (key step of implementation, financial output or result indicator)	ID	Indicator or key step of implementation	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone value in 2018			Target milestone value in 2023			Basis for the values or indicator's relevance
							M	W	T	M	W	T	
												experience of the 2007-2013 programming period with regard to the absorption capacity and timing of projects in the PA. Indicator covers all the activities in the respective PA and provides overview of OP fulfilment.	
	Output indicator	CO35	Capacity of supported childcare facilities or educational facilities	persons	ERDF	more developed region	640			3200		Indicator monitors a number of newly created places in childcare and education facilities. The indicator covers larger part of the supported activities of specific objective 4.1 and together with the next output indicator represents a majority of the allocation per priority axis (i.e. at least 50% of the allocation) – so they provide an overview of OP targets' fulfilment. Values were set based on the experience of the 2007-2013 programming period with regard to the absorption capacity of the relevant type of projects.	

Priority axis	Indicator type (key step of implementation, financial output or result indicator)	ID	Indicator or key step of implementation	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone value in 2018			Target milestone value in 2023			Basis for the values or indicator's relevance
							M	W	T	M	W	T	
	Output indicator	6 00 00	Total number of participants	person/	ESF	more developed region	952			6351			<p>The indicator covers larger part of the supported activities of specific objective 4.2 and together with the former output indicator represents a majority of the allocation per priority axis (i.e. at least 50% of the allocation) – so they provide an overview of OP targets' fulfilment.</p> <p>Values were set based on the experience of the 2007-2013 programming period with regard to the absorption capacity of the relevant type of projects.</p>

2.4.9 Categories of intervention

Table 51

DIMENSION 1: INTERVENTION FIELD

Fund	ERDF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
051 Education infrastructure for school education (primary and general secondary education))	8 575 165 (i.e. 4.3 % of EU total allocation for OP)
052 Infrastructure for early childhood care	9 567 945 (i.e. 4.7 % of EU total allocation for OP)
Fund	ESF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
115 Reducing and preventing early school-leaving and promoting equal access to good quality early-childhood, primary and secondary education including formal, non-formal and informal learning pathways for reintegrating into education and training	23 586 042 (i.e. 11.7 % of EU total allocation for OP)
105 Equality between men and women in all areas, including in access to employment, career progression, reconciliation of work and private life and promotion of equal pay for equal work	3 023 852 (i.e. 1,5% of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 52

DIMENSION 2: FORM OF FINANCE

Fund	ERDF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Non-repayable grant	18 143 110 (i.e. 90 % of EU total allocation for OP)
Fund	ESF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Non-repayable grant	26 609 894(i.e. 13.02 % of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 53

DIMENSION 3: TYPE OF TERRITORY

Fund	ERDF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Large Urban areas (densely populated > 50 000 population)	18 143 110 (i.e. 9.0 % of EU total allocation for OP)
Fund	ESF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Large Urban areas (densely populated > 50 000 population)	26 609 894 (i.e. 13.2.0 % of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 26

DIMENSION 4: TERRITORIAL DELIVERY MECHANISM

Fund	ERDF, ESF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
02 Other integrated approaches to sustainable urban development	18 143 109 (i.e. 9.0 % of EU total allocation for OP)
Fund	ERDF, ESF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
02 Other integrated approaches to sustainable urban development	26 609 894 (i.e. 13.0 % of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 27

DIMENSION 6: ESF SECONDARY THEME

Fund	ERDF, ESF
Region category	More developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
08 Not applicable	-

2.5 Priority axis 5: Technical Assistance

Priority axis ID	Priority axis 5
Name of the priority axis	Technical Assistance

Fund	ESF
Region category	More developed region
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

2.5.1 Specific objectives and expected results

Specific objective 5.1: Ensuring quality and efficient programme management

The selection of supported actions for the specific objective was carried out in accordance with ensuring the supporting activities which will lead to effective implementation of OP PGP. The selection of activities is, among other, based on the experience from the implementation of OPPC and OPPA in the 2007 – 2013 programming period, and it reflects the new rules included in the EU legislation for the drawing of structural funds as part of the Cohesion Policy and the setup on the national level and follows the analysis drawn up under chapter 10 Reduction of the administrative burden for the beneficiaries (For example the following measures: introducing of simplified declaration of expenditure in the selected areas of support, the measures to reduce fluctuation of managing authority employees, introducing a two-stage call.

The proposed actions also reflect the strategic planning of the managing authority of OP PGP in the area of ensuring the implementation structure and administrative capacity, which is based on the analysis of administrative capacity that outlines the processes and activities, types of job positions, plan of administrative capacity for the years 2014-2020 and for the development of human resources. During the planning of administrative capacity, the MA OP PGP adheres to the procedures of the Methodological Guideline for the Development of Human Resources (Resolution of the Government of the CR No. 444/2014).

With regard to the setup of the OP PGP, several recommendations based on statistical data arise from the interim evaluation reports and annual reports of the OPPA and OPPC and methodological documents of the national coordinator and the EC:

- More effective coordination and timing of calls due to the significantly different absorption capacity (number of submitted projects) of individual calls within given areas of support.
- Simplified cost options and instructional campaigns for prevention of irregularities which occur primarily for due to non-eligible expenses, violation of rules related to public procurement, and violation of rules related to the system of funding.
- The use of funding from structural funds in both programmes in 2012 was slightly above average when compared with the other operational programmes, however, in order to utilize the performance reserve of the programme, it is necessary to improve the quality of the administrative capacity and absorption capacity of the programme in order to achieve more continuous use of funding and attainment of outcomes.

Expected main outcomes of SO 5.1:

1. *setting an efficient and clear organization structure and ensuring stable administrative capacity with clearly defined processes – responsibilities, which in effect will result in proper implementation of the programme and in the overall reduction of administrative load*
2. *ensuring expert administrative base for quality implementation of the programme through increasing the qualification and expertise of employees participating on the implementation and dissemination of knowledge across the organizational structure of the managing authority*
3. *ensuring the fulfilment of ex-ante conditionalities in accordance with the measures set in chapter 9 Ex-ante conditionalities*
4. *setting a uniform, understandable and comprehensive methodological environment for the management and administration of OP PGP*
5. *ensuring efficient and effective control mechanisms that lead to prevention of irregularities, detection of irregularities which arise, and to prevention of possible fraud and corruption*
6. *ensuring efficient management of the programme through material-technical base for the ensuring of the partnership principle during the programme implementation*

Table 28

PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC RESULT INDICATORS (BY SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE) (FOR ERDF/ESF/COHESION FUND)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value			Baseline year	Target value (2023)			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
			M	W	T		M	W	T		
82510	Ratio of stabilization of employees of the implementation structure	%			46	2014			55	MA	Once a year

Specific objective 5.2: Ensuring awareness about the programme, its publicity, and increasing its absorption capacity

The actions to increase absorption capacity will raise public awareness of the OP implementation and, indirectly, also the success rate of project applications. The absorption capacity is given attention in the priority axis for two main reasons:

- Experience from the 2007–2013 programming period has shown insufficient support of actions in order to increase the absorption capacity and consequent problematic reaching of target values in some areas of intervention that have quite a significant role in defining the priorities and needs of the development of the City of Prague in the 2014–2020 programming period.
- New rules for more developed regions, e.g. maximum rate of co-financing from the EU Funds (50%) on the territory of the City of Prague are a potential risk for the absorption capacity of OP PGP in the 2014–2020 programming period and reaching targets set in the Operational Programme since selected categories of beneficiaries include private co-financing of the project.

Selection of actions for the specific objective 5.2 was done also based on the experience from the implementation of the OPPA and OPPC in the 2007–2013 programming period and at the same time it response to the new rules set out in the EU legislation for drawing of Structural Funds within the framework of the Cohesion Policy and the setup on the national level and follows the analysis prepared under chapter 10 Reduction of the administrative burden for the beneficiary (for example measures for increasing the frequency and effectiveness of information provision will be financed within SO 5.2.).

The following main recommendations were identified based on the evaluation of these programmes:

- Increasing effectiveness and frequency of consultation sessions and seminars related to individual calls (e.g. organizing more seminars with a lower number of participants for greater interaction between the lecturer and applicants) due to the relatively low success ratio of project applications (in 2012, for example, this success ratio was 68% in case of OPPA). The success ratio of consulted applications in the selection process in 2012 reached 62% cumulatively for both programmes, with significantly worse rates in case of OPPC

- Use of funding from structural funds in both programmes in 2012 was slightly above average when compared with the other operational programmes, however, it orders to utilize the performance reserve of the programme, it is necessary to improve the quality of the administrative capacity and absorption capacity of the programme in order to achieve more continuous use of funding and attainment of outcomes.

Expected main outcomes of SO 5.2:

1. *Strengthening absorption capacity of OP PGP*
2. *Informing the public of OP PGP*
3. *Ensuring quality and efficient commutation between the MA and applicants/beneficiaries*
4. *Increasing the knowledge of administrative capacity of applicants and beneficiaries regarding the procedures of OP PGP for successful submission of applications for support and the subsequent realization of the programmes*
5. *Quality applications for support which enable smooth implementation of OP PGP*

Table 29

PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC RESULT INDICATORS (BY SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE) (FOR ERDF/ESF/COHESION FUND)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value			Baseline year	Target value			Source of data	Frequency of reporting
			M	W	T		M	W	T		
8 02 10	Success ratio of project applications	%			73	2014			78	MA	Once a year

2.5.2 Actions to be supported and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

2.5.2.1 Description of the type and examples of actions to be financed and their expected contribution to the corresponding specific objectives

Supported activities

Specific objective: Ensuring quality and efficient programme management

- Support of the personal, operational and technical base for ensuring the implementation of the operational programme

The operational programme is administrated by staff of the managing authority who perform all the activities for which the managing authority is responsible in accordance with Article 125 of the General Provision, e.g.:

- setup of the methodological environment of the programme
- preparation and issuance of calls,
- administration and verification of projects,
- preparation of reports on implementation and annual reports on implementation,
- setup and application of all internal control mechanisms,
- risk management,
- agenda of the monitoring committee,
- ensuring the agenda in relation to the measures for fulfilment of ex-ante conditionalities which are defined in Chapter 9. Ex-ante conditionalities.
- Implementing measures under chapter 10 Reduction of the administrative burden for the beneficiary

The funding from technical assistance is thus used to cover the labour costs for the managing authority staff, and the related technical and operational costs. Outsourcing is used only in cases when considered appropriate and purposeful with respect to specific demands for administrative capacity (e.g. expert evaluation of project applications, preparation of evaluation studies or analyse, translations and interpreting, education of employees, promotion of the programme, etc.) The planning of administrative capacity and all personnel matters within of OP PGP is being performed in line with the procedures in the Methodological Guideline for the Development of Human Resources (Resolution of the Government of the CR No. 444/2014) taking into account the requirements of the Civil Service Act No 234/2014.

In accordance with the recommendation of the European Council from 9 July 2013, the activities are designed for ensuring effective maintenance of EU funds resources and for ensuring sufficient capacity for carrying out public contracts (general ex-ante conditionality 4) and the issue of state aid (general ex-ante conditionality 5).

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Securing implementation of the operational programme, ensuring quality and efficient operation of the managing authority and effective use of structural funds, ensuring the fulfilment of measures within the framework of the preliminary criteria of ex-an conditionalities

- Purchase, development and use of internal IT applications. The development of MS 2014+ will not be financed from TA OP PGP.

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

MA OP PGP will use the single monitoring system MS2014+ which will enable efficient monitoring and management of the operational programme by effective communication of applicants and beneficiaries with the MA, reducing the administrative burden, transparent data collection and their efficient utilization for reporting, evaluations and analyses.

- Creating evaluations, studies and analyses – primarily as outsourcing of evaluation, analytical, and also consulting services.

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Evaluation and analysis of data for strengthening the absorption capacity, raising awareness of the implementation's limits and corrections of erroneous setup of implementations, revisions of the programme document with respect to ensuing changes in developmental needs of the region in order to attain the maximum leverage effect of support from structural funds

- Education and instruction of staff involved in the implementation by way of periodical training in form of courses and seminars which are complementary to the educational activities of TA.

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Building of capacities for effective implementation of the programme and projects with regard to problematic areas of project implementation in the past and current programming period

The aim of the activities is among others ensuring sufficient capacity and ensuring sufficient training for the employees in the area of public contracts (general ex-ante conditionality 4) a in the issue of state aid (general ex-ante conditionality 5) with the emphasis on handover of knowledge to applicants and beneficiaries of OP PGP.

- Activity of the Monitoring Committee and work groups which are established for the implementation of OP PGP

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Ensuring the partnership principle during the implementation of the programme with the aim of increasing partner participation on the management of OP PGP and ensuring thorough discussion of questions and problems which arise in connection with the realization of the programme.

- Introduction of mechanisms for fight against frauds and corruption

In the course of OP PGP implementation, following the support of activities of this specific objective, emphasis is placed on the fight against corruption in accordance with the Strategy for fight against frauds and corruption in the framework of drawing from CSF funds in the period 2014 – 2020 and also in accordance with the Anti-Corruption Strategy of the City of Prague. The specific umbrella measure within OP PGP will be the so-called implementation plan defining particular steps for implementation of the measure, the time framework of their implementation, responsibility and successful implementation indicators. Following the enhancement of measures against frauds and corruption the use of the information system Arachne, maintained by the European Commission, is to be supposed at the moment. This system expected to be the cornerstone for efficient monitoring of interconnections in the framework of projects themselves and thus also for prevention of frauds and corruption within the projects. Other specific activities of MA are carried out in accordance with the uniform methodological environment, i.e.: reporting the risks of fraud and corruption, a tool for self-assessment of risk of fraud, ethical codices. The particular measures within implementation of OP PGP are also implemented through the uniform methodological environment into the

management and control mechanisms of the MA OP PGP. All employees are taught about the issue of the fight against corruption as part of the introductory training for MA employees. In addition to initial training of all MA employees, the senior employees are obliged to regularly attend the trainings concerning the corruption issue and to inform their employees about the training content.

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Stopping frauds and corruption.

- Finalization and ensuring the sustainability of the 2007 – 2013 programming period (or OPPA, OPPC, respectively), i.e. provision of administrative capacity, purchase of analytical (e.g. ex-post evaluation of OPPA, OPPC) and consulting services, increasing qualification of staff for the upcoming period and provision of information in relation to the ending of the programming period

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Ensure smooth and timely termination of the 2007 – 2013 programming period (or OPPA, OPPC, respectively) and ensure sustainability within OPPC.

- Preparation for the upcoming 2021 - 2027 programming period, i.e. provision of administrative capacity, purchase of analytical (as well as ex-ante evaluation, if applicable) and consulting services, increasing qualification of staff for the upcoming period and promotional and informational preparation for the upcoming period

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Readiness of the City of Prague for effective drawing of the Cohesion Policy funds in the 2021 - 2027 programming period

Relation of OP PGP and OP TA

1) Financing labour costs of administrative capacity

OP TA: PA 1 SO 1 - financing labour costs of central bodies which take part in the implementation of ESIF on the horizontal level in the Ministry of Regional Development and the Ministry of Finance, i.e. MA OP TA, MRD-NCA, PCA, AA, CCP-AFCOS and ETC.

OP PGP: - financing will be directed at persons implementing OP PGP.

2) System for educating the administrative capacity

OP TA: PA 1 SO 1 – financing education on the horizontal level; in addition, provision of educational activities related to shared issues which pertain to all OPs (for example educational events focused on the issue of the act on public contracts or its amendment, non-discrimination, state aid, etc.). This will be provided from the MRD-NCA level just as it was in the 2007–2013 programming period, because this system of education has proven useful.

OP PGP: - space for ensuring educational activities in specific areas of OP PGP is provided. In order to ensure smooth implementation of the programme, it is essential that “personalized” education is available to the employees. This system of education therefore should not be coordinated as a part of general education, especially for its different focus and the specificity of the agenda of the individual OPs, e.g. in the area of ESF (for example, a specific training on the requirements ensuing from the directive for ESF programmes). At the same time, this will also result in the need for flexible response to the outcomes of continuously conducted analysis of educational needs of the OP PGP employees. This specific education will differ from educational events that are organized by MRD-NCA, be it

in their content or in the person of the lecturer, and duplicity of educational events is not permissible.

3) **Preparation of the programming period 2021+**

OP TA: PA 1 SO 2 – financing preparation of Partnership Agreement or a similar document at the national level and possibly preparation of a succeeding OP focused on technical assistance.

OP PGP: - financing possible preparation of succeeding OPs.

Specific objective: Ensuring information about the programme, its publicity, and increasing its absorption capacity

- Activities related to the strengthening of administrative capacity of beneficiaries, which focus mainly on providing information and advisory and consulting services to potential applicants for support by way of seminars for applicants and beneficiaries, individual consultations, and provision of manuals for applicants and beneficiaries

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Increasing the success ratio of project applications, reducing the number and volume of irregularities and errors in monitoring reports and raising awareness of obligations and possibilities for applicants and beneficiaries when submitting the applications, implementing the projects and the sustainability of projects for flawless implementation of projects and effective use of funding from ESIF.

- Information channels, networking, organisation of information and promotion events and conferences, publishing and distributing promotion materials

Expected contribution to the corresponding specific objective

Raising awareness about the programme and its interventions and increasing the absorption capacity

Relation of OP PGP and OP TA

1) Ensuring administrative capacity

OP TA: PA 1 SO 3 - support of absorption capacity is primarily focused on communicating the Partnership Agreement and on raising the general awareness of ESIF. The main target group comprises of so-called potential applicants, who at the time do not know in which OP they should submit their project application (e.g. organization of “guideposts,” where comprehensive information from all OPs is presented)).

