

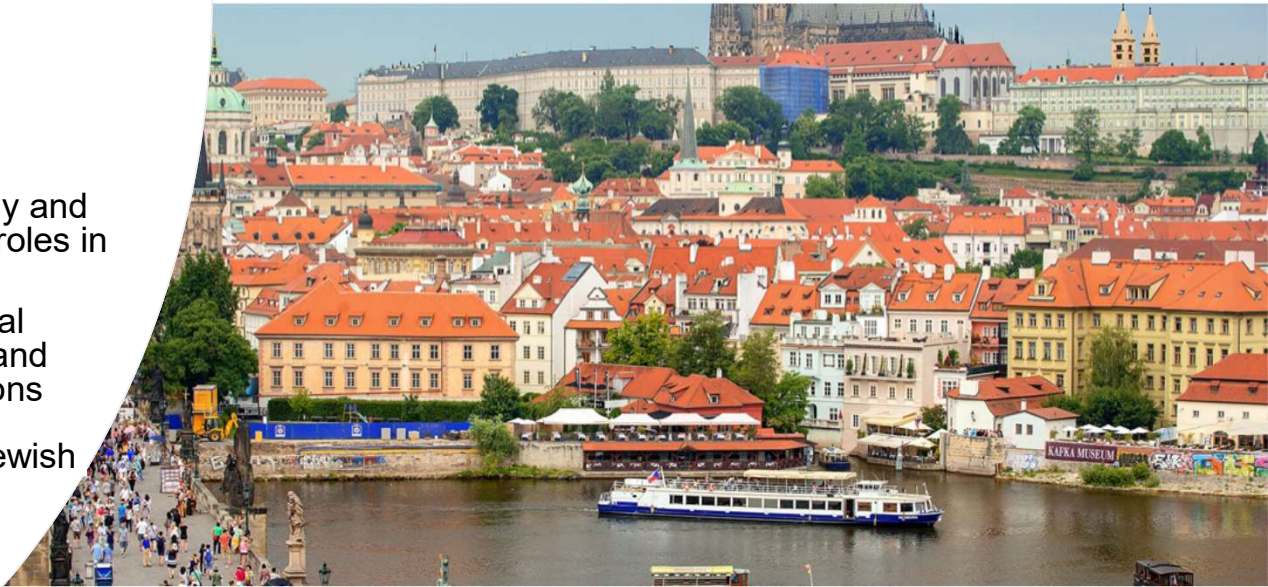
2025 Emerging Technology Roundtable - Prague

May 2025



Introduction About City of Prague

- Prague, the beautiful capital city of the Czech Republic, is bisected by the Vltava River. Nicknamed “the City of a Hundred Spires,” with a population close to 1.4M people.
- Prague is a political, cultural, and economic hub of central Europe, with a rich history and Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque architectures.
- It was the capital of the Kingdom of Bohemia and residence of several Holy roman Emperors, most notably Charles IV (r. 1346–1378) and Rudolf II (r. 1575–1611).
- It was an important city to the Habsburg monarchy and Austro-Hungarian Empire. The city played major roles in the Bohemian and the Protestant Reformations.
- Prague is home to a number of well-known cultural attractions, many of which survived the violence and destruction of 20th-century Europe. Main attractions include Prague Castle, Charles Bridge, Old Town Square with the Prague astronomical clock, the Jewish quarter, Petrin hill and Vysehrad.



9 public universities and 36 private universities are located in the city, including:

- Charles University (UK) founded in 1348, the oldest university in Central Europe.
- Czech Technical University (ČVUT) founded in 1707.
- University of Chemistry and Technology (VŠCHT) founded in 1920.
- University of Economics (VŠE) founded in 1953.
- Czech University of Life Sciences Prague (ČZU) founded in 1906/1952.
- Academy of Fine Arts (AVU) founded in 1800.
- Academy of Arts, Architecture and Design (VŠUP) founded in 1885.
- Academy of Performing Arts (AMU) founded in 1945.



