

Survey response for the Czech Republic

OECD database of governance of public research policy

This document contains detailed responses for the Czech Republic to the survey on governance of public research policy across the OECD. It provides additional background information to the OECD database of governance of public research policy as described in Borowiecki, M. and C. Paunov (2018), "How is research policy across the OECD organised? Insights from a new policy database", *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Policy Papers*, No. 55, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/235c9806-en>. The data was compiled by the OECD Working Party on Innovation and Technology Policy (TIP). Data quality was validated by delegates to OECD TIP Working Party the in the period between March 2017 and May 2018. Additional references that were used to fill out the questionnaire are indicated.

The data is made freely available online for download at <https://stip.oecd.org/resgov>.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

HEIs	Higher Education Institutes
CRDI	Council for Research, Development and Innovation
CSF	Czech Science Foundation (also known as the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic, GA CR)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
OG CR	Office of Government of the Czech Republic
PRIs	Public Research Institutions
RDI	Research, Development and Innovation
SRI	Section for Science, Research and Innovations
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TA CR	Technology Agency of the Czech Republic

Survey of public research policy

Topic 1: Institutions in charge of priority setting, funding and evaluations

Table 1. Questions on institutions in charge of priority setting, funding and evaluations of universities and PRIs

Question	Response
<p>Q.1.1. Who mainly decides on the scientific, sectoral and/or thematic priorities of budget allocations for a) HEIs and b) PRIs?</p> <p>c) Which are the main mechanisms in place to decide on scientific, sectoral and/or thematic priorities of national importance, e.g. digital transition, sustainability? Please describe who is involved and who decides on the priorities (e.g., government, research and innovation councils, sector-specific platforms including industry and science, etc.).</p> <p><i>(This question does not refer to who sets overall science, technology and industry priorities. This is usually done by parliaments and government. The question refers to decisions taken after budgets to different ministries/agencies have been approved. Scientific priorities refer to scientific disciplines, e.g. biotechnology; sectoral priorities refer to industries, e.g. pharmaceuticals; and thematic priorities refer to broader social themes, e.g. digital transition, sustainability, etc.)</i></p> <p>d) From 2005-16, were any significant changes introduced as to how decisions on scientific, sectoral and/or thematic orientation of major programmes are taken (e.g. establishment of agencies that decide on content of programmes)?</p> <p>References: EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for the Czech Republic. Response F3.</p>	<p>a and b) In the Czech Republic, the Council for Research, Development and Innovation (CRDI) is responsible for setting scientific, sectoral and/or thematic priorities of budget allocations for HEIs and PRIs.</p> <p>c) Missing answer.</p> <p>d) In 2012, the CRDI formulated national priorities for research and innovation that set out a number of strategic research fields for the period until 2030. Those became a part of the National Research, Development and Innovation Policy of the Czech Republic 2009-2015 and guide budget allocations for research and innovation support programmes.</p>
<p>Q.1.2. Who allocates institutional block funding to a) HEIs and b) PRIs? <i>(Institutional block funds (or to general university funds) support institutions and are usually transferred directly from the government budget.)</i></p> <p>c) Who allocates project-based funding of research and/or innovation for HEIs and PRIs? <i>(Project-based funding provides support for research and innovation activities on the basis of competitive bids.)</i></p>	<p>a) The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports allocates institutional block funding for HEIs.</p> <p>b) The Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic allocates institutional funding for PRIs.</p> <p>c) The national funding agencies Czech Science Foundation (CSF, also known as the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic, GA CR) and the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic (TA CR) allocate project-based funding for HEIs and PRIs.</p> <p>The Czech Science Foundation provided project-based competitive funding and started its activity in 1993. The TA CR was established in 2009.</p>

d) Is there a transnational body that provides funding to HEIs and PRIs (e.g. the European Research Council)?
e) What is the importance of such funding relative to national funding support?

f) From 2005-16, were any changes made to way programmes are developed and funding is allocated to HEIs and PRIs (e.g. merger of agencies, devolution of programme management from ministries to agencies)?

d) HEIs and PRIs can apply for funding from the European Research Council and the European Commission.

e) Missing answer.

f) The TA CR was established in 2009. While in the past, the support of applied research and development used to be dispersed among large number of agencies and ministries, today it is mainly concentrated in TA CR. The support of applied research through a single institution allows for easier following of long-term aims and also to connect institutions with similar focus. TA CR also collaborates with other public administration bodies and with similar agencies - both domestic and foreign.

