

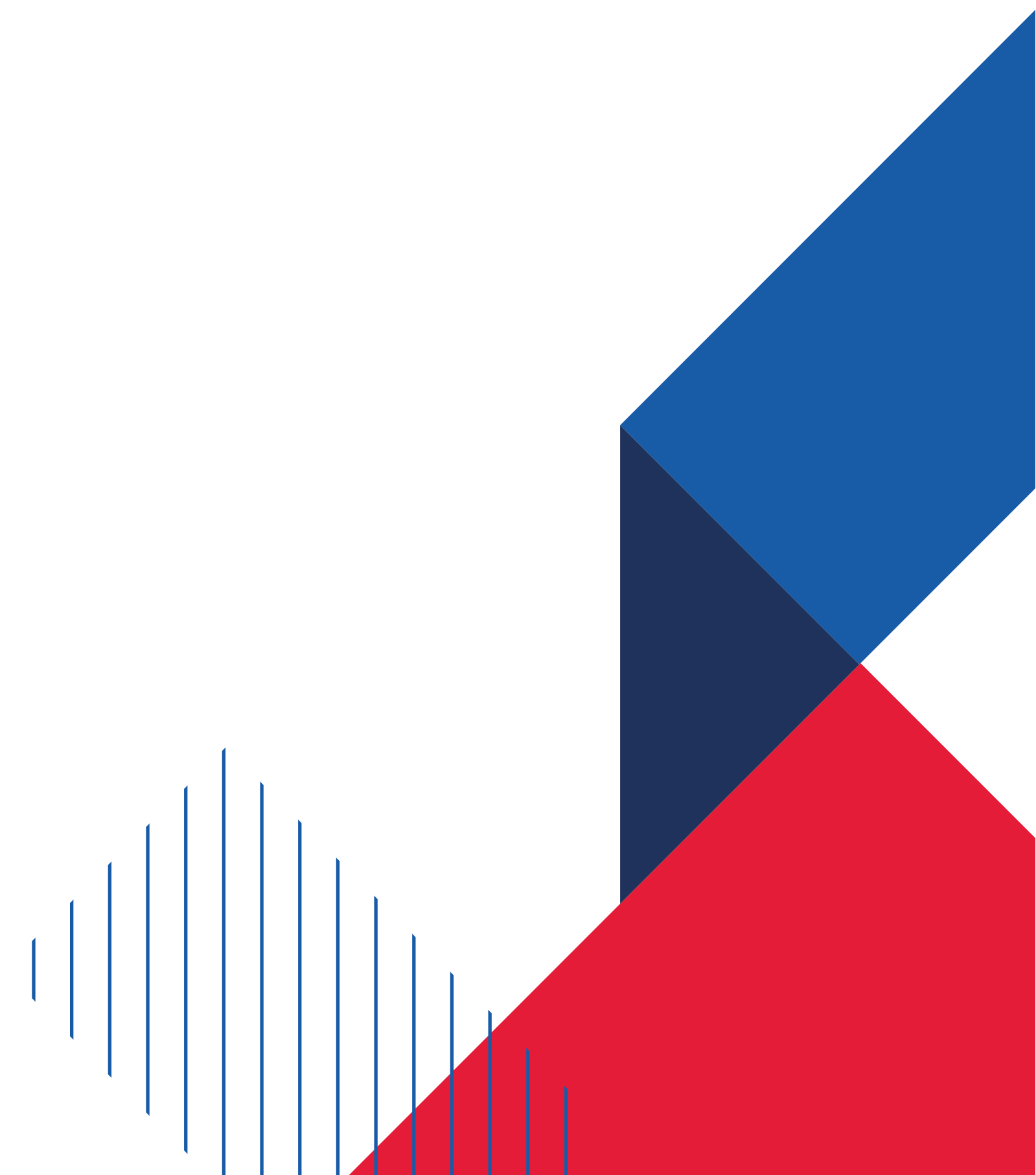


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# RIS3 Forum 2025

November 4th 2025 | Prague



# Opening remarks

**Daniel Všeťka**

**Acting Director General  
for Digitalization and  
Innovation**

**Ministry of Industry and Trade**



# Program

## **14:00–15:00 | Opening Session**

- ▶ Opening Remarks: Daniel Všetečka, Ministry of Industry and Trade
- ▶ Keynote: Dominique Foray, EPFL
- ▶ Keynote: Jiří Blažek, Charles University
- ▶ Thematic Presentations:
  - ▶ Michal Urban, CzechInvest
  - ▶ Stanislav Schneider, Ministry of Regional Development

## **15:00–16:10 | Panel Discussion**

Moderator: David Uhlíř (JIC)

Panelists:

- ▶ Dominique Foray, EPFL
- ▶ Daniel Všetečka, Ministry of Industry and Trade
- ▶ Jiří Blažek, Charles University
- ▶ Stanislav Schneider, Ministry of Regional Development
- ▶ Michal Pazour, Technology Centre Prague
- ▶ Petr Matolín, Technology Agency of the Czech Republic

## **16:10–16:30 | Networking**

# Otázky z publika - Slido



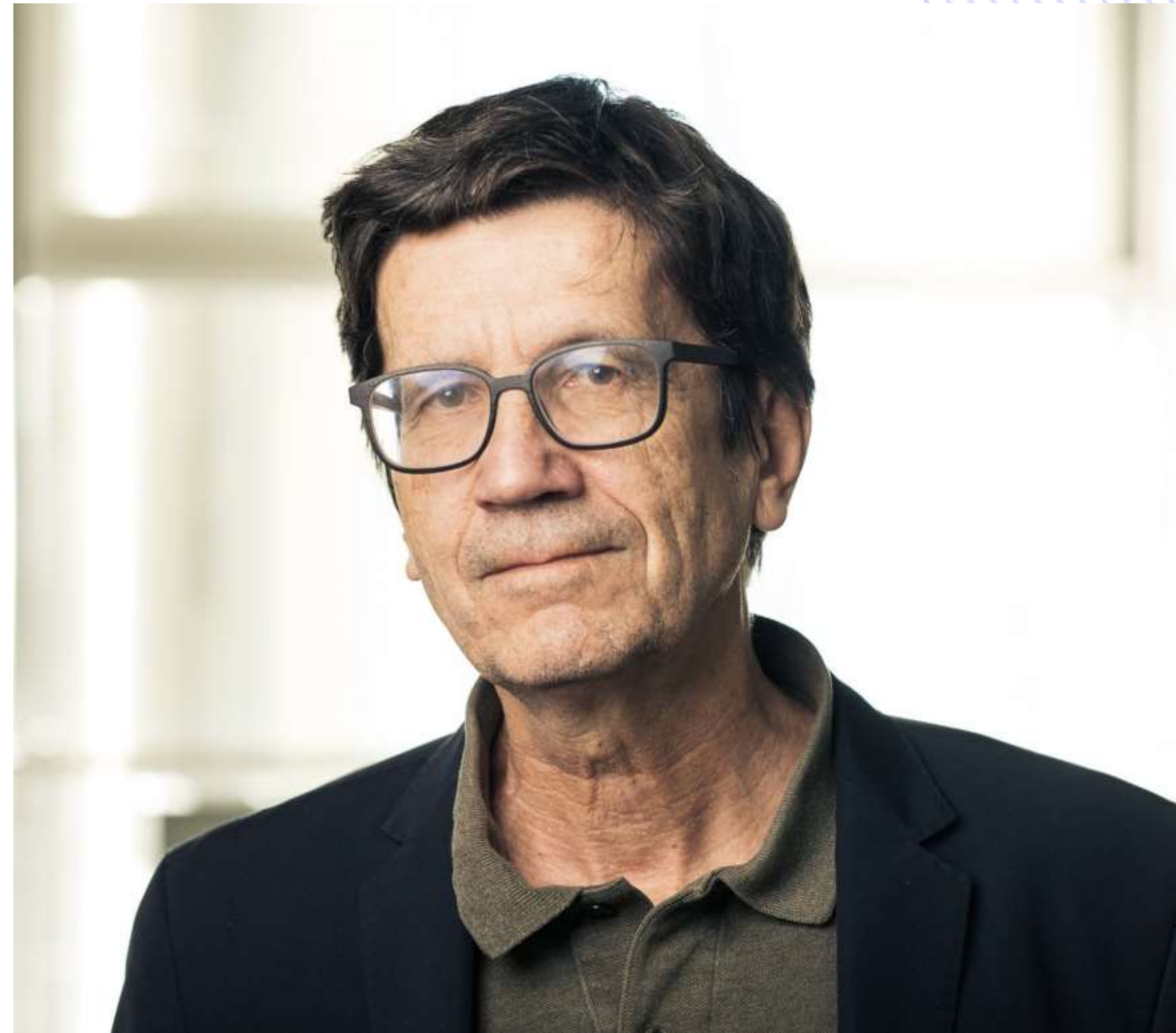
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# Keynote


**Dominique Foray**

**Professor**

**Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale  
de Lausanne**







**A big picture - successes,  
good practices and the  
future of S3**

**D. Foray**  
**EPFL & College of**  
**Management of**  
**Technology**  
**Swiss Science Council**

*RIS Forum*  
*Prague*  
*November 4, 2025*



S3 Community of Practice  
presents



Review  
**05**

Smart specialisation  
strategies in the EU

EN

2025







# Knowledge Economists Policy Brief n° 9

## June 2009



*Policy Briefs are delivered by the "Knowledge for Growth" Expert Group advising the Commissioner for Research, Janez Potočnik. For more information on the Expert Group, see [http://ec.europa.eu/invest-in-research/monitoring/knowledge\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/invest-in-research/monitoring/knowledge_en.htm).*

## Smart Specialisation – The Concept

*« Smart Specialisation Strategies are the EU's principal methodology for reinforcing national and regional innovation eco-systems »*

Communication from the Commission, A new European innovation Agenda - 2022

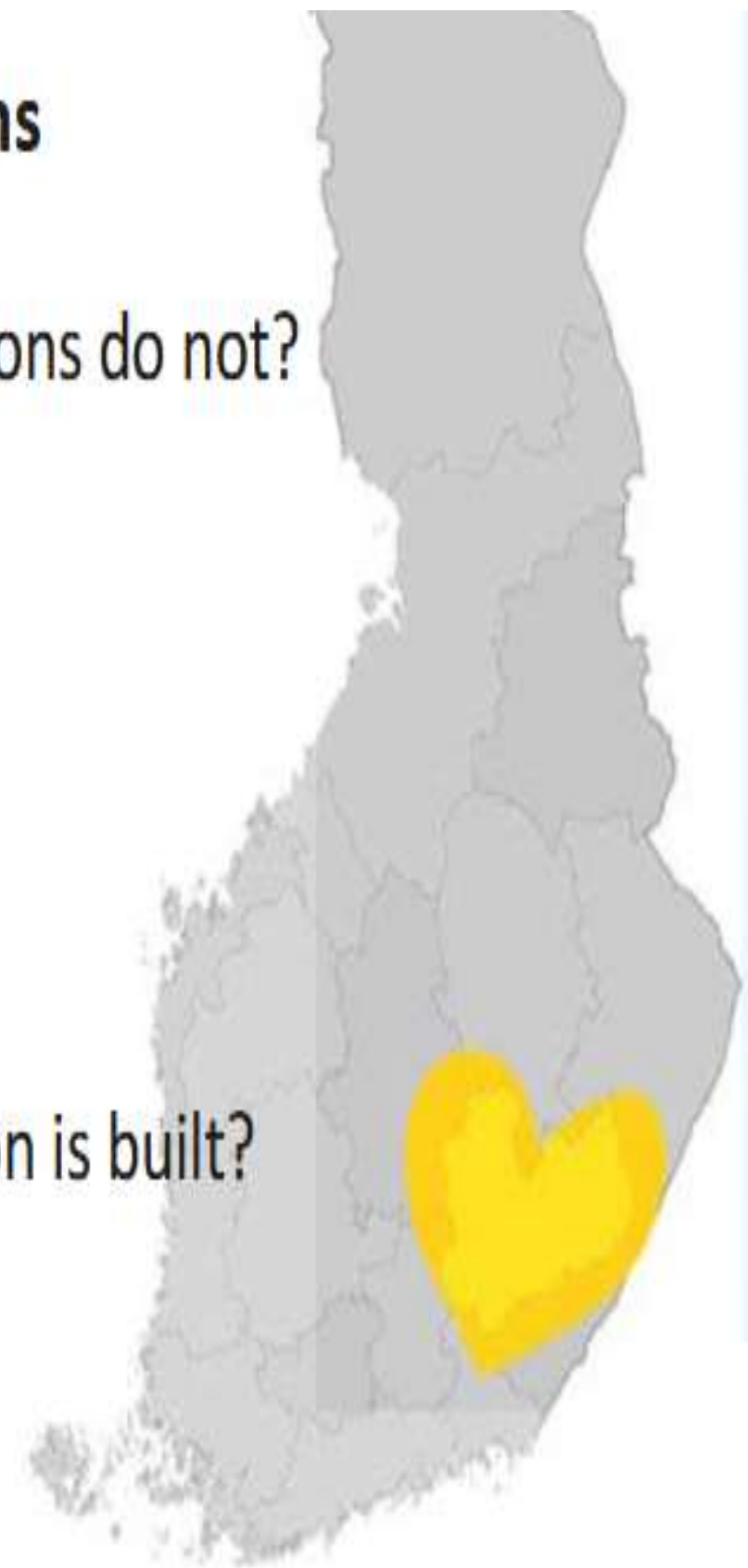


# There is only one starting point

- What makes my region/country specific and unique and how can I improve/transform these unique assets?
- Identify priorities on the basis of regional specific strengths, potentials and opportunities rather than just doing what the others do

## Smart specialisation answers the following questions

- » What is something unique that we have, and other regions do not?
- » What are we excellent at?
- » What kind of special expertise can we offer others?
- » What are we successful at?
- » What do we want to develop further?
- » What are the strengths on which the future of the region is built?





