5. NATIONAL R&D POLICY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. BASIC LONG-TERM RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

The basic long-term research directions (BLRD) approved by the government constitute, according to the Research and Development Support Act No. 130/2002 Coll., the basic document for the preparation of the National Research Policy (see the scheme in **Fig. 1**). The objective of BLRD is to define priorities in perspective research directions from their benefit point of view, according to their importance for the economy, its competitiveness, and for the sustainable development in the society. BLRD serves also for the concentration of financial, personnel and other sources for the solution of a limited number of the most important priorities. The BLRD proposal is prepared by professional commissions within the Research and Development Council (RDC) acting as its advisory bodies. There were the three following professional commissions established in 2003: Animate natural science, Inanimate natural science and engineering, and Social science (see Sub chapter 5.9).

The preparation of BLRD proposals was not easy. It was the first attempt within the Czech R&D to propose research directions, which may play a dominant role, to the government. Individual BLRDs were progressively prepared by the RDC professional commissions. The first set of proposals was finished in the middle of 2003 and the entire scientific community could comment on it. There were analyses of the R&D situation in the Czech Republic used as well as their comparison with other countries and also other professional both domestic and foreign materials. Approaches to these issues in EU, to the creation of the European Research Area, were monitored.

The resulting proposal was prepared in accordance with the common structure. It consists of the seven following topical directions:

- Sustainable development
- Molecular biology
- Energy sources
- Materials research
- Competitive mechanical engineering
- Information Society
- Security research.

Each of the mentioned directions has been described within the following structure: General characteristics, Current situation in the Czech Republic, Shortcomings, opportunities, and risks, Situation abroad, Prerequisites existing in the Czech Republic, and the Link-up with other BLRD.

The government discussed and approved of the BLRD proposal in its Resolution No. 661[6] of 1 June 2005. This Resolution has asked for the following:

- To procure especially the R&D programmes and activities, based on the approved BLRDs, in the preparation of proposals of the state budget expenditures for 2006 and the following years,
- To make the National R&D Policy for the period 2004–2008 actual and to present it to the government during the first quarter of 2006,

[6] The BLRD set approved by the government, including the relevant government resolution, is available at the address www.vyzkum.cz in the part R&D documents.

- To use the approved BLRDs as the starting points during the preparation of new R&D programmes and activities.

BLRD presents the most important issues in research, development, and them extending innovations. RDC will secure that the providers for the support of research and development from public funds respect, when preparing their programmes (i.e. when distributing about one quarter of the expenditures assigned to research and development) these basic guidelines. However, BLRD does not stand for a list of directions, which would exclusively receive the support. There will be also other research activities funded (research intentions, grant projects, research for the needs of the state administration, etc.), including the sector research. However, BLRD represents the priorities.

5.2. NATIONAL R&D POLICY

The National R&D Policy determines basic objectives in the support of R&D from public and other funds, their division, and the factual focus of the support in the period of 4 to 6 years, and includes provisions for their implementation in accordance with the Act No. 130/2002 Coll. on the support of R&D with public funds. The National R&D Policy of the Czech Republic for the period 2004–2008 has been approved in the government Resolution No. 5 of 7 January 2004[7].

Included provisions have been processed and implemented within a number of consequent documents and activities. They are mainly the following ones:

- National Research Programme II
- The Czech attitude to the EC materials: Investing in Research: The European Action Plan
- Assessment of indirect R&D support instruments
- Public Research Institutions Act
- Proposal of the Act on the research of human embryonic stear cells
- Operating programme for the Development of human resources (OP DHR) – Provision 3.2: Support of the tertiary education, research, and development
- Ethical research framework
- Sectoral conception for the development in research and development
- Regional conception for research and development
- Basic long-term research directions
- Assessment of research and development and of the results.

A number of tasks resulting from the R&D policy have been already fulfilled. We can name especially the National Research Programme II, the Act on the public research institutions, the basic long-term research directions, the tax allowances for the subjects investing in research, the proposal of the law on the research of human embryonic cells, and the implementation of the system assessing R&D and the results.