A significant part of the budget for applied research is still administered by the Ministry of Industry and Trade and allocated through project funding. However, from 2017 onwards the Ministry of Industry and Trade is supposed to cease administering competitive funding from the national public R&D budget and completely pass this role to the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic.

References:

EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for the Czech Republic. Response C5.

Q.1.3. Do performance contracts determine funding of a) HEIs?

Institutional block funds can be partly or wholly distributed based on performance. (Performance contracts define goals agreed between ministry/agency and HEIs/PRIs and link it to future block funding of HEIs and PRIs.)

b) What is the share of HEI budget subject to performance contract?

c) Do performance contracts include quantitative indicators for monitoring and evaluation?

d) What are the main indicators used in performance contracts? Which, if any, performance aside from research and education is set out in performance contracts?

e) Do HEIs participate in the formulation of main priorities and criteria used in performance contracts?

f) Do the same priorities and criteria set in performance contracts apply to all HEIs?

g) Are any other mechanisms in place to allocate funding to HEIs and PRIs?

h) From 2005-16, were any changes made to funding of HEIs and PRIs?

(In case performance contracts are in place that bind funding of PRIs, please provide information about them.)

References:

European University Association (2015) DEFINE Thematic Report: Performance-Based Funding of Universities in Europe. Belgium. p. 36. Available at: http://www.eua.be/Libraries/publications-homepage-list/define-thematic-report_pbf_final-version.pdf?sfvrsn=26 (Accessed: 24 November 2016).

a to f) In the Czech Republic, performance contracts do not determine institutional block funding of HEIs or PRIs.

g) The allocation HEI and PRI funding is based on a formula that contains quantitative indicators on institutional performance. Performance indicators were introduced into the funding formula in 2009. At first, 9% of public funding was allocated based on these indicators, but this share increased to 20%. Out of this 20% of public funding, 39% is allocated based on publications in international scientific literature, patents, competitive grants obtained, and income generated from industry. A further 34% is distributed according to the quality of studies and the employability of graduates as measured by the quality of staff and staff structure, and graduate employment after graduation. An additional 27% is based on criteria linked to internationalisation and mobility, i.e. number of foreign students, international collaborations, and student mobility.

h) Performance indicators were introduced into the funding formula in 2009.

Q.1.4. Who decides on the following key evaluation criteria of HEIs and PRIs?

Who is responsible for setting criteria to use when evaluating performance of a) HEIs? Who is responsible for b) evaluating and c) monitoring HEIs' performance?

Who is responsible for setting criteria to use when evaluating performance of d) PRIs? Who is responsible for e) evaluating and f) monitoring PRIs' performance?

h) From 2005-16, was any institution created for evaluating HEIs and PRIs or were any changes made to criteria applied for evaluations of HEIs and PRIs?

a to f) The Council for Research, Development and Innovation (CRDI) is responsible for setting the criteria to use when evaluating performance of HEIs and PRIs. The CRDI is also responsible for evaluating and monitoring performance of HEIs and PRIs.

h) Since 2004, a unified central methodology was elaborated by the CRDI for the evaluation of all R&D projects funded from public reReferences. A set of quantitative indicators was defined that include the number of publications, patents, prototypes, etc. At first it, this evaluation methodology applied only to project-based funding but since 2011 it is also used for evaluation of institutions, i.e. institutional funding allocations to both HEIs and PRIs.

In 2013, the methodology used for evaluation of HEIs and PRIs went through major changes based on recommendations of an international audit on research and innovation. As a result, the Methodology of Evaluation of the Results of Research Organisations and Results of Finished Programmes (Metodika 2013) was adopted by the Government in June 2013 for the period 2013-2016. The current methodology serves as the base for allocation of institutional funding based on the annual evaluations carried out by the CRDI.

IPN METODIKA project (2012-2015) implemented by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports was intended to conduct an in-depth revision of the methodology and produce the new methodology by mid-2015. It is expected that funding decisions could be based on results of the new methodology since 2017 (EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016, **responses B11, B12_d**).

References:

EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for the Czech Republic. Responses B11, B12_d.