OP PGP: - based on experience from the 2007–2013 programming period, upon agreement with the MA the main part of absorption capacity was left at the level of their technical assistance, because their contact with their applicants/beneficiaries is much shorter and straightforward. Absorption capacity cannot be built efficiently without a link to a specific OP or to a prepared call (for example various specific events regarding what can be financed from the OP for children or what kind of support can be requested by research centres, or organizing specific events in regions based on their specific problems).

Specific territories targeted

NUTS 2 Prague Cohesion Region

2.5.2.2 Output indicators, which should contribute to attaining the anticipated results (by priority axis)

Table 30

OUTPUT INDICATORS (BY PRIORITY AXIS) FOR THE ERDF, ESF AND CF²⁹

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Target value (2023)	Source of data
8 20 00	Number of implemented trainings, seminars, workshops and conferences	activities	300	A/B
6 00 00	Total number of participants	persons	5 700	A/B
8 05 00	Number of written and published analytic documents (including evaluation documents)	documents	20	A/B
8 25 00	Number of jobs financed from the programme	FTE		A/B

2.5.3 Categories of intervention

Table 59

DIMENSION 1: INTERVENTION FIELD

Region category	more developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
121 Preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection	5 241 342 (i.e. 2.6 % of EU total allocation for OP)
122 Evaluation and studies	1 411 131 (i.e. 0.7 % of EU total allocation for OP)
123 Information and communication	1 411 131 (i.e. 0.7 % of EU total allocation for OP)

Table 60

DIMENSION 2: FORM OF FINANCE

Region category	more developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
01 Non-repayable grant	8 063 604

³²⁹ Result indicators are not subject to monitoring in case the total allocation for Technical Assistance only from European funding does not exceed EUR 15,000,000 in compliance with Article 96, paragraph 2 c), of the General Regulation.

	(i.e. 4.0% of EU total allocation for OP)
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Table 6131

DIMENSION 3: TYPE OF TERRITORY

Region category	more developed region
Code	amount (EUR)
07 Not applicable	8 063 604,16 (i.e. 4.0% of EU total allocation for OP)

3 FINANCING PLAN

A part of the Operational Programme is the overview table with defined annual allocations of each Fund at the level of the OP as well as individual priority axes.

3.1 Financial support from each of the funds and amounts related to the performance reserve

Table 62

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM EACH OF THE FUNDS IDENTIFYING THE AMOUNTS RELATED TO THE PERFORMANCE RESERVE (EUR)
(ART. 96 (2)(D)(I) OF THE GENERAL REGULATION)

Fund	Region category	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total	
		Main allocation ³⁰	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
ERDF	In more developed regions	0	0	39 232 671	2 504 213	20 207 311	1 289 828	20 611 725	1 315 642	21 024 220	1 341 972	21 444 957	1 368 827	21 874 075	1 396 218	144 394 959	9 216 700
	Total	0	0	39 232 671	2 504 213	20 207 311	1 289 828	20 611 725	1 315 642	21 024 220	1 341 972	21 444 957	1 368 827	21 874 075	1 396 218	144 394 959	9 216 700
ESF	In more developed regions	0	0	12 253 773	782 156	6 311 471	402 860	6 437 783	410 922	6 566 621	419 146	6 698 031	427 534	6 832 060	436 089	45 099 738	2 878 707
	Total	0	0	12 253 773	782 156	6 311 471	402 860	6 437 783	410 922	6 566 621	419 146	6 698 031	427 534	6 832 060	436 089	45 099 738	2 878 707

³⁰ Total allocation (EU contribution) decreased by performance reserve

Total	0	0	51 486 444	3 286 369	26 518 782	1 692 688	27 049 508	1 726 564	27 590 841	1 761 118	28 142 988	1 796 361	28 706 135	1 832 307	189 494 698	12 095 407
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3.2 Total amount of financial appropriation for the support from funds and the national co-financing (in EUR)

Table 63

FINANCING PLAN

(ART. 96 (2) FIRST SUB-PARAGRAPH (D) (II) OF THE GENERAL REGULATION)

Priority axis	Fund	Region category	Basis for the calculation of the Union support (Total eligible cost or public eligible cost)	Union support	National counterpart	Indicative breakdown of the national counterpart		Total funding	Co-financing rate	For information EIB contributions	Main allocation (total funding less the performance reserve)		Performance reserve		Share of the performance reserve (Union support) of the total Union support to the priority axis
						National public funding	National private funding				Union support	National counterpart	Union support	National counterpart	
						(a)	(b) = (c) + (d)				(c)	(d)	(e) = (a) + (b)	(f) = (a)/(e) (2)	
PA 1	ERDF	More developed regions	total eligible expenses	62 492 932	62 492 932	38 901 850	23 591 082	124 985 864	50	-	58 743 356	58 743 356	3 749 576	3 749 576	6,00%

PA 2	ERDF	More developed regions	total eligible expenses	60 477 031	60 477 031	60 477 031	-	120 954 062	50	-	56 848 409	56 848 409	3 628 622	3 628 622	6,00%
PA 3	ERDF	More developed regions	total eligible expenses	12 498 586	12 498 586	8 624 024	3 874 562	24 997 172	50	-	11 748 671	11 748 671	749 915	749 915	6,00%
	ESF	More developed regions	total eligible expenses	13 304 947	13 304 947	9 182 832	4 122 115	26 609 894	50	-	12 326 186	12 326 186	978 761	978 761	7,36%
PA 4	ERDF	More developed regions	total eligible expenses	18 143 110	18 143 110	15 058 781	3 084 329	36 286 220	50	-	17 054 523	17 054 523	1 088 587	1 088 587	6,00%
	ESF	More developed regions	total eligible expenses	26 609 894	26 609 894	22 086 212	4 523 682	53 219 788	50	-	24 709 948	24 709 948	1 899 946	1 899 946	7,14%
PA 5	ESF	More developed regions	total eligible expenses	8 063 604	8 063 604	8 063 604	-	16 127 208	50	-	8 063 604	8 063 604	0	0	0,00%
Total	ERDF	More developed regions	total eligible expenses	153 611 659	153 611 659	123 061 686	30 549 973	307 223 318	50	-	144 394 959	144 394 959	9 216 700	9 216 700	6,00%
Total	ESF	More developed regions	total eligible expenses	47 978 445	47 978 445	39 332 648	8 645 797	95 956 890	50	-	45 099 738	45 099 738	2 878 707	2 878 707	6,00%
Total	-	-	total eligible expenses	201 590 104	201 590 104	162 394 334	39 195 770	403 180 208	50	-	189 494 697	189 494 697	12 095 407	12 095 407	6,00%

Table 32

BREAKDOWN OF THE FINANCIAL PLAN OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME BY PRIORITY AXIS, FUND, REGION CATEGORY AND THEMATIC OBJECTIVE

(Article 96 (2) first sub-paragraph (d)(ii) of the General Regulation)

Priority axis	Fund	Region category	Thematic objective	Union support	National counterpart	Total funding
Priority axis 1	ERDF	More developed	Thematic objective 1	62 492 932	62 492 932	124 985 864
Priority axis 2	ERDF	More developed	Thematic objective 4	60 477 031	60 477 031	120 954 062
Priority axis 3	ERDF	More developed	Thematic objective 9	12 498 586	12 498 586	24 997 172
	ESF	More developed		13 304 947	13 304 947	26 609 894
Priority axis 4	ERDF	More developed	Thematic objective 10	18 143 110	18 143 110	36 286 220
	ESF	More developed	Thematic objective 10	24 190 813	24 190 813	48 381 626

			Thematic objective 8	2 419 081	2 419 081	4 838 162
Priority axis 5	ESF	More developed	-	8 063 604	8 063 604	16 127 208
Total				201 590 104	201 590 104	403 180 208

Table 33

INDICATIVE AMOUNT OF SUPPORT TO BE USED FOR CLIMATE CHANGE OBJECTIVES
(Article 27(6) of the General Regulation)

Priority axis	The indicative amount of support to be used for climate change objectives (EUR, Union support)	Share of the total allocation to the operational programme (v %)
Priority axis 1	0	0
Priority axis 2	45 962 543,80	22,8
Priority axis 3	0	0
Priority axis 4	0	0
Priority axis 5	0	0
Total	45 962 543,80	22,8

4 INTEGRATED APPROACH TO TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

(Art. 96(3) of the General Regulation)

Besides the Partnership Agreement, fundamental documents for the use and setting the integrated instruments are also Strategy of regional development CR 2014 – 2020 (Government Decision no 344/2013) and the National document to the territorial dimension (Government Decision no. 681/2014).

With respect to the specifics of Prague region, to the fact that it is the only more developed region in the Czech Republic and to the different conditions for co-financing and also thematic concentration which apply to Prague, in the OP PGP there will only be Integrated territorial investment realised (hereinafter ITI). It isn't possible to finance ITI in other metropolitan area or to use money outside the region. (e.g. Central Bohemia region).

This chapter is in line with the establishment of the Integrated strategy for ITI Prague metropolitan area (hereinafter Strategy ITI) and with the requirements resulting from the negotiations with the other Managing authorities and relevant partners. The setting of implementation structure at the national level is closely specified in the Guideline for using of integrated instruments in the programming period 2014-2020.

In accordance with the Partnership Agreement and Article 7 (2) of the Regulation on the ERDF, sustainable urban development is performed through the specific regional OP PGP, while part of these interventions is provided by the Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI) of the Prague metropolitan area.

4.1 Community-led local development

This instrument is not relevant for OP PGP.

4.2 Integrated measures for sustainable urban development

OP PGP is a specific regional operational programme whose all interventions from ERDF and ESF cover only the municipal environment. In order to effectively attain the strategic developmental objectives of the City of Prague, the relevant segment of support from structural funds is concentrated in one operational programme. The support is designed for the purpose of synergic and complementary effects of the most relevant needs of the socioeconomic development of the region of Prague, provided that the integrated character of the interventions remains respected and prioritized.

In accordance with the Partnership Agreement and with Article 7, par. 2 of ERDF Regulation the sustainable urban development is implemented through the OP PGP, where the part of these interventions of sustainable urban development is implemented through instrument ITI (see section 4.3) of the Prague metropolitan area (hereinafter PMA).

Table. 34

INTEGRATED MEASURES FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT – INDICATIVE AMOUNTS OF SUPPORT FROM ERDF AND ESF

Fund	Support from ERDF and ESF (indicative in EUR)	Share of total fund allocation per operational programme (%)
ERDF	153 611 659	100
ESF	47 978 445	100
TOTAL ERDF + ESF	201 590 104	100

The allocation ERDF for sustainable urban development pursuant to Article 7(2) of the ERDF Regulation will be implemented through OP PGP and through the part of the ITI for Prague Metropolitan Area from ERDF where the part of allocatin ERDF of other programmes (without the OP PGP) will be calculated. Therefore, the funds will not be counted twice, the allocation for ITI PMA from OP PGP will be counted only once under OP PGP.

4.3 Integrated territorial investments

The ITI instrument goes further in the strategic planning and it focuses on Prague’s hinterland which has strong functional links to the Capital. The vast majority of planned interventions within OP PGP do not have the relevant qualities of ITI projects and OP PGP and ITI in the Prague metropolitan area are thus not mutually substitutable; on the contrary, they complement one another in solving problematic areas. The Prague ITI will fund integrated projects in Prague and in the Central Bohemian Region with a demonstrable inter-regional impact. The ITI instrument in the Prague Metropolitan area is the first step towards creating a uniform organism out of two different administrative regions.

Anticipated areas for ITI support: Transport (integrated transport system of Prague and Central Bohemia region), Environment (flood-prevention measures) and Regional Education System (capacity of schools in the ring around Prague). Unlike the same intervention in the territory of Prague, support of regional education system in the territory of Central Bohemia region belongs to ITI due to its impact on both affected territories. Insufficient capacity of schools in the ring surrounding Prague is manifested by transferring pupils into schools in the territory of Prague.

Within the framework OP PGP, the following intervention support for ITI is preferred:

- Specific objective of investment priority 2.2: Improving the attractiveness of urban public transport use, which will be fulfilled by promoting P+R (park & ride) facilities in the vicinity of stations and stops of rail transport, with support of actions promoting the preference for ground urban public transport in the street mode and part of the project of the integrated transport system; P+R facilities form a project with significant impact on both affected territories (City of Prague, Central Bohemian region). Their inclusion in ITI is complementary with the implementation of the integrated transport system in the territory of both affected regions.

The reason for the preference of specific objective 2.2 and its inclusion in ITI is mainly the relevant need for territorial and thematic linking of supported interventions with the objective of increasing sustainable mobility within the territory of the City of Prague and its surroundings with high commuting rate. For this reason and due to the actual allocation for planned ITI projects, the use of individual projects in this specific objective is not anticipated.

The Strategy ITI defines specific measures/ activities specified through type projects. Integrated projects submitted as part of the implementation of the ITI strategy based on type projects must respect the conditions set by the programme and meet the pre-defined binding indicators.

The ITI interventions will be financed from the individual operational programmes which define their activities at the level of type projects which are then projected into the strategy itself. The need for P+R is defined in the OP PGP, in the introductory strategic part of the document.

Sources of funding are anticipated from:

IROP (ERDF) – only the territory of the Central Bohemia region. The projects in the area of transport and regional education, which are however subsequently realized only in the territory of the Central Bohemia region.

OP Environment (CF) – territory of the City of Prague as well as the Central Bohemia region. Conditions of thematic concentration for funding flood-prevention projects do not apply to CF.

OP PGP – territory of Prague P+R and a small part of the project of the integrated transport system which will be realized in the territory of Prague.

Implementation structure of ITI

The setting of implementation structure and related processes are reflected in the ERDF Regulation, Art. 7, and the requirements listed in the Guideline for using integrated instruments in the programme period 2014 – 2020 and it's in accordance with the legislation of the Czech Republic, Act no. 128/2000 Coll. about municipalities, in the case of Prague Act No. 131/2000 Coll., on the Capital City of Prague. The holder of PMO will submit only one Strategy ITI for approval and implementation. When all the formal and factual requirements are met, the managing authority of OP PGP and other affected managing authorities will approve the Strategy by Declaration of the acceptance of the integrated strategy. Then the holder of ITI will be responsible for the processes on both the parts, on part of the applicant (coordinator of support and fill Strategy ITI), as well as on the part of the provider, where within the Prague City Hall ensuring competences and way of performing of the tasks will be dealt in the process of selection of projects/operations. These two functions have to be separated to avoid any conflicts of interest.

Table 35

INDICATIVE FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FOR INTEGRATED TERRITORIAL INVESTMENTS

Priority axis	Fund	Indicative financial allocation (Union support) (EUR)
Priority axis 2	ERDF	17 096 198
Total	ERDF	17 096 198

Source of the accounting rate: http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/inforeuro/inforeuro_en.cfm (June 2014)

The set allocation of funds takes into account the absorption capacity and mainly the expected results of the planned projects within Strategy ITI, which are at such a stage of readiness that they can be implemented during the programming period and so fulfil the performance framework. Moreover, they are integrated projects and their preparation involves a broader range of entities and territorial partners.

4.4 The arrangements for interregional and transnational actions, within the operational programme with beneficiaries, located at least one other Member state

Not relevant for OP PGP.

4.5 The contribution of the planned interventions to macro-regional strategies and sea basin strategies subject to the needs of the programme area as identified by the Member State

Coordination with macro regional strategy “Danube Strategy”

“EU Strategy for the Danube Region” is a strategy which should contribute to the fulfilment of Strategy Europe 2020. The territory of the Czech Republic forms part of the territory which is covered by the EU Strategy for the Danube Region. This strategy is defined as an integrated framework for cooperation, which is related to EU member states and third countries from the same geographic area with the aim of tackling shared challenges and strengthening cooperation for achievement economic, social and territorial cohesion.

OP PGP contributes to the fulfilment of priority areas of the Danube Strategy under the pillar “Connect the region” and “Building prosperity.”

Priority axis 2 “Sustainable mobility and energy savings” of OP PGP will support the fulfilment of priority axis 2 “To encourage more sustainable energy” of the Danube Strategy, where it will contribute to achieving the national objectives based on the objectives of Strategy Europe 2020 in the area of climate and energy. Priority axis 1 “Strengthening research, technological development and innovations” and 4 “Education and learning and unemployment support” of OP PGP will contribute to the fulfilment of priority axis 7 “To develop the Knowledge Society (research, education and ICT)” of the Danube Strategy. Priority axis 3 “Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty” and 4 “Education and learning” should contribute to fulfilling priority axis 9 “To invest in people and skills” of the Danube Strategy, where they will contribute especially to the improvement of social inclusion in the region’s labour market and creation of education systems which will better correspond to the needs of the labour market.

Activities supported under OP PGP will be carried out in accordance with the Action Plan for Implementing the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

5 SPECIFIC NEEDS OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS MOST AFFECTED BY POVERTY OR TARGET GROUPS AT HIGHEST RISK OF DISCRIMINATION OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Not relevant for OP PGP.

