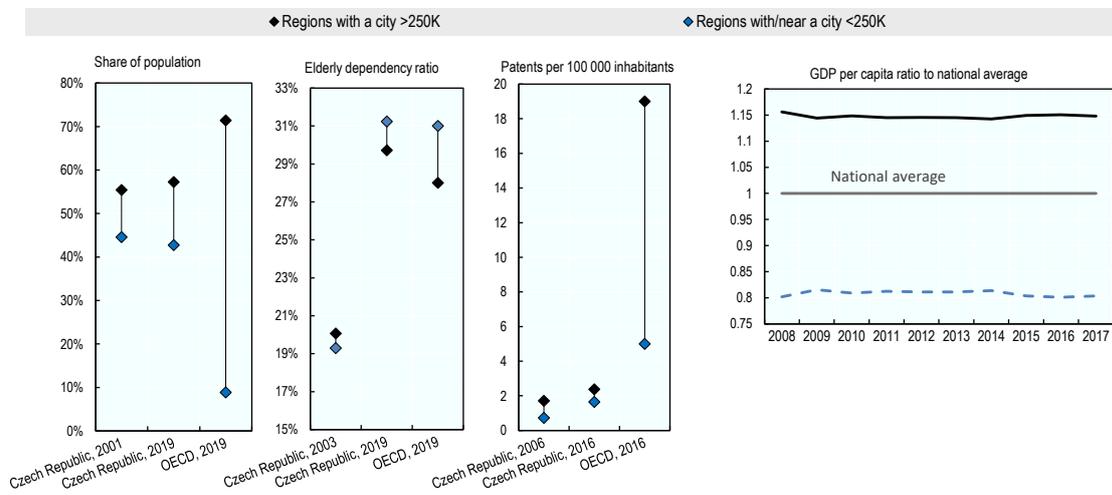


Czech Republic

Statistical profile

Figure 1. Statistical profile



	Population growth 2008-2019 (%)	Growth in employment 2008-2017 (%)	GVA per worker (1 000 USD ppp)	GVA manufacturing share (%)	Hospital beds per 1 000 inhabitants
Regions with a city >250K	0.5 (0.7)	0.4 (0.9)	70 (92)	26 (18)	5.9 (8.0)
Regions with/near a city <250K	-0.02 (0.4)	0.2 (0.0)	54 (71)	40 (23)	5.4 (4.9)

Note: OECD average is presented in parenthesis. Data for hospital beds are from 2018 and data for GVA per worker, GVA by sector and unemployment rate are from 2017. GVA and GDP are measured in USD PPP (2015). The OECD average by order in the table has been made with 33, 25, 26, 25, 19 countries with available data. Employment growth measured as employment in the workplace.

Source: (OECD, 2020[1]) OECD Regional Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/region-data-e>.

Policy framework and Institutional setting of rural development

Rural Definition

- ❖ Czech Republic has a statistical discrimination of urban-rural municipalities based on statistical population. All municipalities (at the level of LAU 2) with less than 3000 inhabitants are eligible to apply for a grant in the national Programme of Development and Regeneration of Rural areas. The definition includes mixed rural areas and rural areas close to cities.

National rural policy

- ❖ The Programme of Rural Regeneration (PRR) is the national rural policy of Czech Republic. It is currently implemented through the Support of Rural Regeneration and Development grant programme, a national sub-programme that promotes various strategies including the Village of the Year competition, the involvement of generations in community life as well as the support for municipal cooperation on rural renewal and development and the recovery of local communications.

Lead ministry(ies) and other co-ordination bodies in charge

Table 1. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the national level

Ministries/Departments (most important first)	Role
Ministry of Agriculture	Planning, funding, implementation, evaluation of EU CAP.
Ministry of Regional Development	Strategy planning, funding, implementation, evaluation; Responsible for CLLD and ITI tools, managing body of Integrated Regional Operational Programme (IROP), responsible for Strategy of Regional Development.
Committee on Agriculture of the of the Chamber of Deputies, Parliament of the CR	Consult the legislation of agriculture, forestry, water management, rural development and others.
National permanent conference and Regional permanent conferences	Coordinate the implementation of territorial dimension due to DoP. The Chambers on CLLD are in charge of rural territorial dimension.

Table 2. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the sub-national level

Institutions	Role
Regional authorities	Implementation

Key objectives in rural policy and delivery mechanisms

- ❖ Czech Republic's rural development policy allocates a high degree of importance to social areas, followed by environmental and economic ones (Table 3). Table 4 shows the main priorities of its rural policy.
- ❖ The main delivery mechanisms of rural development policy in Czech Republic are dedicated grants programmes.

Table 3. Relevance of sectors in rural development policy

Policy areas	Weight on rural policy	Average OECD
Environment	40%	30%
Economic	30%	40%
Social	30%	30%

Note: Self-reported responses from country delegate to the question: "Please grade from 1 to 10 the importance rural development policies in your country assigns to economic, social and environmental areas".

Source: OECD (2018), "Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries".

Table 4. Relevant objectives in rural development policy

Top objectives	Programmes	Main financial mechanisms to support the strategy
Agriculture	RDP (EAFRD)	Grants
Environmental sustainability	RDP (EAFRD), OP Envi (ESIF)	Grants
Quality of life/well-being of rural resident	Integrated Regional Operational Programme and OP Social (ESIF)	Grants
Support to private sector, jobs and investment	RDP (EAFRD), Integrated Regional Operational Programme and OP Env and OP Innovation (ESIF)	Grants, loans other financial instruments
Land occupation, resilience and landscape preservation	RDP (EAFRD), OP Envi (ESIF)	Grants

Note: Objectives presented are the objectives with higher scores in the survey responses.

Source: OECD (2018), "Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries".