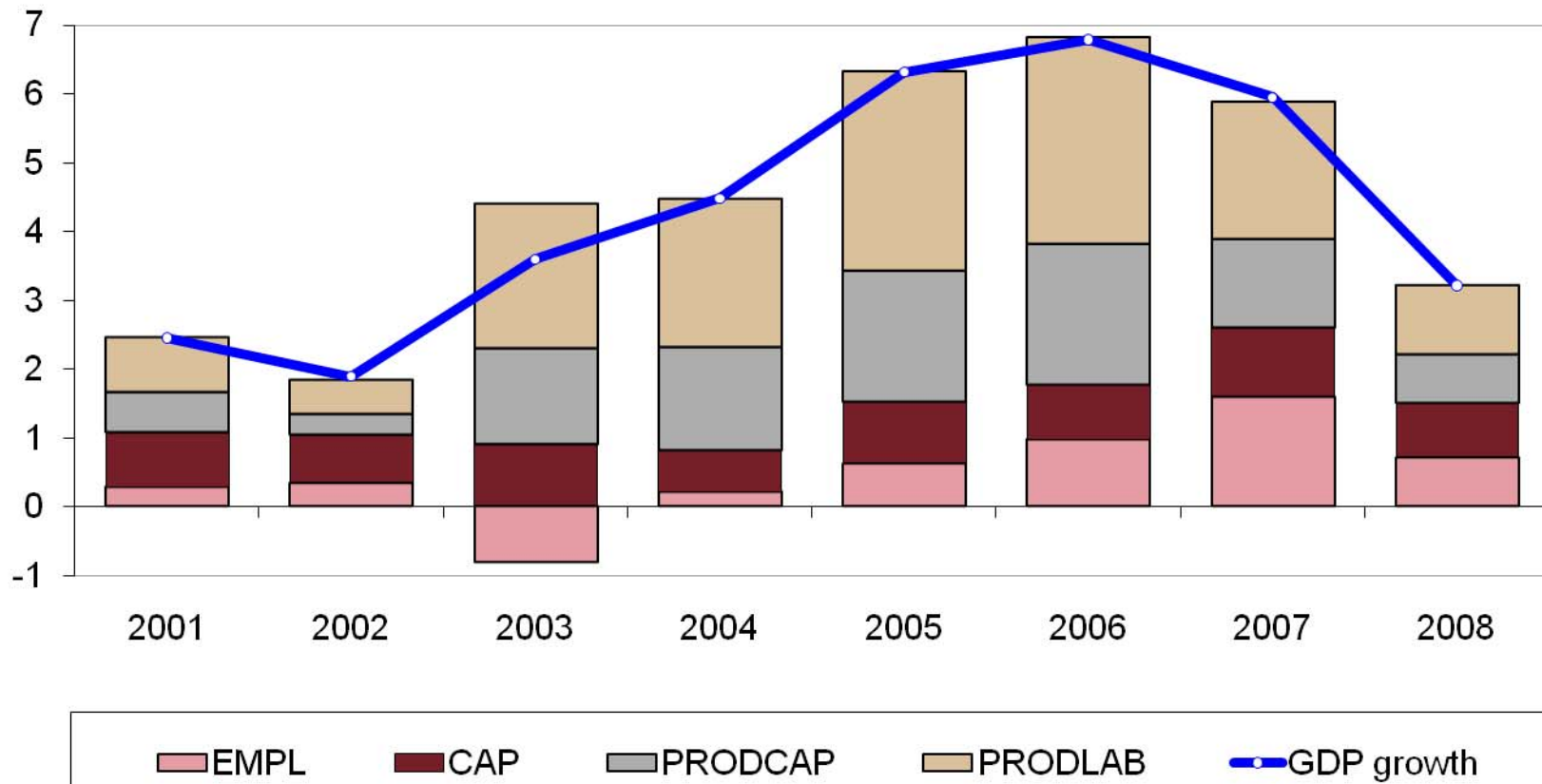


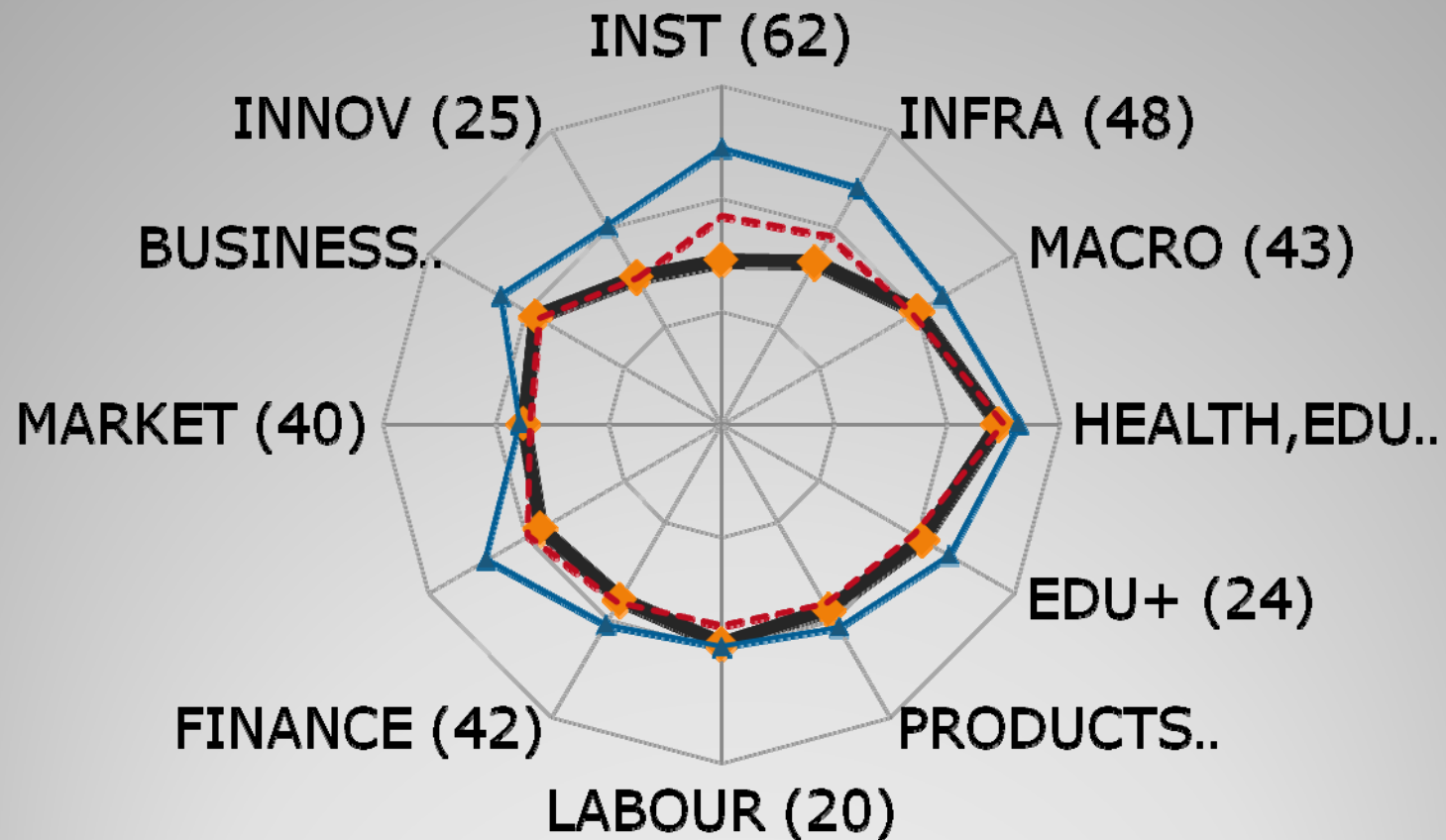
# PPP in Innovation Policy Czech Republic

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- SHORT TERM: Impacts of crisis on growth/innovation expenditure
- LONG TERM: Changing nature of competitive advantage
- FACTORS OF GROWTH: productivity, manufacturing, exports
- BUSINESS SECTOR: internal innovativeness, adaptability
- MACROBALANCE: non-limiting business sector
- POLICY ROLE: horizontal, incompetent
- INTERNATIONALIZATION: absorb, upgrade



**Factors of growth (productivity driven)**



**Segments balanced**

- - FDI inflows, restructuring of FDI: low to medium knowledge intensive
- - Technology days, bilateral high-profile projects
- - Oriented projects with foreign partners when local knowledge demand not sufficient (science base)
- - Individual initiative – fast and effective – Changing the role of education/research institutions in the relation to business

## Drivers

- Strong presence of multinationals as channels for technology and skill transfer
- Increasing innovation demand due to the shift toward the high-value added segments
- Pockets of RTD excellence/high-level Ph.D. production capable of high-quality knowledge activities in academic sectors with strong application potential
- Linkages between industry and academia, based on informal and close contacts reflecting the prospective specializations, developed in joint projects (supply/demand interactions)

**Strengths – internal and individual**

- Fragmented RTD capacities, lacking cooperation and coordination
- Missing strategic vision of RTD (and its fields) as a basis for effective policy-making (policy mix)
- Ineffective incentive structure of the national RTD supporting scheme
- Missing thematic priorities in RTD support directed to excellence potential
- Low internationalization of RTD funding resources, invisible RTD diplomacy
- Missing policy evaluation (backward/forward)
- Low administrative efficiency/professional quality

## **Weaknesses – institutional quality**

- Internationalization of tertiary education
- Partnership between business and academic sectors
- Increasing knowledge transfer from foreign companies close to the technology frontier
- Exploitation of international links of FDI affiliates for participation of academic sectors in RTD programmes
- Technology catch-up and innovation based competitiveness increasing
- Increasing innovation demand (absorption capacity)
- Interdisciplinary technology fields with high application potential (traditional + new industries)

## **Opportunities – internationalization, linkages**