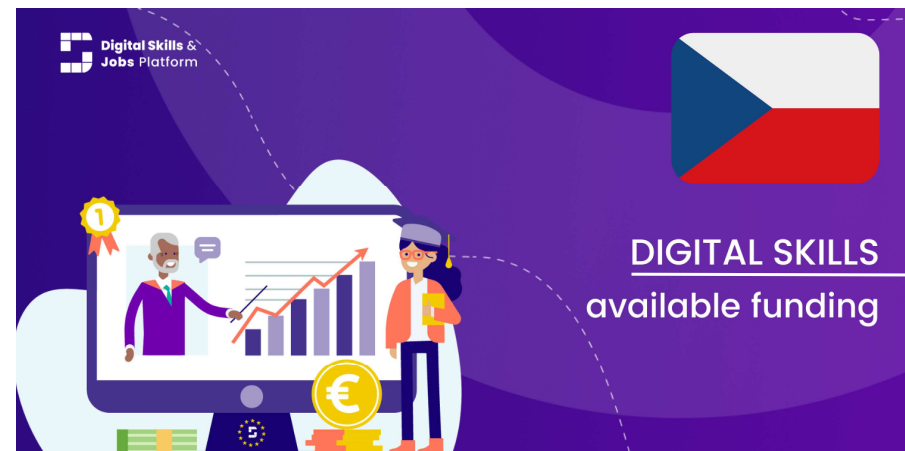
Morden Science & Research Center

- The region city of Prague is an important centre of research. It is the seat of **39** out of 54 institutes of the Czech Academy of Sciences, including the largest ones, the Institute of Physics, the Institute of Microbiology and the Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry. It is also a seat of 10 public research institutes, four business incubators and large hospitals performing research and development activities such as the Motol University Hospital or Institute for Clinical and Experimental Medicine, which was the largest transplant center in Europe as of 2019. Universities seated in Prague (see section Colleges and Universities) also represent important centers of science and research activities.
- As of 2008, there were 13,000 researchers (out of 30,000 in the country, counted in full-time equivalents), representing a 3% share of Prague's economically active population. Gross expenditure on research and development accounted for €901.3 million (41.5% of country's total).
- Czech Republic is heavily investing in technology and AI.



Government Funding & Grant for Technology Advancement

- Funding opportunities for upskilling and reskilling to support the digital competences of individuals and organizations are available in the form of loans, grants, and financial instruments.
- The Czech Republic's Recovery and Resilience Plan has a total allocation of **EUR 7 billion** in grants, out of which 22% will foster the digital transition, and 42% will support climate objectives. The

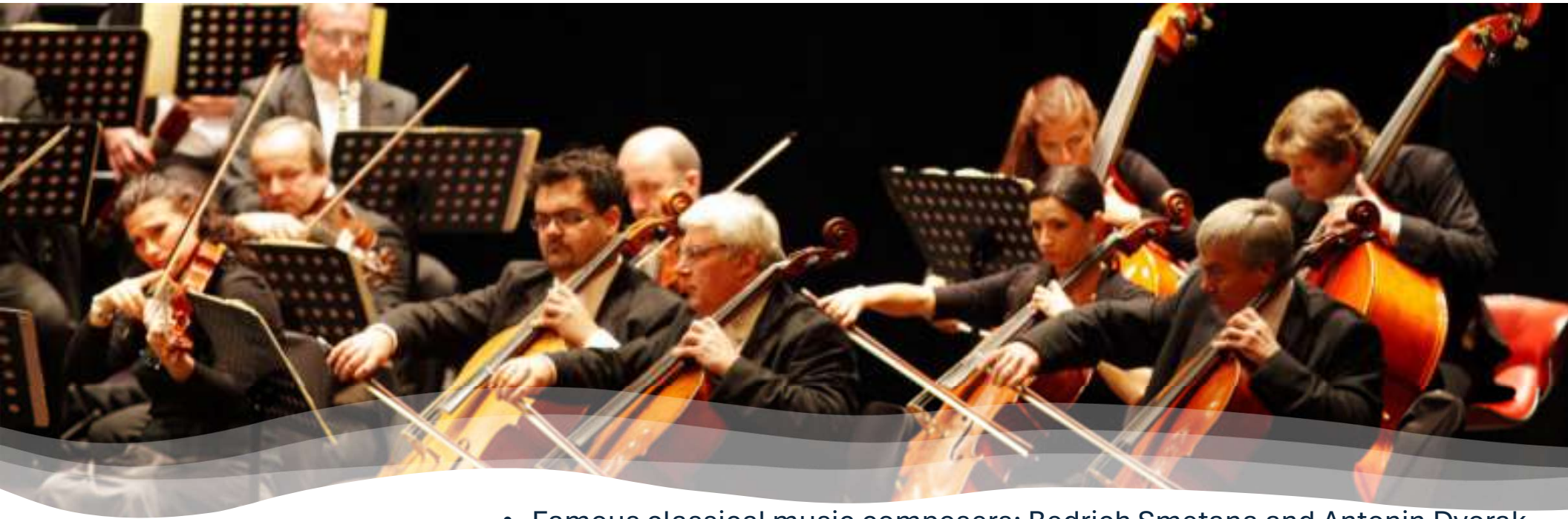


Prague Transportations

- Public Bus
- Tram System
- Metro
- Rail
- Air







Additional Fun Facts About Prague

- Famous classical music composers: Bedrich Smetana and Antonin Dvorak (New World Symphony, American String Quartet, Cello Concerto all written during his tenure at American Conservatory in NYC).
- Czech Philharmonic Orchestra is one of the best around the world.
- Total number of college students in Prague = 121,800 (40% of total in Czech).
- The principal industries are **high tech engineering, electronics and machine-building, steel production**, transportation equipment (**automotive, rail and aerospace industry**), chemicals, advanced materials and pharmaceuticals.
- Total population of Czech Republic = **10.88M** with ~1.4M in Prague.



