











Experience of Czech Republic – main findings and proposed roadmap

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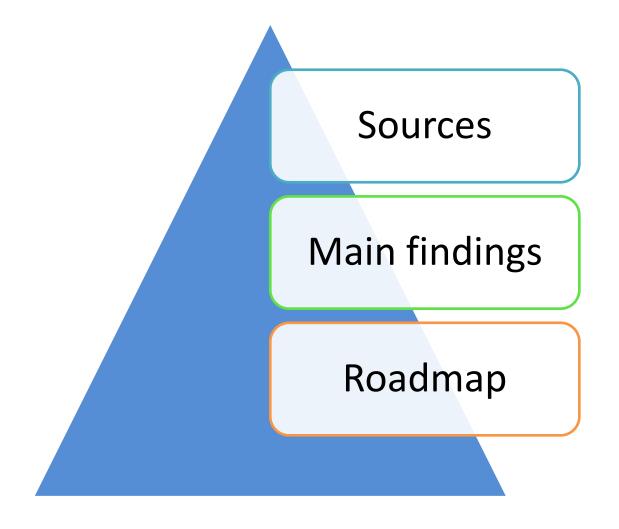


Lukáš Danko

Project No. 22030333:

"Clusters as Platforms for B2R/R2B and R2B/B2R Collaboration in V4 Countries"

Presentation structure



National RIS3 Strategy of the Czech Republic 2021-2027

no broader base of technologically advanced companies located in the higher levels of global value chains

the strategy identifies weaknesses in the innovation system:

the country's product base is concentrated in a few sectors, which increases the vulnerability of the whole economy in the event of external shocks

the quality of public R&D still has reserves

the lack of exploitation of public R&D results for the needs of firms and society

National RIS3 Strategy of the Czech Republic 2021-2027

Main "motto" of National RIS3 Strategy:

"A resilient economy based on knowledge and innovation"

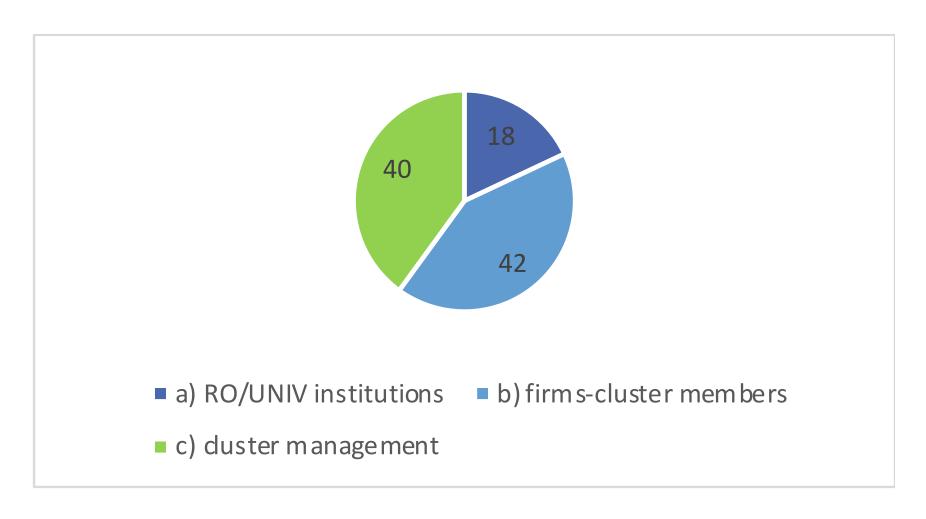
specific objectives defined in National RIS3 Strategy:

- improving innovation ecosystems at the national and regional level
- emphasises using such instruments and model activities as e.g.:
 - supporting multilateral cooperation between companies, including cooperation within clusters and technology platforms,
 - supporting cooperation between businesses and academia, including supporting technology transfer, supporting industrial PhDs, etc.



| 1st CO establishment | 2003 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Number of COs | 57 |
| Evaluation of COs performance | Excellent/Developed/Immature |

