Mirris

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

This Project is funded by the European Union under the 7th Framework Programme

Mobilising Institutional Reforms for better R&I Systems/Institutions in Europe

Participation of EU13 countries in FP7

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Version 23.4.2014

Executive Summary

The MIRRIS project aims at encouraging the participation of EU12 + Croatian stakeholders in Horizon 2020 projects.
This paper tries to present the current situation based on:

- FP7 statistics relating to national participation,
- national R&D+I reform programmes,
- practices to promote the participation of stakeholders in FP7 projects

and so to define action lines to be implemented in each Member State to increase the number of participants from EU13 in Horizon 2020.

Statistics show in absolute terms that stakeholders from EU13 countries are benefitting less from their participation in FP7 than those from EU15 countries. Nevertheless, some EU13 countries are doing better than others. This is reinforced when looking to the figures in relative terms, i.e. beneficiaries and Euros captured per inhabitant. It is clear that small countries such as Cyprus, Malta or Estonia are performing better than highly populated countries such as Poland or Romania. Slovakia seems to be the EU13 country which did not participate in FP7 in a reasonable way and that Cyprus outperformed.

In 2011, EU12 countries represent 12.9% of EU27 GDP expressed in million PPS. They contribute to 6.3% of the 2012 EU budget, but get around 4.7% of FP7 grants for the period 2007-2012. EU12 countries represent 20% of the EU27 population, but 9% of the total number of FP7 participants. They have received 51.7% of EU Structural Funds for the period 2007-2013 and dedicated 13% to R&D+I activities.

There are also huge differences in the way the various FP7 target groups are involved and in their ability to manage more than one project. Based on the data presented in this scoping paper, there will be a lot of issues to be discussed in the national policy dialogue meetings in order to identify the barriers which prevent EU13 stakeholders from being more involved in Horizon 2020 than in FP7 and to draw an action plan to increase the success rate of EU13 stakeholders in their attempt to participate in Horizon 2020. It will be useful to look at structural barriers and at individual target group barriers.

Finally, would it be necessary to ensure a bigger number of proposals or an improved capacity to draft better proposals as well as to bring a larger number of primo-users of EU funding or to help current beneficiaries be involved in more projects?

A priori, it seems that a lot of EU13 public stakeholders have already participated in FP7, but that in some countries private sector stakeholders should be more involved. Attention should also be paid to the participation of EU13 countries in joint programming actions.

I. Basic statistical data regarding participation in FP7 and key stakeholders in EU13 countries

The table below provides an overview of EU13 countries regarding

a) their involvement in FP7 for the period 2007-2012 as far as the following parameters are concerned:
   (1) number of participants,
   (2) rate of success with regard to applicants,
   (3) funding committed to the beneficiaries,
   (4) SMEs

b) the return of FP7 involvement:
   (1) number of beneficiaries/inhabitants
   (2) Euros captured per inhabitant
   (3) average Euros per beneficiary

c) the stakeholders:
   (1) population of the country
   (2) national R&D expenditure
   (3) number of high-tech SMEs
   (4) number of higher education institutions
   (5) number of R&D staff
   (6) number of clusters
   (7) number of Euros per inhabitant perceived from the national budget.

This data shows the huge difference between EU13 countries both in terms of participation and benefits from FP7 and in their stock of potential users of FP7 and the quality of prerequisites to access FP7 funding.

NB: the data to draw up this table was collected from the following documents:

1. Population: EUROSTAT
2. Number of participants: Sixth FP7 monitoring report 2013 – page 96
3. Success rate: Sixth FP7 monitoring report 2013 – page 96
4. Funds captured: Sixth FP7 monitoring report 2013 – page 97

5 to 7: our calculations

8. National R&D expenditure: EUROSTAT – Science, Technology and Innovation in Europe (2013 edition) – page 30 and stock of HRST table 4.5 page 58
9. National expenditure: our calculations
10. Number of high-tech enterprises: DG enterprise and industry – Annual report on European SMEs 2012 – page 79 (http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/facts-figures-analysis/performance-review/files/supporting-documents/2012/annual-report_en.pdf)
11. SME beneficiaries: SME participation in FP7 report, June 2013 – page 17 http://ec.europa.eu/research/sme-techweb/pdf/sme_participaton_in_fp7_june_2013.pdf
12. Number of HEI: EUA website (http://www.eua.be/eua-membership-and-services/Home/members-directory.aspx)
13. Number of R&D staff: EUROSTAT – Science, Technology and Innovation in Europe (2013 edition) page 44
14. Number of clusters: Cluster Observatory Scoreboard (http://www.clusterobservatory.eu/index.html#!view=scoreboard;url=/scoreboard/)

Basic data per EU13 Member State														
	Population in million inhabitants	Number of participants in FP7 2007-2012	Success rate in FP7 2007-2012	Million Euros captured	Number of beneficiaries per million inhabitants	FP7 Euros per inhabitant	Average Euro per beneficiary	National R&D expenditure (mio. €)	National expenditure in Euros per inhabitant	Number of high-tech enterprises	SME beneficiaries in FP7 2007-2012	Number of higher education institutions members of EUA	Number of R&D staff per country (*data 2012)	Number of clusters listed by the Cluster Observatory
BG	7.30	585	16.40	83	80.14	11.37	141880.34	220	30.10	450	67	12	16986	48
CY	0.80	357	15.60	63	446.25	78.75	176470.59	86	107.50	9	53	22	1285	4
CZ	10.50	1100	19.90	200	104.76	19.05	181818.18	2875	274.80	3876	142	4	82283	69
EE	1.30	412	21.20	68	316.92	52.31	165048.54	379	291.50	481	77	4	5666	9
HU	9.90	1260	20.30	220	127.27	22.22	174603.17	1205	121.70	1430	148	17	33960	59
LT	3.00	350	20.10	48	116.67	16.00	137142.86	282	94.00	181	48	12	11173	9
LV	2.00	249	21.70	30	124.50	15.00	120481.93	191	95.50	158	19	6	5432	6
MT	0.40	153	19.30	14	382.50	35.00	91503.27	47	112.50	637	18	1	1382	9
PL	38.50	1834	18.50	344	47.64	8.94	187568.16	2836	73.70	2419	174	43	85219	161
RO	21.30	862	14.60	119	40.47	5.59	138051.04	557	30.80	1124	106	32	29749	92
SI	2.00	717	15.90	131	358.50	65.50	182705.72	894	447.00	297	93	17	15269	16
SK	5.40	401	18.30	62	74.26	11.48	154613.47	468	104.00	230	52	5	19112	45
HR	4.40	317	17.10	59	72.05	13.41	186119.87	336	76.40	n.a.	31	6	10622	n.a.

Source: See the various sources above

II. Overview of participation in FP7

Hereafter we've summarised some of the fact findings in 7 main areas:

- Absolute figures
- Relative figures in terms of population and number of stakeholders
- Stakeholders' shares
- Trends since the FP5 (1998-2012) and in new Member States
- Thematic concentration
- SME sectorial dynamics
- EU12 participation in joint initiatives and some projects a priori targeting EU12 countries

The tables below provide data for EU15 and EU13 regarding the participation in FP7 in absolute terms (number of beneficiaries, budget allocated and success rates both in number of projects and Euros captured) as well as in relative terms (number of beneficiaries and Euros captured per inhabitant, average Euros per beneficiary).

EU15 PARTICIPATION IN FP7

	Population in million inhabitants	Number of beneficiaries	Million Euros captured	Success rate beneficiaries	Success rate in Euros	Number of beneficiaries per million inhabitants	Euros per inhabitant	Euros per beneficiary
AT	8.40	2673.00	854.00	21.90	20.50	318.21	101.67	319491.21
BE	11.00	4553.00	1382.00	26.20	23.20	413.91	125.64	303536.13
DE	81.80	13845.00	5522.00	23.80	23.10	169.25	67.51	398844.35
DK	5.60	2132.00	772.00	24.20	22.60	380.71	137.86	362101.31
EL	11.90	2910.00	774.00	16.30	13.30	244.54	65.04	265979.38
ES	48.10	8357.00	2334.00	19.70	16.40	173.74	48.52	279286.83
FI	5.40	2060.00	737.00	21.50	17.20	381.48	136.48	357766.99
FR	65.40	9678.00	3560.00	25.00	24.10	147.98	54.43	367844.60
IE	4.50	1512.00	425.00	21.90	17.80	336.00	94.44	281084.66
IT	60.80	9111.00	2778.00	18.20	15.10	149.85	45.69	304906.16
LU	0.50	148.00	27.00	19.20	12.50	296.00	54.00	182432.43
NL	16.70	6128.00	2348.00	25.40	23.50	366.95	140.60	383159.27
PT	10.50	1747.00	373.00	18.70	13.60	166.38	35.52	213508.87
SE	9.40	3544.00	1271.00	23.50	19.80	377.02	135.21	358634.31
UK	62.30	13559.00	4752.00	23.20	20.20	217.64	76.28	350468.32
EU15	**402.30**	**81957.00**	**27909.00**	**21.91**	**18.86**	**203.72**	**69.37**	**340532.23**

EU13 PARTICIPATION IN FP7

	Population in million inhabitants	Number of beneficiaries	Million Euros captured	Success rate beneficiaries	Success rate in Euros	Number of beneficiaries per million inhabitants	Euros per inhabitant	Euros per beneficiary
BG	7.30	585.00	83.00	16.40	10.30	80.14	11.37	141880.34
CY	0.80	357.00	63.00	15.60	10.60	446.25	78.75	176470.59
CZ	10.50	1100.00	200.00	19.90	14.70	104.76	19.05	181818.18
EE	1.30	412.00	68.00	21.20	15.40	316.92	52.31	165048.54
HU	9.90	1260.00	220.00	20.30	14.70	127.27	22.22	174603.17
LT	3.00	350.00	48.00	20.10	14.80	116.67	16.00	137142.86
LV	2.00	249.00	30.00	21.70	11.60	124.50	15.00	120481.93
MT	0.40	153.00	14.00	19.30	10.30	382.50	35.00	91503.27
PL	38.50	1834.00	344.00	18.50	12.10	47.64	8.94	187568.16
RO	21.30	862.00	119.00	14.60	8.50	40.47	5.59	138051.04
SI	2.00	717.00	131.00	15.90	11.40	358.50	65.50	182705.72
SK	5.40	401.00	62.00	18.30	11.80	74.26	11.48	154613.47
EU12	**102.40**	**8280.00**	**1382.00**	**18.48**	**12.18**	**80.86**	**13.50**	**166908.21**
EU27	**504.70**	**90237.00**	**29291.00**	**21.70**	**19.30**	**178.79**	**58.04**	**324600.77**
HR	4.40	317.00	59.00	17.10	10.50	72.05	13.41	186119.87
EU28	**509.10**	**90554.00**	**29350.00**			**177.87**	**57.65**	**324116.00**

1. Absolute figures

The above data is based on the latest statistics published on 7.8.2013 by DG Research and Innovation entitled Sixth FP7 Monitoring Report – Monitoring Report 2012[1]. Annex 1 provides detailed statistics. It allows to point out that:

- In the period 2007-2012, the average success rates of EU12 countries participating in FP7 calls vary as follows from country to country:
  a) No EU13 country is above the EU15 average
  b) Estonia, Latvia, Hungary and Czech Republic: close to EU27 average, but above EU15 such as Spain, Luxembourg, Portugal, Italy or Greece
  c) Lithuania, Slovakia, Malta and Poland: slightly below EU average, but above Italy and Greece
  d) Bulgaria, Cyprus, Slovenia and Romania: lagging behind
- Statistics regarding the total number of successful applicants show that all EU12 countries, except Poland – which does better than Ireland and Portugal – are performing poorly in comparison with EU15 countries.
- The EU contribution received shows that EU13 countries capture less than the EU15. Only Luxembourg indeed does worse than any EU13country except Malta.
  At the start of FP7, candidate countries such as Croatia and Turkey had better success rates than some of the EU12 Member States.
- EU12 applicants are receiving less than the EU average contribution. The EU average is around €325,000 per applicant, whilst the EU12 best performers receive around €185,000 and the less successful ones around €100,000 or even less in the case of Malta.

[1] http://ec.europa.eu/research/evaluations/pdf/archive/fp7_monitoring_reports/6th_fp7_monitoring_report.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none

Those facts are coherent with the overall effort made by the EU12 countries measured in terms of R&D intensity, i.e. R&D expenditure as % of GDP. Indeed 10 out of the EU12 Member States spend less than the EU average; only Slovenia and Estonia are spending more than 2% of their GDP for R&D activities.

The way Greece and to some extent Italy manage to leverage EU FP7 funding with a relatively low national R&D effort should why not be a benchmark for some EU12 countries.

The raw data of the FP7 Monitoring Report needs to be looked at in relative terms in order to take the number of inhabitants of each country into consideration.

EU12 small countries such as Cyprus, Malta and Slovenia are capturing more projects by million inhabitants than the bigger ones such as Poland and Romania. This is also valid in EU15 as the three top Member States are Finland, Denmark and The Netherlands.

1.1 Number of beneficiaries

8,280 EU13 organisations have been awarded FP7 funding. This represents 9 % of the total EU28 of beneficiaries. Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic are concentrating 51 % of the EU13 number of participants. This concentration is higher than the one noticed in the EU15, where Germany, the UK and France concentrate 45 % of EU15 beneficiaries.

1.2 Funding raised by the beneficiaries

EU13 beneficiaries have raised 4.7 % of FP7 committed funding. In comparison: the EU15 cohesion countries (Greece, Spain, Portugal and Ireland) raised 4.3 % and the last three new members of the "EU15 block" (Austria, Finland and Sweden) raised 3.2 %. The three major EU13 beneficiaries (Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic) concentrate 55.2%. The three main beneficiaries of the EU15 (Germany, the UK and France) concentrate 49.6 % of the EU15 share.

1.3 Average funding per beneficiary

The average figure for the EU12 is 166 908 €, whilst the average figure for the EU15 is 340 532 €. This means a difference of 1 to 2.04 in favour of the EU15. The gap between the highest EU13 average, i.e. Poland with 187 568, and the lowest EU13, i.e. Malta with 91 500 € is the same as the one between EU13 and EU15 with a ratio of 1 to 2.05. The gap between Poland and the weaker EU15, i.e. Luxemburg with 182 432 €, is in favour of Poland but is in detriment of Poland with regard to Portugal (last before the last one), which average figure is 213 509, i.e. a ratio of 1 to 1.14.

1.4 Success rate in successful applications

EU12 success rate is 18.5 % versus 22 % for the EU15, i.e. a ratio of 1 to 1.19. EU15 cohesion countries (ES, PT, IE and GR) success rate is 19.3 %, whilst the latest three EU15 members' (AT, FI, SE) success rate is 21.2 %.
Inside the EU12 countries, the success rate ranges from 14.6 % in Romania to 21.7 % in Latvia. The difference is 1 to 1.49. In the EU15, this ratio is 1.61 thanks to the high success rate of Belgium (26.2%) compared with the performance of Greece (16.3 %). This shows that Latvia is doing better than Greece, this is also the case of 8 other EU12 Member States and Croatia.

What tool should be put in place in order to increase the quality of the submitted projects?
Why is EU13 countries average Euro captured by project less than EU15 countries average?
Should EU13 countries try to increase the amount captured by project instead of increasing the number of projects funded?

1.5 Money received vs. money expected

EU12 is in average 12.18 % versus 18,86 % in EU15, i.e. a ratio of 1 to 1.55.
The difference between the EU13 countries is high. Estonia for instance has a success rate of 15.4 % whilst in Romania this rate is 8.5 %, i.e. a ratio of 1.81. This difference is similar to the one noticed in EU15, i.e. 1 to 1.93 due to the difference between France (24.10 %) and Luxemburg (12.5 %). The ratio between best and weakest in EU28 is in consequence 1 to 2.84. Only 4 EU13 Member States (CZ, EE, HU and LT) performed better than Luxemburg and even Greece and Portugal.

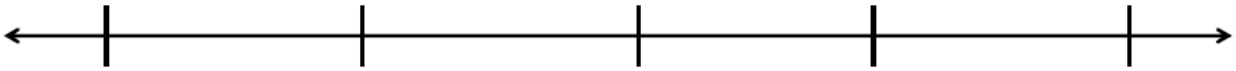
Do some EU13 Member States overestimate their costs and funding needs?

1.6 A draft barometer of motivation to participate in FP7 projects

Potential participants have different types of behaviour in front of FP7 calls for tenders:

- Proactive attitude, i.e. stakeholders actively look for additional funding (UK, NL) or try to compensate reduction in R&D national budget (ES); this can be perceived as a kind of "opportunistic" attitude.
- Strategic approach, i.e. some individuals are interested in EU projects (GR, CY) thanks to the fact that they have studied abroad or countries have a clear national R&D strategy (SE, DK, FIN) or Member States have put in place an ad-hoc structure to help participation in FP7 (IT).
- Favourable position, either by their location (BE) or thanks to a alibi position project leaders believe that evaluators will have sympathy if they involve partners from small EU13 countries (MT, EE, LT, LV, SI).
- Comfortable situation, i.e. national budget or ERDF money provide a secure situation and stakeholders don't need to take care about EU tenders and their constraints (FR, PL). This can be perceived as a kind of "laziness".
- Dilemma, i.e. stakeholders don't necessary have in hands all what makes a project successful (BG, RO).

The graph below tries to illustrate some possible attitudes/situations:



Proactive	Strategic approach from		Favourable position	Dilemma	Comfortable situation
	a country	individuals			
Netherlands United Kingdom Spain	Italy Denmark Finland Sweden	Cyprus Greece	*ALIBI* Slovenia Malta *LOCATION* Belgium	Bulgaria Romania	France Poland

2. Relative figures

2.1 FP7 number of beneficiaries/million inhabitants

EU12 can be split in 2 groups:

- The good performers or beneficiaries of the "alibi syndrome" composed of CY, MT, SI and EE, which raised around 300 projects/million inhabitants – an amount similar to what EU15 countries such as BE, NL, FI, SE, DK, IE and AT are getting. Those EU15 have in common with the 4 EU12 the fact that they are relatively small in absolute number of inhabitants. All together the 7 EU15

mentioned countries represent 15 % of the EU15 population. The 4 EU12 represent 4.4 % of the EU12 population.
- The other 8 EU12 countries are really lagging behind with less than 176 projects per million inhabitants.

The ratio best performance in EU12, i.e. Cyprus with 446.25 projects/million inhabitants. Compared with the weakest, i.e. Romania 40.47 projects/million inhabitants is 1 to 11. This ratio in EU15 is 1 to 2.76 due to the Belgian performance 413.91 projects/million inhabitants in comparison with France 149.85 projects/million inhabitants.

2.2 FP7 €/inhabitant

Ten of the EU13 countries are receiving less than 13 €/inhabitant, i.e. the smallest amount of all EU28 Member States. Cyprus is in the 8th position with 79 €/inhabitant very close to what the UK is capturing. Slovenia is 11th in the ranking with 65.5 €/inhabitant, which is closer to Greece and Germany. Whilst Estonia is the 15th in the ranking with 52.31 €/inhabitant and gets more than Spain or Italy. This leads to the fact that EU13 average is 13.50 €/inhabitant, to be compared with 69.37 €/inhabitant in EU15, so a ratio of 1 to 5.14.
Romania and Poland are really lagging behind with less than 10 €/inhabitant. EU15 largely populated countries like Italy or Spain and are getting between 45 and 48 €/inhabitant.

2.3 Average € per project funded

All EU13 are in the bottom of the ranking with less than 200,000 €/project, only Luxemburg stakeholders are behind the average of Slovenia, Croatia and Poland beneficiaries. The gap between EU12 and EU15 average is 1 to 2.04. In comparison between best in class, i.e. Germany with 398,844 €/project and the weakest, i.e. Malta with 91,503 €/project is huge: 1 to 4.36. Is that difference due to wage costs, number of staff involved or the cost of operating research equipment?

At this stage of the analysis, the following questions have to be raised to explain the current positioning of EU13 countries in the run of FP7 mainly.

1. **What influence is due to structural issues:**
   - **quality of excellence in R&D**
   - **capability of drafting good proposals**
   - **awareness of the stakeholders**
2. **What influence have subjective and perception issues:**
   - **reputation of the R&D eco-system**
   - **openness for involvement in networks**
   - **talent to transform an idea into a proposal**
3. **What influence have objective issues:**
   - **date of full membership to the EU**
   - **size of the population**
   - **costs of wages**
   - **number of stakeholders targeted by the FP7 programme**
   - **availability of national budget**
   - **number of qualified researchers and middle management staff**

3. Stakeholders

3.1 Overview of participants in the cooperation strand of FP7

FP7 targets 3 main categories of beneficiaries:

- Private enterprises (PRC) amongst them SMEs
- research centres (REC)
- Higher Education Institutes (HEI)

The table below provides data (from the eCorda database) relating to EU13 stakeholders' participation in the cooperation strand of FP7.

Participants per target group in FP7							
	HEI	REC	PRC	Total	HEI in %	REC in %	PRC in %
BG	29	60	93	182	15.9	33.0	51.1
CY	10	9	63	82	12.2	11.0	76.8
CZ	21	71	205	297	7.1	23.9	69.0
EE	8	15	87	110	7.3	13.6	79.1
HR	26	20	60	106	24.5	18.9	56.6
HU	27	61	184	272	9.9	22.4	67.6
LT	11	17	61	89	12.4	19.1	68.5
LV	12	23	23	58	20.7	39.7	39.7
MT	1	5	24	30	3.3	16.7	80.0
PL	83	111	254	448	18.5	24.8	56.7
RO	37	74	159	270	13.7	27.4	58.9
SI	12	34	130	176	6.8	19.3	73.9
SK	20	34	78	132	15.2	25.8	59.1
Total	297	534	1426	2257	13.2	23.7	63.1

The most interesting observations of the above-mentioned figures are the performances of Polish and Romanian universities, Czech and Bulgarian research centres and private enterprises of Malta and Estonia.

The tables below show the performance of EU13 countries in the main three target groups enlarged to SMEs which are a part of the PRC target. Data regarding the importance of the TOP 3 beneficiaries in each EU13 country is also provided.

Except for the private sector, the Top 3 beneficiaries of any countries are "cannibalizing" most of the benefits of FP7.

Performance of Higher Education Institutions						
	Number of beneficiaries	% EU13	Number of projects	Nb of projects per beneficiary	Σ Top 3	% Top 3 in the country
BG	29	9.8	194	6.7	90	46
CY	10	3.4	144	14.4	130	90
CZ	21	7.1	379	18.0	219	58
EE	8	2.7	144	18.0	129	90
HR	26	8.8	97	3.7	34	35
HU	27	9.1	471	17.4	185	39
LT	11	3.7	157	14.3	102	65
LV	12	4.0	109	9.1	69	63
MT	1	0.3	35	35.0	35	100
PL	83	27.9	726	8.7	198	27
RO	37	12.5	238	6.4	91	38
SI	12	4.0	201	16.8	176	88
SK	20	6.7	132	6.6	61	46
Σ	297	100.0	3 027	10.2	1 501	50

In average, HEI are participating in 10 projects, but those from HR, BG, PL and SK are below that figure.

Are there some HEI not participating in FP7 cooperation projects? Should some of them be more proactive?

Performance of Research Centres						
	Number of beneficiaries	% EU13	Number of projects	Nb of projects per beneficiary	Σ Top 3	% Top 3 in the country
BG	60	11.2	178	3.0	43	24
CY	9	1.7	17	1.9	11	65
CZ	71	13.3	304	4.3	56	18
EE	15	2.8	71	4.7	33	46
HR	20	3.7	63	3.2	36	57
HU	61	11.4	354	5.8	106	30
LT	17	3.2	58	3.4	34	59
LV	23	4.3	92	4.0	40	43
MT	5	0.9	7	1.4	5	71
PL	111	20.8	540	4.9	112	21
RO	74	13.9	254	3.4	57	22
SI	34	6.4	221	6.5	148	70
SK	34	6.4	92	2.7	21	23
Σ	534	100.0	2 251	4.2	702	31

In average, RC are participating in 4 projects, but those from MT, CY and to a certain extent, SK, BG and HR are below that figure.

Are there some RCs not participating in FP7 cooperation projects? Should some of them be more proactive?

Performance of Private Enterprises						
	Number of beneficiaries	% EU13	Number of projects	Nb of projects per beneficiary	Σ Top 3	% Top 3 in the country
BG	93	6.5	145	1.6	22	15
CY	63	4.4	123	2.0	26	21
CZ	205	14.4	361	1.8	51	14
EE	87	6.1	133	1.5	17	13
HR	60	4.2	113	1.9	33	29
HU	184	12.9	349	1.9	52	15
LT	61	4.3	78	1.3	9	12
LV	23	1.6	27	1.2	7	26
MT	24	1.7	48	2.0	15	33
PL	259	18.2	427	1.6	48	11
RO	159	11.2	251	1.6	25	10
SI	130	9.1	206	1.6	25	12
SK	78	5.5	122	1.6	22	18
Σ	1 426	100.0	2 383	1.7	352	15

Why are private enterprises from MT, LV and LT not very much involved in FP7 projects? How to stimulate better participation of those from SK and BG?

Performance of SMEs						
	Number of beneficiaries	% EU13	Number of projects	Nb of projects per beneficiary	Σ Top 3	% Top 3 in the country
BG	67	6.5	111	1.7	22	20
CY	53	5.2	98	1.8	23	23
CZ	142	13.8	224	1.6	18	8
EE	77	7.5	116	1.5	16	14
HR	31	3.0	62	2.0	27	44
HU	148	14.4	288	1.9	52	18
LT	48	4.7	63	1.3	9	14
LV	19	1.8	23	1.2	7	30
MT	18	1.8	39	2.2	15	38
PL	174	16.9	259	1.5	30	12
RO	106	10.3	175	1.7	25	14
SI	93	9.0	152	1.6	25	16
SK	52	5.1	78	1.5	15	19
Σ	1 028	100.0	1 688	1.6	282	17

3.2 Beneficiaries of the mobility programmes

The main EU13 beneficiaries of the FP7 People programme are Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic with a total of 694 participants out of 1292 beneficiaries, i.e. 54 % of the total. The weakest beneficiaries are Malta, Croatia and Estonia with 94 participants or 7.3 % of market share.

FP7 participation and requested EC financial contribution in signed grant agreements by country – PEOPLE (2007-2012)			
EU13	**Country**	**All participants (number)**	**EC financial contribution (€)**
	Bulgaria	85	4 767 932
	Cyprus	64	10 004 504
	Czech Republic	159	24 812 240
	Estonia	50	7 600 885
	Croatia	25	5 889 068
	Hungary	235	27 675 605
	Lithuania	62	4 114 216
	Latvia	73	2 324 120
	Malta	19	93 444
	Poland	300	36 678 422
	Romania	85	7 865 679
	Slovenia	79	12 429 751
	Slovakia	56	6 069 758
	Total	**1 292**	**93 444 000**

Source: eCorda

If we assume that people make the difference in networks, it is useful to look the mobility programmes have been used over time. Comparing the number of beneficiaries with the number of researchers, the best performers are Cyprus, Ireland, Greece, Malta, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Estonia and the Netherlands. Amongst the EU13, between FP5 and FP7, Malta, Cyprus, Romania, Lithuania, Slovakia and Croatia have significantly increased their number of beneficiaries of the Mobility programmes.

Developments in the participation in the mobility programmes						
	FP5 participants	FP6 participants	FP7 participants[2]	FP5 national market share participants	FP6 national market share participants	FP7 national market share participants
AT	226	132	335	2.87	2.12	2.80
BE	313	218	443	3.97	3.49	3.71
DE	1 040	760	1 347	13.19	12.18	11.28
DK	213	157	333	2.70	2.52	2.79
EL	261	211	348	3.31	3.38	2.91
ES	585	496	1 227	7.42	7.95	10.27
FI	124	97	163	1.57	1.55	1.36
FR	1 183	827	1 403	15.01	13.26	11.75
IE	119	155	271	1.51	2.48	2.27
IT	773	501	880	9.81	8.03	7.37
LU	12	3	20	0.15	0.05	0.17
NL	587	428	812	7.45	6.86	6.80
PT	149	97	270	1.89	1.55	2.26
SE	265	237	432	3.36	3.80	3.62
UK	1 491	1 310	2 803	18.91	21.00	23.47
BG	50	21	50	0.63	0.34	0.42
CY	6	24	55	0.08	0.38	0.46
CZ	78	76	139	0.99	1.22	1.16
EE	29	21	41	0.37	0.34	0.34
HU	115	127	146	1.46	2.04	1.22
LT	13	19	28	0.16	0.30	0.23
LV	18	7	23	0.23	0.11	0.19
MT	4	6	12	0.05	0.10	0.10
PL	136	185	163	1.73	2.97	1.36
RO	23	41	63	0.29	0.66	0.53
SI	45	38	63	0.57	0.61	0.53
SK	24	36	46	0.30	0.58	0.39
HR	1	8	28	0.01	0.13	0.23
	7 883	**6 238**	**11 944**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Cordis

[2] Figures for 2007-2011

3.3 Multiple access to funding

The table below shows the capacity of various stakeholders to access more than one FP7 funding.

REC		HEI		SME		PRC	
Nb of Projects	Nb of beneficiaries	Nb of Projects	Nb of beneficiaries	Nb of Projects	Nb of beneficiaries	Nb of Projects	Nb of Beneficiaries
1	214	1	70	1	748	1	1 133
2	88	2	42	2	144	2	204
3	46	3	71	3	60	3	84
4	53	4	12	4	31	4	40
5	22	5	20	5	24	5	18
6	25	6	11	6	12	6	16
7	12	7	15	7	6	7	9
8	7	8	12	8	2	8	4
9	12	9	8	9	3	9	3
10	7	10	4	10	3	10	3
11	13	11	9	13	1	11	3
12	6	13	1	15	1	13	2
13	3	14	1	17	1	15	1
14	2	15	6	18	1	17	2
15	1	16	5	24	1	18	1
16	4	17	2			24	1
17	2	18	4			32	1
18	1	19	1				
20	2	20	1				
21	2	21	1				
25	2	22	3				
26	2	23	1				
29	1	24	1				
34	1	25	1				
43	2	26	1				
52	1	27	1				
120	1	28	3				
		29	1				
		30	1				
		31	1				
		32	1				
		34	2				
		35	1				
		36	1				
		37	1				
		38	1				
		39	1				
		43	1				
		44	1				
		47	1				
		48	1				
		56	1				
		62	1				
		72	1				
		80	1				
		84	1				
		90	1				
		93	1				
		100	1				
		137	1				

This table shows that the majority of mono-users are private sector organisations and that higher education institutions (HEI) seem to be able to easily manage more than one project.

The share of mono-users per type of stakeholders is as follows:

Share of mono-users per type of stakeholders			
Stakeholders	Mono-users	Total beneficiaries	% of mono-users
HEI	70	297	23.6
REC	211	534	40.1
PRC	1 133	1 426	79.5
SME	748	1 028	72.8

Will increased participation in Horizon 2020 mean helping more first time users or involvement of stakeholders in multiple projects?
Can Member States be satisfied with an increased participation of the usual suspects?

3.4 Overall TOP30 EU13 beneficiaries

Category	Organisation	Partici-pations	Country
HEI	UNIVERZA V LJUBLJANI	137	SI
REC	INSTITUT JOZEF STEFAN	120	SI
HEI	UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE	100	CZ
HEI	BUDAPESTI MUSZAKI ES GAZDASAGTUDOMANYI EGYETEM	93	HU
HEI	UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS	90	CY
HEI	TARTU ULIKOOL	84	EE
HEI	UNIWERSYTET WARSZAWSKI	80	PL
HEI	CESKE VYSOKE UCENI TECHNICKE V PRAZE	72	CZ
HEI	POLITECHNIKA WARSZAWSKA	62	PL
HEI	UNIWERSYTET JAGIELLONSKI	56	PL
REC	INSTYTUT PODSTAWOWYCH PROBLEMOW TECHNIKI POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	52	PL
HEI	KOZEP-EUROPAI EGYETEM	48	HU
HEI	Masarykova univerzita	47	CZ
HEI	DEBRECENI EGYETEM	44	HU
HEI	KAUNO TECHNOLOGIJOS UNIVERSITETAS	44	LT
HEI	AKADEMIA GORNICZO-HUTNICZA IM. STANISLAWA STASZICA W KRAKOWIE	44	PL
HEI	VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS	43	LT
REC	BAY ZOLTAN ALKALMAZOTT KUTATASI KOZHASZNU NONPROFIT KFT.	43	HU
REC	INSTYTUT CHEMII BIOORGANICZNEJ PAN	43	PL
HEI	SOFIISKI UNIVERSITET SVETI KLIMENT OHRIDSKI	42	BG
HEI	POLITECHNIKA WROCLAWSKA	39	PL
HEI	RESEARCH CENTRE FOR NATURAL SCIENCES, HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	38	HU
HEI	EÖTVÖS LORÁND TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM	37	HU
HEI	UNIVERSITATEA POLITEHNICA DIN BUCURESTI	36	RO
HEI	UNIVERSITA TA MALTA	35	MT

Category	Organisation	Partici-pations	Country
HEI	TALLINNA TEHNIKAULIKOOL	34	EE
HEI	LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATE	34	LV
REC	MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA SZAMITASTECHNIKAI ES AUTOMATIZALASI KUTATO INTEZET	34	HU
HEI	SZEGEDI TUDOMANYEGYETEM	32	HU
PRC	UJV REZ, a.s.	32	CZ

3.5 Top 10 per category of stakeholders

Rank	Category	Organisation	Partici-pations	Country
1	HEI	UNIVERZA V LJUBLJANI	137	SI
2	HEI	UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE	100	CZ
3	HEI	BUDAPESTI MUSZAKI ES GAZDASAGTUDOMANYI EGYETEM	93	HU
4	HEI	UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS	90	CY
5	HEI	TARTU ULIKOOL	84	EE
6	HEI	UNIWERSYTET WARSZAWSKI	80	PL
7	HEI	CESKE VYSOKE UCENI TECHNICKE V PRAZE	72	CZ
8	HEI	POLITECHNIKA WARSZAWSKA	62	PL
9	HEI	UNIWERSYTET JAGIELLONSKI	56	PL
10	HEI	KOZEP-EUROPAI EGYETEM	48	HU
1	REC	INSTITUT JOZEF STEFAN	120	SI
2	REC	INSTYTUT PODSTAWOWYCH PROBLEMOW TECHNIKI POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	52	PL
3	REC	BAY ZOLTAN ALKALMAZOTT KUTATASI KOZHASZNU NONPROFIT KFT.	43	HU
4	REC	INSTYTUT CHEMII BIOORGANICZNEJ PAN	43	PL
5	REC	MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA SZAMITASTECHNIKAI ES AUTOMATIZALASI KUTATO INTEZET	34	HU
6	REC	MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA WIGNER FIZIKAI KUTATOKOZPONT	29	HU
7	REC	MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA ENERGIATUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT	26	HU
8	REC	Unitatea Executiva pentru Finantarea Invatamantului Superior, a Cercetarii, Dezvoltarii si Inovarii	26	RO
10	REC	TECHNOLOGICKE CENTRUM AKADEMIE VED CESKE REPUBLIKY	25	CZ
10	REC	RUDER BOSKOVIC INSTITUTE	25	HR
1	PRC	UJV REZ, a.s.	32	CZ
2	PRC	MFKK FELTALALOI ES KUTATO KOZPONT SZOLGALTATO KFT	24	HU
3	PRC	ITTI SP ZOO	18	PL
5	PRC	NOVAMINA CENTAR INOVATIVNIH TEHNOLOGIJA DOO	17	HR
4	PRC	MOSTOSTAL WARSZAWA SA	17	PL
6	PRC	BIOTALENTUM TUDASFEJLESZTO KFT	15	HU
7	PRC	SLOT CONSULTING LTD	13	HU
8	PRC	TELEKOMUNIKACJA POLSKA S.A.	13	PL
9	PRC	HONEYWELL, SPOL. S.R.O	11	CZ
10	PRC	HRVATSKI INSTITUT ZA TEHNOLOGIJU	11	HR
10	PRC	WYTWORNIA SPRZETU KOMUNIKACYJNEGO PZL - RZESZOW SA	11	PL
1	SME	MFKK FELTALALOI ES KUTATO KOZPONT SZOLGALTATO KFT	24	HU
2	SME	ITTI SP ZOO	18	PL
3	SME	NOVAMINA CENTAR INOVATIVNIH TEHNOLOGIJA DOO	17	HR

Rank	Category	Organisation	Partici-pations	Country
4	SME	BIOTALENTUM TUDASFEJLESZTO KFT	15	HU
5	SME	SLOT CONSULTING LTD	13	HU
7	SME	Ontotext AD	10	BG
6	SME	GEOIMAGING LTD	10	CY
8	SME	XLAB RAZVOJ PROGRAMSKE OPREME IN SVETOVANJE D.O.O.	10	SI
9	SME	GEONARDO ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES LTD	9	HU
10	SME	INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARI AEROSPATIALE ELIE CARAFOLI - I.N.C.A.S. SA	9	RO
10	SME	SLOVENSKI GRADBENI GROZD, GOSPODARSKO INTERESNO ZDRUZENJE	9	SI

3.6 Top 5 per EU13 country per category

Country	Category	Organisation	Partici-pations
BG	HEI	SOFIISKI UNIVERSITET SVETI KLIMENT OHRIDSKI	42
BG	HEI	INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES	30
BG	REC	INSTITUTE OF OCEANOLOGY - BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	20
BG	HEI	TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOFIA	18
BG	HEI	UNIVERSITY OF RUSE ANGEL KANCHEV	13
CY	HEI	UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS	90
CY	HEI	THE CYPRUS RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION	23
CY	HEI	CYPRUS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	17
CY	PRC/SME	GEOIMAGING LTD	10
CY	REC	THE CYPRUS FOUNDATION FOR MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY RESEARCH	8
CY	PRC	PRIMETEL PLC	8
CY	PRC/SME	SIGNALGENERIX LTD	8
CZ	HEI	UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE	100
CZ	HEI	CESKE VYSOKE UCENI TECHNICKE V PRAZE	72
CZ	HEI	Masarykova univerzita	47
CZ	PRC	UJV REZ, a.s.	32
CZ	HEI	Vysoke uceni technicke v Brne	28
EE	HEI	TARTU ULIKOOL	84
EE	HEI	TALLINNA TEHNIKAULIKOOL	34
EE	REC	OSAUHING EESTI INNOVATSIOONI INSTITUUT	21
EE	HEI	EESTI MAAULIKOOL	11
EE	HEI	TALLINN UNIVERSITY	11
HR	REC	RUDER BOSKOVIC INSTITUTE	25
HR	PRC/SME	NOVAMINA CENTAR INOVATIVNIH TEHNOLOGIJA DOO	17
HR	HEI	SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU FAKULTET ELEKTROTEHNIKE I RACUNARSTVA	16
HR	PRC	HRVATSKI INSTITUT ZA TEHNOLOGIJU	11
HR	HEI	SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU	10
HU	HEI	BUDAPESTI MUSZAKI ES GAZDASAGTUDOMANYI EGYETEM	93
HU	HEI	KOZEP-EUROPAI EGYETEM	48
HU	HEI	DEBRECENI EGYETEM	44
HU	REC	BAY ZOLTAN ALKALMAZOTT KUTATASI KOZHASZNU NONPROFIT KFT.	43

Country	Category	Organisation	Partici-pations
HU	HEI	RESEARCH CENTRE FOR NATURAL SCIENCES, HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	38
LT	HEI	KAUNO TECHNOLOGIJOS UNIVERSITETAS	44
LT	HEI	VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS	43
LT	REC	LIETUVOS ENERGETIKOS INSTITUTAS	16
LT	HEI	LIETUVOS SVEIKATOS MOKSLU UNIVERSITETAS	15
LT	HEI	VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS	15
LV	HEI	LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATE	34
LV	HEI	RIGAS TEHNISKA UNIVERSITATE	28
LV	REC	LATVIJAS ZINATNU AKADEMIJA	21
LV	REC	LATVIJAS VALSTS KOKSNES KIMIJAS INSTITUTS	11
LV	REC	LATVIJAS ORGANISKAS SINTEZES INSTITUTS	8
MT	HEI	UNIVERSITA TA MALTA	35
MT	PRC/SME	MALTA INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION FOR SMES LIMITED	7
MT	PRC/SME	Acrosslimits Limited	4
MT	PRC/SME	CHADWICK MUSHROOM FARM LTD	4
MT	PRC/SME	INTEGRATED RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (IRM) COMPANY LIMITED	4
PL	HEI	UNIWERSYTET WARSZAWSKI	80
PL	HEI	POLITECHNIKA WARSZAWSKA	62
PL	HEI	UNIWERSYTET JAGIELLONSKI	56
PL	REC	INSTYTUT PODSTAWOWYCH PROBLEMOW TECHNIKI POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	52
PL	HEI	AKADEMIA GORNICZO-HUTNICZA IM. STANISLAWA STASZICA W KRAKOWIE	44
RO	HEI	UNIVERSITATEA POLITEHNICA DIN BUCURESTI	36
RO	HEI	UNIVERSITATEA DIN BUCURESTI	29
RO	HEI	UNIVERSITATEA TEHNICA CLUJ-NAPOCA	26
RO	REC	Unitatea Executiva pentru Finantarea Invatamantului Superior, a Cercetarii, Dezvoltarii si Inovarii	26
RO	HEI	UNIVERSITATEA BABES BOLYAI	21
SI	HEI	UNIVERZA V LJUBLJANI	137
SI	REC	INSTITUT JOZEF STEFAN	120
SI	HEI	UNIVERZA V MARIBORU	31
SI	REC	ZAVOD ZA GRADBENISTVO SLOVENIJE	16
SI	REC	NACIONALNI INSTITUT ZA BIOLOGIJO	12
SK	HEI	UNIVERZITA KOMENSKEHO V BRATISLAVE	25
SK	HEI	TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY KOSICE	18
SK	HEI	ZILINSKA UNIVERZITA V ZILINE	18
SK	HEI	SLOVENSKA TECHNICKA UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE	17
SK	HEI	SLOVENSKA ZDRAVOTNICKA UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE	10
SK	REC	SLOVENSKA AKADEMIA VIED	10
SK	PRC	VUJE AS	10

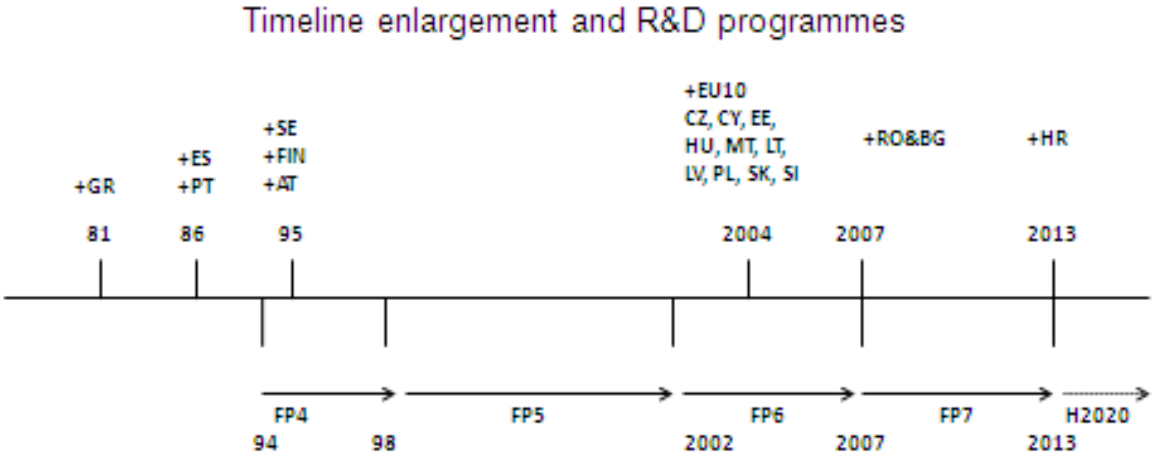
Except in Malta, the Top 5 beneficiaries in each EU13 country is dominated by HEI or REC. SMEs appear in this ranking only in Malta, Cyprus and Croatia.
The full list of beneficiaries of FP7 collaborative projects from EU13 is reproduced in Annexes 5 to 17.

4. From FP5 to FP7 (2012) and new EU Member States

We can ask ourselves if new Member States need time to take full advantage of FP programmes. Indeed, building trust and becoming familiar with EU administrative rules and funding schemes takes time.

As a reminder, the key dates of EU enlargement were

1981 - Greece
1986 - Spain and Portugal
1995 - Austria, Finland and Sweden
2004 - EU10
2007 - Bulgaria and Romania
2013 - Croatia



The analysis is made of 4 groups of countries:

- EU13
- 4 EU15 cohesion countries (ES, PT, GR, IE)
- 3 EU15 last to join to form EU15 (AT, FI, SE)
- 8 remaining EU15 (BE, DE, DK, FR, IT, LU, NL, UK).

Their market share has evolved as follows:

	FP5	FP6	FP7	FP7/FP5
EU13	7.61 %	14.41 %	10.25 %	1.35
4 EU15	15.59 %	15.20 %	16.70 %	1.07
3 EU15	9.48 %	10.13 %	9.67 %	1.02
8 EU15	67.31 %	60.51 %	63.36 %	0.94

The losers are of course the 8 EU15 countries, mainly Denmark (0.84), France (0.85 for the ratio FP7-FP5), Italy (0.88), Germany (0.92) and the Netherlands (0.95), whilst the UK has increased its position (1.06) as well as Belgium (1.03) and Luxemburg (1.19).
EU13 has increased its position whilst the 4 EU15 cohesion countries have improved their position, mainly thanks to the better position of Spain (1.20) and Ireland (1.20) while Greece (0.87) and Portugal (0.91) have lost part of their market share.

Does time matter? How long do stakeholders need to be familiar with EU procedures after they become EU members? Can something be learnt from previous enlargements?

