SEVR2026 Country Profile: Czech Republic (based on the information available in April 2026)

The Czech Republic pairs a structured legal and strategic framework with a persistent divide between accredited and informal volunteering. Act No. 198/2002 regulates accredited volunteering (including insurance and benefits) while many volunteers operate outside statutory cover; the current Concept for the Development of Volunteering 2024–2030 explicitly seeks to close this gap. Civic and service-learning education is advancing through the Ministry's Strategy 2030+, and the Křesadlo Award anchors national recognition.

Funding pressures weigh on small NGOs, co-creation "is not yet systematically embedded", insurance is guaranteed only for accredited bodies, and crisis engagement is described as episodic. Accessible information is patchy nationally but supported regionally through Volunteer Centres. The Czech Republic is well-equipped in law, strategy and education, with its outstanding work concentrated on extending coverage and stable resourcing to the non-accredited majority. Crisis volunteering is credited with spawning permanent university volunteer hubs and agile municipal networks, making local and educational organisers net winners. Corporate volunteering is treated as benign, noting that it may be a substitute for, rather than add to, associative and even student volunteering. Youth volunteering carries a sharp authenticity concern: young people are said to demand real ESG and to reject corporate 'PR volunteering' and greenwashing. The near-even organised/informal split is presented as a structural strength, framing the Czech landscape as dynamic rather than declining.

	Indicator	SEVR2026 Country Profile: Czech Republic
Emerging Volunteering Patterns **Source: Trends section of CFS**	Flexible/short-term/episodic engagement	Increasing prominence of flexible, short-term, episodic volunteer engagement.
	Digitalisation/online/e-volunteering	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Rise/dominance of informal volunteering	Rise of informal volunteering, with the near-even organised/informal split presented as a structural strength.
	Decline/falling volunteer numbers	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Ageing/loss of older volunteers	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Professionalisation/skills-based management	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Widening inequality barriers to access	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Corporate/employee/CSR volunteering	Corporate volunteering is gaining ground, treated as benign but noted as a possible substitute for, rather than an addition to, associative and student volunteering.
	Rising youth/student participation	Steady youth and student participation, carrying an authenticity concern as young people demand real ESG and reject corporate 'PR volunteering'.
	Skills/employability-driven motivation	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.

	Crisis-driven engagement	Crisis-driven engagement credited with spawning permanent university volunteer hubs and agile municipal networks.
	Recruitment & retention difficulty	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Public-institution partnership/socialisation	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
	Formalisation/legal recognition	No evidence of this trend has been recorded.
BEV2030 indicators 1.3.2 Volunteer time that does not replace paid jobs can be used for the co-financing/ co-resourcing of grants.	1.3.2 Co-financing with volunteer time	**Not reported.** A multilayered funding system is documented; co-financing specifics for the Czech Republic are not substantiated in the source.
1.4.1 Not for profit volunteer centres and platforms receive sufficient public funding.	1.4.1 Sufficient funding	**Partial/emerging.** Heavy financing pressures on small NGOs and an absence of standardised support. Funding exists but is strained.
1.5.2 The co-creation of public policies becomes the norm and the opportunities offered by participatory decision making processes are fully explored and exploited.	1.5.2 Co-creation of public policies	**Partial/emerging.** A collaborative actor network exists, but co-creation is not yet systematically embedded, and advisory bodies are forums for discussion without tangible influence.
2.1.4 Suitable and sufficient public support is provided to volunteer infrastructure organisation to have the capacity to support and guide these **new forms** of volunteering.	2.1.4 Suitable & sufficient support to 5 volunteering contexts: informal groups, local administrations, national public authorities, educational institutions, business sector actors.	**Partial/emerging.** Support is documented for national public authorities and business. Support provided to the five contexts is unevenly developed and documented. Support concentrated on formal actors.
2.3.3 Every volunteer has a suitable and accessible point of information or reference point to channel their questions and suggestions.	2.3.3 Accessible point of information	**Partial/emerging.** There are national guidance bodies nationally and a network of Regional Volunteer Centres addresses the regional tier.
3.1.1 Civic education and Service Learning are introduced more widely into the formal education systems to increase awareness of volunteering and civil society not only for children and young people but also their wider networks of families and friends.	3.1.1 Education: Civic / Service Learning	**Established.** The Ministry of Education's Strategy 2030+ prioritises civic competencies. Service-learning is institutionalised and soft skills validated via Europass.
3.3.2 Suitable volunteering development strategies that are crosscutting and transversal for different policy fields and sectors are developed.	3.3.2 Strategy	**Established.** The Concept for the Development of Volunteering 2024–2030 embraces all forms of volunteering and is carried in Interior and Education ministry strategies.
3.4.1 Legal frameworks for volunteering are adapted and evolve to take this, and other societal and behavioural changes into account. In this way, in addition to the more formal and structured engagement that legal frameworks are frequently focused on, they will be more suitable to facilitate and enable different forms of voluntary engagement, rather than	3.4.1 Legal framework	**Established.** Act No. 198/2002 governs accredited volunteering (rights, insurance, benefits), though many volunteers remain in unregulated contexts, so reach is incomplete.

restrict engagement as can be currently the case, unlocking further potential.		
4.1.2 Opportunities for public recognition for the action of volunteers, citizens and associations through awards, volunteer weeks and festivals etc. are provided and increased.	4.1.2 Recognition	**Established.** The Křesadlo ("Flint & Steel") Award is the leading national recognition for volunteers.
5.2.1 Volunteering is included as an integral part of the community planning for crisis prevention and response.	5.2.1 Crisis prevention & response	**Partial/emerging.** Volunteers were instrumental in pandemic relief, flood response, and Ukrainian support, but these are come-and-go trends rather than embedded.
5.4.2 Volunteers are provided with the necessary support and protection through suitable accident and third party liability insurance.	5.4.2 Insurance	**Partial/emerging.** Liability insurance is mandated only for accredited organisations. Non-accredited entities are not legally required to insure volunteers.