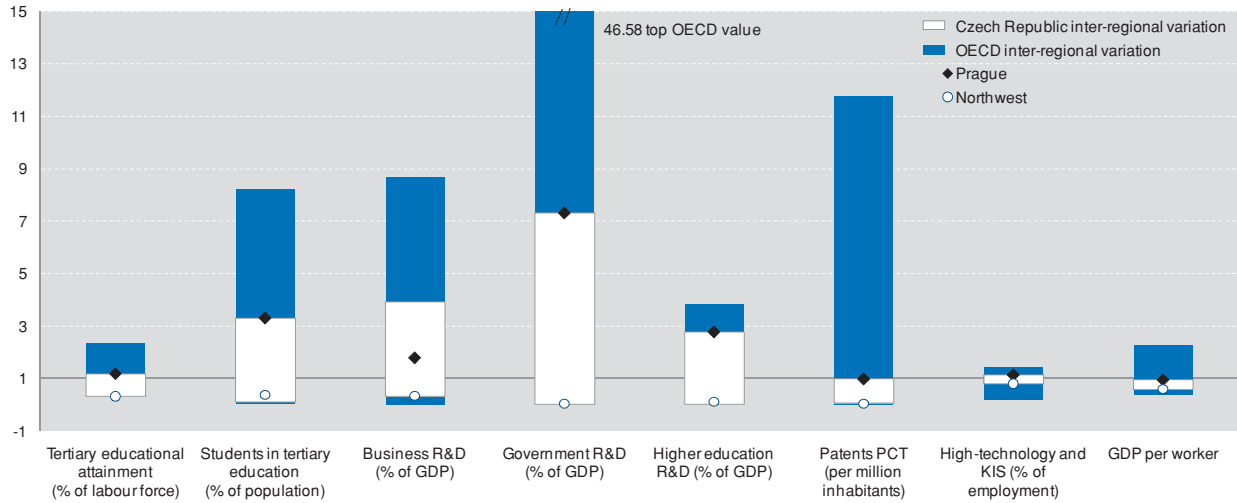


Czech Republic

Figure 7.7. Summary of innovation indicators: inter-regional variation



Notes: Data is for 2007 or latest year available. Each variable is normalised to an OECD median of 1 for regions with data. The light colour band represents the range of values for the country. The dark band represents the range of values for OECD regions. Not all OECD regions have data for all variables.

Source: Calculations based on data from the *OECD Regional Database*.

Figure 7.8. Categorisation of OECD regions in country



Note: Colours range from dark to light based on the type of region present in the country with available data. This map is for illustrative purposes and is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory covered by this map.

Source: Calculations based on data from the *OECD Regional Database*.

Table 7.8. Overview of multi-level governance of STI policy

Regions	8 <i>Oblasti</i> (regions)
Country structure	Unitary, elected regions
Sub-national share of government expenditure, all functions (2009)	26.6%
Definition of regional role in STI	No formally defined roles
Regional role in higher education	Not a regional responsibility
Formal national-regional co-ordination bodies	Consultation for preparing national plans generally, no STI-specific bodies
Regional consideration in national S&T/Innovation Plan	Not a significant consideration in <i>National Policy of Research, Development and Innovation in the Czech Republic for 2009–2015</i> ; one measure to support establishment and development of RDI infrastructure at the regional level
Example of national policies with explicit regional dimension	CzechInvest (under the Ministry of Industry and Trade) supports some STI activity through regional offices or programmes (Klastry-cluster programme).
Example of co-ordination tools	Use of a wide range of tools: consultation, dialogue, contracts, project co-financing, national territorial representatives

Note: Important role of EU Structural Funds for supporting regional innovation strategies and programmes.

Table 7.9. Instruments by level of government

N=national, R=regional; X=most or all; S=some

	N	R
Human capital investment		
Scholarships for post-graduate studies		X
Targeted human resource training (directly, subsidies)	X	X
Strategy and foresight		
High-level strategic advisory body	X	X
Technology foresight exercises (assessing future needs)	X	X
R&D investment (including large infrastructure)		
On-going institutional R&D funding in PRCs or HEIs	X	X
Seed funding/projects to start PRCs or HEIs	X	X
Competitive R&D funding by PRCs or HEIs	X	X
Public subsidies for private R&D	X	
Tax credits for private R&D	X	
Technology transfer and innovation services to firms		
Quality control and metrology services		X
Innovation advisory or support services (publicly provided, vouchers, subsidies, student placements)	X	X
Advisory to spin-off and knowledge-intensive start-up firms	X	X
Other technology transfer centres and extension programmes	X	X
Innovation collaboration		
Cluster initiatives (often sectoral and mainly firm-based)	X	X
Branded excellence poles or hubs (label and multiple actors)		X S
Multi-disciplinary technology platforms		
Science and technology parks	X	X
Incubators for new firms		X
Financing for innovative firms		
Public development banks		X
Public venture capital funds or stakes in private funds		X
Guarantees		X
International collaboration		
Scientific co-operation for HEIs and PRCs	X	X
Foreign firms eligible for public innovation-related funds	X	X
International trips to develop innovation networks	X	X
Other programmes		
Public procurement policy with innovation focus		
Innovation awards		

Notes: PRC=public research centre; HEI=higher education institution.