Evolution of participants per Member State FP5/FP6/FP7						
	TOTAL FP5	TOTAL FP6	TOTAL FP7	MARKET SHARE FP5	MARKET SHARE FP6	MARKET SHARE FP7
AT	1 846	1 588	2 635	2.88	3.36	3.30
BE	3 163	2 374	4 032	4.93	5.02	5.06
DE	8 959	5 818	10 213	13.97	12.31	12.81
DK	2 022	1 327	2 121	3.15	2.81	2.66
EL	2 543	1 816	2 732	3.96	3.84	3.43
ES	4 917	3 530	7 309	7.66	7.47	9.17
FI	1 698	1 155	1 806	2.65	2.44	2.27
FR	7 975	5 087	8 448	12.43	10.77	10.60
IE	1 063	894	1 589	1.66	1.89	1.99
IT	6 391	4 185	7 012	9.96	8.86	8.79
LU	132	105	203	0.21	0.22	0.25
NL	4 689	3 487	5 568	7.31	7.38	6.98
PT	1 483	944	1 683	2.31	2.00	2.11
SE	2 531	2 044	3 272	3.95	4.33	4.10
UK	9 848	6 209	12 925	15.35	13.14	16.21
BG	336	406	508	0.52	0.86	0.64
CY	151	228	384	0.24	0.48	0.48
CZ	799	912	1 081	1.25	1.93	1.36
EE	205	355	433	0.32	0.75	0.54
HU	741	1019	1 226	1.16	2.16	1.54
LT	189	291	298	0.29	0.62	0.37
LV	169	201	240	0.26	0.43	0.30
MT	45	122	161	0.07	0.26	0.20
PL	1 182	1 580	1 723	1.84	3.34	2.16
RO	336	511	789	0.52	1.08	0.99
SI	407	530	680	0.63	1.12	0.85
SK	298	388	370	0.46	0.82	0.46
HR	35	139	290	0.05	0.29	0.36
	64 153.00	***47 245.00***	***79 731.00***	***100.00***	***100.00***	***100.00***

Inside EU13 all countries except Slovakia have improved their market share. As far as lead partners are concerned, EU13 have in FP7 a market share of 4.74 % to be compared with the 4.07 % in FP5. Hungarian and Polish stakeholders are the most trustful lead partners in EU13 with respectively 0.99 % and 1.14 % market share, i.e. ± 45 % of all EU13 lead partners.

Evolution of lead partner per Member State FP5/FP6/FP7						
	FP5 lead	FP6 lead	FP7 lead	FP5 national market share lead	FP6 national market share lead	FP7 national market share lead
AT	416	287	578	2.58	3.05	3.01
BE	776	471	804	4.82	5.01	4.19
DE	2 492	1 438	2 685	15.48	15.29	14.00
DK	413	211	421	2.56	2.24	2.19
EL	571	327	590	3.55	3.48	3.08
ES	1 207	716	1 996	7.50	7.61	10.41
FI	307	155	301	1.91	1.65	1.57
FR	2 321	1 316	2 297	14.41	13.99	11.98
IE	207	170	377	1.29	1.81	1.97
IT	1 665	913	1 683	10.34	9.71	8.77
LU	24	14	26	0.15	0.15	0.14
NL	1 253	673	1 355	7.78	7.15	7.06
PT	231	107	291	1.43	1.14	1.52
SE	463	330	631	2.88	3.51	3.29
UK	3 101	1 703	4 235	19.26	18.10	22.08
BG	49	39	43	0.30	0.41	0.22
CY	8	25	64	0.05	0.27	0.33
CZ	104	38	103	0.65	0.40	0.54
EE	17	23	47	0.11	0.24	0.25
HU	94	111	189	0.58	1.18	0.99
LT	37	21	22	0.23	0.22	0.11
LV	15	9	29	0.09	0.10	0.15
MT	2	7	18	0.01	0.07	0.09
PL	212	194	219	1.32	2.06	1.14
RO	39	39	61	0.24	0.41	0.32
SI	44	31	49	0.27	0.33	0.26
SK	29	30	35	0.18	0.32	0.18
HR	6	9	31	0.04	0.10	0.16
	16 103	***9 407***	***19 180***	***100.00***	***100.00***	***100.00***

If Spain and UK stakeholders are becoming more and more project leaders, it appears that Bulgarian, Lithuanian and Polish organisations are less project leaders in FP7 than in FP5 and/or FP6.

5. Thematic concentration

Participation in the 10 thematic priorities of FP7 is 66,057 beneficiaries; out of them 4,892 are from EU13 countries, i.e. 7.5 %. The table below shows how EU13 Member States are "sectorial" specialised:

Sectorial specialisation of EU13 Member States						
Acronym	**Themes**	**Total EU28 beneficiaries**	**%**	**Total EU13 beneficiaries**	**%**	**Δ EU13/EU28**
Health	Health	9 554	15 %	520	11 %	5 %
KBBE	Food, agro, fish, biotech	6 302	9 %	529	11 %	8 %
ICT		18 048	27 %	1 057	22 %	6 %
NMP	Nano, materials, production, tech	8 526	13 %	655	13 %	8 %
Energy	Energy	3 432	5 %	259	5 %	8 %
ENV	Environment	5 921	9 %	506	10 %	8 %
TPT	Transport	7 229	11 %	568	12 %	8 %
SSH	Socioeconomics and humanities	2 229	3 %	347	7 %	16 %
SPA	Space	2 145	3 %	198	4 %	9 %
SEC	Security	2 671	4 %	263	5 %	10 %
∑		*66 057*	*100 %*	*4 892*	*100 %*	*7.5 %*
RSME	Research for the benefit of SMEs	7 140	-	914	-	13 %
People - IAPP/ITN	Industry-academia partnership and training network	5 438	-	328	-	6 %

The share of EU13 for the different themes varies between 5 % for the health priority and 16 % for SSH. For most of the themes their share is 8 %. EU13 have in average more beneficiaries than EU28 for the following themes: KBBE (+2), transport (+1), SSH (+4), SPA (+1), ENV (+1), SEC (+1) but are behind EU28 average for the themes health (-4), ICT (-5), i.e. the most popular themes! They are tie for the themes NMP and energy.

EU13 participation in the 10 FP7 thematic priorities													
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LT	LV	MT	PL	RO	SK	SI	HR
Health	24	10	69	47	96	16	25	3	100	52	17	44	17
KBBE	43	10	73	24	90	22	18	8	95	40	24	48	24
ICT	72	69	132	36	162	16	24	14	230	99	54	121	28
NMP	18	12	122	15	65	15	27	5	164	83	33	80	8
Energy	23	12	22	10	29	11	19	3	56	19	17	24	14
ENV	49	18	63	19	58	11	17	7	94	72	18	60	20
TPT	29	15	92	13	67	8	20	7	149	70	21	42	35
SSH	26	10	27	33	81	8	11	10	59	26	19	28	9
SPA	19	6	28	13	22	8	9	5	49	21	3	11	4
SEC	12	9	30	16	24	11	8	8	71	24	20	19	11
∑ Themes	315	171	658	226	694	126	176	70	1068	515	226	477	170
RSME	66	60	92	87	115	17	60	29	148	88	24	70	58
People - IAPP - ITN	7	14	57	8	59	3	10	1	94	17	16	34	8

In consequence, the specialisation for each EU13 country is as follows:

Thematic specialisation of EU13 countries			
BG	ICT (72)	ENV (49)	KBBE (43)
CY	ICT (69)	ENV (18)	TPT (15)
CZ	ICT (132)	NMP (122)	TPT (92)
EE	Health (47)	ICT (36)	SSH (33)
HU	ICT (162)	Health (96)	TPT (67)
LT	KBBE (22)	ICT (16)	NMP (15)
LV	NMP (27)	Health (25)	ICT (24)
MT	ICT (14)	SSH (10)	KBBE (8)
PL	ICT (230)	NMP (164)	TPT (149)
RO	ICT (99)	NMP (83)	ENV (72)
SK	ICT (54)	NMP (33)	KBBE (24)
SI	ICT (120)	NMP (80)	ENV (60)
HR	TPT (35)	ICT (28)	KBBE (24)

Should an increased EU13 participation in Horizon 2020 be realised through focusing on research topics for which there is already a know-how or through diversification?

6. SME sectorial dynamics

SME Participation in FP7 thematic objectives (Number of projects)													
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	RO	SK	SI	HR
Health	4	3	7	13	29	0	2	0	6	3	2	9	6
KBEE	1	1	16	7	16	4	3	2	8	12	3	7	2
ICT	35	19	24	17	51	3	6	6	40	19	21	33	2
NMP	7	6	49	2	19	2	11	3	49	28	11	20	1
Energy	5	1	5	2	11	1	3	1	5	3	2	10	1
ENV	9	6	13	2	14	0	2	0	18	6	2	15	3
TPT	8	5	13	6	27	0	2	1	13	36	4	7	10
SSH	0	1	2	1	15	1	1	1	2	0	0	4	0
SPA	0	0	13	3	1	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	0
SEC	0	4	6	7	3	1	2	0	15	4	4	5	2
∑ themes	69	46	148	60	186	12	34	15	158	113	49	111	27
RSME	47	44	70	58	86	13	30	25	102	64	17	45	37
People - IAPP/ITN	0	5	10	2	16	1	2	0	10	1	4	8	0

This data can be compared with the cumulative participation (10 calls) in the Eurstars-Eureka programme.

SME Participation in Eurostars-EUREKA calls													
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	RO	SK	SI	HR
Eurostars-EUREKA	1	9	36	14	17	3	14	1	22	17	8	22	1

Source: www.eurostars-eureka.eu Situation: 10.4.2014

The EU13 Member States won 165 projects, i.e. 11.5% of the total number of beneficiaries.

In consequence, SME specialisation for each EU13 country is as follows:

SME sectorial specialisation in EU13 countries			
BG	ICT (49)	NMP (39)	TPT (28)
CY	NMP (50)	SEC (44)	Health (35)
CZ	SPA (47)	NMP (40)	KBBE (22)
EE	ICT (47)	TPT (46)	SEC (44)
HU	Health (62)	TPT (40)	ICT (32)
LT	ICT (19)	KBBE (18)	NMP (13)
LV	NMP (40)	SEC (25) ICT (25)	
MT	NMP (60)	ICT (43)	KBBE (25)
PL	Energy (56)	NMP (30)	SEC (21)
RO	TPT (51)	NMP (34)	KBBE (25)
SK	ICT (39)	NMP (33)	SEC (22)
SI	ICT (27)	SEC (26) Health (26)	
HR	Health (59)	TPT (28)	SEC (18)

Relative importance of SME participation in the 10 FP7 thematic priorities for each EU13 country (as %)													
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LT	LV	MT	PL	RO	SK	SI	HR
Health	18	25	20	30	62	0	13	0	12	9	9	26	59
KBBF	2	10	22	29	18	18	17	25	8	25	13	15	8
ICT	49	28	18	47	32	19	25	43	17	19	39	27	7
NMP	39	50	40	13	30	13	40	60	30	34	33	25	13
Energy	23	12	22	10	29	11	19	3	56	19	17	24	14
ENV	18	33	21	11	24	0	12	0	19	8	11	25	15
TPT	28	33	14	46	40	0	10	14	8	51	19	17	28
SSH	0	10	7	3	19	13	9	10	3	0	0	14	0
SPA	0	0	47	23	5	0	22	20	4	10	0	10	0
SEC	0	44	20	44	13	9	25	0	21	17	20	26	18
∑ Themes	22	27	23	27	27	10	19	21	15	22	22	23	16
RSME	71	73	76	67	75	77	50	86	69	73	71	64	64
People	0	36	18	25	27	33	20	0	11	6	25	24	0

Sectorial strength of SMEs:

HU	Health	62 % of all national participants in the topic
MT	NMP	60 % of all national participants in the topic
PL	Energy	56 % of all national participants in the topic
HR	Health	59 % of all national participants in the topic
RO	TPT	51 % of all national participants in the topic
CY	NMP	50 % of all national participants in the topic
BG	ICT	49 % of all national participants in the topic
EE	ICT	47 % of all national participants in the topic
EE	TPT	46 % of all national participants in the topic
EE	SEC	44 % of all national participants in the topic
CY	SEC	44 % of all national participants in the topic

SME share in the most popular EU13 thematic programmes				
		Σ	Nr of SMEs	% of SMEs
ICT	PL	230	40	17
NMP	PL	164	49	36
ICT	HU	162	51	31
TPT	PL	149	13	9
ICT	CZ	132	19	14
NMP	CZ	122	49	40
ICT	SI	121	33	27
Health	PL	100	6	6
ICT	RO	99	19	19
KBBE	PL	96	8	8
Health	HU	96	29	30
ENV	PL	94	18	19
TPT	CZ	92	13	14
KBBE	HU	90	16	17
NMP	RO	83	28	34
SSH	HU	81	15	29
NMP	SI	80	20	25

7. EU12 participation in FP7 joint initiatives

Looking to joint programming exercises, it appears that EU12 countries are not well represented in their government's structures. The table below shows the situation country by country for 9 joint programming initiatives (JPI), two joint undertakings projects and two Article 185 initiatives. EU12 countries are not very involved in those initiatives.

EU12 participation in FP7 joint initiatives												
	BG	CZ	CY	EE	HU	LT	LV	MT	PL	RO	SK	SI
Alzheimer & other neurodegenerative diseases (JPND)		X			X				X		X	X
Agriculture, food security and climate change (FACCE)		X	X	X					X			X
Healthy diet for a healthy life												
Cultural heritage and global change		X	X			X			X	X	X	X
Connecting climate knowledge for Europe												
Anti-microbial resistance		X							X	X		
Healthy & productive seas and oceans							X		X	X		
More years, better lives												
Urban Europe			X					X				
TOTAL	0	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	3
Joint undertakings												
Artemis		X					X		X			X
Fuel cells and hydrogen		X				X			X	X		
Article 185 Initiative												
Ambient Assisted Living (AAL)			X		X				X	X		X
Eurostars: EUREKA/FP7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The following lessons can be drawn from this table:

- ✓ Out of the 9 JPIs, for which data was available mid-July 2013, it appears that there are very few representatives of EU12 Member States involved in the governance structure. There are even two initiatives without EU12 participation.
- ✓ For the two joint undertakings projects taken into account, only six EU12 countries are involved. Czech Republic and Poland are participating in both of them.
- ✓ For the Ambient Assisted Living initiative managed under Article 185, only five EU12 countries are involved, but even not each year. Indeed, for the 5th call, no applicant from Hungary and Cyprus is to be found. Worth being pointed out is that organisations from EU12 countries are often working in partnership with other national organisations. This is the case in 18 projects out of the 30 involving EU beneficiaries. EU12 beneficiaries have been identified in 30 out of the 100 projects for which the AAL website provides information (on 25.8.2013). Data is available on the type of organisations having been involved in project submissions:

	Large enterprises	SMEs	Research organisations	Universities	Others	Total
CY	0	15	0	6	2	23
HU	4	33	5	13	10	65
PL	7	36	8	13	4	68
RO	25	37	11	17	23	113
SI	1	33	12	8	19	73

- ✓ Eurostars sees a relatively good participation of EU12 SMEs, except those from Bulgaria, Lithuania and Malta. This is shown in the table below which also compares the participation in Eurostars with the participation in FP7 (2007-2011).

	BG	CZ	CY	EE	HU	LT	LV	MT	PL	RO	SK	SI
Eurostars	1	34	7	14	17	14	2	1	22	16	7	22
FP7	62	131	39	51	163	29	10	15	213	105	45	92

8. EU12 participation in REGPOT and infrastructure strands of FP7

A priori the REGPOT (regional potential) and the infrastructure strands of FP7 are "fit" for EU12 countries, either by their nature or by the fact that they bet on the future. The participation rate is the following:

- ✓ Out of 195 REGPOT funded projects, EU12 representatives are participating in 52 projects (26%). This number is split between EU12 Member States as follows:

	BG	CZ	CY	EE	HU	LT	LV	MT	PL	RO	SK	SI
REGPOT funded projects	8	2	0	4	3	2	4	0	19	6	1	3

EU12 countries do not seem to take the full benefit from REGPOT. Greece indeed participates in 29 and Spain in 14. Associate Member States such as Croatia (10), Serbia[3] (8) and Turkey (6) are better performing than some of the EU12 countries.

- ✓ Based on data regarding 113 infrastructure projects (30%) randomly chosen in the CORDIS data base, we identified 58 projects involving 241 organisations located in EU12. Seven projects were led by a EU12 organisation. Two projects saw the participation of at least one beneficiary of all

[3] The figure can be explained by the fact that a call targeted the Western Balkan countries specifically.

the EU12 countries. Fifteen projects involved the participation of several organisations of the same EU12 Member States. The table below provides country data regarding the split of the 241 beneficiaries as well as the number of members of the European University Association (EUA).

	BG	CZ	CY	EE	HU	LT	LV	MT	PL	RO	SK	SI
Infrastructure beneficiaries	16	39	15	8	37	8	7	7	51	25	6	22
EUA members	12	22	4	4	17	12	6	1	43	32	17	5

If we assume that universities are the main beneficiaries of These two programmes, it appears that Bulgarian universities took the most benefit from the REGPOT programme whilst Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romanian and Czech universities took the most benefit from the infrastructure programme.

9. EU participation in Inno Tech Transfer, a strand of FP7 SME programme

Technology transfer is key to competitiveness and thus deserves special attention. The analysis of the 47 projects funded under this programme shows that EU13 stakeholders were involved in 23 projects (± 50%), but that the number of EU13 beneficiaries only represents 11.3% of the total (43 out of 381). There were only two EU13 lead partners (in Hungary and Estonia)

BG	CZ	CY	EE	HR	HU	LT	LV	MT	PL	RO	SK	SI
5	2	3	7	1	5	4	0	2	8	3	0	3

Multiple partners from one EU13 country in 5 projects: LT (5), BG (2), RO (2), EE (3), PL (2)
One project associated five EU13 partners from different countries and 3 projects had partners of three EU13 countries.

10. ERA-Net

27 projects were cofounded under FP7. The lead partners are located in

DE	6	UK	3	NL	2
FR	6	AT	2	DK	1
FIN	4	IT	2	BE	1

The total number of partners involved in those projects is 269, of which 82 from EU13 Member States (22% of total involved stakeholders. The table below shows the breakdown of EU13 stakeholders per country.

BG	CZ	CY	EE	HR	HU	LT	LV	MT	PL	RO	SK	SI
2	5	4	5	2	8	6	8	2	10	11	7	12

11. Participation in the FP7/ERC programme

Participation in ERC / FP7 (2007-2013) Situation on 18.7.2013			
UK	1125	IRL	47
De	748	PL	33
FR	641	CZ	27
NL	382	SK	19
IT	305	CY	15
ES	271	EE	9
BE	238	HR	8
SE	230	LV	7
AT	170	LT	6
DK	102	MT	6
FIN	92	BG	3
PT	64	SI	2
HU	59	LU	0
GR	47	RO	0

Source: CORDIS

It is interesting to compare the number of ERC projects submitted by Slovenian stakeholders (2) with the dynamism of the University of Ljubljana (137) or the research center "Institut Jozef Stefan" (120).

Does the national status of researcher favour the submission of projects by organisations or by induviduals?

12. Regional dimension

Those facts are confirmed at regional level. Six EU13 regions – in fact capital city regions – are listed in the top 50 EU region ranking. Their position in number of participants is much better than the ranking of money hunters as shown below.

City (NUTS 3)	Nb participants	EU contribution (mio Euros)
Budapest (H)	897	155
Miasto Warszawa (PL)	704	149
Mlavni Mestro Praha (CZ)	575	112
Oste Dnjeslovenska (Si)	556	107
Sofia (BG)	439	60
Bucuresti (RO)	393	49

Just for the record, Cambridgeshire (UK) has the same number of applicants as Budapest (879)) and has captured 2.5 times more funding than Budapest: €401 million as against €155 million. The comparison between Sofia and Geneva is even more incredible: Sofia captured €60 million for 439 projects whilst Geneva captured €249 million for 438 projects.

Three main reasons may explain this:

1. Wages of people involved in research activities in EU15 are higher than those in EU12;
2. EU12 organisations are often partners and not leaders of projects;
3. EU12 organisations are less used to be engaged in transnational cooperation.

Data relating to regional (NUTS3) participation in FP7 is to be found in Annexes 5 to 17.

III. The R&D+I potential and its impact on FP7 participation

The EU12 countries seem to have a different mix of stakeholders involved in national R&D activities than the EU15 Member States. They generally have a higher public sector. This is shown in the table below.

The correlation between this situation and the type of organizations participating in FP7 should be looked at in more details during the MIRRIS policy dialogue exercise.

R&D Expenditure in million EUR by sector of performance, 2011									
	All sectors	Business enterprise sector	%	Government sector	%	Higher education sector	%	Private non-profit sector	%
EU-27	256 587	159 976	62.0	32 528	13.0	61 555	24.0	2 528	1.0
BE	7 556	5 073	67.0	682	9.0	1 727	23.0	74	1.0
BG	220	117	53.0	79	36.0	23	10.0	2	1.0
CZ	2 875	1 735	60.0	504	17.5	622	22.0	14	0.5
DK	7 437	5 025	67.5	161	2.0	2 220	30.0	32	0.5
DE	73 692	49 342	67.0	10 900	15.0	13450	18.0		
EE	379	237	63.0	31	8.0	107	28.0	4	1.0
IE	2 741	1 855	68.0	132	5.0	754	27.0		
EL	1 342	384	29.0	281	21.0	661	49.0	17	1.0
ES	14 184	7 396	53.0	2 762	19.0	4 002	28.0	24	0.2
FR	44 922	28 497	63.0	6 341	15.0	9 528	21.0	556	1.0
IT	19 756	10 700	54.0	2 713	14.0	5 642	28.0	701	4.0
CY	86	14	16.0	15	17.0	46	53.0	12	14.0
LV	141	39	28.0	33	23.0	69	49.0		
LT	282	74	26.0	55	20.0	153	54.0		
LU	608	416	68.0	117	19.0	75	13.0		
HU	1 205	752	63.0	190	17.0	243	20.0		
MT	47	32	68.0	2	3.0	14	29.0	0	0
NL	12 292	6 416	52.0	1 333	11.0	4543	37.0		
AT	8 263	5 626	68.0	441	5.5	2 156	26.0	40	0.5
PL	2 836	855	30.0	979	35.0	996	35.0	7	0.2
PT	2 557	1 174	46.0	192	7.5	979	38.0	212	8.5
RO	657	237	36.0	268	40.5	150	23.0	2	0.5
SI	894	660	74.0	128	14.0	105	12.0	1	0.1
SK	468	174	37.0	130	28.0	164	35.0	1	0.2
FI	7 164	5 047	70.0	634	9.0	1 432	20.0	51	1.0
SE	13 078	9 062	69.5	567	4.0	3 407	26.0	42	0.5
UK	30 993	19 051	61.5	2 876	9.0	8 326	27.0	740	2.5

Source: Eurostat

The difference in the stakeholders mix has an impact on the type of organisations which are most active in FP7 projects. Data from the 6th FP7 Monitoring Report shows that:

- No EU13 university appears in the Top50 universities having participated in FP7 projects. They should have been involved in at least 161 projects to be in that list!

- One EU13 research organisation appears in the Top50 research organisations having participated in FP7 projects. It is the Institut Jozef Stefan in Slovenia which is involved in 114 projects.
- One EU13 enterprise, not considered as an SME, appears in the Top50 companies having participated in FP7 projects. It is Ustav Jaderneho Vyzkumu Rez. A.S. of the Czech Republic which is involved in 32 projects.
- Two EU13 industry SMEs appear in the Top25 industry SMEs having participated in FP7 projects. These are: Invention and Research Center Services Company Limited (HU) with an involvement in 24 projects and ITTI SP Zoo (CZ) with 17 participations.

Taking data provided by Eurostat into account regarding the R&D expenditure by member states, it appears that FP7 funding has the same leverage effect in EU12 than in EU15, with the exception of Greece. For EU12, Cyprus has the highest leverage effect. Should this suggest that there is a "Hellenic" best practice to capture FP7 money?

FP7 vs. national R&D expenditure			
	EU funding Average 2007/2012 (in mio Euro)[4]	**Total national research expenditure (in mio Euro)**	**Ratio FP7/ National (as %)**
EU15	**4 652.2**	**246 585**	**1.89**
AT	143.2	8 263	1.7
BE	230.3	7 556	3.0
DE	920.3	73 692	1.2
DK	128.7	7 437	1.7
ES	389.0	14 184	2.7
FIN	122.9	7 164	1.7
FR	593.4	44 922	1.3
GR	128.9	1 342	9.6
IRL	70.8	2 741	2.6
IT	463.0	19 756	2.3
LU	4.5	608	0.7
NL	391.3	12 292	3.2
PT	62.2	2 557	2.4
SE	211.9	13 078	1.6
UK	791.8	30 993	2.6
EU12	**230.2**	**10 308**	**1.91**
BG	13.8	220	6.3
CY	10.5	86	12.2
CZ	33.3	2 875	1.2
EE	11.3	379	3.0
HU	36.7	1 205	3.0
LT	8.0	282	2.8
LV	4.9	141	3.5
MT	2.3	45	5.1
PL	57.3	2 836	2.0
RO	19.9	657	3.0
SK	10.3	894	2.2
SLO	21.9	468	2.4

[4] Data related to 379 calls covered by the 6th FP7 monitoring report, i.e. period 2007-2012.

It is worth to compare the leverage effect of countries having the same levels of national expenditure: Poland has a leverage effect of 2.0 whilst Portugal has 2.4 and Ireland 2.6. Belgium has a higher leverage effect than Austria, Finland and Sweden though its budget is less important than those three countries. The same situation prevails in Estonia vis-à-vis Hungary and Romania.

Juste retour (return)

The return of FP7 funding on the investment made by Member States to EU budget varies of course from one country to the other. For instance, in 2010, the FP7 return (percentage of money received from a policy, in this case FP7, compared with the contribution to the EU budget) represented more than 8% in the Netherlands, Sweden and Estonia, but only 3% or less in France, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Romania, Poland and Slovakia.

FP7 return on contribution to the EU budget			
	FP7 funding 2010 (mio EUR)	**Contribution to EU budget 2010 (mio EUR)**	**Ratio FP7/ contribution to the budget (%)**
EU15			
AT	131.1	2 432.2	5.4
BE	212.6	3 244.9	6.6
DE	895.2	20 645.8	4.3
DK	108.6	2 159.5	5.0
ES	397.0	9 447.5	4.2
FIN	99.7	1 639.8	6.1
FR	551.5	18 443.1	3.0
GR	98.6	2 240.7	4.4
IRL	73.7	1 215.7	6.1
IT	440.0	13 983.8	3.1
LU	3.9	259.8	1.5
NL	394.6	4 058.2	9.7
PT	55.0	1 525.6	3.6
SE	198.9	2 385.1	8.6
UK	528.5	11 546.8	4.6
EU12			
BG	13.2	311.4	4.3
CY	8.9	159.8	5.6
CZ	32.1	1 242.7	2.6
EE	10.2	124.2	8.2
HU	34.7	862.1	4.0
LT	5.0	248.3	2.0
LV	6.6	161.2	4.1
MT	1.4	52.4	2.7
PL	63.5	3 171.5	2.0
RO	15.5	1 071.3	1.5
SK	8.1	597.6	1.4
SLO	19.6	328.7	6.0
	4 704.8	**103 550.8**	**4.5**

Sources: DG Research & DG Budget

We have reproduced in Annex 4 some graphs of the Proviso Team showing more details about the "juste retour" issue (only in German).

The table below shows the relative importance of EU12 countries in terms of their contribution to the EU budget and to the EU GDP vs. their return on FP7 and Structural Funds Policies.

Weight of EU12 on different parameters				
	Contribution to EU budget 2012 (%)	**GDP in PPS 2011 (%)**	**Return on FP7 2007-2012 (%)**	**Return on Structural Funds 2007-2013 (%)**
BG	0.27	0.67	0.28	1.98
CY	0.12	0.16	0.22	0.19
CZ	0.99	1.68	0.68	7.77
EE	0.11	0.18	0.23	1.00
HU	0.60	1.32	0.75	7.36
LT	0.21	0.40	0.17	2.00
LV	0.15	0.24	0.16	1.34
MT	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.25
PL	2.53	4.96	1.17	19.57
RO	0.95	2.04	0.41	5.68
SI	0.24	0.34	0.45	1.23
SK	0.46	0.80	0.21	2.36
EU12	**6.38**	**12.86**	**4.70**	**51.73**

IV. Exploitation of the country potential

Theoretical optimal participation

In a perfect market without any information asymmetry the theoretical optimum participation would depend on the relative share of the population of a county adjusted by its stock of human capital in R&D, the number of researchers, the number of high-tech enterprises. The table below provides data on the optimal participation by Member State as well as on the difference between the current situation and the optimal one. The model is tested on the 10 thematic priorities as well as for the total number of participants in FP7.

For instance, it is worth understanding how fast growing enterprises from EU13 countries are using FP7. Based on the list of Deloitte Technology Fast 50 in Central Europe for the period 2006-2013, nine EU13 enterprises out of 240 fast growing ones (4.2%) have been involved in FP7 projects. Four of them of from Hungary, two from the Czech Republic and Bulgaria, and one from Romania. Four out of the nine were involved in more than one project. The list of those nine companies is composed of :

Country	Enterprise name	Nb of FP7 projects	Nb of years in Deloitte ranking
BG	InterConsult Bulgaria	1	2
BG	TechnoLogica Ltd.	2	1
CZ	INVEA-TECH a.s.	1	1
CZ	Moravia IT, a.s.	1	1
HU	AITIA International Informatics, Inc.	5	4
HU	Infomatix Kft.	1	3
HU	SEMILAB Co. Ltd.	4	1
HU	SOLVO Biotechnology	1	2
RO	TeamNet International S.A.	3	6

Source: EURAD compilation

Exploitation of the country potential: Theoretical optimal participation												
	(1) Stock of HRST	(2) Stock of HRST in percentage of EU total	(3) Number of R&D staff per country (*data 2012)	(4) Number of R&D staff per country (*data 2012) as %	(5) Number of high-tech enterprises	(6) Number of high-tech enterprises as %	(7) {(2+4+6)/3} Composite index	(8) Real participation 10 thematic priorities	(9) {7*8} Optimal participation	(10) {8-9} Difference between real and optimal participation	(11) FP7 Number of beneficiaries	(12) {11-9} Difference between real total FP7 and optimal
CZ	1.9	1.97	82 283	3.16	3 876	8.39	4.50	658	2 600	-1 942	1 100	-1 500
PL	6.5	6.73	85 219	3.27	2 419	5.23	5.08	1 068	2 932	-1 864	1 834	-1 098
RO	2.4	2.48	29 749	1.14	1 124	2.43	2.02	515	1 166	-651	862	-304
MT	0.1	0.10	1 382	0.05	637	1.38	0.51	70	295	-225	153	-142
SK	0.9	0.93	19 112	0.73	230	0.50	0.72	226	416	-190	401	-15
LT	0.7	0.72	11 173	0.43	181	0.39	0.52	178	297	-119	350	53
BG	1.1	1.14	16 986	0.65	450	0.97	0.92	315	532	-217	585	53
LV	0.4	0.41	5 432	0.21	158	0.34	0.32	126	186	-60	249	63
LU	0.1	0.10	4 988	0.19	8	0.02	0.10	125	60	65	148	88
EE	0.4	0.41	5 666	0.22	481	1.04	0.56	226	322	-96	412	90
HU	1.6	1.66	33 960	1.30	1 430	3.09	2.02	694	1 165	-471	1 260	95
CY	0.2	0.21	1 285	0.05	9	0.02	0.09	171	53	118	357	304
SI	0.4	0.41	15 269	0.59	297	0.64	0.55	477	316	161	717	401
PT	1.4	1.45	52 944	2.03	526	1.14	1.54	1 105	889	216	1 747	858
IE	1.0	1.04	21 817	0.84	131	0.28	0.72	882	415	467	1 512	1 097
FI	1.4	1.45	54 526	2.09	593	1.28	1.61	1 417	929	488	2 060	1 131
DK	1.3	1.35	57 170	2.20	497	1.08	1.54	1 345	888	457	2 132	1 244
AT	1.6	1.66	60 378	2.32	620	1.34	1.77	1 853	1 023	830	2 673	1 650
SE	2.4	2.48	74 678	2.87	1 865	4.04	3.13	2 311	1 806	505	3 544	1 738
EL	0.3	0.31	35 531	1.36	481	1.04	0.91	1 905	523	1 382	2 910	2 387
FR	13.3	13.77	392 875	15.09	3 734	8.08	12.31	6 311	7 107	-796	9 678	2 571
DE	17.7	18.32	562 600	21.61	7 985	17.28	19.07	9 816	11 008	-1 192	13 845	2 837

Exploitation of the country potential: Theoretical optimal participation												
	(1) Stock of HRST	(2) Stock of HRST in percentage of EU total	(3) Number of R&D staff per country (*data 2012)	(4) Number of R&D staff per country (*data 2012) as %	(5) Number of high-tech enterprises	(6) Number of high-tech enterprises as %	(7) {(2+4+6)/3} Composite index	(8) Real participation 10 thematic priorities	(9) {7*8} Optimal participation	(10) {8-9} Difference between real and optimal participation	(11) FP7 Number of beneficiaries	(12) {11-9} Difference between real total FP7 and optimal
IT	8.7	9.01	231 914	8.91	6 347	13.73	10.55	6 286	6 089	197	9 111	3 022
BE	2.4	2.48	59 991	2.30	742	1.61	2.13	3 161	1 230	1 931	4 553	3 323
ES	9.4	9.73	215 079	8.26	2 928	6.34	8.11	4 986	4 681	305	8 357	3 676
NL	4.1	4.24	112 546	4.32	1 730	3.74	4.10	4 058	2 369	1 689	6 128	3 759
UK	14.9	15.42	358 583	13.78	6 735	14.57	14.59	7 435	8 422	-987	13 559	5 137
TOTAL	96.6	100.00	2603 136	100.00		100.00	100.00	57 720	57 720		90 237	

N.B: the high-tech Czech number seems extraordinary high.

V. National Reform Programmes 2011 and 2012

Benchmarking the elements relating to R&D in the national reform programmes shows that EU12 countries are focusing less on the reform of their R&D activities than EU15 countries (cf. Annex 2: Abstracts relating to the R&D+I of the 27 Member States' reform programmes).

The key words of their respective reform programmes are indeed:

EU 15	
BE	Tax credit Company spin-out/off Clusters Assistance to small innovative companies Demand-side: innovation public procurement
DK	Patent Tax incentives
DE	Using public procurement Clusters
IRL	No reference to R&D in the NRP
GR	No reference to R&D in the NRP
PT	No reference to R&D in the NRP (in 2011) Links between enterprises, universities and research centres
ES	Stimulation of private investment in R&D Creation of the national research agency
FR	IPR & Patent Clusters Tax credit Enhancing take-up of research results
IT	Tax incentive Clusters Innovative procurement
LU	Mobility of researchers
NL	Tax instruments Technology transfer Spin-out/off Revolving innovation fund Science/business link
AT	Provision of non-banking finance
FIN	Public procurement Tax incentive Open innovation Commercialisation and take-up of new technologies
SE	Patenting Clusters Supporting private R&D investment Innovation-friendly procurement
UK	Tax credit Links between academia and businesses

EU 12	
BG	Law on academic staff
CZ	Patents Early stage finance
CY	Development of an innovation culture in enterprises Pre-commercial procurement
EE	Clusters Cooperation between enterprises and universities
LT	No reference to R&D in the NRP (in 2011) Clusters
RO	No reference to R&D in the NRP (in 2011) New financial instruments
LV	Clusters Smart Specialisation Modernisation of scientific infrastructures
HU	Tax credit
MT	Public procurement Research-driven clusters
PL	Tax Scheme
SLO	Nothing specific
SK	Mobility

VI. FP7 vs ERDF Funding

Synergies between FP7 and ERDF funding have been on the agenda of many stakeholders for many years. The real issue is whether the Structural Funds investments are contributing to enhance the capability of national/regional stakeholders to upgrade their capacity to take part in FP7 projects. Could the volume of ERDF money have a perverse effect on the creativity of national/regional stakeholders as they can easily access earmarked money? The table below shows the different flows of funding in Member States arising from the two programmes. Some countries such as Denmark, Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden are getting much more money from the FP7 programme than from ERDF supporting R&D activities. For most of the remaining countries, FP7 money seems to be peanuts money in comparison with ERDF support.

FP7 vs. ERDF Funding			
Countries	**FP7 contribution 2007-2011 (mio EUR)**	**ERDF earmarked budget for R&D 2007-2013 (mio EUR)**	**Ratio FP7/ERDF**
Austria	673,3	362	1.90
Belgium	1 096,2	315	3.50
Bulgaria	67,3	386	0.20
Cyprus	45,4	70	0.60
Czech Republic	164,1	3 656	0.04
Germany	4 342,2	4 599	0.90
Denmark	597,1	159	3.80
Estonia	54,8	655	0.08
Greece	619,4	1 474	0.40
Spain	1 744,6	5 645	0.30
Finland	592,6	468	1.30
France	2 835,7	2 240	1.30
Hungary	177,7	2 065	0.09
Ireland	322	138	2.30
Italy	2176	6 060	0.40
Lithuania	33,7	1 017	0.03
Luxembourg	20,6	17	1.20
Latvia	22,4	746	0.03
Malta	11	58	0.20
Netherlands	1 757,7	283	6.20
Poland	280,7	8 580	0.03
Portugal	282,7	3 538	0.08
Romania	96,7	1 111	0.09
Sweden	974,8	405	2.40
Slovenia	98,8	974	0.10
Slovakia	46,7	1 189	0.04
United Kingdom	3 669,9	2 253	1.60
TOTAL EU 27/year	**22 804,1**	**49 711**	**0.46**

Source: DG Research and DG Regio – Cohesion Policy 2007-2013: Research and Innovation

The table below shows the payment rate of EU12 for the main ERDF types of intervention at the end of 2012.

Payment rates by types of intervention by EU12 Member States (as %)				
	Infrastructure	**Human Capital**	**ICT and R&D**	**Technical Assistance**
EU12	45	50	42	43
BG	36	32	11	26
CY	na	na	na	na
CZ	54	50	38	37
EE	58	71	51	52
HU	40	41	31	50
LT	62	65	54	43
LV	52	78	59	47
MT	Na	na	na	na
PL	49	55	43	46
RO	19	33	20	19
SK	42	54	33	48
SLO	27	54	69	48

Source: KPMG, Progress Report 2007-2012, EU Funds in Public in CEEC

It appears that the absorption rate for ICT and R&D is often the lowest of the four categories.

According to DG Regio's 2013 strategic report regarding ERDF implementation, it appears that Bulgaria, Hungary and the Slovak Republic are amongst the Member States reporting slow progress in the selection of R&D+I projects. The table below provides data regarding the number of cooperation projects between enterprises and research centres as well as R&D jobs created through ERDF funding between 2007 and 2011. The share of EU12 countries is respectively 5.4% and 43.2% of total EU27.

ERDF total achievements reported by EU12 Member States in R&D+I 2007/2011			
Countries	**Nb of R&D+I projects**	**Nb of cooperation projects Enterprises/ Research centres**	**Nb of research jobs created**
Bulgaria	0	0	0
Cyprus	na	37	na
Czech Republic	608	28	1,365
Estonia	1,043	na	na
Hungary	970	229	1,950
Lithuania	468	8	133
Latvia	0	0	0
Malta	11	25	na
Poland	360	276	2,484
Romania	341	32	755
Slovenia	476	na	na
Slovakia	339	217	0

Questions for the debate

- ✓ Is ERDF funding perceived as investment for future participation in FP7/HORIZON 2020?
- ✓ Is there any thought to develop synergies between ERDF and HORIZON 2020 policies?
- ✓ Have R&D stakeholders difficulties to generate a dynamic flow of good ERDF projects?

VII. Practices to Promote the Participation of Stakeholders in FP7 Projects

There is a need to develop a systematic approach to help their potential or strategic stakeholders access Horizon 2020 funding. Such approach is a mix of early alert, advice, grants for preparing a proposal and pre-assessment of the draft proposal.

Below is a record of the actions implemented in this field. They can inspire EU12 Member States to mirror their own current practices or to develop some equivalent tools.

- Signposting pre-information regarding future potential calls
- Awareness raising, information and advice to access FP7 / Horizon 2020
- Creation of sectoral or cross-sectorial interest groups
- Promotion of local academia-industry cooperation and their cross-border networking
- Advice and quick check of project ideas
- Support to international partner search
- Grants for exploring project feasibility and validation of project ideas
- Grants to seek advice from specialised consultants
- Provision of training to potential EU project managers
- Support to ERA-Net projects on strategic topics. These projects are excellent springboards for regional actors' participation in FP7 / Horizon 2020
- Provision of mentoring and coaching to potential EU project partners
- Support to attend or get feedback from info days on calls.

Annex 3 shows what Catalonia and Emilia-Romania RDAs have put in place to try to increase the number of participants in FP7 calls. Both regions have an office in Brussels which supports those types of activities.

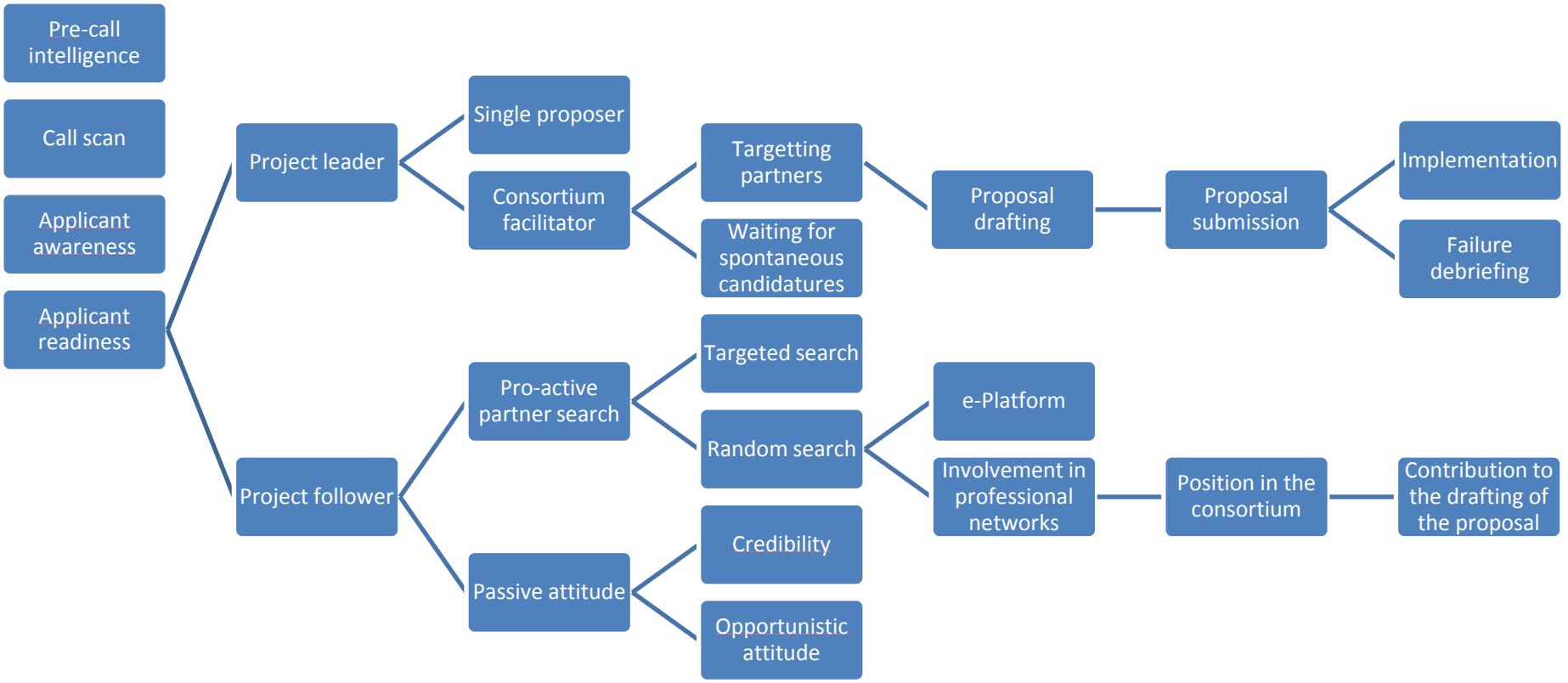
We have tried below to develop a bidding tree in order to identify the stages where a support might be provided to increase the participation rate in Horizon 2020 projects.

Efforts should be made in the first phase of the process. Potential partners should indeed be well pre-informed about upcoming calls. This can be done in

1. A mapping exercise of strategic stakeholders of the country. A segmentation should be done between potential leaders and active followers;
2. An exercise of collective intelligence – a role for the NCPs – in collecting and sharing early stage information regarding calls should be launched with strategic partners and by positioning them in the EU R&D and knowledge landscape;
3. A call alert system. The potential participants in a given call must be informed as quickly as possible;
4. Applicant awareness scheme. Potential applicants could be clustered in a focus group according to the topics they are interested in and receive dedicated services (cf. above list) to become "applicant ready" and so to be "fit" to draft or take part in the drafting of a proposal.

The issue of the creation of a dedicated agency to support an increased participation in Horizon 2020 should be carefully assessed in each of the EU12 countries. Its legal existence should be defined in line with the administrative practices of each of them.

The Decision Tree for Participating in Horizon 2020



Source: EURADA

VIII. Involvement in transnational cooperation

The table below shows that EU12 countries are not strongly involved in EU15 hot spots neither they are clustering with other EU12 countries. Only Poland is in close relations with Germany and the United Kingdom (figures in red).