6 SPECIFIC NEEDS OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS WHICH SUFFER FROM SEVERE AND PERMANENT NATURAL OR DEMOGRAPHIC HANDICAPS

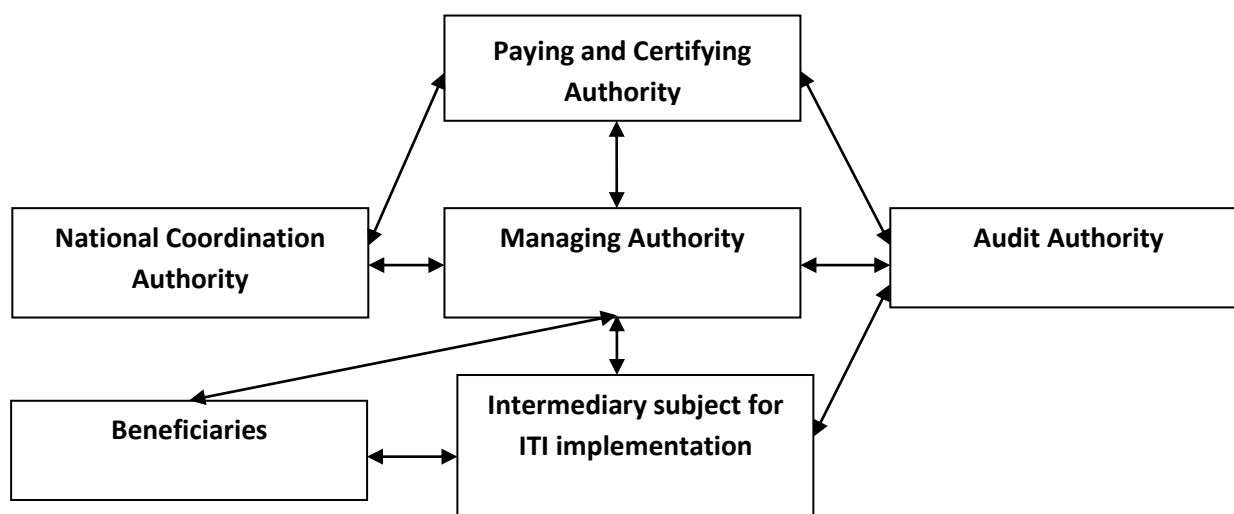
Not relevant for OP PGP.

7 AUTHORITIES AND BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR MANAGEMENT, CONTROL AND AUDIT AND THE ROLE OF RELEVANT PARTNERS

The system of implementation and management of OP PGP has been designed in several levels and reflects the experience gained from the implementation in the 2004–2006 and 2007–2013 programming periods and has been conceived in compliance with the principles of partnership, subsidiarity, strategic focus and connection, functioning market, support of quality projects and simplified project preparation and implementation.

Scheme 3

SCHEME OF MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OP PRAGUE – GROWTH POLE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC



7.1 Relevant authorities and bodies

Table 36

RELEVANT AUTHORITIES AND BODIES

Authority/body	Name of authority/body	Head of the authority/body (responsible person)
Managing Authority	City of Prague / Prague City Hall – EU Funding Dept.	director
Intermediary subject for ITI implementation³¹	Department/ section of statutory city City Hall/	Mayor of Prague/director of the department/ section of the statutory city, City Hall /
National Coordination Authority	Czech Ministry of Regional Development / Department for Direction of Cohesion policy	director
Certifying Authority	Czech Ministry of Finance ³² / National Fund	director
Audit Authority	Czech Ministry of Finance ³³ / Audit Authority	director

³¹ Intermediate bodies with clearly defined levels of writing delegated powers, within the meaning of Article. 123 paragraph. 6 of the Regulation.

³² By the government resolution from 12 June 2013 No. 448 to the rules for management and coordination for programming period 2014-2020 the Czech Ministry of Finance has been entrusted with the duties of payment and certifying authority

Authority/body	Name of authority/body	Head of the authority/body (responsible person)
Body, to which the Commission is to send the payments	Czech Ministry of Finance ³⁴ / National Fund	director

7.1.1 Managing authority (MA)

The MA is responsible for the management of the operational programme and performs the functions in compliance with the provisions of the general regulation, in particular Art. 125. The City of Prague is in charge of the preparation and management of the OP PGP pursuant to Czech Government Resolution No. 867 of 28 November 2012 on the preparation of programmes co-financed from the funds of the Common Strategic Framework for the 2014 - 2020 programming period in the conditions of the Czech Republic.

The Managing Authority is responsible in particular for the following activities:

management of the operational programme:

- a) supports the work of the monitoring committee referred to in Article 47 of the General Regulation and provides it with the information it requires to carry out its tasks, in particular data relating to the progress of the operational programme in achieving its objectives, financial data and data relating to indicators and milestones;
- b) draws up annual and final implementation reports referred to in Article 50 of the General Regulation and, after approval by the monitoring committee, submits them to the Commission;
- c) makes available to intermediate bodies and beneficiaries information that is relevant to the execution of their tasks and the implementation of operations respectively;
- d) establishes a system to record and store in computerised form data on each operation necessary for monitoring, evaluation, financial management, verification and audit, including data on individual participants in operations, where applicable;
- e) ensures that the data referred to in point (d) are collected, entered and stored in the system referred to in point (d), and that data on indicators are broken down by gender where required by Annex I and II of the ESF Regulation;

selection of operations:

- a) draws up and, once approved, applies appropriate selection procedures and criteria that:
 - i) ensure the contribution of operations to the achievement of the specific objectives and results of the relevant priority;
 - ii) are non-discriminatory and transparent;
 - iii) take into account the general principles set out in Articles 7 and 8 of the general regulation;
- b) ensure that a selected operation falls within the scope of the Fund or Funds concerned and can be attributed to a category of intervention, or in case of EMFF, measures identified in the priority or priorities of the operational programme;
- c) ensure that the beneficiary is provided with a document setting out the conditions for support for each operation including the specific requirements concerning the products or services to be delivered under the operation, the financing plan, and the time-limit for execution;

³³ By the government resolution from 12 June 2013 No. 448 to the rules for management and coordination for programming period 2014-2020 the Czech Ministry of Finance has been entrusted with the duties of audit authority.

³⁴ By the government resolution from 12 June 2013 No. 448 to the rules for management and coordination for programming period 2014-2020 the Czech Ministry of Finance has been entrusted with the duties of payment and certifying authority

- d) satisfy itself that the beneficiary has the administrative, financial and operational capacity to fulfil the conditions referred to in point (c) before approval of the operation;
- e) satisfy itself that, where the operation has started before the submission of an application for funding to the managing authority, applicable law relevant for the operation has been complied with;
- f) ensure that operations selected for support from the Funds do not include activities which were part of an operation which has been or should have been subject to a procedure of recovery in accordance with Article 71 of the general regulation following the relocation of a productive activity outside the programme area;
- g) determine the categories of intervention, or measures in case of EMFF, to which the expenditure of an operation shall be attributed;

financial management and control of the operational programme:

- a) verify that the co-financed products and services have been delivered and that expenditure declared by the beneficiaries has been paid and that it complies with applicable law, the operational programme and the conditions for support of the operation;
- b) ensure that beneficiaries involved in the implementation of operations reimbursed on the basis of eligible costs actually incurred maintain either a separate accounting system or an adequate accounting code for all transactions relating to an operation;
- c) put in place effective and proportionate anti-fraud measures taking into account the risks identified;
- d) set up procedures to ensure that all documents regarding expenditure and audits required to ensure an adequate audit trail are held in accordance with the requirements of point (g) of Article 72 of the general regulation;
- e) draw up the management declaration and annual summary referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 59(5) of the Financial Regulation.

Verifications pursuant to point (a) shall include the following procedures:

- a) administrative verifications in respect of each application for reimbursement by beneficiaries;
- b) on-the-spot verifications of operations.

The frequency and coverage of the on-the-spot verifications shall be proportionate to the amount of public support to an operation and to the level of risk identified by such verifications and audits by the audit authority for the management and control system as a whole.

On-the-spot verifications of individual operations pursuant to point (b) may be carried out on a sample basis.

- The Implementation of Integrated territorial investments
 - a) participates in the evaluation of the Integrated strategy for ITI Prague metropolitan area and issues the Statement of the integrated strategy acceptance
 - b) singles out a financial allocation for implementation of integrated projects, including setting the conditions for using and editing this allocation
 - c) announces calls for integrated projects and issues Grant decision
 - d) signs a public contract with the ITI holder. The contract includes the executions of the intermediate body and of some tasks of the managing authority, and the specification of the roles and the shares of the ITI holder regarding the evaluation of the integrated projects

The intermediate body of ITI

is responsible for the selection of the integrated projects at the level of ITI (evaluates the compliance of projects with the Strategy ITI), proposes the selection of criteria for the evaluation

of the integrated projects, analyzes and promotes the absorbing capacity, participates in the monitoring and the evaluation

Bodies of the City of Prague

The bodies of the City of Prague are in compliance with Act No. 131/2000 Coll., on the Capital City of Prague, as amended, the following:

- Prague City Assembly (hereinafter the “Assembly”)
- Prague City Council (hereinafter the “Council”)
- Mayor of Prague (hereinafter the “Mayor”)
- Prague City Hall (hereinafter the “PCH”)

The bodies of the City of Prague have responsibilities pursuant to Act No. 131/2000 Coll., on the Capital City of Prague.

Prague City Assembly

The Assembly is elected for a four-year term of office, in the current 2014 – 2018 term it has 65 members, 11 of them are members of the Prague City Council. The activities of the Assembly are governed by the Assembly Rules of Procedure.

Pursuant to Act No. 248/2000 Coll., on Support to Regional Development, as amended, the Assembly shall:

- approve the projects selected for the support of the City of Prague.

Prague City Council

The Council is elected by the Assembly and pursuant to Act No. 131/2000 Coll., on the Capital City of Prague, it has 11 members. At present it has 10 members and consists of the Mayor of Prague, 3 deputy mayors and 7 councillors.

The Council reports to the Assembly.

The activities of the Council are governed by the Council Rules of Procedure.

Pursuant to Act No. 248/2000 Coll., on Support to Regional Development, as amended, the Council shall agree and decide on matters related to the implementation of the OP PGP, and approve in particular the following:

- implementation and document management of the OP PGP,
- rules related to the publicity and communication of the OP PGP,
- annual and final reports on implementation, and/or other reports and documents related to the implementation of OP PGP if applicable.

Mayor of Prague

The office and powers of the Mayor are governed by Act No. 131/2000 Coll., on the Capital City of Prague, as amended. The Mayor represents the City of Prague. The Mayor reports to the Assembly.

The Mayor is elected and removed by the Assembly members. In case the Mayor is absent he is substituted by the deputy mayor.

The Mayor calls and chairs the Assembly and Council meetings.

Prague City Hall

The Prague City Hall is the body providing for all tasks related to the OP PGP MA, apart from those assigned exclusively to the Assembly, Council or Mayor.

The activities based on the tasks of the Managing Authority set out in Art. 125 of the draft general regulation, with the exception of matters assigned to the Assembly and Council by legal or internal regulations, are carried out by the EU Funding Department of the PCH (hereinafter the PCH EU FD). The matters that have been assigned to the Assembly and Council by legal or internal regulations are listed above in the descriptions of individual bodies.

The position of the PCH EU FD in the PCH organisational layout and definition of its powers as well as powers of the other PCH departments in the Organisational Rules provide for its role independent on the Financial Department, i.e. Accounting Department and Internal Audit Department. The Director of the PCH EU FD is responsible for setting and maintaining functional independence of the PCH EU FD in the course of programme implementation. Functional autonomy is also ensured for the needs of the evaluating activity within OP PGP.)

Financial Instrument Manager

In case of non-grant support the managing authority, in compliance with Act No. 137/2006 Coll., on public contracts, will choose a fund manager for selected types of financial instruments. Type and/or types of financial instruments suitable for the support on the territory of the City of Prague will be identified based on the outputs from of the update of the Regional Innovation Strategy of the City of Prague and ex-ante evaluation of application of financial instruments pursuant to Art. 37 of the general regulation. The fund manager may be a public, private and/or non-profit entity with knowledge in the area of financial engineering. When using financial instruments set up of a holding fund within the OP PGP is not considered due to limited financial allocation for the region of the City of Prague.

The fund manager will manage the financial instrument (i.e. fund) designed at regional level while the Managing Authority will be responsible for the management in compliance with Art. 38, paragraph 1(b) of the general regulation. At present, the Managing Authority analyses the suitability of setting up a financial instrument based on:

- a) standard conditions of the Commission, i.e. “off the shelf instruments” in compliance with Art. 38, paragraph 3(a),
- b) authorisation of an authority intermediating non-grant support with maximum adaptation to the specific needs of the region pursuant to Art. 38, paragraph 3(b).

The type of financial instrument and selection of specific implementation activities delegated to the fund manager will be based also on the outputs of the ex-ante evaluation of the application of financial instruments in compliance with Art. 37 of the general regulation.

7.1.2 National Coordination Authority (NCA)

Pursuant to Czech Government Resolution No. 867 of 28 November 2012 on the preparation of programmes co-financed from the funds of the Common Strategic Framework for the 2014 - 2020 programming period in the conditions of the Czech Republic the Ministry of Regional Development was appointed to be the central methodological and coordination authority of the Czech Republic for the preparation and implementation of programmes co-financed from the European Social and Investment Funds for the 2014–2020 programming period.

The NCA shall be responsible in particular for the following activities:

- a) setting up of a single methodological environment for the implementation of operational programmes by the managing authorities;
- b) providing for cooperation with the European Commission and being its partner on behalf of the Czech Republic;
- c) providing for the management of the Partnership Agreement at national level;
- d) being the monitoring system manager;
- e) being the methodology body in the area of implementation;

- f) being the central body for the area of publicity and absorption capacity building.

7.1.3 Paying and Certifying Authority (PCA)

The PCA is responsible for overall management of funds provided by the Czech Republic from the EU budget. The functions and responsibilities of the PCA are set out by the general regulation, in particular Art. 126.

The PCA shall be responsible in particular for the following activities:

- a) drawing up and submitting payment applications to the Commission, and certifying that they result from reliable accounting systems, are based on verifiable supporting documents and have been subject to verifications by the managing authority;
- b) drawing up the accounts referred to in point (a) of Article 59(5) of the Financial Regulation;
- c) certifying the completeness, accuracy and veracity of the accounts and that the expenditure entered in the accounts complies with applicable laws and has been incurred in respect of operations selected for funding in accordance with the criteria applicable to the operational programme and complying with applicable laws;
- d) ensuring that there is a system which records and stores, in computerised form, accounting records for each operation, and which supports all the data required for drawing up payment applications and accounts, including records of amounts recoverable, amounts recovered and amounts withdrawn following cancellation of all or part of the contribution for an operation or operational programme;
- e) ensuring, for the purposes of drawing up and submitting payment applications, that it has received adequate information from the managing authority on the procedures and verifications carried out in relation to expenditure;
- f) taking account when drawing up and submitting payment applications of the results of all audits carried out by, or under the responsibility of, the audit authority;
- g) maintaining, in a computerised form, accounting records of expenditure declared to the Commission and of the corresponding public contribution paid to beneficiaries;
- h) keeping an account of amounts recoverable and of amounts withdrawn following cancellation of all or part of the contribution for an operation. Amounts recovered shall be repaid to the budget of the Union prior to the closure of the operational programme by deducting them from the subsequent statement of expenditure.

7.1.4 Audit Authority (AA)

The AA is responsible for regular execution of audits in order to verify effective functioning of the management and control system of the programme and for performing activities in compliance with Art. 127 of the general regulation.

The AA is responsible in particular for the following activities:

- a) The audit authority shall ensure that audits are carried out on the proper functioning of the management and control system of the operational programme and on an appropriate sample of operations on the basis of the declared expenditure. The declared expenditure shall be audited based on a representative sample and, as a general rule, on statistical sampling methods.

A non-statistical sampling method may be used on the professional judgement of the audit authority, in duly justified cases, in accordance with internationally accepted audit standards and in any case where the number of operations for an accounting year is insufficient to allow the use of a statistical method.

In such cases, the size of the sample shall be sufficient to enable the audit authority to draw up a valid audit opinion in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 59(5) of the Financial Regulation.

The non-statistical sample method shall cover a minimum of 5% of operations for which expenditure has been declared to the Commission during an accounting year and 10% of the expenditure which has been declared to the Commission during an accounting year.

- b) Where audits are carried out by a body other than the audit authority, the audit authority shall ensure that any such body has the necessary functional independence.
- c) The audit authority shall ensure that audit work takes account of internationally accepted audit standards.
- d) The audit authority shall, within eight months of adoption of an operational programme, prepare an audit strategy for performance of audits. The audit strategy shall set out the audit methodology, the sampling method for audits on operations and the planning of audits in relation to the current accounting year and the two subsequent accounting years. The audit strategy shall be updated annually from 2016 until and including 2022. Where a common management and control system applies to more than one operational programme, a single audit strategy may be prepared for the operational programmes concerned. The audit authority shall submit the audit strategy to the Commission upon request.
- e) The audit authority shall draw up:
 - i) an audit opinion in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 59(5) of the Financial Regulation;
 - ii) a control report setting out the main findings of the audits carried out in accordance with paragraph 1, including findings with regard to deficiencies found in the management and control systems, and the proposed and implemented corrective actions

7.2 Involvement of relevant partners

7.2.1 Measures adopted to involve the relevant partners in the preparation of the operational programme and the roles of partners in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the operational programme

The OP PGP has been drawn up in compliance with Art. 5 of the General Regulation and all relevant entities that, based on the partnership principle, may influence the development and focus of OPs, participated in its preparation. The partnership principle will be fully respected also in the phase of implementation of the OP PGP.

Process of preparation of the OP PGP

In 2011, upon a successful implementation of the OPPA and OPPC, the City of Prague started with the preparations for the 2014–2020 programming period when it wants to continue supporting successful interventions from the past periods as well as the development of its territory in other priority areas. In 2011, the Prague Expert Group on Cohesion (hereinafter the “PRESS”) was set up in order to define the priorities for the 2014–2020 programming period. The PRESS members are political representatives, independent experts on land use planning and economic development and Cohesion Policy. Another important platform is the Prague Council for Research and Economy set up in 2011 under the auspices of the Mayor of Prague. The expert sponsor of the platform is the Prague City Institute of Planning and Development and its main task is to update the Regional Innovation Strategy; the strategic objectives and results of smart specialization are part of the Prague operational programme under preparation.