## The foundational principles of S3 are intact

Prioritisation

Entrepreneurial Discovery Process

From priorities to projects through the EDP

*It makes sense for regions to select  
a few priorities*



# Doomed to choose!

- Against *coffee for all* – more strategic focus and intentionality
- Prioritization enables **resource concentration**
  - The distribution of innovative activity is concentrated.
  - Prioritization aims to generate density of actors and activities in certain fields
- Prioritization triggers “**co-specialization**” and **alignment** (high education, research and the economy)
  - “*Adressing the disenchantment – universities and regional development*” (Bonnacorsi, 2019)
- Prioritization enables a **focalisation of policy attention**
  - A Government can’t address all specific issues in all sectors
- *Governments are essentially “doomed to choose” – to select which activities are more deserving public goods. When the choice is made consciously, the result is a robust policy (Rodrik, 2024)*



# The foundational principles of S3 are intact

Prioritisation

Entrepreneurial Discovery Process

From priorities to projects through the EDP

*It makes sense for regions to select a few priorities*

*Regions are doomed to choose!*

## **Principles**

*The first – we know!*

*Not on static structures but on transformations*

*Not too broad not too narrow – specific transformational goals*

*How many?*

*Remaining questions: horizontal vs vertical; only industries?*

*Related variety principles?*

# The foundational principles of S3 are intact

Prioritisation

Entrepreneurial Discovery Process

From priorities to projects through the EDP

*It makes sense for regions to  
select a few priorities*

*It makes sense for regions to build  
action plans based on an EDP*

*Not a question of government  
capacities but an analytical point*



# Rationale for entrepreneurial discovery

- Limited capacities of the government to decide the relevant action plan within each priority area – **an analytical point**
- Who knows? Obviously, the people of the industry or activities related to the priority
- EDP – bottom up process where stakeholders and Government engage in strategic interactions to learn where the most significant bottlenecks are and to discover the private sector willingness to change as these bottlenecks and problems are progressively removed.
- The outcome of an EDP is **information about gaps, problems, opportunities and the identification of activities and policy interventions** which are necessary to achieve the priority
- Information and solutions are of **industry/sector wide relevance**
- We qualify it as “discovery” because the roadmap cannot be predicted *ex ante* or elaborated from the top

# The foundational principles of S3 are intact

Prioritisation

Entrepreneurial Discovery Process

From priorities to projects through the EDP

*It makes sense for regions to  
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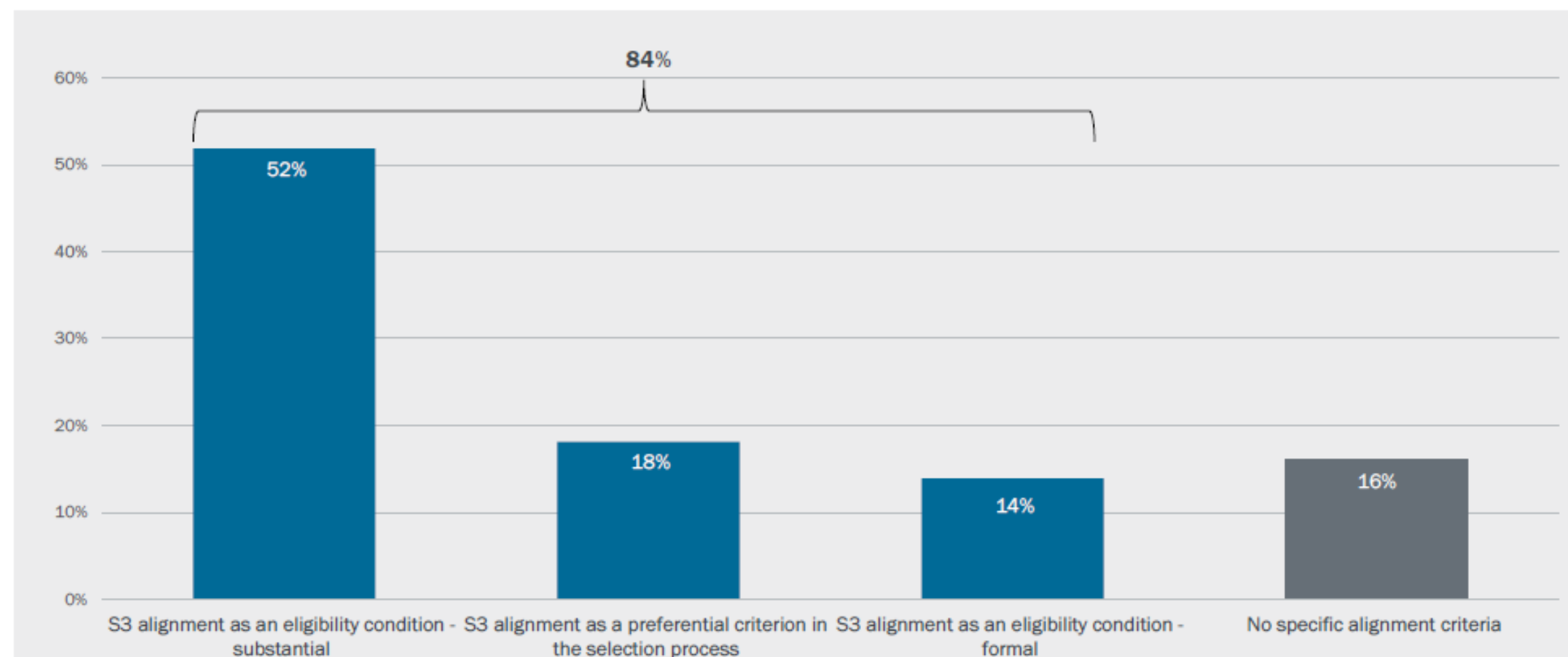
*It makes sense for regions to build  
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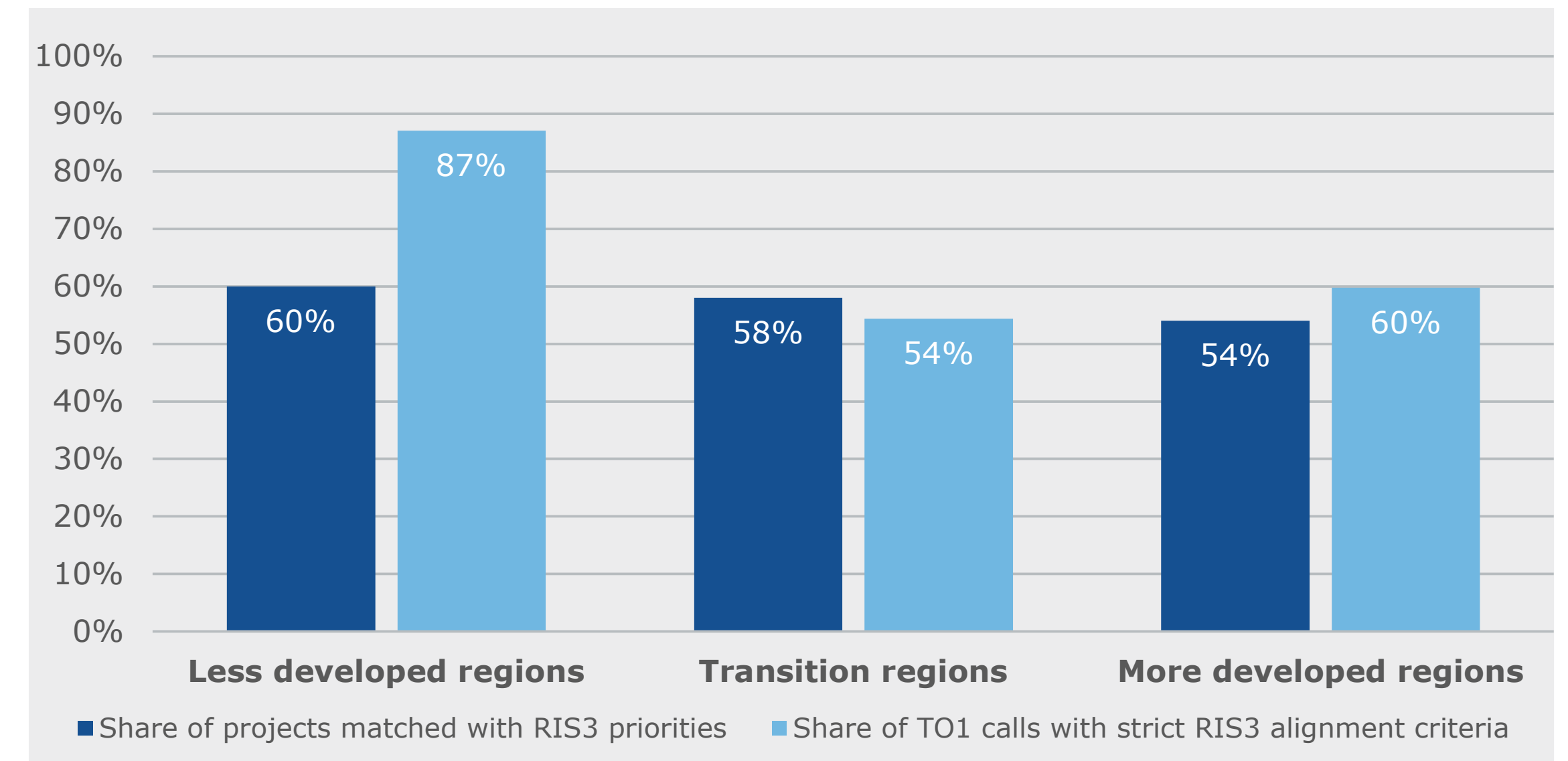
*From priorities to projects  
Alignment of calls and translation  
into projects*



A positive but partial transmission from priorities to EDP (calls) and to resource allocation



Alignment of calls to priorities – n = 2324 calls  
– 2014-2020  
84% of calls included an S3 alignment criterion