FP7 Collaborative Links for all Programmes

Member States	AT	BE	DE	DK	EL	ES	FI	FR	IE	IT	LU	NL	PT	SE	UK	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LT	LV	MT	PL	RO	SI	SK	EU	Total
AT	1120	1225	5272	600	810	2109	808	2523	351	2677	68	1735	450	1043	2992	245	93	428	158	439	103	72	49	628	315	350	188	132	26983
BE	1225	2104	6808	1040	1223	3695	917	5165	591	4529	117	3482	914	1751	5496	273	136	622	176	639	221	121	65	913	464	442	206	181	43516
DE	5272	6808	15126	3325	4140	11949	3925	17554	1856	15239	265	10223	2409	6574	18665	699	370	2096	516	1865	408	255	169	2953	1359	1147	592	550	136315
DK	600	1040	3325	792	575	1809	599	1957	424	1868	32	1708	414	1046	3058	132	70	268	141	273	177	69	51	369	197	162	101	98	21355
EL	810	1223	4140	575	1361	2835	805	2997	455	3513	77	1557	782	927	3501	355	312	411	156	401	131	96	109	686	421	271	164	105	29176
ES	2109	3695	11949	1809	2835	5956	2058	8642	1255	9391	134	4628	2058	2912	9840	592	328	1035	340	1091	276	196	207	1637	949	747	340	259	77268
FI	808	917	3925	599	805	2058	1028	2291	330	2068	58	1446	407	1321	2706	136	77	287	204	347	114	80	45	563	260	225	127	110	23342
FR	2523	5165	17554	1957	2997	8642	2291	8563	1300	11228	197	6392	1846	4193	12862	522	277	1283	321	1237	323	228	164	1869	1015	644	371	505	96469
IE	351	591	1856	424	455	1255	330	1300	486	1188	41	923	325	533	2033	111	72	174	79	180	71	46	52	310	136	160	85	41	13608
IT	2677	4529	15239	1868	3513	9391	2068	11228	1188	8485	167	5770	2012	3591	11772	690	313	1229	366	1259	328	241	193	2039	1087	830	404	414	92891
LU	68	117	265	32	77	134	58	197	41	167	19	124	52	76	160	27	18	27	27	36	20	21	14	47	29	26	23	4	1906
NL	1735	3482	10223	1708	1557	4628	1446	6392	923	5770	124	3342	1016	2552	8619	387	171	769	261	800	209	151	98	1189	535	493	268	268	59122
PT	450	914	2409	414	782	2058	407	1846	325	2012	52	1016	727	599	2030	156	118	210	100	239	77	57	55	345	282	215	86	57	18038
SE	1043	1751	6574	1046	927	2912	1321	4193	533	3591	76	2552	599	1519	4993	175	98	443	241	478	144	109	75	737	349	294	155	136	37064
UK	2992	5496	18665	3058	3501	9840	2706	12862	2033	11772	160	8619	2030	4993	9775	822	383	1452	521	1434	456	260	191	2442	1023	830	489	459	109264
BG	245	273	699	132	355	592	136	522	111	690	27	387	156	175	822	292	67	134	68	166	72	55	58	213	284	121	76	33	6961
CY	93	136	370	70	312	328	77	277	72	313	18	171	118	98	383	67	88	64	45	56	36	42	46	88	67	53	30	12	3530
CZ	428	622	2096	268	411	1035	287	1283	174	1229	27	769	210	443	1452	134	64	318	62	258	69	56	41	398	203	161	144	61	12703
EE	158	176	516	141	156	340	204	321	79	366	27	261	100	241	521	68	45	62	87	91	72	69	48	123	93	69	44	15	4493
HU	439	639	1865	273	401	1091	347	1237	180	1259	36	800	239	478	1434	166	56	258	91	920	82	83	53	336	252	158	177	55	13405
LT	103	221	408	177	131	276	114	323	71	328	20	209	77	144	456	72	36	69	72	82	203	58	21	120	85	61	39	17	3993
LV	72	121	255	69	96	196	80	228	46	241	21	151	57	109	260	55	42	56	69	83	58	271	47	86	79	62	34	9	2953
MT	49	65	169	51	109	207	45	164	52	193	14	98	55	75	191	58	46	41	48	53	21	47	29	65	57	28	28	5	2063
PL	628	913	2953	369	686	1637	563	1869	310	2039	47	1189	345	737	2442	213	88	398	123	336	120	86	65	653	279	204	167	62	19521
RO	315	464	1359	197	421	949	260	1015	136	1087	29	535	282	349	1023	284	67	203	93	252	85	79	57	279	223	136	109	49	10337
SI	350	442	1147	162	271	747	225	644	160	830	26	493	215	294	830	121	53	161	69	158	61	62	28	204	136	219	67	34	8209
SK	188	206	592	101	164	340	127	371	85	404	23	268	86	155	489	76	30	144	44	177	39	34	28	167	109	67	121	22	4657
EU	132	181	550	98	105	259	110	505	41	414	4	268	57	136	459	33	12	61	15	55	17	9	5	62	49	34	22	0	3693
Total	26983	43516	136315	21355	29176	77268	23342	96469	13608	92891	1906	59122	18038	37064	109264	6961	3530	12703	4493	13405	3993	2953	2063	19521	10337	8209	4657	3693	882835

Source: 6th FP7 Monitoring Report

A focus on the collaboration links of EU13 Member States provides the following picture:

	Total links	Links with EU15	Links with EU12	Links with EU organi-sations	Links with Nationals	% national/ EU27	With associate and candidate countries
EU12	92 830	75 101	17 055	374	3 424	3.7	9 495
BG	6 960	5 321	1 606	33	292	4.2	921
CY	3 530	2 836	682	12	88	2.5	474
CZ	12 703	10 734	1 908	61	318	2.5	1 123
EE	4 499	3 313	871	15	87	1.9	549
HU	13 405	10 717	2 633	55	920	6.8	1 180
LT	3 993	3 058	918	17	203	5.1	419
LV	2 953	2 002	942	9	271	9.1	364
MT	2 063	1 537	521	5	29	1.4	288
PL	19 521	16 727	2 732	62	653	3.3	1 665
RO	10 337	8 421	1 867	49	223	2.2	1 147
SK	4 657	3 599	1036	22	121	2.6	406
SLO	8 209	6 836	1 339	34	219	2.7	949
Σ as %	100	81.0	18.5	0.5			
HR	3 457	2 678	779	14	104		777
EU15	793 307	714 647	75 421	3 319	60 363	7.7	70 262
Σ as %	100	90.1	9.5	0.4			
EU27	885 818	789 648	92 477	3 693	63 787		79 757
Σ as %	100	89.1	10.5	0.4			

The following observations can be made:

- cooperation links between EU15 stakeholders represent 89.2% of the total links in EU27;
- cooperation links between EU12 stakeholders represent 10.5% of the total links in EU27;
- EU15 stakeholders cooperate nearly as much with associate and candidate countries than with EU13 stakeholders, respectively 70,000 and 76,000 links;
- cooperation between national stakeholders is more familiar in EU15 than in EU13: 7.7% in EU15 vs. 3.7% in EU13. Role model is not exploited by EU13 successful applicants;
- Baltic Sea regions show the following relationships:

	FI	SE	LT	LV	EE	NO
FI	–	1 321	114	80	204	601
SE	1 321	–	144	109	241	982
LT	114	144	–	58	72	112
LV	80	109	58	–	69	71
EE	204	241	69	72	–	167
NO	601	982	112	71	167	–
Total	**2 320**	**2 797**	**497**	**390**	**753**	**1 933**
% total links with EU27	10.0	7.5	12.5	13.0	16.7	n.a.

- there are 312 links between Cyprus and Greek stakeholders;
- there are 161 links between Czech and Slovak stakeholders;
- there are 193 links between Maltese and Italian stakeholders;
- there are 355 links between Greek and Bulgarian stakeholders;
- there are 284 links between Bulgarian and Romanian stakeholders;
- the relations between Austrian, Slovenian, Hungarian, Croatian and Serb stakeholders are as follows:

	AT	SI	HU	HR	RS
AT	–	350	439	143	98
SI	350	–	158	180	77
HU	439	158	–	79	60
HR	143	180	79	–	52
RS	98	77	60	52	–
Total	**1 030**	**765**	**736**	**454**	**287**
% total links with EU27	3.9	9.3	5.6	n.a.	n.a.

- EU13 stakeholders' cooperation with associate and candidate countries represents 50% of the links between EU13 themselves;

IX. Strategic Organisation

A mapping of strategic organisations likely to take part in Horizon 2020 should be drawn for each country. This mapping should at least cover:

- knowledge institutions: academy of sciences, universities, research centres, research councils
- sectorial clusters or enterprise organisations
- economic and innovation agencies
- host organisations of NCP and EEN
- enabling actors including specialised private consultants
- enterprises, both big and small ones
- funding agencies

Data regarding their potential position within the "decision tree" should be assessed for each of them. Of course, it is necessary to understand the real needs of end users in order to find out what policy makers and enabling organisations have to change or adapt to their current practices to reach the goal of the MIRRIS project.

X. Horizon 2020 Funding and National R&D+I Ecosystem

The increased number of national/regional participants in EU funded projects cannot be an objective in itself. Research results have indeed to be used, absorbed or taken up into market applications. The table below shows what could be the ecosystem to be put in place in order to maximise the benefits of an increased participation in Horizon 2020 projects.

Generation of ideas	Creation of knowledge	Protection of knowledge	Acquisition, transfer and absorption of know-how	Pre-commercial maturation of knowledge	Support to commerciali-sation of know-how
Inventor	R&D grants	IPR	Staff mobility	Proof of concept	Innovative public procurement
Market	R&D tax holiday	Spin-off	Living labs	Incubation	First client search
Reply to societal demand	Open innovation		Technology transfer	Prototyping	Market intelligence
Research policy priorities	Public procure-ment in the field of societal challenges		Know-how transfer	Seed / Early stage / BAN	
	Research Intensive Clusters		License acquisition	Fab labs	Large-scale demonstrators
	Foresight		Market intelligence	Demonstration centre	
	Staff recruitment or PhD placement		Technology fairs	Design centre	
			Brokerage		

Each country should reassess where the weak points are in order to maximise the benefits of EU funding.

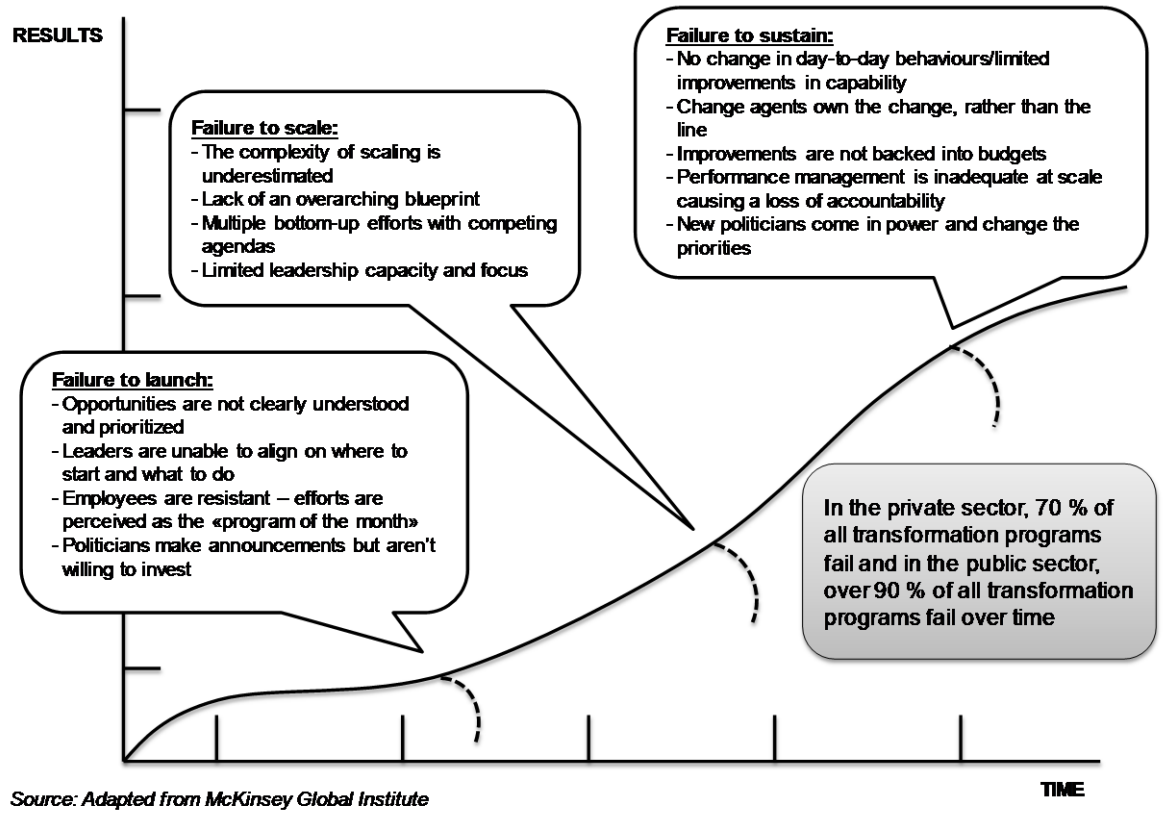
According to the ERAWATCH database, the EU12 countries currently have the following number of "important" research programmes as identified in the sub-heading "Research Funders" of that database.

	BG	CZ	CY	EE	HU	LT	LV	MT	PL	RO	SK	SI
Important research programmes	2	4	3	2	9	11	5	6	18	12	2	6

XI. What could be the Pitfalls for EU12 for not successfully implementing the MIRRIS recommendations ?

The MIRRIS Project will call for changes in the national ecosystem regarding R&D activities.

The reasons to fail in implementing the transformation process are generally due to issues related to the launch of the process, the scale of change needed and the difficulties to sustain them as shown in the graph below.



Source: Adapted from McKinsey Global Institute

Today, the issue is not a lack of models, benchmarks, success stories, evidence of the usefulness of devices but about how

- → to objectively define the assets to rely upon,
- → to introduce them into an existing, often conservative eco-system,
- → to translate them into
  - realistic objectives
  - sound management
  - budget
  - evaluation criteria
  - reward system
  - organisational structure
  - stakeholders commitment
  - win-win networking activities.
- → to move from container to content (the support measures).

If we try to apply this theory to the MIRRIS Project, these pitfalls might be:

- failure to scale, i.e. not all the critical stakeholders are fully embedded in the process;
- failure to sustain, i.e. the knowledge provided does not reach the quality needed or the engagement of some stakeholders is not permanent.

Questions for the debate

1. What could be improved in EU13?
   What are the asymmetries between FP7 expectations and EU13 realities? Are they structural such as:
   - excellence
   - leadership
   - country vision: national R&D priorities are different from those of FP7
   - capacity
   - reputation
   - priorities: capturing FP7 money seems more difficult than consuming ERDF earmarked money
   - knowledge absorption regarding EU administrative and pre-information

   or only institutional for instance, lack of:
   - access to relevant information
   - capacity of drafting proposals
   - involvement in dynamic networks
   - international cooperation practices

   or a mixture of both?
   To overcome those asymmetries, would the creation of a dedicated agency be the solution to promote the participation of a greater number of national stakeholders in Horizon 2020?

2. What would be the options to increase the EU13 participation rate in HORIZON 2020?
   - Feed a maximum of potential applicants with information and "touch-and-go advice", betting on the fact that the more organisations are aware a greater number may get funded?
   - Identify a few excellent organisations not yet involved in EU projects to upgrade their capability to become strong leaders or partners of HORIZON 2020 projects?
   - Run for every strand of HORIZON 2020 or chose a smart specialisation approach to target only strands for which national stakeholders have recognized expertise?

3. What would be the success of the implementation of a MIRRIS action plan?
   - Increase the number of applicants?
   - Increase the number of organisations involved in successful projects?
   - Increase the number of lead applicants?
   - Increase the volume of money captured by national stakeholders?
   - Involve national funding institutions in joint initiatives or joint undertakings?
   - Provide quality assistance/mentoring to potential applicants?
   - Create a HORIZON 2020 proactive national agency?
   - Have a higher involvement of certain types of stakeholders?
   - Be in touch with numerous potential applicants?

XII. National Contact Points for H2020

The table below provides some information about EU13 National Contact Points (NCP) as per 1st March 2014, based on DG Research's website http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/support/national_contact_points.html

Country	Nb thematic units	Name of NCP Coordinator	Name of Organisation
Bulgaria	60	**Ms Lora Pavlova**	Ministry of Education and Science
Croatia	14	**Ms Ida Škevin**	Ministry of Science, Educationa and Sports
Cyprus	12	**Dr Kalypso Sepou**	Research Promotion Foundation
Czech Republic	17	**Ing Naděžda Koníčková**	Technology centre ASCR
Estonia	11	**Ms Ülle Must**	Estonian Research Council
Hungary	19	**Ms Sonja Csuzdi**	National Innovation Office
Latvia	13	**Dr Arnolds Ūbelis**	Administration of studies and research, Ministry of Education and Science of Latvia
Lithuania	15	**Mrs Kristina Babelytė-Labanauskė**	Ministry of Education and Science
Malta	12	**Ms Nadine Castillo**	Malta Council for Science & Technology (MCST)
Poland	32	**Ms Małgorzata Snarska-Świderska**	IPPT PAN
Romania	38	**Ms Ioana Ispas**	MEN
Slovakia	13	**Ms Jana Tomkova**	CVTI SR
Slovenia	17	**M Sc Peter Volasko**	Ministry of Education, Science and Sport

By comparison, Finland has 24 thematic units, Greece 26, Italy 28, the United Kingdom 29 and Sweden 30. In Finland and Sweden, the NCP is hosted by the National Innovation Agency: respectively TEKES and VINNOVA.

We should not consider a well-functioning NCP system as recipe for any structural problems which might exist in a certain country, but good NCP work can contribute to the mobilisation of the national research communities towards H2020.

What role can a NCP play in increasing the participation of national stakeholders in Horizon 2020?
Does the nature of the host organisation matter?
Has the number of thematic units an influence on the effectiveness of the system?

Recap of the questions for the debate

What tool should be put in place in order to increase the quality of the submitted projects?
Why is EU13 countries average Euro captured by project less than EU15 countries average?
Should EU13 countries try to increase the amount captured by project instead of increasing the number of projects funded?

Do some EU13 Member States overestimate their costs and funding needs?

At this stage of the analysis, the following questions have to be raised to explain the current positioning of EU13 countries in the run of FP7 mainly.

1. What influence is due to structural issues:
   - quality of excellence in R&D
   - capability of drafting good proposals
   - awareness of the stakeholders
2. What influence have subjective and perception issues:
   - reputation of the R&D eco-system
   - openness for involvement in networks
   - talent to transform an idea into a proposal
3. What influence have objective issues:
   - date of full membership to the EU
   - size of the population
   - costs of wages
   - number of stakeholders targeted by the FP7 programme
   - availability of national budget
   - number of qualified researchers and middle management staff

Are there some HEI not participating in FP7 cooperation projects? Should some of them be more proactive?

Are there some RCs not participating in FP7 cooperation projects? Should some of them be more proactive?

Why are private enterprises from MT, LV and LT not very much involved in FP7 projects? How to stimulate better participation of those from SK and BG?

Will increased participation in Horizon 2020 mean helping more first time users or involvement of stakeholders in multiple projects?
Can Member States be satisfied with an increased participation of the usual suspects?

Does time matter? How long do stakeholders need to be familiar with EU procedures after they become EU members? Can something be learnt from previous enlargements?

Should an increased EU13 participation in Horizon 2020 be realised through focusing on research topics for which there is already a know-how or through diversification?

Does the national status of researcher favour the submission of projects by organisations or by induviduals?

- ✓ Is ERDF funding perceived as investment for future participation in FP7/HORIZON 2020?
- ✓ Is there any thought to develop synergies between ERDF and HORIZON 2020 policies?
- ✓ Have R&D stakeholders difficulties to generate a dynamic flow of good ERDF projects?

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   • capacity
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   • priorities: capturing FP7 money seems more difficult than consuming ERDF earmarked money
   • knowledge absorption regarding EU administrative and pre-information
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What role can a NCP play in increasing the participation of national stakeholders in Horizon 2020?
Does the nature of the host organisation matter?
Has the number of thematic units an influence on the effectiveness of the system?

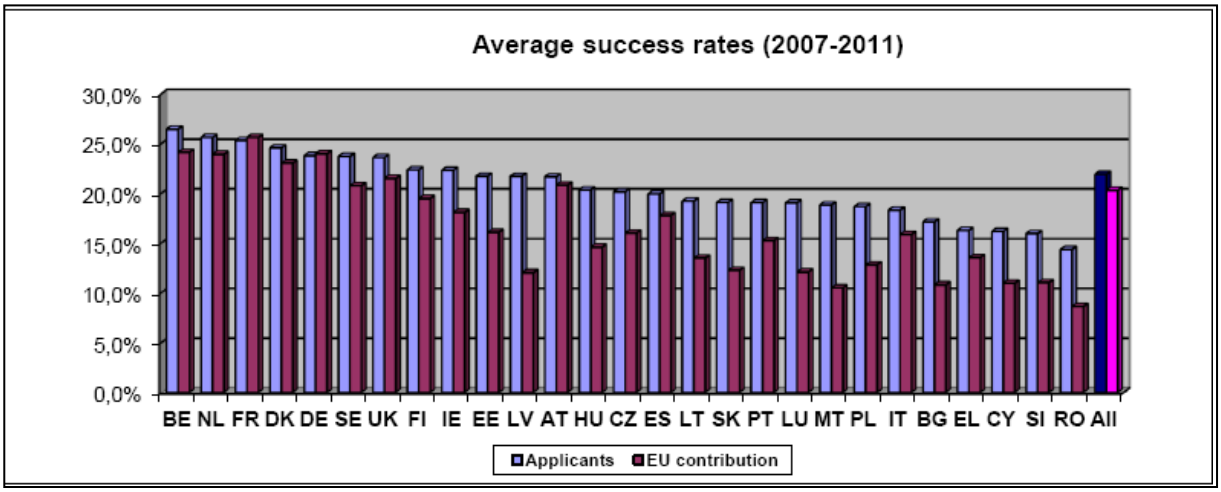
Applicants in retained proposals							in units
Countries	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**TOTAL per country**
Austria	581	324	478	408	516	366	**2 673**
Belgium	976	573	808	708	842	646	**4 553**
Bulgaria	161	94	92	90	106	42	**585**
Cyprus	74	49	70	66	44	54	**357**
Czech Republic	281	159	180	159	202	119	**1 100**
Germany	3 054	1 762	2 464	2 100	2 475	1 990	**13 845**
Denmark	447	285	368	301	427	304	**2 132**
Estonia	108	68	70	62	59	45	**412**
Greece	685	384	580	397	494	370	**2 910**
Spain	1 443	992	1 531	1 344	1 713	1 334	**8 357**
Finland	507	281	404	262	374	232	**2 060**
France	2 205	1 379	1 720	1 443	1 582	1 349	**9 678**
Hungary	309	191	213	200	203	144	**1 260**
Ireland	270	162	314	243	294	229	**1 512**
Italy	1 956	1 218	1688	1 415	1 643	1 191	**9 111**
Lithuania	71	61	52	59	61	46	**350**
Luxembourg	31	17	27	24	25	24	**148**
Latvia	58	35	40	39	44	33	**249**
Malta	49	19	21	22	20	22	**153**
Netherlands	1 234	817	999	972	1 146	960	**6 128**
Poland	424	246	336	328	284	216	**1 834**
Portugal	329	242	336	249	342	249	**1 747**
Romania	234	132	138	120	144	94	**862**
Sweden	825	476	587	549	611	496	**3 544**
Slovenia	179	95	123	96	131	93	**717**
Slovakia	105	61	72	57	67	39	**401**
United Kingdom	2 648	1 829	2 404	2 186	2 471	2 021	**13 559**
TOTAL EU 27 per year	19 244	11 951	16 115	13 899	16 320	12 708	**90 237**
Croatia	68	39	40	76	63	31	317
EU12/year	2 053	1 210	1 407	1 298	1 365	947	8 280
EU15/year	17 191	10 741	14 708	12 601	14 955	11 761	81 957
EU12 as %	10.7	10.1	8.7	9.3	8.4	7.5	9.2

It appears that the market share of EU12 countries is going down year by year.

Success rates of applicants (in %)						
Countries	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Austria	20,5	19,3	22,1	23,5	23,6	22.1
Belgium	27,1	24,2	27,3	26,7	26,2	25.1
Bulgaria	14,9	15,6	16,5	20,8	23,1	11.0
Cyprus	15,4	16,6	16,9	19,1	11,3	15.0
Czech Republic	20,9	17,6	20,2	20,8	21,6	17.7
Germany	23,4	21,8	23,8	26,5	23,5	23.6
Denmark	24,4	22,9	25,9	25	24,6	23.2
Estonia	22,4	23,6	22,8	20,5	17,3	17.6
Greece	15,5	14,6	17,5	18,3	16,1	16.0
Spain	18,9	19,4	21	21	19,3	19.1
Finland	23,1	22,7	23,5	20,6	20,9	16.8
France	25,7	24,3	25,7	27,6	22,9	24.2
Hungary	17,6	20,4	20,9	24	21,8	20.4
Ireland	22,7	21	23,8	23,5	19,6	20.1
Italy	17,1	16,6	19,4	19,9	19,4	17.5
Lithuania	15,7	24	19,7	22,6	16,1	23.4
Luxembourg	18,1	16,7	18,9	21,8	20,5	20.5
Latvia	20,9	20,3	21,6	21,5	26,4	20.4
Malta	23,6	14,1	15	22	16,9	21.8
Netherlands	26,2	24,4	25,1	28	24,1	24.7
Poland	17,6	15,8	20,1	22,9	17,5	17.6
Portugal	17,9	18,4	22	18,9	18,1	16.3
Romania	13,3	15,3	15	15,5	13,6	13.7
Sweden	24,4	22,8	23,6	27,1	20.0	22.2
Slovenia	15,6	15,5	15,5	15,8	18,3	15.4
Slovakia	17,4	19,1	22,5	19,5	18,5	12.7
United Kingdom	23,1	23,3	24,3	25,1	22,2	22.2

EC contribution to retained proposals (in mio EUR)							
Countries	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**TOTAL per country**
Austria	178,8	105,2	149,5	131,1	169.3	125.0	**859.0**
Belgium	306,4	172,3	228,2	212,6	258.7	203.4	**1 381.7**
Bulgaria	18,7	11,8	14,8	13,2	13.3	10.6	**82.5**
Cyprus	8,9	7,9	13,8	8,9	10.3	13.0	**62.7**
Czech Republic	51,7	24,7	33,2	32,1	34.8	22.9	**199.5**
Germany	1 162,5	692,9	966,2	895,2	973.2	831.8	**5 521.8**
Denmark	144,2	110,2	129,7	108,6	163.1	116.1	**772.0**
Estonia	19,5	10,5	11,3	10,2	6.7	9.5	**67.8**
Greece	178,9	92,1	163,3	98,6	127.6	113.2	**773.6**
Spain	383,3	256,1	397,3	397	505.7	394.6	**2 333.9**
Finland	182,4	132,9	117,1	99,7	109.6	95.3	**737.1**
France	770,6	512,5	634,8	551,5	589.9	500.8	**3 560.2**
Hungary	47,1	30,9	38,4	34,7	36.8	32.5	**220.3**
Ireland	68,5	31,5	92,8	73,7	90.5	68.0	**424.9**
Italy	589	384,3	459,6	440	489.7	415.8	**2 778.2**
Lithuania	9,2	9,2	8,1	5	6.1	10.5	**48.2**
Luxembourg	7,9	1,6	3,9	3,9	5.1	4.8	**27.2**
Latvia	7,8	3,1	3,3	6,6	4.5	4.4	**29.7**
Malta	4	1,9	2,7	1,4	2.5	1.1	**13.7**
Netherlands	414,8	311,3	367,2	394,6	438.7	420.9	**2 347.5**
Poland	80,6	40,9	67,8	63,5	47.7	43.2	**343.8**
Portugal	67,1	47,3	66,4	55	80.8	56.7	**373.3**
Romania	30,3	18	23,5	15,5	19.0	13.1	**119.3**
Sweden	277,1	163,7	204,6	198,9	229.9	196.9	**1 271.1**
Slovenia	33,5	11,8	18,6	19,6	23.2	24.7	**131.4**
Slovakia	14,9	7,1	9,4	8,1	15.7	6.4	**61.6**
United Kingdom	838,5	723,1	754,7	825,5	876.9	733.2	**4 751.9**
TOTAL EU27 per year	5 896,2	3 914,8	4 980,2	4 704,7	5 329.5	4 468.2	**29 293.8**
Croatia	9.1	8.3	7.1	12.3	11.0	10.7	58.6
EU12/year	326	178	245	219	221	192	1 381
EU15/year	5 570	3 737	4 735	4 486	5 109	4 276	27 913
EU12 as %	5.5	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.7

Average success rates of EU27 applicants and requested EU financial contribution for FP7 calls concluded during the period 2007-2011 by country



Source: DG Research and Innovation, *Fifth FP7 Monitoring Report – Monitoring Report 2011*

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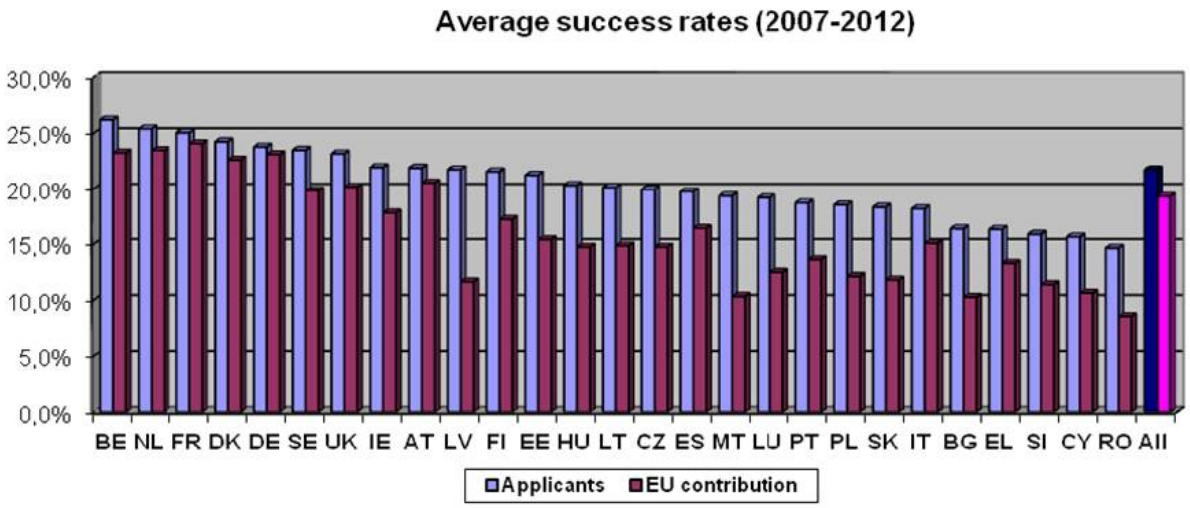

Source: DG Research and Innovation, *Sixth FP7 Monitoring Report – Monitoring Report 2012*

National reform programmes 2011 - R&D and innovation

BELGIUM

R&D intensity fell slightly in the period 2000-2009, from 1.97% to 1.96% of GDP. This fall was mainly due to a decrease in the R&D intensity of the private sector.

Business R&D is highly concentrated in a few large companies and multinationals. A large majority of These firms are in the chemicals, pharmaceuticals and biotech sectors, thus giving Belgium a specialist profile for These sectors. The dominance of the service sector, growing at a faster rate than manufacturing would also justify specific measures to improve their knowledge intensity in that sector over time.

Increased tax credits for R&D have been introduced and there are also plans to provide suitable incentives for setting up and developing new science-base companies spinning out of large enterprises or spinning off from research institutions is foreseen.

All Belgian Regions/Communities are also drafting strategic innovation plans covering all major elements of a successful innovation strategy. Flanders is planning a new Innovation Pact, while Wallonia, the Brussels Capital Region and the French-speaking Community are contemplating a joint research strategy. Most actions are at Regional/Community level, although federal research covers 25-30% of total public research expenditure due to space research (a remaining federal competence).

In the Walloon Region the focus has been on the implementation of the so-called "Marshall plan", with a stronger focus on research poles (les pôles de compétitivité, a cluster approach) and on the implementation of a new culture intending to increase public private partnerships. Structural Funds are being substantially used in establishing partnerships and networks between large firms and SMEs.

In Flanders, cluster policy is also part of the strategy for green and sustainable development.
Societal challenges are the main drivers, leading to a shift towards new fields. The Science and Technology Council identified six priority areas: regulation and education in general; framework conditions for private R&D; a model for mobilising industry to the factory of the future; the role of infrastructures in supporting intelligent networks; the role of industrial innovation with risk funding; and the role of human capital and social innovation.

the Brussels Capital Region, strategic platforms are being or will be launched in three innovative sectors: information and communication technologies (ICT) in 2010, the life sciences in 2011 and the environment in 2012. It is worth mentioning that about 90% of the research is concentrated on ICT and ICT services. The NRP mentions greater assistance to smaller innovative companies and more resources for European and international cooperation.

BULGARIA

At 0.49% of GDP in 2008 – i.e. around four times less than the EU-27 average - the R&D intensity of Bulgaria is one of the lowest in the EU, Private R&D investment is the lowest in the EU, mostly as a result of sectoral specialisation in low technology sectors and the current scarcity of medium and high technology firms. The Research and Innovation (R&I) system is highly fragmented, with many actors and no critical mass, an evaluation culture of research institutions and fairly unattractive research careers. As regards governance, there is no consistent and targeted policy in the field of R&I, and no consensus on national priorities. The share of competitive funding is rather low compared to the institutional funding of R&I, while the transparency of the procedures for funding allocation could be further improved.

The Bulgarian government has set an ambitious national target of 1.5% of GDP for R&D intensity by 2020, which would be reached only if vigorous efforts and reforms based on a long-term strategy are put in place and implemented in a sustained and consistent manner. A National Research Strategy including measures to improve governance and increase the share of competitive funding has been prepared but not yet adopted. Issues of particular importance in the strategy are the setting of a limited number of priorities, the improvement of the framework conditions necessary for private investment in research and innovation, and the measures to increase the attractiveness of a career in research. Other legislative measures are in place or in preparation – such as the Law on Academic Staff Development, the Law on the Bulgarian Academy of Science, the Law on Innovation - but it is not

clear at this stage whether they will be properly articulated or how they will fit in the above mentioned Strategy. A related risk is that research measures may not be sufficiently aligned with innovation measures and that sectoral R&I priorities are not consistently selected in close consultation with relevant ministries and stakeholders. This could impede the selection of the most appropriate R&I areas, namely those in which Bulgaria has recognised scientific strengths, as identified by international benchmarking, or which contribute to address societal challenges and can attract business R&D activities.

In addition, at the moment the strategy lacks an associated multiannual funding framework (which would include the smart use of structural funds) and a clear delineation between the bodies in charge of monitoring/implementing the numerous measures planned foreseen. Of particular importance are the measures to increase the attractiveness of a career in research, by focusing resources on a few, highly attractive research positions. This could be done through an evaluation by an independent, international and high level group of experts which would select the most productive research groups in the universities and research institutes, including those of the Bulgarian Academy of Science, following models of EU countries with a well established evaluation culture, such as the UK or Austria, as well as through improved linkages with Bulgarian researchers established abroad.

Bulgaria has a very low fixed broadband penetration, at 14.9% it has the second-worst figure in the EU, and only slightly more than half the EU average of 26.6%. This is due in particular to low coverage in rural areas, where the most recent figure available (December 2009) shows that it does not exceed 33%, and so lags far behind every other Member State. The low connectivity naturally limits the uptake of all services, whether they are e-Government, e-Commerce or e-Health. Bulgaria adopted a Broadband Strategy in November 2009, but some key implementation measures are much more recent. Thus, it is not yet clear whether the strategy will significantly accelerate broadband deployment. In any case, given the very large gap, it will take several years of measures to close that gap. Mobile broadband is another gateway for access. However, additional prime quality spectrum for mobile operators is absent. On 28 October 2009, the European Commission adopted the Commission Recommendation 2009/848/CE to switch off analogue terrestrial TV and free up a significant amount of radio spectrum (the 790-862 MHz band) for mobile broadband by 2012. Bulgaria is lagging behind this schedule, and this delay risks slowing down the deployment of mobile broadband, in addition to the slow deployment of fixed broadband.

CZECH REPUBLIC

R&D expenditure fell short of the EU average by about a quarter in 2009, but - at 1.5% of GDP - it outperformed some other Member States in the region. However, most of the business R&D expenditure is made by large multinational corporations, which may not bode well for the innovative capacity of domestic small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), forcing them to compete at the cost margin. The relatively low level of excellence of scientific output, inadequate availability of scientific and engineering graduates and weak links between the science base and industry bear out concerns about the efficiency of public spending on research and innovation, which are also echoed in the NRP.18 Overall, the framework supporting R&D, including the programmes co-financed by the EU cohesion policy, appears to focus on capacity building in R&D19 rather than on achieving tangible results such as new patents, and it is still fragmented in too many institutions and operational programmes. Moreover, access to finance remains difficult for innovative enterprises, especially in the early stage of financing.

In order to ensure faster scientific and technological convergence, the Czech authorities established a target of 1% of GDP for public R&D intensity in 2020. The target is defined in terms of public expenditure, which accounts for the lesser part of overall R&D spending. Monitoring and boosting the development of the private component, including by establishing a venture capital fund, will be instrumental in ensuring an adequate level of overall spending. As a way of tackling the inefficiencies in the public R&D framework, the NRP is calling for a new evaluation system for public R&D spending. This may have the potential to be a very powerful instrument, but critically its effects will depend on the details, which are not discussed in the programme. Introducing a multiannual public funding framework, together with the new assessment system, would help secure the sustainability of public R&D investments and contribute to achieving the national target.

DENMARK

Denmark set a preliminary national R&D target of 3% of GDP for 2020, a figure that it already achieved back in 200922. Over the past decade Denmark's R&D intensity has consistently increased thanks to one of the highest growth rates in the EU. Building upon this, if the country wisHEI to maintain its position among the world's R&I leaders, there seems considerable scope for a more ambitious R&D target.

Denmark has a successful and balanced R&I system, well integrated into the European Research Area, and characterised by a strong scientific production which builds on a high level of public funding, human resources and international scientific cooperation. The weaker points in the Danish innovation system (in relative terms) are patent intensity and the share of new doctoral graduates. Danish firms also appear to be less innovative than their leading competitors (as the NRP acknowledges).

Some initiatives have been introduced to increase private R&I investment, for example the establishment of a Business Innovation Fund of DKK 760 million for 2010-2012 that has the aim of supporting innovation and market maturity within the green and welfare sectors of the economy. Framework conditions for business R&I have been strengthened by measures like the “Styrket innovation i virksomheder” (Strengthened innovation in business) proposal with 37 concrete initiatives to improve innovation in businesses. Improving the linkages between SMEs and universities, dedicated measures to further improve framework conditions for private R&I and increasing the supply of highly skilled specialists are issues that may merit further consideration. Given the dominance of the service sector, and its relatively poor productivity performance, an increased focus on R&D and innovation tailored for the demands of the services sector may also be merited.

GERMANY

Germany's R&D performance raises concerns for its long-term competitiveness. While R&D intensity has grown above the EU average, approaching already the national and European target of 3% of GDP, Germany is lagging behind the R&D targets set by comparable research-oriented economies such as e.g. Japan and South Korea. In this context, the availability of a sufficient number of well-trained researchers will increasingly constitute a bottleneck for the growth of Germany's science base. Furthermore, access to risk capital to finance innovation is still hampered by an underdeveloped venture capital market, jeopardising Germany's comparative advantage in knowledge and research-driven economic growth in the long term. To increase innovation dynamics, Germany plans to invest an additional €12bn in education and research up to 2013. In the "High-Tech-Strategy", the priority sectors that will receive the government's R&D support are: health, nutrition, climate and energy (e.g. fostering the development of electric cars with the aim of putting one million electric cars on Germany's roads by 2020) as well as mobility and communication. To reinforce the impact of this strategy using public procurement to stimulate and steer demand for innovative products in the sectors selected could be considered.

ESTONIA

Cooperation between academia and the business sector can still be further enhanced. Various existing measures, such as competence centres, innovation vouchers and business clusters exist, but due to a lack of systematic policy evaluation, their effectiveness is unclear and it appears that Competence Centres could be further integrated into ‘clusters’ and linked to similar centres in the Baltic region. In parallel, the Estonian Research, Development and Innovation Strategy 2007-2013 outlines 3 key areas (ICT, biotechnologies, and materials sciences), but These are broad and might therefore not provide sufficient focus for reaching a critical mass in certain domains. This highlights that the definition of sectoral priorities is only gradually appearing in Estonia. This is especially challenging for a small economy with limited financial and human resources and a high dependency on external trade, and underlines the need to efficiently adapt to the European and global research and development system. Finally, tertiary education better aimed at fields of key importance to the Estonian economy (e.g. engineering) can be instrumental in fostering the ongoing rebalancing of the economy towards tradable sectors.

Overall, the NRP commitments largely respond to the challenges the country currently faces with regard to supporting young innovative enterprises and attracting foreign R&D intensive investments and highly skilled human resources. However, cooperation between academia and the business sector can be further enhanced. In parallel, while a reform of the education system is ongoing,

focusing on the quality and availability of pre-school facilities and professional education as well as on engineering can be highly beneficial. In the energy sector, given the size of the challenges, initiating additional infrastructure projects for producing renewable energy and further reducing the general resource intensity, including in buildings and transport, through a concrete action plan and initiatives appear desirable. Finally, strengthening the Baltic political determination to support and coordinate the development of cross-border capacities and connections could bring tangible results.

IRELAND

Innovation not specifically mentioned.

GREECE

Innovation not specifically mentioned.

SPAIN

While Spain has substantially increased its R&D intensity over the last decade (from 0.91% in 2000 to 1.38% in 2009 one of the highest increases in the EU), structural change towards a more sustainable and knowledge-intensive economy still has some way to go. The Spanish research and innovation policy is undergoing comprehensive reforms with a new Law of Science, approved in 2011, a recent national Innovation Strategy (e2i) with an Action Plan for 2010-2015, the 2015 University strategy and the 2020 Industrial Policy Plan. The new Law of Science and the 2015 University strategy are moves towards reinforcing scientific excellence in research institutions, including modifications of the status of university professors to allow them to engage in start-up firms, further internationalisation and increase universities' excellence. Building on the positive experiences of many other Member States, Spain could link striving for excellence in research and innovation with the public funding of research institutions based on performance. More specifically, excellence in Spanish universities and other organisations performing public research can be improved by introducing performance based public funding rules (using criteria such as scientific excellence, level of internationalisation, public-private cooperation and the matching of scientific priorities with business and societal demand).

Given that current R&D investment largely come from public sources, the role of the private sector is key in achieving the Spanish R&D target of 3% for 202019. The new Spanish Innovation Strategy (e2i) addresses the need to stimulate private sector research and innovation. In parallel, the 2020 Industrial Policy Plan has identified areas where Spanish industry is strong and in which activity could therefore be promoted with the objective to further diversify the economy. However, on-going reforms cannot fully contribute to boosting business sector research and knowledge creation unless the full implementation at regional and local levels is ensured through a stringent and timely monitoring system. This would also improve coordination among different layers of the administration, avoiding overlapping and increasing synergies, thereby raising the effectiveness of R&D and innovation expenditures.

FRANCE

Considerable efforts have been made to improve the French research and innovation system over recent years, including progress towards setting up regional innovation strategies. The policy mix now in place offers diversified and quite generous public support for both public and business research, which is increasingly being implemented on a competitive basis and evaluated using international criteria. Past measures to help SMEs to undertake R&D activities include the CIR (crédit impôt recherche), amplified in 2008, the pôles de compétitivité and the jeunes entreprises innovantes scheme. These measures are now complemented by the new investissements d'avenir programme (EUR 35 billion from the State), under the Euro Plus Pact, aiming at considerably strengthening public-private collaboration and promoting research results, with co-financing from the private sector (e.g. instituts de recherche technologique). However, the NRP tends to provide mostly a description of the 'investissements d'avenir', whereas the overall analysis of their likely impact on growth and competitiveness could have been deeper. Another new measure strengthening incentives and likely to support R&D is the France brevets fund (EUR 100 million) set up to improve use of the intellectual property of research laboratories and firms, with valuation strategies enhancing transversal approacHEI to management of public and private patents. A national fund (EUR 1 billion) has also

been set up to professionalise promotion of research by technology transfer entities (sociétés d'accélération du transfert de technologie).

The aforementioned recent or ongoing reforms are resulting in numerous new structures and supporting mechanisms, but the links and synergies between them are not always clearly presented in the NRP. Greater governance complexity, potential redundancies or overlaps could require a closer look in years to come, as there may be some room for streamlining the whole knowledge triangle institutional framework, with the benefit of hindsight. Regarding the competitiveness clusters (pôles de compétitivité) more particularly, the NRP indicates that the second phase (2009-2012) will benefit from additional financial resources (under the 'investissements d'avenir' programme) and mentions the need to draw more on private funding. However, no details are given of how to meet this objective. Future decisions concerning cluster policy could be based on an assessment of the economic impact of the pôles, carried out at the end of the second phase.

Another key step to foster R&D was the reform of the "Crédit d'impôt recherche" (CIR) in 2008. Initially, this research tax credit was based on the increase in R&D spending and benefits per firm were capped. Now it is based on the volume of R&D expenditure committed, without ceilings (there are still two brackets, depending on the amount). The rate for new participants is higher in the first and second years. The CIR has consequently become one of the most generous tax credits in the EU, with significant changes in the incentives structure. However, in volume, it considerably benefits very large firms, which may imply significant windfall effects. This aspect and the related question of better targeting the CIR are not really mentioned in the NRP. However, the programme indicates that in 2008 the share of public financing for R&D was already 30 % for firms with more than 2000 employees, compared with 21 % or 22 % for firms with 250 to 2000 employees, precisely the category where the business R&D deficit lies. Some recent fine-tuning of the CIR (2011 budget) is mentioned, but this deals with possible abuse more than the overall targeting policy. Another adjustment mentioned in the NRP is a change in the jeunes entreprises innovantes scheme, in order to take account of the recent amplification of the CIR, which partly benefits the same firms. Although consistency across the various schemes is undoubtedly an appropriate goal, there is a risk that this adjustment could redirect public support even more towards the largest firms.