The Strategy Concept Department of the Prague City Institute of Planning and Development in cooperation with the EU Funding Department and other departments of the Prague City Hall drew up a document “Analysis of Areas for Intervention within the Framework of the Cohesion Policies in the 2014 – 2020 Programming Period in the City of Prague” with regard to the defined specific priorities and their hierarchical order.

In the next phase of preparation, the study “Analysis of Absorption Capacity of Priorities of the City of Prague within the Framework of the Cohesion Policy for the 2014–2020 Programming Period“ was prepared in order to specify and define the main needs of the City of Prague and verify the focus of investment priorities of thematic objectives for the preparation and set up of interventions in the 2014 - 2020 programming period. Relevant bodies and interest groups were also involved in the process of the preparation of this study during the preparation of OP PGP, e.g. using the methods of questionnaire surveys and focus groups (e.g. representatives of city boroughs, representatives of universities and research organisations).

Selection of partners for the preparation of the OP PGP

The stakeholder analysis, i.e. identification and selection of the relevant partners for the preparation of OP PGP was carried out in compliance with Art. 5 of the General Regulation and on the basis of the OP PGP and its priorities taking into account the division of powers at national level, experience gained from the preparation and implementation of the current and previous programming period as well as the expected contribution of partners to the analysis and identification of needs, setting of the breakdown of the allocation of funds, definition of the programme specific indicators, setting of objectives and priorities, setup of the programme structure and management, set up of the coordination mechanisms for the implementation of horizontal principles, composition of the future monitoring committee, etc. (see Annex 3).

Steps taken in order to involve a wide range of partners and their pro-active cooperation

Involving partners in the preparation of the OP PGP has been continuous including the consultation of the programme preparation process and schedule and the partners have been informed about current progress and all changes. The partnership principle has been respected in the OP PGP preparation from the very beginning of the preparation of the new Prague OP.

Set up of the External Platform for the Preparation of OP PGP and other related platforms

In order to provide for the coordination of preparation of the OP PGP, involvement of a wide range of partners and their proactive cooperation the External Platform for the Preparation of the OP PGP was set up and its first meeting was held on 6 March 2013. The External Platform for the Preparation of the OP PGP has been set up in compliance with the partnership principle and it is composed of the representatives of the City of Prague, Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Finance, future managing authorities, non-profit sector, economic and social partners, equal opportunities, non-discrimination, environment, etc. (see Annex 3 “List of Involved Partners”). The aim of the Platform is to supervise the preparation of the OP PGP on a continuous basis and provide for taking into account the interests of the relevant interest groups whose representatives may engage in the preparation of the OP PGP and influence the final version of the Prague operational programme.

The partners have been involved in the preparation of the OP PGP via the External Platform for the Preparation of the OP PGP and may influence or contribute to the drawing up of the programming document of the OP PGP in the meetings of the platform and by their opinions on or comments to the OP PGP. The partnership principle has been respected in all areas of the preparation of the OP PGP and the partners have been able to express their opinions and/or contribute to the analysis and identification of the needs, integrated approach, process of setting up the management and implementation of the OP PGP including the setup of financial allocations, solution of cross-cutting issues with other programmes or set up of coordination mechanisms with other programmes and instruments of the Czech Republic and EU. The platform members expressed their first opinions on or comments to the OP PGP under preparation in the first meeting of the Platform and in the period between 19 April and 10 May 2013 when they sent their comments to the first draft of the OP PGP.

The Internal Platform for the Preparation of the OP PGP was set up in order to coordinate the preparation of OP PGP with regard to the interests of the City of Prague and its first meeting was held on 18 December 2012. The Platform identified the priorities of the City of Prague for the 2014–2020 programming period.

At working level, the Internal Working Group for the Preparation of the OP PGP was set up composed of the representatives of the Prague City Hall EU Funding Department, Prague City Institute of Planning and Development and representatives of other key departments of the Prague City Hall.

In order to provide for a more effective coordination of the support not only within the OP PGP but also other national OPs on the territory of functional Prague agglomeration with the Prague region's synergies and Central Bohemia Region the City of Prague set up a Working Group to apply the ITI instrument on the territory of the Prague metropolitan area, which met for the first time on 5 June 2013, and whose members are the representatives of the City of Prague, relevant ministries (MA in the 2014+ period), Central Bohemia Region and Central Bohemia municipalities. The aim of the Working Group is to effectively implement and coordinate the support by the Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI) Instrument.

SCHEME OF PLATFORMS/WORKING GROUPS FOR THE PREPARATION OF OP PGP



External Platform for the Preparation of the OP	Internal Platform for the Preparation of the OP	Internal Working Group for the Preparation of the OP
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Except for the meetings of platforms for the programme preparation bilateral meetings are held, on the basis of the partnership principle, in order to fully reflect the interests of partners in selected areas of preparation and implementation of the OP PGP. This is for example the analysis and identification of needs => definition and selection of priorities and related specific objectives, set up of integrated approaches, clear definition of cross-cutting areas, setup of financial allocation, provision of the coordination mechanism and integration of the funds, policies and other EU instruments, etc.

The Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Finance and representatives of future managing authorities³⁵ are the main partners for bilateral meetings on the preparation of the OP PGP.

Platforms set up at central level and by future managing authorities

The MRD as the coordinator of preparation of the 2014 - 2020 programming period set up, based on the partnership principle, a number of platforms whose members may influence the setup of the future programming period directly at national level. Similarly to City of Prague setting up its platform on the partnership principle for the preparation of OP PGP, the other future managing authorities set up similar platforms. The representatives of the City of Prague became actively involved in the process of setting up the 2014–2020 programming period, they participate in the working groups set up by the MRD as well as managing authorities for that purpose, draw up opinions on the draft methodological procedures of the MRD, draft programmes, draft regulations for the 2014 - 2020 programming period and carry out other activities related to the preparation of the 2014 - 2020 programming period and OP PGP itself.

Ex-ante evaluation and SEA

On 21 June 2013 a contract with the author of the ex-ante evaluation and SEA that are an integrate part of the preparation of the OP PGP was signed. The process of ex-ante evaluation is carried out in parallel with the preparation of the OP PGP and in compliance with Art. 48 of the General Regulation. The representatives of the supplier of the ex-ante evaluation of the OP PGP participate in the meetings of the platforms for the preparation of the programme and closely communicate with the MRD, which is responsible for overall coordination of the preparation of the future 2014–2020 programming period. The SEA of the OP PGP will assess the impact of the programme on the environment including the involvement of general as well as expert public, e.g. in the form of public hearing

Public hearings and presentations

In the course of the preparation the organisation of public hearings and presentations is foreseen also in relation to the SEA and ex-ante evaluation of the OP PGP processes.

³⁵ For more see the annex "List of involved partners"

Web pages

In the first phase of OP PGP preparation analytic documents were published describing the priorities of the City of Prague. Depending on further progress of preparation the microsite on OP PGP will be created by which general as well as expert public will be informed about the draft OP PGP. It is planned to create a comprehensive website on the OP PGP for the implementation phase.

Inter-ministerial comments procedure

As well as the other programmes under preparation the OP PGP has undergone the inter-ministerial comments procedure.

Added value of partnership in the preparation of the OP PGP and main results of consultations with partners

The partnership in the course of the preparation of the OP PGP contributed to solving of the cross-cutting issues (i.e. overlaps and synergies), defining of the coordination mechanism, concentration and focus of the activities, defining of the programme priorities and objectives, definition of the terminology used in the text of the programming document, SWOT analysis, etc.

Managing authorities and other state administration central bodies had comments or opinions in particular with regard to the area of future programme coordination, links to other programmes, system of implementation and management, financial allocations, financial instruments, etc. Other interested groups focused their comments or opinions on specific priority axes or areas of intervention of the OP PGP relevant for their interests. They submitted proposals for amendments of individual priority axes, extension of the supported actions, extension of the range of potential beneficiaries, modification of terminology, etc. The comments were settled by being taken into account in the programming document of the OP PGP or by explaining why the OP PGP solves the issue in another way. In case of important comments bilateral meetings were held with the relevant partners in order to find a solution.

The strategic decisions significantly influenced by the partners, and main results of consultations with the partners include:

- ✓ Concentration on the most important priorities of the City of Prague and solution of cross-cutting issues
 - Consolidation of interventions focused on the support of innovation and entrepreneurship based on innovation in one priority axis - PA 1.
 - In PA 4 the SO focused on life-long learning and professional training was excluded.
 - Exclusion of interventions in the area of support to employment and mobility of labour force.
- ✓ Inclusion of some priorities of the City of Prague in the programmes financed from the Cohesion Fund
 - The ERDF funds for the region of the City of Prague, i.e. the OP PGP, are limited and will not cover major investment projects of the City of Prague therefore the MA started negotiations with the relevant partners to include these activities in the operational programmes drawing support also from the CF (OP Transport, OP Environment).
- ✓ Signing of a memorandum of the City of Prague and Central Bohemia Region on mutual cooperation in drawing of funds from the EU Funds via the ITI instrument.

Examples of comments/proposals received from more partners:

Comment on potential low effectiveness of support via financial instruments or grant schemes using the intermediary body.

Settlement: The decision on potential use of financial instruments or other forms of financing will be taken also based on the planned ex-ante evaluation of the financial instruments.

Proposal to support the construction and upgrade of research infrastructures.

Settlement: The preliminary budget of the OP PGP does not allow for the support of construction works not connected directly with the investment in technological equipment

Description of involvement of partners in the implementation of the OP PGP

The Platforms for the Preparation of the OP PGP will be transformed in the OP PGP Monitoring Committee and MC Working Group, i.e. "OP PGP Planning Committee". The MC and MC WG PGP will provide for the respect of the partnership principle in compliance with the Art. 5, paragraph 2 of the general regulation also in the implementation phase. The partners will actively participate in the preparation of the plan of calls, programme implementation, monitoring, evaluation and co-decide in the implementation issues of the OP PGP.

The OP PGP MC will be set up by the managing authority within three months upon the approval of the programme by the Commission and will perform functions in compliance with Art. 49 and 110 of the general regulation. The OP PGP MC will be composed of the representatives of the managing authority, potential intermediary bodies and representatives of the relevant partners that will be chosen based on the stakeholder analysis, and also with regard to their involvement in the preparation of programmes, and the support of equality of women and men and the non-discrimination principle.

All relevant partners will be involved in the OP PGP preparation and implementation, monitoring and evaluation as well as the preparation of the Strategic Implementation Plan via the OP PGP MC WG and with their contribution the plan of calls will be drawn up and the link to other programmes will be provided for, in particular in case of achieving synergies and implementation of integrated solutions.

In order to provide for proactive participation of the partners measures within PA 5 have been adopted by which the MC activities are supported as well as involvement of partners outside the MC, e.g. organisation of seminars and workshops for beneficiaries, coordination and consultations for beneficiaries and publicity of the OP PGP. It is planned to create a comprehensive website on the OP PGP for the implementation phase where the partners and general public will be able to find information about the course of implementation and influence further focus of the OP PGP by their proposals. The basis documents on the OP PGP, plan of calls, manuals for applicants and beneficiaries, evaluation reports and annual reports of OP PGP will be published on the internet portal. Within the proposed activities in PA 5, bilateral meetings with partners and their participation in the evaluation activities and monitoring of the OP PGP is planned (e.g. through MC and working groups for evaluations).

8 COORDINATION BETWEEN THE FUNDS, THE EAFRD, THE EMFF AND OTHER UNION AND NATIONAL FUNDING INSTRUMENTS, AND WITH THE EIB

Coordination between Funds and other EU and national support instruments as well as the EIB³⁶

Coordination mechanisms within the ESI Funds in the course of implementation of OP PGP will be provided for in particular as follows:

- targeting of calls and their time and thematic coordination (time and thematic coordination of call between OP PGP and other programmes)
- more intensive cooperation with MAs managing funds from the Cohesion Fund and setting of calls based on the additionality principle in relation to actions the support of which is set out in the relevant Czech legislation.
- set up of calls and/or synergic actions in compliance with the complementarity principle with regard to the support instruments of the Czech Republic and EU (e.g. Horizon 2020, LIFE +, Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, Programme for Social Change and Innovations)

Coordination will take place from the programme level as well as from the national level (ESIF Council, MRD-NCA, etc.), which will lead to effective and coherent utilization of supporting EU instruments for the 2014-2020 programming period.

Synergies complementarities³⁷

PA 1 - Strengthening research, technological development and innovation (ERDF)

Specific objective of IP 1.1:

- a) with other OPs and their objectives that intervene on the territory of the City of Prague

Complementarity with:

OP RDE: PA 1, SO 2 - To build capacities and enhance long-term cooperation of the research organisations with the application sphere (see Annex 4, Table 1).

OP EIC: PA 1, SO 1.1 – To increase innovation performance of enterprises (see Annex 4, Table 1)

OP EIC: PA 1, SO 1.2 - To increase the intensity and effectiveness of cooperation in research, development and innovations (see Annex 4, Table 1).

- b) with EU programmes and financial instruments

Complementarity with:

Horizon 2020 (see Annex 4, Table 11).

EU programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and SMEs (COSME) (see Annex 4, Table 12)

³⁶ With the aim of securing possibly the most effective preparation and future realization of operational programmes memoranda about mutual cooperation are signed – MA OP PGP signed Memorandum on cooperation during the preparation and future realization of OP PGP and OPE with MLSA

³⁷ Specification of particular synergies / complementarities is part of annex no. 4

- c) with national programmes and instruments financed from national resources

Complementarity with:

Programme of applied research, experimental development and innovation GAMA (see Annex 4, Table 13).

Programme of public procurement in research, experimental development and innovation for the needs of public administration BETA (see Annex 4, Table 13).

Programme ZÁRUKA / GUARANTY (see Annex 4, Table 13).

PA 2 – Sustainable mobility and energy savings (ERDF)

Specific objective of IP 2.1:

- a) with other OPs and their objectives intervening on the territory of the City of Prague

Complementarity with:

OP Environment: SO 5.1 – Reduce energy intensity of public buildings and increase the use of renewable energy sources (see Annex 4, Table 2).

OP Environment: SO 2.1 – Reduce emissions from local heating of households partaking in the exposition of population to excessive pollutant concentrations (see Annex 4, Table 2).

- b) EU programmes and financial instruments

Complementarity with:

LIFE - Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (see Annex 4, Table 14).

- c) with national programmes and instruments financed from national resources

Complementarity with:

New Green Savings 2014-2020 (see Annex 4, Table 15).

Specific objective of IP 2.2:

- a) with other OPs and their objectives intervening on the territory of the City of Prague

Complementarity with:

OP Transport: SO 1.4 – Creating conditions for higher use of urban public transport in electric traction (underground, tram systems, tram-train systems, trolleybus systems) (see Annex 4, Table 3)

OP Transport: SO 1.1 – Improving the infrastructure for higher competitiveness and higher use of railway transport (see Annex 4, Table 3).

IROP: SO 1.2 – Development of integrated transport systems and sustainable forms of transport (see Annex 4, Table 3).

OP Transport: SO 2.2. – Creating conditions for a wider use of alternative fuel vehicles on the road network (see Annex 4, Table 4).

OP EIC: SO 3.4 - Use innovative low carbon technologies in the area of energy management and in utilization of secondary raw materials (see Annex 4, Table 4).

IROP: SO 1.2 – Development of integrated transport systems and sustainable forms of transport (see Annex 4, Table 4).

PA 3 – Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty (ERDF + ESF)

Specific objective of IP 3.1:

- with other OPs and their objectives intervening on the territory of the City of Prague

Complementarity/synergy with:

OP Employment: PA 2, SO 2.1.1 Improving the employability and social engagement of persons at risk of social exclusion or socially excluded (see Annex 4, Table 5).

IROP: PA 2, SO 2.1 Increasing the quality and accessibility of services leading to social inclusion (see Annex 4, Table 5).

OP Research, Development and Education: PA 3, IP 3 – SO 3.1 – Social integration of children and pupils, including integration gypsy children in education, IP 1 – SO 3.1: Quality conditions for inclusive education (tab.5).

Specific objective of IP 3.2:

- with other OPs and their objectives intervening on the territory of the City of Prague

Complementarity with:

OP Employment: PA 2, SO 2.2 Development of social economy sector (see Annex 4, Table 6).

IROP: PA 2, SO 2.2 Establishment of new and development of existing enterprise activities in the area of social enterprise (see Annex 4, Table 6).

Specific objective of IP 3.3:

- with other OPs and their objectives intervening on the territory of the City of Prague

Complementarity with:

OP Employment: PA 2, SO 2.1.1 Increase the employability of persons at risk of social exclusion or socially excluded persons on the labour market (see Annex 4, Table 7).

OP Employment: PA 2, SO 2.1.2 Development of social economy sector (see Annex 4, Table 7).

IROP: PA 2, SO 2.1 Increasing the quality and accessibility of services leading to social inclusion (see Annex 4, Table 7).

OP Research, Development and Education: PA 3, IP 3 – SO 3.1 – Social integration of children and pupils, including integration gypsy children in education, IP 1 – SO 3.1: Quality conditions for inclusive education (tab.7).

PA 4 – Education and learning (ERDF + ESF)

Specific objective of IP 4.1:

- with other OPs and their objectives intervening on the territory of the City of Prague

Complementarity with:

OP Research, Development and Education: PA 3:

SO 1 – To increase the quality of preschool education, including facilitating the transition of children to primary school.