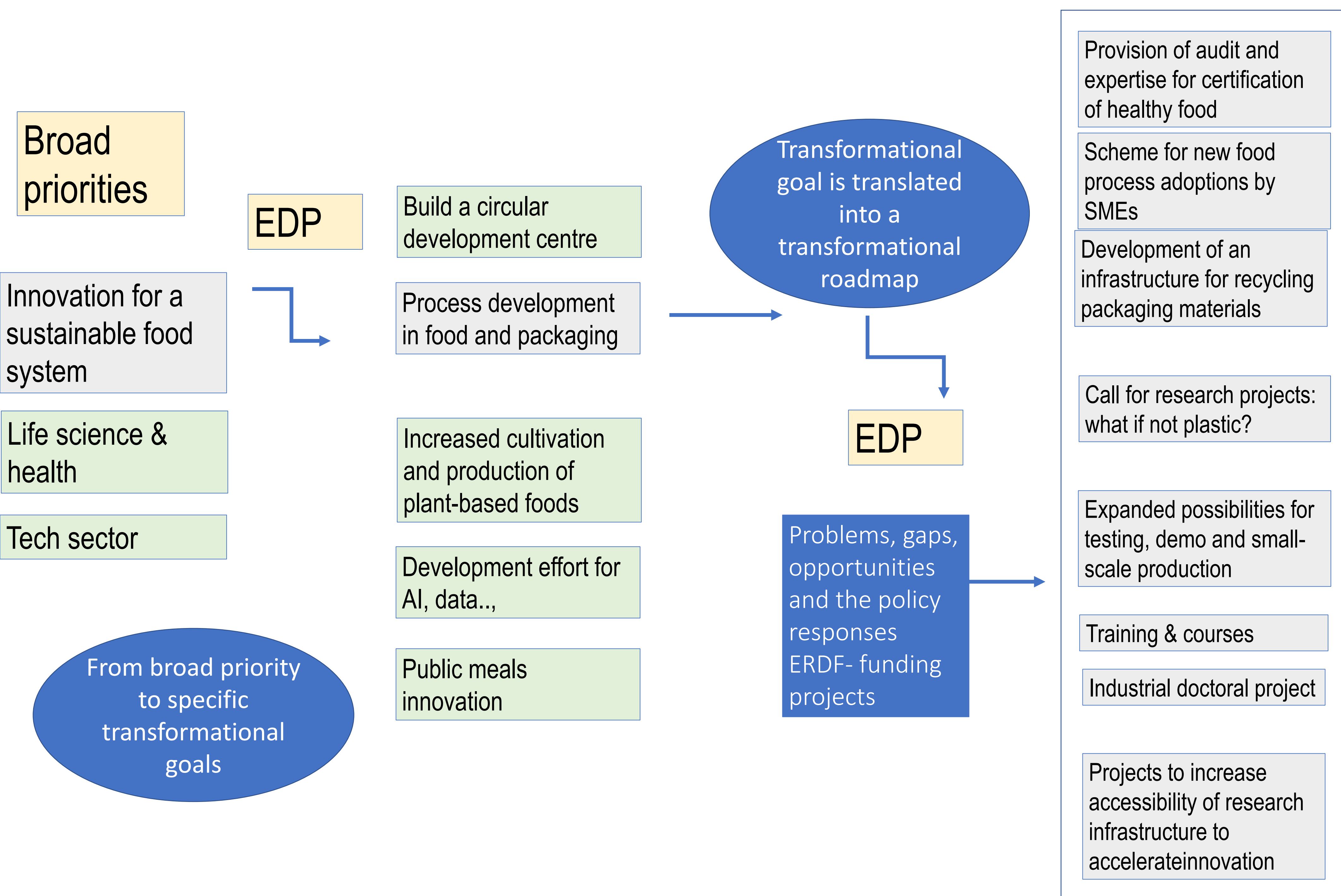
Share of projects matching priorities and strict alignment criteria  
n = 140 regions  
- 2014 – 2020

Strict alignment criteria increases the likelihood that ERDF-funded projects match priority areas

# Enormous progress in implementation

- This was not obvious from the start since **S3 challenged *policy as usual***
  - *Coffee for all* – no preferential interventions *versus* prioritization
  - Top down and centralized decisions *versus* EDP
  - Undifferentiated recommendations for undifferentiated practices *versus* differentiation, don't replicate what the others do
- “*The adoption of S3 has triggered learning processes and has supported efforts of RIS building [...] It also seems to have set in motion a process towards changing routines and norms based on top down approaches in governance and may strengthen the policy making capabilities at the regional level in the longer term. Thus, S3 has triggered institutional change processes*” (Michaela Trippi et al., 2020)





# S3 involves an ambitious innovation policy concept

A combination between

a « planning » component – direction,  
coordination, expectation

*We know where we want to go but we don't know yet how to  
get there*

and

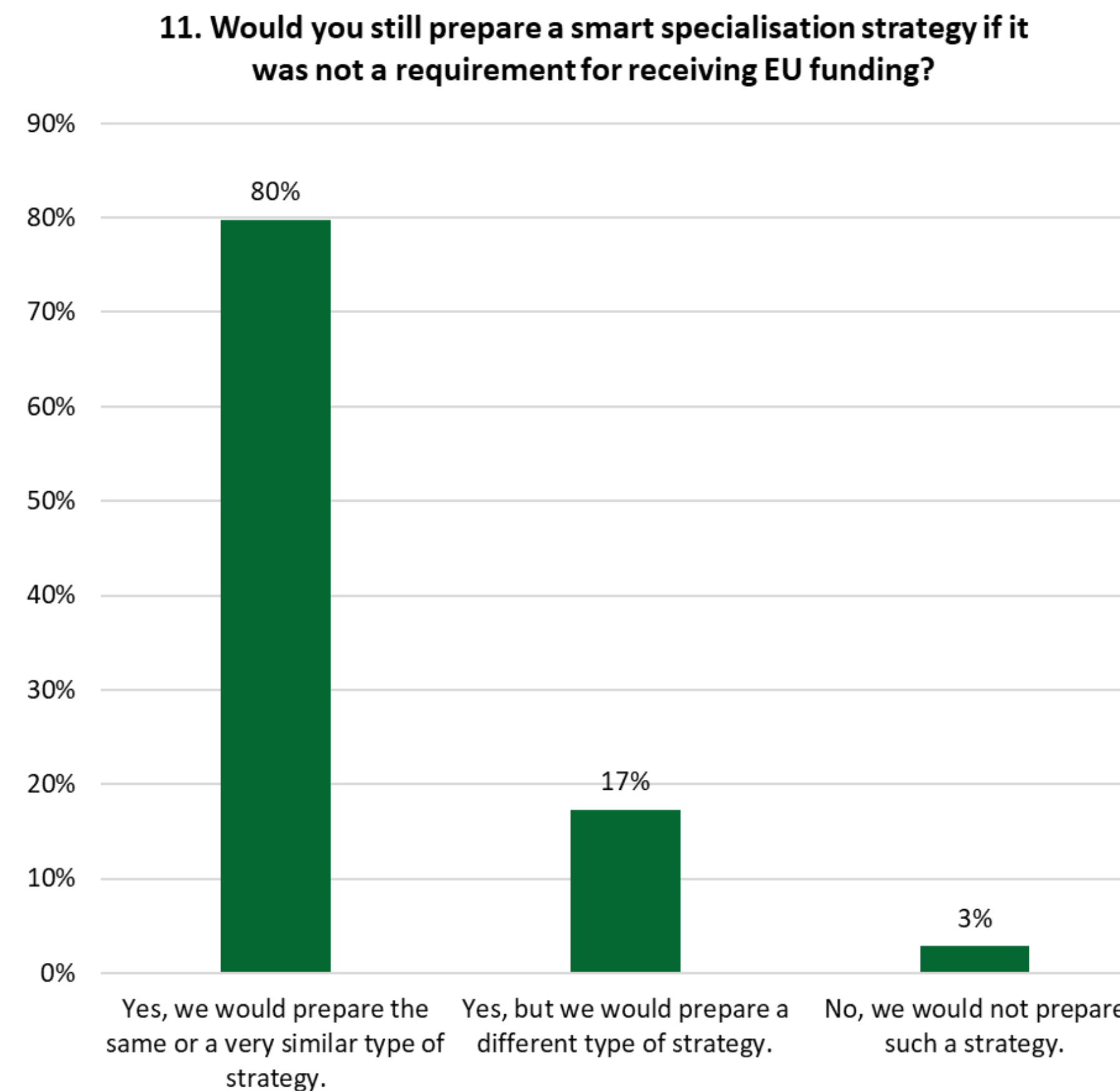
a bottom up discovery component – identification  
of problems, obstacles and policy responses

*We know how to get there*



# ECA survey

The regions value the principles and approach of smart specialisations to guide their innovation policy even if it was not an obligation for EU funds.



# Four questions (among many) for the future

- Horizontal versus vertical?
- Industries or more?
- The use of the related variety framework
- Decentralized regional S3s versus the EU top down agenda



# 1 - Horizontal priorities – framework conditions

- **Vocational training and education** – offering strong competences to firms
- **Universities' excellence** – the three externalities
- **UAS** - teaching and undertaking applied sciences
- **Platforms** – providing essential services and transferring knowledge and technologies to SMEs
- **Start up ecosystem** – funding, coaching and incubating
- **Agency** – promoting innovation
- **Access** to international markets

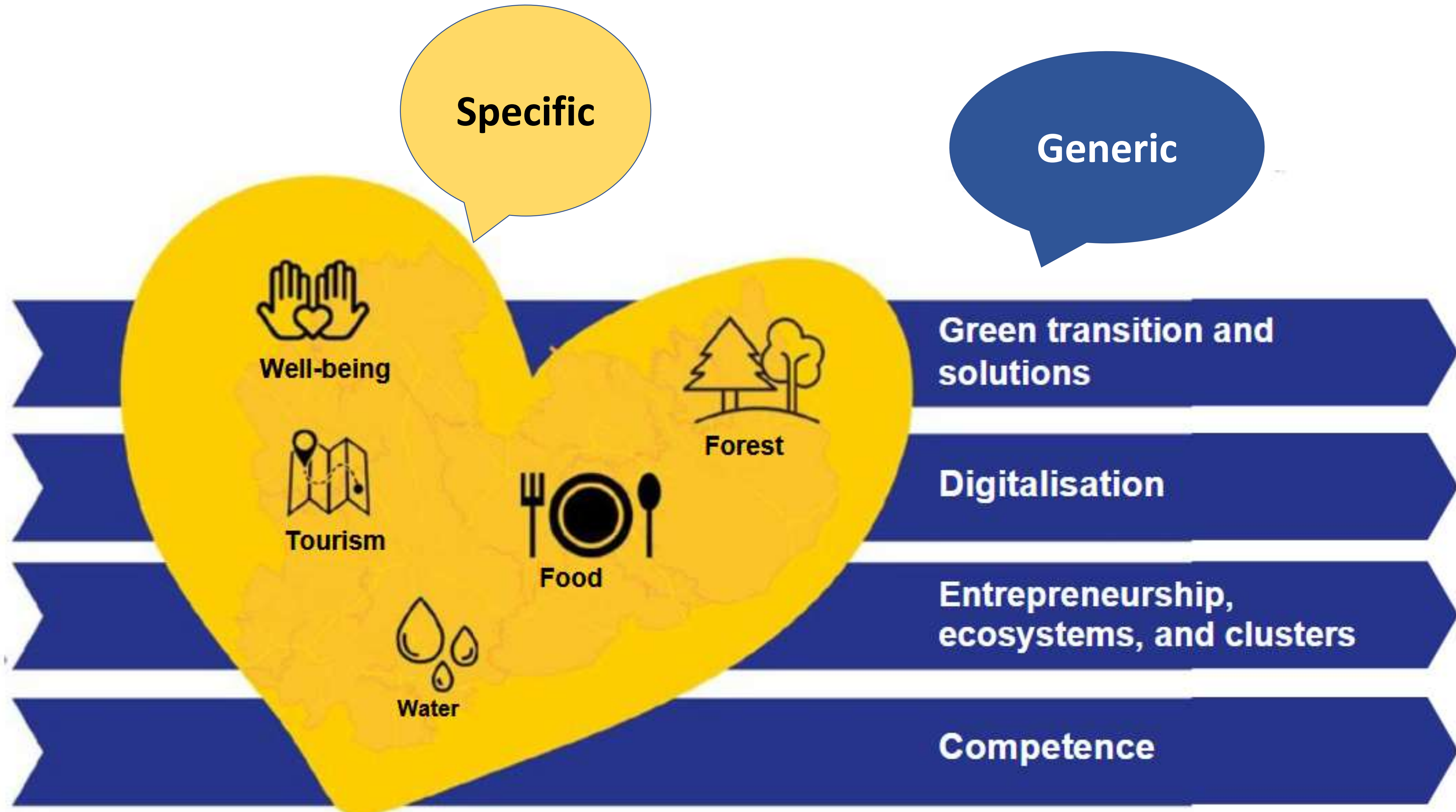


# 1 - From horizontal to vertical..

- Regional advantages do not depend only on **generic** criteria that many regions satisfy (highly educated workforce, infrastructure). Not a guarantee for region specific advantages
- Additional criteria: regional **specific** activities that in combination with generic criteria create a uniquely favorable region for some sets of industries or sectors
- Combining **generic** criteria with **specific** capabilities is key: combine the promotion of a *generic* ecosystem and the focus on region-specific priorities