ITALY

R&D expenditure increased modestly over the past ten years. Consequently, R&D intensity remains low, at around 1.27% of GDP. This is mainly due to a low level of industrial research, as business R&D intensity stands at 0.64% of GDP compared to an EU average of 1.23%. The NRP sets the R&D intensity target for Italy at 1.53% in 2020, well below the current EU average (1.90%) and the target of 3% at EU level.20 A number of measures are outlined to support progress towards the target, which, however, is reachable by maintaining the same R&D growth trend experienced in the 2000s, even in the absence of additional measures.. The main new measure, adopted in May 2011, is a tax incentive for companies investing in research projects carried out by universities or public sector entities, which has the dual purpose of fostering innovation expenditure and strengthening the links between industry and university. No new measures are outlined to enhance venture capital intensity, currently very low.

CYPRUS

The research system in Cyprus, practically built up mainly in the last twenty years, is much less developed than the overall economy and is predominantly financed by the public sector. The small critical mass, the lack of industrial base, the fact that 99% of enterprises are SMEs, mostly small to very small, and the services-oriented structure of the economy are not conducive in this respect. The business sector, which is focused on services and fragmented into many very small-sized enterprises, has not yet developed an innovation culture and it is very slow in adapting to knowledge-based competition. The research and development intensity of Cyprus is currently very low and if the spending target of 0.5% of GDP is maintained, Cyprus will have the lowest R&D investment in the EU by 2020. Moreover, an integrated Research and Innovation (R&I) policy is still missing. Although R&I is among the eight key priorities of the National Strategic Development Plan (2007-2013), the strategy is not accompanied by any Action Plan.

The adoption of a coherent long-term strategy for research, technological development and innovation (RTDI) is a positive step. Following the approval of the Strategy for R&I, an Action Plan towards the ERA 2020 vision will be prepared. The new Strategy for research and innovation (under development)

could benefit from identifying a limited set of priorities in niche R&I areas, best fitted to the country's specific challenges. An Action Plan for implementation of the R&I strategy could provide concrete measures to make use of the unexploited R&I capacity through the development of an innovation culture in business and industry, notably in services, by adopting measures to improve regulation and business environment.

Cyprus has identified the main challenges it faces with regard to the development of the information society, in particular concerning broadband uptake, digital literacy and eGovernment services. The NRP contains a detailed and comprehensive strategy for the improvement of ICT, to be complemented by the Digital Strategy for Cyprus currently under preparation.

LATVIA

Innovation not specifically mentioned.

LITHUANIA

Over recent years Lithuania has conducted a large set of reforms of its science base, including addressing the autonomy and new governance of universities, a reorganisation of the network of public research institutions, an increase in the share of competitive funding and of performance-based institutional funding, and the creation and development of five clusters (called "Valleys") integrating higher-education institutions, research institutions and businesses in identified scientific and technology areas. While These reforms will help to strengthen Lithuania's innovation and research capacity, they are not always accompanied by sustained private investment. While in 2009 public sector expenditure on R&D in Lithuania amounted close to the European average of 0.64%, private sector expenditure on R&D amounted to only 0.2% of GDP (EU average 1.21 %). Hence, increasing the R&D capacity and creating an innovation culture in the private sector would appear to be a key element in future reforms. The success of the reforms also crucially rests on the development of an innovation culture and entrepreneurial skills and ensuring appropriate incentives and training for researchers. To this end, a considerable amount of Structural Funds may need to be directed to R&D after 2013 to avoid a strong decline in funding. The success of These reforms may rely on ensuring a focus on "smart specialisation" to ensure the public R&I budget concentrates on a limited number of scientific and technological domains, research infrastructures and research centres where Lithuania has strengths identified by international benchmarking.

LUXEMBOURG

R&D intensity in Luxembourg has increased only marginally over the last decade, growing from 1.65% in 2000 to 1.68% in 2009, with a predominant financing by the private sector. Whereas the private spending fluctuated over the last decade, public R&D spending has increased steadily, but remains relatively low, at 0.44% in 2009 (after 0.12% in 2000). Luxembourg has made considerable efforts in order to provide support for R&D and innovation. All the elements for a strategic R&D framework are in place. However, the main question is how all These elements will work together and will be implemented, given the specificities of the country: the young national research system, a small and service-oriented economy, a deficit of entrepreneurial culture, large companies undertaking research abroad, limited absorption capacity of R&D results.

At this stage, the country has difficulties in attracting and keeping the necessary human resources for developing local competitive centres of excellence. In parallel with the measures aiming to reinforce excellence of the public research system, there is also a need to ensure an enhanced collaboration between public research organisations and private companies and to foster the development of small innovative firms. Despite measures in place, the global framework is still not very conducive to entrepreneurship, with an extremely low rate of entrepreneurial activity. The NRP sets the national objective for R&D expenditure in 2020 to the range of 2.3 to 2.6% of GDP, of which 1.5 to 1.9% for the private sector and 0.7 to 0.8% for public spending. Given current figures, These targets seem to be ambitious, but achievable. The efficiency and effectiveness of both public and private R&D spending are not yet sufficient in order to meet the target.

Recent reforms have increased the mobility of researchers mainly through a new law on free movement of people and immigration and the grant scheme "Aid for Research Training" providing funding for PhDs and post-docs of all nationalities. The reforms have encouraged public-private partnership and increased the financial support for R&D for companies. In addition, recent laws with

special consideration of SMEs have been adopted and a "one-stop shop" for both new and established companies seeking to engage in R&D in Luxembourg has been set up.

An independent evaluation of the overall research and innovation policy would help ensure efficient spending of an increased R&D budget and avoid crowding out private investment, in particular to steer the development of R&D infrastructure. In addition, it is important to continue the recent efforts to increase the attractiveness of research positions for foreign specialists by removing remaining obstacles to the free movement of people. Finally, the development of an entrepreneurial culture could be fostered, for example by improving the university curricula.

HUNGARY

Hungary has committed to raising R&D expenditure to 1.8 % of GDP by 2020 (from a 2009 level of 1.15 % of GDP), while further increasing the share of the business sector. While the recent corporate tax cut may be helpful in this regard (although it does not necessarily affect the largest companies), the sectoral levies may in contrast have an adverse effect. R&D is primarily carried out by a small number of large foreign-owned enterprises, making investment growth relatively vulnerable. A venture capital programme launched in 2009 has so far had mixed results, with some indications that innovative companies (especially SMEs) may not have sufficient access to it. Although the ratio of graduates in maths, science and technology has improved over the last decade, it is still far below the EU average (HU: 13.3 %, EU average: 21.9 % in 2008). The government's aim is to prioritise support for science and technology graduates, which may go towards enhancing human resources in this field, although it is unclear how the preferential treatment of These disciplines can be reconciled with the major cut announced in enrolment for state-financed higher education.

The institutional research system has recently undergone extensive reorganisation. The priority measures for 2011 consist in renewal of the research and innovation strategy, a unified system supporting research and innovation, and the restructuring of R&D institutions. A possible risk is the lack of a strong overall consensus among stakeholders and policy-makers on the desired objectives and instruments, leading to an unpredictable policy environment.

Hungary is well below the EU average in internet use. In 2010, only 52 % of Hungarian households had access to broadband as opposed to the EU average of 61 %. Mobile broadband can play an important role in ensuring full broadband internet coverage, boosting internet use in rural areas and increasing competition in the whole internet market. However, additional prime quality spectrum is currently lacking for mobile operators. On 28 October 2009, the European Commission adopted the Commission Recommendation 2009/848/CE to switch off analogue terrestrial TV and free up a significant amount of radio spectrum (the 790-862 MHz band) for mobile broadband by 2012. Hungary is behind this schedule, and is currently likely to implement the digital switchover only at the end of 2014.

MALTA

Difficulties pertaining to economies of scale have resulted in Malta relying almost exclusively on a cluster of large foreign-owned firms to bring know-how. In addition, the shortage of science and technology graduates, though having improved substantially over the last decade, could partly explain Malta's low R&D intensity.

The NRP confirms that the Maltese authorities, through Malta Enterprise, will continue to provide ERDF funded grant schemes till 2013 that target, among others, the promotion of R&D, innovation and eco-innovation. Health and biotechnology, energy and environmental technologies, ICT and high added-value manufacturing and services have been identified as potential niche areas. The process of smart specialisation will need to be further pursued by increasing financial resources devoted to R&D and innovation and boosting human resources in These niche areas of economic importance.

The government also plans to set up a life sciences centre that is expected to be fully operational in 2013 in order for local enterprises and foreign investors to have the appropriate facilities available to support both their current operations and their needs for R&D and innovation. To raise private R&I investment, it will be crucial to create an enabling environment that nurtures innovation and entrepreneurship among business enterprises, including SMEs, as well as to foster demand for innovation through public procurement.

THE NETHERLANDS

A major driver of an economy's growth potential is total factor productivity (TFP) growth, which can be taken as a measure of its technological dynamism. The contribution of TFP to potential output growth is twice as high in the Netherlands compared to the euro area average. But according to the latest Eurostat data, R&D intensity in the Netherlands was only 1.84% in 2009, below the euro-area and EU average (2%), mainly due to low private R&D investment. Overall private R&D and innovation expenditures is relatively low compared to other EU Member States, despite a generous level of public R&D expenditure with a high efficiency and effectiveness of spending (as reflected by the number and impact of scientific publications and patents). The National Reform Programme mentions a national target of 2.5% of GDP as R&D expenditure in 2020 in view of the sector structure.

According to the Innovation Union Scoreboard 201016, the Netherlands is an 'innovation follower' with above-average performance. The Innovation Union Scoreboard observed high growth in non-R&D innovation expenditure. Firms are still clearly less innovative than the EU average, indicating that the opportunities offered by newly developed knowledge are not fully utilised. The share of science and technology graduates is below the EU average, which raises the question of how the Netherlands can ensure a sufficiently highly skilled young human resources base to keep an innovation-based economy running.

The government aims to create an attractive climate for R&I intensive firms, including firms from abroad, in terms of fiscal incentives, learning culture and excellence of research. Due to the need for budgetary consolidation this year, however, financial cuts could remove some of the subsidies for companies. Subsidies to strengthen the position of entrepreneurs and businesses will be streamlined and targeted towards ‘top economic areas’ and shifted to more generic tax instruments. Given that the Fonds Economische Structuurversterking (FES) will no longer be available for knowledge and innovation purposes, this could reduce long term investments in research infrastructures.

Although the Dutch research and innovation system has managed to maintain its innovative capacity, the underperformance of the Netherlands in R&D may negatively affect future economic growth and the competitiveness of the Dutch economy, to an extent not offset by technology transfer. The ability to stimulate R&D and exploit and disseminate the acquired knowledge is essential for growth in innovation-driven economies. The Dutch economy and R&I system could benefit from providing the right incentives for the creation and development of new science and technology based companies spinning out of large enterprises or spinning off from research laboratories.

AUSTRIA

Austria ranks among the top five in the EU in R&D intensity. In spite of the substantial level of total R&D expenditure however, the economic structure is still largely based on low R&D intensive sectors, and the output and export of knowledge-intensive products remain low. Although many enterprises tend to occupy the high-tech end in the traditional low-to-mid technology-intensive sectors, it seems that the R&D policy has not yet significantly contributed to the structural change towards high-tech industry and services. In addition, the governance and performance of the portfolio of public R&D funding needs to be improved. Since 2008, increases in R&D have primarily been driven by countercyclical government spending.

The NRP sets the ambitious goal of raising R&D intensity to 3.76% of GDP by 2020, with at least 2/3 private sector involvement and puts emphasis on strengthening the knowledge and innovation nexus. It foresees three groups of measures. First, it is the reinforcement of the innovation capacity of enterprises through targeted support of R&D activity, stimulating the establishment of foreign innovative companies, and fostering the cooperation between the science base and the business sector including internationally. The need to improve the implementation of the findings of research into marketable innovations is also acknowledged.

Second, the creation of globally competitive research infrastructures and advancement of university and extramural research institutions are formulated as important national objectives in the Research Technology and Innovation Strategy. The third group of measures concerns information and communication technology, in particular the implementation of a “real time” prioritisation mechanism as well as reaping growth and agglomeration benefits from the high performance communication networks. The programme indicates awareness of challenges and spells out numerous initiatives. However, to achieve the goal of sustained private sector investment will require improving framework

conditions (e.g. with respect to venture capital) and streamlining Austria's complex governance system.

A key aspect for strengthening of the role of the private sector is support to the creation and growth of innovative companies. The relatively small stock market and venture capital (VC) sector do not offer sufficient opportunities for raising capital. Total VC investment in 2009 was at 0.05% of GDP, against the average of 0.19% for EVCA members, while Austria ranked 57th in the world in Equity Market Development. The banking sector prevails as the main source of financing for industry. The forthcoming additional capital needs of the banking sector related to Basel III create the risk of limiting corporate lending, in particular to SMEs. The access to and supply of private non-banking financing would benefit from improving the legal and regulatory framework for venture capital, e.g. by increasing the attractiveness and transparency of legal forms used for (i) venture capital funds and for (ii) investments vehicles, including measures mitigating possible tax disincentives. In addition, studies indicate that there is room for improvement to the corporate governance code, in order to strengthen investor protection, in particular for minority shareholders.

POLAND

In the last few years, Poland has adopted many reforms aimed at increasing the quantity and efficiency of public support for research and innovation. In October 2010, the 'Building upon Knowledge' ('Budujemy na Wiedzy') reform programme entered into force. This reform programme will render the Polish Academy of Sciences more excellence-driven, introduce a competitive funding system for the allocation of public funding and decentralise the implementation of science policy by setting up two new executive agencies, the National Science Centre, in charge of basic research, and the National Research and Development Centre dealing with applied and collaborative research between research institutions and industry.

A reform of tertiary education will give higher education establishments more freedom to set curricula. The best public and private universities will receive additional public grants and the quality and financing of PhD students will be improved through greater focus on their publication record and more competitive qualification procedures. Moreover, academic staff will be restricted in the number of positions they can hold and the procedures of staff appointment, promotion and performance appraisal will be made more transparent and competitive (including periodic assessment of academic staff). There are further plans to give a major stimulus to private sector R&D spending, particularly through collaborative private public projects and the development of a system of significant fiscal incentives. Lastly, smart specialisation strategies at national and regional level will be developed to provide a framework for improving the regional innovation systems.

The reform of the science system should result in a more competitive framework, responding better to market needs and promoting excellence in research through international peer review. Moreover, it should help change the incentives and mentality of Polish researchers. However, substantial private funds and public incentives (based on current initiatives from EU funds) will be needed to reach the national R&D spending target, while further reforms leading to internationalisation of the science framework and better alignment with business needs are necessary. The reform of tertiary education should be an effective way to introduce competition into the system. Moreover, in the medium term (after the Excessive Deficit Procedure for Poland is lifted), the design and implementation of a tax scheme to support private research and innovation together with the inclusion of a multiannual funding framework in the upcoming strategy for an innovative economy could be envisaged.

PORTUGAL

Innovation not specifically mentioned.

ROMANIA

Innovation not specifically mentioned.

SLOVENIA

Slovenia's R&D intensity target of 3% for 2020 is realistic, provided that the capacity and resourcing of the research system are increased effectively and efficiently, as set out in the new National Research and Innovation Strategy, and provided there is smart use of ERDF funding. Public R&D spending is

targeted to reach 1.2% of GDP by 2020 and a relatively high proportion of structural funds have been earmarked for R&D, innovation and competitiveness. In parallel, the new National Programme for Higher Education, which is under preparation, will aim to increase efficiency and target the skills needed by industry, particularly in science and engineering.

SLOVAKIA

Despite notable improvements in non-price competitiveness, further progress is key to a sustainable long-term growth. The share of high-tech exports in total exports in Slovakia, for instance, was 4.8% in 2008, while it amounted to 14.1% in the Czech Republic, 22% in Hungary and 12% for the EU. The trade balance remains negative and high-tech exports have a large content of high-tech imports, suggesting that there remains considerable scope for expansion of the higher value-added sectors. A basic prerequisite, however, is the supply of an adequately skilled workforce that could be employed in those sectors. Against this background, most indicators on the degree of innovation capacity for the Slovak economy are weak or very weak (e.g. R&D spending, spending and quality of tertiary education, number of patents), and in several cases even deteriorated during the last decade. Tertiary education attainment remains low (17.6%), well below the EU-average (32.3%). Quality of tertiary education in particular, remains an issue as suggested by a variety of existing indicators (university rankings, number of international publications, low attraction of students from abroad) and the relatively high share of students studying abroad despite free tertiary education being provided at home.

Reforms proposed in the higher education field tackle many of the current problems; however, much will depend on implementation. Slovakia has set an ambitious target of 40% tertiary education attainment which is in line with the Europe 2020 headline target. The NRP, however, does not provide information on how it will be achieved. Given the current figures, this will require a considerable effort to ensure a high completion rate of current students and to attract people already on the labour market into higher education. Furthermore, higher investment in higher education and closer cooperation with businesses (including design of curricula) to increase its relevance to the labour market are also instrumental to the development of a well-functioning knowledge triangle (education, research, innovation), to improve the effectiveness and attractiveness of private and public investment in R&D, and to progressively build the innovation capacity of the Slovak economy. Against this background, higher education institutions that focus not only on supporting outgoing but also incoming students and researchers would promote mobility conducive to quality education and research.

Given current and past trends, the target for R&D spending – while low in EU comparison – appears ambitious. In particular, private R&D counts for only one-third of the total expenditure in R&D (EU average is 55%) and it has halved over the past decade. At the same time, the gap with the EU as regards share of employees in knowledge-intensive sectors) has been widening during the past decade. This is in part related to the structure of innovation expenditure in Slovakia which is heavily biased towards machinery and equipment, suggesting that Slovak firms are technology adopters and efficiency-driven, therefore actively involved in the 'diffusion' of innovation, rather than the 'creation' of innovation. Besides, the scarce public resources currently channelled towards R&D remain fragmented over too many priorities and suffer a lack of coordination between responsible public authorities. The system is also characterised by insufficient links between business and the research base and with international partners, which may pose a drag on the absorption capacity of €1.2 billion of EU funds available for RTD in the current Structural Fund programming period. Aside from higher human capital formation - a key driver of long-term growth - the efficiency of the national innovation system would gain from simplification and greater transparency of the procedures used to allocate funds, including those supporting regional innovation.

FINLAND

In Finland, the production and exports structure has traditionally been highly concentrated, with a large dependency of the economy on a limited number of sectors (e.g. ICT, pulp and paper, machinery and equipment). The globalisation-driven restructuring of the dominating industries has further increased the need for promoting start-ups and high-growth companies in a wider range of sectors. The number of growth-oriented enterprises is low in EU comparison, and some deficiencies exist in the conditions for entrepreneurship. For example, entrepreneurship culture is not supporting high-growth ventures, risk taking and learning from failure. Additionally, a relatively small part of enterprises is active in regular innovative activities, considering the overall high public research and development (R&D)

inputs. The share of the largest ICT firm Nokia accounts for nearly 50% of business R&D expenditure, i.e. above 1% of GDP, while the economy's total R&D investment together with public funding has amounted to close to 4% of GDP. Some Finnish industry sectors, particularly firms in ICT, forest-based industries and mechanical engineering have already achieved the international productivity front. This implies that further growth also requires more experimentation in research and innovation (R&I). The internationalisation of the R&I system remains a challenge. The main structural problem regarding internationalisation is the low share of foreign experts, researchers and students compared to most western European countries. This lack of foreign human capital together with relatively few foreign direct investments and R&I activities poses a challenge in efforts to develop globally competitive innovation environments.

The national policy measures regarding improving the business environment and modernizing the industrial base broadly address the identified weaknesses. The authorities have started several initiatives for boosting high-growth innovative enterprises, while their presentation in the NRP is vague. As regards the improvement of conditions for entrepreneurship, the speedy implementation of the recently updated Small Business Act would be highly important. Improving attitudes towards entrepreneurship and risk-taking and promoting SMEs' access to public procurement implementation of the 'European Code of Best Practices') is of particular importance.

Finland has shown steady commitment to a holistic development of its R&I system and is one of the EU innovation leaders. Finland has reached an R&D intensity of about 4% of GDP in 2009 and is targeting to maintain the level at a minimum of 4% up to 2020– an ambitious aim in the global perspective. The ongoing restructuring in the ICT sector may result in lower business R&D intensity figures already in 2012. These structural changes and the new government programme are expected to speed up the planned and ongoing major reforms.

The measures include a new strategy for Finnish Funding agency for Research and Innovation (Tekes), a higher education funding system reform and a proposal to introduce an R&D tax incentive to enhance SMEs' innovative activities. Nevertheless, there is scope for further streamlining the national innovation support system and developing framework conditions for a competitive innovation environment, attracting more foreign human capital and investments. The current schemes for supporting open innovation and user-driven innovation projects are still at an initial phase. Regarding the use of EU structural funds, further developing smart specialisation and wider R&I co-operation, especially within the Baltic Sea Region, offers interesting possibilities.

SWEDEN

According to the European Innovation Scoreboard, Sweden is the innovation leader of Europe. The Swedish research and innovation (R&I) system shows clear strengths in many areas: a well educated workforce, a handful of R&I intensive multinational corporations, ambitious public investment in activities related to R&I, as well as a strong scientific performance. These strengths are reinforced by Sweden's integration into global markets.

The most recent figures for Sweden on R&D intensity are 3.6 % (1.06 % public and 2.54 % private). For 2020, Sweden has set a national R&D target of 4 % of GDP. Given the trend scenario presented below, this target appears realistic although not extremely ambitious given that both public and private R&D investments are increasing.

However, while R&D expenditure as a share of GDP is the second highest in the EU, the outcome in terms of growth-enhancing productive innovations is proportionally smaller. In spite of Sweden's strong knowledge-based economy, the business-sector knowledge intensity remains somewhat vulnerable, given its overall importance in the Swedish R&I system. Sweden benefits from expanding knowledge-based firm dynamics, with high R&I investment rate and new-to-the-market products by SMEs. However, similar countries have higher private R&I investment growth and more dynamic patenting activity, both for PCT patents and for SME patenting. The efficiency of the research system could also be further strengthened by opening it up and integrating it more fully into the European R&I sphere.

In the current research bill for the period 2009–2012, state funding for R&D will gradually rise by up to SEK 5 billion to 2012, representing the largest injections of additional resources made in any research bill in Sweden. According to the NRP, the overall policy objective lying behind this massive injection of funds is to strengthen Sweden's R&I position and to enhance its competitiveness in a globalised world

in order to contribute to higher sustainable economic growth and welfare in the country. The injection is complemented by various initiatives aimed at improving the framework conditions for private R&I, such as increasing the availability of risk capital, and internationalisation of the public research system is encouraged through reforms in the university funding system.

R&I being a cumulative process, continuous investment by Sweden in those activities should progressively yield higher returns, building on the country's well-educated labour force. To maximise returns, Sweden would benefit from further improving linkages between industrial and research priority-setting, to help leverage private R&D funding and to support the commercialisation of high-tech products and services. In addition, stronger cooperation between Swedish technology producers and European clusters and infrastructures would be beneficial.

Finally, a coherent framework within which future innovation and competitiveness can be built seems necessary in order to achieve a critical mass of investments and avoid overlaps or gaps in R&D and Innovation policy measures. Within such a framework, internal (among regions and between the regional and national level) and external (across borders) synergies can be pursued in a more systematic way.

UNITED KINGDOM

In a context where most UK Government Departments are facing significant expenditure cuts, the UK Government has announced a Settlement for Science and Research programme of £4.6n per year for the next four years (2011-2015). This is ring fenced across the four year period. However, where the budget has been held constant in nominal terms, science investment had been reduced in relative terms. Moreover, some departmental R&I spending had been reduced sharply (e.g. defence) and the innovation spending budget will also be reduced. As part of an overall decision regarding Europe 2020 targets, the UK has not set at this stage a national target for R&I intensity. Nevertheless, the UK overall policy framework is coherent and comprehensive. The UK has a multiannual strategy for enhancing the supply of R&I in its Science and Innovation Investment Framework (SIIF) 2004-2014 and a new Innovation Strategy is expected in 2011. The long-term reform measures are well complemented with short-term priorities, such as supporting higher investment levels and implementing R&I tax credits. The UK announced that it will target its support for business towards areas with high impact on growth and leverage additional private sector investment.

National reform programmes 2012 - R&D and innovation

BELGIUM

R&D intensity stagnated in the period 2000-2010, rising only from 1.97 % to 1.99 % of GDP. While public R&D expenditure increased in this period (from 0.55 % to 0.67 % of GDP), private expenditure on R&D declined (from 1.42 % to 1.32 % of GDP) due to changes in the economic structure which has become more service-oriented. The dominance of the service sector in Belgium would justify specific measures to improve the knowledge intensity of the service sector over time. The federal government is allowing a 75 % payroll tax exemption for researchers, and all regions and communities have developed strategic innovation approacHEI covering major aspects of a successful innovation strategy.

Nevertheless, there is a case for the national and regional research and innovation policy mixes to integrate more systematically demand-side policy tools, such as innovative public procurement. Moreover, appropriate mechanisms need to be put in place to ensure that there is overall coherence among the various research and innovation policies undertaken at federal, community and regional levels and that opportunities for synergies are fully exploited. It is also very important to attract more young talent into science and engineering studies in order to avoid a skills shortage which may deter future private R&D investments.

BULGARIA

A major weakness of the Bulgarian economy is the low level of research and innovation (R&I). Both are underfunded, underperforming and in need of a thorough overhaul. Although R&I expenditure in Bulgaria is increasing, investment in this field should be raised dramatically if Bulgaria wants to reach its 2020 target. In 2011 the government adopted the National Strategy for Scientific Research to 2020, which incorporates important elements of innovation policy. Furthermore, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Energy and Tourism has pledged to introduce a new Law on Innovation in 2012 to create an effective and up-to-date innovation framework in Bulgaria. However, public policy tends to be unpredictable and there is often a lack of consistency between multi-annual strategy documents.

Innovation is increasingly emerging from collaboration between enterprises, research establishments and higher education institutions, and human capital has become a key differentiating factor for innovation. However, Bulgaria has no effective strategy for innovation. R&I administration in Bulgaria is fragmented, and the two national instruments in Bulgaria — the Innovation Fund and the Science Fund — do not work well together. Nor are there any frameworks for supporting collaboration between universities and private sector that are trying to innovate. Public policies should help set up long-term sustainable partnerships between innovators, address human capital strategically and use the wide network of universities and industrial parks for fostering regional innovation. Investment in education and training as a percentage of GDP increased only slightly over the period 2000-10, but it is still below the EU average with few signs pointing to a significant improvement.

When allocating funds to specific fields of research, Bulgaria needs to prioritise more effectively, increase the share of funding that is allocated competitively (now around 10 %) and make this allocation transparent. A step in this direction was made with the ongoing establishment of a ranking of universities (launched in 2010). This is already providing the government with a tool for allocating funding according to universities' achievements. Further measures are needed to facilitate the structural change towards more advanced and knowledge-intensive industries and sectors. The government has also signalled its intention to capitalise on the growth in private R&D spending by encouraging further investment in the ICT and pharmaceuticals sectors, which it sees as the main sources of jobs and economic growth. These two main areas align well with the priorities of the National Research Strategy and with the focus of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The establishment of the first science and technology park in Sofia, co-financed by the ERDF for around EUR 50 million, deserves government support.

CZECH REPUBLIC

In 2010, public R&D investment spending was 0.63 % of GDP, approximately the same level as in 2007, one of the lowest in the EU. On top of that, the Czech Republic does not fully use the EU funds

available for R&D investment since implementation on the ground is significantly delayed which might result in de-commitment of funds. The Czech Republic is performing relatively well on business expenditure on R&D, which stood at 0.97 % of GDP in 2010, largely thanks to a strong manufacturing sector with marked specialisation in innovative sectors. However, business expenditure on R&D is highly concentrated in a few multinational corporations that account for 60 % of all private R&D investment and the level of private R&D performed by domestic companies is still rather low.

Progress towards the main R&D and innovation objectives identified in the 2011 national reform programme over the last year has been mixed. Two strategies (the International Competitiveness Strategy for 2012-2020 and the National Innovation Strategy) were adopted with the aim of underpinning the importance of innovation as a source of competitiveness for the Czech economy. At the same time, a new and more targeted set of national R&D and innovation priorities is being defined and will be submitted to the government by the end of June 2012. The approval of the tax reform, tax incentives for R&D activities contracted out to universities and research organisations and the creation of a seed and venture capital fund (co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund) are further steps in the right direction. On the other hand, implementation in other areas has been rather slow. No concrete steps on how to achieve the national target for public R&D investment of 1 % of GDP are outlined in the 2012 national reform programme and the medium-term budgetary framework envisages no increase in public R&D funding until 2014. The governance of the national research and innovation system would benefit from better coordination and clarification of the roles of the different government players, as well as from closer cooperation between public, academic and private circles. While the 2012 national reform programme acknowledges this problem, it provides no concrete measures to address it.

Similarly, the evaluation of R&D results and the mechanism for allocating public R&D funds have been a recurrent problem for many years, with the current system resulting in inefficiencies, misdirected incentives and insufficient quality of the scientific and technological output. A new methodology for evaluating R&D performance is being prepared but this process is rather slow considering its crucial importance for raising research quality and attracting R&D investment from both Czech and foreign businesses. A closely related issue is the inadequate cooperation between research and businesses. Some progress in this regard is expected from the Competence Centres, which are to be introduced for medium- to long-term projects.

DENMARK

The innovation environment for firms in Denmark is well above the EU average and Denmark achieved its R&D investment target of 3 % in 2009. However, in some areas Denmark is lagging behind other innovation leaders, in particular in private funding to innovation, in some aspects of entrepreneurship and in the intensity of local competition. While Denmark has a relatively high rate of entrepreneurship compared to other Member States, the entrepreneurial survival rate as well as the rate of economic growth for entrepreneurs is a challenge. One reason for this seems to be difficulties for new businesses in gaining access to finance. As of 2009, a number of smaller funds have been established via EU structural funds to assist SME innovation and development in particular. This may enhance private financing of innovation and could improve SMEs' competitiveness in relation to the Europe 2020 priorities.

Market mechanisms and indirect funding of R&D through tax incentives have played a larger role in Denmark than direct government funding of business R&D, which distinguisHEI Denmark from the other Nordic countries. On the other hand, Denmark has a relative strength in public-private cooperation in the EU. Compared to other innovation leaders, Denmark has a higher share of SMEs in its firm structure and Danish SMEs are relatively R&D-intensive. However, despite the high quality of the national innovation system, output in terms of high-growth firms is below the EU average.

Denmark has recently launched relevant reforms to boost innovation and is currently formulating a new broad innovation strategy. There is a good opportunity for active supply- and demand-side innovation in the areas where Denmark has competitive advantages, such as wind energy, organic chemistry, pharmaceuticals and biotechnologies. Given the low productivity growth in Denmark and the need to keep up the change towards broader innovation activity in firms, including investments in intangibles, Denmark would in particular benefit from combining the strategic focus of its innovation policy with increased effectiveness of public investments in R&D.

GERMANY

Germany is one of the innovation leaders in the EU according to the Innovation Union Scoreboard and is already close to achieving its R&D expenditure target of 3 % of GDP. However, other economies and innovation leaders are investing even more in research and innovation. Significantly, the 2012 German Action Programme for the Euro Plus Pact announces measures intended to promote the venture capital market, which is still relatively underdeveloped, as well as 'business angels'. Moreover, adapting the educational system and the labour market to the changing requirements of technology and innovation will be crucial for preserving Germany's innovative power and competitiveness in the long term.

Regarding the 2011 recommendation relating to services and network industries, most improvements have been made in the area of energy, but the new energy strategy still poses some major challenges which need to be tackled. Progress in removing regulatory restrictions and stimulating competition in the railway sector and other services sectors has been limited.

ESTONIA

The R&D intensity target (3 % with a milestone of 2 % in 2015) is ambitious and achievable, but only if business R&D grows significantly and Estonia is able to attract more R&D-intensive foreign direct investment. The next multi-annual budget and, especially, cohesion funds, are expected to play an important role as well. The government should aim to sustain the long-term benefits of the investment. In general, the R&I system is too fragmented and its governance could be improved. Moreover, Estonia lacks a comprehensive research and innovation strategy that would identify knowledge-intensive sectors that could push the country up on the international value chain and give access to wider markets. A research and innovation strategy for smart specialisation could concentrate public resources on a more limited number of fields of science and technology that reflect Estonia's strengths, as identified by international benchmarking. This could ensure that the EU cohesion funds are used more efficiently, creating synergies between public and private investments and EU, national and regional policies. Such a strategy for smart specialisation could address the following major weaknesses for business R&I: first, as the knowledge-intensive private sector is underdeveloped, additional measures appear necessary to support the creation and development of fast-growing innovative firms. Second, cooperation between businesses and academia continues to be weak: enterprises could be encouraged to take up research output, particularly for boosting the productivity of existing industries, and universities could be given incentives to promote an efficient knowledge transfer to the market. Third, as there is an insufficient supply of highly skilled human capital (e.g. engineers and ICT professionals), there is a pressing need to create the right incentives and training schemes and to develop an academic culture that nurtures innovation and skills.

IRELAND

Innovation not specifically mentioned.

GREECE

Innovation not specifically mentioned.

SPAIN

Spain's public investments in research and development (R&D) grew consistently between 2000 and 2009. Business spending on R&D also grew until 2008. In the wake of the crisis and fiscal consolidation, both public and private investment in R&D declined. Business R&D investment remains very low in Spain and the economic structure has not shifted substantially towards a more sustainable model based on more knowledge-based products and services. The trend of falling public and private investment in R&D will need to be reversed to avoid long-term damage to Spain's capacity for innovation.

The considerable increase in public and private R&D expenditure over the decade 2000-2009 did not significantly boost innovation in Spain. The country has made little progress in accumulating intellectual assets (patent applications, community trademarks and designs), in improving public-private and private-private partnerships or in introducing and marketing new and innovative products, processes and services.

Spain has initiated comprehensive policies and reforms to improve its research and innovation system. These include the new Science Law adopted in 2011, the Spanish Innovation Strategy (e2i) and the 2015 University Strategy for Excellence. These reforms need to be implemented fully in 2012, including making fully operational the National Research Agency for competitively funding R&D in Spain, as mentioned in the national reform programme. Special attention should be paid to ensuring a consistent institutional framework to reduce uncertainty and increase efficiency in the allocation of stable resources to R&D activities. To this end, the scope of the new agency's financing powers and responsibilities needs to be clarified to avoid overlapping and to foster cooperation with partially competing bodies like the CDTI (Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Industrial) and the CNEAI (Comisión Nacional de Evaluación de la Actividad Investigadora). Building on the success of other Member States in boosting the efficiency of their public R&I system, Spain could also improve its institutional funding. It could introduce a performance-based financing system for universities and public research institutions, linking some of the funding to each institution’s progress in scientific excellence, its level of internationalisation and the extent of its public-private cooperation. In terms of innovation, Spain needs to continue moving towards a more knowledge-intensive economy, building on existing sectors and potential new growth areas. The national reform programme has a strategic focus on core sectors but at the same time remains vague on implementation.

Innovation is particularly important at regional level. Complementary monitoring and support at national level would ensure consistency and economies of scale. In this respect, the national reform programme could be more explicit how the state plan for science and technology would mesh with regional strategies, to avoid duplication and to ensure synergies.

FRANCE

Innovation is considered to be one of the key drivers of non-price competitiveness. France's research and development (R&D) intensity was at 2.26% of GDP in 2010, up from 2.08% in 2007, but still far from the country's target of 3%.

Since 2005, France has conducted a comprehensive reform of its research and innovation system. The national reform programme highlights the main landmarks of this reform: the new funding and evaluation agencies and mechanisms (Agence nationale de la recherche, OSEO, Agence d'évaluation de la recherche et de l'enseignement supérieur), the pôles de compétitivité, the Law on autonomy of universities, the amplified research tax credit, which represented EUR 4.7 billion of foregone tax revenue in 2009, and the programme Investissements d'avenir. These structural measures have been backed up by a public R&D budget which has shown substantial progress since 2007 despite severe budget constraints during the crisis. The national innovation strategy has been complemented at the regional level by specific diagnostic documents (STRATER) which, together with Regional Innovation Strategies, will be used as the basis to define strategic directions for the regional innovation systems. The reforms undertaken so far have resulted in numerous new structures and supporting mechanisms. While the specific instruments are discussed in the national reform programme, little detail is provided on the articulation and coordination between These structures. Governance mechanisms, which would ensure that the deployment of research and innovation activities is not overly complex for stakeholders while limiting potential redundancies and overlaps, are not presented.

Despite some progress since 2007, at 1.38% of GDP in 2010, business R&D intensity in France is below that of the innovation leaders in the EU.25 While the generous incentives provided by the extension of the research tax credit and the substantial on-going efforts to foster linkages between public research and enterprises and enhance the take-up of research results have probably contributed to this incremental improvement, no systemic assessment of the effectiveness of These support mechanisms is available yet. In terms of human capital for research and innovation, the proportion of students pursuing doctoral studies is lower in France than in the EU as a whole. This suggests that the innovation system would benefit from better promotion of research careers as well as better career opportunities for doctorateholders in the business sector in order to attract a higher proportion of the best students. More generally, further efforts could be undertaken to ensure that innovation and entrepreneurship education programmes are available more systematically in higher-education curricula.

ITALY

The 2011 recommendation on research and innovation policies has been implemented to a limited extent. Although some measures have been adopted in line with the content of the country-specific recommendation, progress is still insufficient. According to the 2011-2013 National Research Programme, procedures will be simplified and the approach will be more market-oriented. The new 'network contract' promises to be a positive move to support innovative clusters and stimulate cooperation. Public support measures and framework conditions for research and development are in place (e.g. grants for industrial research, simplification of the Intellectual Property Rights system), the National Agency for the Evaluation of Universities and Research Institutes (ANVUR) has become operational, and a new governmental structure has been created to coordinate national research and development work and links with stakeholders. On innovation policy, Italy is overall a moderate innovator with a below-average performance. Some measures have been taken, notably refinancing of the tax credit for research (in May 2011) for companies financing research projects in universities or public research bodies. This kind of 'automatic' instrument is a useful complement to selective instruments based on calls for proposals

Italy set a national target to increase the share of GDP invested in research and development to 1.53% in 2020. Yet, the level of ambition of the measures adopted so far is insufficient and deep challenges to Italy's competitiveness still need to be addressed. The main one is the persistent weak level of private sector investment in research and development. As evidenced in the national reform programme, it only amounts to 0.56% of GDP in Italy, against 1.09% on average in the EU. Other longstanding weaknesses regard (i) the insufficient coordination between research and innovation policy and other policies such as education, industrial, employment and competition policies; (ii) the lack of efficient implementation of the measures, continuity of policy and revision based on a systemic evaluation; (iii) the fragmentation and dispersion of the national public incentive system, based on many small measures and (iv) the low level of investment in researchers and high-skilled staff.

Limited progress has been made on innovative procurement schemes, essentially in terms of innovative tools for the development of the Digital Agenda. Besides, the rationalisation of public procurement is one of the main objectives of the planned spending review. In July 2011, incentives were introduced for subscribers of specific venture capital funds supporting business start-up and growth. Although this measure could be a step in the right direction, its effectiveness is doubtful since the tax incentive only indirectly stimulates the launch of venture capital funds.

CYPRUS

In Cyprus, R&D expenditure is 0.5% of GDP, which is in line with its national commitments under the EU 2020 strategy, but is far from the EU average (2.0%). Regarding R&D and innovation policies, the announced new national plan for research and innovation has not materialised yet. The role of the business community in innovation remains marginal, partly because of the structure of the productive sector (small companies in traditional sectors) and partly because of weak consultation processes that hamper the full involvement of businesses in RTDI activities. The Cyprus Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism focuses on defining and promoting a broader research and innovation concept that reacHEI beyond manufacturing enterprises and includes services, a sector where Cyprus is strong. Emphasis is also placed on fostering cooperation between universities and research centres targeted by innovation policy measures. To date, policy priorities rely on traditional direct funding-type schemes. One such financial tool is under preparation and aims to encourage SMEs (which under-invest in research and innovation) to develop and introduce innovative products and services, either in-house, or by cooperating with research organisations or other companies. The public sector with pre-commercial procurement would be invited to play an active part and lead the development of technologically innovative solutions addressing its specific needs.

LATVIA

Latvia's poor innovation performance — the country is consistently ranked amongst the last on the Innovation Union scoreboard — could impair its long-run competitiveness. There is no systematic and effective research and innovation strategy and little research and innovation investment by either domestic companies or foreign affiliates to support specialisation in knowledge-intensive and innovation-driven sectors. Latvia also has the lowest business R&D intensity in the EU (0.22 % of GDP in 2010) and licence and patent revenue is rather low. The national innovation system is

overshadowed by low scientific performance, as measured by the share of publications in the top 10 % most cited which, at only 2.9 %, is the second lowest score in Europe.

The national research and innovation system faces a number of challenges:

i. There is limited capacity to design, implement and coordinate research and innovation policy: Latvia has a complicated decision-making process for such a small country and the effectiveness of policy measures has been undermined by a lack of systematic evaluations (an external evaluation is ongoing and planned to be finished by the end of November 2012).
ii. The scientific and research infrastructure is underdeveloped and the limited research and innovation resources available are spread too thinly to be efficient.
iii. Cooperation between businesses and academics continues to be poor: companies are barely using the research potential of universities or state research institutes and their participation in the ongoing competence centres programme is rather low. The level of commercialisation of research is low: the technology transfer contact points operating in several universities produce modest results, in part due to the incomplete legal framework for protecting intellectual property rights.
iv. There is a lack of highly qualified scientists and engineers; the number of new doctorates awarded remains low and many scientists pursue their careers abroad.

In the course of fiscal consolidation, R&D intensity fell to 0.46 % in 2009 after peaking at 0.7 % in 2007. With the help of structural funds (EUR 466 million or 10 % of the total allocations are earmarked for implementation of R&D and innovation policies), R&D intensity recovered somewhat to 0.6 % in 2010, which is still one of the lowest in the EU. In view of the heavy dependence on structural funds and the low level of business investment, the national target of increasing R&D intensity to 1.5 % by 2020 is rather ambitious.

There is no systematic monitoring to create a continuous and stable basis for basic research activities. The growing share of structural funds in R&D funding is tilting the previous balance between institutional and competitive funding more towards project-based, competitive funding. One major issue is funding of R&D after 2013, before the new round of structural funds is available. Moreover, as the level of support will remain constrained and there is a risk of some of the direct support measures being poorly funded, the merits of introducing broader tax incentives for research and innovation have to be considered.

In order to address These weaknesses, Latvia has taken the following steps: (i) governance is being improved by setting up a cross-departmental coordination centre under the Prime Minister; (ii) efforts are being made to modernise the scientific infrastructure — nine national research centres were established in 2011; (iii) measures have been taken to attract foreign academics, to increase the number of researchers and to attune the education system more to business needs by involving employers' organisations in the governance of universities and assessing vocational study programmes; (iv) steps are being taken to promote commercialisation of science, encourage industrial innovation and support the development of innovative enterprises (business development involving new products and technologies, competence and technology transfer centres, innovation vouchers, etc.).

Further efforts should be made to improve the quality of the science base and to rationalise research and higher education institutions in line with the thematic priorities and budgetary constraints. This should result in fewer but larger entities more able to build up critical mass in specialised areas of education and research, coupled with progressive introduction of competitive funding based on independent evaluation. In order to address the current challenges and to qualify for the EU funding within the post 2013+ period, Latvia should draw up a research and innovation strategy for smart specialisation, so that EU structural funds can be used more efficiently and synergies between different EU and national policies, as well as public and private investments, can be increased.

LITHUANIA

The Lithuanian economy's low level of innovation is a significant weakness. The country ranks among the poorest performers in the EU. Compared to the current level of R&D spending, Lithuania has set a very ambitious national R&D intensity target at 1.9 % of GDP by 2020. R&D expenditure has

stagnated at around 0.8 % of GDP, almost unchanged since 2004, and is one of the lowest in the EU. This low R&D level is worrying because it has important repercussions on the wider economy, in which the scientific and technological performance and export structure are poor. In order to improve the situation, Lithuania has been conducting deep reforms of its science base, including development of five clusters (called 'Science valleys' and funded by the ERDF) integrating higher-education institutions, research institutions and businesses in a number of scientific and technological areas. These clusters are complemented by financial incentives, in particular an R&D tax credit in place since 2008, intensive use of structural funds and innovation vouchers. Furthermore, new legislation which proposes to allow public authorities to use up to 5 % of their procurement budgets to purchase R&D-related products and services is being debated in the Lithuanian Parliament. The target date for implementation is 2013.

The reform of the science base is expected to make the Lithuanian research and innovation system more efficient and productive in the years to come. However, scientific and technological areas where Lithuania can be internationally competitive would merit much more focus and concentration of resources. Demand-side measures for innovation are clearly less developed. Removing obstacles to — and supporting — the growth of innovative companies would be beneficial to future economic growth as These companies can be a key engine of structural change. Financing the very early phase of the development of a new technology-based business is often difficult and would benefit from public-sector support, to enable the founders to subsequently leverage private funds. Also, in order to improve the capacity of the country to exploit research results commercially, there is an urgent need to develop a culture of entrepreneurship and innovation, skills in higher education and in the public research sector, as well as the right incentives and training for researchers in the public sector to engage in knowledge transfer and commercialisation activities.

LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg's R&D intensity is, at 1.6 % of GDP in 2010, below the intermediate target of 2.0% of GDP to be reached by 2015 and the target of 2.6% of GDP by 2020. In contrast to private R&D spending, public spending has increased steadily, even if it remains relatively low, rising from 0.12% in 2000 to 0.48% in 2010. In the 2012 budget, EUR 280 million or 0.66% of GDP have been foreseen. Luxembourg is ranked in the category of innovation followers with innovation performance above the EU-27 average. Luxembourg has made substantial efforts to develop research and innovation policies and has made good progress on several fronts in its transition towards a more knowledge-intensive economy, for example by strengthening links between higher education and businesses.

