

Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	1.1	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? <i>For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	There is a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD, but it is not implemented. (e.g. The commitment to PCSD is reflected in sectoral strategies, policies or laws but there are no action plans, priority areas, institutional roles and responsibilities to support it. Any activities do not effectively translate the commitment to PCSD into action.)	Since 2017, there has been a strategic framework Czech Republic 2030, which "translated" SDGs and sustainable agenda in the Czech Republic context and requires to adhere a certain common basis (values, principles, goals) in public administration strategies. The framework was updated in 2024 (see https://www.cr2030.cz/system/files/2025-05/updated%20strategic%20framework%20CZ%202030.pdf). This framework also includes explicitly formulated strategic goal No. 24 Public policies are coherent with the Sustainable Development Goals as represented by the strategic framework Czech Republic 2030. The framework was approved by the government, but it has only very small effect on policy-making. A very general commitment to the PCSD was included in the
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? <i>For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.</i>	Under development	1	There are no clear national priority areas in place; however, there are formal plans to define them, or they are currently under development. (e.g. An upcoming new or updated national strategic document, policy or law with an explicit commitment to PCSD.)	Although the current government (2021-2025) commissioned a report (see Su
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? <i>For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no clear institutional roles and responsibilities in place, and there are no plans or actions to define them.	
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			3		
	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include poor integration into sectoral policies, undefined objectives, limited stakeholder engagement, inadequate monitoring, capacity constraints, normative gaps, and low public awareness.)	Since 2017, there has been a strategic framework Czech Republic 2030, which

2. Long-term Vision	2.2	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? <i>For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance coherence. However, these tools have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include: resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, normative gaps insufficient training, etc.)	The government uses some long-term strategic planning tools, but only in very limited ways.
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? <i>For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.</i>	In place, not implemented	2	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. However, their tasks have not been implemented yet. (e.g. Several factors can hinder implementation including unclear mandates, resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps, and low public awareness and support.)	Leaving aside the forthcoming report to policy coherence - see Supporting evidence
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			8		
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.1	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? <i>For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.</i>	Not in place	0	There is no budgetary process in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop it.	
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? <i>For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms or tools in place, and there are no plans or actions to develop them.	
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? <i>For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms or measures in place, and there are no plans or actions to develop them.	

Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance				0		
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? <i>For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no high-level coordinating mechanisms in place, and there are no plans or actions to establish them.	The Sustainable Development Council (GCSD / RVUR, https://www.cr2030.cz/)
	4.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Full implementation may be hindered by bureaucratic rigidities, inflexibility, resource constraints, poor communication, resistance to change, normative gaps, and external factors like political instability or economic downturns.)	The network of so called focal points for the sustainable development agenda
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? <i>For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no capacity-building programmes or other resources in place, and there are no plans or actions to develop them.	
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination				3	
5.1	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? <i>For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The provisions or mechanisms are in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development, but are only partially implemented. (The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by challenges including resource constraints, lack of political will, institutional resistance, insufficient training, complex legal or political frameworks, normative gaps and inadequate engagement.)	The strategic framework 'Czech Republic 2030' (see the Supporting evidence in question 1.1) covers subnational level as well and sets a group of goals regarding this level (strategic goals No. 16-20). However, specific activities have followed up on these goals only rarely yet and only to the extent that they overlap with Regional Development Strategy. There is no direct and systematic interconnection between national sustainable development strategy and subnational policy-making, but there are some national level incentives to localise the SDGs (see https://mmr.gov.cz/cs/microsites/uzemni-dimenze/regionalni-rozvoj/udrzitelny-rozvoj/lokalizace-%E2%80%93-podpora-dosahovani-cilu-udrzitelneho). Moreover, some municipalities move towards sustainable	

5. Sub-national Engagement	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? <i>For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government, but are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by a lack of political will, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination, normative gaps or inadequate engagement.)	See Supporting evidence in question 5.1. Additionally, communication itself is
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? <i>For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms or processes to coordinate national and sub-national action on international initiatives or development cooperation for sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government mechanisms can be hindered by insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, inadequate engagement, or complex legal frameworks.)	The national and subnational levels cooperate on some international events re
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			9		
6. Stakeholder-engagement	6.1	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? <i>For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The participatory mechanisms are in place for stakeholder engagement in sustainable development policy making through a whole-of-society approach, but these are partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could such as insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	Such mechanisms exist (e.g. some governmental advisory bodies, occasional p
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? <i>For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established mechanisms to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their participation in decision-making, to advance inclusive sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors can limit implementation. These could include insufficient political will, inadequate stakeholder engagement, normative gaps or a lack of resources or capacity.)	See VNR 2025, chapter 6 (https://www.cr2030.cz/system/files/2025-06/VNR_
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? <i>For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	

		Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement		6		
7. Impact Assessment	7.1	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed mechanisms or tools to conduct regular policy impact assessments for identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development, but these are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include limited capacity, resources, or training, normative gaps.)	Such mechanisms exist (RIA, EIA, SEA, GIA...). But their purpose is simply making
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? <i>For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.</i>	Under development	1	There are no ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments in place; however, there are formal plans to develop them, or they are currently under development.	Efforts to establish such a tool have been ongoing for years, but have not yet
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? <i>For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
			Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment		4	
	8.1	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? <i>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The information management systems or similar mechanisms exist, and the government has identified and centralised data, indicators and (or) other information to monitor progress on sustainable development, but has only partially implemented these. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include a lack of data or indicators, or a lack of awareness of or training to allow civil servants to access the system, normative gaps persist; or the systems or mechanisms are not yet fully operational.)	There is a mechanism for collecting data on the CR 2030 and SDGs indicators

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? <i>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.</i>	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place, but are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden or a lack of regular data collection, normative gaps.)	There is regular evaluation mechanism for achieving of the Czech Republic's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? <i>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.</i>	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			6		
Total Score				39		