# 1 - Example – South Savo (Fi)



# 1 - Horizontal and vertical interventions are different

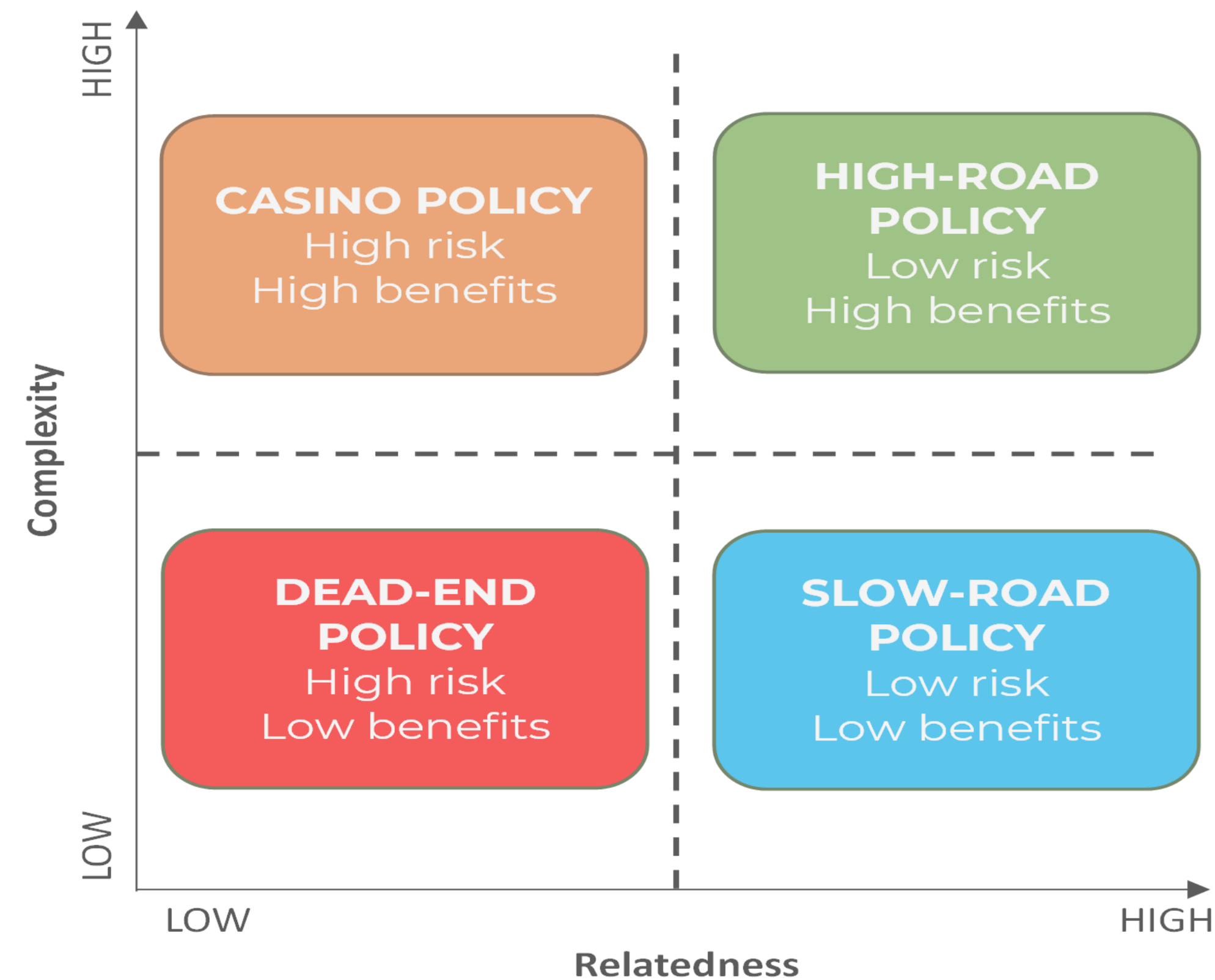
- Horizontal interventions are based on generic information and a **panoramic view** of the regional system
- Vertical interventions are based on **granular information on specific problems** that cannot be captured based on a more panoramic view
- Vertical interventions are more **surgical**
- The point is not apply to one sector or industry what you can do for the whole economy. In a vertical logic you are more specific, granular, surgical
- This is why for vertical interventions you are *doomed to choose*



## 2 - Industries or more?

- Vertical priorities can refer to various aspects of the regional economic space which is made of sectors, cross-sectoral fields, natural resources and need *transformations*
  - Sector : mining & extracting, renewable energy, fashion, forest industry
  - A unique system of activities to respond to a societal challenge : aging society
  - A unique system of activities to transform a sector including multiple industries : food, sport, tourism
  - A unique system of activities organized to respond to a critical situation related to a given natural resources: water
- “*While high technology and industry clusters may be attractive, there is as much to be gained by *creating a unique activity system* for a non-high technology cluster as in replicating the features of numerous other jurisdictions pining after high tech*” (Feldman and Martin, 2005)

# 3 - Related variety - The S3 ambition matrix





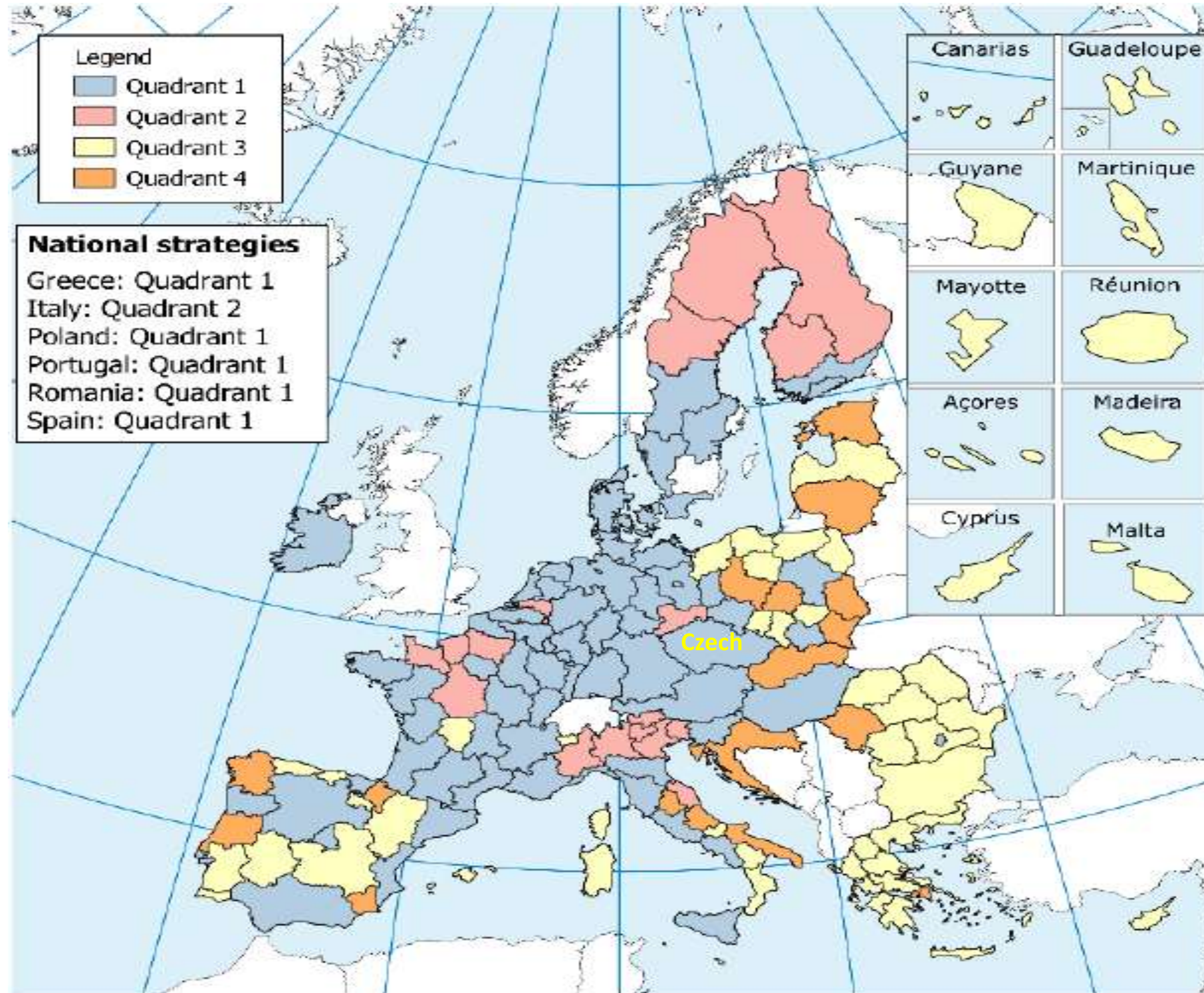
Quadrant 1 (blue) –  
High road policies

Quadrant 2 (pink) –  
Slow road policies

Quadrant 3 (yellow) –  
Dead-end policies

Quadrant 4 (red) –  
Casino

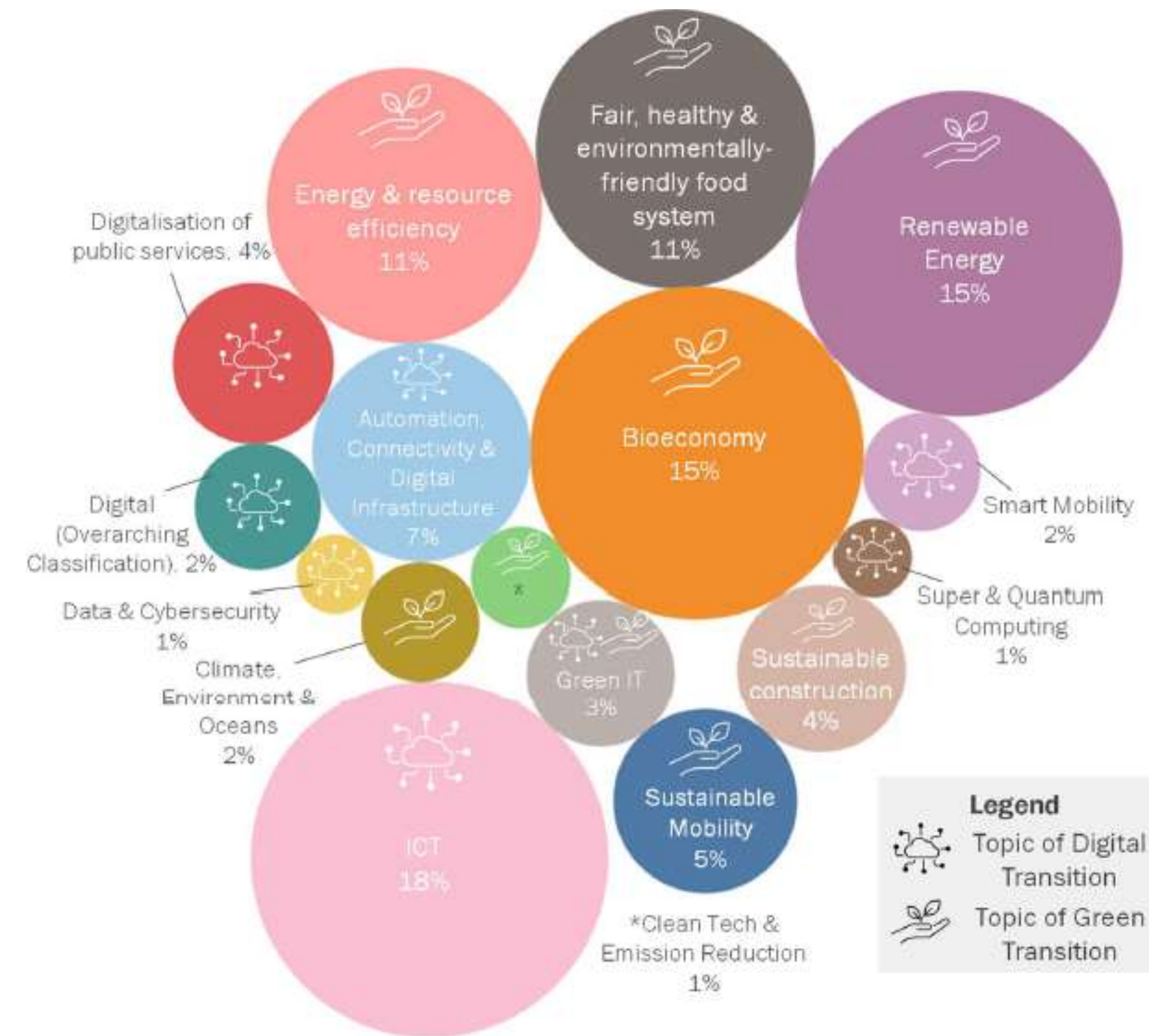
Prognos/CSIL  
2022





# 4 - Regions are confronted to multiple injunctions

- Regions are exposed to **multiple injunctions from the top**
  - Competitiveness (Draghi report)
  - Sustainability (Green Deal)
  - Defense, security, resilience (new EU security pact)
- Economists like to allocate resources where these resources will be used in the most efficient (cost effective) way
- S3 can help
  - To translate broad EU challenges into more region-specific transformational goals
  - To optimize regional portfolios of priorities according to the best matching between regional sectors and EU multiple agenda