The situation develops quickly in the area of R&D. Many changes have taken place in connection with the accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union, the updating of the Lisbon Strategy, the preparation of the budgetary outlook of EU

[7] National R&D Policy of the Czech Republic for the period 2004–2008, including the relevant government resolution is available at the address www.vyzkum.cz in both Czech and English versions.

for the period 2007–2013 (the 7th Framework Research and Development Programme related to technologies, the Framework Competitiveness and Innovation Programme, the new Cohesiveness Policy, etc.). Some changes have taken place also in the country – the approval of BLRD, the approval of the National Innovation Policy for the period 2005–2010, the passing of the Act No. 341/2005 Coll. on public research institutions, etc.

As it has been already mentioned in the part about BLRD, the government Resolution No. 661 of 1 June 2005 approved the BLRD proposal and asked for the updating of the National R&D Policy. The government Resolution No. 851 of 7 July 2005, which approved the Innovation Policy (see farther for the Innovation Policy), asked for making the National R&D Policy compatible with the National Innovation Policy for the period 2005–2010. The proposal of the updated and compatible National R&D Policy should be presented to the government by MEYS, in co-operation with RDC, during the first quarter of 2006. The proposal should take into account opinions, initiatives and recommendations received within the extensive survey organised by the Association of Research Organisations in the Czech Republic. The survey objective is the gaining of suggestions resulting from experience by R&D organisations from the implementation of the existing R&D policy.

The preparation of the new National R&D Policy for the period 2009–2013 will start in 2007 at the latest. In 2007, a proposal of the new set of basic long-term research directions will be presented as the basic material for the preparation of the new R&D policy.

5.3. NATIONAL INNOVATION POLICY

The Czech Republic had been, until the mid 2005, one of only few member countries of the Organisation for the Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which did not have any official by the government or parliament-approved document on the state support of innovation. This fact was caused by a number of causes, including the not completely clear competences of individual central administration offices (the ministries, etc.), certain overrating of the support of basic research, and problems connected with the restructuring of the business sector (changes in the ownership, the solution of immediate and short-term issues, etc.).

The government approved the quite general National Innovation Strategy only in 2004. It was done in the government Resolution No. 270 of 24 March 2004. This Resolution asked for the preparation and presentation of a proposal for the specific National Innovation Policy of the Czech Republic (NIP). The need of the preparation and approval of such a document was strengthened by results of repeated analyses of the development in the R&D situation and of comparisons with other countries. The analyses' results repeatedly confirmed that the contribution of the domestic R&D for the economy and for the society was unsatisfactory and that the R&D potential was not utilised efficiently. The need of the innovation policy was also strengthened by the increased stress put by the upgraded Lisbon Strategy of EU on the more pronounced involvement of R&D in competitiveness growth and in the employment situation in all EU member countries.

The stress put on the economic growth and its interconnection with R&D resulted also by the new position of the Deputy Prime Minister for the Economy.

The proposal of the National Innovation Policy of the Czech Republic (NIP) for the period 2004–2010 was prepared by the working team consisting of RDC Secretariat workers, other departments within the section of the Deputy Prime Minister for the Economy, MIT, and MEYS, representatives of the Confederation of Industry and Transport of the Czech Republic, the Association of Research Organisations, the Association of Innovative Entrepreneurship, and the Bussines Innovation Centre of the Czech Technical University in Praha (BIC ČVUT Praha).

NIP based on the National Innovation Strategy and on the analysis of R&D in 2004 established the four following objectives:

- Strengthening of research and development as the source of innovation
- Creation of functional co-operation of the public and private sectors
- Procurement of human resources for innovation
- Making the performance of the state administration in research, development and innovation more efficient.

There have been specific tasks, instruments and provisions determined for the implementation of the established objectives. NIP consists of 48 specific intentions in total. Each of them has got a gestor assigned as well as indicators for the assessment of the implementation results. The document is fully comparable, from both factual and methodical points of view, with similar documents by the most advanced EU member countries.