SO 2 – To improve the quality of education and results of pupils in key competentions.

SO 3 – To develop strategic management and to evaluate the quality in education.

SO 5 – To increase the quality of education and training, including enhancing their relevance for the labour market (see annex no. 4 Tab. 8).

IROP: PA 2, SO 2.4 – To increase quality and availability of infrastructure for education and lifelong learning (see Annex no 4., tab. 8).

OP Employment: PA 1, SO 1.2.1 – Decrease the inequality between women and men at the labour market (see Annex No. 4 Tab. 8).

OP RDE: PA 3, SO 4 – To improve the quality of future and beginning teaching staff.

Specific objective of IP 4.2:

- with other OPs and their objectives intervening on the territory of the City of Prague

Complementarity with:

OP RDE: PA 3, SO 1 - To increase the quality of preschool education, including facilitating the transition of children to primary school (see annex 4, tab. 9).

OP RDE: PA3, SA 2 – To improve the quality of education and results of pupils in key competencies (see annex 4, tab. 9).

OP RDE: PA 3, SA 4 – To develop strategic management and to evaluate the quality in education (see annex 4, tab. 9).

OP RDE: PA 3, SA 5 - To increase the quality of education and training, including enhancing their relevance for the labour market (see annex 4, tab. 9).

Specific objective of IP 4.3:

- with other OPs and their objectives intervening on the territory of the City of Prague

Complementarity with:

OP RDE: PA 3, SO 1 - To increase the quality of preschool education, including facilitating the transition of children to primary school (see annex 4, tab. 9).

OP Employment: PA 1, SC 1.2.1 – To reduce inequality between women and men at the labour market (see annex 4, tab. 10).

OP IROP: PO2, SC 2.4 – To Increase the quality and availability of infrastructure for education and lifelong learning.

Coordination with other programmes

New Green Savings (further only “NGS”)

The programme New Green Savings focuses on the implementation of measures leading to reduction of energy performance of buildings and thus reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases and other polluting substances to the atmosphere. By resolution No. 220 of 20 February 2013, the government approved the Thematic Programme Proposal and subsequently on 6 November 2013, the government passed the resolution No. 848, approving the Programme Documentation of New Green Savings, which included detailed subprogrammes Family Houses and State Costs for Administration. The remaining subprogrammes Apartment Houses and Public-Sector Buildings are prepared in general at the present, and will be finalised so that the individual programmes that focus on energy savings do not compete with one another and that maximum positive effects are achieved. The New Green Savings Programme will be funded primarily by revenues from emission allowances trading pursuant to Act No. 383/2012 Coll., on the Greenhouse Gas Emission Allowance Trading.

Life+

A new financial programme LIFE for environment and climate change was established for the 2014-2020 programming period. It consists of two subprogrammes: a subprogramme for environment and a subprogramme for the climate. The purpose of the LIFE programme should be to accelerate changes in preparation and implementation of EU policy in environmental protection by ensuring and disseminating solutions and good practice for attaining the objectives in the area of environment and climate and thus support the implementation of the seventh action programme for the environment.

Within OP PGP, partial complementarity of this financial instrument is anticipated in PA 2 “Sustainable mobility and energy savings” of OP PGP, which will contribute to attaining the targets in the area of energy savings and climate change. The coordination of complementarities between OP PGP and Life+ is ensured by involving the representatives of MAs in the relevant monitoring committees and by sharing information between MAs (e.g. during the preparation of guidelines for applicants/beneficiaries and during the issuing of complementary calls).

Horizon 2020 and Cosme

OP PGP has two community programmes in the area of research, development and innovations: Horizon 2020 and COSME. They have a complementary link to most of the activities in priority axis 1 “Strengthening research, technological development and innovation”. SO 1.1 and SO 1.2. In SO 1.1 use of “downstream sequential financing” is supposed, i.e. development of outputs of projects supported from the programme Horizon 2020, or also 7th Frame program.

Gama

Programme Gama Technological agency of the CR which focuses in subprogramme 1 on supporting verification of practical usability of research and development outputs which come into being in research organizations and have a high potential for application in new or ameliorated products, productions processes and in service with high added value and high probability of strengthening competitiveness. In the subprogramme 2 it focuses on support of projects in applied research especially experimental development leading demonstrably to commercialization of results which, however, will not be further supported. In this case there is a complementary relation between this programme and priority axis 1 “Strengthening research, technological development and innovation”, SO 1.1 “Higher extent of inter-ministerial cooperation stimulated by regional self-government” - OP PGP.

9 EX-ANTE CONDITIONALITIES

The role of the City of Prague as the region and managing authority at the same time is very specific in solving the concept of ex-ante conditionalities in OP PGP. The City of Prague participates in setting and fulfilling the national ex-ante conditionalities. Some ex-ante conditionalities for which ministries or other entities are responsible require the existence of regional sectoral strategies and therefore the Prague City Hall is co-responsible for their fulfilment. On the other hand, OP PGP due to its thematic objectives is dependant also on the fulfilment of general and thematic ex-ante conditionalities for which the MA of OP PGP is partially responsible, and partial fulfilment also stems from the setup of the programme itself.

During the implementation of OP PGP, all ex-ante conditionalities set forth in the general regulation will be respected and fulfilled, and the managing authority will also fulfil specific complementary measures as determined by the managing authority. Thematic ex-ante conditionalities related to supported interventions within priority axes will be respected and fulfilled as well. These are:

- 1.1 Research and innovation: Existence of national or regional smart specialization in line with the national reform programme for supporting private expenditures for research and innovations, which is in line with principles of well-functioning state or regional systems of research and innovation
- 3. 1. Special measures on which support of enterprise is based with regard to the “Small Business Act” (SBA) were implemented.
- 4.1 Measures were implemented to promote cost-effective increasing of energy efficiency at the end user and to promote cost-effective investments in energy efficiency during construction or renovation of buildings.
- 4.2 Measures for promoting highly efficient combined heat and electricity generation were implemented.
- 9.1 Existence and implementation of national strategic policy framework in the area of reducing poverty focused on active inclusion of persons excluded from the labour market in accordance with the principal directions of the employment policy.
- 10.1 Early school leaving: existence of strategic policy framework focused on reduction of early school leaving in accordance with Article 165 Treaty of the Functioning of the EU.

Action plans of not fulfilled thematic ex-ante conditionalities form part of Annex n. 7 in the OP PGP programming document. Action plans of not fulfilled thematic ex-ante conditionalities are managed by individual entities responsible for ex-ante conditionalities and will be submitted by them.

OP PGP will not apply ex-ante conditionality 9.2 – A national Roma inclusion strategic policy framework is in place. Within OP PGP there has not been proposed a separate investment priority focused on tackling social exclusion of the Roma for which this ex-ante conditionality would be relevant in compliance with the Annex to the General Regulation. This is also in line with the concept of the Long-Term Vision of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs for Social Inclusion where it is said that social exclusion issues in the Czech Republic do not have ethical base and therefore are not tackled based on that approach but inclusion of the socially excluded Roma is dealt with in the framework of general policy of inclusion of socially excluded groups. The formulation of individual specific objectives and the respective indicators do not contain any text that would be relevant for the inclusion of this ex-ante conditionality. Therefore, foreseen results will not be influenced by fulfilment/non-fulfilment of that ex-ante conditionality.

9.1 Ex-ante conditionalities

The following table contains all ex-ante conditionalities (general as well as thematic) which the managing authority will respect, accept, and carry out in national measures during the drawing of funding from OP PGP. At the same time, the managing authority commits to determining and fulfilling the complementary measures for effective drawing of funding from OP PGP. Owing to the fact that especially in case of thematic ex-ante conditionalities, the MA of OP PGP depends considerably on the fulfilment of the conditionalities by the relevant responsible entities, the information on the state of fulfilment is quoted from available drafts of thematic OPs. MA OP PGP relies on subdelivery of the relevant information from the other ministries and affected entities.

Table 69

IDENTIFICATION OF APPLICABLE EX-ANTE CONDITIONALITIES AND ASSESSMENT OF THEIR FULFILMENT

Ex-ante conditionality	Priority axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: YES /NO/ Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled YES/NO	Reference (reference to the strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, incl. references to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, accompanied by web links or access to full text)	Explanations
.1 The existence of administrative capacity for implementation and application of European anti-discrimination law and policy for the ESI Funds	PA 3 Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty; PA 4 Education and learning and support of employment, PA 5 Technical assistance	Yes – (fulfilled continuously, will continue in the whole 2014 – 2020 programming period)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures in accordance with institutional and legal framework of a member state for including the authorities responsible for support of equal treatment of all persons during the preparation and implementation of programmes including consultations in the area of equality in activities related to the ESI Funds 	Yes	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><i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i></p> <p>In order to ensure systematic strengthening of the administrative capacity for effective application and implementation of anti-discrimination law and policy in the scope of the ESI funds, a specific person has been appointed in the MA OP Prague, who deals systematically with implementation and application of anti-discrimination law, the issues of equality for men and women and the physically handicapped, and who is responsible for coordination of activities in this area in the individual programmes and closely cooperates with the Office of the Government – Section for Human Rights and</p>

						the MLSA, and the public defender of rights provides them consulting and methodological guidance when requested.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements for training of staff of authorities involved in administration and control of ESI funds in the area of anti-discrimination law and the EU policy 	Yes	http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	<i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i>
2 Existence of administrative capacity for implementation and application of the European law on equality of women and men in the area of ESI funds	PA 3 Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty; PA 4 Education and learning and support of employment, PA 5 Technical assistance	Yes – (fulfilled continuously, will continue in the whole 2014 – 2020 programming period)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures in accordance with institutional and legal framework of a member state for including the authorities responsible for equality of women and men during the preparation and implementation of programmes including consultations in the area of equality of women and men in activities related to the ESI funds 	Yes	http://www.ochrance.cz/en/discrimination/ http://www.mpsv.cz/cs/12152	<p><i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i></p> <p>In order to ensure systematic strengthening of the administrative capacity for effective application and implementation of equality of women and men and policy within the scope of the ESI funds, a specific person is appointed in the OP PGP (also in the other ROs), who deals systematically with implementation and application of anti-discrimination law, the issues of equality for women and men, and who is responsible for coordination of activities in this area and cooperates closely with the MLSA – Section of the deputy minister for EU, international cooperation, social inclusion and equal opportunities.</p> <p>The representative of the MLSA is invited to OP Prague platforms (steering committee and others) as the national coordinator of the agenda of equal opportunities for women and men, and subsequently, upon approval of the programmes, will also be invited to the Monitoring Committee of OP Prague. The representative of the public defender of rights will also participate in monitoring committees for the individual programmes and is a permanent guest in the Council for the Funds.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures with the aim of 	Yes	http://www.strukturalni	<i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is</i>

			educating the staff of the entities involved in management and control of ESI funds in the area of EU legislation and policy related to equality of women and men and to consideration of the equality between women and men.		-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	<i>stated in Annex 5.</i>
.3 The existence of measure for effective application of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) within the common strategic framework for the ESI Funds v in accordance with the Council Resolution of 26 November 2009 (2010/48/EC)	PA 3 Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty; PA 4 Education and learning and support of employment; PA 5 Technical assistance	Yes – (fulfilled continuously, will continue in the whole 2014 – 2020 programming period)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures in accordance with institutional and legal framework of a member state for including the authorities responsible for protection of rights of persons with disabilities or representatives of organizations for persons with disabilities and other relevant involved persons during the preparation and implementation of programmes 	Yes	http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/vvzpo/dokumenty/narodni-plan-vytvoreni-rovnych-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010--2014-70026/	<p><i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i></p> <p>In order to ensure systemic strengthening of the administrative capacity for effective application and implementation of the Convention related to ESI Funds, a specific contact person will be appointed in the OP PGP (and in MAs of other programmes), who will systematically deal with implementation and application of rights for persons with disabilities and who will be responsible for coordination of activities in this area in the individual programmes and will closely cooperate with the MLSA – Section of the deputy minister for EU, international cooperation, social inclusion and equal opportunities and with the Government Committee for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>The representative of the MLSA and the representative of the Government Committee for persons with disabilities are invited to programme platforms and subsequently, upon approval, will also be invited to the Monitoring Committees of the individual OPs. The representative of the public defender of rights will also participate in monitoring committees for the individual programmes and is a permanent guest in the Council for the Funds. The appointed representative of the MLSA is at the same time a member of the Council for ESI Funds.</p>

						Moreover, the National plan for creating equal opportunities for persons with disabilities for the period 2014 – 2020 was created, and a report on the fulfilment of measures is submitted to the government annually. Another National Plan will be created for the upcoming years with respect to the programming period 2015-2020.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arrangements for training of staff involved in the implementation and control of the ESI funds in the area of applicable EU and national laws and policies related to persons with disabilities, including the approach and practical application of UNCRPD pursuant to the relevant EU and national legislation 	Yes	http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/vvzpo/dokumenty/zprava-o-plneni-opatreni-narodniho-planu-vytvoreni-rovných-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010-2014-v-roce-2012-110987/	<i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated Annex 5.</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measures which ensure the monitoring of implementation of Article 9 of UNCRPD in relation to ESI funds during the programme preparation and realization 	Yes	http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/vvzpo/dokumenty/narodni-plan-vytvoreni-rovných-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010---2014-70026/	<i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i>
4 The existence of measures for effective application of EU laws related to public procurement in the area of ESI Funds.	General ex-ante condition All priority axes of the OP	Partially – (fulfilled continuously, will continue in the whole 2014 – 2020 programming period)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Measures for effective application of EU laws related to public procurement through corresponding mechanisms 	Partially	http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Legislativa-a-Judikatura/Legislativa http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Metodiky	<i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i> The public contract awards in the framework of the activities of the OP PGP is subject not only to the Directives of the European Parliament and Commission 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU, 2014/25/EU, Act No. 137/2006 Coll. and other legal regulations, but these interventions are also subject to the Guideline

					stanoviska http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Methodiky-stanoviska/Stanoviska/Stanoviska-expertni-skupiny-MMR-k-ZVZ http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Aktuality http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/Narodni-organ-pro-koordinaci/Dokumenty http://mmr.cz/cs/Ministerstvo/Ministerstvo/Pro-media/Tiskove-zpravy/2014/Zakon-o-verejnych-zakazkach-pripravuje-siroke-kole http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Methodiky-stanoviska/Methodiky-k-zakonu-c-134-2016-Sb.-o-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek	<p>for public contract awards in the conditions of the City of Prague in the framework of all the factual priority axes and also in the framework of the drawing from the resources of the OP PGP in the framework of PA 5 Technical Assistance.</p> <p>From April 2014 till 30 April 2015 the operational manual and the rules for applicants and beneficiaries are being prepared. These contain overall rules and practical information for the public contract awards in the framework of the OP PGP and represent a methodical guideline for applicants and beneficiaries in the area of public contracts.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arrangements which ensure transparent contract award procedures 	Yes	http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Legislativa-a-Judikatura/Legislativa	<p><i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i></p> <p>From April 2014 till 30 April 2015 the operational manual and the rules for applicants and beneficiaries are being prepared. These contain overall rules and</p>

				<p>http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Methodiky-stanoviska/Methodicke-pokyny</p> <p>http://www.vestnikverejnychzakazek.cz/</p> <p>http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Aktuality/Informace-k-postupu-pri-uverejnovani-v-souvislosti</p> <p>Active participation in work groups where the issue of public procurement is discussed.</p> <p>Sharing information and experience with other EU member states.</p> <p>http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Spoluprace-a-vymena-informaci/Infoforum/Otazky-a-odpovedi</p> <p>http://www.mmr.cz/cs/Verejne-investovani/Verejne-zakazky-a-PPP</p> <p>http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-</p>	<p>practical information for the public contract awards in the framework of the OP PGP and represent a methodical guideline for applicants and beneficiaries in the area of public contracts.</p> <p>The project handbook will be updated in case of changes in legal regulations and following an update of the Methodical guideline for the area of public contract awards for the programming period 2014 – 2020. Furthermore, continuous organization of seminars for beneficiaries is secured (usually after the selection stage of successful candidates for state aid or following essential changes in legal regulations. At the same time – when needed - consultations are offered to individual beneficiaries.</p>
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					2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the funds 	Partially	<p>Provision of consultations and legal support to public contract award procedures;</p> <p>Dissemination of interpretation statements to the application of the Public Procurement Act;</p> <p>Preparation and sending of replies to questions pertaining to public procurement;</p> <p>Participation of lecturers in workshops and conferences for staff involved in fund implementation;</p> <p>Organisation of training workshops on public procurement for entities of programme implementation structure participating in NSRF implementation;</p> <p>http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Uvodni-strana</p> <p>http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Uvodni-strana</p>	<p><i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i></p> <p>Training of employees of the MA OP PGP is carried out continuously with consideration of potentially arisen changes in legal regulations and methodical directions. They are of public procurement is in the framework of MA OP PGP stable part of the basic training courses and these courses are complementary to the training secured by NSA–MRD.</p> <p>Know-how of the employees acquired by means of training activities is used not only in case of controlling activities but it is and will be transferred to applicants and beneficiaries of state and in a form of thematic seminars in connection with the announcement of respective calls.</p>