Q.1.5. Which recent reforms to institutions that are in charge of priority setting, budget allocations, and evaluations of HEIs and PRIs were particularly important?

Reforms saw the establishment of sector platforms attached to the OG CR (Office of Government of CR) for better strategic decision-making and dialogue with business stakeholders in the selected key sectors. Sector platforms offer important feedback and inputs for defining long-term research topics of individual sectors, especially for applied research.

Representatives in these platforms come from business, including R&D intensive firms and new high-tech or knowledge-intensive sectors. The sector focus is required by the European Commission as some of the Operational Programmes calls are expected to be sector-oriented.

The research topics will be determined on the basis of structured debates within the sector platforms (so called Entrepreneurial Discovery Process).

Topic 2: Policy co-ordination mechanisms

Table 2. Questions on research and innovation councils

Question	Response
<p>Q.2.1. a) Is there a Research and Innovation Council, i.e. non-temporary public body that takes decisions concerning HEI and PRI policy, and that has explicit mandates by law or in its statutes to either?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – provide policy advice (i.e. produce reports); – and/or oversee policy evaluation; – and/or coordinate policy areas relevant to public research (e.g. across ministries and agencies); – and/or set policy priorities (i.e. strategy development, policy guidelines); – and/or joint policy planning (e.g. joint cross-ministry preparation of budgetary allocations)? <p>b) What is the name of the main research and/or innovation Council/Committee? Are there any other research Councils/Committees?</p> <p>c) Are there any other research Councils/Committees?</p> <p><i>References:</i> <i>EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for the Czech Republic. Response B4.</i></p>	<p>a and b) The Council for Research, Development and Innovation (CRDI) is the main Research and Innovation Council in the Czech Republic.</p> <p>CRDI, established in 2009, is an advisory body to the Government of the Czech Republic in the area of R&D. Its scope of activities covers research and innovation policy.</p> <p>c) Additionally, the Section for Science, Research and Innovations (SRI) was established within the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic as a coordinating body within the government in 2014.</p> <p>c) Missing answer.</p>
<p>Q.2.2. With reference to Q.2.1, does the Council's mandate explicitly include a) policy coordination; b) preparation of strategic priorities; c) decision-making on budgetary allocations; d) evaluation of policies' implementation (including their enforcement); e) and provision of policy advice?</p>	<p>a to e) CRDI's mandate includes policy coordination; preparation of strategic priorities; decision-making on budgetary allocations; evaluation of policies' implementation (including their enforcement); as well as provision of policy advice.</p> <p>CRDI's main role is the coordination and management of research and innovation policy at the national level, including discussions of the framework of public budget spending for STI activities. CRDI itself is not a provider of public financial support for other entities.</p> <p>The CRDI oversees the implementation of the National Policy of Research, Development and Innovation in the Czech Republic for 2009-15. The mandate of the CRDI is defined by Act no. 130/2002 on the Support of Research and Development and includes (no order of preference): 1. Drawing up long-term analysis of fundamental trends and schemes for the development of R&D in the Czech Republic; 2. Produce regular annual analyses and assessments of the R&D situation in the Czech Republic, compare them with foreign countries and submit the findings to the Government; 3. Develop a mid-term draft forecast for R&D support and estimate the total costs of R&D covered from individual budget chapters and propose their allocation; 4. Assess opinions concerning R&D documents submitted to the Government; 5. Conduct negotiations with the advisory bodies of the European Communities on R&D; 6. and administer and operate the Research and Development Information System (STI information system).</p> <p><i>References:</i> <i>EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for the Czech Republic. Response B4_2.</i></p>

Q.2.3. With reference to Q.2.1, **who formally participates** in the Council? a) Head of State, b) ministers, c) government officials (civil servants and other representatives of ministries, agencies and implementing bodies), d) funding agency representatives, e) local and regional government representatives, f) HEI representatives, g) PRI representatives, h) private sector, i) civil society, and/or j) foreign experts

a to j) Representatives of HEIs and PRIs participate as formal members of CRDI.

The Council have 17 members, including the Council Chairman and Council Vice-Chairmen. The term of office of Council members is four years. A Council member may be appointed for a maximum of two consecutive terms.

Members of expert and advisory bodies of the Council are elected from leading experts in the field of life sciences, non-life sciences and engineering, social sciences and humanities. Each expert committee have 7 to 12 members, including the chairman, with the exception of the expert committee on non-life sciences and engineering, which have 9 to 15 members, including the chairman.