# Key messages

- Only one starting point – regional specific assets
- The foundations of S3 are intact – priorities – EDP – operationalisation
- Combine horizontal and vertical interventions
- Prioritize both key industries and cross-sector activities (to address societal challenges)
- Use related variety for technological/industry priorities
- Maintain EDP (under a different name if you prefer – it does not matter)
- Use S3 to translate top down EU strategic objectives into a regional portfolio of priorities





Merci



# Keynote

**Jiří Blažek**

**Professor**

**Charles University**



# RIS3 in Czechia in a shifting global context

Jiří Blažek,  
Dept. of Social Geography and Regional Development

Charles University

November 4, 2025



# Outline

- ▶ 1) Changing context for RIS3 in Europe
- ▶ 2) Some observations on Czech RIS3
- ▶ 3) Variegated approaches to EDP
- ▶ 4) Possible solutions and reimagined forms of EDP

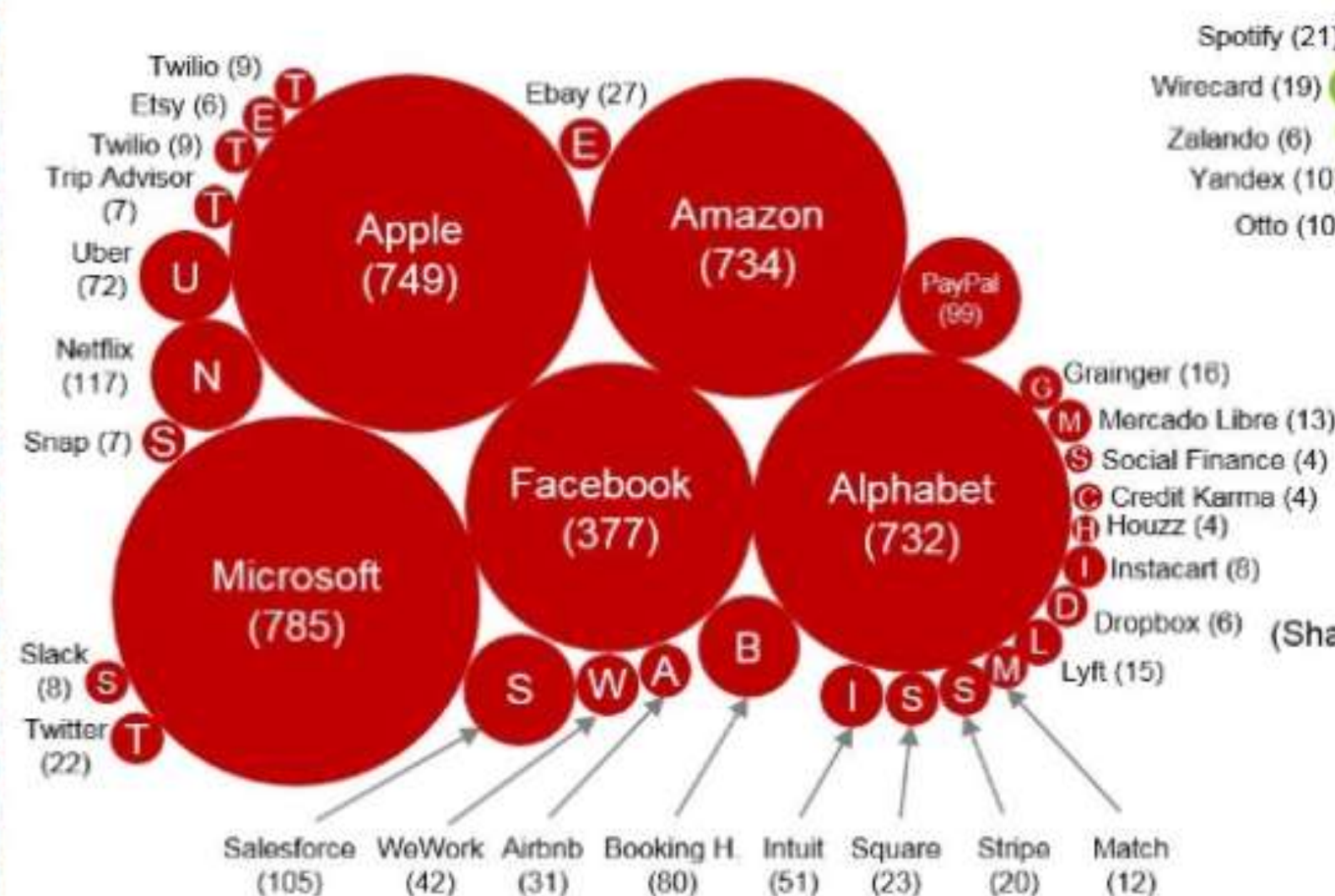


# 1. Context for RIS3: Long-term underperformance of the EU in the global arena

Market value in USD bn

US

(Share: 69% (2015: 67%))



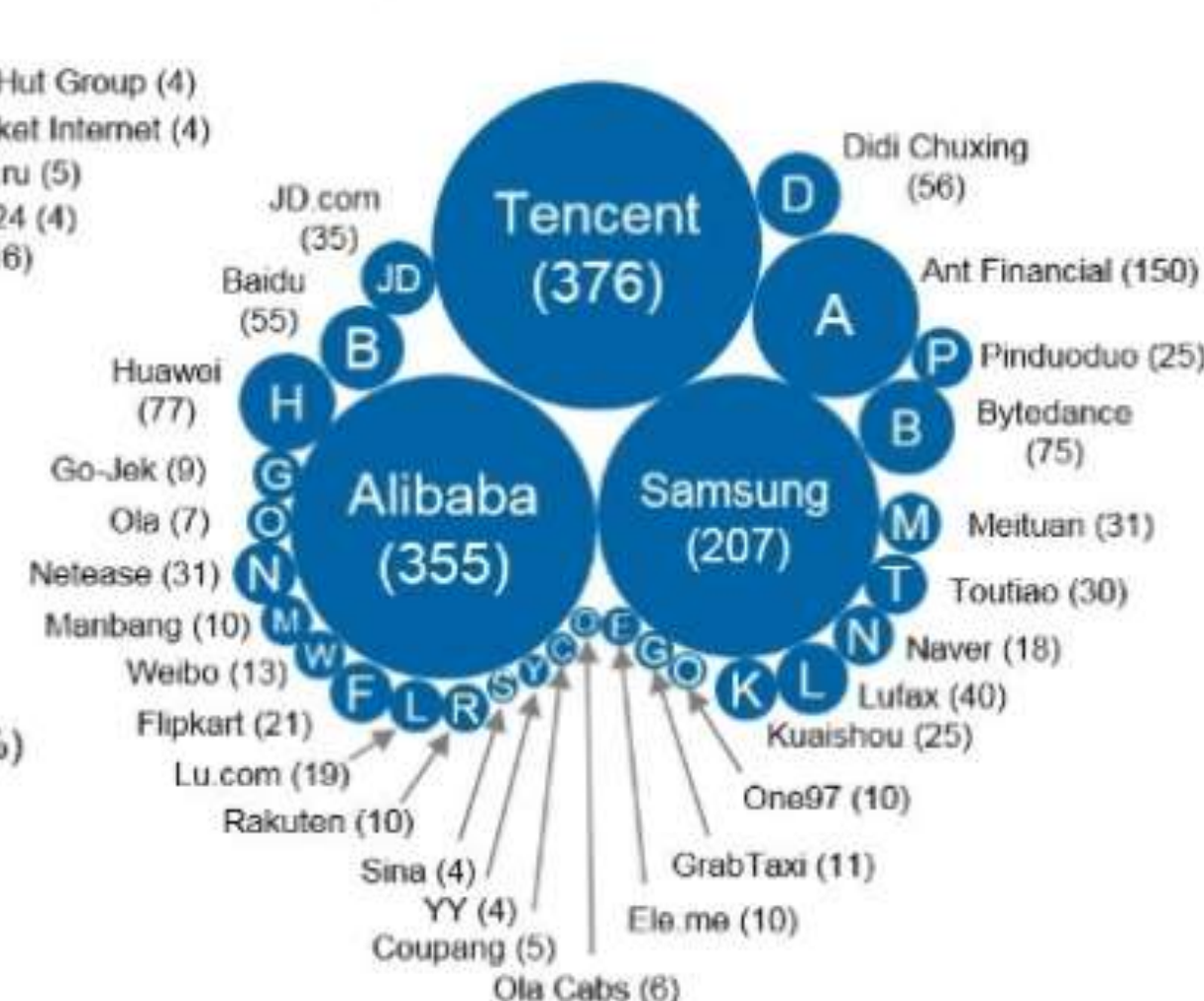
Europe

(Share: 4% (2015: 3%))



Asia

(Share: 27% (2015: 28%))



Africa

(Share: 1% (2015: 2%))



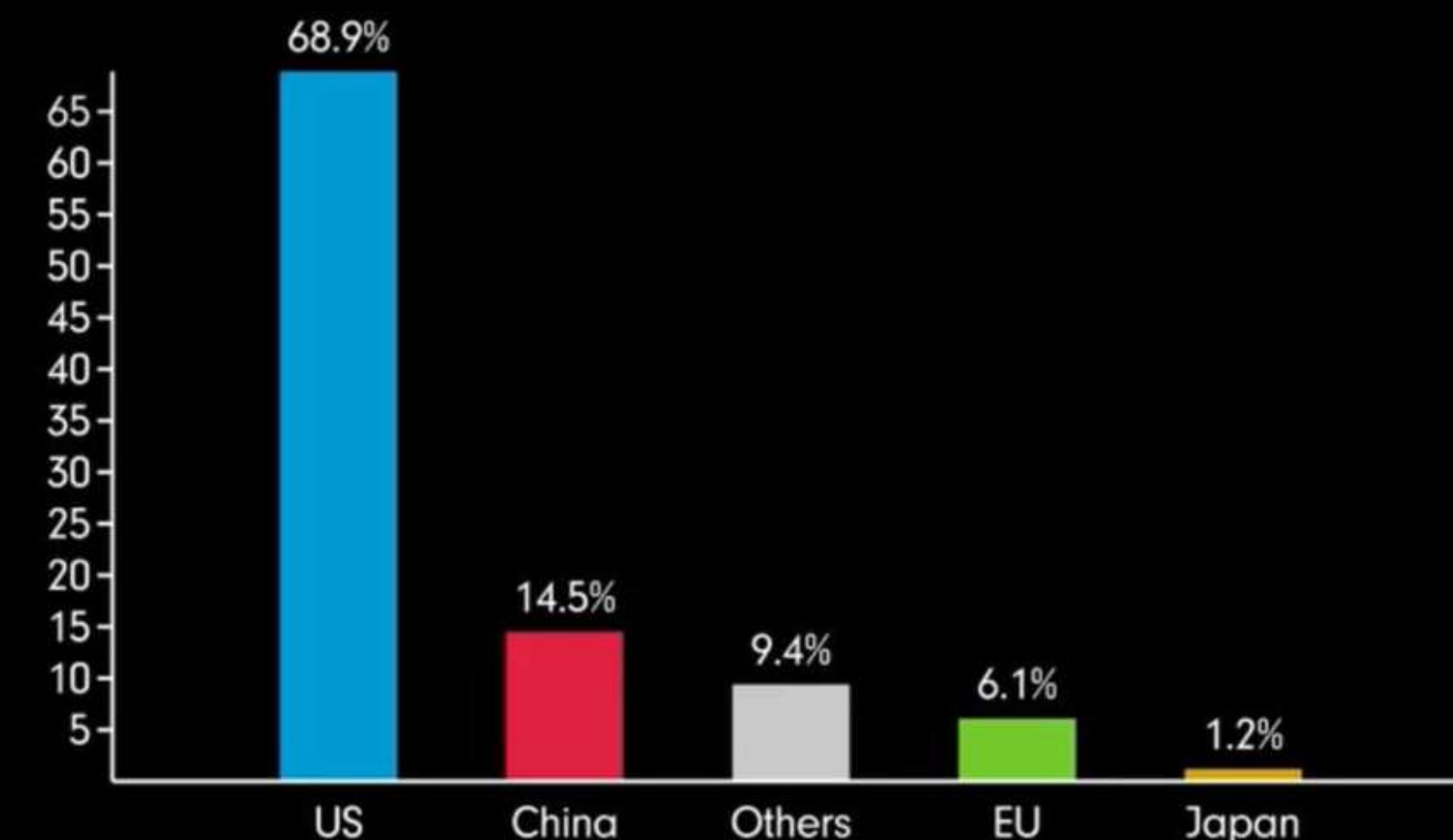
Source: Netzoekonom.de, Handelsblatt, TU Darmstadt, Ecodynamics.io, Plattformoeconomy.com, Dr. Holger Schmidt, Thomson Reuters Eikon; latest funding/last update: December 2018