					<p>Manual of services of public economic interest http://www.uohs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora/manualy-metodiky-a-dalsi-dokumenty.html</p> <p>Central register De minimis (small-extent) state aid http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/farmer/registr-podpor-de-minimis/</p>	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements to ensure administrative capacity for implementation and application of Union public procurement rules 	Yes	<p>Partial recruiting of staff for the jobs in the Public Procurement Law and Concession Department of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic</p>	<p><i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i></p> <p>The needs from the 2007 – 2013 programming period were reflected in the planning of the administrative capacity of the MA OP PGP, and these were taken from annual reports and in particular from interim and ex-post evaluations of Prague operational programmes. For effective and correct realization of OP PGP, the data from monitoring systems will be continuously evaluated in case of a high number of processes related to ensuring the correct awarding of public contracts, (auditing activities, consultations, etc.) and based on the data evaluation, the administrative capacity of the managing authority will be changed if necessary.</p>
.5 The existence of arrangements for the effective application of	General ex-ante conditionality All priority axes	Partially – fulfilled on a continuous basis in line with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements for the effective application of Union State aid rules 	Partially	Act No. 215/2004 Coll. on the regulation of some relations in the	<p><i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i></p> <p>In the course of preparations for the</p>

<p>Union State aid rules in the field of the ESI Funds.</p>	<p>of the OP except PA 5 Technical Assistance</p>	<p>the approval of Commission's regulations</p>		<p>area of public state aid and on changes to Act on support of research and development http://www.uohs.cz/cs/legislativa/verejna-podpora.html)</p> <p>Regulation No. 456/2009 Coll. on data registered in the central registry</p> <p>Act No. 218/2000 Coll., on Budgetary Rules and on amendments of some related acts (as amended)</p> <p>Act No. 250/2000 Coll., on Budgetary Rules of Territorial Budgets, as amended</p> <p>Act No. 320/2001 Coll. financial control in public administration and changes of some acts (amending future regulations)</p> <p>Act No. 456/2011 Coll. on the Financial administration in the CR</p> <p>Methodology of financial flows and control http://www.mfcr.cz/c</p>	<p>programming period 2014 – 2020, the educational and controlling system for efficient application of public state aid rules has been set, preserving, however, the continuity of the processes set in the previous programming period by using the MA experience – best practices principle.</p> <p>Securing of the application of public state aid rule in the current programming period is recorded in the operational manual (mainly for the needs of employees of the implementation structures) and in the rules for beneficiaries and applicants (for purposes of informing applicants and beneficiaries). These documents contain obligatory measures in compliance with the relevant EU regulations which are binding and they are regularly referred to during all the informational, educational and implementation-related events.</p>
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					<p>s/legislativa/metodiky/2014/metodika-financnich-toku-a-kontroly-prog-17121)</p> <p>Manual of services of public economic interest (http://www.uoahs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora/manualy-metodiky-a-dalsi-dokumenty.html)</p> <p>Central register De minimis (small-extent) state aid (http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/farmar/regis-tr-podpor-de-minimis/)</p> <p>Methodological recommendation for implementation of financial instruments in the 2014 – 2020 programming period. Completed and published on 31 Oct 2014 at the central level.</p>	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the ESI funds implementation 	Yes	<p>www.uoahs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora/akuality-z-verejne-podpory.html</p> <p>www.strukturalni-fondy.cz</p>	<p><i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i></p> <p>The managing authority provides for the training of employees in a way complementary to the system of training of the national coordinator MRD. It concerns above all specific measures within individual thematic areas supported by the operational programme, which constitute or may</p>

					http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Methodicke-pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	<p>potentially constitute public state aid. The professional training is primarily secured for the contact employees of the implementation structures of the OP PGP starting already from the preparations of the programming period 2014 – 2020 by the means of external thematic conferences and seminars relating to the setting of the rules for public state aid. The managing authority disposes of legal service in the Prague City Hall and also of the legal unit in the Department of the European funds which provides for the implementation of the operational programme.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements for strengthening administrative capacity for implementation and application of Union state aid rules. 	Partially	www.compet.cz www.mze.cz www.strukturalni-fondy.cz	<p><i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i></p> <p>For the programming period 2014-2020, based on interim and evaluation reports and experience from implementing OPPC and OPPA, sufficient share of funds has been ensured for the problematic areas of implementation, such as public procurement, application of state aid rules and eligibility of expenditure in order to prevent irregularities and sanctions and to increase the attention of MA on the results of implementation, not on the inputs, during the implementation. In order to apply the state aid rules effectively, the technical assistance will be used to fund directly the training in state aid rules and seminars and consultancy legal services in specific areas of the operational programme, such as contractual research, suitability of using the services of general economic interest, or application of state aid rules in the implementation of a financial instrument. Already in the period 2007-2013, continuous external consultancy services and training were ensured for the employees and secondarily for applicants/ beneficiaries.</p> <p>The MA strives to preserve the continuity of</p>

						the administrative capacity from the 2007-2013 programming period because the existing employees who work on state aid have valuable and mainly extensive knowledge and experience in the area.
6 The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union environmental legislation related to EIA and SEA.	General ex-ante conditionality All priority axes of the OP except PA 5 Technical Assistance	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements for the effective application of the 2011/92/EU (EIA) and 2001/42/ES (SEA) Directives of the European Parliament and of the Council. 	Partially	<p>Relevant provisions of Act No. 100/2001 Coll. on Environmental Impact Assessment, related to conceptual environmental impact assessment</p> <p>http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/static/sea_legislativa S. 19 of Act No. 100/2001 Coll., on Environmental Impact Assessment http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/static/eia_legislativa</p>	<i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the EIA and SEA Directives 	Yes	<p>S.21 and 22 of Act No. 100/2001 Coll. on Environmental Impact Assessment</p> <p>S.21 of Act 312/2001 Coll. on Civil servants</p>	<i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i>	

					<p>in the regional municipal units</p> <p>Resolution n. 1542 of the Government of the Czech Republic of 30 November 2005</p> <p>http://www.mzp.cz/cz/posuzovani_vlivu_zivotni_prostredi</p> <p>http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/eia100_cr (+sections legislation, guidelines and information, etc.)</p> <p>http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/SEA100_konceptce (+sections legislation, guidelines and information, etc.)</p> <p>http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Methodicke-pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju</p>	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements to ensure sufficient administrative capacity 	Yes	<p>S.21 and 22 of Act No. 100/2001 Coll. on Environmental Impact Assessment</p> <p>S.21 of Act 312/2001 Coll. on Civil servants in the regional municipal units</p>	<p><i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i></p>

					<p>Resolution n. 1542 of the Government of the Czech Republic of 30 November 2005</p> <p>Act No. 111/2009 Coll. on Basic registries</p> <p>http://www.mzp.cz/cz/posuzovani_vlivu_zivotni_prostredi</p> <p>http://portal.cenia.cz/eia/view/eia100_cr (+ sections legislation, guidelines and information, etc.)</p> <p>http://portal.cenia.cz/eia/view/SEA100_koncept (+ sections legislation, guidelines and information, etc.)</p> <p>http://portal.cenia.cz/eia/view/osea/osoby/osoby</p>	
7. The existence of a statistical basis necessary to undertake evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes.	General ex-ante conditionality All priority axes of the operational programme	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements for timely collection and aggregation of statistical data with the following elements are in place: 	Partially		<i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the identification of sources and mechanisms to ensure statistical validation 			
			Arrangements for timely collection and aggregation of	Yes		<i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i>

			<p>statistical data with the following elements are in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - arrangements for publication and public availability of aggregated data - An effective system of result indicators including: - the selection of result indicators for each programme providing information on what motivates the selection of policy actions financed by the programme 	Partially	http://www.s-f.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An effective system of result indicators including: 	Partially		<i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the establishment of targets for these indicators, 	Partially		<i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i>
			<p>An effective system of result indicators including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the consistency of each indicator with the following requisites: robustness and statistical validation, clarity of normative interpretation, responsiveness to policy, timely collection of data, 	Partially		<i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is stated in Annex 5.</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Procedures in place to 	Partially		<i>Specific fulfilment on the national level is</i>

			ensure that all operations financed by the programme adopt an effective system of indicators.		http://www.s-f.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny	<i>stated in the framework of the Partnership Agreement.</i> <i>For more details see Annex 5.</i>
1.1. Research and innovation: The existence of a national or regional smart specialisation strategy in line with the National Reform Program, to leverage private research and innovation expenditure, which complies with the features of well-performing national or regional R&I systems³⁸	PA 1 Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national or regional smart specialisation strategy is in place that: 	Yes		The National RIS3 is prepared by MEYS. The document describes the links to the existing strategic documents in the area of RDI as well as links to various sources of financing. In accordance with the methodological document of the EC regarding ex-ante conditionalities, an action plan for RIS3 was prepared. This action plan outlines the CR's conceptual approach to this conditionality and contains the description of steps already taken and steps to be taken for its fulfilment, together with the schedule of activities and the assigning of responsible entities. The action plan is regularly updated and sent to the EC for reference. Its final version forms part of annexes of the relevant operational programmes - OP RDI, OP EIC and OP Prague – Growth Pole of the CR. After being approved by the Czech government, the National RIS3 Strategy becomes an integral part of the "Updated National Policy for Research, Development and Innovation of the Czech Republic for 2009 to 2015 with an outlook to 2020" (NP RDI), which is the fundamental strategic document for RDI at the national level, based on Government Resolution No 294 of 24 April 2013.

³⁸ Sdělení Komise Evropskému parlamentu, Radě, Evropskému hospodářskému a sociálnímu výboru a výboru regionů: Evropa 2020 Vládková iniciativa – Unie inovací (COM (2010) 546 finální verze z 6. 10. 2010). Závazky 24/25 a příloha I "Nástroj sebehodnocení: Vlastnosti dobře fungujících vnitrostátních a regionálních systémů výzkumu a vývoje". Závěry Rady pro konkurenceschopnost: Závěry týkající se Unie inovací pro Evropu (dok. 17165/10 of 26. 11. 2010).

			is based on a SWOT or similar analysis to concentrate resources on a limited set of research and innovation priorities,	Yes	http://www.vyzkum.cz/FrontClanek.aspx?idsekce=682145	National RIS3 strategy is elaborated based on the current strategic documents of the CR (Updated National policy RDI, National innovation strategy, Strategy of international competitiveness for the 2012-2020 period, Priorities of oriented research, etc.), but it also relies on its own new analyses (including SWOT analysis) which provide framework for a more precise targeting of the proposed interventions, and on a number of analyses carried out by other entities. The areas of specialization of RIS3 (vertical and horizontal priorities) will be further specified following the ongoing process of “entrepreneurial discovery” process and also following the elaboration of regional annexes and the application of the principle “entrepreneurial discovery” in individual regions. The EC will be regularly informed of the progress of the next rounds of negotiations among the innovation platforms (the nearest 2 rounds of negotiation are planned for March and September 2015).
			outlines measures for promoting private investment in the area of research and technical development,	Yes		The elaborated National RIS3 strategy contains measures to support private investment into RDI in all 6 identified key areas of change (see Chapter 6 National RIS3 for more).
			contains monitoring mechanism;	No		The National RIS3 strategy monitoring is detailed in sub-chapter 7.2 of the National RIS3 text, with an emphasis on monitoring reports and the role of the individual bodies in their preparation, and on obtaining inputs for the monitoring from the level of operational programmes and bodies responsible for implementation of national support instruments. The methodology of monitoring will be completed, as requested by the EC, with the description of the roles of regional bodies in monitoring the RIS3 interventions

						which are implemented from the regional level as part of interventions proposed in the regional annexes to the National RIS3. The proposed monitoring indicators for the National RIS3 will be finalised and updated (all by April 2015).
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A framework which specifies available budgetary resources for research and innovation has been adopted. 	No		The general framework outlining available budgetary resources and funding priorities for research, development and innovation contains the NP R&D&I (and its updated versions). The priorities for the preparation of R&D&I budget as well as the proposal and mid-term budget plan for R&D&I, which is being prepared by the Council for R&D&I, are based on it. In the course of 2015, the Office of the Government will revise, based on an objection by the EC, the public budget resources for supporting RDI (national and regional) so that it is possible to differentiate among sources intended for RIS3 implementation and other sources (by March 2015 for the regional sources for 2015, and by September 2015 for national sources for 2015 with an outlook to 2016-17).
3. 1. Special measures were introduced for support of entrepreneurship, in respect to the “Small Business Act” (SBA).	PA 1 – Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	Partially	The special measures are:	No		<p>The government passed the International Competitiveness Strategy (ICS) in 2011.</p> <p>http://www.vlada.cz/assets/media-centrum/aktualne/Strategie-mezinarodni-konkurenceschopnosti-Ceske-republiky.pdf</p> <p>ICS includes the implementation of measures for fulfilment of the Small Business Act in project proposal n. 36.</p> <p>The measures also form part of the National Reform Programme (2013), chapter 4.2 (NRP does not deal directly with the issue of the SBA implementation).</p>

						http://www.vlada.cz/assets/evropske-zalezitosti/aktualne/NPR-2014.pdf
			measures introduced with the aim of reducing the time necessary for establishing a company and reducing the related costs, reflecting the objectives of the SBA;	No	Trade Licensing Act www.mpo.cz Act 304/2013 Coll., on public registers of legal entities and natural persons (valid from 30 Sep 2013, effective from 1 Jan 2014), https://www.psp.cz/sqw/sbirka.sqw?cz=304&r=2013	By Act No. 130/2008 Coll., trade licensing (governed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade) saw the reduction of costs for starting business, and the time period for issuing a certificate of the origination of the right to enterprise became shortened (from 15 days to 5 working days). The license for conducting business in the territory of the CR can be obtained even during a very short time if all conditions as stipulated in the trade licensing act are fulfilled (within an hour, or immediately). The entry costs are CZK 1000. Act 304/2013 Coll., sets the obligation of the court to register a company with 5 working days. Concurrently, it allows that the deed is taken by a notary. If he/she has all the documents available, he/she will create the deed within 1 day. The Ministry of Justice prepares a legislative solution in accordance with the elaborated action plan, which will, provided conditions are met, enable a limited company to be established at lower costs consisting of the notary's fee only. The bill was submitted to the government in December 2014, and the coming into effect is anticipated in the second half of 2015. <i>For more details see Annex 5.</i>
			measures introduced with the aim of reducing the time necessary for obtaining the licence and the permission to start conducting the specific	Yes	Trade Licensing Act: https://www.psp.cz/sqw/sbirka.sqw?cz=130&r=2008	In the area trade licensing entrepreneurship (responsibility of the MIT) in case of fulfilment of the legal conditions the entrepreneur is allowed to pursue business from

			activity of the business, which respect the objectives of the SBA;			<p>the moment when he/she has announced his/her trade. Only in case of licensed trades, which currently present approx. 4% of all valid trade certificates and which pertain to activities where regulation is required due to the need for increased protection of health, life and safety, (with requirements for professional or other qualifications being specified accordingly. Only for the licensed trades is the period for the origination of the right to conduct business longer (approx. 1 month after submitting the application). The Act No. 130/2008 Coll. reduced the costs necessary for starting enterprise, and the time for issuance of the certificate attesting the origination of the right to enterprise became reduced as well (from 15 days to 5 working days).</p> <p><i>For more details see Annex 5.</i></p>
			mechanism introduced with the objective of monitoring the implementation of steps related to the SBA, and assessing the impact of legal regulations on SMEs	Yes	RIA process: https://www.vlada.cz/en/	<p>SBA implementation monitoring will be performed by conducting reports and analysing the reports on implementation of measures included in the SBA which are managed by the individual ministries and as part of the activities of the national SME authority.</p> <p>The impact assessment on the entrepreneurial environment with regards to the size of enterprises is included in the Regulation impact assessment (RIA) and is part of the legislative process.</p> <p><i>For more details see Annex 5.</i></p>
4.1. Actions have been carried out to promote cost-effective improvements of	PA 2 Sustainable mobility and energy savings	No	<p>The following measures are in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to ensure minimum requirements are in place 	No	Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on Energy Management, in particular amendment of Act No. 318/2012	Transposition of the Directive was carried out by implementation into Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on Energy Management, in particular by amendment of Act No. 318/2012 Coll. of 24 October 2012.