The government has approved of NIP in its Resolution No. 851 of 7 July 2005. It has asked the relevant gestors for the procurement of all NIP provisions at the same time. The government has also asked the Deputy Prime Minister for the Economy and the RDC Chairman for the preparation of extension of the RDC activities with the area of innovation. The government should be presented, in 2007, with a current report on the NIP implementation, including the proposal of any correction provisions. The close connection of innovation, research and development was stressed by the above-mentioned intention within this government Resolution for MEYS. The Ministry should present the government with a proposal containing changes in the National Research and Development Policy of the Czech Republic for the period 2004–2008 by the end of 2006. This proposal should make the Policy compatible with the approved NIP.

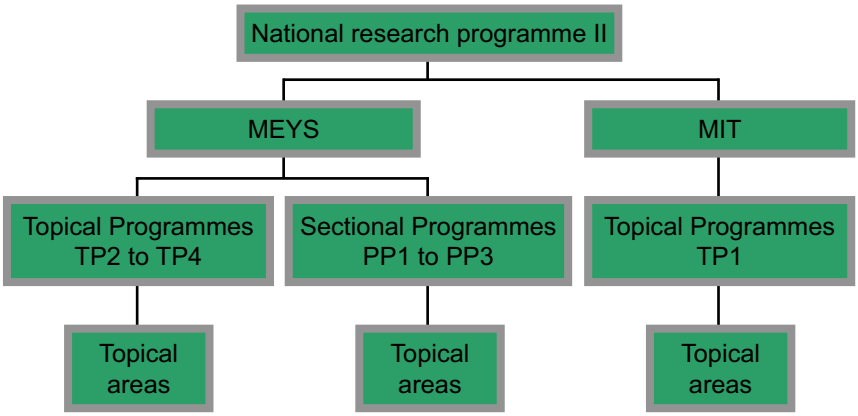
NIP was published in both Czech and English versions in the electronic form and the two versions are available at the address ***www.vyzkum.cz***.

5.4. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMME II

The government Resolution No. 272 of 9 March 2005 has approved the National Research Programme II (NRP II). NRP II removes the fundamental shortcomings existing in NRP I, while retaining all positive features and basic ideas (i.e. the support of the successful areas of the Czech research, which are also important for the society). (The information about NRP I was published in the “Guide 2005” and public tenders will not be announced anymore.) Public funds related to NRP II have been centralised only in the budgetary chapters of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS) and the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT). These ministries fulfil the roles of the providers and MEYS is also the NRP II co-ordinator. NRP II

consists of 7 programmes in total, i.e. of 4 topical and 3 sectional programmes. The basic NRP II structure is presented in **Tables I** and **II** and schematically illustrated in **Fig. 3**.

Fig. 3 – National Research Programme II structure



The more detailed information about the contents of the individual topical areas is presented within the providers of topical and sectional NRP II programmes (MIT – Chapter 7.3, MEYS – Chapter 7.4).

The funding of NRP II remains a serious problem.