Initiating R&D&I cooperation between firms and RO/UNIV within clusters

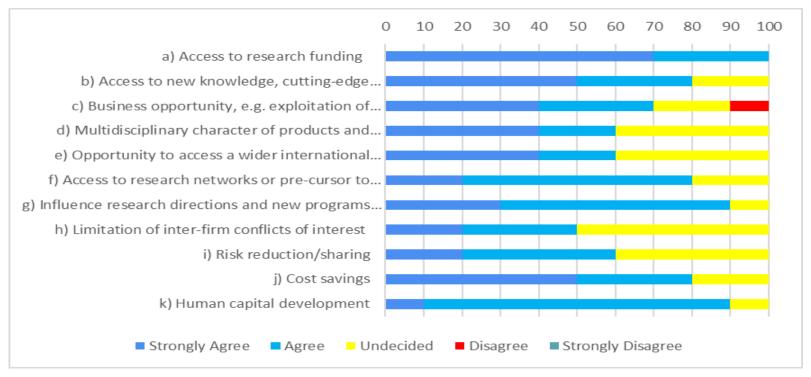


Motives for B2R/R2B cooperation within clusters

Access to:

- research funding
- sharing and transfer of knowledge and cutting-edge technologies
- research networks
- influence research directions

- Cost savings
- Human capital development



Source: own elaboration based on interviews with cluster managers

Types of activities between firms and RO/UNIV

- information exchange meetings, participation on seminars, conferences, fairs
- use of RO/UNIV/industry facilities
- domestic/international cooperative R&D&I projects

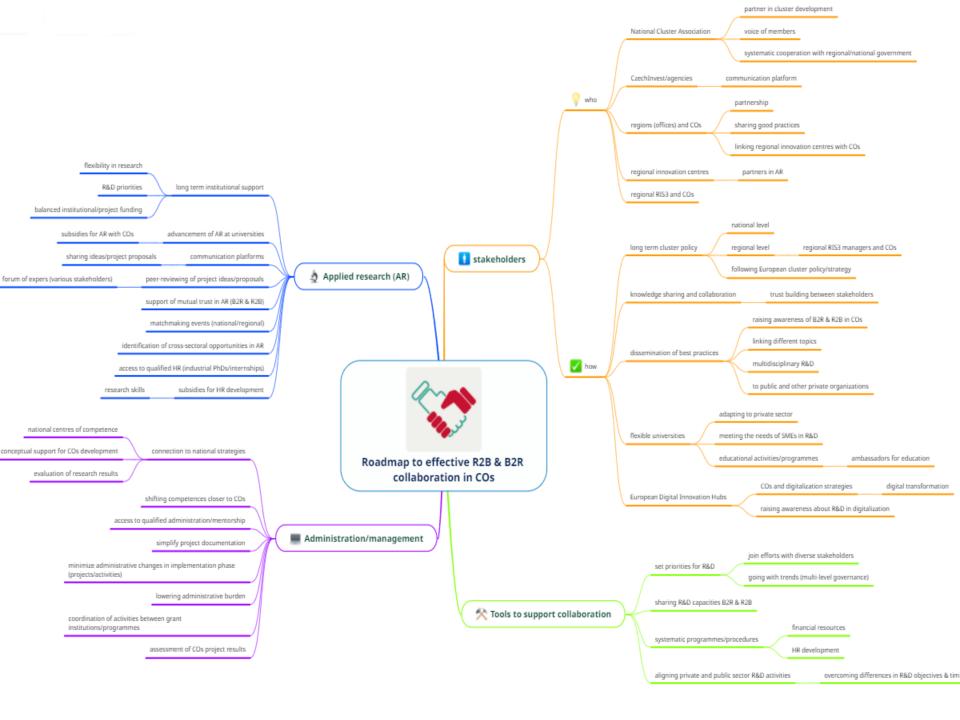
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• students internships and involvement in firms' projects