Given the high unit labour costs in Luxembourg, increasing the added value of goods and services would be the only way to safeguard the competitiveness of the productive sector. However, while the scale and scope of the reforms since 2003 are considerable and the elements for a strategic R&I framework are in place, a number of challenges remain. The domestic absorption capacity of R&I results is limited. Collaboration between research bodies and companies, notably SMEs, could be strengthened. Also the entrepreneurial culture could be further improved. Furthermore, the list of strategic priorities in the Luxembourg 2020 Strategy seems not to be selective enough to allow critical mass to be gained in all the domains identified. The national strategy should therefore focus on a more limited number of priorities while efforts are stepped up to create the framework conditions favourable to the development and growth of innovative firms. Eco-innovation is one of the declared priority policies of the government but the share of companies reporting positive effects of innovation on their material and energy efficiency is still below the EU average. Taking into account the stage of development of R&D policies, close attention should be given to the evaluation process and to the implementation of evaluation results.

HUNGARY

As the NRP also notes, R&D expenditure in Hungary (1.16% in 2010) is significantly below the EU average. Unhelpfully from the point of view of incentivising R&D in the private sector, the direct costs of research and development can no longer be deducted from the innovation tax payable by enterprises. Coordination between the authorities responsible for different tasks does not appear effective, as reflected for instance in the significant delay in the preparation of the new R&D&I strategy, and predictability in funding rules has not yet been achieved. On the positive side, several schemes, discontinued after June 2010 and co-financed from the EU Structural Funds, were reopened

in 2011. According to the NRP, Hungary is preparing to position itself for fully maximising EU funds and programmes in the next funding period.

Hungary ranks as a moderate innovator in the Innovation Union Scoreboard with a performance below EU average, with business R&D investment driven primarily by foreign-owned enterprises. In terms of indicators of SME innovation (introducing a new product or a new process), Hungary ranks among the lowest in the EU together with Latvia. In patent statistics, Hungary is ranked 16th among the Member States with 1.3 PCT patent applications per billion GDP (compared to the EU average of 4), and the trend is slightly decreasing. Human resources for research are currently projected to be insufficient by 2015, although the number of students in maths, science and technology supported from public sources will increase significantly according to the new tertiary education act. Researcher mobility has long been low both in terms of inter-sectoral and cross-border mobility. In 2010, foreign researchers employed in Hungary accounted for only 3% of the total number of researchers.

MALTA

Malta increased its research and development intensity from 0.54% in 2009 to 0.63% in 2010 and, if this trend continues, will achieve its Europe 2020 target (set at 0.67%) well before 2020. The large increase between 2009 and 2010 was mainly due to the 41% increase achieved by the higher education sector. Malta's innovation performance is weakest in human resources and finance and support, but strongest in economic effects and intellectual assets. Given that Malta's economic system revolves around the services sector and is dominated by enterprises with less than 10 employees, most private sector research and innovation is carried out by foreign-owned companies (instead of having indigenous private-sector research and innovation).

Malta's draft National Strategic Plan for Research and Innovation 2011-2020 aims to stimulate indigenous private sector research and development, build up research infrastructures, increase human resources for research and development, create links between knowledge institutions and business enterprise and increase international cooperation in research and innovation. The strategy takes a broad view of innovation, i.e. an 'ideas-tomarket' approach that looks at the whole of the innovation cycle. A new commercialisation programme, resource concentration and smart specialisation form key elements of the strategy, with more support being provided for target groups such as small and medium-sized enterprises and start-ups. Specific measures include: innovation vouchers, the creation of a risk fund, the development of an investment-readiness programme, the setting up of research and innovation-driven clusters, the provision of financial support to facilitate the registration and validation of patents and the setting up of an innovation awards scheme. Given that several measures are still being rolled out and that a systematic evaluation of the different initiatives is not part of the strategy, it is too early to make an assessment of the policy measures in the area of research and innovation.

THE NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands ranks among the Member States with a legal and regulatory environment that encourages business competitiveness, but research and development intensity was only 1.83 % in 2010, below the EU average of 2 %. Private research and development expenditure is relatively low compared to other EU Member States (0.87 % vs. 1.23 % in 2010). This is partly due to the fact that the Dutch economy features a large service sector and a relatively small manufacturing industry which is focuses on mediumtech sectors, such as electrical machinery, food processing, chemicals and petroleum refining. Furthermore, private research and development expenditure is concentrated in a limited number of multinational firms. The level of public research and development expenditure is at a reasonable level. As committed to under the Euro Plus Pact and the Europe 2020 Strategy, the Netherlands set an ambitious national target of 2.5 % of GDP for research and development intensity in 2020. This target is also in line with the priority to promote growth and competitiveness as outlined in the Annual Growth Survey 2012.

According to the Innovation Union Scoreboard 2011, the Netherlands remains an 'innovation follower', but with above-average performance. It is excellent in terms of frequently quoted scientific publications and licence or patent revenues from abroad and it would be important to maintain this level. Although the Dutch research and innovation system has managed to maintain and in some areas improve its innovative capacity, the relative underperformance of the Netherlands in private research and development expenditure may reduce future economic growth and weaken the competitiveness of the

Dutch economy to an extent that cannot be offset by the use of licences and know-how transfer from other countries.

The new enterprise policy 'To the Top' has three main pillars: a sectoral approach for public-private partnerships in the area of research, innovation and education ('top sector' approach), aimed at reducing the administrative burden, and additional mechanisms for innovation funding via a revolving Innovation Fund.

Specific innovation subsidies have been drastically reduced and largely transformed into tax incentives or generic tax reductions in 2011. The key remaining specific instruments are the wage subsidy scheme (WBSO), the Innovation Box and the Research and Development Deduction (RDA/RDA+).

The 'top sector' approach aims to bring research closer to business and foster the practical use of results of publicly funded research as addressed in the country specific recommendation on research and innovation. 'Top teams' involving various stakeholders from the top sectors are responsible for developing sectoral policy agendas that would be endorsed by the government. However, the effectiveness of this new industrial policy is difficult to assess at this stage: it is unclear whether research and development investments promised by some 'top sectors' are simply 'relabelled' research and development investments that companies would have made even in the absence of a new policy, rather than representing any newly mobilised resources. It is also unclear how small enterprises can be effectively involved. Moreover, fast-growing firms that do not fall under one of the top sectors might be sidelined. A rationale supporting this sectorbased industrial policy has not been provided. More developed regions benefit the most from the resources made available through the 'top sector' policy, potentially increasing the innovation gap between regions. Finally, neglecting basic research in favour of applied research may well harm the long-term growth prospects of the economy. In this respect, the channelling of a substantial share of the funding of fundamental research by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) to applied uses under the top sector approach is a cause for concern.

As the measures taken have not yet proved to be effective, the country specific recommendation on research and innovation has only partially been implemented and remains valid. The measures taken so far are relevant (i.e. there is a link between the measures presented and the challenges identified in the country specific recommendation) in promoting closer science-business links, but the relevance is less clear in promoting innovation and private research and development investment. It is too early to judge the effectiveness of the measures taken as they will mainly have an impact in the medium term. The criteria that were used to identify the 'top sectors' are not fully clear. If fully implemented, they could in principle be ambitious enough to promote closer science-business links. A shortcoming of the strategy is the lack of monitoring and impact assessment.

AUSTRIA

Expenditure on R&D is high by European standards, but Austria may not be sufficiently exploiting and maintaining its innovative potential. One reason for this problem is an underdeveloped venture capital market (seed and start-up investment amount to 0.06 % of GDP compared to an EU average of 0.14% in 2010), which suffers from an unfavourable legal framework and a disadvantageous tax treatment of equity financing compared to debt financing. Education has to provide the adequate skills as a basis for innovation and competitiveness.

The economic crisis and the shortage of venture capital are among the factors behind the recent decline in the domestic private sector share of R&D expenditure from 49 % in 2007 to 44 % in 2010, thus putting at risk achievement of the ambitious Europe 2020 target of 3.76 % of GDP for gross expenditure on research and development (GERD). Indeed, R&D is concentrated in a limited number of companies, while the start-up and growth dynamics of innovative firms are low. Austria formulates R&D policies from a position of contentment with its relatively favourable standing in terms of overall R&D intensity. However, it remains an innovation follower, lagging behind in terms of the economic effects of innovation (e.g. knowledge-intensive exports, revenue from innovative products, licence and patent revenue from abroad). Despite recent strong increases in public R&D funding, the Austrian research and innovation system is underperforming, in particular due to a relatively low tertiary education rate, especially in science and engineering, and a complex governance system leading to inefficiencies in policy implementation. Published in 2011, the Austrian RTDI Strategy 'The way to innovation leader' contains many initiatives to improve the performance of the research and innovation system. These are echoed and enhanced in the 2012 national reform programme and the Euro Plus

Pact commitments. The most prominent measure is the simplification of the tax regime of innovation activities to a single tax credit raised from 8 % to 10 %. In addition, the cap on the amount which could be subcontracted while remaining eligible for tax credit rises from 100 thousand EUR to 1 million EUR. While budget neutral These measures are expected to encourage subcontracting to research centres or universities. On the other hand, this approach favours established activities more than the breakthrough research needed for an economy like Austria's at the expense of direct funding of research activities. Moreover, whereas the NRP lists numerous initiatives it lacks clear prioritisation and details of players and budgets and implementation timetables.

POLAND

Another major weakness of the Polish economy continues to be a low level of R&D and innovation investments and a lack of innovativeness in businesses. Despite recent growth, Poland's R&D expenditure remains relatively low (0.74 % of GDP in 2010) and is among the lowest in the EU. The pervasive underinvestment of the private sector is particularly worrying. The low levels of investments are also reflected in a poor scientific and technological performance.

Poland recognises These shortcomings. Recent reforms of the science and higher education systems initiated a major restructuring and shift towards a more efficient and competitive system, including support mechanisms to induce science-industry cooperation. However, there are still structural problems with the functioning of an innovation-friendly environment, which at present fails to drive private-public collaboration, and does not stimulate the growth of innovative companies. So far, structural fund support for R&D and innovation has been skewed towards absorption of new technologies, and has been less successful in undertaking indigenous research and innovation projects, especially at regional level. As a result, ongoing reforms need to be accompanied by more effective support measures, in particular for innovative young companies and SMEs.

The National Research Programme adopted in August 2011 is an important step in tackling the existing fragmentation of R&D efforts. However, it remains unclear how priorities are linked and taken forward in innovation, and more broadly, in industrial policy. Poland needs to ensure better coordination between science and innovation policy and further concentrate funding on key strategic areas, including developing private-public partnerships in These areas. Another critical challenge is not sufficient internationalisation of Polish science.

PORTUGAL

In 2010, R&D investment in Portugal amounted to 1.59 % of GDP, reflecting a steady and strong upward trend until 2009 when it reached 1.64 %. It is still significantly below the EU average, with public spending accounting for a high share of the total (43.7 %) compared to the EU average of 33.9%.

The main problems faced by Portugal in the field of research and innovation include (i) the low density and limited scope of the linkages established between participants (businesses, universities and research and technological institutes) in the national research and innovation system, (ii) the partial mismatch between economic needs and university qualifications despite recent progress on PhD training and (iii) the general weak knowledge-absorption capacity of firms, which reflects the low share of research-intensive sectors in the total value added.

The main measures are the adoption of the Strategic Programme for entrepreneurship and innovation, the implementation of the 'Digital Agenda 2015' and actions aimed at strengthening the links between universities, research institutes and firms. Also noteworthy is the new strategic programme for entrepreneurship and innovation (Programa Estratégico para o Empreendedorismo e a Inovação E+I), taking the form of internal reshaping of the Operational programmes and the use of structural funds (funding of EUR 190 m for a total of EUR 300 m, launched in February 2012 to last until 2015).

The current Europe 2020 national target is to reach 3 % by 2020. This target may be difficult to attain, given the ongoing process of fiscal consolidation and deleveraging of the economy and the relatively high share of the public sector in the current levels of expenditure in R&D.

ROMANIA

Current situation R&D investment: 0.47 % of GDP in 2010. Romania currently has the lowest R&D intensity in the EU. The low R&D budget is a direct result of the economic crisis, with cuts in many areas. A major challenge for Romania is the poor awareness among leading political figures of the value added of R&D and innovation for growth and competitiveness and of the fact that a substantial increase in R&D spending, in both absolute and relative terms, is vital if Romania is to increase its economic competitiveness and secure high-quality jobs.

A Reform Action Plan was adopted in August 2011, as a result of the functional review of the R&I system performed in the context of the previous loan received by Romania from the EU. A number of measures have been taken, such as the ongoing certification of national R&D institutes, a reform of universities to provide greater autonomy and better profiling of research universities, as well as the introduction of a new financing instrument in the Innovation Programme of the National Plan. Better coordination of These measures within an overarching reform is needed in order to improve the overall efficiency of the R&I system. The major challenges continue to be the overall fragmentation of the R&I system, as reflected in the large number of researchers, combined with a lack of critical mass in terms of the quality of research results, poor governance and weak coordination between research and innovation policy and other policies, as well as very weak links between education, research and the business sector.

Recent trends show that the 2 % R&D intensity target for Europe 2020 is very ambitious and difficult to reach, given the low commitment of government and the very low level of business R&D activities (business R&D expenditure is 0.18 % of GDP, one of the lowest rates in the EU). This target could be achieved only if the country prioritises R&I in a context of smart fiscal consolidation, whilst implementing without delay key reforms as outlined in the Action Plan for Research and Innovation.

SLOVENIA

Slovenia regards research and development as a priority for enhancing long-term growth prospects and research and development intensity continues to exceed the EU average, due to slightly above-average expenditure by both businesses and the public sector. Structural funds are an important source of funding for research and innovation. The measures outlined in the 2011 Research and Innovation Strategy and the above-mentioned National Programme for Higher Education are yet to materialise, pending further roadmaps. The EU 2020 research and development intensity target of 3 % seems achievable so the main challenges remain the effective and efficient deployment of available resources (including from the European Regional Development Fund), the structure of policies to provide support to research and especially to stimulate innovation, enhanced cooperation with the business sector and focus on strategic industrial sectors, and investment to support key enabling technologies. Tax allowances for research and development were increased in April 2012. The NRP indicates the government will steer research and development towards enhancing the economy's nonprice competitiveness (trademarks and patents).

SLOVAKIA

The R&D intensity of the Slovak economy is one of the lowest in Europe (0.63 % in 2010) and is characterised by low levels of both public and private R&D investment. Large and highly productive multinational companies operating in Slovakia mainly run their R&D activities abroad and interact only to a limited extent with Slovak-based research facilities. Similarly, domestic companies, mainly small and medium-sized enterprises, specialise in activities with a low R&D intensity and are thus also characterised by low R&D expenditure. The implementation of the JEREMIE initiative to support access to risk capital and loan guarantees has suffered from delays, but is expected to start in 2012. As a result, innovation and productivity gains continue to be mainly driven by the diffusion of innovation through capital inflows and technology imports.

A basic prerequisite for building innovation capacity in Slovakia remains the supply of an adequately skilled workforce that could invest or be employed in relevant sectors. As noted in the previous section on education, the quality of tertiary education in Slovakia remains low.

As partly highlighted in the 2012 national reform programme, the governance of the research and innovation system is also characterised by complex rules, weak coordination between the responsible public authorities, lack of transparency of the procedures for allocating funds, and fragmentation of

funding over too many priorities. Introducing transparent, internationally benchmarked and excellence-driven mechanisms for the evaluation of higher education and research institutions and the allocation of funding to These institutions would enhance the quality of research activities. Against this background, Slovakia adopted 'Minerva 2.0' in 2011, a comprehensive strategy for education, research and the knowledge-based economy putting forward a sectoral research and innovation agenda. The strategy proposed a range of measures to raise the quality of higher education and research. The successful implementation of the strategy should support innovation capacity and could feed into the ongoing preparation of a strategy for investing in smart innovation during the next seven-year programming period of the EU Structural Funds (2014-2020). Against this background, it needs to be noted that the availability of broadband communication in rural areas and the overall broadband take up are among the lowest in the EU.

FINLAND

Finland is an innovation leader showing an above the average innovation performance in the EU. However within the past few years, especially the reorganisation of the R&D intensive ICT sector is transforming into a major structural change having in the short term a direct impact on the business R&D intensity development. As the Finnish economy and export sector currently are going through major changes, the Finnish Government's objective is to maintain the national EU2020 R&D target at 4% of GDP. The Government intends to exploit the growth and renewal opportunities offered by structural change within the ICT sector. In 2012, a new high-level expert task force 'Finnish ICT Cluster 2015' has been established to evaluate structural change and growth potential in the ICT sector in Finland and internationally. It will assess the potential for utilising ICT know-how in other industries in Finland, including the public sector, and propose an action plan for the ICT sector.

The Finnish government awards relatively high subsidies towards entrepreneurship, R&D and innovation. While direct public funding on R&D will be slightly cut in 2012 and business R&D spending is expected to decline, the national innovation system is being reformed to improve its effectiveness and to refocus its priorities. The focus is being shifted to growth oriented SMEs and internationalisation. The planned introduction of an R&D tax incentive in 2013 is representative of the on-going paradigm shift from direct to indirect R&D aiming at improving the leverage effect of public investments. Wider use of financial instruments would help leverage national resources as well as Structural Funds. The current demand and user-driven innovation policy Action Plan 2010-2013 will be assessed in a mid-term report planned in 2012. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the innovation system is also carried out in other areas. For example, independent evaluations of the Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation (Tekes), Finnvera (Export Credit Agency of Finland), the Academy of Finland, and the Strategic Centres of Science, Technology and Innovation will be carried out by 2013. For strategic steering, a Government working group has been established for coordination of research, foresight and assessment activities. An independent expert group will give its proposal to the national Research and Innovation Council by the end of May 2012 concerning structural reorganisation of Central Governmental research institutions.

Finland's innovation policy and measures in general are geared towards speeding up the development, commercialisation and take up of new technologies. Key Enabling Technologies (KETs) are an integral part of public technology and innovation programmes funded by Tekes, and the Technical Research Center of Finland (VTT) and Finnish universities have competencies in all KETs. A new strategic programme on promoting Finnish cleantech business has been launched in 2012, which complements the existing Strategic Programmes for the Forest Sector and the Welfare Sector.

Overall the reforms of the national innovation system seem to be well in line with Government innovation guidelines for 2011-2015. However, a strong policy commitment will be needed also in the future to carry out the reforms in a rapidly changing environment. Notwithstanding the past strong Finnish R&D and innovation performance, without a significant increase in the number of innovative high growth entrepreneurial firms, Finland's ranking as an EU innovation leader risks declining. In the short term, it will also be crucial to exploit and disseminate the extensive ICT know-how also in other industries in Finland, including the public sector. Moreover, attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is an increasingly important topic since tangible investments in manufacturing in Finland have been contracting more than in other EU countries. By 2013 a report is expected on Finland's model for sustainable growth, which will provide an important contribution to the multiple reforms.

Finland undertakes to programme the next generation of the EU Structural Funds' strategies more closely in line with the Europe 2020 strategy. The contribution from the Funds is relatively small in comparison to national public investments in Finland, but the scarcity of national resources allocated to regional development underlines the importance of the Funds in this sphere. The support is concentrated on thematic priorities linked to smart growth (45%) and inclusive growth (30%). Smart growth resources have been allocated mainly to: promoting innovation and smart specialisation (16%); removing obstacles to growth of SMEs (11%); and strengthening RTD (10%). Under inclusive growth, developing a skilled workforce responding to labour market needs and promoting lifelong learning represent 21% of the total and promoting social inclusion and combating poverty represent 7%. Experience in implementing the Structural Funds in Finland highlights the need for better coordination within the country and with neighbouring Member States, in particular in the context of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region.

SWEDEN

Sweden has the second highest level of R&D expenditure as a share of GDP and is considered to be an innovation leader according to the Innovation Union Scoreboard. However, several shortcomings have been identified that hinder further progress in the area of research and innovation. First of all, the commercialisation of innovative products is rather weak with the indicator of 'Sales of new to market and new to firm innovation' below the EU average and showing a negative trend. Also, Sweden appears to be lagging behind in creating fast growing innovative enterprises. It creates new firms in innovative sectors, but These firms are not growing to the same extent as in other European countries. The patenting activity of young firms in Sweden (less than 5 years) is clearly lower than that of young firms in the United States or other Nordic countries.

The Swedish innovation environment seems to be loosing the ability to retain and attract business R&D investments and innovation chains. Business R&D intensity has declined significantly over the last years, largely reflecting reallocation of business R&D investment by large companies outside Sweden. As a result, progress towards the national R&D target of 4 % of GDP has ceased, with R&D intensity declining from a peak of 4.13 % in 2001 to 3.42 % in 2010. Within the business sector, R&D investment is very much concentrated in a few large companies, which renders the apparently favourable position of Sweden vulnerable (also in view of the fact that many big R&D investors in Sweden are now foreign owned). At the same time, R&D investments in Small and Medium-sized Enterprises has fallen almost 30% between 2005 and 2009.

Sweden is a relatively small country in population terms and the Swedish research and innovation system depends on its being integrated into the expanding European research and innovation system to access knowledge in strategic areas for the country and to achieve a critical mass. In this respect, the public sector could make more progress. Currently, only the most research-intensive universities in Sweden cooperate extensively with international partners, which means they miss out on the more intensive cooperation taking place among top universities in other European countries.

Over the last five years, several initiatives have been launched to enhance the effectiveness of the Swedish research and innovation system, with a focus on innovation in SMEs through reinforced cooperation with universities and better access to seed funding and venture capital. Interesting proposals have also been made more recently for both demand-side measures (i.e. introducing a new procurement law, fostering innovation-friendly procurement) and supply side measures (in particular to fund testing, demonstration infrastructure and incubators of new research-based products). A reform of the early-stage financing system, in order to streamline it and gain synergy effects, is outlined in the NRP. These initiatives are relevant, but additional value could be produced if These supply-side and demand-side measures were linked more closely to each other.

The new Innovation Bill, planned for adoption at the end of 2012, provides an opportunity to address the weaknesses in the Swedish research and innovation system in a comprehensive way. An effort is needed to restore the attractiveness of the business environment for private R&I investments by introducing schemes to encourage young innovative firms to develop new technologies and innovative solutions and by developing stronger incentives for science industry cooperation targeting in particular large firms established in Sweden. Through a more strategic use of EU Structural Funds for R&D&I, it should be possible to further develop smart specialisation and international linkages as well as strengthen co-ordination between national and regional initiatives. Key initiatives could include investments in innovative SMEs along the entire innovation value chain and the swift commercial

exploitation of research and innovation results. The state could also play a stronger brokerage role, fostering research and innovation partnerships between the business sector and universities and research institutions.

UNITED KINGDOM

For 2000-2010, the share of R&D spending in GDP was little changed, from 1.81 % to 1.77 %, following a period of decline from the mid-1980s. The long-term fall and relatively low level of R&D intensity is partly but not wholly a function of the increasingly service-focused structure of the economy, and raises challenges for the UK's long-term competitiveness.

The UK government's objective is to maintain and strengthen returns from accumulated investments in the science base as a driver of innovation and growth. The UK's public research base is a national strength, producing a significant share of highly cited publications. In terms of doctoral graduates, international scientific co-publication, percentage of employment in knowledge-intensive activities and contribution of medium and high tech goods to the trade balance, the UK outperforms the EU average and the US. It is therefore an important element of delivering the AGS 2012 goal of growthfriendly fiscal consolidation that the UK's academic and research base is in a position to retain These strengths.

Over the current spending review period, the core science budget is being frozen in cash terms, while cuts in other government departments will result in lower expenditure on defence and other R&D. Overall, research spending is therefore likely to fall in real terms, though by less than many other items. The UK has not set a national target for R&D intensity as part of the Europe 2020 objectives.

The UK government recognises the importance of enhancing the links between universities and industry to better address the needs of industry, as illustrated in the recent Innovation Union scoreboard, in which the UK is among a group of innovation followers. The UK has a new Innovation and Research Strategy for Growth, which includes a new elite national network of technology and innovation centres to foster links between academia and business, and support commercialisation of new technologies, as well as more R&D tax incentives for small companies.

Example of EURADA members' practices to support stakeholders to participate in FP7

Catalonia and Emilia-Romagna's practice to support participation in FP7 by regional stakeholders

Connect-EU

Fostering Catalan Participation in FP7

Mariona Sanz
Director of International R+D Division

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GUIDELINE 1: STRATEGY DEFINITION

1. Connect-EU Network
2. Analysis of Catalan participation in FP7
3. Brussels office

GUIDELINE 2: TO BECOME QUALIFYED

4. FP7 project managers training programme
5. HHRR programme

GUIDELINE 3: Fostering Research Organisations – Industry collaboration

6. Funding programmes
7. TECNIO Internationalisation
8. Connect-EU missions
9. ERA-NETs Programme
10. Internationalisation of Catalan collaborative R&D projects
11. Other activities

GUIDELINE 4: DISSEMINATION

12. Connect-EU congress (September 2010)

ACC1Ó Competitivitat per l'empresa — Generalitat de Catalunya — GRUPS Connect-EU

Objectives

Description

Encouraging collaboration between the research players to the joint definition of the interests of European R&D: Connect-EU Groups

OBJECTIVES:

- ✓ Have an impact on the strategy of defining the R & D at European level.
- ✓ Defend the interests of Catalan agents R&D through formal mechanisms (committee) and all other mechanisms (ETP, Associations).

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY:

- ✓ Connect-EU groups are formed in strategic areas of R&D in Catalunya. Have become competitively evaluated by objective criteria of representativeness and impact in FP7.
- ✓ The creation of these working groups, representative of Catalan Industry and R&D system, they legitimize the priorities advocated in Europe. MultistakeHolder Approach.

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ACC1Ó Generalitat de Catalunya
Competitivitat per l'empresa

GRUPS Connect-EU

15 GROUPS APPROVED

- INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (Societal Challenges and Future Internet).
- SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT.
- FACTORIES OF THE FUTURE.
- AGRO-FOOD.
- SUSTAIBALE CATALYSIS.
- PHOTONICS AND ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS.
- NANOBIOTECHNOLOGY AND NANOMEDICINE
- SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMMANITIES
- MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES
- ENERGY
- MATERIALS
- MULTIMEDIA, MOBILE AND INTERACTIVE APPLICATIONS.
- HEALTH
- WATER TECHNOLOGIES
- AEROSPACE

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ACC1Ó Generalitat de Catalunya
Competitivitat per l'empresa

GRUPS Connect-EU

Call for Proposals

- Impact of the thematic working group on FP7 and European Initiatives of R+D (such as JTI, Eranets, JPI etc…)
- Representativeness of the group and technological field in Catalonia. MultistakeHolder Approach
- Quality of the Work PRogramme
- CV and Experience of the Group Members in FP7 and other European initiatives of R+D

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ACC1Ó Generalitat de Catalunya Government of Catalonia
Competitiveness for Catalonia

Advisory and motivation services for SMEs (I/II)

- **Advisory on project proposal writing**
  - consultancy service for Catalan companies preparing FP7 proposals
  - Advisory divided in specific modules: abstract definition, budged preparation, IPR, etc.
  - Limited to 8hrs with no cost for the companies
  - Experts in FP proposals writing
- **TECNIO Internationalization**
  - TECNIO: Catalan tech-transfer network funded by ACC1Ó that includes technological centres, research centres and university research groups
  - TECNIO members are asked to include Catalan companies (specially SMEs) in FP7 projects
- **Funding programmes**
  - Grants for proposal preparation
  - There should be a **Catalan company** and a Catalan research organization in the consortium
  - Eligible cost: personnel cost, travel and subcontracting
  - Max. funding 40.000€

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ACC1Ó Generalitat de Catalunya Government of Catalonia
Competitiveness for Catalonia

Advisory and motivation services for SMEs (II/II)

FP7 Project Managers Course

- Target public: companies with experience participating in regional and national R&D projects but **with no experience in European projects**
- 4 weeks course
- 2-Day travel to Brussels to visit EC Project Officers

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ACC10 Generalitat de Catalunya Government of Catalonia
Competitiveness for Catalonia

ACC10 Lessons Learnt

- High added value support services required
- Need of Local cooperation among R+D agents (public, private and industry and smes)
- Complete Participation Strategy is needed
- Strong cooperation with NCP is needed
- Strong cooperation with other regions should be promoted

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ASTER

The experience of ASTER in supporting the participation of Emilia-Romagna enterprises to FP7

Valeria Bandini
European and International Dept. Manager, ASTER, Emilia-Romagna

Innovation for Stronger Regions: opportunities for Regional Actors in FP7

Bruxelles, Committee of the Regions, 14th July 2011

RegioneEmilia-Romagna

ASTER

DIFFICULTIES AND WEAKNESSES

- ✓ Difficult and heavy administrative and financial fulfilments (burocracy)
- ✓ Deep knowledge of voluminous and complex documents (*call for proposal, work programme, guide for proponents, etc.*)
- ✓ Low success rate and high costs of proposals writing
- ✓ Partner search
- ✓ Topic "adherence"
- ✓ Non scientific aspects of the project (management, socio-economic impact of research)
- ✓ IPR management
- ✓ Coordination issue
- ✓ Constant monitoring of activities progresses (docs, periodic meetings)
- ✓ Language issue

ASTER SUPPORT ACTIONS

- ❖ AWARENESS
  - ✓ Seminars and training sessions
  - ✓ One to one meetings
  - ✓ Video messages
- ❖ INFORMATION AND SCREENING OF OPPORTUNITIES
  - ✓ Weekly newsletter (F1rst)
  - ✓ On/off line assistance to identify the right opportunities
- ❖ TRAINING
  - ✓ How to write a proposal
  - ✓ How to manage a project

ASTER SUPPORT ACTIONS

- PARTNER SEARCH - NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES
  - ✓ at local and international level (EEN and other networks)
  - ✓ (European) company missions and focus groups
- SUPPORT TO PROJECT PREPARATION

  no project writing but:
  - ✓ Support to identify consultants
  - ✓ Connection with NCP and EC officers
- SHARING OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES
  - ✓ Diffusion of good practices in seminars and events
  - ✓ Analysis and distribution of information on regional participation to FP

Regione Emilia-Romagna ASTER

LESSONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

- Relevant role to be played by 'regional actors' to promote and support FP7 participation
- Positive use of SFs and synergies with FP
- System approach with the involvement of different actors (*Tavolo Europa*)
- Driving function of research actors (universities and research centres)
- Human resources and skills needed to prepare and manage an FP7 project
- Strong strategic approach to European/international RTDI of the companies
- Medium long term perspective (preparation+ action) and high risk, thus high costs
- Marketing and 'dissuasion': FP7 is not always the right tool
- Cluster approach to research and innovation

Regione Emilia-Romagna ASTER

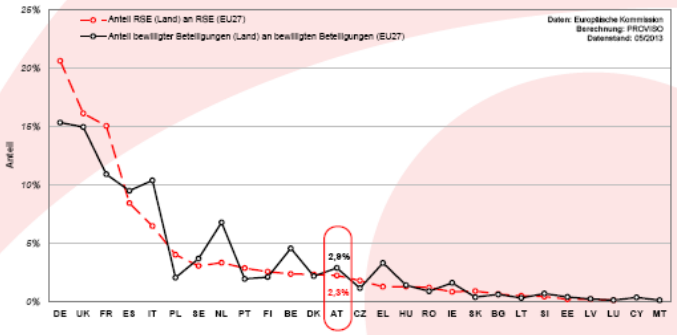
FP7 Juste Retour

7. RP: Österreich innerhalb der EU27 – Beteiligungen vs. Anteil RSE

Verteilung bewilligter Beteiligungen des 7. RP (EU27) und Verteilung Anteil der Forschenden per Land (EU27)

der Anteil österreichischer Beteiligungen an den bewilligten Beteiligungen der EU27[1] liegt im 7. RP derzeit bei 2,9% und ist damit deutlich höher als der österreichische RSE[2]-Anteil am RSE-Gesamtwert der EU27-Länder von 2,3% (siehe *Abbildung 1*)

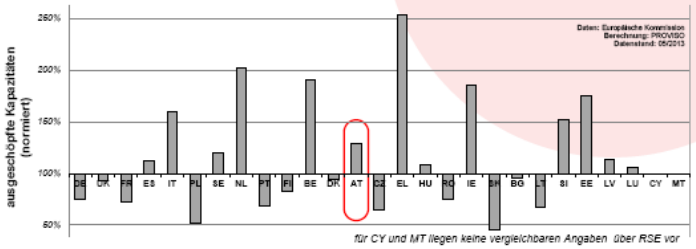
Abb. 1: 7. RP Verteilung bewilligter Beteiligungen (EU27) vs. Anteil RSE[2] nach Land (EU27)



„ausgeschöpfte Kapazität" – Vergleich 7. RP Beteiligungen mit dem Anteil RSE/Land (EU27)

setzt man den Anteil der Beteiligungen am 7. RP eines Landes mit dem Anteil der RSE dieses Landes in Beziehung, wird sichtbar, ob ein Land über bzw. unter seiner *theoretisch verfügbaren Kapazitäten* am RP beteiligt ist (siehe *Abbildung 2a*)

Abb. 2a: „ausgeschöpfte Kapazität"



[1] österreichischer Anteil an Gesamtbeteiligungen 7. RP: 2,5%
[2] RSE: Researchers, Scientists, Engineers (Vollzeitäquivalent); lt. OECD: Frascati Manual. Paris 2002; Quellen: Eurostat, Daten 2010

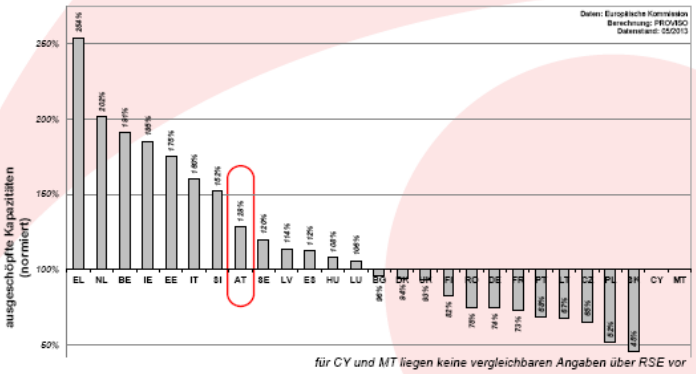
PROVISO UB7rp3330eha270613

7. RP: Österreich innerhalb der EU27 – „ausgeschöpfte Kapazität"

Reihung „ausgeschöpfte Kapazität" (EU27)

bei einer Reihung der *„ausgeschöpften Kapazität"* (ermittelt durch Vergleich der erfolgreichen *RP-Beteiligungen pro Land* an *RSE[1] pro Land)* nimmt Österreich innerhalb der EU27 den 8. Platz nach Griechenland, den Niederlanden, Belgien, Irland, Estland, Italien und Slowenien ein (siehe *Abbildung 2b*)

Abb. 2b: „ausgeschöpfte Kapazität" – sortiert in absteigender Reihenfolge



- rund die Hälfte der EU27-Staaten beteiligt sich am 7. RP erfolgreich und stärker, als ihr Anteil an Forschenden an der Gesamtforscherzahl (RSE) der EU27 erwarten ließe
- *der Vergleich der 7. RP-Beteiligungen mit den Anteilen RSE pro Land* zeigt, dass keine Korrelation zwischen Größe, Wirtschaftsleistung (z.B. BIP[2]) und *ausgeschöpfter Kapazität* eines Landes besteht und dass Forschende aus allen Mitgliedsländern annähernd gleiche Chancen für eine erfolgreiche Beteiligung im 7. EU-Rahmenprogramm vorfinden; eine Bevorzugung einer bestimmten Region ist nicht festzustellen
- Österreich zählt zu jener Gruppe der EU27, die sich – gemessen an der *ausgeschöpften Kapazität* – überdurchschnittlich am 7. EU-Rahmenprogramm beteiligt

[1] RSE: Researchers, Scientists, Engineers (Vollzeitäquivalent); lt. OECD: Frascati Manual. Paris 2002; Quellen: Eurostat, Daten 2010
[2] BIP: Bruttoinlandsprodukt; Quelle: Eurostat, 2011

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7. RP: Österreich innerhalb der EU27 – Förderungen

7. RP Förderungen pro Land (EU27)

2,65% aller derzeit vertraglich gebundenen **Förderungen** des 7. RP können österreichischen Beteiligungen zugeordnet werden; damit liegt der österreichische Rückflussindikator[1] mit 2,65% deutlich über dem durchschnittlichen Eigenmittelanteil[2] Österreichs am EU-Budget für die Jahre 2007–2011 (siehe *Abbildung 3*)

Rückflussquote – Vergleich Rückflussindikator pro Land (EU27) mit Eigenmittelanteil je Land (EU27)

vergleicht man den Rückflussindikator eines Landes mit dessen Beitrag zum EU-Haushalt erhält man die *Rückflussquote* des jeweiligen Landes

Österreich erhält derzeit um 25% mehr an Förderungen aus dem 7. RP zurück, als es *theoretisch* zum Budget des 7. RP beiträgt, und weist damit für das 7. RP eine Rückflussquote von 125% auf (siehe *Abbildung 4a*)

Abb. 3: 7. RP Rückflussindikator/Land (EU27) und Eigenmittelanteil je Land (Ø 2007-2011)

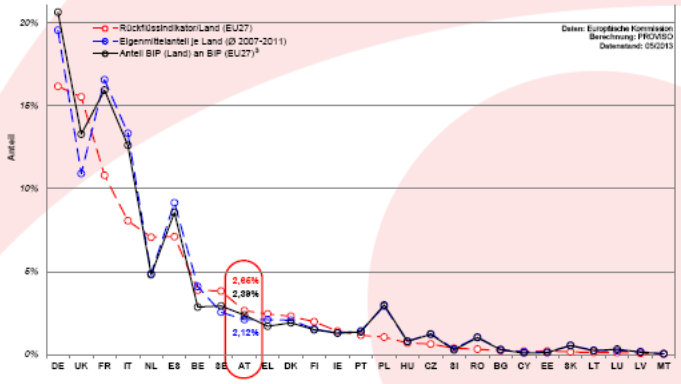
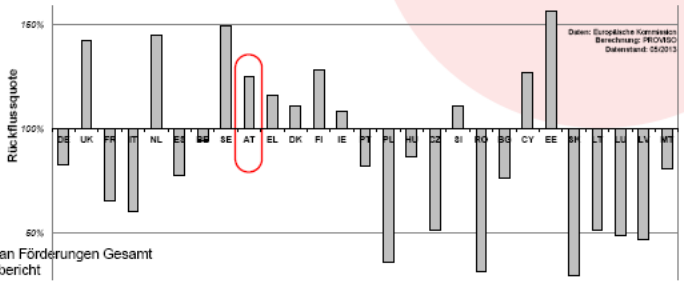


Abb. 4a: Rückflussquote



[1] Rückflussindikator: Anteil rückholbarer Förderungen pro Land an Förderungen Gesamt
[2] Quelle: Europäische Kommission – EU-Haushalt 2011 Finanzbericht
[3] BIP: Bruttoinlandsprodukt; Quelle: Eurostat, 2011

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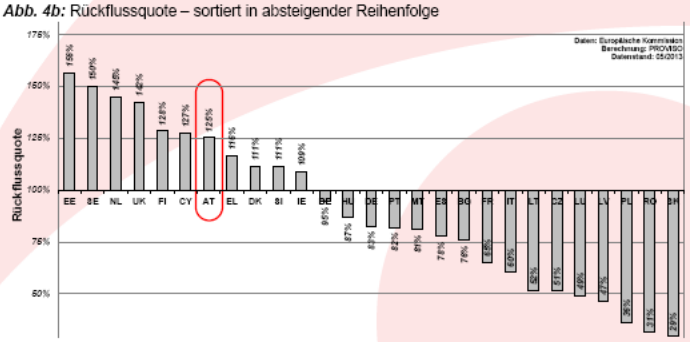
7. RP: Österreich innerhalb der EU27 – Rückflussquote[1]

Reihung Rückflussquote (EU27)

bei einer Reihung der *Rückflussquoten* der EU27 nimmt Österreich den 7. Platz nach Estland, Schweden, den Niederlanden, Großbritannien, Finnland und Zypern ein und zählt somit zu den *Nettoempfängern* des 7. RP (siehe *Abbildung 4b*)

Abb. 4b: Rückflussquote – sortiert in absteigender Reihenfolge



- elf der EU27-Staaten erhalten mehr an Förderungen aus dem 7. RP, als sie theoretisch zum Budget des 7. RP beitragen
- die EU27 profitieren monetär unterschiedlich stark von ihren Beteiligungen am 7. EU-Rahmenprogramm: zwei Drittel der Staaten, die überdurchschnittlich zum EU-Budget beitragen (*Nettozahler*[2]), werden bezogen auf das 7. EU-Rahmenprogramm zu *Nettoempfängern*; Deutschland, Frankreich und Italien hingegen bleiben auch im 7. RP *Nettozahler*
- von den mit Mai 2004 der EU beigetretenen *neuen* Mitgliedsstaaten sind derzeit Estland und Slowenien, bezogen auf das EU-Rahmenprogramm, *Nettoempfänger*

Österreich gehört zu jenen EU27-Staaten, die sowohl beim Indikator „*ausgeschöpfte Kapazität*" als auch beim Indikator „*Rückflussquote*" überdurchschnittlich gute Ergebnisse zeigen

[1] Rückflussquote: Anteil rückholbarer Förderungen pro Land an Förderungen Gesamt
[2] Quelle: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/brussels/website/media/modul_07/Zusatzthemen/Pdf/Nettozahler.pdf

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BULGARIA

HEI organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
SOFIISKI UNIVERSITET SVETI KLIMENT OHRIDSKI	42
INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES	30
TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOFIA	18
UNIVERSITY OF RUSE ANGEL KANCHEV	13
UNIVERSITY OF PLOVDIV	9
INSTITUT PO BIORAZNOOBRAZIE I EKOSISTEMNI IZSLEDVANIYA BALGARSKA AKADEMIYA NA NAUKITE	8
TRAKIA UNIVERSITY	7
UNIVERSITY OF NATIONAL AND WORLD ECONOMY	7
AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY	6
INSTITUTE OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY WITH CENTRE OF PHYTOCHEMISTRY - BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	6
TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF VARNA	6
Medical University Of Varna	4
SOUTH-WEST UNIVERSITY NEOFIT RILSKI	4
University of Food Technologies	4
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	3
HIGHER SCHOOL OF TRANSPORT - TODOR KABLESHKOV	3
INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION AND HUMAN STUDIES	3
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY PLOVDIV	3
UNIVERSITY OF ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING AND GEODESY	3
UNIVERSITY OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY AND METALLURGY.	3
NEW BULGARIAN UNIVERSITY	2
UNIVERSITY OF MINING AND GEOLOGY	2
University of Forestry	2
BURGAS FREE UNIVERSITY	1
INSTITUT ZA GORATA - BAN	1
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOFIA	1
SHUMENSKI UNIVERSITET EPISKOP KONSTANTIN PRESLAVSKI	1
TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY - GABROVO	1
VARNA FREE UNIVERSITY	1

REC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
INSTITUTE OF OCEANOLOGY - BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	20
INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND NUCLEAR ENERGY - BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	12
AGROBIOINSTITUTE	11
APPLIED RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATIONS FUND	8
Institute of Mechanics, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	6
International Center For Minority Studies And Intercultural Relations	6
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICS GEODESY AND GEOGRAPHY - BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	6
Remote Sensing Application Centre - ReSAC	6
Center for the Study of Democracy	5
INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS AND INFORMATICS AT THE BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE	5
SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE	5
AGENCY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EUROINTEGRATION - ECOREGIONS	4
ASSOCIATION "NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SUPERCOMPUTING APPLICATIONS	4
Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge	4
NATIONAL CENTER OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	4
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF METEOROLOGY AND HYDROLOGY OF THE BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	4
THE STEPHAN ANGELOFF INSTITUTE OF MICROBIOLOGY, BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	4
FOUNDATION FOR THEORETICAL AND COMPUTATIONAL PHYSICS AND ASTROPHYSICS	3
INSTITUTE OF ELECTROCHEMISTRY AND ENERGY SYSTEMS - BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	3
Law and Internet Foundation	3
MARIE CURIE ASSOCIATION	3
Black Sea - Danube Association for Research and Development	2
CENTRAL LABORATORY OF SOLAR ENERGY& NEW ENERGY SOURCES OF THE BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	2
CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDY SOFIA	2
CENTRE FOR LIBERAL STRATEGIES	2
Centre for National Security and Defense Research	2
Foundation Biological Psychiatry	2
INSTITUT PO BIOFIZIKA I BIOMEDITSINSKO INZHENERSTVO (INSTITUTE OF BIOPHYSICS AND BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING)	2
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	2
INSTITUTE OF FISHING RESOURCES	2
INSTITUTE OF POLYMERS - BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	2
INSTITUTE OF SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND ROBOTICS - BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	2
MULTIPROFILE HOSPITAL FOR ACTIVE TREATMENT AND EMERGENCY MEDECINE PIROGOV	2
SDRUZJENIE KLUB IKONOMIKA 2000 (Club Economika 2000)	2
AGENCY FOR SOCIAL ANALYSES ASA	1
BULGARIAN FOOD SAFETY AGENCY	1
BULGARSKI ANTARTICHEIKI INSTITUT ASSOCIATION	1
ENERGY AGENCY OF PLOVDIV ASSOCIATION	1
GEOLOGICHEIKI INSTITUT PRI BAN ST.DIMITROV	1
Health Psychology Research Center	1
INSTITUT PO OVOSHTARSTVO-PLOVDIV	1
INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL MORPHOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY WITH MUZEUM, BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
INSTITUT PRO ELEKTRONIKA NA BAN - INSTITUTE OF ELECTRONICS BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	1
INSTITUTE OF MINERALOGY AND CRYSTALLOGRAPHY "ACAD IVAN KOSTOV" BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	1
INSTITUTE OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES	1
INSTITUTE OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGY AND GENETICS OF BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	1
INSTITUTE OF SOIL SCIENCE, AGRO-TECHNOLOGY AND PLANT PROTECTION NIKOLA POUSHKAROV	1
INSTITUTE OF SOLID STATE PHYSICS BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	1
Institute For Security And International Studies	1
Institute of Biology and Immunology of Reproduction - Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	1
MARITSA VEGETABLE CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE	1
NACIONALNA BIBLIOTEKA SV SV CYRIL I METODIJ (St. St. Cyril and Methodius National Library)	1
NATIONAL CENTRE OF RADIOBIOLOGY AND RADIATION PROTECTION	1
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY WITH MUSEUM- BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE	1
PARALLEL WORLD SDRUZHENIE	1
PLANT PROTECTION INSTITUTE	1
REGIONALEN ISTORICHEIKI MUZEI - STARA ZAGORA	1
RESEARCH CENTRE - REGIONAL AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT	1
UNION OF BULGARIAN BLACK SEA LOCALAUTHORITIES	1
VARNA SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL UNIONS	1