Table I – Topical programmes within NRP II

Provider	Topical Programme	Topical areas[8]
MIT	**Sustainable prosperity (TP1)**	T1-1-1 Increased reliability of power networks and high voltage switching stations T1-1-2 Utilisation of hydrogen and fuel cells as energy sources T1-1-3 New nuclear technologies for the power production, high potential heat, and hydrogen T1-1-4 Lowering of energy demands in operations of buildings T1-1-5 Renewable energy resources T1-2-1 New technologies and materials for the air protection T1-2-2 Technologies for the protection of water and the mineral environment T1-3-1 New materials with new usable properties T1-3-2 Applications of new materials in machinery design T1-3-3 Mechatronic systems and robotics T1-3-4 New structures in manufacturing machines T1-3-5 New semiconductor sensors and nanoparts T1-3-6 Increased operating life-span and reliability of machinery products and facilities with high quality technical parameters T1-3-7 New nanodiagnostic methods T1-4-1 Alternative energy sources in transport T1-4-2 Improved quality and reliability of the transport infrastructure T1-4-3 Transport equipment and systems for public and individual transport T1-5-1 Chemical optimising and development of new pharmaceutical technologies T1-5-2 Safety of chemicals T1-5-3 Nanomaterials and processes T1-5-4 Development of new chemical additives for products in other industries T1-5-5 Functional polymers T1-5-6 Organic syntheses for the products with high value added T1-5-7 Catalysts for the protection of environment, the energy industry, the food industry, and for low waste chemical technologies
MEYS	**Healthy and quality life (TP2)**	T2-1-1 Healthy and sound food T2-1-2 Systems and methods for the assessment of the healthy status of food materials, foodstuffs, and feeds T2-1-4 Non traditional utilisation of agricultural produce T2-2-1 Development of new diagnostics based on molecular–biological methods T2-2-2 Molecular genetics and biotechnologies for new drugs T2-2-3 Nanomaterials in biology and medicine T2-2-4 Biomaterials for the transplanting medicine T2-2-5 Genomics, proteomics and pathophysiology of cardiovascular diseases T2-2-6 Genomics and proteomics in the cell differentiation in oncological diseases T2-3-1 Limitation of the contamination of surface waters T2-3-2 Bio-remedy of the environment with the aid of micro-organisms T2-3-3 Modernisation in the waste management T2-3-4 Biodiversity T2-3-5 Environment and health

[8] The topical area T2-1-3 „Controlled GMO with the high production potential“ was transferred, because of the comments made by the Minister of Agriculture during the discussion about the proposal by the government, to the research sector of the Ministry of Agriculture.

MEYS	**Information technologies for the knowledgeable society (TP3)**	T3-1-1 Management of knowledge and informatics, especially for the support of the prevention and treatment of diseases T3-1-2 Open and mobile systems for the Internet and industrial applications T3-1-3 Security of information and cryptology T3-1-4 Information infrastructure, e-learning, and virtual workplaces T3-1-5 Elimination of language barriers with the means provided by information technologies
	Social-economic development in the Czech society (TP4)	T4-1-1 Aging Czech society T4-1-2 Modernising of the Czech public policy and administration within the EU context T4-1-3 Immigration issues and their affect on the Czech society T4-1-4 Modernising of public services T4-1-5 Institutional framework for the social-economic stratification processes T4-1-6 Interests of the Czech state and the Czech society in processes of the European integration

Table II – Sectional programmes within NRP II

Provider	Sectional Programme	Topical areas
MEYS	**Human resources (PP1)**	P1-1 Target-oriented research for the better quality basic, secondary, and tertiary education, including the general development of human resources P1-2 Strengthening of research at universities and in other scientific workplaces P1-3 Improved attractiveness of the work and equal opportunities in research P1-4 Making research more popular P1-5 Support of migration
	International co-operation (PP2)	Research for the state administration, according to § 3, paragraph 1a), in the 3rd Act on the support of research and development, determined for the solution of intentions assigned to the Central Research and Development Administration Office by the government and for the procurement of international co-operation in research and development, and for the development of regional co-operation in this area.
	Support of preparations and the implementation of the National Policy, including the technical help (PP3)	Research for the state administration, according to § 3, paragraph 1a), in the 3rd Act on the support of research and development, determined for the solution of intentions assigned to the Central Research and Development Administration Office by the government and for the implementation of the current and preparation of the new National Research Policy[9] and also for the performance of Central Administration Office's intentions, which result from the performance of the obligations given by the competency Act and by § 33 in the Act on the support of research and development[10]. The only result user is, in this case, the state. The programme covers also the areas focussed on the solution of issues in the area of the utilisation of research and development results, the improvement of the assessment of research, and the support and procurement of the participation of state administration workers in forums and conferences organised in the area of research and development.