References:

Members of the R&D Council (2016). Available at: <http://www.vyzkum.cz/FrontMedailonek.aspx?idsekce=1017&kod=RADA> (Accessed: 24 November 2016).

Q.2.4. With reference to Q.2.1.b., does the Council have its own a) **staff** and/or its own b) **budget**? If so, please indicate the number of staff and the amount of annual budget available.

a) The Council does not have its own staff.

b) The Council does not have its own budget.

c) The CRDI was established in 2009.

c) From 2005-16, were any **reforms** made to the mandate of the Council, its functions, the composition of the Council, the budget and/or the Council's secretariat? Was the Council created during the time period?

Additionally, SRI was established within the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic in 2014. The main objectives of SRI are to set up rules for budget allocations to HEIs and PRIs, identify and support excellence in science, expand international scientific cooperation and support to cooperation between academic institutions and the business sector. Since 2015, SRI is also responsible for the implementation of the Strategy for Smart Specialisation of the Czech Republic.

References:

EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for the Czech Republic. Response B4.

Table 3. Questions on national STI strategies

Question	Response
<p>Q.2.5. a) Is there a national non-sectoral STI strategy or plan?</p> <p>b) What is the name of the main national STI strategy or plan?</p>	<p>a and b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Research, Development and Innovation Policy of the Czech Republic 2016-2020 (NRDIP); • National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization (National RIS3, 2014) • National Priorities of Oriented Research, Experimental Development and Innovations (2012, RDI priorities are valid for the period up to 2030, redefined in NRDIP 2016-2020).
<p><i>References:</i> <i>EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for the Czech Republic. Responses A2, B1, F3.</i></p>	
<p>Q.2.6. Does the national STI strategy or plan address any of the following priorities?</p> <p>a) Specific themes and/or societal challenges (e.g. Industry 4.0; “green innovation”; health; environment; demographic change and wellbeing; efficient energy; climate action) - Which of the following themes and/or societal challenges are addressed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Demographic change (i.e. ageing populations, etc.) – Digital economy (e.g. big data, digitalisation, industry 4.0) – Green economy (e.g. natural reReferences, energy, environment, climate change) – Health (e.g. Bioeconomy, life science) – Mobility (e.g. transport, smart integrated transport systems, e-mobility) – Smart cities (e.g. sustainable urban systems urban development) <p>b) Specific scientific disciplines and technologies (e.g. ICT; nanotechnologies; biotechnology) - Which of the following scientific research, technologies and economic fields are addressed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Agriculture and agricultural technologies – Energy and energy technologies (e.g. energy storage, environmental technologies) – Health and life sciences (e.g. biotechnology, medical technologies) – ICT (e.g. artificial intelligence, digital platforms, data privacy) – Nanotechnology and advanced manufacturing (e.g. robotics, autonomous systems) <p>c) Specific regions (e.g. smart specialisation strategies)</p> <p>d) Supranational or transnational objectives set by transnational institutions (for instance related to European Horizon 2020)</p>	<p>a and b) The National Research, Development and Innovation Policy (NRDIP) contains a set of priority research fields for the period until 2030 within six broader areas (no order of preference): Knowledge Economy; energy; natural reReferences; social sciences; health; security research. The priorities were approved by the Government and came into force in 2012 (EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016, response F3).</p> <p>The ‘National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization of the Czech Republic’ (‘National RIS3’) from 2014 is an important strategy for the Czech Republic. The ‘National RIS3’ is specific about the development of key technologies, has a bottom-up approach in defining policy interventions, addresses inter/multi-disciplinary research and is directly related to European funding which is key for the Czech Republic.</p> <p>c) The National Smart Specialisation Strategy of the Czech Republic (2014) addresses the following 14 regions (no order of preference): Prague; Central Bohemian Region; South Bohemian Region; Plzeň Region; Karlovy Vary Region; Ústí nad Labem Region; Liberec Region; Hradec Králové Region; Pardubice Region; Vysočina Region; South Moravian Region; Olomouc Region; Zlín Region; Moravian-Silesian Region.</p> <p>d) The Smart Specialisation Strategy aims at increased participation of the Czech Republic in large research infrastructures within the European Strategic Forum on Research Infrastructures. Based on stakeholder demand from academia and industry (expressed via the so-called Entrepreneurial Discovery Process, see response to 2.7), the Roadmap of Large Infrastructures for Research, Experimental Development and Innovation of the Czech Republic for the years 2016-2022 was released. The process of updating the Roadmap of Large Infrastructures of the Czech Republic will be synchronised with the European efforts.</p>