2018

## AI Compute Power by Region

Aug 2025

Share of Global Compute (%)



Source: Epoch AI — AI Supercomputers dataset, download dated 6 Aug 2025, CC-BY 4.0.  
Method: Kept clusters whose Status = "Existing"; converted "Max OP/s (log)" to linear 16-bit FLOP/s; summed monthly totals by region (USA, China, EEA = EU-27 + Norway, Japan, Others); normalised each month to 100 % so the five shares sum to 100.



# Shifting context - current challenges

- ▶ Since the introduction of RIS3 in 2009-2012, the global context has shifted profoundly:
- ▶ **1) Geopolitical tensions** USA vs. China, Russia – Ukraine, Middle East, „battle over Africa“(n resources)....long-terms consequences + unpredictable shifts and responses (US tariffs).
- ▶ **2) Mounting impacts of climate change**
- ▶ **3) Social, economic, political polarization** (1) social media – massive spread of disinformation, polarization algorithms...), 2) decline of share of wages in GDP (shareholders versus employees).
- ▶ **4) AI** - critical for national security and competitiveness
- ▶ ***Mutually interconnected!***



**Brazil sets up task force for unprecedented drought in Amazon**



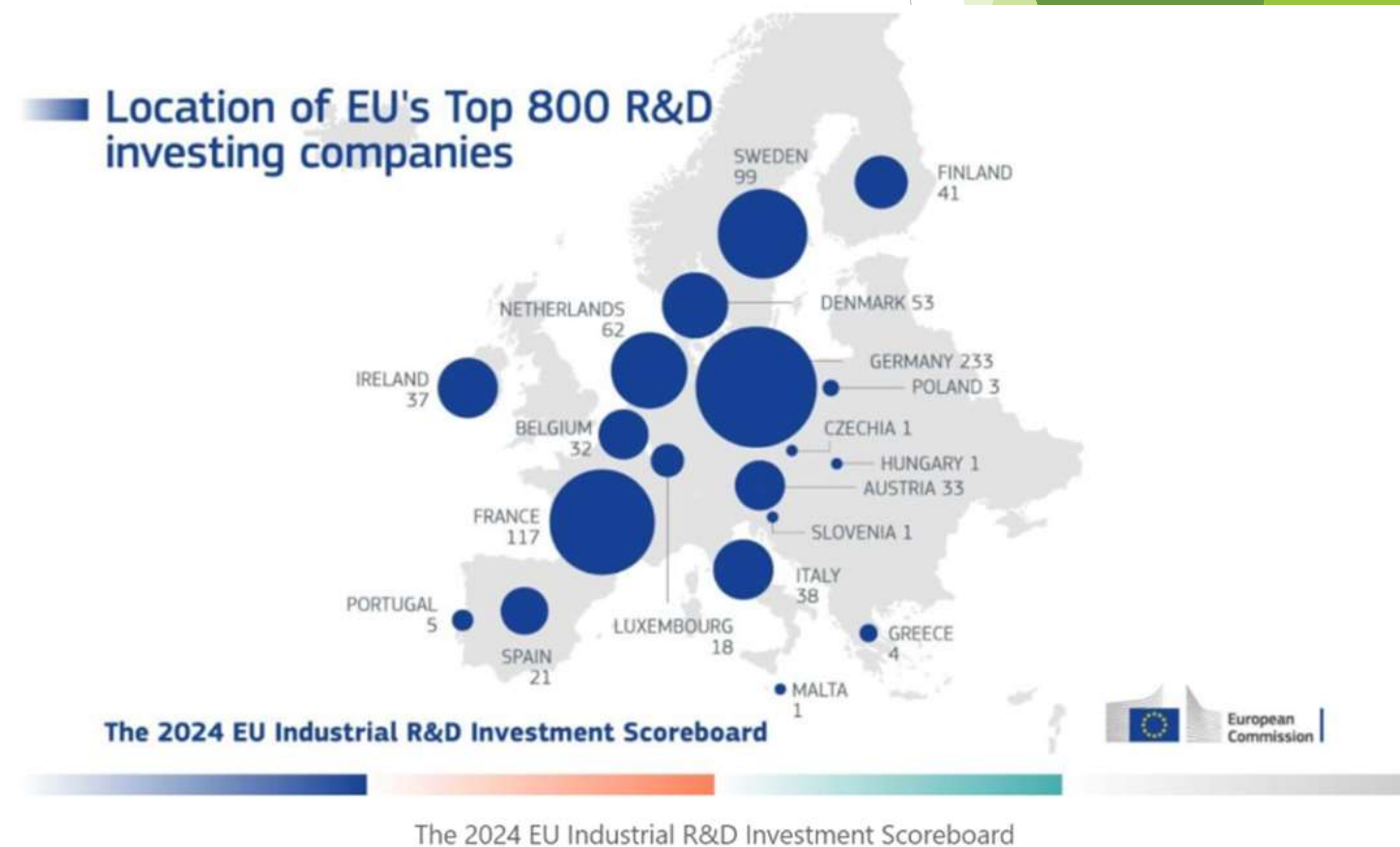
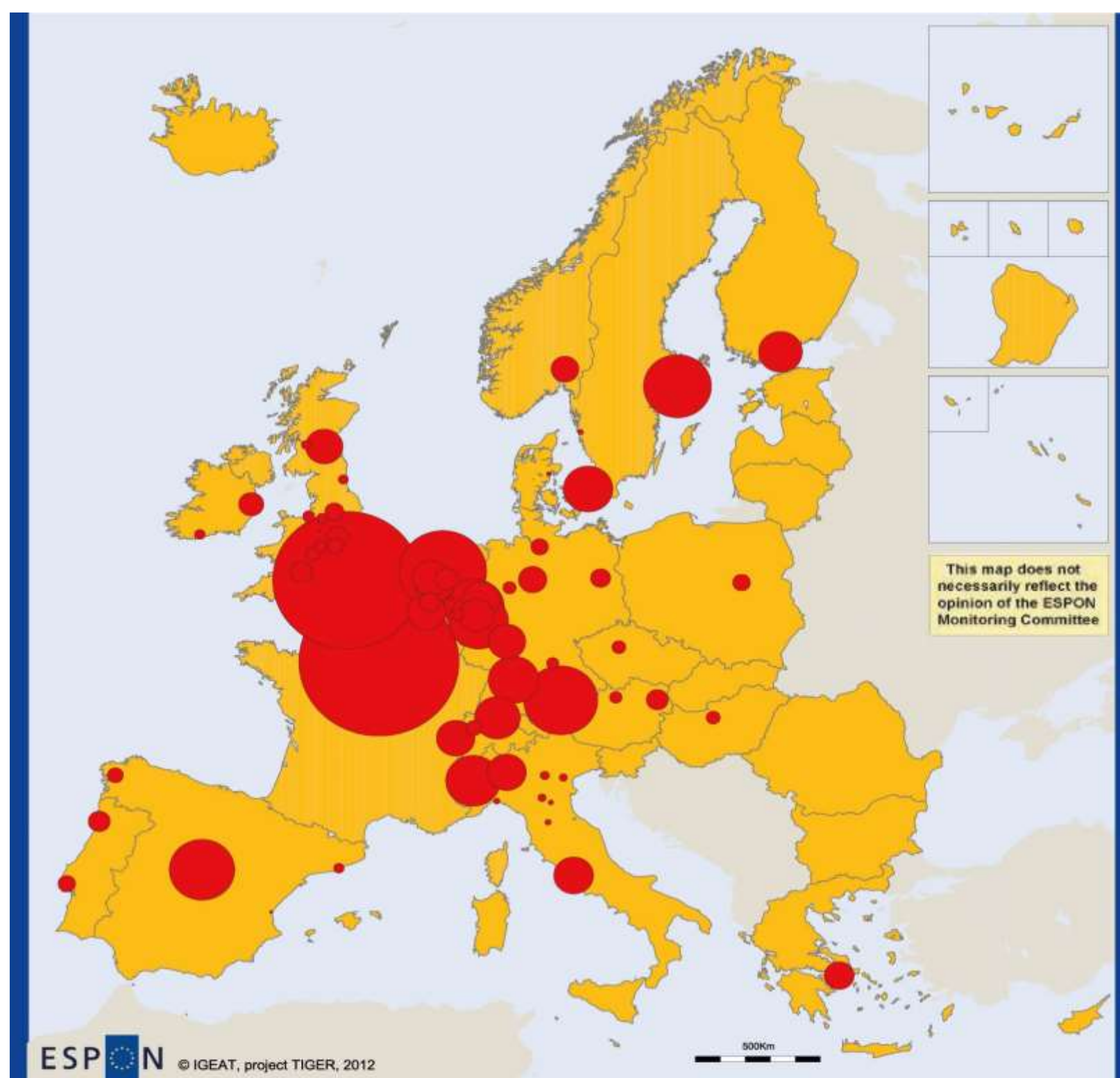


# Policy response

- ▶ **Rebirth of industrial policy** – esp. in strategic fields, including aerospace, defence, AI, datacentres, critical minerals, etc. (*No longer „Free Trade“ paradigm*)
- ▶ **Unprecedented scale of public investment and other forms of public support to strategic industries** (including takeovers or buying stakes in private firms by the states)
- ▶ The most **successful countries** are those that **support growth of national champions** in selected industries (S. Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Japan, China...)
- ▶ **Weaponization of mutual dependencies and chokepoints** (e.g. ban on exports of most advanced technologies by US, ban on export of critical minerals and restriction to market access by China).
- ▶ From „economic efficiency“ to „efficiency and resilience/autonomy“.