[9] 15% of funds in this PP3 part can be utilised for the preparation of research materials and for these parts of the innovation policy, which immediately relate to the dissemination or research and development results in practice.

[10] The sectional parts of the programme, PP2 and PP3, fund public orders in research in accordance with § 3, paragraph 3, in the Act on the support of research and development. As the results' user is the state and none commercial competition is threatened in this way, this part of NRP II does not have to be reported to the European Commissíon.

5.5. PUBLIC RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS ACT

The experience of several years led to the conclusion that allowance organisations, or the state organisational units are not the suitable legal organisational form for the involvement in research and development. The preparation of a proposal of the Public Research Institutions Act was one of the specific and highly pressing tasks of the National Research and Development Policy of the Czech Republic for the period 2004–2008.

The preparation of the Act proposal was very difficult. It was necessary to introduce certain forms of the self-administration to the organisations involved in R&D, while the principles of their responsibility for the management of assets and funds were retained. A new legal form has been prepared and approved of – the public research institution with the full legal subjectivity, including its own assets with the determined conditions on the assets' management, while the plurality of legal forms of research institutions was retained.

The transformation of the research and development allowance organisations to the public research institutions (PRI) should take place in accordance with the similar principles existing for public universities. PRI is a satisfactory organisational form especially for the transformation of the sector research institutes, which are currently the state allowance organisations. An allowance organisation was composed as the universal form for the state, later the legal-public founders basically in all areas (education, culture, healthcare, social affairs, etc.). That is the reason why this form cannot be adjusted in more detail by the changed existing legal regulations. It is thus limited in a number of its rights and obligations. In contrast, a public research institution will become the purposeful form allowing for a more detailed legal adjustment suitable for the specific research and development area.

The objective of the approved adjustment is not the transformation of all sector research institutes to the legal form of public research institutions. Allowance organisations with negligible involvement in research and development and some allowance organisations conducting research mostly through the form of public tenders (the results are destined only for the needs of the provider) are not included in the Act proposal.

Research institutes, which have currently had the form of an organisational unit of the Czech Republic, cannot be transformed to public research institutions, according to the approved Act, because they do not have the legal subjectivity. A change in their legal position would be possible only when the research institute as an organisational unit of the Czech Republic is abolished and the founder creates a new person with the legal subjectivity. The Act will allow the creation of such a new legal person in the form of the public research institution.

Some special adjustments within the transformation of institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic have been solved in the amended Act No. 283/1992 Coll. on the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic as amended by the Act No. 220/2000 Coll., which adjusts also the positions of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic and of its institutes. However, all conditions established for the public research organisations will be generally applied also on the transformation of the institutes of the AS CR.

The Act on public research institutes has become effective by its announcement in the Collection of Laws of the Czech Republic on 13 September 2005 (in Part 122 under the number 341/2005 Coll.)[11].

In connection with the introduction of this new organisational-legal form into the legislature of the Czech Republic, it was necessary to change also some relating legal regulations. The government decided to process these changes, because of their spectrum, in the form of an independent law. This Act has become effective also by its announcement in the Collection of Laws of the Czech Republic on 13 September 2005 (in Part 122 under the number 342/2005 Coll.)[12]. The Act No. 342/2005 Coll. has also changed the Act No. 283/1992 Coll. on the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. The full wording of the Act No. 283 on the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic corresponding with the changes made by the Act No. 220/2000 Coll. and the Act No. 342/2005 Coll. was published by the government in the Collection of Laws 2005.

The preparations for the transformation of research institutes have progressed so far the most in the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. The Resolution of the 32nd Academic Assembly of AS CR of 15 December 2005 has approved of the list of institutes and of the way of their transformation to public research institutes after 1 January 2007.