PRC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
Ontotext AD	10
Pensoft Publishers Ltd	7
NEMETSCHEK OOD	5
NEXUS ENGINEERING OOD	4
SIRMA SOLUTIONS JSC	4
HOLDING BULGARIAN STATE RAILWAYS EAD	3
IDEACONSULT LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	3
MICROSYSTEMS LTD	3
SDRUZHENIE ASOCIACIYA IKONOMIKAI DEMOKRACIYA	3
SIVEL Limited	3
URSIT OOD	3
Denkstatt Bulgaria OOD	3
AKUMPLAST AD	2
EVA COMMERCE LTD	2
INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	2
KOZLODUY NPP PLC	2
MM SOLUTIONS AD	2
NATIONAL RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE COMPANY	2
Point L - Bulgaria Ltd	2
RISK ENGINEERING LTD	2
SATURN ENGINEERING LIMITED	2
SOFIA ENERGY CENTRE LTD	2
TSENTAR ZA GRADSKA MOBILNOST EAD	2
TechnoLogica EAD	2
VIRTECH LTD	2
(Research Organization and Manufacture of Bioproducts OOD)	1
A.D.A. Architectural Design Agency OOD	1
AMG TECHNOLOGY OOD	1
ARCHITECTURAL SPIES OOD	1
ASTEA SOLUTIONS AD	1
Aldagot	1
BALGARSKA ASOTSIATSIA NA PROIZVODITELITE I IZNOSITELITE NA OBLEKLO I TEXTIL	1
BALGARSKI RASTENIYA OOD	1
BALKAN SCIENCE & EDUCATION CENTRE OF ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	1
BDZ - TOVARNI PREVOZI EOOD	1
BDZH-PUTNICHEIKI PREVOZI EOOD	1
BG H2 SOCIETY SDRUZHENIE	1
BILBOBUL OOD	1
BIMEX ENGINEERING SA	1
BOTEGA Z EOOD	1
BULGARIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE FOOD AND DRINK INDUSTRY	1
BULGARIAN RIVER SHIPPING JSC	1
BULPHYTOOILS JOINTSTOCK COMPANY BPHO	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
Balkan British Social Surveys AD	1
Bulgarian Maritime Training Centre	1
CENTER FOR RESTORATION OF ART WORKS OOD	1
CEZ Distribution Bulgaria AD	1
COMMETRIC EOOD	1
DARJAVNO PREDPRIYATIE RAKOVODSTVO NA VAZDUSHNOTO DVIJENIE	1
DTK ELECTRONICS OOD	1
Data Optics Balkans Ltd	1
Dimitar Petrov - INTEX	1
EDUCATIONAL CENTER - VARNA EOOD	1
ELECTRON CONSORTIUM JSC	1
ENERGY SOLUTIONS AD	1
EUROCONSULTANTS BULGARIA SA AD	1
Elektroenergien systemen operator EAD	1
Energy Institute JSC	1
European center for Development, Execution and Management of Projects	1
FILIPOV - I.S. Ltd	1
Fashion Agency Mirage LTD (Modna Agenciq Miraj ODD)	1
GAMA/SOFIA LTD	1
Gorna Oryahovitsa Airport	1
HIGH- TECHNOLOGY PARK- TU VARNA	1
I-SOFT OOD	1
INRAY SOLUTIONS LTD	1
INTERCONSULT BULGARIA OOD	1
ISTA ANDREEVA LTD	1
JOINT INNOVATION CENTRE OF BAS	1
KINGFELL BULGARIA EOOD	1
KODAR OOD	1
KOLEV I KOLEV OOD	1
MARINE TECHNICAL GROUP - DOLPHIN PLC	1
MEZDUNARODNA BIZNES GRUPA OOD	1
MIKROPROCESORNI USTROISTVA I SISTEMI ZA TRANSPORTA	1
MULTITEST LTD	1
OLINEZA OOD	1
OPTECO & PARTNERS OOD	1
OPTIM-AL EOOD	1
ORGACHIM AD	1
PLOVDIV CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND IND USTRY*	1
RDF OOD AR DI EF	1
SIMSOFT EOOD	1
SOFTWARE COMPANY EOOD	1
Simsoftware Ltd	1
Solarpro EAD	1
UNIVERSITY MULTI-PROFILE HOSPITAL FOR ACTIVE TREATMENT ALEXANDROVSKA EAD	1
UNIVERSITY SPECIALIZED HOSPITAL FOR ACTIVE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINOLOGY ACAD. IV. PENTCHEV PLC	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
VINZAVOD AD	1
Veliko Tarnovo Regional Office of the National Road Infrastructure Fund	1
WEBGATE AD	1
YANTRA TRANSPORT AD	1
Фейвит Нетуърк ЕООД	1

SME (PRC) organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
Ontotext AD	10
Pensoft Publishers Ltd	7
NEMETSCHEK OOD	5
NEXUS ENGINEERING OOD	4
SIRMA SOLUTIONS JSC	4
IDEACONSULT LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	3
MICROSYSTEMS LTD	3
SIVEL Limited	3
URSIT OOD	3
Denkstatt Bulgaria OOD	3
AKUMPLAST AD	2
EVA COMMERCE LTD	2
INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	2
MM SOLUTIONS AD	2
Point L - Bulgaria Ltd	2
SATURN ENGINEERING LIMITED	2
SOFIA ENERGY CENTRE LTD	2
TechnoLogica EAD	2
VIRTECH LTD	2
(Research Organization and Manufacture of Bioproducts OOD)	1
A.D.A. Architectural Design Agency OOD	1
AMG TECHNOLOGY OOD	1
ARCHITECTURAL SPIES OOD	1
ASTEA SOLUTIONS AD	1
Aldagot	1
BALGARSKA ASOTSIATSIA NA PROIZVODITELITE I IZNOSITELITE NA OBLEKLO I TEXTIL	1
BALGARSKI RASTENIYA OOD	1
BG H2 SOCIETY SDRUZHENIE	1
BILBOBUL OOD	1
BIMEX ENGINEERING SA	1
BOTEGA Z EOOD	1
BULPHYTOOILS JOINTSTOCK COMPANY BPHO	1
Balkan British Social Surveys AD	1
Bulgarian Maritime Training Centre	1
CENTER FOR RESTORATION OF ART WORKS OOD	1
COMMETRIC EOOD	1
DTK ELECTRONICS OOD	1
Data Optics Balkans Ltd	1
Dimitar Petrov - INTEX	1
ELECTRON CONSORTIUM JSC	1
EUROCONSULTANTS BULGARIA SA AD	1
Energy Institute JSC	1
FILIPOV - I.S. Ltd	1
Fashion Agency Mirage LTD (Modna Agenciq Miraj ODD)	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
GAMA/SOFIA LTD	1
I-SOFT OOD	1
INRAY SOLUTIONS LTD	1
INTERCONSULT BULGARIA OOD	1
ISTA ANDREEVA LTD	1
KINGFELL BULGARIA EOOD	1
KODAR OOD	1
KOLEV I KOLEV OOD	1
MEZDUNARODNA BIZNES GRUPA OOD	1
MIKROPROCESORNI USTROISTVA I SISTEMI ZA TRANSPORTA	1
MULTITEST LTD	1
OLINEZA OOD	1
OPTECO & PARTNERS OOD	1
OPTIM-AL EOOD	1
RDF OOD AR DI EF	1
SIMSOFT EOOD	1
SOFTWARE COMPANY EOOD	1
Simsoftware Ltd	1
UNIVERSITY SPECIALIZED HOSPITAL FOR ACTIVE TREATMENT OF ENDOCRINOLOGY ACAD. IV. PENTCHEV PLC	1
VINZAVOD AD	1
WEBGATE AD	1
YANTRA TRANSPORT AD	1
Фейвит Нетуърк ЕООД	1

Location of the FP7 EU13 by NUTS3 (NUTS2 where NUTS3 is not available) regions in terms of counts of participations in FP7 signed grant agreements and in terms of EU contribution

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
BG313	Vratsa	4	526 620
BG321	Veliko Tarnovo	3	265 926
BG322	Gabrovo	1	230 040
BG323	Ruse	20	1 670 172
BG331	Varna	50	5 975 646
BG332	Dobrich	5	726 332
BG333	Shumen	1	50 290
BG341	Burgas	1	7 600
BG342	Sliven	1	118 200
BG344	Stara Zagora	9	612 829
BG411	Sofia (stolitsa)	449	60 344 090
BG412	Sofia	4	477 050
BG413	Blagoevgrad	4	698 390
BG414	Pernik	2	69 932
BG421	Plovdiv	40	6 522 827
BG423	Pazardzhik	2	345 138

CZECH REPUBLIC

HEI organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE	100
CESKE VYSOKE UCENI TECHNICKE V PRAZE	72
Masarykova univerzita	47
Vysoke uceni technicke v Brne	28
VYSOKA SKOLA CHEMICKO-TECHNOLOGICKA V PRAZE	24
FYZIKALNI USTAV AV CR V.V.I	21
JIHOCESKA UNIVERZITA V CESKYCH BUDEJOVICICH	11
VYSOKA SKOLA BANSKA - TECHNICKA UNIVERZITA OSTRAVA	11
Ceska zemedelska univerzita v Praze	9
UNIVERZITA PARDUBICE	9
UNIVERZITA PALACKEHO V OLOMOUCI	8
FYZIOLOGICKY USTAV AKADEMIE VED CESKE REPUBLIKY VEREJNA VYZKUMNA INSTITUCE (VVI)	7
MENDELOVA UNIVERZITA V BRNE	5
TECHNICKA UNIVERZITA V LIBERCI	5
UNIVERZITA TOMASE BATI VE ZLINE	5
ZAPADOCESKA UNIVERZITA V PLZNI	5
OSTRAVSKA UNIVERZITA V OSTRAVE	4
VYSOKA SKOLA EKONOMICKA V PRAZE	3
FAKULTNI NEMOCNICE U SV. ANNY V BRNE	2
UNIVERZITA HRADEC KRALOVE	2
UNIVERZITA JANA EVANGELISTY PURKYNE V USTI NAD LABEM	1

REC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
TECHNOLOGICKE CENTRUM AKADEMIE VED CESKE REPUBLIKY	25
VYZKUMNY A ZKUSEBNI LETECKY USTAV A.S.	16
CENTRUM DOPRAVNIHO VYZKUMU v.v.i.	15
Biologicke centrum AV CR, v. v. i.	14
CESNET, ZAJMOVE SDRUZENI PRAVNICKYCH OSOB	11
MIKROBIOLOGICKY USTAV - AVCR, V.V.I.	11
USTAV FYZIKALNI CHEMIE J. HEYROVSKEHO AV CR, v. v. i.	11
USTAV ORGANICKE CHEMIE A BIOCHEMIE, AV CR, V.V.I.	10
ASTRONOMICKY USTAV AVCR VVI	9
CENTRUM VYZKUMU GLOBALNI ZMENY AV CR VVI	9
CENTRUM VYZKUMU REZ S.R.O.	9
USTAV MAKROMOLEKULARNI CHEMIE AV CR, v.v.i.	9
USTAV MOLEKULARNI GENETIKY AKADEMIE VED CESKE REPUBLIKY VEREJNA VYZKUMNA INSTITUCE	9
Institut klinické a experimentální mediciny	8
CESKA GEOLOGICKA SLUZBA	6
NARODOHOSPODARSKY USTAV AKADEMIE VED CESKE REPUBLIKY VEREJNA VYZKUMNA INSTITUCE	6
NUCLEAR PHYSICS INSTITUTE OF THE ASCR VVI	6
STATNI ZDRAVOTNI USTAV	6
USTAV TEORIE INFORMACE A AUTOMATIZACE AV CR, v.v.i.	6
AKADEMIE VED CESKE REPUBLIKY	4
BOTANICKY USTAV AV CR, V.V.I.	4
STATNI USTAV JADERNE, CHEMICKE A BIOLOGICKE OCHRANY vvi	4
USTAV EXPERIMENTALNI MEDICINY AKADEMIE VED CESKE REPUBLIKY VEREJNA VYZKUMNA INSTITUCE	4
USTAV FYZIKY ATMOSFERY AV CR, v.v.i.	4
Ustav fyziky materialu, Akademie Ved Ceske republiky, v.v.i.	4
VYZKUMNY USTAV ROSTLINNE VYROBY VVI	4
VYZKUMNY USTAV VETERINARNIHO LEKARSTVI	4
USTAV PRISTROJOVE TECHNIKY AV CR, v.v.i.	3
BIOTECHNOLOGICKY USTAV - AV CR, V.V.I.	3
HVEZDARNA A PLANETARIUM HLAVNIHO MESTA PRAHY	3
MATEMATICKY USTAV AV CR V.V.I.	3
PSYCHIATRICKE CENTRUM PRAHA	3
USTAV BIOLOGIE OBRATLOVCU AV CR, V.V.I.	3
USTAV TEORETICKE A APLIKOVANE MECHANIKY AVCR	3
USTAV ZEMEDELSKE EKONOMIKY A INFORMACI	3
WIRELESSINFO	3
BIOFYZIKALNI USTAV AKADEMIE VED CESKE REPUBLIKY	2
CESKY HYDROMETEOROLOGICKY USTAV	2
CZ BIOM - CESKE SDRUZENI PRO BIOMASU	2
FILOSOFICKY USTAV AV CR, v.v.i.	2
GEOFYZIKALNI USTAV AV CR, V.V.I.	2
INSTITUTE OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF CZECH REPUBLIC	2
INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC PUBLIC RESEARCH INSTITUTION	2

Organisation	Partici-pations
NARODNI MUZEUM-NATIONAL MUSEUM NM	2
STATNI USTAV RADIACNI OCHRANY v.v.i.	2
USTAV CHEMICKYCH PROCESU AV CR, v. v. i.	2
USTAV ZIVOCISNE FYZIOLOGIE A GENETIKY AV CR V.V.I.	2
VYZKUMNY USTAV ZIVOCISNE VYROBY V.V.I. UHRINEVES	2
VÚTS a.s.	2
Ústav fyziky plazmatu AV ČR, v. v. i.	2
ARCHEOLOGICKY USTAV AV CR PRAHA VVI	1
BIOCEV z.s.p.o.	1
CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC STUDIES OPS	1
CENTRUM ORGANICKE CHEMIE SRO	1
CIANT MEZINARODNI CENTRUM PRO UMENI A NOVE TECHNOLIGIE V PRAZE	1
Ceske centrum pro vedu a spolecnost	1
FAKULTNI NEMOCNICE BRNO	1
FAKULTNI NEMOCNICE V MOTOLE	1
Institute of Geonics of the AS CR, v.v.i.	1
MASARYKUV ONKOLOGICKY USTAV	1
METCENAS OPS - METHODOLOGY CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT	1
Narodní sít Zdravych mest Ceske republiky	1
REGIONALNI ENVIRONMENTALNI CENTRUMREC CESKA REPUBLIKA OPS	1
TECHNOLOGICKA PLATFORMA SILNICNI DOPRAVA	1
THE CZECH SCIENCE FOUNDATION	1
USTAV EXPERIMENTALNI BOTANIKY AV CR	1
USTAV INFORMATIKY AV CR VVI	1
USTAV PRO SOUDOBE DEJINY AV CR V.V.I	1
VYZKUMNY A SLECHTITELSKY USTAV OVOCNARSKY HOLOVOUSY S.R.O.	1
VYZKUMNY USTAV POTRAVINARSKY PRAHA	1
ÚSTAV STRUKTURY A MECHANIKY HORNIN AV CR, V.V.I.	1

PRC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
UJV REZ, a.s.	32
HONEYWELL, SPOL. S.R.O	11
HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL SRO	8
GISAT S.R.O.	6
INOTEX SPOL SRO	6
ORACLE CZECH SRO	6
PHOTON SYSTEMS INSTRUMENTS SPOL SRO	6
ASIO spol. s r.o.	5
NEOVISION SRO	5
AECOM CZ SRO	4
EVEKTOR, spol. s.r.o.	4
Imprima Construction Cz a.s.	4
KYBERTEC S.R.O.	4
MEDITOX S.R.O	4
SOLARTEC S.R.O.	4
UNIS AS	4
5M SRO	3
AGRITEC, vyzkum, slechteni a sluzby s.r.o.	3
AQUATEST AS	3
BVT Technologies, a.s.	3
CEPS AS	3
ELLA-CS sro	3
EUROALARM SPOL SRO	3
FENIX TNT SRO	3
IFER - Ustav pro vyzkum lesnich ekosystemu, s.r.o.	3
REGULUS SPOL SRO	3
SKODA AUTO A.S.	3
SVUM AS	3
TESCAN A.S.	3
B&M InterNets, s.r.o.	2
ADVANCED MATERIALS - JTJ SRO	2
ANECT A.S.	2
AZD PRAHA SRO	2
CEZ AS	2
CROSS CZECH A.S.	2
DEKONTA, a.s.	2
DELONG INSTRUMENTS AS	2
DOPRAVNI PODNIK MESTA BRNA AS	2
ELMARCO SRO	2
ENERGOVYZKUM spol.s.r.o.	2
EXBIO PRAHA AS	2
Euromobilita s.r.o.	2
GENERI BIOTECH	2
GRANT Garant s.r.o	2

Organisation	Partici-pations
INSTITUT MIKROELEKTRONICKYCH APLIKACI S.R.O.	2
IXTENT S.R.O.	2
LETOV LETECKA VYROBA S.R.O.	2
LentiKat's a.s.	2
NANOTRADE SRO	2
NAVETA CZ SRO	2
OLTIS GROUP AS	2
PBS TURBO S.R.O. VELKA BITES	2
PRVNI BRNENSKA STROJIRNA VELKA BITES A.S.	2
Plastikarsky klastr	2
ROMILL SPOL SRO	2
SAFIBRA SRO	2
SKODA POWER SRO	2
SOFTWARE AG SRO	2
SYNPO AKCIOVA SPOLECNOST	2
T-SOFT AS	2
TECHNICKY A ZKUSEBNI USTAV STAVEBNI PRAHA S. P.	2
VYZKUMNY USTAV ZELEZNICNI, AS	2
21 ZAKLADNI SKOLA PLZEN, SLOVANSKA ALEJ 13, PRISPEVKOVA ORGANIZACE	1
ADVANCED DRUG DEVELOPMENT SERVICES - ADDS SRO	1
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES, A.S.	1
AMIRES SRO	1
APRONEX S.R.O	1
AQUA-CONTACT Praha v.o.s.	1
ARCELLORMITTAL OSTRAVA A.S.	1
ATREA SRO	1
Agentura pro regionalni rozvoj a. s.	1
Aroma Praha a.s.	1
Avia Propeller s.r.o.	1
BBT-MATERIALS PROCESSING SRO	1
BERNEX BIMETALLIC SRO	1
BIODEVICE SYSTEMS SRO	1
BIOVENDOR - LABORATORNI MEDICINA AS*	1
Bonatrans Group a.s.	1
CAN SUPERCONDUCTORS SRO	1
CANETON S.R.O	1
CARLA SPOL SRO	1
CARLING, SPOL SRO	1
CEDO, spol. s r.o.	1
CEET s.r.o.	1
CEITEC Cluster-bioinformatics z.s.p.o.	1
CERTICON A.S	1
CESKA TELEVIZE	1
CESKE DRAHY AS	1
CEZ DISTRIBUCE AS	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
CHEMSTAR CZECH REPUBLIC SROCHEMSTAR	1
CITYPLAN SPOL SRO	1
CONTRACT MEDICAL INTERNATIONAL SPOL SRO	1
CYBER FOX SRO	1
CanTech s.r.o	1
Ceská spolecnost pro nove materialy a technologie	1
ECOGLASS AS	1
EKOTOXA S.R.O.	1
ELON TECHNOLOGIES SRO	1
ENACON SRO	1
ENANTIS S.R.O	1
ENERGETICKA AGENTURA VYSOCINY SDRUZENI	1
ENVIROS S.R.O.	1
EU TRAVYZ SRO	1
EVALION SRO	1
EXPLOSIA a.s.	1
FESA SRO	1
FOTON SRO	1
FYTOVITA SPOL SRO	1
G IMPULS PRAHA SPOL SRO	1
GAC SPOL SRO	1
GEMA ART GROUP AS	1
GIS-GEOINDUSTRY, s.r.o.	1
GREENPOWER INVEST SPOL SRO	1
GRYF HB, SPOL. SRO	1
HANES s.r.o.	1
HIT SRO	1
HSF spol. s r.o. Sokolov	1
IBM CESKA REPUBLIKA SPOL.S.R.O.	1
IBSmm Engineering spol. s r. o.	1
IFER - MONITORING AND MAPPING SOLUTIONS SRO	1
IMAGEMETRY S.R.O.	1
IMC ZLIN as	1
INGETEAM AS	1
INSTITUT SVAZU PRUMYSLU CESKE REPUBLIKY SDRUZENI	1
INSTITUTE OF APPLIED BIOTECHNOLOGIES AS	1
INTERGRAPH CS SRO	1
INVEA-TECH a.s.	1
INVOS, spol. s r.o.	1
IRS SERVIS SRO	1
IZIP A.S.	1
JABLOTRON ALARMS AS	1
JACOBS CONSULTANCY SPOL SRO	1
JIHOSTROJ AS	1
KOMIX SRO	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
KOVARNA VIVA AS	1
KOVOSVIT MAS AS	1
Kavalierglass,a.s.	1
L.E.T. OPTOMECHANIKA PRAHA SPOL SRO	1
LA COMPOSITE SRO	1
LABORATORY IMAGING SPOL SRO	1
LALUI SPOL SRO	1
LASER-TECH spol. s r.o.	1
LETISTE BRNO a.s.	1
LIBOR OBESLO	1
MD ACCESS AS	1
MEGA A.S.	1
MEVI-CZ SRO	1
MORAVIA IT AS	1
MORAVIAN-BIOTECHNOLOGY, SPOL.SRO	1
NAM SYSTEM AS	1
NANO IRON SRO	1
NANO6 SRO	1
NETWORK SECURITY MONITORING CLUSTERDRUZSTVO	1
NISAFORM SRO	1
NOLIAC CERAMICS s.r.o.	1
Newstin a.s.	1
ORGREZ	1
OXYGEN SOLUTIONS S.R.O.	1
Optaglio s.r.o.	1
POULEK SOLAR SRO	1
POVLTAVSKE MLEKARNY AS	1
PRAMACOM PRAGUE SPOL SRO	1
PRAZSKE SLUZBY AS	1
PURITY CONTROL SPOL S.R.O.	1
Plasma-Technologic s.r.o.	1
Rieter CZ s.r.o.	1
SAINT-GOBAIN CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS AS	1
SANBORN AS	1
SELGEN AS	1
SKANSKA AS	1
SOBRIETY SRO	1
SPACE INNOVATIONS VOS	1
SPOLSIN SPOL SRO	1
SPRINX SYSTEMS AS	1
SQS Vlaknova optika a.s.	1
STROJIRNA TYC SRO	1
STU-K AS	1
SVAZ CHOVATELU CESKEHO STRAKATEHO SKOTU	1
SVAZ VINARU CESKE REPUBLIKY SDRUZENI - Association of Czech Grape Growers and Wine Makers	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
SWA SRO	1
Slezan Frydek-Mistek a.s	1
Sokolovská uhelná, právní nástupce, a.s.	1
T.F.A. ALFA SRO	1
TALAS JIRI - TALAS GARDENING	1
TEDOM A.S.	1
TELEMATIX SERVICES AS	1
TESCO SW a.s.	1
TIMPLANT SRO	1
TLP SPOL SRO	1
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL - CESKAREPUBLIKA OPS	1
Telematix Software, a.s.	1
TerraVerita SPOL SRO	1
URM - UTVAR ROZVOJE HL.MESTA PRAHY	1
VATRANS ZLIN VOS	1
VIP PARK CZ S.R.O	1
VOD JETRICHOVEC, DRUZSTVO	1
VOP CZ SP	1
VYZKUMNY A VYVOJOVY USTAV DREVARSKYPRAHA SP	1
VYZKUMNY USTAV ORGANICKYCH SYNTEZ A.S.	1
XANADU AS	1
ZEELANDIA SPOL SRO	1
ZEMEDELSKE DRUZSTVO RPETY SE SIDLEM VE RPETECH	1
ZENA SRO	1
ZKS Miltex	1
Evolving systems consulting	1

SME (PRC) organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
GISAT S.R.O.	6
INOTEX SPOL SRO	6
PHOTON SYSTEMS INSTRUMENTS SPOL SRO	6
ASIO spol. s r.o.	5
NEOVISION SRO	5
Imprima Construction Cz a.s.	4
KYBERTEC S.R.O.	4
MEDITOX S.R.O	4
SOLARTEC S.R.O.	4
UNIS AS	4
5M SRO	3
AGRITEC, vyzkum, slechteni a sluzby s.r.o.	3
AQUATEST AS	3
BVT Technologies, a.s.	3
ELLA-CS sro	3
EUROALARM SPOL SRO	3
FENIX TNT SRO	3
IFER - Ustav pro vyzkum lesnich ekosystemu, s.r.o.	3
REGULUS SPOL SRO	3
SVUM AS	3
TESCAN A.S.	3
B&M InterNets, s.r.o.	2
ADVANCED MATERIALS - JTJ SRO	2
ANECT A.S.	2
CROSS CZECH A.S.	2
DEKONTA, a.s.	2
DELONG INSTRUMENTS AS	2
ELMARCO SRO	2
ENERGOVYZKUM spol.s.r.o.	2
EXBIO PRAHA AS	2
Euromobilita s.r.o.	2
GENERI BIOTECH	2
GRANT Garant s.r.o	2
INSTITUT MIKROELEKTRONICKYCH APLIKACI S.R.O.	2
IXTENT S.R.O.	2
LentiKat's a.s.	2
NANOTRADE SRO	2
NAVETA CZ SRO	2
OLTIS GROUP AS	2
Plastikarsky klastr	2
ROMILL SPOL SRO	2
SAFIBRA SRO	2
T-SOFT AS	2
ADVANCED DRUG DEVELOPMENT SERVICES - ADDS SRO	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
AMIRES SRO	1
APRONEX S.R.O	1
AQUA-CONTACT Praha v.o.s.	1
ATREA SRO	1
Aroma Praha a.s.	1
Avia Propeller s.r.o.	1
BBT-MATERIALS PROCESSING SRO	1
BERNEX BIMETALLIC SRO	1
BIODEVICE SYSTEMS SRO	1
BIOVENDOR - LABORATORNI MEDICINA AS*	1
CAN SUPERCONDUCTORS SRO	1
CARLA SPOL SRO	1
CARLING, SPOL SRO	1
CEDO, spol. s r.o.	1
CEET s.r.o.	1
CERTICON A.S	1
CHEMSTAR CZECH REPUBLIC SROCHEMSTAR	1
CITYPLAN SPOL SRO	1
CONTRACT MEDICAL INTERNATIONAL SPOL SRO	1
CYBER FOX SRO	1
CanTech s.r.o	1
ECOGLASS AS	1
EKOTOXA S.R.O.	1
ELON TECHNOLOGIES SRO	1
ENACON SRO	1
ENANTIS S.R.O	1
ENERGETICKA AGENTURA VYSOCINY SDRUZENI	1
EVALION SRO	1
FESA SRO	1
FOTON SRO	1
FYTOVITA SPOL SRO	1
G IMPULS PRAHA SPOL SRO	1
GAC SPOL SRO	1
GEMA ART GROUP AS	1
GIS-GEOINDUSTRY, s.r.o.	1
GREENPOWER INVEST SPOL SRO	1
GRYF HB, SPOL. SRO	1
HIT SRO	1
HSF spol. s r.o. Sokolov	1
IBSmm Engineering spol. s r. o.	1
IFER - MONITORING AND MAPPING SOLUTIONS SRO	1
IMAGEMETRY S.R.O.	1
IMC ZLIN as	1
INGETEAM AS	1
INSTITUT SVAZU PRUMYSLU CESKE REPUBLIKY SDRUZENI	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
INSTITUTE OF APPLIED BIOTECHNOLOGIES AS	1
INVEA-TECH a.s.	1
INVOS, spol. s r.o.	1
IRS SERVIS SRO	1
IZIP A.S.	1
KOMIX SRO	1
L.E.T. OPTOMECHANIKA PRAHA SPOL SRO	1
LA COMPOSITE SRO	1
LABORATORY IMAGING SPOL SRO	1
LALUI SPOL SRO	1
LASER-TECH spol. s r.o.	1
MD ACCESS AS	1
MEGA A.S.	1
MEVI-CZ SRO	1
MORAVIAN-BIOTECHNOLOGY, SPOL.SRO	1
NAM SYSTEM AS	1
NANO IRON SRO	1
NANO6 SRO	1
NISAFORM SRO	1
NOLIAC CERAMICS s.r.o.	1
Newstin a.s.	1
ORGREZ	1
OXYGEN SOLUTIONS S.R.O.	1
Optaglio s.r.o.	1
POULEK SOLAR SRO	1
PRAMACOM PRAGUE SPOL SRO	1
PURITY CONTROL SPOL S.R.O.	1
Plasma-Technologic s.r.o.	1
SANBORN AS	1
SELGEN AS	1
SOBRIETY SRO	1
SPACE INNOVATIONS VOS	1
SPRINX SYSTEMS AS	1
SQS Vlaknova optika a.s.	1
STROJIRNA TYC SRO	1
STU-K AS	1
SVAZ CHOVATELU CESKEHO STRAKATEHO SKOTU	1
SWA SRO	1
T.F.A. ALFA SRO	1
TALAS JIRI - TALAS GARDENING	1
TELEMATIX SERVICES AS	1
TESCO SW a.s.	1
TIMPLANT SRO	1
TLP SPOL SRO	1
Telematix Software, a.s.	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
TerraVerita SPOL SRO	1
VATRANS ZLIN VOS	1
VIP PARK CZ S.R.O	1
VOD JETRICHOVEC, DRUZSTVO	1
XANADU AS	1
ZEMEDELSKE DRUZSTVO RPETY SE SIDLEM VE RPETECH	1
ZENA SRO	1
Evolving systems consulting	1

Location of the FP7 EU13 by NUTS3 (NUTS2 where NUTS3 is not available) regions in terms of counts of participations in FP7 signed grant agreements and in terms of EU contribution

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
CZ0	CESKA REPUBLIKA	1	178 818
CZ010	Hlavni mesto Praha	612	115 674 380
CZ020	Stredocesky kraj	94	13 119 885
CZ031	Jihocesky kraj	30	8 944 557
CZ032	Plzensky kraj	23	2 880 424
CZ041	Karlovarsky kraj	2	176 722
CZ042	Ustecky kraj	5	2 371 167
CZ051	Liberecky kraj	20	2 242 880
CZ052	Kralovehradecky kraj	25	3 637 762
CZ053	Pardubicky kraj	22	2 946 353
CZ063	Vysocina	10	3 339 778
CZ064	Jihomoravsky kraj	196	50 654 503
CZ071	Olomoucky kraj	22	2 651 260
CZ072	Zlinsky kraj	28	4 455 268
CZ080	Moravskoslezsky kraj	29	3 742 611

CYPRUS

HEI organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS	90
THE CYPRUS RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION	23
CYPRUS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	17
AS CYPRUS COLLEGE LIMITED	5
EDEX-EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE CORPORATION LIMITED	3
SCHOLAI FREDERICKOU	2
ANOIKTO PANEPISTIMIO KYPROU (OPEN UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS)	1
MESOKELEAS LTD (FREDERICK UNIVERSITY)	1
NEAPOLIS UNIVERSITY	1
THE CYPRUS INSTITUTE LIMITED	1

REC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
THE CYPRUS FOUNDATION FOR MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY RESEARCH	8
Cyprus Center for European and International Affairs	2
CENTRE FOR ADVANCEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY LTD-CARDET	1
CYPRUS INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FORTHE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN ASSOCIATION WITH HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH EPE	1
CYPRUS NEUROSCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE	1
Cyprus Association of General / Family Medicine	1
EREVNITIKO KAI EKPAIDEFTIKO INSTITOUTO IGIA TOU PAIDIOU LBG	1
FREDERICK RESEARCH CENTER	1
SYMFILIOSI	1

PRC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
GEOIMAGING LTD	10
PRIMETEL PLC	8
SIGNALGENERIX LTD	8
Feldman Enterprises Limited	5
RTD TALOS LIMITED	5
SIGINT SOLUTIONS LTD	5
eBOS Technologies Ltd	5
A.P.T. ARCHIMEDES POLYMER TECHNOLOGIES LTD	3
CNE TECHNOLOGY LTD	3
LOGICOM SOLUTIONS LIMITED	3
NOVAMECHANICS LIMITED	3
WLB LIMITED	3
ATLANTIS SYMVOULEYTIKI KYPROU LTD	2
CTL CYPRUS TRANSPORT LOGISTICS LIMITED	2
DANAOS SHIPPING COMPANY LTD	2
ENGITEC LIMITED	2
INTELEN SERVICES LIMITED	2
Karnic Powerboats Ltd	2
MTN CYPRUS LIMITED	2
NORTHERN VENTURE LIMITED	2
O.M. OFFSHORE MONITORING LIMITED	2
S.S.F. Safe Smart Fabric Adaptable Surface Ltd	2
SK EMBIO DIAGNOSTICS LTD	2
A.N. NEOGNOME LIMITED	1
AAI SCIENTIFIC CULTURAL SERVICES LIMITED	1
CH. & M. CYPRUS AUDIOLOGY CENTER -INTERACOUSTICS LIMITED	1
CITARD SERVICES LTD	1
COSTAS PETRIDES AND ASSOCIATES LIMITED	1
CYPROFRESH CITRUS SEDIGEP (P.O.) LTD	1
Cyprus Furniture & Woodworking Industry Association	1
Demstar Information Group Ltd	1
Dion. Toumazis & Associates	1
Dycor Global Solutions Ltd	1
E.N.I.A. RDI LIMITED	1
E.P.O.S. IASIS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LTD	1
EDT SHIPMANAGEMENT CO LTD	1
EUROPRISM RESEARCH CENTRE (CYPRUS) LIMITED	1
G.G. DEDALOS TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LTD	1
G.M EUROCY INNOVATIONS LTD	1
HYDRUS LTD	1
HYSTORE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	1
IERIDES & MICHAEL ARCHITECTS GENERAL PARTNERSHIP	1
INSPEQ LIMITED	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
INTERFUSION SERVICES LIMITED	1
ISOTECH LTD	1
JOHNSUN HEATERS LIMITED	1
LOGICOM PUBLIC LTD	1
LOUIS SHIP MANAGEMENT LIMITED	1
MASTERMIND SHIPMANAGEMENT LIMITED	1
Marine & Environmental Research (MER) Lab Ltd	1
N.S.F. CYBERALL ACCESS LTD	1
NIPD GENETICS LIMITED	1
NORTEST CYPRUS LTD	1
PROPLAN LTD	1
RCI RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY INSTITUTE LTD	1
SEAWAVE FISHERIES LTD	1
T.C. GEOMATIC LTD	1
TECHNOVATION SOLUTIONS LIMITED	1
TELOPTIKOS STATHMOS NIMONIA LTD	1
THE UNIVERSITY OF NICOSIA	1
Theohalko Solar Energy Industry Ltd	1
X-PANEL LTD	1
XPRO CONSULTING LIMITED	1

SME (PRC) organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
GEOIMAGING LTD	10
SIGNALGENERIX LTD	8
RTD TALOS LIMITED	5
SIGINT SOLUTIONS LTD	5
eBOS Technologies Ltd	5
A.P.T. ARCHIMEDES POLYMER TECHNOLOGIES LTD	3
CNE TECHNOLOGY LTD	3
NOVAMECHANICS LIMITED	3
WLB LIMITED	3
ATLANTIS SYMVOULEYTIKI KYPROU LTD	2
CTL CYPRUS TRANSPORT LOGISTICS LIMITED	2
ENGITEC LIMITED	2
INTELEN SERVICES LIMITED	2
Karnic Powerboats Ltd	2
NORTHERN VENTURE LIMITED	2
O.M. OFFSHORE MONITORING LIMITED	2
S.S.F. Safe Smart Fabric Adaptable Surface Ltd	2
SK EMBIO DIAGNOSTICS LTD	2
A.N. NEOGNOME LIMITED	1
AAI SCIENTIFIC CULTURAL SERVICES LIMITED	1
CH. & M. CYPRUS AUDIOLOGY CENTER -INTERACOUSTICS LIMITED	1
CITARD SERVICES LTD	1
COSTAS PETRIDES AND ASSOCIATES LIMITED	1
CYPROFRESH CITRUS SEDIGEP (P.O.) LTD	1
Cyprus Furniture & Woodworking Industry Association	1
Demstar Information Group Ltd	1
Dion. Toumazis & Associates	1
Dycor Global Solutions Ltd	1
E.N.I.A. RDI LIMITED	1
E.P.O.S. IASIS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LTD	1
EDT SHIPMANAGEMENT CO LTD	1
EUROPRISM RESEARCH CENTRE (CYPRUS) LIMITED	1
G.G. DEDALOS TECHNOLOGY SERVICES LTD	1
G.M EUROCY INNOVATIONS LTD	1
HYDRUS LTD	1
HYSTORE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	1
IERIDES & MICHAEL ARCHITECTS GENERAL PARTNERSHIP	1
INSPEQ LIMITED	1
INTERFUSION SERVICES LIMITED	1
ISOTECH LTD	1
JOHNSUN HEATERS LIMITED	1
Marine & Environmental Research (MER) Lab Ltd	1
N.S.F. CYBERALL ACCESS LTD	1
NIPD GENETICS LIMITED	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
NORTEST CYPRUS LTD	1
PROPLAN LTD	1
RCI RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY INSTITUTE LTD	1
SEAWAVE FISHERIES LTD	1
T.C. GEOMATIC LTD	1
TELOPTIKOS STATHMOS NIMONIA LTD	1
Theohalko Solar Energy Industry Ltd	1
X-PANEL LTD	1
XPRO CONSULTING LIMITED	1

Location of the FP7 EU13 by NUTS3 (NUTS2 where NUTS3 is not available) regions in terms of counts of participations in FP7 signed grant agreements and in terms of EU contribution

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
CY000	Kypros / Kibris	353	71 330 659

ESTONIA

HEI organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
TARTU ULIKOOL	84
TALLINNA TEHNIKAULIKOOL	34
EESTI MAAULIKOOL	11
TALLINN UNIVERSITY	11
EESTI KUNSTIAKADEEMIA	1
ESTONIAN INTERUNIVERSITY POPULATION RESEARCH CENTRE	1
SISEKAITSEAKADEEMIA	1
TALLINNA TEHNIKAKORGKOOL	1

REC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
OSAUHING EESTI INNOVATSIOONI INSTITUUT	21
EESTI TEADUSTE AKADEEMIA	6
TARTU OBSERVATORY - ESTONIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH	6
Institute of Baltic Studies	5
SIHTASUTUS POLIITIKAUURINGUTE KESKUS PRAXIS	5
ESTONIAN INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT,STOCKHOLM ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE TALLINN CENTRE	4
KEEMILISE JA BIOLOOGILISE FUUSIKA INSTITUUT	4
SIHTASUTUS TARTU UELIKOOLI KLIINIKUM	4
TALLINNA TEHNIKAUELIKOOLI KUEBERNEETIKA INSTITUUT	4
EESTI BIOKESKUS	3
EESTI-ROOTSI VAIMSE TERVISE JA SUITSIDOLOOGIA INSTITUUT	3
TERVISE ARENGU INSTITUUT	3
EESTI MAAVILJELUSE INSTITUUT	1
EESTI RAHVUSRAAMATUKOGU	1
SIHTASUTUS RAHVUSVAHELINE KAITSEUURINGUTE KESKUS	1

PRC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
ARDORAN OU	6
EESTI RAHVUSRINGHAALING	6
Electronics Design Ltd	5
ASPER BIOTECH AS	4
CYBERNETICA AS	4
INVENT BALTICS OU	3
OU QURETEC	3
TARTU BIOTEHNOLOOGIA PARK AS	3
LASER DIAGNOSTIC INSTRUMENTS AS	2
AKTSIASELTS ESFIL TEHNO	2
BALTIC INNOVATION AGENCY OÜ	2
BIOGOLD OU	2
DEFENDEC OU	2
DVIGATEL REGITAL OY	2
EPLER & LORENZ AS	2
ETTEVOTLUSE ARENDAMISE SIHTASUTUS	2
Eesti Geoloogiakeskus OÜ	2
ICOSAGEN AS	2
MEC Insenerilahendused	2
MITTETULUNDUSUHING OKOLOOGILISTE TEHNOLOOGIATE KESKUS	2
OU ELIKO TEHNOLOOGIA ARENDUSKESKUS	2
OÜ Skeleton Technologies	2
PKL AS	2
PLASTITEHASE AS	2
SEEDRI PUUKOOL OU	2
STORKBIO	2
TRV Kliima	2
Tallink Grupp AS	2
ADVISIO OU	1
AKTSIASELTS ENKO	1
AKTSIASELTS SERTIFITSEERIMISKESKUS	1
APPRISE OU	1
AQUAMYK OU	1
ARTEC DESIGN OU	1
AS AIREL	1
AS DATEL	1
AS LAPI MT	1
AS Metrosert	1
AS REGIO	1
Borthwick-Pignon OÜ	1
CAD SUSTEEMIDE OU	1
CENTRUMLINE OU	1
ELKE SENSOR OU	1
ESTIKO PLASTAR AS	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
EUPROCOM OU	1
Eesti Opetajate Liit	1
Ehituskonstrueerimise ja Katsetuste OÜ	1
Elgerta Electronics OU	1
Elvior OÜ	1
Genorama OU	1
HILL AND KNOWLTON EESTI AKTSIASELTS	1
Hama Investeeringud OU	1
INBIO OU	1
INTERSPECTRUM OU	1
K.MET AS	1
KARUTEENED OU	1
LENNULIIKLUSTEENINDUSE AS	1
LOGITRANS CONSULT OU	1
METALLURG ENGINEERING OU	1
MOLYCORP SILMET AS	1
Maves LTD	1
NORTAL AS	1
OSAUHING KINEMA	1
OSAUHING NAXO	1
OSAUHING WOLMREKS EHITUS (WOLMREKS CONSTRUCTION LTD)	1
OU B.I.A.	1
OU IMMUNOTRON	1
OU POSITIUM LBS	1
Osauhing Bellust Elektroonika	1
OÜ Frog Plastic	1
OÜ TESTONICA LAB	1
P-SYSTEM OU	1
PAHKLA VAHI JA KALAKASVATUS OU	1
PAIDE MASINATEHAS AS	1
PLANTEX AS	1
RAPINA PABERIVABRIK	1
REALEYES OU	1
RENEKO AS	1
REPRODUKTIIVMEDITSIINI TAK AS	1
Remedium AS	1
SAARE PAAT AS	1
SETTON OU	1
SNC PROMEX AS	1
Sanfix Group OÜ	1
TALLINNA LINNATRANSPORDI AS	1
TEHNOPLAST AS	1
VISITRET DISPLAYS OU	1

SME (PRC) organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
ARDORAN OU	6
Electronics Design Ltd	5
ASPER BIOTECH AS	4
CYBERNETICA AS	4
INVENT BALTICS OU	3
OU QURETEC	3
TARTU BIOTEHNOLOOGIA PARK AS	3
LASER DIAGNOSTIC INSTRUMENTS AS	2
AKTSIASELTS ESFIL TEHNO	2
BALTIC INNOVATION AGENCY OÜ	2
BIOGOLD OU	2
DEFENDEC OU	2
DVIGATEL REGITAL OY	2
EPLER & LORENZ AS	2
Eesti Geoloogiakeskus OÜ	2
ICOSAGEN AS	2
MEC Insenerilahendused	2
MITTETULUNDUSUHING OKOLOOGILISTE TEHNOLOOGIATE KESKUS	2
OU ELIKO TEHNOLOOGIA ARENDUSKESKUS	2
OÜ Skeleton Technologies	2
PKL AS	2
PLASTITEHASE AS	2
SEEDRI PUUKOOL OU	2
STORKBIO	2
TRV Kliima	2
ADVISIO OU	1
AKTSIASELTS ENKO	1
AKTSIASELTS SERTIFITSEERIMISKESKUS	1
APPRISE OU	1
AQUAMYK OU	1
ARTEC DESIGN OU	1
AS AIREL	1
AS DATEL	1
AS LAPI MT	1
AS REGIO	1
Borthwick-Pignon OÜ	1
CAD SUSTEEMIDE OU	1
CENTRUMLINE OU	1
ELKE SENSOR OU	1
ESTIKO PLASTAR AS	1
EUPROCOM OU	1
Ehituskonstrueerimise ja Katsetuste OÜ	1
Elgerta Electronics OU	1
Elvior OÜ	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
Genorama OU	1
Hama Investeeringud OU	1
INBIO OU	1
INTERSPECTRUM OU	1
K.MET AS	1
KARUTEENED OU	1
LOGITRANS CONSULT OU	1
METALLURG ENGINEERING OU	1
Maves LTD	1
NORTAL AS	1
OSAUHING KINEMA	1
OSAUHING NAXO	1
OSAUHING WOLMREKS EHITUS (WOLMREKS CONSTRUCTION LTD)	1
OU B.I.A.	1
OU IMMUNOTRON	1
OU POSITIUM LBS	1
Osauhing Bellust Elektroonika	1
OÜ Frog Plastic	1
OÜ TESTONICA LAB	1
P-SYSTEM OU	1
PAHKLA VAHI JA KALAKASVATUS OU	1
PAIDE MASINATEHAS AS	1
PLANTEX AS	1
RAPINA PABERIVABRIK	1
REALEYES OU	1
RENEKO AS	1
REPRODUKTIIVMEDITSIINI TAK AS	1
SAARE PAAT AS	1
SETTON OU	1
SNC PROMEX AS	1
Sanfix Group OÜ	1
TEHNOPLAST AS	1
VISITRET DISPLAYS OU	1