energy end use efficiency and cost-effective investment in energy efficiency when constructing or renovating buildings.			related to the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 3, Article 4 and Article 5 of Directive 2010/31/EU		Coll.	Currently, there is the Treaty infringement procedure against the Czech Republic underway – procedure for failure to notify No. 2012/0335 (commenced on 25 September 2012). The Czech Republic replied to Formal Letter of Notice on 31 Oct 2012. On 18 Oct 2013 the Czech Republic received a Reasoned Opinion from the Commission. The CR's reply to the Reasoned Opinion was sent on 20 Dec 2013. MIT prepared an action plan for fulfilment.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, in particular amendment of Act No. 318/2012 Coll.	Currently, there is the Treaty infringement procedure against the Czech Republic underway – procedure for failure to notify No. 2012/0335 (commenced on 25 Sep 2012). The Czech Republic replied to Formal Letter of Notice on 31 Oct 2012 (see above). On 18 Oct 2013 the Czech Republic received a Reasoned Opinion from the Commission. The Czech Republic replied on 20 Dec 2013. MIT prepared an action plan for fulfilment of the ex-ante conditionality.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to ensure strategic planning on energy efficiency, consistent with Article 3 of Directive 2012/27/EU. 	No	1st Progress report on implementation of national targets of energy efficiency in the Czech Republic	The report was sent to the Commission. Currently, there is the Treaty infringement procedure No. 2014/0317 against the Czech Republic underway – procedure for non-timely transposition of Directive 2012/27/EU. The transposition deadline expired on 5 June 2014. On 22 July 2014 the Czech Republic received Formal Letter of Notice. The Czech Republic replied to the Formal Letter of Notice of the EC on 22 Sep 2014). The MIT has developed an action plan for fulfilment of the conditionality.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures consistent with Article 13 of Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services to ensure the provision to final customers of 	No	Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on Energy Management and Act No. 458/2000 Coll. and its executive regulations	Currently, there is the Treaty infringement procedure against the Czech Republic underway – non-legislative enactments due to improper transposition of Art. 13 of Directive 2006/32/EC (Directive on energy end-use efficiency and energy services), which

			individual meters in so far as it is technically possible, financially reasonable and proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings			commenced on 22 March 2013 (procedure No. 2013/4007). The procedure is now in the reasoned opinion stage, the CR's reply was sent to the EC on 27 March 2014. MIT prepared an action plan for fulfilment of the ex-ante conditionality.
4.2. Actions have been carried out to promote high-efficiency co-generation of heat and power.	PA 2 Sustainable mobility and energy savings	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures are as follows: Support for co-generation is based on useful heat demand and primary energy savings consistent with Article 7(1) and points (a) and (b) of Article 9(1) of Directive 2004/8/EC, Member States or their competent bodies have evaluated the existing legislative and regulatory framework with regard to authorisation procedures or other procedures in order to: a) encourage the design of co-generation units to match economically justifiable demands for useful heat output and avoid production of more heat than useful heat; b) reduce the legal and other barriers to an increase in co-generation. 	Yes	Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on Energy Management and Act No. 458/2000 Coll. and its executive regulations	
4.3. Actions have been carried out to promote the production and distribution of renewable energy sources.	PA 2 Sustainable mobility and energy savings	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparent support schemes, priority in grid access or guaranteed access and priority in dispatching, as well as standard rules relating to the bearing and sharing of costs of technical adaptations which have been made public are in place consistent with Article 14(1), Article 16(2) 	Yes	Act No. 165/2012 Coll., on Supported Energy Sources and other executive regulations	

			and 16(3) of Directive 2009/28/EC.			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Member State has adopted a national renewable energy action plan consistent with Article 4 of Directive 2009/28/EC. 	Yes	National Action Plan of the Czech Republic for Renewable Energy 2010-2020	
9.1. The existence and the implementation of a national strategic policy framework for poverty reduction aiming at the active inclusion of people excluded from the labour market in the light of the Employment guidelines	PA 3 Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national strategic policy framework for poverty reduction, aiming at active inclusion, is in place that: 	Yes	<p>Link to the Strategy of Social Inclusion 2014-2020: http://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/17082/strategie_soc_zaclenovani_2014-20.pdf (English translation is available as well)</p>	<p>On 8 Jan 2014 the Czech government (Government Resolution n.24/2014) approved the framework document for social inclusion - the Social Inclusion Strategy 2014 – 2020, which is the national umbrella document for active inclusion and combating poverty.</p> <p>The aim of the Strategy is to contribute to the fulfilment of the national objective of reducing the rate of social exclusion in the National Reform Programme of the Czech Republic, which draws upon the Strategy Europe 2020. The Strategy contains an overview of measures which have an impact on social inclusion.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a sufficient evidence base to develop policies for poverty reduction and monitor developments, 	Yes	<p>Link to the Strategy of Social Inclusion: http://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/17082/strategie_soc_zaclenovani_2014-20.pdf</p>	<p>Each of the Strategy chapters assesses the situation in the individual priority areas of social inclusion. The Strategy contains an overview of measures which have an impact on social inclusion, and it is based, among other, on constituent strategic and conceptual documents. The situation will be monitored in all the areas and updates or additional measures to the Strategy will be proposed (note: The updating process for the Strategy is described in chapter 5 Monitoring). The outcome of the RILSA (Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs)</p>

					project “National indicators for assessing the progress in the area of combating poverty and social exclusion” will be used to further increase the Strategy’s effectiveness (project deadline 31 Dec 2013 was adhered to, and the methodology is available). This methodology will be used to monitor the progress in the area of combating poverty and social exclusion in relation to the Social Inclusion Strategy 2014 – 2020.	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 for people at the highest risk of social exclusion, including people from marginalised communities, 	Yes	<p>Link to the Strategy of Social Inclusion: http://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/17082/strategie_soc_zaclenovani_2014-20.pdf</p>	The aim of the Strategy is to contribute to the fulfilment of the national objective of reducing the rate of social exclusion in the National Reform Programme of the Czech Republic, which draws upon the Strategy Europe 2020. The Strategy contains an overview of measures which have an impact on social inclusion and covers all important areas of social inclusion of persons, including the support of access to employment and its retention for persons at risks of social exclusion of for socially excluded persons.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involves relevant stakeholders in combating poverty, 	Yes	<p>Link to the Strategy of Social Inclusion: http://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/17082/strategie_soc_zaclenovani_2014-20.pdf</p>	The Commission for Social Inclusion, which is the permanent advisory, initiative and coordination authority, has participated in the preparation of the Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2020. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has participated in the area of social policy with focus on combating poverty and social exclusion. The Commission is composed of the representatives of entities involved in solving the issues of poverty and social exclusion, i.e. representatives of state administration, self-government, academic community, umbrella non-governmental organisations focusing on those issues and other social partners.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> depending on the identified needs, includes measures for the shift from institutional to community-based care. 	Yes	<p>Link to the Strategy of Social Inclusion: http://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/17082/strategie_soc_zaclenovani_2014-20.pdf</p>	Strategy of Social Inclusion emphasizes the support of persons in access to accessible and quality community-based services. The Strategy includes measures supporting the

					ie_soc_zaclenovani_2014-20.pdf	transfer from institutional to community-based care in several areas in chapter 3.2 Social services (community social services), in chapter 3.3 Support of families (deinstitutionalization in social-legal protection of children) and 3.6 Supporting access to healthcare (deinstitutionalization of psychiatric care). Deinstitutionalization of social services takes place under the MLSA project “Concept for promoting transformation of inpatient social services into other types of social services, which are provided in the natural community of the user and which support the user’s social inclusion.”
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Description of the baseline situation	<p>The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the corresponding departments are prepared (as well as in the 2007-2013 programming period) to provide consultations in project preparation for calls and in project implementation.</p> <p>The Office of the Government – Human Rights Department offers project consultations; regional coordinators for Roma issues at regional offices offer their help with the preparation of project applications.</p>
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.	PA 4 Education and learning and support of employment	Partially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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_vsp_s 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 lowest share of ESL in the world: 2012 – 5.4%. In the Czech Republic, the Czech Statistical Office carries out a survey once a year in compliance with the Eurostat methodology: labour force sample survey. The outputs are sent to Eurostat and published on the Eurostat website. The labour force sample survey has been carried out since 1992. The system provides sufficient data, which results in support of tried measures. Therefore, the CR does not belong among the states which record higher numbers of early school leaving cases. This is provided mainly by the legal framework.

						<p>The data are systematically used for monitoring, enhancement and development of the measures, they maintain the good status quo stemming from the legislation and serves for monitoring the differences between women and men.</p> <p>Time series data is available on the Eurostat website.</p>
			provides a sufficient evidence-base 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	<p>The explanation provided in the first criterion of ex-ante conditionality 10.1 is also applicable on this criterion. The Czech School Inspection, the Office of the Government and the Ombudsman also take part in monitoring.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategic policy framework on ESL is in place, which 	No	www.vzdelavani2020.cz	<p>Partially fulfilled.</p> <p>The strategy of the educational policy in the CR until 2020 will be after the Government's approval the strategic document that will condition action and implementation plans focused on particular endangered target groups. (Approved by the Government Resolution No. 538 on 9 July 2014).</p> <p>Strategic documents:</p> <p><u>Long-term conception</u></p> <p>1. Strategy of the educational policy of the CR until 2020</p> <p><u>Long-term plans</u></p> <p>1. Long-term plan of the development of education and educational system of the CR 2011 – 2015, and the follow-up plans.</p>

					http://www.msmt.cz/vzdelavani/skolstvi-v-cr/dlouhodoby-zamer-vzdelavani-a-rozvoje-vzdelavaci-soustavy-1 http://www.msmt.cz/vzdelavani/dalsi-vzdelavani/strategie-celozivotniho-uceni-cr http://www.msmt.cz/file/25872/download/ http://database-strategie.cz/cz/uv/strategie/strategie-boje-proti-socialnimu-vyloucenina-obdobi-2011-2015?typ=o http://database-strategie.cz/cz/uv/strategie/koncepce-romske-integrace-2010-2013?typ=o	<p><u>Short-term action plans</u></p> <p>1. The plan for measures regarding the execution the judicial decision of the European court in the Deggendorf case against the Czech Republic and connected short-term action plans of measures.</p> <p><u>Inter-departmental strategy</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategy of fight against social exclusion for 2011 – 2014 (Office of the Government) 2. Strategy for social inclusion 2014-2020 (MLSA) 3. Concept of Roma integration for the period 2010 – 2013 and its update Strategy of Roma integration
			- is based on evidence,	No	http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264130852-en http://www.csicr.cz 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>All the strategies mentioned under ex-ante conditionality 10.1 are based on relevant analyses (see the first criterion of this conditionality).</p> <p>The OECD report: Equity and Quality in Education: Supporting Disadvantaged Students and Schools. Spotlight Report Czech Republic (2012) and other international and national analyses and recommendations.</p>

						In case of specific target groups – pupils with special educational needs and pupils at risk of school failure – attention is paid to early school leaving.
			covers 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/dalsi-vzdelavani/strategie-celozivotniho-uceni-cr http://www.msmt.cz/vzdelavani/dalsi-vzdelavani/strategie-celozivotniho-uceni-cr http://www.msmt.cz/file/25872/download/ http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/uv/strategie/strategie-boje-proti-socialnimu-vyloucenina-obdobi-2011-2015?typ=o http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/uv/strategie/koncepce-romske-integrace-2010-2013?typ=o	<p>All the referred strategies contain measures in compliance with the Council Recommendation on policies to reduce early school leaving.</p> <p>For the strategic documents see the previous criteria of EAC 10.1.</p> <p>The legislative measures are contained in Act No 561/2004 (the School Act) and its amendments from 2009 and 2011, and in Act No 179/2006.</p> <p>The measures are funded by grant and development programmes from the resources of MEYS, regions and the EU.</p> <p>Legislation and strategic actions since 2004:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) enable prevention: increase of education offer by prolonging the compulsory school attendance, provide for higher flexibility and interconnection of education forms. 2) enable compensation: ensure that schools offer a second chance, recognise previous studies, different options how to return to regular system of education and training and recognition and certification of previous education including skills acquired in non-formal and informal learning programmes. 3) Intervention measures are focused in particular on the help to groups at risk.

			involves all policy sectors and stakeholders that are relevant to addressing ESL.	No	references provided in the previous criteria	Objectives in specialised strategies focus in detail on the needs and issues of target groups at higher risk of suffering from the issue. The above-mentioned strategies are based on inter-ministerial cooperation, cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and cooperation with the regions.
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9.2 Description of actions aimed at fulfilling the ex-ante conditionalities of the responsible subjects and the schedule

Table 70

DESCRIPTION OF THE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE FULFILMENT OF RELEVANT GENERAL EX-ANTE CONDITIONALITIES

General ex-ante conditionalities	Criteria not fulfilled	Action to be taken	Deadline (date)	Subjects responsible for fulfilment
4 The existence of measures for effective application of EU laws related to public procurement in the area of the ESI Funds	Measures for effective application of EU laws related to public procurement through corresponding mechanisms	Specific fulfilment on the national level is described in Annex n. 5a.		
		At the turn of 2014/2015, the Managing Authority is preparing the Guidelines for Applicants and Beneficiaries and the Operation Manual. These documents will include comprehensive guidelines and practical information for ensuring transparent contract award procedures within OP PGP.	30 June 2015	MA
5 The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union State aid rules in the field of the ESI Funds	Measures for the effective application of Union State aid rules	Development of an operational manual and guidelines for applicants/beneficiaries and accordingly the setting of an educational and control mechanism for effective application of state aid rules	Indicatively 30 June 2015, or at least 2 months before the announcement of the 1 st call	MA
	Measures for strengthening the administrative capacity for	Specific fulfilment on the national level is described in Annex 5a		

	implementing and applying the legal regulations of the EU for state aid	On the basis of an analysis of relevance of thematic areas of intervention vis-à-vis state aid rules, adequate administrative capacity for individual areas of support with competences for control activities shall be ensured.	31 Dec 2016	MA
6 The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union rules for the environment protection related to EIA and SEA	Arrangements for the effective application of the Directive 2011/92/EU (EIA) of the European Parliament and of the Council, and the Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA) of the European Parliament and of the Council	Amendment to the EIA Act, the Building Act and the related regulations. Specific fulfilment on the national level is described in Annex 5a.	1 January 2015	Ministry of Environment, MRD
7. The existence of a statistical basis necessary to undertake evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes. The existence of a system of result indicators necessary to select actions, which most effectively contribute to desired results, to monitor progress towards results and to undertake impact evaluation	Measures for timely collection and aggregation of statistical data are in place and include the following: identification of sources and mechanisms to ensure statistical validation	Specific fulfilment on the national level is described in Annex 5a.		
		Finalization of the National Code List of Indicators for the 2014-2020 programming period which will establish uniform methodological construction of all indicators across the ESI funds programmes. Setup of the cooperation with the Czech Statistical Office for regular providing of the necessary statistical data.	30 June 2015	MRD, MA, CSO
		In cooperation with the ministries involved and with the Office for personal data protection (OPDP), prepare and subsequently approve by the OPDP and publish an interpretation statement to the processing of personal data of participants during the provision of financial support from the European Social Fund.	31 March 2015	MRD, Office of the Government (Office for personal data protection) + MA of ESF programmes which are obliged to monitor project participants as part of the obligatory common indicators (MLSA, Prague City Hall, MEYS)

Effective result indicator system including: selection of result indicators for each programme providing information on what motivates the selection of policy actions financed by the programme	Specific fulfilment on the national level is described in Annex 5a.		
	Finalization of the National Code List of Indicators for the 2014-2020 programming period. Finalization and approval of the programmes' strategy and the required related programme documentation. Preparation and approval of evaluation plans of the programmes and of the Partnership Agreement which will define an indicative schedule of planned evaluation activities of the programmes.	31 Dec 2015	MRD, MA
	Programme approval	30 June 2015	MRD, MA, Office of the Government, EC
	Effective result indicator system including: establishment of targets for these indicators	Specific fulfilment on the national level is described in Annex 5a.	
Effective result indicator system 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	Specific fulfilment on the national level is described in Annex 5a.		
	Setup of the cooperation with the Czech Statistical Office for regular providing of the necessary statistical data. Finalization of the monitoring system for ensuring the collection and aggregation of data from operations (MS2014+). In cooperation with MA OP Employment prepare a technical solution for the collection of data regarding intervention participants, so-called IS ESF2014+, which will ensure automatic interlinking to the selected data sources of the Czech Social Security Administration and job centres, which is necessary for evaluating the success rate of ESF interventions.	30 June 2015	MRD, MA, CSO, CSSA, LA
Procedures in place to ensure that all operations financed by the programme adopt an effective system of indicators	Specific fulfilment on the national level is described in Annex 5a.		
	Preparation of programme documentation (handbook for applicants and beneficiaries), which will reflect the approved binding methodological guidelines.	31 March 2015	MRD, MA

Table 71

MEASURES THAT HAVE TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE FULFILMENT OF RELEVANT THEMATIC EX-ANTE CONDITIONALITIES

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Criteria not fulfilled	Action to be taken	Deadline (date)	Subjects responsible for fulfilment	
1.1. Research and innovation: The existence of a national or regional smart specialisation strategy in line with the National Reform Program, to leverage private research and innovation expenditure, which complies with the features of well-performing national or regional R&I systems.	A national or regional strategy for smart specialisation is in place that contains a monitoring mechanism	<p>According to the EC opinion of 12 Dec 2014, the criterion is not fulfilled sufficiently.</p> <p>The National RIS3 strategy monitoring is detailed in sub-chapter 7.2 of the National RIS3 text, with an emphasis on monitoring reports and the role of the individual bodies in their preparation, and on obtaining inputs for the monitoring from the level of operational programmes and bodies responsible for implementation of national support instruments. The monitoring methodology will be completed, as requested by the EC, with the description of the roles of regional bodies in monitoring the RIS3 interventions which are implemented from the regional level as part of interventions proposed in the regional annexes to the National RIS3. The proposed monitoring indicators for the National RIS3 will be finalised and updated.</p>	30 Apr 2015	MEYS up to 8 Dec 2014. After that date, the Office of the Government (deputy prime minister for science, research and innovation) took up the responsibility	
	A framework outlining available budgetary resources for research and innovation has been adopted.	<p>According to the EC opinion of 12 Dec 2014, the criterion is not fulfilled sufficiently.</p> <p>The general framework outlining available budgetary resources and funding priorities for research, development and innovation contains the NP R&D&I (and its updated versions). The priorities for the preparation of R&D&I budget and subsequently the proposal and mid-term budget plan for R&D&I, which is being prepared by the Council for R&D&I, are based on it. In the course of 2015, the Office of the</p>	30 Sep 2015		