5.6. RESEARCH OF HUMAN EMBRYONIC CELLS ACT

Research in a number of sciences gets occasionally into conflict with moral or ethical principles. This applies especially for the wide spectrum of natural science. There have been national ethical commissions established in a number of countries, including the Czech Republic. There was the European Forum for the National Ethical Commissions founded and it meets twice a year for the exchange of information and for the assessment of the development. The fast development in molecular biology, genetics and in related science resulted in the necessity to adjust the limits, within which the sciences operate. The need of the relevant legal standard was expressed in the Czech Republic in the government approved National R&D Policy of the Czech Republic for the period 2004–2008. MEYS had prepared, after some long discussions within both professional and laic public, an Act proposal related to the research done with human embryonic cells and related activities, and about changes in some other laws.

The purpose of the law relates to the state obligations in respecting human dignity and protection of human lives even before birth and covers the issues in the research of human embryonic master calls. The Act bans the creation of embryos for research purposes, the research done on embryos, and also the research using human embryonic master cells, when there is no proof that the embryonic master cells were gained from the so-called surplus embryos.

The Act adjusts the basic areas related to the research on human embryonic master cells. The Act adjusts the conditions of this kind of research, the conditions on imports of the already existing human embryonic master cells, and the gaining of

[11] Public Research Institution Act is available in both Czech and English versions at the address www.vyzkum.cz.
[12] The Act on changes in some laws in connection with the passing of the Public Research Institution Act is available in both Czech and English versions at the address www.vyzkum.cz.

human embryonic master cells from the so-called surplus embryos for research purposes. The Act not only establishes the rights and obligations of people, but it adjusts also the activities by administration authorities related to the handling of human embryonic master cells and their lines (including the organisation of a professional assessment of applications for the permits to conduct the research and control activities) in order to ensure the protection of embryos and prevent any mismanagement of the duration or results of their research. The Act contains the description of offences and administrative delicts related to the subject of the legal treatment and it assumes, at the same time, the possibility to punish the forbidden activities within the criminal law.

Obligations of the Czech Republic resulting from the international law, which have not been relevantly observed, were the significant reasons behind the Act preparation.

The government has passed the Act proposal in its Resolution No. 938 of 20 July 2005 and transferred it to Parliament for the approval.

5.7. TAX ALLOWANCES

The Czech Republic belongs among the OECD member countries, in which the direct support of R&D with subsidies, grants, loans, etc. prevails. Thanks to the implementation of the new legal form of research organisations – the public research institutions, according to the Act No. 541/2005 Coll., the Act No. 542/2005 Coll. has changed the Property Taxation Act, the Income Taxation Act, and the Heritage Act. It has resulted in certain advantages for R&D.

Another adjustment of the Act No. 586/1992 Coll. on the income tax as later amended was also important. The Act No. 564/2004 Coll. added the provisions in § 34, paragraphs 4 and 5, to the Income Taxation Act with the effectiveness from 1 January 2005. These provisions allow taxpayers for deducting costs incurred during the implementation of R&D projects in full from the taxable income.

RDC prepared the material, which determined the contents of basic terms used in the area of R&D, and the Ministry of Finance has issued the Instruction D-2888 on the unified process of utilisation of the change mentioned in the Income Taxation Act based on the RDC material[13].

RDC and the Chamber of Taxation Consultants of the Czech Republic prepared the certified training project "Research and Development, according to the Act No. 130/2002 Coll. on the Support of Research and Development, in the context of § 34, paragraph 4, in the Income Taxation Act" for the support of the implementation of this allowance.

The graduates can get the certificate, which declares their professional qualification for the asses sment, or the possible determination of research and development activities. The objective has been to establish a group of specialists, who would be able to classify specific practical situations and research and development activities in accordance with the Act No. 130/2002 Coll. This is the factual-legal prerequisite for the utilisation of the allowance by taxpayers.

The introduction of the possibility of this tax deduction fulfils the government objective in the support of investments in research and development through the taxa-

[13] The Instruction of the Ministry of Finance is available on the web pages of the Czech Taxation Administration http://cds.mfcr.cz/uvod.php#.

tion policy and also in the creation of the favourite environment for the fulfilment of the Czech obligation resulting from the Lisbon Strategy, i.e. to increase expenditures in research and development from private sources to 2 % of GDP by 2010.