- e) **Quantitative targets** for monitoring and evaluation (e.g. setting as targets a certain level of R&D spending for public research etc.)
- f) From 2005-16, was any STI strategy introduced or were any changes made existing STI strategies?
- e) The National Research, Development and Innovation Policy 2009-2015 sets the following quantitative targets (no order of preference): Raise R&D expenditures to 2.7% of GDP by 2020 and reach 1% of government spending on R&D as percentage of GDP.
- f) The National Research, Development and Innovation Policy (NRDIP) 2009-2015 has been updated in 2013 with an outlook to 2020. The update was triggered by the International Competitiveness Strategy and National Innovation Strategy published in 2011, the National Priorities of Oriented Research, Experimental Development and Innovation published in 2012 and builds on Europe 2020 and Innovation Union policy documents of the European Union published in 2010 (EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016, **responses A2, B1, F3**).
- One of the main objectives of the National Research, Development and Innovation Policy was the formulation of national research and innovation priorities to address the needs of sustainable development in the Czech Republic. The previous national priorities were very generic and were reflected only partly in the actual public funding allocations to R&D.

References:

EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 for the Czech Republic. Responses A2, B1, F3.

National Smart Specialisation Strategy of Czech Republic (2016). Available at:

https://www.dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/narodni_ris3_strategie_schvalena_vladou_8_12_2014.pdf (Accessed: 15 November 2016).

Q.2.7. What reforms to policy co-ordination regarding STI strategies and plans have had particular impact on public research policy?

In 2014, the Section for Science, Research and Innovation within the Office of Government of the Czech Republic (Section) was established to support the Council for Research, Development and Innovation (CRDI). The CRDI secretariat and its agenda were integrated into the Section. This merger resulted in the coordination of a wide range of topics across departments having an important role in increasing the Czech Republic's competitiveness.

The 'National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization of the Czech Republic' ('National RIS3') from 2014 is an important strategy for the Czech Republic.

The 'National RIS3' is specific about the development of key technologies, has a bottom-up approach in defining policy interventions (see below for the Entrepreneurial Discovery Process), addresses inter/multi-disciplinary research and is directly related to European funding which is key for the Czech Republic.

The sectors and technologies that policy will support are to be defined during the so-called Entrepreneurial Discovery Process (EDP). EDP consist of innovation platforms at the national and regional level. Seven National innovation platforms provide the inputs for strategic decision making at the national level. Regional innovation platforms are created on the basis of regional specific areas of specialisation.

The research topics will be determined on the basis of structured debates within the sector platforms (so called Entrepreneurial Discovery Process).

Sector platforms are a space for dialogue between policy makers, academia and business stakeholders in the selected key sectors. Sector platforms offer important feedback and inputs for defining long-term research topics of individual sectors, especially for applied research.

Business representatives in these platforms come from R&D intensive firms and new high-tech or knowledge-intensive sectors. The sector-focus is required by the European Commission as some of the Operational Programmes calls are expected to be sector-oriented.

Table 4. Questions on inter-agency programming and role of agencies

Question	Response
<p>Q.2.8. Does inter-agency joint programming contribute to the co-ordination of HEI and PRI policy?</p> <p><i>(Inter-agency joint programming refers to formal arrangements that result in joint action by implementing agencies, such as e.g. sectoral funding programmes or other joint policy instrument initiatives between funding agencies.)</i></p>	<p>The Czech Science Foundation (CSF) successfully established the so-called “Lead Agency” cooperation with the Austrian partner agency Fonds zur Förderung der Wissenschaftlichen Forschung (FWF) in 2013. This agreement gives Czech researchers and research teams the opportunity to submit proposals for basic research projects together with Austrian colleagues, enabling a completely new group of grant projects based on the Lead Agency principle. Both proposers, based on a call from partner agencies, process and submit only one proposal for a grant project, which is evaluated by the Lead Agency. The partner agency is informed of the outcome of the evaluation and submits a proposal for financing the projects. Each national provider finances activities related to the part of the project within its territory.</p>
<p>Q.2.9. a) Is co-ordination within the mandate of agencies?</p> <p>b) From 2005-16, were any changes made to the mandates of agencies tasked with regards to inter-agency programming? Were new agencies created with the task to coordinate programming during the time period?</p>	<p>a) Missing answer.</p> <p>b) No major changes made.</p>
<p>Q.2.10. What reforms of the institutional context have had impacts on public research policy?</p>	<p>No major reforms made.</p>