Location of the FP7 EU13 by NUTS3 (NUTS2 where NUTS3 is not available) regions in terms of counts of participations in FP7 signed grant agreements and in terms of EU contribution

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
EE001	Põhja-Eesti	233	30 825 295
EE004	Lääne-Eesti	2	207 617
EE006	Kesk-Eesti	3	332 162
EE007	Kirde-Eesti	3	522 822
EE008	Lõuna-Eesti	184	35 638 236

CROATIA

HEI organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU FAKULTET ELEKTROTEHNIKE I RACUNARSTVA	16
SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU	10
SVEUCILISTE U SPLITU (UNIVERSITY OF SPLIT)	8
SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU, MEDICINSKI FAKULTET	6
Sveuciliste u Zagrebu, Fakultet strojarstva i brodogradnje	6
UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB-Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	6
FACULTY OF SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB	5
SVEUCILISTE U RIJECI, MEDICINSKI FAKULTET	5
SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET - UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB, FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES	5
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY ZAGREB - CROATIA	3
SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU TEKSTILNO-TEHNOLOSKI FAKULTET	3
University of Zagreb, Faculty of Mining, Geology and Petroleum Engineering	3
FACULTY OF FORESTRY,UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB	2
INSTITUT DRUSTVENIH ZNANOSTI IVO PILAR	2
POMORSKI FAKULTET U RIJECI	2
SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU - GEODETSKI FAKULTET	2
SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU GRADEVINSKI FAKULTET	2
UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB - FACULTY OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY - UZAG PBF	2
UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB, FACULTY OF TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC SCIENCES	2
Centre for Functional Genomics	1
Pravni fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu	1
SVEUCILISTE U DUBROVNIKU	1
SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU EKONOMSKI FAKULTET	1
Sveuciliste u Zagrebu Fakultet organizacije i informatike	1
University of Split, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture	1
University of Zadar	1

REC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
RUDER BOSKOVIC INSTITUTE	25
Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries	6
CROATIAN CHAMBER OF ECONOMY CCE	5
ENERGY INSTITUTE "HRVOJE POZAR"	4
DRZAVNI HIDROMETEOROLOSKI ZAVOD	2
HRVATSKA AKADEMIJA ZNANOSTI I UMJETNOSTI	2
INSTITUT ZA RAZVOJ I MEDUNARODNE ODNOSE	2
Institut za medicinska istrazivanja i medicinu rada	2
SAVEZ ZA ZELJEZNICU UDRUGA	2
SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU SVEUCILISNI RACUNSKI CENTAR	2
Srebrnjak Children's Hospital	2
CROATIAN FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE	1
HRVATSKA AGENCIJA ZA HRANU	1
HRVATSKI VETERINARSKI INSTITUT	1
HRVATSKO DRUSTVO ZA URGENTNU MEDICINU I KIRURGIJU UDRUGE	1
Hrvatska akademska i istrazivacka mreza - CARNet	1
KLINICKI BOLNICKI CENTAR SESTRE MILOSRDNICE USTANOVA	1
NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM RIJEKA	1
PARTNERSHIP FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	1
TERA TEHNOPOLIS DOO ZA PROMICANJE NOVIH TEHNOLOGIJA INOVACIJA I PODUZETNISTVA	1

PRC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
NOVAMINA CENTAR INOVATIVNIH TEHNOLOGIJA DOO	17
HRVATSKI INSTITUT ZA TEHNOLOGIJU	11
Alveus l.l.c.	5
EMERGO d.o.o.	5
BRODARSKI INSTITUT DOO*BI	4
GENOS DOO ZA VJESTACENJE I ANALIZU	4
INETEC-INSTITUT ZA NUKLEARNU TEHNOLOGIJU DRUSTVO S OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA ISTRAZIVACKO RAZVOJNE I KONSULTING USLUGE, PROIZVODNJU I TRGOVINU	4
ERICSSON NIKOLA TESLA D.D.	3
HZ INFRASTRUKTURA D.O.O.	3
INSTITUT IGH DD	3
ULJANIK BRODOGRADILISTE DD	3
DAMCO ZA UNUTARNJU I VANJSKU TRGOVINU DOO	2
ZAGREBACKI HOLDING DOO	2
M-Profil d.o.o.	1
A.C.T. d.o.o.	1
ASSOCIATION FOR NATURE, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUNCE SPLIT	1
BRZE VISE BOLJE d.o.o.	1
CAZMATRANS KOPRIVNICA DRUSTVO S ORGANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA PRIJEVOZ I USLUGE	1
DOK-ING DRUSTVO S OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA INZENJERING I UNUTARNJUI VANJSKU TRGOVINU	1
DURAN DIONICKO DRUSTVO ZA PROIZVODNJU STAKLA	1
ECOENGINEERING	1
ELEKTRON DRUSTVO SA OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA PROIZVODNJU TRGOVINU I GRADEVINARSTVO	1
EUROINSPEKT CROATIAKONTROLA D.O.O	1
GALAPAGOS ISTRAZIVACKI CENTAR DOO ZA ISTRAZIVANJE I RAZVOJ	1
GEN-INFO ZA USLUGE D.O.O.	1
GENERA ISTRAZIVANJA DRUSTVO S OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA PROIZVODNJU BIOTEHNOLOSKIH PROIZVODA	1
GEO-SAT DRUSTVO S OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA ISTRAZIVACKO RAZVOJNE USLUGE	1
GRADSKO KOMUNALNO PODUZECE KOMUNALAC DRUSTVO S OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU	1
GUMIIMPEX GUMI RECIKLAZA I PROIZVODNJA DD	1
HEP - ESCO DOO ZA VODENJE I FINANCIRANJE PROJEKATA ENERGETSKE UCINKOVITOSTI	1
HEP - OPERATOR PRIJENOSNOG SUSTAVA d.o.o.	1
HEP-Obnovljivi izvori energije d.o.o. za proizvodnju električne energije	1
HRVATSKI CENTAR ZA RAZMINIRANJE-CENTAR ZA TESTIRANJE RAZVOJ I OBUKU DOO	1
HRVATSKI TELEKOM	1
INA-INDUSTRIJA NAFTE DD	1
KAMPUS DOO	1
MEGAFLEX - CIJEVNI SUSTAVI, PROJEKTIRANJE, GRADNJA I ISPITIVANJE CJEVOVODA, MARKETING	1
METEO-INFO DRUSTVO S OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA TRGOVINU I USLUGE	1
MIRNA LUKA BRANITELJSKA ZADRUGA	1
NASICECEMENT TVORNICA CEMENTA, DIONICKO DRUSTVO	1
ODRAZ - ODRZIVI RAZVOJ ZAJEDNICE	1
OIKON DOO INSTITUT ZA PRIMIJENJENU EKOLOGIJU	1
P.P.C. BUZET DRUSTVO S OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA PROIZVODNJU, TRGOVINU I USLUGE	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
PET-EKO d.o.o.	1
PEWA drustvo za unutarnju i vanjsku trgovinu na veliko i malo, s ogranicenom odgovornoscu	1
PRERADA MLIJEKA I PROIZVODNJA SIRA RADOSLAV MORAVEC	1
PRESIKA DOO ZA TRGOVINU I PROIZVODNJU	1
Photon d.o.o	1
Prometis d.o.o. Projektiranje i istraživačko-razvojni rad u području prometa	1
RAZVOJNA AGENCIJA SJEVER-DAN DRUSTVO ZA USLUGE PRIVLACENJA INVESTICIJA STVARANJE RADNIH MJESTA IZRADU PROJEKATA ZA PRIVLACENJE SREDSTAVA FONDOVA EU I OBRAZOVANJE DOO	1
REGIONALNA RAZVOJNA AGENCIJA PORIN d.o.o.	1
S.D. INFORMATIKA DOO INFORMATICKI INZENJERING, POSLOVNE USLUGE I TRGOVINA	1
SEMGEN DOO ZA RACUNALNO PROGRAMIRANJE I SAVJETOVANJE	1
SMART-MEDICO DOO	1
Sumska biomasa d.o.o.	1
TERI-CROTEK D.O.O.	1
VALAMAR GRUPA d.d.	1
Vukovar Srijem County	1
ZAVOD ZA INFORMATICKU DJELATNOST HRVATSKE DOO ZA INFORMATICKI INZENJERING	1
Zagora-Zagorje d.o.o.	1

SME (PRC) organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
NOVAMINA CENTAR INOVATIVNIH TEHNOLOGIJA DOO	17
Alveus l.l.c.	5
EMERGO d.o.o.	5
GENOS DOO ZA VJESTACENJE I ANALIZU	4
INETEC-INSTITUT ZA NUKLEARNU TEHNOLOGIJU DRUSTVO S OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA ISTRAZIVACKO RAZVOJNE I KONSULTING USLUGE, PROIZVODNJU I TRGOVINU	4
DAMCO ZA UNUTARNJU I VANJSKU TRGOVINU DOO	2
M-Profil d.o.o.	1
A.C.T. d.o.o.	1
BRZE VISE BOLJE d.o.o.	1
DOK-ING DRUSTVO S OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA INZENJERING I UNUTARNJUI VANJSKU TRGOVINU	1
ECOENGINEERING	1
ELEKTRON DRUSTVO SA OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA PROIZVODNJU TRGOVINU I GRADEVINARSTVO	1
EUROINSPEKT CROATIAKONTROLA D.O.O	1
GEN-INFO ZA USLUGE D.O.O.	1
GENERA ISTRAZIVANJA DRUSTVO S OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA PROIZVODNJU BIOTEHNOLOSKIH PROIZVODA	1
GEO-SAT DRUSTVO S OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA ISTRAZIVACKO RAZVOJNE USLUGE	1
GUMIIMPEX GUMI RECIKLAZA I PROIZVODNJA DD	1
HRVATSKI CENTAR ZA RAZMINIRANJE-CENTAR ZA TESTIRANJE RAZVOJ I OBUKU DOO	1
METEO-INFO DRUSTVO S OGRANICENOM ODGOVORNOSCU ZA TRGOVINU I USLUGE	1
MIRNA LUKA BRANITELJSKA ZADRUGA	1
OIKON DOO INSTITUT ZA PRIMIJENJENU EKOLOGIJU	1
PET-EKO d.o.o.	1
PEWA drustvo za unutarnju i vanjsku trgovinu na veliko i malo, s ogranicenom odgovornoscu	1
PRERADA MLIJEKA I PROIZVODNJA SIRA RADOSLAV MORAVEC	1
PRESIKA DOO ZA TRGOVINU I PROIZVODNJU	1
Prometis d.o.o. Projektiranje i istraživačko-razvojni rad u području prometa	1
S.D. INFORMATIKA DOO INFORMATICKI INZENJERING, POSLOVNE USLUGE I TRGOVINA	1
SEMGEN DOO ZA RACUNALNO PROGRAMIRANJE I SAVJETOVANJE	1
SMART-MEDICO DOO	1
ZAVOD ZA INFORMATICKU DJELATNOST HRVATSKE DOO ZA INFORMATICKI INZENJERING	1
Zagora-Zagorje d.o.o.	1

Location of the FP7 EU13 by NUTS3 (NUTS2 where NUTS3 is not available) regions in terms of counts of participations in FP7 signed grant agreements and in terms of EU contribution

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
HR011	Grad Zagreb	235	53 351 576
HR012	Zagrebacka zupanija	3	1 843 221
HR013	Krapinsko-zagorska zupanija	1	86 439
HR014	Varazdinska zupanija	4	595 447
HR015	Koprivnicko-krizevacka zupanija	4	692 617
HR024	Brodsko-posavska zupanija	1	204 000
HR025	Osjecko-baranjska zupanija	7	2 985 797
HR026	Vukovarsko-srijemska zupanija	3	103 942
HR028	Sisacko-moslavacka zupanija	3	527 528
HR031	Primorsko-goranska zupanija	17	6 181 918
HR033	Zadarska zupanija	1	80 000
HR035	Splitsko-dalmatinska zupanija	19	2 615 751
HR036	Istarska zupanija	8	901 555
HR037	Dubrovacko-neretvanska zupanija	3	329 250

HUNGARY

HEI organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
BUDAPESTI MUSZAKI ES GAZDASAGTUDOMANYI EGYETEM	93
KOZEP-EUROPAI EGYETEM	48
DEBRECENI EGYETEM	44
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR NATURAL SCIENCES, HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	38
EÖTVÖS LORÁND TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM	37
SZEGEDI TUDOMANYEGYETEM	32
SEMMELWEIS EGYETEM	27
PECSI TUDOMANYEGYETEM - UNIVERSITY OF PECS	22
SZENT ISTVAN EGYETEM	22
BUDAPESTI CORVINUS EGYETEM	20
PANNON EGYETEM	16
MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA KOZGAZDASAG- ES REGIONALIS TUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT	15
SZECHENYI ISTVAN UNIVERSITY	9
UNIVERSITY OF WEST HUNGARY	9
MISKOLCI EGYETEM	7
Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Atommagkutato Intezete	7
ESZTERHAZY KAROLY FOISKOL	5
PAZMANY PETER KATOLIKUS EGYETEM	5
NYIREGYHAZI FOISKOLA	4
Országos Epidemiológiai Központ	3
John Wesley College	2
CEU Uzleti Kar Kozhasznu Nonprofit Korlatolt Felelossegu Tarsasag	1
KAPOSVARI EGYETEM	1
KAROLY ROBERT FOISKOLA	1
Moholy-Nagy muveszeti egyetem	1
OBUDAI EGYETEM	1
Westsik Vilmos Elelmiszeripari Szakkozepiskola es Szakiskola	1

REC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
BAY ZOLTAN ALKALMAZOTT KUTATASI KOZHASZNU NONPROFIT KFT.	43
MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA SZAMITASTECHNIKAI ES AUTOMATIZALASI KUTATO INTEZET	34
MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA WIGNER FIZIKAI KUTATOKOZPONT	29
MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA ENERGIATUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT	26
MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA AGRARTUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT	20
MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA TARSADALOMTUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT	17
MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA SZEGEDIBIOLOGIAI KUTATOKOZPONT	13
MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA OKOLOGIAI KUTATOKOZPONT	12
Campden BRI Magyarorszag Nonprofit Korlatolt Felelossegu Tarsasag	11
MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA CSILLAGASZATI ES FOLDTUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT	10
MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA RENYI ALFRED MATEMATIKAI KUTATOINTEZET	10
RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FISHERIES, AQUACULTURE AND IRRIGATION	9
VITUKI KORNYEZETVEDELMI ES VIZGAZDALKODASI KUTATO INTEZET NONPROFIT KOZHASZNU KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	9
INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE - HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	7
MAGYAR FOLDTANI ES GEOFIZIKAI INTEZET	7
COLLEGIUM BUDAPEST EGYESULET	6
KOZPONTI KORNYEZET- ES ELELMISZER-TUDOMANYI KUTATOINTEZET	5
KTI KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI INTEZET NONPROFIT KFT	5
ORSZAGOS KORNYEZETEGESZSEGUGYI INTEZET	5
INFORMATIKAI TAVKOZLESI ES ELEKTRONIKAI VALLALKOZASOK SZOVETSEGE	4
NEMZETI ELELMISZERLANC-BIZTONSAGI HIVATAL	4
VADASKERT ALAPITVANY A GYERMEKEK LELKI EGESZSEGEERT	4
CORVINNO TECHNOLOGIA TRANSZFER KOZPONT NONPROFIT KOZHASZNU KFT	3
EOTVOS KAROLY KOZPOLITIKAI NONPROFIT KOZHASZNU KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	3
EPITESUGYI MINOSEGELLENORZO INNOVACIOS NONPROFIT KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	3
HUNGARIAN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE	3
ORSZAGOS FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE SUGARBIOLOGIAI ES SUGAREGESZSEGUGYI KUTATO INTEZET	3
Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet	3
DOKTORANDUSZOK ORSZAGOS SZOVETSEGE EGYESULET	2
ERDESZETI TUDOMANYOS INTEZET	2
FOLDMERESI ES TAVERZEKELESI INTEZET	2
GREENDEPENDENT - Fenntartható Megoldások Egyesülete	2
GYOGYSZERESZETI ES EGESZSEGUGYI MINOSEG ES SZERVEZETFEJLESZTESI INTEZET	2
KOZSZOLGALTATASOK KOZGAZDASAGI ES IRANYITASI KERDESEINEK KOZPONTJA ALAPITVANY	2
MAGYAR TERMESZETTUDOMANYI MUZEUM	2
MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA BOLCSESZETTUDOMANYI KUTATOKOZPONT	2
Mezögazdasági Biotechnológiai Kutatóközpont	2
Nyelvtudomanyi Intezet, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia	2
ORSZAGOS KORANYI TBE ES PULMONOLOGIAI INTEZET	2
Office for Research Groups Attached to Universities and Other Institutions of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences	2
Orszagos Magyar MeHEIzeti Egyesulet	2
AGRARGAZDASAGI KUTATO INTEZET	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
BME VIKING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	1
Cereal Research Non-Profit Limited Company	1
DARFU DEL-ALFOLDI REGIONALIS FEJLESZTESI UGYNOKSEG NONPROFIT KFT.	1
ENERGIAKLUB SZAKPOLITIKAI INTEZET MODSZERTANI KOZPONT EGYESULET	1
ESS MAGYARORSZAG EUROPAI ANYAGTUDOM ANYI NANOTECHNILOGIAI ES MOLEKULARI S BIOLOGIAI KUTATOKOZPONT NONPROFIT KFT*ESS HUNGARY NC	1
Educatio Public Services Non-profit LLC	1
EgeszsegMonitor Kutato es Tanacsado Nonprofit Kozhasznu Korlatolt Felelossegu Tarsasag	1
FORESEE KUTATOCSOPORT NONPROFIT KOZHASZNU KFT	1
GREENDEPENDENT INTEZET NONPROFIT KOZHASZNU KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
IPARFEJLESZTESI KOZALAPITVANY	1
MAGYAR KOGNITIV TUDOMANYI ALAPITVANY	1
ORSZAGOS ALAPELLATASI INTEZET	1
PETABYTE TUDOMANYOS KUTATO ES FEJLESZTO NONPROFIT KFT	1
PUSKAS TIVADAR KOZALAPITVANY	1
SZOCIALPOLITIKAI ES MUNKAUGYI INTEZET	1
TARKI TARSADALOMKUTATASI INFORMATIKA EGYESULES	1
TUDASTARSADALOM KOZHASZNU ALAPITVANY	1
VAS MEGYEI MARKUSOVSZKY LAJOS ALTALANOS, REHABILITACIOS ES GYOGYFURDOKORHAZ, EGYETEMI OKTATO KORHAZ ZARTKORUEN MUKODO NONPROFIT RESZVENYTA	1
VEDEGYLET EGYESULET	1

PRC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
MFKK FELTALALOI ES KUTATO KOZPONT SZOLGALTATO KFT	24
BIOTALENTUM TUDASFEJLESZTO KFT	15
SLOT CONSULTING LTD	13
GEONARDO ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES LTD	9
VICHEM CHEMIE KUTATO KFT	8
ERICSSON MAGYARORSZAG KOMMUNIKACIOS RENDSZEREK K.F.T.	7
HOLOGRAFIKA HOLOGRAMELOALLITO FEJLESZTO ES FORGALMAZO KFT	7
TARKI Tarsadalomkutatasi Intezet Zrt	7
SEARCH-LAB BIZTONSAGI ERTEKELO ELEMZO ES KUTATO LABORATORIUM KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	6
AITIA INTERNATIONAL INFORMATIKAI ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RT	5
4D SOFT SZAMITASTECHNIKAI KFT	4
ESSRG Kft.	4
GAMAX Számítástechnikai Kft	4
METROPOLITAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE LTD.	4
NETVISOR INFORMATIKAI ES KOMMUNIKACIOS ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	4
REGIONALIS INFORMACIOS ES FEJLESZTO TUDASKOZPONT KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	4
SEMILAB FELVEZETO FIZIKAI LABORATORIUM RESZVENYTARSASAG	4
FOMTERV MERNOKI TERVEZO ZRT.	3
HETFA KUTATOINTEZET	3
INNOSTART NEMZETI UZLETI ES INNOVACIOS KOZPONT ALAPITVANY	3
Informatika a Latasserultekert Alapitvany	3
KOPINT-TARKI KONJUNKTURAKUTATO INTEZET ZRT	3
MOL HUNGARIAN OIL AND GAS PLC	3
Mediso Orvosi Berendezes Fejleszto es Szerviz Kft.	3
NUBIKI Nuclear Safety Research Institute Ltd.	3
PEMU MUANYAGIPARI ZARTKORUEN MUKODORESZVENYTARSASAG	3
Proform Ipari és Kereskedelmi Kft.	3
TERRA HUMANA TISZTA TECHNOLOGIAKAT FEJLESZTO TERVEZO ES KIVITELEZO KFT	3
UD-GENOMED MEDICAL GENOMIC TECHNOLOGIES KUTATAS-FEJLESZTESI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	3
JAFI AUTOKUT ENGINEERING LTD	2
AUDI HUNGARIA MOTOR Kft.	2
BKK BUDAPESTI KOZLEKEDESI KOZPONT ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	2
BROADBIT HUNGARY FEJLESZTO ES TANACSADO KFT	2
BUDAI EGESZSEGKOZPONT KFT	2
BUDAPEST SZAKPOLITIKAI ELEMZO INTEZET KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	2
CASON MERNOKI ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RES	2
CYCLOLAB CIKLODEXTRIN KUTATO-FEJLES	2
Flame Spray Hungary Kft	2
G-I FLEX SZERSZAMGYARTO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	2
G-ROBOTS SZOLGALTATO ES KERESKEDELMI KFT	2
GENOID MOLEKULARBIOLOGIAI KUTATO, GYARTO ES EGESZSEGUGYI SZOLGALATO KFT	2
MAGYAR TELEKOM TAVKOZLESI NYILVANOSAN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	2
MEDIAN OPINION AND MARKET RESEARCH LIMITED COMPANY	2
MEDIMASS KUTATO FEJLESZTO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	2

Organisation	Partici-pations
MENTOR GRAPHICS MAGYARORSZAG SZAMITASTECHNIKAI TANACSADO ES KERESKEDELMI KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	2
NATUREN INDUSTRIAL INFORMATICS AND TRADING LTD.	2
NESST EUROPE NONPROFIT KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	2
NOKIA SIEMENS NETWORKS TELEKOMMUNIKACIOS KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	2
OPTXWARE KUTATAS-FEJLESZTESI KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	2
PANNON GAZDASAGI HALOZAT EGYESUELET	2
PECSI ORGONAEPITO MANUFAKTURA KFT	2
PROLAN IRANYITASTECHNIKAI ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG ZRT	2
RE HAZ SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASSAG	2
REA-TECH MERNOKI ES EPITESZETI KFT.	2
SEROSCIENCE KUTATO FEJLESZTO ES KERESKEDELMI KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	2
SOLTUB TRADE AND SERVICE PROVIDING LIMITED LIABILTY	2
VEIKI INSTITUTE FOR ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH	2
YGOMI EUROPE KFT	2
77 ELEKTRONIKA MUSZERIPARI KFT	1
ABUD MERNOKIRODA KFT	1
ADEXGO IPARI, KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
ADMATIS KUTATO, GYARTO ES KERESKEDELMI KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
ADWARE RESEARCH FEJLESZTO ES TANACSADO KFT	1
ALANA-TOKAJ MEZOGAZDASAGI BORASZATI KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
ALCUFER IPARI KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
ALKALMAZOTT LOGIKAI LABORATORIUM KUTATO FEJLESZTO SZOVETKEZET (Applied Logic Laboratory)	1
AQUA CONCORDE VIZANALITIKAI ES VIZTECHNOLOGIAI KFT	1
ARANYKARASZ MEZOGAZDASAGI HALASZATIES SZAKTANACSADOI SZOLGALTATO BT	1
ARVAY & Co. Ltd	1
ASTRID RESEARCH KUTATASFEJLESZTESIKFT	1
ASTRON INFORMATIKAI FEJLESZTO ES TANACSADO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
ATLAS INNOGLOBE TERVEZO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
AVANA INDUSTRIES KFT	1
AVIDIN KUTATO, FEJLESZTO ES KERESKEDELMI KTF	1
BALTA ES BALTA KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
BHE BONN HUNGARY ELEKTRONIKAI Kft	1
BIOTECONT LTD	1
BIOVED 2005 BIOLOGIAI NOVENYVEDO KESZITMENYT ELOALLITO KFT	1
BIZTONSAGKUTATO MERNOKI IRODA BT	1
BODY WEAR RUHAIPARI KFT	1
Bio-Genezis Környezetvédelmi Kft.	1
Budapest Transport Closely Held Corporation Ltd	1
CENTRAL GEO Banyameresi Agrotechnikai es Ingatlangazdalkodasi Ltd	1
CERTA ZARGYARTO PRESONTO ES SZERSZAMKESZITO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
CES VISION Ltd.	1
COMFORT CONSULTING MERNOKI TANACSADO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
CORVUS-AIRCRAFT SPORTREPULOGEP GYARTO ES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT TARSASAG	1
CROMED KUTATO ES SZOLGALTATO KOZPONTOK KFT	1
Clarity Consulting Information and Management Services Ltd	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
Csepeli Spiralcsogyar Termelo, Kereskedelmi es Szolgaltato Korlatolt Felelossegu Tarsasag	1
DIAGNOSTICUM GYARTO ES FORGALMAZO ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
DUNAGABONA TERMENYKERESKEDELMI KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
Direct-Line Nemesacel Kft.	1
E-GROUP ICT SOFTWARE INFORMATIKAI ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
ECOMOTIVE ELELMISZERIPARI, KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
ENERGOSYS ENERGIAHATEKONYSAGI FEJLESZTESI ES FINANSZIROZASI ZARTKORUENMUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG*ENERGOSYSENERGY-EFFICIENCY DEVELOPMENT FINAN	1
EUROPEAN WEATHER SERVICE - METEOROLOGIAI SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
Enin Koernyezetipari Klaszter KFT.	1
Eurideas Korlatolt Felelossegu Tarsasag	1
FEMTONICS KUTATO ES FEJLESZTO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
FORDAM GAZDASAGI TANACSADO KFT	1
FRONTENDART SZOFTVER KFT	1
GAMMA DIGITAL FEJLESZTO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
GENETIC IMMUNITY KUTATASI FEJLESZTESI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
HILASE FEJLESZTO, GYARTO, SZOLGALTATO ES KERESKEDELMI	1
HOR-BER BERUHAZASI TANACSADO ES TERVEZO MERNOKIRODA KFT	1
ICEG EUROPEAN CENTER KFT	1
INFOMATIX INFORMATIKAI SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
INNOTERM ENERGETIKAI ES KONRNYEZETVEDELMI FEJLESZTO KFT	1
INNOVATEXT TEXTILIPARI MUSZAKI FEJLESZTO ES VIZSGALO INTEZET RT	1
INTELLIO FEJLESZTO, KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
INTERACTIVE NET DESIGN KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
INTERN KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
INVITEL TAVKOZLESI ZRT	1
Innovativ Elelmiszeripari Klaszter Kft.	1
JOZSEF FERENCZ ZOLTAN	1
KATKER 2005 KERESKEDELMI VENDEGLATOES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
KNORR-BREMSE FEKRENDSZEREK KFT	1
KOROS-MAROS BIOFARM SZARVASMARHA-TENYESZTO KFT	1
LUMINOCHEM KUTATO-FEJLESZTO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
MAGYAR MINOSEGI KOMPOSZT TARSASAG EGYESULETET	1
MATUZ Magyar Tuzelestechnikal Korlatolt Felelozsegu Tarsasag	1
MAV MAGYAR ALLAMVASUTAK ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RT	1
MAV-START ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
MET-ENV FEJLESZTO ES SZOLGALTATO BETETI TARSASAG	1
METEOR MERNOKI TANACSADO ES SZOLGALTATO BETETI TARSASAG	1
MICRED MIKROELEKTRONIKAI KUTATO FEJLESZTO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
MIKROLIN HUNGARY TERMELO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
MIKROVAKUUM MIKROELEKTRONIKAI ES VAKUUMTECHNIKAL KFT	1
MIRELITE MIRSA ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
MORAKERT ZOLDSEG-GYUMOLCS TERMELOI ERTEKESITO SZOVETKEZET	1
MUKI LABOR MUANYAG VIZSGALO ES FEJLESZTO KFT - MUKI LABOR POLYMER TESTING AND DEVELOPMENT LTD	1
Miskolc Holding Önkormányzati Vagyonkezelő Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság	1
NAGY-FERENCZI TERMELO KERESKEDELMIES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
NEUMANN JANOS DIGITALIS KONYVTAR ES MULTIMEDIA KOZPONT KOZHASZNU TARSESAG	1
NI HUNGARY SOFTWARE ES HARDWARE GYARTO KORLATOLTFELELOSSEGU TARSASAG KFT	1
NOGRADI ERDOKEMIA TERMELO ES KERESKEDO KFT CO	1
OLAJGEP-TEC IPARI KARBANTARTO, SZERELO ES KIVITELEZO KFT	1
OMIKRON-DOKK MUANYAGIPARI KFT	1
ON AIR ELEKTRONIKAI GYARTO ES JAVITO KFT	1
OPTILINK MERNOKI TANACSADO KFT	1
OPTIMAL OPTIK OPTIKAI KFT	1
PAP LEGTECHNIKA EPULETGEPESZETI TERVEZO ES KIVITELEZO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
PAPRIKA-BIOANALTYTICS SZOLGALTATO ESTANACSADO BT	1
PENTELE MEZOGAZDASAGI ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
PENZUGYKUTATO ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
PERSONMED KFT	1
PEVA Ipari, Kereskedelmi es Szolgaltato Kft	1
PLIMSOLL SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
PLTS IPARI MERNOKI IRODA KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGATATO KFT	1
PRIMUS TALALMANYHASZNOSITO, TERMELO, KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
PROFIKOMP KOERNYEZETVEDLMI, KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
PROFIKOMP KORNYEZETTECHNIKA KORNYEZETVEDELMI, KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RT	1
PROPHYL ALLATEGESZSEGUGYI DIAGNOSZTIKAI KUTATO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
PROTEUS GOLD KFT	1
Pannon Elemzo Iroda Korlatolt Felelossegu Tarsasag	1
Pharmapolis Klaszter Kft.	1
Print 2000 Nyomda Kft.	1
REGENS INFORMATIKAI RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
RUBIN INFORMATIKAI ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RT	1
SAFEPAY SYSTEMS SZOLGALTATO ES KEREASAG KFT	1
SANTIS KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATOKFT	1
SEMMELWEIS PALYAZATI ES INNOVACIOSKOZPONT KFT	1
SEQOMICS BIOTECHNOLOGIA KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
SOLVO BIOTECHNOLOGY ZRT	1
STAR-PLUS MUANYAGIPARI KFT	1
STEVIA KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
SZOMEL SZOLGALTATO ES KERESKEDELMIKORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
Szamos Marcipán Édesipari Termelő és Kereskedelmi Kft.	1
TECHNOPLAST GROUP IPARI KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
TECHNOPLAST PROTOTYPING IPARI ES KERESKEDELMI KFT	1
THALESNANO NANOTECHNOLOGIAI KUTATO-FEJLESZTO ZRT	1
TKI FERRIT FEJLESZTO ES GYARTO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
TOXI-COOP TOXIKOLOGIAI KUTATO KOZPONT ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RT	1
TRANSMAN Consulting for Transport System Management Ltd	1
TruckMedia Kereskedelmi és Szolgáltató KFT	1
UJ CALCULUS SZAMITOGEP-ALKALMAZASIBETETI TARSASAG	1
UMWELT-TECHNIK CSOTISZTITO EPITO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
URATIM GYARTO KORLATOLT FELELOSEGU TARSASAG	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
VARI GOLDSTEIN ANNA	1
VAROSI SZOLGALTATO ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
VETEK MEZOGAZDASAGI TERMELO ES KERESKEDELMI KFT	1
VULTRON TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADING LTD	1
WESSLING HUNGARY KFT	1

SME (PRC) organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
MFKK FELTALALOI ES KUTATO KOZPONT SZOLGALTATO KFT	24
BIOTALENTUM TUDASFEJLESZTO KFT	15
SLOT CONSULTING LTD	13
GEONARDO ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES LTD	9
VICHEM CHEMIE KUTATO KFT	8
HOLOGRAFIKA HOLOGRAMELOALLITO FEJLESZTO ES FORGALMAZO KFT	7
TARKI Tarsadalomkutatasi Intezet Zrt	7
SEARCH-LAB BIZTONSAGI ERTEKELO ELEMZO ES KUTATO LABORATORIUM KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	6
AITIA INTERNATIONAL INFORMATIKAI ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RT	5
4D SOFT SZAMITASTECHNIKAI KFT	4
ESSRG Kft.	4
GAMAX Számítástechnikai Kft	4
METROPOLITAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE LTD.	4
NETVISOR INFORMATIKAI ES KOMMUNIKACIOS ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	4
REGIONALIS INFORMACIOS ES FEJLESZTO TUDASKOZPONT KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	4
SEMILAB FELVEZETO FIZIKAI LABORATORIUM RESZVENYTARSASAG	4
HETFA KUTATOINTEZET	3
Informatika a Latasserultekert Alapitvany	3
KOPINT-TARKI KONJUNKTURAKUTATO INTEZET ZRT	3
Mediso Orvosi Berendezes Fejleszto es Szerviz Kft.	3
Proform Ipari és Kereskedelmi Kft.	3
TERRA HUMANA TISZTA TECHNOLOGIAKAT FEJLESZTO TERVEZO ES KIVITELEZO KFT	3
UD-GENOMED MEDICAL GENOMIC TECHNOLOGIES KUTATAS-FEJLESZTESI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	3
JAFI AUTOKUT ENGINEERING LTD	2
BROADBIT HUNGARY FEJLESZTO ES TANACSADO KFT	2
BUDAI EGESZSEGKOZPONT KFT	2
BUDAPEST SZAKPOLITIKAI ELEMZO INTEZET KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	2
CASON MERNOKI ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RES	2
CYCLOLAB CIKLODEXTRIN KUTATO-FEJLES	2
Flame Spray Hungary Kft	2
G-I FLEX SZERSZAMGYARTO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	2
G-ROBOTS SZOLGALTATO ES KERESKEDELMI KFT	2
GENOID MOLEKULARBIOLOGIAI KUTATO, GYARTO ES EGESZSEGUGYI SZOLGALATO KFT	2
MEDIAN OPINION AND MARKET RESEARCH LIMITED COMPANY	2
MEDIMASS KUTATO FEJLESZTO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	2
NATUREN INDUSTRIAL INFORMATICS AND TRADING LTD.	2
OPTXWARE KUTATAS-FEJLESZTESI KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	2
PECSI ORGONAEPITO MANUFAKTURA KFT	2
PROLAN IRANYITASTECHNIKAI ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG ZRT	2
RE HAZ SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASSAG	2
REA-TECH MERNOKI ES EPITESZETI KFT.	2
SEROSCIENCE KUTATO FEJLESZTO ES KERESKEDELMI KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	2
SOLTUB TRADE AND SERVICE PROVIDING LIMITED LIABILTY	2
77 ELEKTRONIKA MUSZERIPARI KFT	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
ABUD MERNOKIRODA KFT	1
ADEXGO IPARI, KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
ADMATIS KUTATO, GYARTO ES KERESKEDELMI KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
ADWARE RESEARCH FEJLESZTO ES TANACSADO KFT	1
ALANA-TOKAJ MEZOGAZDASAGI BORASZATI KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
ALKALMAZOTT LOGIKAI LABORATORIUM KUTATO FEJLESZTO SZOVETKEZET (Applied Logic Laboratory)	1
AQUA CONCORDE VIZANALITIKAI ES VIZTECHNOLOGIAI KFT	1
ARANYKARASZ MEZOGAZDASAGI HALASZATIES SZAKTANACSADOI SZOLGALTATO BT	1
ARVAY & Co. Ltd	1
ASTRID RESEARCH KUTATASFEJLESZTESIKFT	1
ATLAS INNOGLOBE TERVEZO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
AVANA INDUSTRIES KFT	1
AVIDIN KUTATO, FEJLESZTO ES KERESKEDELMI KTF	1
BALTA ES BALTA KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
BHE BONN HUNGARY ELEKTRONIKAI Kft	1
BIOTECONT LTD	1
BIOVED 2005 BIOLOGIAI NOVENYVEDO KESZITMENYT ELOALLITO KFT	1
BIZTONSAGKUTATO MERNOKI IRODA BT	1
BODY WEAR RUHAIPARI KFT	1
Bio-Genezis Környezetvédelmi Kft.	1
CENTRAL GEO Banyameresi Agrotechnikai es Ingatlangazdalkodasi Ltd	1
CERTA ZARGYARTO PRESONTO ES SZERSZAMKESZITO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
CES VISION Ltd.	1
COMFORT CONSULTING MERNOKI TANACSADO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
CORVUS-AIRCRAFT SPORTREPULOGEP GYARTO ES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT TARSASAG	1
CROMED KUTATO ES SZOLGALTATO KOZPONTOK KFT	1
Clarity Consulting Information and Management Services Ltd	1
Csepeli Spiralcsogyar Termelo, Kereskedelmi es Szolgaltato Korlatolt Felelossegu Tarsasag	1
DIAGNOSTICUM GYARTO ES FORGALMAZO ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
DUNAGABONA TERMENYKERESKEDELMI KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
Direct-Line Nemesacel Kft.	1
E-GROUP ICT SOFTWARE INFORMATIKAI ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
ECOMOTIVE ELELMISZERIPARI, KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
ENERGOSYS ENERGIAHATEKONYSAGI FEJLESZTESI ES FINANSZIROZASI ZARTKORUENMUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG*ENERGOSYSENERGY-EFFICIENCY DEVELOPMENT FINAN	1
EUROPEAN WEATHER SERVICE - METEOROLOGIAI SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
Enin Koernyezetipari Klaszter KFT.	1
FEMTONICS KUTATO ES FEJLESZTO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
FORDAM GAZDASAGI TANACSADO KFT	1
FRONTENDART SZOFTVER KFT	1
GAMMA DIGITAL FEJLESZTO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
GENETIC IMMUNITY KUTATASI FEJLESZTESI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
HILASE FEJLESZTO, GYARTO, SZOLGALTATO ES KERESKEDELMI	1
HOR-BER BERUHAZASI TANACSADO ES TERVEZO MERNOKIRODA KFT	1
ICEG EUROPEAN CENTER KFT	1
INFOMATIX INFORMATIKAI SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
INNOTERM ENERGETIKAI ES KONRNYEZETVEDELMI FEJLESZTO KFT	1
INTELLIO FEJLESZTO, KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
INTERACTIVE NET DESIGN KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
INTERN KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
KOROS-MAROS BIOFARM SZARVASMARHA-TENYESZTO KFT	1
LUMINOCHEM KUTATO-FEJLESZTO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
MAGYAR MINOSEGI KOMPOSZT TARSASAG EGYESULETET	1
MATUZ Magyar Tuzelestechnikal Korlatolt Felelozsegu Tarsasag	1
MET-ENV FEJLESZTO ES SZOLGALTATO BETETI TARSASAG	1
METEOR MERNOKI TANACSADO ES SZOLGALTATO BETETI TARSASAG	1
MICRED MIKROELEKTRONIKAI KUTATO FEJLESZTO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
MIKROLIN HUNGARY TERMELO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
MIKROVAKUUM MIKROELEKTRONIKAI ES VAKUUMTECHNIKAL KFT	1
MIRELITE MIRSA ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
MORAKERT ZOLDSEG-GYUMOLCS TERMELOI ERTEKESITO SZOVETKEZET	1
MUKI LABOR MUANYAG VIZSGALO ES FEJLESZTO KFT - MUKI LABOR POLYMER TESTING AND DEVELOPMENT LTD	1
NAGY-FERENCZI TERMELO KERESKEDELMIES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
NOGRADI ERDOKEMIA TERMELO ES KERESKEDO KFT CO	1
OLAJGEP-TEC IPARI KARBANTARTO, SZERELO ES KIVITELEZO KFT	1
OMIKRON-DOKK MUANYAGIPARI KFT	1
ON AIR ELEKTRONIKAI GYARTO ES JAVITO KFT	1
OPTILINK MERNOKI TANACSADO KFT	1
OPTIMAL OPTIK OPTIKAI KFT	1
PAP LEGTECHNIKA EPULETGEPESZETI TERVEZO ES KIVITELEZO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
PAPRIKA-BIOANALTYTICS SZOLGALTATO ESTANACSADO BT	1
PENTELE MEZOGAZDASAGI ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
PENZUGYKUTATO ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
PERSONMED KFT	1
PEVA Ipari, Kereskedelmi es Szolgaltato Kft	1
PLIMSOLL SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
PLTS IPARI MERNOKI IRODA KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGATATO KFT	1
PRIMUS TALALMANYHASZNOSITO, TERMELO, KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
PROFIKOMP KOERNYEZETVEDLMI, KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
PROFIKOMP KORNYEZETTECHNIKA KORNYEZETVEDELMI, KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RT	1
PROPHYL ALLATEGESZSEGUGYI DIAGNOSZTIKAI KUTATO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
PROTEUS GOLD KFT	1
Pannon Elemzo Iroda Korlatolt Felelossegu Tarsasag	1
Print 2000 Nyomda Kft.	1
REGENS INFORMATIKAI RESZVENYTARSASAG	1
RUBIN INFORMATIKAI ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RT	1
SAFEPAY SYSTEMS SZOLGALTATO ES KEREASAG KFT	1
SANTIS KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATOKFT	1
SEQOMICS BIOTECHNOLOGIA KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
SOLVO BIOTECHNOLOGY ZRT	1
STEVIA KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
SZOMEL SZOLGALTATO ES KERESKEDELMIKORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
Szamos Marcipán Édesipari Termelő és Kereskedelmi Kft.	1
TECHNOPLAST GROUP IPARI KERESKEDELMI ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
TECHNOPLAST PROTOTYPING IPARI ES KERESKEDELMI KFT	1
THALESNANO NANOTECHNOLOGIAI KUTATO-FEJLESZTO ZRT	1
TKI FERRIT FEJLESZTO ES GYARTO KORLATOLT FELELOSSEGU TARSASAG	1
TOXI-COOP TOXIKOLOGIAI KUTATO KOZPONT ZARTKORUEN MUKODO RT	1
TRANSMAN Consulting for Transport System Management Ltd	1
TruckMedia Kereskedelmi és Szolgáltató KFT	1
UJ CALCULUS SZAMITOGEP-ALKALMAZASIBETETI TARSASAG	1
UMWELT-TECHNIK CSOTISZTITO EPITO ES SZOLGALTATO KFT	1
URATIM GYARTO KORLATOLT FELELOSEGU TARSASAG	1
VETEK MEZOGAZDASAGI TERMELO ES KERESKEDELMI KFT	1
VULTRON TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADING LTD	1

Location of the FP7 EU13 by NUTS3 (NUTS2 where NUTS3 is not available) regions in terms of counts of participations in FP7 signed grant agreements and in terms of EU contribution

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
HU101	Budapest	893	159 942 951
HU102	Pest	81	19 953 587
HU211	Fejer	23	3 200 400
HU212	Komarom-Esztergom	3	411 401
HU213	Veszprem	33	5 072 371
HU221	Gyor-Moson-Sopron	36	2 011 644
HU222	Vas	5	357 913
HU223	Zala	1	263 167
HU231	Baranya	43	4 176 860
HU232	Somogy	2	188 858
HU233	Tolna	2	112 305
HU311	Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen	21	2 002 027
HU312	Heves	7	131 827
HU313	Nograd	1	10 350
HU321	Hajdu-Bihar	73	11 773 559
HU322	Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok	1	6 896
HU323	Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg	7	297 371
HU331	Bacs-Kiskun	6	153 395
HU332	Bekes	12	2 662 733
HU333	Csongrad	54	17 287 638

LITUANIA

HEI organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
KAUNO TECHNOLOGIJOS UNIVERSITETAS	44
VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS	43
LIETUVOS SVEIKATOS MOKSLU UNIVERSITETAS	15
VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS	15
KLAIPEDOS UNIVERSITETAS	11
VYTAUTO DIDZIOJO UNIVERSITETAS	11
SIAULIU UNIVERSITETAS	8
ALEKSANDRO STULGINSKIO UNIVERSITETAS	7
European Humanities University	1
LIETUVOS EDUKOLOGIJOS UNIVERSITETAS	1
MYKOLAS ROMERIS UNIVERSITY	1