However, the scope of the indirect support of R&D in the Czech Republic still remains lower than in the majority of EU member countries. Efforts to make the taxation system simple and unified have so far won over the efforts to introduce different exceptions and allowances in this traditional conflict. MEYS has presented the government with the study, in accordance with the intentions resulting from the National R&D Policy of the Czech Republic for the period 2004–2008, assessing the possibility to introduce indirect support instruments for R&D in the Czech Republic. The study has assessed the following in detail:

- Tax allowances for companies investing in R&D (the tax allowance in the form of a deduction of the R&D costs at the level higher than 100% – the taxation credit note),
- Indirect instruments for the support of small and medium-size enterprises, especially of the spin-off kind, or start-ups,
- Tax allowances supporting the co-operation between the industry and the academic sector.

The government has accepted the study in its Resolution No. 20 of 5 January 2005. However, no intentions have been assigned. The efforts to extend the scope of indirect support instruments will continue within the performance of other intentions, e.g. during making the administration simple in relation to the support of research and development and in the amendment of the Act No. 130/2002 Coll. on the support of R&D with public funds.

5.8. MAKING THE ADMINISTRATION SIMPLE

The old conflict of workers and organisations involved in R&D on one side and of the workers and state administration institutions on the other side exists also in the Czech Republic. It is about the administration processes in the provision for public funds – are they too complicated, or not? The complicated administration of the support of R&D in the Czech Republic is made even worse by the significant decentralisation of the support – R&D is supported by more than 15 state institutions with their budgetary chapters.

The government in relation to the issues in the assessment of R&D (see Chapter 4) has passed the Resolution No. 644 of 23 June 2004. In addition to the intentions, which immediately relate to the R&D assessment, the government asked RDC for the presentation of a proposal, by 30 June 2005, how to make the administration in the provision of support and in the assessment of project results, research intentions, other R&D activities, and their results simple and unified.

The proposal was prepared in co-operation with the professional public. The efforts of its creators were directed to the making the administration related to R&D minimal and to the making the access of industrial enterprises, but also other organisations involved in R&D, to the support of R&D with public funds easier by the removal of unnecessary bureaucratic obstacles. However, this should not influence the ability of providers to assess the objectives of proposed projects, or the scope of research

and development works, and the appropriateness of costs in an objective way. It has been proved that a more significant simplifying of the administration is impossible without changing the existing legal regulations. However, a number of specific provisions were proposed for the removal of unnecessary differences in the support of R&D at individual providers. The government has discussed and passed the proposal in its Resolution No. 1260 of 29 September 2005[14]. The government asked the R&D support providers to unify their administration documents, according to the approved proposal. At the same time, the government has asked RDC to present it, in co-operation with MEYS, with a proposal of legislature changes necessary for making the R&D administration simple by 31 October 2006. The preparatory works on the amendment of the Act No. 130/2002 Coll. on the support of R&D with public funds have commenced in December 2005.

5.9. COMPOSITION OF THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL AND OF ITS COMMISSIONS, AS ON 1 JANUARY 2006

The Research and Development Council (RDC) has got, on 1 January 2006, the following members:

