

# The Role of Research and Development in Competitiveness Programmes



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## SMART favours increased budget for R+D and innovation; how has it influenced your new OPs?



- **The Czech case.**
- To existing measures supporting particularly infrastructure for R+D new ones have been added, such as:
- Support of industrial R+D leading to results particularly in the form of prototypes, new materials and technologies.
- **What other types of projects can enrich the range of projects supported?**

## New schemes and experimentations in new OPs



- **The Czech case:**
- Never before launched R+D schemes, such as Proof of Concept or Public Procurement, have been added to already successfully run ones.
- **What other areas of R+D support should be added to the list?**
- **Who should be the aid recipients and what is the best form of support?**

## The division of labour between H 2020 and ERDF funded research



- **The Czech case:**
- The sum disbursed from FP7 by Czech SMEs is negligible and the same is estimated for H 2020, which is considered a complementary tool for the support of domestic industrial R+D. Moreover, it is also expected that the international collaboration in R+D will be supported from ERDF, which might help create viable partnerships for future H 2020 projects.
- **Any other (better) ideas?**

## Differences in rules for financial control and disbursement between ERDF and H 2020



- **The Czech case:**
- In the contemporary Programming Period, the ERDF rules have become quite harsh both for SMEs and the MA. It is questionable whether aid recipients will be able to cope with an even harder bureaucratic burden and whether it will not deter them from participation in the next OP.
- **Experiences and expectations from other countries?**

Thank you for your attention.



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