Topic 3: Stakeholders consultation and institutional autonomy

Table 5. Questions on stakeholder consultation

Question	Response
<p>Q.3.1. a) Do the following stakeholders participate as formal members in Research and Innovation Councils? (i.e. <i>Formal membership as provided by statutes of Council</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Private Sector – Civil society (citizens/ NGOs/ foundations) – HEIs/PRIs and/or their associations <p>b) Do stakeholders participate as formal members in council/governing boards of HEIs? (i.e. <i>Formal membership as provided by statutes of Council</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Private Sector – Civil society (citizens/ NGOs/ foundations) <p>References: <i>Members of the R&D Council (2016). Available at: http://www.vyzkum.cz/FrontMedailonek.aspx?idsekce=1017&kod=RADA (Accessed: 24 November 2016).</i> <i>Charles University – International Advisory Board (2016) Charles University. Available at: http://www.cuni.cz/UKEN-395.html (Accessed: 29 November 2016).</i> <i>The Rector and the Top Management of CTU - Public web - Czech technical university in Prague (2016). Available at: https://www.cvut.cz/en/the-rector-and-the-top-management-of-ctu (Accessed: 29 November 2016).</i></p>	<p>a) Representatives of HEIs and PRIs participate as formal members of CRDI.</p> <p>b) Representatives of HEIs and PRIs as well as foreign experts participate as formal members of council/governing boards of HEIs.</p>
<p>Q.3.2. a) Are there online consultation platforms in place to request inputs regarding HEI and PRI policy? b) Which aspects do these online platforms address (e.g. e.g. open data, open science)?</p> <p>c) From 2005-16, were any reforms made to widen inclusion of stakeholders and/or to improve consultations, including online platforms?</p>	<p>a and b) Missing answer.</p> <p>c) No major changes made.</p>
<p>Q.3.3. Which reforms to consultation processes have proven particularly important?</p>	<p>According to the Smart Specialisation strategy (RIS3) (see response 2.7), sector platforms were established under the supervision of the Office of Government of the Czech Republic. They include representatives from business and academia and their task is to identify basic problems faced by enterprises in the area of innovation and to prepare and discuss initial proposals for funding needs in the area of applied research.</p> <p>The discussions and outcomes of the sector platforms inform the development of the National RIS3, specifically the selection of key sectors and technologies.</p>

