CZECHIA’S RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE PLAN

#NEXTGENEU | FEBRUARY 2024

KEY FIGURES

EUR 8.4 billion in grants 
3.5% of GDP

EUR 818 million in loans

>29% value of payments requested corresponding to 19% of milestones/targets

Climate Target 43%

Digital Target 23%

Social Spending 34%

WHAT ARE THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CZECH PLAN?

SUSTAINABLE
Sizable investments in the energy efficiency of buildings, renewable energy, and the modernisation of railway infrastructure.

FORWARD-LOOKING
The Plan includes measures to modernise school curricula, as well as key investments in universities and childcare infrastructure, cybersecurity of public authorities, start-ups focusing on “frontier” digital technologies, and health research.

INCLUSIVE

1 Based on GDP in current prices for 2021.
HOW DOES THE CZECH PLAN HELP CITIZENS?

It improves people’s **quality of life** through **lower energy bills** and **improved air quality in cities**, **additional infrastructure** for **childcare, education and social care**, and **higher quality of healthcare services**, including better care for cancer patients.

FLAGSHIP EXAMPLES

**Digital education in schools**

To speed up digital skills adoption and support information technology jobs, new programmes supporting digital education in Czech schools were introduced:

- A new curriculum is being adopted in at least 4,000 primary and secondary schools introducing additional **new classes for computational thinking and digital skills**, with teachers offered complementary digital learning and training;
- Of the total 10,000 kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, at least 9,260 were **equipped with basic and advanced digital technologies** (such as augmented reality, virtual reality, robotics, 3D printing).

**Reform of long-term care**

To improve the accessibility, quality and sustainability of long-term care, Czechia is taking steps to **integrate social and health care**, including a wide array of legislative changes as well as providing incentives for community-based and home-based care and improving the governmental and regional supervision of social care.
HOW DOES THE CZECH PLAN HELP BUSINESSES?

It tackles key challenges for businesses’ competitiveness by supporting their energy and digital transitions, promoting collaboration with public research, and addressing skills shortages.

FLAGSHIP EXAMPLES

Replacing the use of fossil fuels with electricity in enterprises

Enterprises all around the country can benefit from the support for:

- The installation of 495 megawatts of new capacity of photovoltaic power plants on the roofs of companies’ buildings, and of batteries optimizing the electricity generation;
- Purchase of 4,055 electric or hydrogen cars and vans, 500 cargo e-bikes, and installation of 2,880 recharging points.

Digitalisation of enterprises

Czechia has untapped potential for digitalisation of enterprises, especially start-ups and SMEs:

- Three investment funds have been launched to support innovative start-ups in technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain or 5G;
- At least 377 enterprises, mainly SMEs, will introduce advanced digital technologies to make a step-change in their production process, to expand the offer of goods they produce, or to establish a new branch;
- Six Digital Innovation Hubs will support the digital transformation of enterprises, mainly SMEs, including in relation to artificial intelligence, high-performance computing, cyber security, and digital skills.
HOW DOES THE CZECH PLAN STRENGTHEN OUR UNION?

It helps strengthen the EU’s capacity to scale up renewable energy and to produce semi-conductors, as well as to promote scientific excellence.

FLAGSHIP EXAMPLES

Strengthening electricity networks

To incentivise the take-up of renewables and strengthen energy security, the Plan includes:

- The connection of at least 1,777 megawatts of new capacity for renewable energy sources to the distribution networks;
- The set up of functionalities of an Electricity Data Centre that will collect data on generation, consumption and flexibility and incentivise energy communities.

Microelectronics and Communication Technologies

Promoting industrial innovation in microelectronics and communication technologies is an Important Project of Common European Interest (IPCEI). The Plan supports this crossborder effort by providing dedicated funding to participating companies.

This boosts the strategic autonomy and the capacities of the EU in designing and deploying the next generation of microprocessors, semi-conductors and communication technologies.