

ABSTRACT

In this paper, regional allocation of capital expenditure in environmental sphere from the European cohesion policy is analysed. The analysis was performed for the projects financed during 2004–2006 programming period. Based on the comparison of estimated and actual intensities of support (proportion of the total allocation of 22 billion CZK), it was found that the relatively highest intensities of support were allocated to the regions with the medium-quality environment (Liberec region, Central Bohemia, Central and South Moravia), while the relatively lowest intensities of support were allocated to the regions with the lowest- or low-quality environment (Moravian-Silesian region, Ústí nad Labem region, Karlovy Vary region). The analogous conclusions resulted from an analysis of the relative positions of selected types of regions in the overall allocation of capital expenditure, because the metropolitan regions, national parks and protected landscape areas obtained relatively higher intensities of support and, vice versa, the structurally and environmentally affected regions obtained lower intensities of support. The findings of our research allow to conclude that the regional distribution of capital expenditure from public sources was in a contradiction with the strategic objectives of both the regional and environmental policy of the Czech Republic.

Keywords: regional policy, environment, public finance, Czechia