Table 6. Questions on autonomy of universities and PRIs

Question	Response
<p>Q.3.4. Who decides about allocations of institutional block funding for teaching, research and innovation activities at a) HEIs and b) PRIs? <i>(National/regional level: If HEIs face national constraints on using block funds, i.e. funds cannot be moved between categories such as teaching, research, infrastructure, operational costs, etc. This option also applies if the ministry pre-allocates budgets for universities to cost items, and HEIs are unable to distribute their funds between these.</i> <i>Institutions themselves: If HEIs are entirely free to use their block grants.)</i></p> <p>References: Data on institutional autonomy is based on a survey conducted by the European University Association between 2010 and 2011 across 26 European countries. The answers were provided by Secretaries General of national rectors' conferences and can be found in the report by the European University Association (Estermann et al., 2015). Estermann, T., Nokkala, T., and Steinel, M. (2015). University Autonomy in Europe II The Scorecard. Brussels: European University Association. Retrieved from http://www.eua.be/Libraries/publications/University_Autonomy_in_Europe_II_-_The_Scorecard.pdf?sfvrsn=2, accessed 19.09.2016. European University Association (2016). University Autonomy in Europe (Webpage). Retrieved from http://www.university-autonomy.eu/, accessed 19.09.2016.</p>	<p>a and b) HEIs and PRIs themselves decide about internal allocations of institutional block funding for teaching, research and innovation activities, although some minor restrictions apply.</p>
<p>Q.3.5. Who decides about recruitment of academic staff at a) HEIs and b) PRIs? <i>(National/regional level: If recruitment needs to be confirmed by an external national/regional authority; if the number of posts is regulated by an external authority; or if candidates require prior accreditation. This option also applies if there are national/regional laws or guidelines regarding the selection procedure or basic qualifications for senior academic staff.</i> <i>Institutions themselves: If HEIs are free to hire academic staff. This option also applies to cases where laws or guidelines require the institutions to publish open positions or the composition of the selection committees which are not a constraint on the hiring decision itself.)</i></p>	<p>a) Restrictions on senior academic staff recruitment in HEIs exist. HEIs themselves decide about salaries of academic staff, as well as about reassignments and promotions of academic staff.</p> <p>In order to become a professor, a candidate has to be approved by the university's scientific board, which must be specifically accredited for this purpose. If it deems a candidate fit for professorial status, the university's scientific board makes a proposal to the minister. The latter in turn makes a proposal to the President of the Republic, who ultimately grants the status. Universities are free to determine the required qualifications for each post (Estermann et al., 2011, pp. 39-40).</p>
<p>Who decides about salaries of academic staff at c) HEIs and d) PRIs? <i>(National/regional level: If salary bands are negotiated with other parties, if national civil servant or public sector status/law applies; or if external authority sets salary bands.</i> <i>Institutions themselves: If HEIs are free to set salaries, except minimum wage.)</i></p>	<p>b) PRIs are free to decide about hiring of staff.</p>
<p>Who decides about reassignments and promotions of academic staff at e) HEIs and f) PRIs? <i>(National/regional level: If promotions are only possible in case of an open post at a higher level; if a promotion committee whose composition is regulated by law has to approve the promotion; if there are requirements on minimum years of service in academia; if automatic promotions apply after certain years in office, or if there are promotion quotas.</i> <i>Institutions themselves: If HEIs can promote and reassign staff freely.)</i></p>	<p>c to f) In the Czech Republic, HEIs and PRIs are free to decide about salaries of academic staff (Estermann et al., 2011, p. 41), as well as to decide about reassignments and promotions of academic staff (Estermann et al., 2011, p. 42)</p>

<p>Q.3.6. Who decides about the creation of academic departments (such as research centres in specific fields) and functional units (e.g. technology transfer offices) at a) HEIs and b) PRIs?</p> <p><i>(National/regional level: If there are national guidelines or laws on the competencies, names, or governing bodies of internal structures, such as departments or if prior accreditation is required for the opening, closure, restructuring of departments, faculties, technology offices, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Institutions themselves: If HEIs are free to determine internal structures, including the opening, closure, restructuring of departments, faculties, technology offices, etc.)</i></p>	<p>a) National restrictions exist with regard to the creation of academic departments and functional units in HEIs. HEIs themselves decide about the creation of legal entities and industry partnerships.</p> <p>In the Czech Republic, national law defines the competencies and governing bodies of faculties. While HEIs may establish or merge faculties, prior accreditation is required.</p> <p>b) PRIs are free to create internal structures.</p> <p>c and d) In the Czech Republic, HEIs and PRIs are free to create both for-profit and not-for-profit entities.</p>
<p>Who decides about the creation of legal entities (e.g. spin-offs) and industry partnerships at c) HEIs and d) PRIs?</p> <p><i>(National/regional level: If there are restrictions on legal entities, including opening, closure, and restructuring thereof; if restrictions apply on profit and scope of activity of non-profit organisations, for-profit spin-offs, joint R&D, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Institutions themselves: If HEIs are free to create non-profit organisations, for-profit spin-offs, joint R&D, etc.)</i></p>	
<p>Q.3.7. Who earns what share of revenues stemming from IP (patents, trademarks, design rights, etc.) created from publicly funded research at a) HEIs and b) PRIs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HEI - Research unit / laboratory within HEI - Researchers 	<p>a and b) HEIs and PRIs set revenue schemes themselves.</p> <p>c) No major changes made.</p>
<p>c) From 2005-16, were any reforms introduced that affected the institutional autonomy of HEIs and PRIs?</p>	
<p>Q.3.8. Which reforms to institutional autonomy have been important to enhance the impacts of public research?</p>	<p>No major reforms made.</p>