# Two specific challenges for Czechia

- ▶ 1) **Czechia is extremely dependent on foreign investments** (e.g. more than 95% of R&D capacities in „Czech“ automotive is concentrated in *foreign*-owned companies).
- ▶ 2) **Lock-in of endogenous companies in lower-tiers of global production networks** (financial squeeze by powerful buyers, e.g. open-book approach - 3-5% profit margin only)





## 2. Czech RIS3 strategy

- ▶ **National level**
- ▶ + reasonable and widely discussed strategy
- ▶ + significant analytical effort, RIS3 portal established
- ▶ + contacts with a wide spectrum of stakeholders and support providers established
- ▶ - relatively weak impacts of EDP so far, i.e. modest contribution to enhancement of innovation performance.
- ▶ **Regional level** – heterogeneity, from weak to **strong and sophisticated inn. policy**
- ▶ Two common features:
  - ▶ + 1) strong support to start-ups across regions
  - ▶ + 2) support to university - business collaboration (Innovation Vouchers)
- ▶ - **Often without** genuine EDP, emphasis is often on horizontal measures and work with individual companies, **few regions have a substantial mass of companies in specific field or with common R&D interests**
- ▶ + **enhanced evaluation culture**, feedback, learning, objectivization of impact



# Examples of interesting initiatives

- ▶ **TechStarter** established program to bring secondary-school students closer to technical fields and connecting schools and companies (*Liberec*).
- ▶ **DigiLab**: A joint teaching and technology center of UJEP, ICUK, and *Ústecký region* that allows students to engage in educational activities, access **modern technologies**, and foster creativity.
- ▶ **Virtual Laboratory of Professions (VR PROFILAB)**: uses virtual reality to help pupils and students transition from merely "learning" to "feeling" the job content, which may influence their **future choice of study field** (*K. Vary*)
- ▶ **MIH – Mobility Innovation Hub**: A project in the **Plzeň Region** focused on **supporting start-ups** in the mobility sector

# Strategic Projects Focused on Transformation and Innovation

- ▶ **South Moravia** - a *Climate Action Plan* to reduce emissions, increase energy self-sufficiency, and adaptability to climate change.
- ▶ **Hradec Králové** - **three missions focused on sustainability:** *Dekarbo*, *Textile*, and *Brain Drain*, all supported by vouchers from the regional government.
- ▶ **SIC CONNECT** - tailor-made matchmaking between companies from the Central Bohemian Region and research partners from the region or beyond.
- ▶ **Robotic Process Automation Development:** A program in **South Bohemia** focused on introducing digital and data technologies



### 3. European experience with EDP

- ▶ Mostly in the form of **focus groups, working groups, workshops, hubs and development of transformational roadmaps for RIS3 priorities**
- ▶ **Main motivations for participation:**
  - a) access to information about new grant opportunities (calls)
  - b) interest of actors in cultivating the surrounding environment (commitment to a common cause)
- ▶ **An effective EDP is one that:**
- ▶ **a) is closely linked to the design of calls for proposals.**
- ▶ **b) benefits from a dedicated and expert organization**
- ▶ EDP has so far contributed more to cultivation the external environment than to developing domains of regional specialization.

# EDP – beyond the one-size-fits-all

- ▶ **Saxony** – strong innovator according to RIS 2025, e.g. 30% of value of the EU semicon industry (20 bln EUR investments underway) but **performs no explicit EDP**.
- ▶ However, at the Economic Policy Dept of Dresden of about 60 employees **more than 20 are dedicated precisely to keeping the ongoing contacts with companies**.
- ▶ Moreover, given the structure of Saxony's economy, **EDP is proceeding within highly capable lead firms of global production networks (GPNs/GVCs) nested in the region and in collaboration with the research institutions**.
- ▶ Thus, one of the **major challenges for Czechia** and its regions is **to search for novel approaches to EDP beyond the national and regional innovation platforms** as their role is rather minor, so far.



## 4. Concluding remarks - possible solutions

- ▶ **Main challenges for Czechia:**
- ▶ a) extreme dependency on foreign investors,
- ▶ b) lock-in of Czech companies as lower-tier suppliers,
- ▶ c) need to respond to geopolitics, climate change, social polarisation and AI
- ▶ **Solutions:**
- ▶ **Along with the reform of the overall business environment,**
- ▶ **1) Support to start-ups with a global ambition**
- ▶ **2) Repositioning (upgrading) of companies within global production networks** (gaining new functions with higher-value added - functional upgrading).

Motto:  
*The success of a company does not depend only on its own capabilities and resources but also on the quality of surrounding environment.*

# Reimagining the role of RIS3 and EDP

- ▶ Functional interface among national and regional policy-makers (***More trust, less paper, less reporting***).
- ▶ **Ongoing knowledge flow between policy-makers and businesses** at national level (Confederation of Industry, clusters, etc.) and regional level.
- ▶ **Clear link of EDP to design of calls of support programmes**
- ▶ Enhanced role of **policy learning** - new forms and **multiplicity of EDP far beyond Innovation Platforms** (inspiration from other regions in Czechia as well as from Europe)
- ▶ **Two dimensions of EDP:**
  - ▶ a) **EDP aiming at enhancing surrounding environment** (education, labour, legislation, design of support programmes,....)
  - ▶ b) **EDP aiming to address specific challenges related to competitiveness and innovation in new opportunity spaces** (*AI, robotics, digitalization in xxx industry, related and unrelated variety*)



# Reimagining the role of RIS3 and forms of EDP

- ▶ Enhanced focus of RIS3 on:
  - ▶ i) **strategic industries/technologies**
  - ▶ ii) **niches of (emerging) excellence**
  - ▶ iii) **cross-sector and inter-disciplinary discovery** - leveraging tradition and industrial diversification in Czechia (related as well as unrelated variety) initiatives such as „120“ for Innovation“ and beyond
- ▶ From **cultivation of surrounding environment** (regional innovation systems)
- ▶ to **targeted support to selected fields**, esp. i) – iii) above
- ▶ **Requires: knowledge, commitment, soft skills** (negotiation, discourse setting, nudges, metaphors - China: „First flight“, „Empty the cage“, „Go-in, go-up, go-out, go-west“, etc.)...

# Thank you for your attention!

- *This presentation was supported by the Johannes Amos Comenius Programme (P JAC), project No. CZ.02.01.01/00/23\_025/0008717, A Mobile Society: Opportunities and Risks of New Forms of Mobility for Czech Society and Economy.*





# Thematic Presentation

**Michal Urban**

**Director of the Business  
Environment Division**

**CzechInvest**



# Smart specialization: Regions in figures

**Michal Urban**

**04. 11. 2025**

**[www.czechinvest.org](http://www.czechinvest.org)**



# Development of regional indicators

## Basic economic indicators

Kraj	Vývoj HDP/1 obyv. v PPS (2003 - 2023)	Vývoj počtu podnikatelů na 1000 obyv. (2005 - 2023)	Vývoj populace (2005 - 2025)
Jihomoravský	20,4 %	6,7 %	8,8 %
Vysočina	18,9 %	13,4 %	1,5 %
Moravskoslezský	18,6 %	13,7 %	-5,6 %
Zlínský	18,3 %	0,6 %	-2,0 %
Olomoucký	18,0 %	2,5 %	-1,2 %
Královéhradecký	14,4 %	-1,8 %	1,6 %
Praha	13,1 %	6,2 %	19,4 %
Pardubický	12,0 %	5,0 %	5,0 %
Jihočeský	8,0 %	-2,3 %	4,4 %
Plzeňský	4,4 %	-10,0 %	11,8 %
Středočeský	3,7 %	4,8 %	28,2 %
Ústecký	3,4 %	3,4 %	-1,7 %
Liberecký	1,3 %	-4,1 %	5,1 %
Karlovarský	-14,5 %	-11,4 %	-3,7 %

Zdroj: Český statistický úřad, databáze Dealroom, 2025



# Development of regional indicators

## Science and research statistics

Kraj	Celkové výdaje na VaV (2005 - 2024)	VaV pracoviště (2005 - 2024)	Pracovníci ve VaV (2005 - 2024)	Podíl inovujících podniků celkem (v %, 2022)
Jihomoravský	439,2 %	102,4 %	104,9 %	45,7
Plzeňský	398,9 %	95,9 %	165,4 %	49,7
Olomoucký	370,9 %	75,3 %	91,0 %	46,0
Středočeský	294,8 %	73,2 %	90,1 %	47,9
Praha	277,9 %	32,0 %	74,4 %	45,5
Královéhradecký	264,6 %	61,3 %	101,0 %	43,9
Liberecký	247,5 %	101,4 %	129,2 %	41,6
Moravskoslezský	236,4 %	72,2 %	80,5 %	44,1
Karlovarský	223,3 %	60,0 %	136,7 %	25,9
Zlínský	194,4 %	84,4 %	91,1 %	46,8
Ústecký	170,2 %	88,6 %	105,3 %	40,9
Jihočeský	162,3 %	58,2 %	64,6 %	38,3
Pardubický	152,7 %	79,3 %	47,1 %	40,9
Vysočina	144,0 %	76,1 %	115,4 %	43,7

Zdroj: Český statistický úřad, 2025



# Development of regional indicators

## Startup statistics

Kraj	Žadatelé do CI startupových programů (2010 - 2025)	Počet startupů investovaných VC fondy (2024)
Praha	380	52
Jihomoravský	150	14
Středočeský	59	1
Moravskoslezský	34	1
Plzeňský	28	1
Olomoucký	23	3
Pardubický	23	1
Ústecký	23	0
Jihočeský	22	0
Zlínský	21	0
Liberecký	19	1
Královéhradecký	13	2
Vysočina	9	0
Karlovarský	6	0

Zdroj: CzechInvest, databáze Dealroom, 2025

# Main Messages

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## **Regional Convergence in the Czech Republic**

The Czech Republic is converging towards the EU average, but regions such as Prague and Karlovy Vary show different trends.

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## **Growth in R&D Expenditures**

Expenditures on research and development have increased significantly, especially in the South Moravian, Plzeň, and Olomouc regions.

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## **Widespread Innovation in Enterprises**

Innovation in enterprises is widespread, but revenues from innovation are concentrated in only a few regions.

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## **Binuclear Startup Ecosystem**

Startups dominate in Prague and the South Moravian region; other regions have only a marginal share.

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## **Differentiated RIS3 Strategy**

The RIS3 strategy must reflect the different needs of metropolitan, converging, transforming, and threatened regions.



# Thank you for your attention

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# Thematic Presentation

**Stanislav Schneidr**

**Director General for  
European Funds, Tourism,  
and International Relations**

**Ministry of Regional  
Development**





# Cohesion in draft EU MFF 2028+

**Stanislav SCHNEIDR**, Director General

Coordination of EU Funds, International  
Relations and Tourism Section

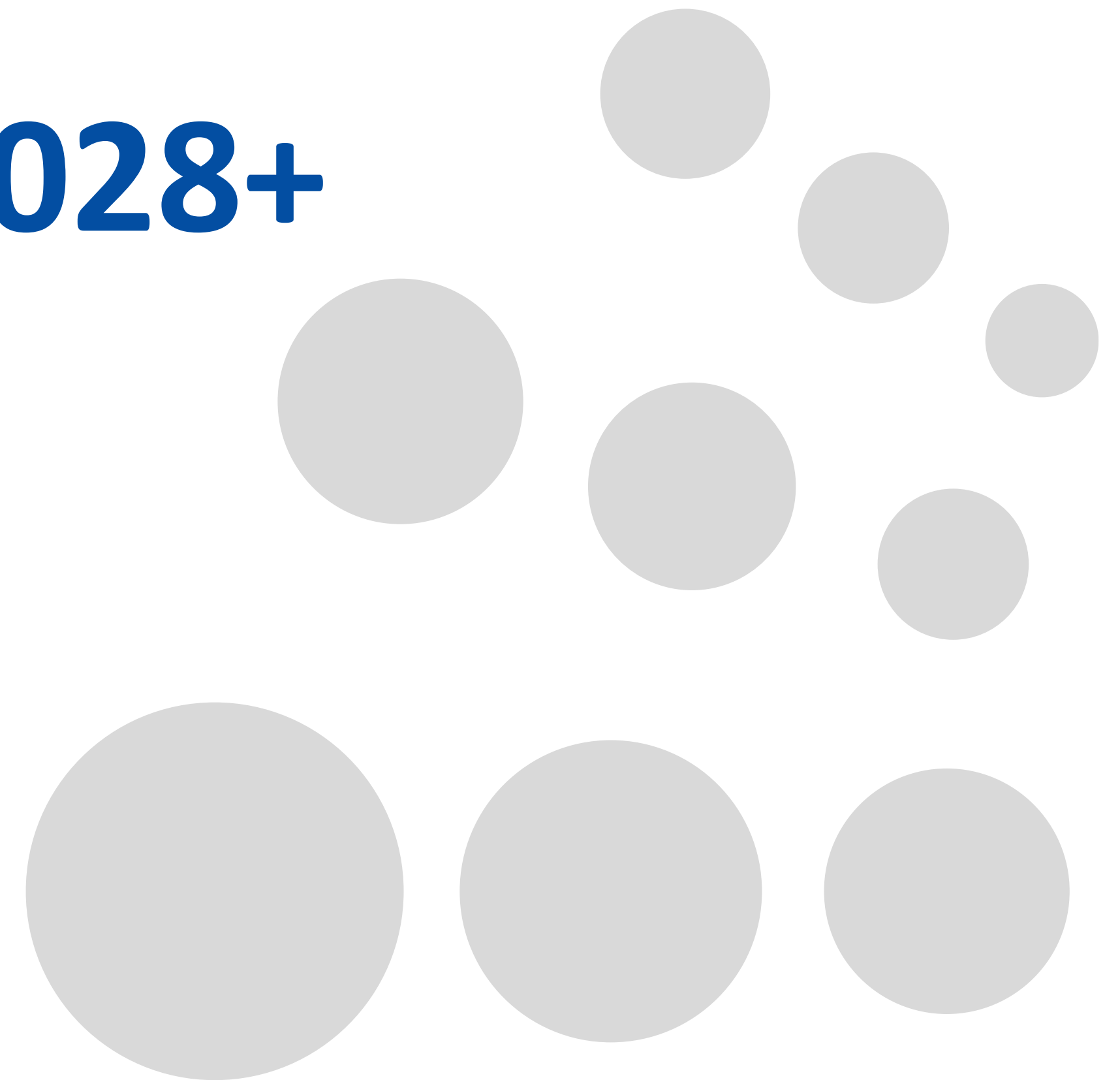
4.11.2025



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MINISTRY  
OF REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT CZ