Konopiště Chateau and Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este – 30 miles south of Prague



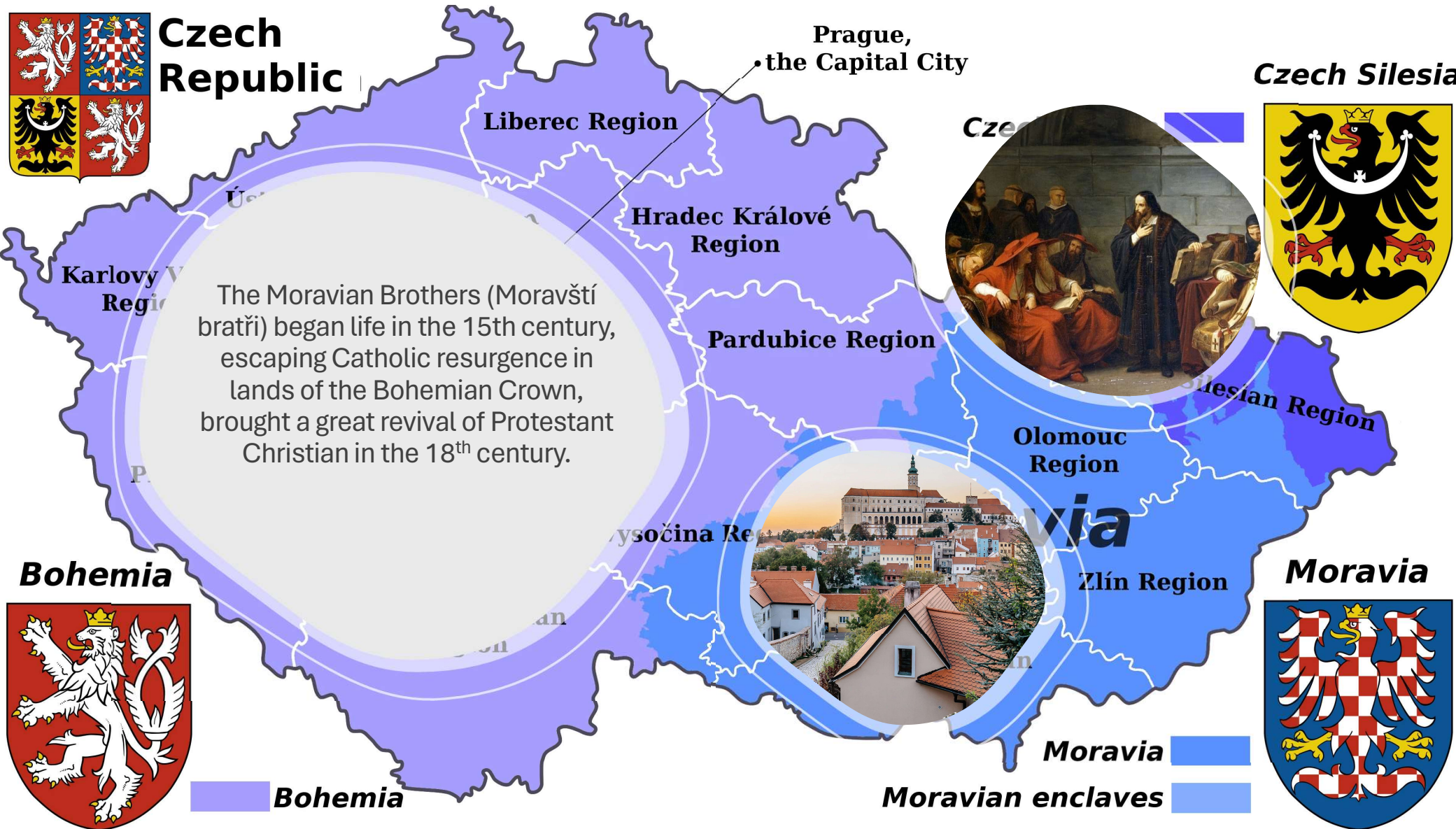
- Konopiště was founded in the late 13th century as a Gothic castle inspired by the style of French castles with seven towers, rounded towers and five gates. And it went through major revision post the 30-Year War destructions.
- During the late 19th century, Konopiště came into the hands of the 24-year-old Franz Ferdinand d'Este, the oldest nephew of Austrian Emperor Francis Josef I and later heir to the Habsburg throne. He made many changes to the interior and remodeled the chateau so that part resembled a Renaissance residence in North Italian style while another section sported a medieval look. And it was used as Franz Ferdinand's hunting palace.





Czech Republic

Czech Silesia



The Moravian Brothers (Moravští bratři) began life in the 15th century, escaping Catholic resurgence in lands of the Bohemian Crown, brought a great revival of Protestant Christian in the 18th century.



Bohemia



Bohemia

Moravia



Moravia

Moravian enclaves