		Government will revise, based on an objection by the EC, the public budget resources for supporting R&D&I (national and regional) so that it is possible to differentiate among sources intended for RIS3 implementation and other sources (by March 2015 for the regional sources for 2015, and by September 2015 for national sources for 2015 with an outlook to 2016-17)		
3.1. Special measures were introduced for support of entrepreneurship, in respect to the “Small Business Act” (SBA).	measures which respect the objectives of SBA were introduced in order to reduce the time necessary for establishing a company and reduce the related costs;	Proposal of a legislative solution for exemption from court fees and for reducing the notary’s fee for establishing enterprises (companies), Presentation of the proposal to the government: 12/2014 Amendment taking effect: 10/2015 For more details see Annex 5.	Anticipated time when the proposal comes into effect 610/2015	Ministry of Justice
4.1 Actions have been carried out to promote cost-effective improvements of energy end use efficiency and cost-effective investment in energy efficiency when constructing or renovating buildings	Measures to ensure minimum requirements are in place related to the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 3, Article 4 and Article 5 of Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and the Council,	Amendment of the Act. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management and of the regulation No. 78/2013 Coll. Amendment to Act No 406/2000 on energy management, and Decree No 78/2013 Presentation of the proposal to the government 7/2014 Presentation to the Parliament 9/2014 Anticipated time when the proposal comes into effect 5/2015		MIT
	Measures necessary to establish a system of certification of the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 11 of Directive 2010/31/EU	Amendment of the Act. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management and of the regulation No. 78/2013 Coll. Presentation of the proposal to the government 7/2014 Presentation to the Parliament 9/2014 Anticipated time when the proposal comes into effect 5/2015	31 May 2015	MIT
	Measures to ensure strategic planning in the area of energy efficiency consistent with Article 3 of Directive 2012/27/EU 32	Amendment of Act No. 406/2000 Coll, on energy management Presentation of the proposal to the government 7/2014 Presentation to the Parliament 9/2014 Anticipated time when the proposal comes into effect 5/2015	31 May 2015 31 July 2015	MIT

		<p>Amendment of the Energy Act (Act No. 458/2000 Coll.) Presentation of the proposal to the government 7/2014 Presentation to the Parliament 9/2014 Anticipated time when the proposal comes into effect 5/2015</p>		
	<p>Measures consistent with Article 13 of Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and Council to ensure the provision to final customers of individual meters in so far as it is technically possible, financially reasonable and proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings</p>	<p>Amendment to the energy law (Act No. 458/2000 Coll.) and amendment of the regulation No. 194/2007 Coll., amendment of Act No. 406/2000 Coll, on energy management Act No. 458/2000 Coll.: Presentation of the proposal to the government 8/2014 Presentation to the Parliament 10/2014 Anticipated time when the proposal comes into effect 7/2015 Act No. 406/2000 Coll.: Presentation of the proposal to the government 7/2014 Presentation to the Parliament 9/2014 Anticipated time when the proposal comes into effect 5/2015</p>	31 July 2015	MIT
<p>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.</p>	<p>A system for collecting and analysing data and information on ESL at relevant levels is in place that:</p>	<p>Based on the Czech Republic's Education Policy Strategy until 2020, the Long-term Plan of Education and Development of the Education System in the Czech Republic for 2015 – 2020 will be developed as its implementation plan. In connection to the Czech Republic's Education Policy Strategy, short-term targeted action plans (implementation plans) for inclusive education for 2016 – 2018, and for 2019-2021 will be developed.</p>	31 May 2015 30 June 2015	MEYS, Government
	<p>is based on objective evidence</p>	<p>The information contained in the framework of the previous criterion is applicable also on this criterion.</p>	31 May 2015 30 June 2015	MEYS
	<p>covers relevant educational sectors including early childhood</p>	<p>The information contained in the framework of the previous criterion is applicable also on this criterion.</p>	31 May 2015 30 June 2015	MEYS

	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,			
	involves all policy sectors and stakeholders that are relevant to addressing early school leaving	The information contained in the previous criterion is applicable also on this criterion.	31 May 2015 30 June 2015	MEYS, government

10 REDUCTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN FOR BENEFICIARIES

The aim of administrative burden reduction is primarily a significant reduction of costs and time for potential applicants for support or beneficiaries, throughout the entire process of support provision from the preparation of application for support to the disbursement of the funds to the beneficiary and also within the fulfilment of the obligation to provide information during the project and during the project sustainability period. The reduction of administrative burden for beneficiaries is also closely linked to a reduction of administrative burden for the support providers.

Major action at the national level under the coordination of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic has been taken in order to reduce administrative burden. By Government Resolution No. 184 of 21 March 2013, the Ministry of Regional Development was commissioned to submit a proposal of a single methodological environment for the 2014–2020 programming period with the aim of, among others, setting rules and recommendations that would result in administrative burden reduction. The concept of a single methodological environment, comprising individual methodological guidelines concerning relevant aspects of the implementation of European Structural and Investment Funds, consolidates implementation processes whereby increasing the transparency of rules and processes for potential support beneficiaries. Together with the methodological guidelines, the concept is binding, or recommending, for all managing authorities and their programme and implementation documents including the City of Prague as the Managing Authority of OP PGP.

Instruments of the single methodological environment for the reduction of administrative burden for beneficiaries include primarily administrative process computerization, standardized process setting with predetermined deadlines in order to reduce the deadlines for the approval and disbursement of the support, control activities harmonization, reduction of the number of methodological documents, determination and use of common terminology, development and use of common web pages for the publishing of calls, information and documentation, setting of basic rules for promotion and information provision regarding support from European Structural and Investment Funds, setting of standardized, binding and enforceable rules for the provision of support from European Structural and Investment Funds etc.

In developing a single methodological environment, the City of Prague plays an active role both as a regional partner and partner in the form of the future Managing Authority for OP PGP. The City of Prague has been using the possibility of commenting on individual draft methodological guidelines, reflecting, in its comments, its good and bad experience from the 2004–2006 and 2007–2013 programming periods; it has also expressed its agreement with the development of a single methodological environment. The City of Prague has undertaken to apply the instruments for administrative burden reduction defined in the single methodological environment.

At the level of the managing authority of OP PGP, the reduction of administrative load for applicants/beneficiaries is supported mainly by introducing uniform terminology in methodological documents, by standardizing the documentation for applicants/beneficiaries, which is the same for applicants/beneficiaries from the ESF as well as the ERDF, this being a significant change compared to the 2007 – 2013 programming period. Other elements for the reduction of administrative load for applicants/beneficiaries include the computerization of administrative processes, organization of seminars for potential applicants/beneficiaries that focus on the most frequent problematic issues in implementation, and the publishing of the most frequently asked questions on the web site of the OP PGP.

In order to simplify and reduce the administrative load for applicants, the managing authority of OP PGP will implement the computerization of administrative processes, which is being created at the level of the Ministry of Regional Development – NCA in order to ensure electronic sharing of information between the individual subjects of the implementation structure as much as possible. In relation to the e-Cohesion policy, a new unified monitoring system MS2014+ is being implemented, and based on the experience and needs of the managing authority OP PGP from the previous programming period, additional functions will be gradually added to the system. The application MS2014+ will, among other, provide the applicants/beneficiaries with a number of information on

announced calls, enable them to submit the applications for support, and follow the administration of projects' approval. Applicant/beneficiary will manage the information about the project and efficiently communicate with the managing authority. Data exchange will thus be conducted primarily only in the electronic form. The application MS2014+ will also record, process and store data from all the operations which are necessary for monitoring, assessment, financial control, verification, audit and evaluations.

The table below specifies the identified risk areas which may influence the implementation of OP PGP. The MA proposes indicatively possible measures for prevention of their appearing, which are also the subject of activities under Priority Axis 5 – Technical Assistance.

Table 72

PROBLEM ANALYSIS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN FOR BENEFICIARIES AND PROPOSED MEASURES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN REDUCTION

Identified problem	Effect for the administrative burden for beneficiaries	Proposed measure	Description of proposed measure	Aim of proposed measure	Indicative time plan for the implementation of the measure
Incorrect expenditure reporting	Errors and irregularities	Introduction of simplified cost options in selected areas of intervention	1. Possibility of introduction of flat-rate financing (already in OPPA) 2. Possibility of introduction of standard scales of unit costs	Significant reduction of error rate and number of irregularities, or project discontinuance	6/2015
High fluctuation of Managing Authority staff	Reduction of the Managing Authority capacity (quality and quantity) for some time – i.e. low quality of consultations for applicants and beneficiaries during the training of a new staff member	Reduction of the fluctuation of Managing Authority staff	1. Standardization of salaries and bonuses from technical assistance across all the programmes under the Partnership Agreement 2. Updating of the education system and increasing the offer of personal development courses	Increase of the quality of implemented activities and reduction of the time necessary to deal with a certain matter (consultation, evaluation etc.) in order to raise awareness of project applicants, beneficiaries and owners	In progress
Time required for the assessment and approval of project applications by the Managing Authority	Significant time gap between project proposal and project implementation	Introduction of two-round calls	Introduction of two-round calls in selected areas of intervention – i.e. first round: submitting of the form with a brief description of the project proposal. The Managing Authority assesses the acceptability of the project proposal and before the submitting of project applications (second round), thereby eliminates projects that are not eligible and that are not in line with the	Increase of the project application success rate and reduction of time between the submitting of project application and conclusion of the contract on support provision with the applicant	9/2015 (indicatively in relation to the schedule of calls)

Identified problem	Effect for the administrative burden for beneficiaries	Proposed measure	Description of proposed measure	Aim of proposed measure	Indicative time plan for the implementation of the measure
			programme objectives and conditions		
Minimum interconnection of the Managing Authority with public administration	High time and sometimes also financial requirements related to obtaining all the essentials of project applications administered by a public administration authority (extract from the Commercial Register, extract from the Land Register etc.)	Interconnection of the Managing Authority with public administration information systems	The necessary extracts from the records of public administration authorities can be obtained by the Managing Authority	Reduction of the obligations of the applicant to submit, as part of the project application, other relevant documents and data that are administered by public administration authorities	6/2015
Insufficient communication between beneficiary and Managing Authority staff	Errors and irregularities	Interconnection of the information systems within the programme and across the programmes under the Partnership Agreement	1. Interconnection of the systems for the submitting of project applications and project implementation monitoring with the monitoring system of the Managing Authority 2. Single electronic monitoring system (MS2014+)	Effective mutual communication between the beneficiaries and Managing Authority staff as well as reduction of error rate and number of irregularities	3/2015
Obligation of submitting the electronic and printed form of documents required for project implementation	High time and sometimes also financial requirements related to the submitting of project applications and the reduced motivation of potential beneficiaries to apply for support	System computerization	1. Submitting of project applications and annexes to project applications, requests for payment and other project administration only in electronic form 2. Introduction of electronic Financial and Economic Project Evaluation for selected areas of intervention (eCBA)	Reduction of paperwork for applicants and beneficiaries; simplification of procedures	9/2015 (indicatively in relation to the announcement of calls)
Insufficient information provision to applicants and beneficiaries	Errors, irregularities and low success rate of project applications	Increase of frequency and effectiveness of information provision	Increase of the frequency of workshops and seminars for applicants and beneficiaries with lower capacity (seminars with a	Increase of the success rate of project applications and reduction of the administrative burden related to errors and	1/2015

Identified problem	Effect for the administrative burden for beneficiaries	Proposed measure	Description of proposed measure	Aim of proposed measure	Indicative time plan for the implementation of the measure
			lower number of participants are demonstrably more effective due to higher interaction of the participants and trainers)	irregularities	

11 HORIZONTAL PRINCIPLES

11.1 Sustainable Development

Sustainable development stands for such development which harmonizes the economic and social progress with well-rounded preservation of the environment for posterity.

In accordance with Article 8 of the General Regulation, during programme implementation requirements related to the following areas must be promoted:

- environment protection,
- resource efficiency,
- measures aimed at climate change mitigation and adaptation to this change,
- disaster resilience and risk prevention.

By its activities (improving the energy efficiency of buildings and technical facilities serving the operation of the urban public and road transport, increase of the use of renewable energy sources, measures to promote public transport), priority axis 2 Sustainable mobility and energy savings in OP PGP is directly focused on the promotion of the efficient use of resources and measures aimed at climate change mitigation. The measures under this priority axis will also promote environment protection (primarily the reduction of CO₂ emissions and pollutants from transport as well as the generation and consumption of heat energy and electric power). When assessing the project proposals in this area, emphasis will be placed on the adherence to the most recent standards provided that adequate technical solution is used and cost effectiveness is complied with

Direct effects with positive impact on the environment also include the promotion of environmental education and awareness under priority axis 4 Education and learning.

The supported activities under other priority axes will only have an indirect impact on the above-mentioned sustainable development themes, with potential direct impact on environment protection, efficient use of resources and climate changes in the future. These include primarily the measures promoting research activities and technological development under priority axis 1 Strengthening research, technological development and innovation.

The Operational Programme does not contain any priority axis that would directly focus on the promotion of disaster resilience and risk prevention; nevertheless, no measures supported by the Operational Programme will increase the risk of serious accidents and disasters.

The principle of sustainable development will be fully respected also during the implementation of OP PGP, e.g. when MA OP PGP in relation to the unified methodology environment counts with the computerization of agenda related to the realization of the projects. MA OP PGP will prefer electronic communication with applicants/beneficiaries and the principle of sustainable development will be fully supported in all stages of the programme's implementation.

At the project application level, the applicant for support from OP PGP outlines the contribution for fulfilment of the principle of sustainable development e.g. in areas of utilization of resources, climate change, resilience and disaster prevention where applicable. The principle of sustainable development will be respected in all stages of the project cycle in all thematic priority axes, and a project proposal or project which violates the principle of sustainable development, will be removed. The application of the sustainable development principle will be monitored by the continuous achievement of the result indicator values primarily within priority axis 2, whose measures, directly or indirectly, aim at CO₂ emission reduction and energy consumption reduction, which will have a positive impact on the environment of the region and health of the city's inhabitants.

Pursuant to Act No. 100/2001 Coll., on Environmental Impact Assessment, the Operational Programme is subject to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Monitoring and environmental impact assessment will be carried out through the following indicators:

3 61 11 – Reducing the emissions of primary particles and precursors to secondary particles

4 66 01 – Extension of reconstructed or newly constructed capacity without taking over the agricultural land fund

11.2 Equal opportunities and protection against discrimination

Non-discrimination in accordance with the Czech and European law as well as the promotion of equal opportunities are the fundamental principles of the implementation of OP PGP and as such, they will be respected and promoted in all priority axes and investment priorities. During the process of programming, management, monitoring and evaluations, equal treatment will be taken into account, so that all groups of inhabitants, especially the social groups, but also women and men, have equal access to the use of funds from the Structural Funds (such as ethnic minorities, the physically disabled etc.). Every effort will be made so that the supported projects do not infringe non-discrimination and contribute to the implementation of equal opportunities principles wherever relevant. A project, in which discrimination or negative impact on equal opportunities will be identified during evaluation, will not be supported from the OP PGP funds. It is also important to ensure that project owners, within equal opportunities promotion, duly reflect specific needs of individual target groups and use e.g. accompanying measures to eliminate potential barriers to participation in the projects for the target groups. Ensuring equal opportunities and non-discrimination will therefore be included in the project selection criteria.

Activities under priority axis 3 Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty focus directly on social inclusion and social enterprise, whose synergy effects stimulate and strengthen equal opportunities and equal treatment without discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, or other grounds. These activities also promote equality of men and women, namely through promoting balance between family and working life. The achievement of equal opportunities and combat against discrimination are also directly affected by the activities of priority axis 4 Education and learning, including the promotion of multicultural education, integrating education, inclusion of children, education of children, pupils and students with special learning needs, i.e. with social and health handicaps or physical disabilities as well as pupils and students from backgrounds at risk, and also the promotion of alternative forms of pre-school care enabling the fast return of the parents (including single mothers and fathers) to the labour market.

The other priority axes have an indirect effect on the area of equal opportunities and equal treatment. For example, in order to improve access to and the attractiveness of urban public transport for all, i.e. also for the physically disabled, it will be possible within priority axis 2 investment priority 2 to promote also measures for getting on and off trams faster and safer. The project selection criteria across the Operational Programme will include those that assess compliance with the principles of equality of men and women and non-discrimination.

Where applicable, monitoring indicators monitoring the number of project participants by their age, nationality, citizenship, ethnic minority, physical disability, education level and other indicators, have been set for individual activities to monitor the application of this horizontal principle within the implementation of the Programme and its projects. The values of these indicators are monitored continuously and in the case of non-compliance, adequate measures to reduce the irregularity will be adopted.

11.3 Equality of men and women

Promotion of the equality of men and women is directly affected chiefly by priority axis 3 Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty and 4 Education and learning. This includes mainly promoting balance between the family and working life, field work with families at risk and persons in need (victims of trafficking in humans, abuse and sexual abuse), education for equality and integration, long-term learning in order to improve competitiveness in the labour market etc.

The other priority axes have an indirect effect on the area of equality of men and women. The project selection criteria across the Operational Programme will include those that assess compliance with the principles of equality of men and women and non-discrimination.

Where applicable, two identical monitoring indicators, one for each sex, have been set for each activity in order to monitor equality of men and women within the implementation of the Programme and its projects.

11.4 Persons with disabilities

Accessibility for persons with disabilities is addressed by the individual legal requirements and the related monitoring of compliance with these requirements. In relation to the monitoring of ex-ante conditionalities, the MLSA presumes that it will be a member of monitoring committees and at the same time it will monitor the individual calls for adherence to the ex-ante conditionality of non-discrimination of persons with disabilities.

Monitoring of the implementation of the horizontal principles

The application for support from OP PGP will include a description of the contribution of the project to the implementation of the horizontal principles, in which the applicant shall specify this contribution. The project selection criteria will then include those that assess compliance with the given horizontal principle. When allocating funds from the Operational Programme, projects that will contribute to the implementation of the horizontal principles or minimize their negative effects will be given priority. Projects that will have a clearly negative effect will be eliminated at the time of admissibility check.

Comprehensive monitoring of the requirements relating to sustainable development, equal opportunities and protection against discrimination as well as equality of men and women, or more specifically the relevant indicators, within OP PGP will be ensured at the level of MA. The assessment and proposals of potential changes (e.g. in the form of a change in the project selection criteria) in further implementation of OP PGP will be included in annual reports.