Doc. Ing. Jiří Havel, CSc. – Chairman of the Council, Deputy Prime Minister for research and development, human rights, and human resources
JUDr. Petra Buzková – Deputy Chairperson of the Council, Minister of Education, Youth and Sports
Ing. Milan Urban – Deputy Chairman of the Council, Minister of Industry and Trade
Doc. MUDr. Vladimír Viklický, CSc. – Deputy Chairman of the Council, Institute of Molecular Genetics of AS CR
Ing. Josef Bouška, CSc. – Director of the Research Institute of the Animal Production, Praha
Prof. JUDr. Jan Dědič – University of Economy in Praha, Head of the Department of law in the Faculty of international affairs
Ing. Jaroslav Doležal, CSc. – Honeywell, spol. s r.o. Praha, Statutory Representative
Ing. Miroslav Janeček, CSc. – Entrepreneur
Doc. RNDr. František Ježek, CSc. – ZČU Plzeň, Deputy Chancellor
Ing. Vratislav Kulhánek, Dr.h.c. – ŠKODA Auto, a.s. Mladá Boleslav
Ing. Vladimír Nekvasil, DrSc. – Institute of Physics in AS CR
Prof. MUDr. Josef Syka, DrSc. – GA CR, Chairman; Institute of the Experimental Medicine of AS CR
Doc. Ing. Karel Šperlink, CSc. – Confederation of Industry and Transport of CR, Vice-president
Prof. Ing. Ivan Wilhelm, CSc. – Charles University, Faculty of mathematics-physics
Prof. Ing. Petr Zuna, CSc., FEng. – Czech Technical University in Praha, Faculty of mechanical engineering

[14] The government Resolution is available at the address www.vlada.cz

PROFESSIONAL COMMISSIONS

Professional Commission for Natural Sciences

Prof. MUDr. Michal Anděl, CSc.	Internal medicine, metabolisms
Ing. Jiří Dohnal, CSc.	Pharmaceutical chemistry
PharmDr. Radovan Haluza	Molecular biology, genetics
Prof. Ing. Pavel Hobza, DrSc.	Quantum chemistry
Doc. Ing. Jan Krekule, DrSc.	Botany, plant physiology
RNDr. Jan Nedělník, PhD.	Phytopathology, biotechnology
Prof. MUDr. Bohuslav Ošťádal, DrSc.	Physiology, biomedicine
Prof. RNDr. Blanka Říhová, DrSc.	Immunology, pharmacy
Ing. Peter Šebo, CSc.	Molecular biology
Prof. Ing. Kamil Wichterle, DrSc.	Physical chemistry
Prof. RNDr. Jan Zrzavý, CSc. – *Chairman*	Zoology, ecology

Professional Commission for Inanimate Natural Sciences and Engineering

Prof. Ing. Tomáš Čermák, CSc.	Electrical engineering
Ing. Ivan Dobiáš, DrSc.	Thermodynamics, management
Prof. RNDr. Pavel Drábek, DrSc.	Mathematics
Ing. Milan Holl, CSc. – *Chairman*	Technical sciences
Prof. RNDr. Josef Jančář, CSc.	Macromolecular chemistry
Ing. Karel Jungwirth, DrSc.	Plasma physics
Prof. Ing. Vladimír Kučera, DrSc.	Management, regulation
Prof. Ing. Jan Macek, DrSc.	Mechanical engineering
Ing. František Pazdera, CSc.	Nuclear energy
Prof. Ing. Jaroslav Purmenský, DrSc.	Materials science
Prof. Ing. Karel Štulík, DrSc.	Analytical chemistry
Prof. Ing. Miroslav Václavík, CSc.	Machinery design and equipment

Professional Commission for Social Sciences

Doc. RNDr. Ivo Budil, PhD.	Sociology, anthropology
Doc. Ing. Tomáš Cahlík, CSc. – *Chairman*	Economy, mathematics
Ing. Boris Dlouhý, CSc.	Economic strategies
Prof. Petr Dostál M.A., PhD.	Earth sciences, geography
Ing. Bořivoj Hnízdo, CSc.	Politics
Prof. JUDr. Pavel Holländer, DrSc.	Philosophy and the law theory
RNDr. Tomáš Kostelecký, CSc.	Sociology, demography
Ing. Martin Kupka, CSc.	Macroeconomy
Prof. PhDr. Jiří Musil, CSc.	Sociology
Doc. RNDr. Karel Oliva, Dr.	Linguistics
Ing. Zdeněk Prouza, CSc.	Nuclear physics, biophysics
Doc. RNDr. Jitka Rychtaříková, CSc.	Demography