



## "Mobility and career of researchers: practices and challenges by the Czech Republic"

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- General information on the research environment
  - Research potential
  - Legal framework
- The ERA-Mobility Strategy
  - EURAXESS Czech Republic
- Obstacles to mobility and career development
- Conclusion – Future Recommendations

- R&D sector (4 performance sectors)
  1. Higher education sector (public and private universities, very good cooperation with ASCR)
  2. State sector (ASCR)
  3. Private non-profit sector (all institutions serving households sector)
  4. Business enterprise sector (finances about 46% of total R&D activities in 2009)

2009 – R&D investment 1.53%

- Council for Research, Development and Innovation – responsible for R&D&I policy and for the formulation of R&D priorities
- Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports – central authority responsible for research (implements general science and R&D policy)
- Ministry of Industry and Trade – central body responsible for industrial R&D&I

# The Czech R&D funding system

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- 22 funding providers
- Public R&D funding:
  1. Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
  2. Ministry of Industry and Trade
  3. Czech Science Foundation
  4. Czech Academy of Sciences
  5. Technology Agency of the CR (from 2011 financing applied research)

- 1 BHO
- 2 ESCs
- 8 LoCPs



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## Scientific Visa, Charter and Code

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- Directive 2005/71/EC – 21<sup>st</sup> of December 2007
- 2009 (148 SV), 2010 (186 SV)
- Unique “fast-track” procedure in the CR
  
- Charter and Code
- 1 research public body – AS CR (54 institutes)
- Interest from universities only this year – national seminar planned for September/October 2011

## Main obstacles to mobility

- Legal status of the researcher (PhD, researcher)
- Admission of third country researchers (lack of information)
- Gender inequality in science
- Type of work contracts (limited)
- IPR problems (PhD candidates with employee status or with a student status?)



## Main findings from the survey 1/2

- 102 questionnaires from researchers
- 70% of males and over 30% of females, where 71% was in the range of 25 to 35 years old
- 70% came from third countries and 30% from the EU
- Almost 70% of respondents were hosted by a public research institute, the rest was employed at universities.
- 47 researchers stayed abroad for research mobility once in a period shorter than one year
- The highest motives for international mobility were: future career development, interesting research theme and better working conditions in the host organization

- Mobility obstacles found through the survey:
  1. immigration services and legislation
  2. fear of losing their current job position
  3. language problems
  4. employment services and employment legislation
  5. lack of leisure activities and socializing events

### Mobility impact:

- (1) increased/diversified the research knowledge and experience, (2) improved networking with other researchers, (3) improved language competencies, (4) facilitated their career

- **Common database** administered by EURAXESS for mapping the mobility of incoming and outgoing researchers should be set up.
- Concerning **research vacancies**, all of them should be posted to the **EURAXESS Jobs portal**
- The **EURAXESS national network** should become a part of the **national research policy** in order to be granted sustainable funding and not depend on project funds
- Better cooperation has to be established between **EURAXESS and the Ministry of External Affairs** in order to inform consulates abroad about the existence of the Scientific Visa and the “fast track” procedure linked to it.
- Expand the EURAXESS national network and grant **more competencies** to the network as such

- A **better cooperation** should be set up between **industrial entities and R&D bodies**. There should be also an enhanced financial flow to the research projects of both industrial and academic organisations.
- **Increase awareness** of all four initiatives of EURAXESS with a special focus on Rights
- **New programs supporting mobility** should be extended also to less experienced researchers (so far, the national programs are aimed at rather more and very experienced ones).
- **Research popularization** should be better communicated and higher on the agenda in order to make the Czech Republic more attractive for mobile researchers.

Thank you for your attention!

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