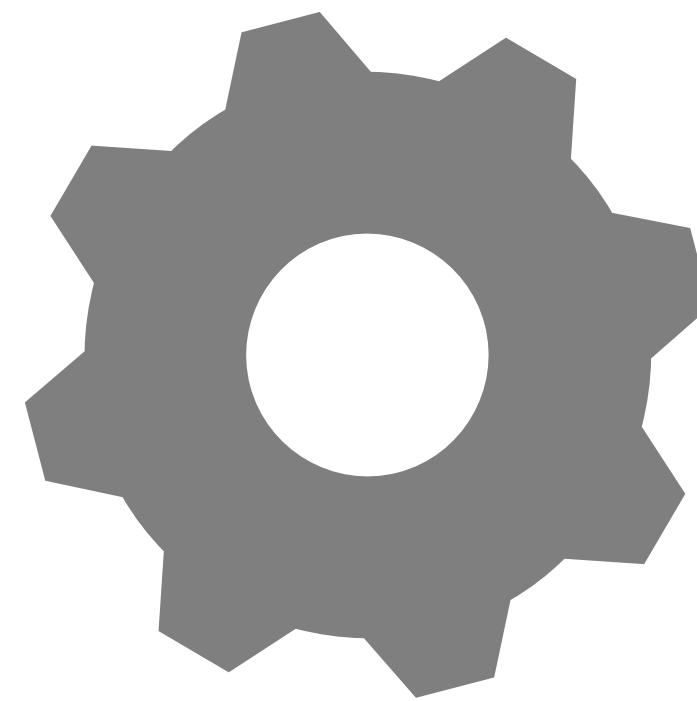
# Czech positions on the 2028+ legislation

3

- ✓ Framework position on the EF and NRPP
- ✓ Framework position of the performance framework
- ✓ Framework position of the ERDF and CF, Interreg

Responsible Authority  
**MoRD**

**Prepared** in close  
cooperation with all  
relevant partners



**Approved** by the Government  
Committee for the EU  
on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2025





# 2028+ Reflection on legislation 2028+

## Principles

- maintain the separation of key policies
- territorial dimension as a main principle

## Performance approach

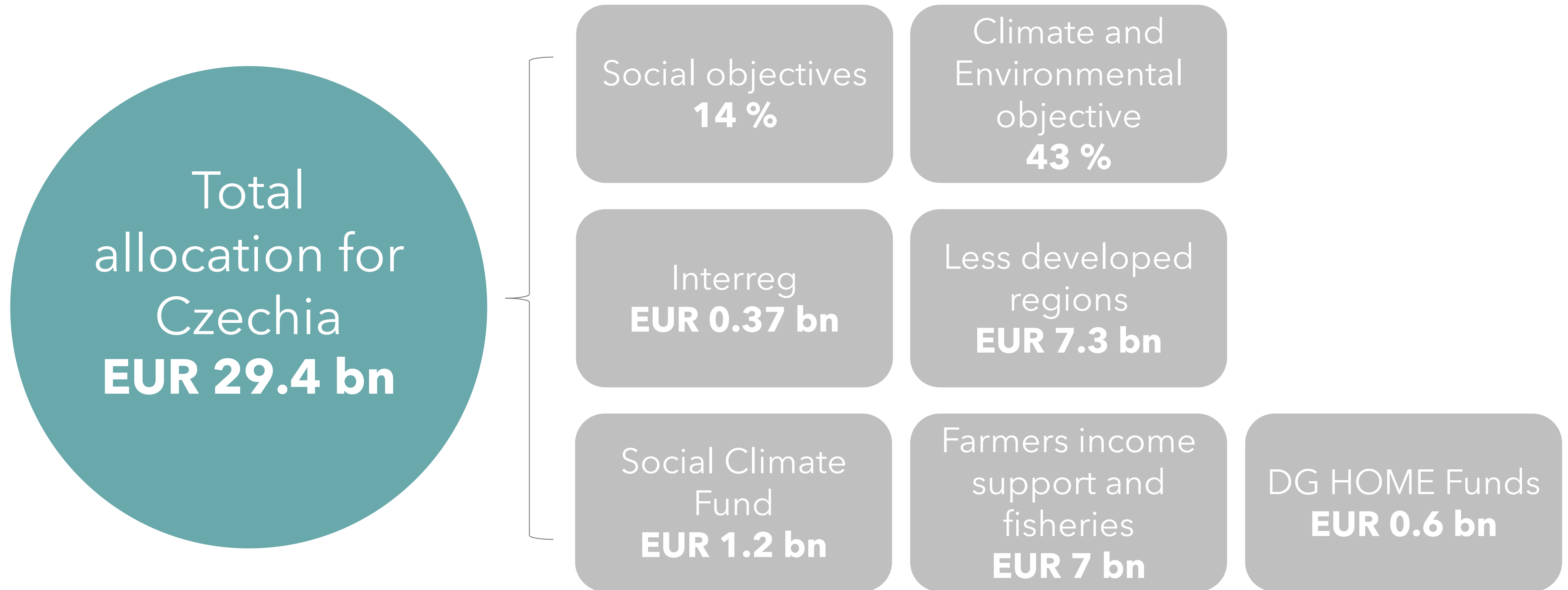
- the performance model is preferred, but ...
- indicators defined more clearly

## Financial framework

- extend the deadline for decommitment
- increase technical assistance percentage
- reduce the amount of flexibility (below 25%)



# NRPP allocation for Czechia



Amounts in EUR apply in case of MFF volume = **1.26% of GNI**





# Draft – basic principles of NRPP

National and regional partnership plan

Single NRPP approved by EC/CID (i.e. implementing decision). The chapters in the plan will focus on regional development, home affairs, social affairs, agricultural and fisheries policy.

Role of the coordinating authority

It coordinates and manages the entire NRPP (Ministry of Regional Development).

Single envelope for entire NRPP

There are no longer allocations for individual funds, distribution at the national level according to chapters in the plan, the regulation specifies only the amounts for internal affairs, SKF, LDR, social and climate objectives, and income support for farmers.

Requirements for NRPP

Strict rules for NRPP content (European Semester, strategic documents and recommendations)

Performance-based model

Reimbursement based on achieved goals and milestones.

Partnership principle

Involvement of partners in preparation and implementation NRPP.



# Tasks from the government resolution

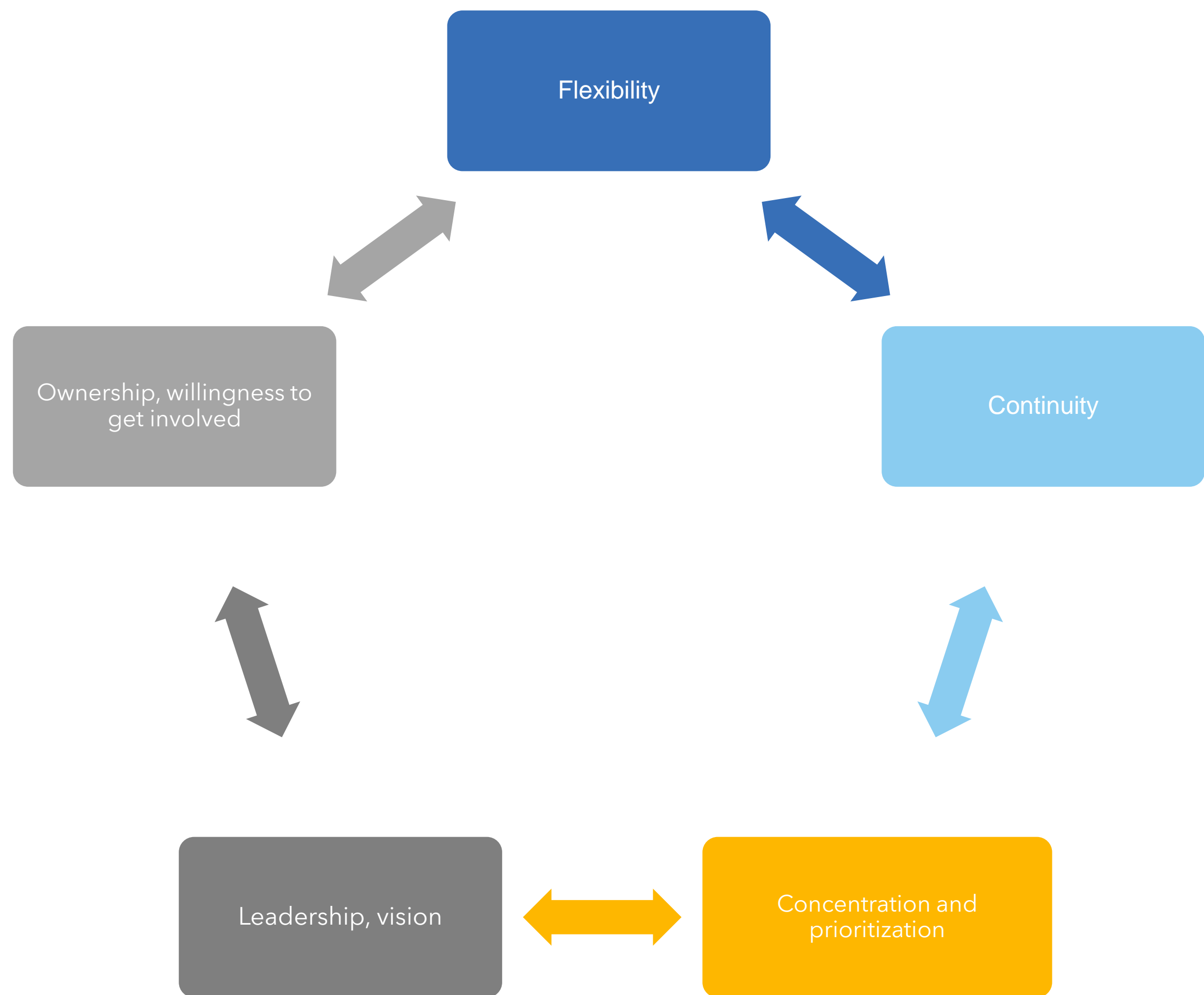
Submit to the government by **June 30, 2026:**

- Draft implementation structure of NRPP
- Concept of methodological framework for 2028+
- Analysis of the environment for the use of financial instruments





# Cohesion&RIS3:ideas & recommendations



# Otázky z publika - Slido



**#2268 831**



# Panel Discussion



**David Uhlíř | JIC**



**Daniel Všetečka | MPO**



**Dominique Foray | EPFL**



**Jiří Blažek | UK**



**Stanislav Schneider | MMR**



**Michal Pazour | TC Praha**



**Petr Matolín | TA ČR**

# Otázky z publika - Slido



**#2268 831**



# Conclusion

**Tomáš Holinka**

**Head Of Smart Specialization  
Strategy Unit**

**Ministry of Industry and Trade**





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# Thank you for your attention

**RIS3 Forum2025**

**November 4th 2025 | Prague**