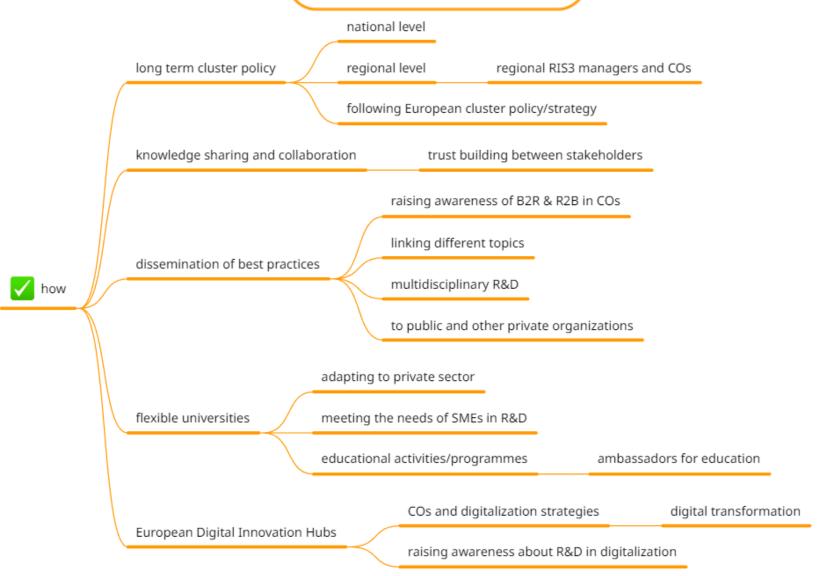
| Types of activities between firms and RO/UNIV | % of COs |
|---|----------|
| a) information exchange forum (eg. meetings of cluster members) | 100% |
| b) participation in seminars, conferences, exhibitions, fairs | 100% |
| c) use of RO/UNIV/industry facility | 100% |
| d) liaison offices (in RO/UNIV or industry) | 80% |
| e) domestic/international cooperative R&D&I projects | 70% |
| f) students' internships | 90% |
| g) students' involvement in firms' projects | 80% |
| h) staff mobility | 30% |

Results

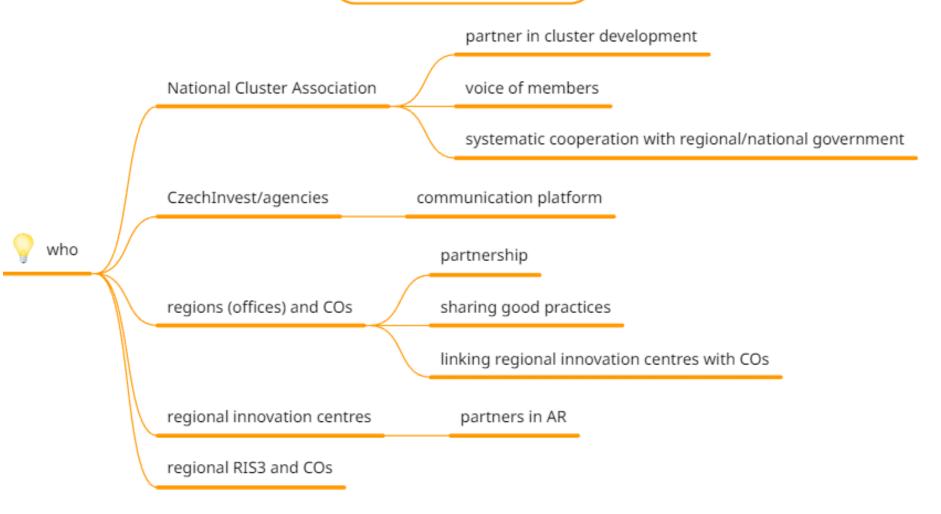
Factors that enable and limit collaboration Challenges and barriers to B2R / R2B cooperation in clusters **Best practices** Recommendations for the cluster policy & Roadmap







i stakeholders





join efforts with diverse stakeholders
set priorities for R&D

going with trends (multi-level governance)

sharing R&D capacities B2R & R2B

financial resources
systematic programmes/procedures

HR development

aligning private and public sector R&D activities

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overcoming differences in R&D objectives & timing



flexibility in research long term institutional support R&D priorities balanced institutional/project funding advancement of AR at universities subsidies for AR with COs communication platforms sharing ideas/project proposals peer-reviewing of project ideas/proposals forum of expers (various stakeholders) support of mutual trust in AR (B2R & R2B) matchmaking events (national/regional) identification of cross-sectoral opportunities in AR access to qualified HR (industrial PhDs/internships) subsidies for HR development research skills

Administration/management

national centres of competence

connection to national strategies

conceptual support for COs development

evaluation of research results

shifting competences closer to COs

access to qualified administration/mentorship

simplify project documentation

minimize administrative changes in implementation phase (projects/activities)

lowering administrative burden

coordination of activities between grant institutions/programmes

assessment of COs project results



Thank you for your attention!

Tomas Bata University in Zlín Czech Republic