REC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
LIETUVOS ENERGETIKOS INSTITUTAS	16
VALSTYBINIS MOKSLINIU TYRIMU INSTITUTAS FIZINIU IR TECHNOLOGIJOS MOKSLU CENTRAS	11
Gamtos tyrimų centras	7
Institute of Social Innovations	4
PERSPEKTYVINIU TECHNOLOGIJU TAIKOMUJU TYRIMU INSTITUTAS	4
LIETUVOS JAUNUJU MOKSLININKU SAJUNGA	3
BALTIJOS PAZANGIU TECHNOLOGIJU INSTITUTAS	2
VALSTYBINIS MOKSLINIU TYRIMU INSTITUTAS INOVATYVIOS MEDICINOS CENTRAS	2
LIETUVOS AGRARINES EKONOMIKOS INSTITUTAS	1
LIETUVOS AGRARINIU IR MISKU MOKSLUCENTRAS	1
LIETUVOS ISTORIJOS INSTITUTAS	1
LIETUVOS SOCIALINIU TYRIMU CENTRAS	1
LIETUVOS TEISES INSTITUTAS	1
NUSIKALSTAMUMO PREVENCIJOS LIETUVOJE CENTRAS	1
TEXTILE INSTITUTE OF CENTER FOR PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY	1
VIESOJI ISTAIGA FIZIKOS INSTITUTO MOKSLO IR TECHNOLOGIJU PARKAS	1

PRC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
UAB MODERNIOS E-TECHNOLOGIJOS	4
EKSPLA UAB	3
AB LIETUVOS ENERGIJA	2
EKSPOBALTA	2
MEDELKOM	2
OPTOLITA UAB	2
SMART CONTINENT LT UAB	2
UAB "Spronk NMR Consultancy"	2
UAB BIOCENTRAS	2
UAB PRECIZIKA METROLOGY	2
UAB TECHNOGAMA	2
UAB Vittamed	2
UZDAROJI AKCINE BENDROVE COWI LIETUVA	2
UZDAROJI AKCINE BENDROVE MOKSLINE-GAMYBINE FIRMA SVIESOS KONVERSIJA	2
AB LIETUVOS GELEZINKELIAI	1
ALTECHNA R&D UAB	1
ALTECHNA UAB	1
AMBER ROUTE, UAB	1
AVSC GROUP	1
BALTIC ORTHOSERVICE UAB	1
BALTIJOS POLISTIRENAS UAB	1
BENCO BALTIC ENGINEERING COMPANY UAB	1
BG BALTIJA UAB	1
EIKA UAB	1
ELEKTRONINES SISTEMOS UAB	1
Ecorem Baltija UAB	1
FERMENTAS UAB	1
FORITAS	1
GEOMATRIX UAB	1
II "Expertus Vilnensis"	1
JSC PAKAITA	1
KAUNO JIESIA UAB	1
LITGRID AB	1
NO MAGIC EUROPE UAB	1
Norta	1
O ZURAVLIOVO IMONE AVSISTA	1
PALEMONO KERAMIKA AB	1
PRECIZIKA-MET SC UAB	1
SAULES ENERGIJA UAB	1
SC Lithuanian radio & TV centre	1
TOMAS MARKEVICIUS	1
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL LIETUVOSSKYRIUS*TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONALLITHUANIAN CHAPTER	1
UAB AEROGEODEZIJOS INSTITUTAS	1
UAB BUSTO IDEJA	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
UAB Birstono siluma	1
UAB DGE BALTIC SOIL AND ENVIRONMENT	1
UAB EKSTERJERO CENTRAS	1
UAB ELDES	1
UAB ELMIKA	1
UAB EUROPARAMA	1
UAB GROTA	1
UAB INOVACINE FIRMA MKDS	1
UAB Metis Baltic	1
UAB PERSPEKTYVOS*ALERGOLOGIJOS KLINIKA ALLERGY CLINIC JSC PERSPECTIVESACP	1
UAB TERAVIL	1
UZDAROJI AKCINE BENDROVE LIETPAK	1
UZDAROJI AKCINE BENDROVE MIT-SOFT	1
UZDAROJI AKCINE BENDROVE STANDA	1
VIESOJI ISTAIGA SOCIALINES IR EKONOMINES PLETROS CENTRAS	1
VITTAMED TECHNOLOGIJOS UAB	1
YUKON ADVANCED OPTICS WORLDWIDE	1

SME (PRC) organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
UAB MODERNIOS E-TECHNOLOGIJOS	4
EKSPLA UAB	3
EKSPOBALTA	2
MEDELKOM	2
OPTOLITA UAB	2
SMART CONTINENT LT UAB	2
UAB "Spronk NMR Consultancy"	2
UAB BIOCENTRAS	2
UAB PRECIZIKA METROLOGY	2
UAB TECHNOGAMA	2
UAB Vittamed	2
UZDAROJI AKCINE BENDROVE MOKSLINE-GAMYBINE FIRMA SVIESOS KONVERSIJA	2
ALTECHNA R&D UAB	1
ALTECHNA UAB	1
AMBER ROUTE, UAB	1
AVSC GROUP	1
BALTIC ORTHOSERVICE UAB	1
BALTIJOS POLISTIRENAS UAB	1
BENCO BALTIC ENGINEERING COMPANY UAB	1
BG BALTIJA UAB	1
ELEKTRONINES SISTEMOS UAB	1
Ecorem Baltija UAB	1
FORITAS	1
GEOMATRIX UAB	1
JSC PAKAITA	1
KAUNO JIESIA UAB	1
NO MAGIC EUROPE UAB	1
Norta	1
O ZURAVLIOVO IMONE AVSISTA	1
PALEMONO KERAMIKA AB	1
PRECIZIKA-MET SC UAB	1
SAULES ENERGIJA UAB	1
TOMAS MARKEVICIUS	1
UAB AEROGEODEZIJOS INSTITUTAS	1
UAB BUSTO IDEJA	1
UAB EKSTERJERO CENTRAS	1
UAB ELDES	1
UAB ELMIKA	1
UAB EUROPARAMA	1
UAB GROTA	1
UAB INOVACINE FIRMA MKDS	1
UAB Metis Baltic	1
UAB PERSPEKTYVOS*ALERGOLOGIJOS KLINIKA ALLERGY CLINIC JSC PERSPECTIVESACP	1
UAB TERAVIL	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
UZDAROJI AKCINE BENDROVE MIT-SOFT	1
UZDAROJI AKCINE BENDROVE STANDA	1
VITTAMED TECHNOLOGIJOS UAB	1
YUKON ADVANCED OPTICS WORLDWIDE	1

Location of the FP7 EU13 by NUTS3 (NUTS2 where NUTS3 is not available) regions in terms of counts of participations in FP7 signed grant agreements and in terms of EU contribution

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
LT002	Kauno apskritis	115	15 909 645
LT003	Klaipedos apskritis	17	829 459
LT004	Marijampoles apskritis	1	4 320
LT009	Utenos apskritis	4	1 733 149
LT00A	Vilniaus apskritis	211	24 780 901

LATVIA

HEI organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATE	34
RIGAS TEHNISKA UNIVERSITATE	28
DAUGAVPILS UNIVERSITATE	7
LATVIJAS LAUKSAIMNIECIBAS UNIVERSITATE	7
VENTSPILS AUGSTSKOLA	7
LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATES CIETVIELU FIZIKAS INSTITUTS	6
RIGAS STRADINA UNIVERSITATE	6
REZEKNES AUGSTSKOLA RA	5
RIGAS JURIDISKA AUGSTSKOLA	3
SOCIOTEHNISKO SISTEMU INZENIERIJASINSTITUTS VIDZEMES AUGSTSKOLAS AGENTURA	2
Transport and Telecommunication Institute	2
VIDZEMES AUGSTSKOLAI	2

REC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
LATVIJAS ZINATNU AKADEMIJA	21
LATVIJAS VALSTS KOKSNES KIMIJAS INSTITUTS	11
LATVIJAS ORGANISKAS SINTEZES INSTITUTS	8
LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATES MATEMATIKAS UN INFORMATIKAS INSTITUTS	7
LATVIJAS ZINATNES PADOME	7
LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATES AGENTURA LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATES FIZIKAS INSTITUTS	6
LATVIJAS TEHNOLOGISKAIS CENTRS NODIBINAJUMS	5
LATVIJAS BIOMEDICINAS PETIJUMU UN STUDIJU CENTRS	4
NODIBINAJUMS BALTIC STUDIES CENTRE	4
FIZIKALAS ENERGETIKAS INSTITUTS	3
LATVIAN STATE INSTITUTE OF AGRARIAN ECONOMICS	2
LATVIJAS INFEKTOLOGIJAS CENTRS (INFECTOLOGY CENTER OF LATVIA)	2
PARTIKAS UN VETERINARA DIENESTA NOVERTESANAS UN REGISTRACIJAS CENTRS	2
BALTIJAS STARPTAUTISKAIS EKONOMIKAS POLITIKAS STUDIJU CENTRS	1
ELEKTRONIKAS UN DATORZINATNU INSTITUTS	1
LATVIJAS CILVEKTIESIBU CENTRS BIEDRIBA	1
LATVIJAS HIDROEKOLOGIJAS INSTITUTS	1
LATVIJAS SABIEDRIBAS VESELIBAS ASOCIACIJA-LSVA	1
LATVIJAS VALSTS MEZZINATNES INSTITUTS SILAVA	1
LATVIJAS ZIVJU RESURSU AGENTURA	1
PARTIKAS DROSIBAS, DZIVNIEKU VESELIBAS UN VIDES ZINATNISKAIS INSTITUTSBIOR	1
RIGAS AUSTRUMU KLINISKA UNIVERSITATES SLIMNICA SIA	1
SABIEDRISKAS POLITIKAS CENTRS PROVIDUS	1

PRC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
TILDE SIA	3
MICRO DATORS SIA	2
RITOLS	2
ASLA BIOTECH LTD	1
EKODOMA	1
EMBEDDED SYSTEMS	1
Grand SyntHElis Latvia	1
LATGALES LAUKSAIMNIECIBAS ZINATNESCENTRS SIA	1
LATVIJAS FINIERIS A/S	1
LATVIJAS MEZA IPASNIEKU BIEDRIBA	1
LATVIJAS VIDES, GEOLOGIJAS UN METEOROLOGIJAS CENTRS SIA	1
LATVIJAS ZIVSAIMNIEKU ASOCIACIJA	1
LC ECO SIA	1
PANCERS TEHNO SIA	1
PLAZMA KERAMIKA TECNOLOGIJA SIA	1
PURES DARZKOPIBAS IZMEGINAJUMU STAC IJA AKCIJU SABIEDRIBA	1
PURES DARZKOPIBAS PETIJUMU CENTRS SIA	1
REGULA BALTIJA SIA	1
SABIEDRIBA AR IEROBEZOTU ATBILDIBUKALNCIEMA IELA KQ	1
SIA	1
SIA GROGLASS	1
SIA NORPLAST	1
SIA SKAN-TOOLING	1

SME (PRC) organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
TILDE SIA	3
MICRO DATORS SIA	2
RITOLS	2
ASLA BIOTECH LTD	1
EKODOMA	1
EMBEDDED SYSTEMS	1
Grand SyntHElis Latvia	1
LATGALES LAUKSAIMNIECIBAS ZINATNESCENTRS SIA	1
LC ECO SIA	1
PANCERS TEHNO SIA	1
PLAZMA KERAMIKA TECNOLOGIJA SIA	1
PURES DARZKOPIBAS IZMEGINAJUMU STAC IJA AKCIJU SABIEDRIBA	1
PURES DARZKOPIBAS PETIJUMU CENTRS SIA	1
REGULA BALTIJA SIA	1
SABIEDRIBA AR IEROBEZOTU ATBILDIBUKALNCIEMA IELA KQ	1
SIA	1
SIA GROGLASS	1
SIA NORPLAST	1
SIA SKAN-TOOLING	1

Location of the FP7 EU13 by NUTS3 (NUTS2 where NUTS3 is not available) regions in terms of counts of participations in FP7 signed grant agreements and in terms of EU contribution

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
LV003	Kurzeme	9	283 609
LV005	Latgale	14	526 886
LV006	Riga	138	18 376 419
LV007	Pieriga	91	14 844 724
LV008	Vidzeme	4	474 662
LV009	Zemgale	7	1 124 163

MALTA

HEI organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
UNIVERSITA TA MALTA	35

REC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
Mediterranean Institute of Primary Care	2
WATER SERVICES CORPORATION - WSC	2
Divers Alert Network Europe Foundation	1
SUPERINTENDENCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE-SOVRINTENDENZA TAL PATRIMONJU KULTURALI SCH	1
THE COMMONWEALTH NETWORK OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT	1

PRC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
MALTA INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION FOR SMES LIMITED	7
Acrosslimits Limited	4
CHADWICK MUSHROOM FARM LTD	4
INTEGRATED RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (IRM) COMPANY LIMITED	4
AQUABIOTECH LIMITED	3
WHERE'S EVERYBODY LTD	3
ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DESIGN LTD	2
GHAQDA KOOPERATTIVA TAS-SAJD LTD	2
MFF LTD	2
PROJECTS IN MOTION LIMITED	2
WORLD MATCH LIMITED	2
CLASADO INGREDIENTS LIMITED	1
DI NATURA LTD	1
ELECTRICARS LTD	1
EXOR Group Ltd	1
Harbour Air (Malta) Limited	1
Koperattiva Nazzjonali tas-Sajd	1
MALTA FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS ORGANISATION	1
PARAGON LIMITED	1
PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICES LTD	1
SOLIDARITY AND OVERSEAS SERVICE MALTA	1
ST ANDREWS FARM AND BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED LIABILITY	1
TUA ENGINEERING LTD	1
VELLA GERA MARK	1

SME (PRC) organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
MALTA INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION FOR SMES LIMITED	7
Acrosslimits Limited	4
CHADWICK MUSHROOM FARM LTD	4
INTEGRATED RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (IRM) COMPANY LIMITED	4
AQUABIOTECH LIMITED	3
ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS DESIGN LTD	2
MFF LTD	2
PROJECTS IN MOTION LIMITED	2
WORLD MATCH LIMITED	2
CLASADO INGREDIENTS LIMITED	1
DI NATURA LTD	1
ELECTRICARS LTD	1
EXOR Group Ltd	1
MALTA FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS ORGANISATION	1
PARAGON LIMITED	1
ST ANDREWS FARM AND BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED LIABILITY	1
TUA ENGINEERING LTD	1
VELLA GERA MARK	1

Location of the FP7 EU13 by NUTS3 (NUTS2 where NUTS3 is not available) regions in terms of counts of participations in FP7 signed grant agreements and in terms of EU contribution

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
MT001	Malta	136	13 243 755

POLAND

HEI organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
UNIWERSYTET WARSZAWSKI	80
POLITECHNIKA WARSZAWSKA	62
UNIWERSYTET JAGIELLONSKI	56
AKADEMIA GORNICZO-HUTNICZA IM. STANISLAWA STASZICA W KRAKOWIE	44
POLITECHNIKA WROCLAWSKA	39
UNIWERSYTET IM. ADAMA MICKIEWICZA W POZNANIU	28
POZNAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	26
UNIWERSYTET GDANSKI	22
POLITECHNIKA LODZKA	19
POLITECHNIKA SLASKA	18
POLITECHNIKA GDANSKA	16
POLITECHNIKA KRAKOWSKA	16
UNIVERSYTET MEDYCZNY W LODZI.	16
SZKOLA GLOWNA GOSPODARSTWA WIEJSKIEGO	15
UNIWERSYTET WROCLAWSKI	15
ZACHODNIOPOMORSKI UNIWERSYTET TECHNOLOGICZNY W SZCZECINIE	15
UNIWERSYTET LODZKI	11
UNIWERSYTET PRZYRODNICZY W POZNANIU*	11
WARSZAWSKI UNIWERSYTET MEDYCZNY	11
UNIWERSYTET SLASKI	10
INSTYTUT KATALIZY I FIZYKOCHEMII POWIERZCHNI IM. JERZEGO HABERA POLSKA AKADEMIA NAUK	9
INSTYTUT MEDYCYNY PRACY NOFERA	9
UNIWERSYTET MIKOLAJA KOPERNIKA W TORUNIU	9
INSTYTUT MATEMATYCZNY POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK.	8
POLITECHNIKA RZESZOWSKA IM IGNACEGO LUKASIEWICZA PRZ	8
UNIWERSYTET MARII CURIE-SKLODOWSKIEJ	8
UNIWERSYTET MEDYCZNY IM KAROLA MARCINKOWSKIEGO W POZNANIU	8
SZKOLA GLOWNA HANDLOWA W WARSZAWIE	7
UNIWERSYTET WARMINSKO- MAZURSKI W OLSZTYNIE	7
INSTYTUT CHEMII FIZYCZNEJ POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	6
UNIWERSYTET EKONOMICZNY W KATOWICACH	5
UNIWERSYTET MEDYCZNY IM PIASTOW SLASKICH WE WROCLAWIU	5
UNIWERSYTET TECHNOLOGICZNO PRZYRODNICZY IM JANA I JEDRZEJA SNIADECKICH W BYDGOSZCZY	5
Uniwersytet Rolniczy im. Hugona Kollataja w Krakowie	5
Śląski Uniwersytet Medyczny w Katowicach	5
GDANSKI UNIWERSYTET MEDYCZNY	4
INSTYTUT WYSOKICH CISNIEN POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	4
Panstwowa Wyzsza Szkola Zawodowa w Nowym Saczu	4
UNIWERSYTET SZCZECINSKI	4
WOJSKOWA AKADEMIA TECHNICZNA IM JAROSLAWA DABROWSKIEGO	4
AKADEMIA TECHNICZNO-HUMANISTYCZNA WBIELSKU-BIALEJ	3
Akademia sztuk pieknych im jana matejki w krakowie	3
INSTITUTE OF BIOCYBERNETICS AND BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING - POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	3

Organisation	Partici-pations
INSTYTUT NAUK GEOLOGICZNYCH POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	3
POLITECHNIKA LUBELSKA	3
SZKOLA GLOWNA SLUZBY POZARNICZEJ	3
UNIWERSYTET EKONOMICZNY W POZNANIU	3
UNIWERSYTET PRZYRODNICZY WE WROCLAWIU	3
Uniwersytet Zielonogorski	3
Akademia Leona Kozminskiego	2
INSTYTUT FILOZOFII I SOCJOLOGII POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	2
INSTYTUT FIZYKI MOLEKULARNEJ, POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	2
INSTYTUT NISKICH TEMPERATUR I BADAN STRUKTURALNYCH IM. WLODZIMIERZA TRZEBIATOWSKIEGO POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	2
Instytut Podstaw Informatyki Polskiej Akademii Nauk	2
PANSTWOWA WYZSZA SZKOLA ZAWODOWA W TARNOWIE	2
POLITECHNIKA CZESTOCHOWSKA	2
SZKOLA WYZSZA PSYCHOLOGII SPOLECZNEJ	2
UNIWERSYTET EKONOMICZNY W KRAKOWIE	2
UNIWERSYTET KAZIMIERZA WIELKIEGO	2
University of Finance and Managment	2
Academy of Fine Arts	1
AKADEMIA WYCHOWANIA FIZYCZNEGO IM.JERZEGO KUKUCZKI W KATOWICACH	1
BIALYSTOK UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	1
CENTRUM MEDYCZNE KSZTALCENIA PODYPLOMOWEGO	1
Collegium Civitas	1
INSTYTUT BADAN LITERACKICH POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	1
INSTYTUT DENDROLOGII POLSKIEJ AKADEMI NAUK	1
INSTYTUT EKONOMIKI ROLNICTWA I GOSPODARKI ZYWNOSCIOWEJ-PANSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY	1
INSTYTUT GEOGRAFII I PRZESTRZENNEGO ZAGOSPODAROWANIA IM STANISLAWA LESZCZYCKIEGO POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	1
KATOLICKI UNIWERSYTET LUBELSKI*CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LUBLIN KVL	1
POLSKO JAPONSKA WYZSZA SZKOLA TECHNIK KOMPUTEROWYCH PJWSTK	1
POLSKO-JAPONSKA WYZSZA SZKOLA TECHNIK KOMPUTEROWYCH Z SIEDZIBA W WARSZAWIE	1
POMORSKI UNIWERSYTET MEDYCZNY W SZCZECINIE	1
Poznan University of Technology	1
SPOLECZNA AKADEMIA NAUK Z SIEDZIBAW LODZI UCZELNIA NIEPANSTWOWA	1
UNIWERSYTET JANA KOCHANOWSKIEGO W KIELCACH	1
Uniwersytet Przyrodniczy w Lublinie	1
Uniwersytet w Białymstoku	1
WYZSZA SZKOLA BIZNESU	1
WYZSZA SZKOLA EKONOMICZNA W BIALYMSTOKU	1
WYZSZA SZKOLA INFORMATYKI I ZARZADZANIA Z SIEDZIBA W RZESZOWIE	1
WYZSZA SZKOLA LOGISTYKI Z SIEDZIBA W POZNANIU	1
WYZSZA SZKOLA POLICJI W SZCZYTNIE	1

REC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
INSTYTUT PODSTAWOWYCH PROBLEMOW TECHNIKI POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	52
INSTYTUT CHEMII BIOORGANICZNEJ PAN	43
CENTRUM BADAN KOSMICZNYCH POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	17
THE HENRYK NIEWODNICZANSKI INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS, POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	16
INSTYTUT BIOLOGII DOSWIADCZALNEJ IM. M. NENCKIEGO POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	14
INSTYTUT LOTNICTWA	13
INSTYTUT MASZYN PRZEPLYWOWYCH IM ROBERTA SZEWALSKIEGO POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK - IMP PAN	13
PRZEMYSLOWY INSTYTUT AUTOMATYKI I POMIAROW PIAP	12
INSTYTUT OCEANOLOGII POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	11
INSTYTUT TECHNOLOGII ELEKTRONOWEJ	11
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MOLECULAR AND CELL BIOLOGY	11
INSTYTUT ENERGETYKI	10
INSTYTUT UPRAWY NAWOZENIA I GLEBOZNAWSTWA, PANSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY	10
NARODOWE CENTRUM BADAN JADROWYCH	10
INSTYTUT CHEMII I TECHNIKI JADROWEJ	9
INSTYTUT POMNIK CENTRUM ZDROWIA DZIECKA	9
Wroclawskie Centrum Badan EIT+ Sp z o.o	9
INSTYTUT EKOLOGII TERENOW UPRZEMYSLOWIONYCH	8
INSTYTUT FIZYKI POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	8
PANSTWOWY INSTYTUT GEOLOGICZNY - PANSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY	8
ASM CENTRUM BADAN I ANALIZ RYNKU SP. Z O O	7
CASE - CENTRUM ANALIZ SPOLECZNO- EKONOMICZNYCH- FUNDACJA NAUKOWA	7
CENTRALNY INSTYTUT OCHRONY PRACY - PANSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY	7
INSTYTUT KOLEJNICTWA	7
INSTYTUT OGRODNICTWA	7
MORSKI INSTYTUT RYBACKI - PANSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY	7
INSTYTUT BIOCHEMII I BIOFIZYKI POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	6
INSTYTUT GEODEZJI I KARTOGRAFII	6
INSTYTUT LOGISTYKI I MAGAZYNOWANIA	6
INSTYTUT METEOROLOGII I GOSPODARKI WODNEJ - PANSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY	6
INSTYTUT TRANSPORTU SAMOCHODOWEGO	6
INSTYTUT WLOKIEN NATURALNYCH I ROSLIN ZIELARSKICH	6
POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	6
BIOINFOBANK INSTITUTE	5
INSTYTUT BADAWCZY LESNICTWA	5
INSTYTUT BUDOWNICTWA WODNEGO POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	5
INSTYTUT PSYCHIATRII I NEUROLOGII	5
PANSTWOWY INSTYTUT WETERYNARYJNY - PANSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY	5
CENTRUM ASTRONOMICZNE IM. MIKOLAJA KOPERNIKA POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	4
FUNDACJA PARTNERSTWA TECHNOLOGICZNEGO TECHNOLOGY PARTNERS	4
INSTYTUT BADAWCZY DROG I MOSTOW	4
INSTYTUT BIOLOGII SSAKOW POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	4
INSTYTUT FIZYKI PLAZMY I LASEROWEJ MIKROSYNTEZY IM. SYLWESTRA KALISKIEGO	4
INSTYTUT GENETYKI ROSLIN POLSKIEJ AKADEMI NAUK	4

Organisation	Partici-pations
INSTYTUT TECHNIKI BUDOWLANEJ	4
Instytut Geofizyki Polskiej Akademii Nauk	4
MUSEUM AND INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY - POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	4
Przemyslowy Instytut Motoryzacji	4
CENTRUM MATERIALOW POLIMEROWYCH IWEGLOWYCH POLSKA AKADEMIA NAUK*CMPIW PAN	3
CENTRUM ONKOLOGII - INSTYTUT IM. MARII SKLODOWSKIE-CURIE	3
FUNDACJA EUROPEJSKIEJ WSPOLPRACY NAUKOWEJ	3
FUNDACJA UNIWERSYTETU IM ADAMA MICKIEWICZA W POZNANIU	3
INSTYTUT GRUZLICY I CHOROB PLUC	3
INSTYTUT METALI NIEZELAZNYCH	3
INSTYTUT MORSKI W GDANSKU	3
INSTYTUT ZYWNOSCI I ZYWIENIA	3
Instytut Genetyki i Hodowli Zwierzat Polskiej Akademii Nauk	3
NARODOWY INSTYTUT LEKOW	3
NARODOWY INSTYTUT ZDROWIA PUBLICZNEGO-PANSTWOWY ZAKLAD HIGIENY	3
Institute for Agricultural and Forest Environment, Polish Academy of Sciences	2
GLOWNY INSTYTUT GORNICTWA	2
INSTYTUT MASZYN MATEMATYCZNYCH	2
INSTYTUT OCHRONY ROSLIN - PANSTOWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY	2
INSTYTUT OCHRONY SRODOWISKA - PANSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY	2
INSTYTUT TECHNOLOGII MATERIALOW ELEKTRONICZNYCH	2
Instytut Spawalnictwa	2
Instytut Technologiczno-Przyrodniczy	2
OSRODEK STUDIOW WSCHODNICH IM. MARKA KARPIA	2
POLSKA ACADEMIA NAUK INSTYTUT GOSPODARKI SUROWCAMI MINERALNYMI I ENERGIA	2
POLSKA AGENCJA ZEGLUGI POWIETRZNEJ	2
SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IBS PAN	2
BIOBALTICA SP ZOO	1
BIOCONTRACT SP ZOO	1
CENTRALNY OSRODEK BADAWCZO-ROZWOJOWY OPAKOWAN	1
CENTRUM BADAN MOLEKULARNYCH I MAKROMOLEKULARNYCH POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	1
Centrum Fizyki Teoretycznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk	1
FORUM AKTYWIZACJI OBSZAROW WIEJSKICH	1
FUNDACJA CENTRUM ANALIZ EKONOMICZNYCH	1
FUNDACJA MOBILE OPEN SOCIETY THROUGH WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY	1
FUNDACJA ROZWOJU KARDIOCHIRURGII IM PROF ZBIGNIEWA RELIGI	1
INSTITUTE OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	1
INSTYTUT BIOLOGII MEDYCZNEJ POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	1
INSTYTUT BIOTECHNOLOGII PRZEMYSLU ROLNO-SPOZYWCZEGO	1
INSTYTUT CERAMIKI I MATERIALOW BUDOWLANYCH	1
INSTYTUT CIEZKIEJ SYNTEZY ORGANICZNEJ BLACHOWNIA	1
INSTYTUT FARMACEUTYCZNY	1
INSTYTUT FIZIOLOGII I PATOLOGII SLUCHU	1
INSTYTUT KARDIOLOGII IM. PRYMASA TYSIACLECIA STEFANA KARDYNALA WYSZYNSKIEGO	1
INSTYTUT LACZNOSCI - PANSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY	1
INSTYTUT MEDYCYNY WSI IM WITOLDA CHODZKI	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
INSTYTUT OBROBKI PLASTYCZNEJ	1
INSTYTUT ODLEWNICTWA	1
INSTYTUT TECHNIK INNOWACYJNYCH EMAG	1
INSTYTUT TECHNIKI GORNICZEJ KOMAG	1
INSTYTUT TECHNOLOGII BEZPIECZENSTWA MORATEX	1
INSTYTUT TECHNOLOGII DREWNA	1
INSTYTUT TELE- I RADIOTECHNICZNY	1
INSTYTUT ZAAWANSOWANYCH TECHNOLOGII WYTWARZANIA	1
Institute of Slavic Studies Polish Academy of Sciences	1
Instytut Rozrodu Zwierzat i Badan Zywnosci Polskiej Akademii Nauk	1
Instytut Studiow Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk	1
MIEDZYNARODOWY INSTYTUT POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK - EUROPEJSKIE REGIONALNE CENTRUM EKOHYDROLOGII	1
POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES THE FRANCISZEK GORSKI INSTITUTE OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGY	1
POLSKI INSTYTUT SPRAW MIEDZYNARODOWYCH	1
PRZEMYSLOWY INSTYTUT MASZYN ROLNICZYCH W POZNANIU	1
Polskie Towarzystwo Socjologiczne	1
STOWARZYSZENIE PRALNIKOW POLSKICH	1
Stowarzyszenie Centrum Rozwiazan Systemowych	1
Stowarzyszenie Producentów Płyt Drewnopochodnych w Polsce	1
WOJSKOWY INSTYTUT TECHNIKI INZYNIERYJNEJ IM PROFESORA JOZEFA KOSACKIEGO	1
Wojskowy Instytut Higieny i Epidemiologii	1

PRC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
ITTI SP ZOO	18
MOSTOSTAL WARSZAWA SA	17
TELEKOMUNIKACJA POLSKA S.A.	13
WYTWORNIA SPRZETU KOMUNIKACYJNEGO PZL - RZESZOW SA	11
ASTRI POLSKA SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	7
CENTRUM TECHNIKI OKRETOWEJ SPOLKA AKCYJNA	7
POLKOM BADANIA SP ZOO	6
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO BADAWCZO-PRODUKCYJNE OPTEL SP ZOO	6
TOP-GAN SP ZOO	6
WYTWORNIA SPRZETU KOMUNIKACYJNEGO PZL-Swidnik Spolka Akcyjna	6
CIM-MES PROJEKT SP ZOO	5
KGHM CUPRUM SP ZOO CENTRUM BADAWCZO-ROZWOJOWE	5
POLSKA TELEFONIA CYFROWA SA	5
SKA POLSKA SP Z O. O.	5
ZYLIA SP ZOO	5
ABIS SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA SPK	4
BERGAMO TECNOLOGIE SPZOO	4
COMARCH S.A.	4
VIGO SYSTEM S.A.	4
ADAPTRONICA ZOO SP	3
ATON-HT SPOLKA AKCYJNA	3
ESAPROJEKT SP Z OO	3
INNOWACJA POLSKA SPZOO	3
Krakowski Osrodek Badan i Technologii Sp. z o.o.	3
NOKIA SIEMENS NETWORKS SP Z O O	3
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO INNOWACYJNO-WDROZENIOWE COMPLEX SP ZOO	3
RIDAN SP ZOO	3
SOFTWARE MIND SA	3
Semicon Sp. z.o.o.	3
Solaris Bus & Coach S.A.	3
WLADYSLAW FEDIUK - PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO INNOWACYJNO-WDROZENIOWE IMPULS	3
A&A BIOTECHNOLOGY SC	2
ABB SPZOO	2
ADVA OPTICAL NETWORKING SP. Z.O.O	2
AMEPOX MICROELEKTRONICS CO LTD SP ZOO	2
BALTON SPOLKA ZOO	2
BARTLOMIEJ MARCIN STANCZYK	2
BH INDUSTRIES PROJECT SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	2
DATAX SP z.o.o.	2
EC ELECTRONICS SP ZOO	2
Eurotech Sp. z o.o.	2
Heckmann Polska Produkcia Metalowai Maszyn Sp.z.o.o.	2
INTERCON SP. Z O.O.	2
LEAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE POLSKA SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSC IA	2

Organisation	Partici-pations
MACIEJ I TADEUSZ POPIELAWSCY PIMETSJ	2
MAREK RADWANSKI EKOTEX	2
PGE GORNICTWO I ENERGETYKA KONWENCJONALNA SA	2
POLSKIE SIECI ELEKTROENERGETYCZNE OPERATOR SA	2
POLSKIE ZAKLADY LOTNICZE	2
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO ROBOT ELEWACYJNYCH "FASADA" SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	2
Polska Korporacja Techniki Sanitarnej, Grzewczej, Gazowej i Klimatyzacji	2
StoGda Ship Design & Engineering Sp. z o.o.	2
TECHIN SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	2
TPF SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	2
Wesob Spolka z Ograniczona Odpowiedzialnoscia	2
ZACISZE sp. z o.o.	2
MC DIAM sp.z o.o.	1
OPTEAM SA	1
ABRA SP ZOO	1
AGRAR MAGNICE SP ZOO	1
AIC SA	1
AIUT SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
ALMA S.A.	1
AM TRANS PROGRES SP ZOO	1
AMZ-KUTNO SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
ARCELOR CONSTRUCTION POLSKA SPZOO	1
ATM Przedsiebiorstwo Produkcyjne Sp. z o.o.	1
ATMOTERM SA	1
Airoptic Spolka z Ograniczona Odpowiedzialnoscia	1
Andrychowska Fabryka Maszyn S.A.	1
Automex Sp. z o.o.	1
BADANIA SYSTEMOWE ENERGSYS SPZOO	1
BG PRODUCTION SP ZOO	1
BIOVICO SP ZOO	1
BIPROTECH SP. Z O.O.	1
BLACK POINT Spolka Akcyjna	1
BOC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES CONSULTING SP. Z.O.O.	1
BP Techem SA	1
BREMBO POLAND SP ZOO	1
BRZOZOWSKI GRABOWIECKI ARCHITEKCI SP. Z O. O.	1
BUMAR ELEKTRONIKA SA	1
Bumar Sp. z.o.o.	1
CARGOTEC POLAND SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
CEMEX POLSKA Sp. Z o.o.	1
CENTRALNA STACJA RATOWNICTWA GORNICZEGO S.A.	1
CENTRUM TECHNICZNE SUPRA ELCO, DOROTA SZULC	1
CHABER S.A.	1
CTL Logistics S.A.	1
DECSOFT SA	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
DOLNOSLASKA IZBA GOSPODARCZA	1
DOLNOSLASKIE CENTRUM ONKOLOGII	1
DROBEX - AGRO SP ZOO	1
EC BREC Instytut Energetyki Odnawialnej	1
EC ENGINEERING SP ZOO	1
EC SYSTEMS SPZOO	1
ECOFYS POLSKA SP ZOO	1
EKOTECH RECYKLING TOMASZ PYRSZ MAREK KOZLOWSKI spolka jawna	1
EKSPERT-SITR OKREGOWY OSRODEK RZECZOZNAWSTWA I DORADZTWA TECHNICZNEGO SP. Z O.O.	1
ELDOS SP ZOO	1
ELECTROLUX POLAND SPOLKA ZOO	1
ENVIRO-CHEMIA POLSKA SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
ESCO SPOLKA ZOO	1
EURO-PROJEKT BARTOSIK TOMASZ	1
EUROPEAN BRAKES AND CHASSIS COMPONENTS SP ZOO	1
EuroProjekts spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	1
Evatronix IP Spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	1
FARTPOL II JAN SNIEGOCKI	1
FLOWAIR GLOGOWSKI I BRZEZINSKI SPOLKA JAWNA	1
FORMTECH SP ZOO	1
FQS POLAND SP. Z O.O.	1
Fundacja Bezpieczenstwa Zeglugi i Ochrony Srodowiska	1
GEA TECHNIKA CIEPLNA SP.Z.O.O.	1
GEMIUS SA	1
GORNOSLASKA AGENCJA ROZWOJU REGIONALNEGO S.A.	1
GRIDWISETECH SP ZOO	1
GRUPA LOTOS Spolka Akcyjna	1
HIMAL	1
HYDROGEOTECHNIKA SP ZOO	1
Harpo Sp. z o. o.	1
Hydro-Eco-Invest Spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	1
I3D SPOLKA AKCYJNA	1
INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS POLAND SP ZOO	1
INNOVATIKA SPZOO	1
INNOVATION TECHNOLOGY GROUP SPOLKA AKCYJNA	1
INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS SLAWOMIR PIETRZYK	1
INPHOTECH SP ZOO	1
INSTYTUT INFORMATYKI GOSPODARCZEJ SP ZOO	1
INSTYTUT ZOOTECHNIKI PANSTWOWY INSTYTUT BADAWCZY	1
INTERGRAPH POLSKA SP ZOO	1
INWATEC SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
IPLS INTELLIGENT POWERLINE SYSTEMS - Sp.zoo	1
IRMINSKI WOJCIECH	1
IZNAB SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
Impact Design Europe	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
JACEK SLIWKA GOSPODARSTWO ROLNE	1
KARDIOSYSTEM SP ZOO	1
KCR SA	1
KGHM ECOREN SA	1
KNOWLEDGE HIVES SP ZOO	1
KOCHANSKA-DUBAS JOLANTA WENA KOCHANSKA-DUBAS JOLANTA WENA	1
KOLOR MIX SP ZOO	1
KOMPANIA WEGLOWA SA	1
KOMUNIKACJA MIEJSKA SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
Kapena S.A.	1
Kopalnia Soli Wieliczka S.A.	1
Krzysztof Kucharczyk Techniki Elektroforetyczne Spzoo	1
Kwazar Corporation Sp.z o.o.	1
LEPOLAM Wichrowscy SP.J.	1
LILIANA KLAUDIA LEHRER RYCHEL	1
LNG SILESIA SP ZOO	1
MALEX ZAKLAD UTYLIZACJI ODPADOW MONIKA MALICKA	1
MAUER SPZOO	1
MAZOWIECKA AGENCJA ENERGETYCZNA SPZOO	1
MEDICALGORITHMICS SA	1
MICHALSKI ERNEST ADAM	1
MICROTECH INTERNATIONAL SPOLKA AKCYJNA	1
MIKROMA SA	1
MPICOSYS - EMBEDDED PICO SYSTEMS SPZOO	1
MTB TECHNOLOGIES SP ZOO	1
MakoLab S.A.	1
NETIX Skrzypczynski, Krzysztofowicz Sp.J.	1
NEXTDAYLAB SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCI	1
Narodowa Agencje Poszanowania Energii SA	1
OCTAGONET S.A.	1
OLBRZYMEK LESZEK TADEUSZ LEDO P.P.H.U. LESZEK OLBRZYMEK	1
ORACLE POLSKA SP. Z O. O.	1
ORTEH SPZOO	1
OSRODEK BADAWCZO-ROZWOJOWY CENTRUM TECHNIKI MORSKIEJ SPOLKA AKCYJNA	1
OSRODEK BADAWCZO-ROZWOJOWY PRZEMYSLU RAFINERYJNEGO SPOLKA AKCYJNA	1
OSRODEK HODOWLI ZARODOWEJ OSIECINYSP ZOO	1
Ośrodek Badawczy Ekonomiki Transportu	1
PARASOFT SA	1
PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF SP ZOO	1
PAWEL BABRAJ BAMET	1
PBS SP ZOO	1
PCC Rokita SA	1
PGE POLSKA GRUPA ENERGETYCZNA SA	1
PIELASZEK RESEARCH	1
PIELASZEK RESEARCH SP ZOO	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
PIXEL TECHNOLOGY	1
PKP POLSKIE LINIE KOLEJOWE SA	1
POLMECANIC Sp. z o.o.	1
POLSKA FUNDACJA TECHNIK BEZWYKOPOWYCH	1
POLSKI KONCERN NAFTOWY ORLEN SA	1
POLSKIE GORNICTWO NAFTOWE I GAZOWNICTWO SA	1
PPHU Royal-Star Krzysztof Pawelek	1
PROCHEM SA	1
PROCHIMIA SURFACES SP. Z O.O.	1
PROMIS-TECH Sp. z o.o.	1
PROXIMETRY POLAND SP. Z O.O.	1
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO AMEPOX SP ZOO	1
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO HANDLOWO-PRODCYJNO-USLUGOWE GIZEX	1
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO KOMUNIKACJI TROLEJBUSOWEJ SP. Z O.O.	1
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO SPECJALISTYCZNE TELECHEM SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO TRANSPORTOWE TRANSBUD BIS BIELAWY SP. Z O.O.	1
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO WDRAZANIA DIAGNOSTYKI TECHNICZNEJ TECHNICAD SPOLKA ZOGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
PURINOVA Sp. z o.o.	1
Polish Air Navigation Services Agency	1
Pomeranian Mushrooms - Eco GroupSp. z o.o.	1
Południowy Koncern Energetyczny S.A.	1
Przedsebiorstwo Innowacyjno - Wdrozeniowe Ekomotor Spolka z o. o.	1
Przedsiebiorstwo Oczyszczania Wod i Ziemi POWIZ Sp. z o. o.	1
Przedsiebiorstwo Wodociagow i Kanalizacji Sp. z o.o. Gliwice	1
QWED SPOLKA Z ORGANICZONA OPDOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
RADCARD SC PAWEL BILSKI MACIEJ BUDZ ANOWSKI JOZEF DYBEL IRENA LIPENSKA PAWEL OLKO ELZBIETA RYBA	1
RADON JAN - ENGINEERING CONSULTING & SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT	1
RAFAKO SPOLKA AKCYJNA	1
REHASPORT CLINIC SP ZOO	1
RENOVA Sp. z o.o.	1
RESTAURO SP ZOO	1
Research & Engineering Center Sp.z o.o.	1
SADECKA GRUPA PRODUCENTOW OWOCOW I WARZYW OWOC LACKI SP ZOO	1
SANTE A. KOWALSKI SPJ	1
SCAI POLSKA SPZOO	1
SCHUESSLER-PLAN INZYNIERZY SP. Z O.O.	1
SICES POLSKA SP ZOO	1
SITECH SPOLKA ZOO	1
SLASKIE CENTRUM CHOROB SERCA W ZABRZU	1
SPEED POLAND SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
STEPAN POLSKA SP ZOO	1
STOCZNIA GDANSK SA	1
SUNSHINE TECHNOLOGIES SP ZOO W ORGANIZACJI	1
SZCZEBAK MARCIN ALEKSANDER*PERFECTACENTRUM REKLAMY	1
Satelitarne Centrum Operacji Regionalnych S.A. - SCOR	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
Selvita spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	1
Sopharm Sp z o.o.	1
Steripack Medical Poland sp. z o.o.	1
Stocznia Marynarki Wojennej S.A.	1
Stowarzyszenie Mlodych Dziennikarzy - POLIS	1
TAST P.P.H. JAN TABINSKI	1
TECHNIC-CONTROL SP. Z.O.O.	1
TOWARZYSTWO ROZWOJU SADOW KARLOWYCH	1
TWINTEQ SP ZOO	1
Talex S.A.	1
Technolution B.V.	1
Towarzystwo Promocji Jakosci Opieki Zdrowotnej w Polsce	1
UNIA PRODUCENTOW I PRACODAWCOW PRZEMYSLU MIESNEGO	1
VECTOR SP. Z O. O.	1
VIN - KON S.A.	1
VITROFLORA Laboratorium Kultur Tkankowych	1
Verax Systems Sp. z o.o.	1
WAMECO S.C. RYSZARD SZPADT, WOJCIECH GORNIKOWSKI	1
WANDA MARIA SZPERLINSKA	1
WASILEWSKI ALEKSANDER	1
WEBER HENRYKA MARIA- HENER	1
Wasat Sp. z o.o.	1
YANKO SP ZOO	1
ZAKLAD BADAWCZO-PRODUKCYJNY TEBAMIX SP ZOO	1
ZAKLAD KOMPOZYTOW SP. ZOO.	1
ZAKLAD MATERIALOW CERAMICZNYCH ZMCZAMAC SPZOO	1
ZAKLAD MECHANICZY MESTIL SPOLKA ORGAICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
ZAKLAD PRODUKCJI KATALIZATOROW JMJPUCHALSKI I KRAWCZYK SPJ	1
ZAKLAD PRODUKCYJNO HANDLOWO USLUGOWY	1
ZAKLADY AZOTOWE KEDZIERZYN SPOLKA AKCYJNA	1
ZAKLADY LOTNICZE MARGANSKI & MYSLOWSKI	1
ZENON FELIKS TEDERKO	1
Zaklad Produkcji Urzadzeń Dzwigowych FRENZAK Sp. z o.o.	1
econet Polska sp. z o.o	1
neoVision Slawomir Zwolenik	1

SME (PRC) organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
ITTI SP ZOO	18
POLKOM BADANIA SP ZOO	6
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO BADAWCZO-PRODUKCYJNE OPTEL SP ZOO	6
TOP-GAN SP ZOO	6
CIM-MES PROJEKT SP ZOO	5
SKA POLSKA SP Z O. O.	5
ABIS SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA SPK	4
BERGAMO TECNOLOGIE SPZOO	4
VIGO SYSTEM S.A.	4
ADAPTRONICA ZOO SP	3
ATON-HT SPOLKA AKCYJNA	3
INNOWACJA POLSKA SPZOO	3
Krakowski Osrodek Badan i Technologii Sp. z o.o.	3
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO INNOWACYJNO-WDROZENIOWE COMPLEX SP ZOO	3
RIDAN SP ZOO	3
SOFTWARE MIND SA	3
Semicon Sp. z.o.o.	3
WLADYSLAW FEDIUK - PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO INNOWACYJNO-WDROZENIOWE IMPULS	3
A&A BIOTECHNOLOGY SC	2
AMEPOX MICROELEKTRONICS CO LTD SP ZOO	2
BARTLOMIEJ MARCIN STANCZYK	2
BH INDUSTRIES PROJECT SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	2
DATAX SP z.o.o.	2
EC ELECTRONICS SP ZOO	2
Eurotech Sp. z o.o.	2
INTERCON SP. Z O.O.	2
LEAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE POLSKA SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSC IA	2
MACIEJ I TADEUSZ POPIELAWSCY PIMETSJ	2
MAREK RADWANSKI EKOTEX	2
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO ROBOT ELEWACYJNYCH "FASADA" SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	2
Polska Korporacja Techniki Sanitarnej, Grzewczej, Gazowej i Klimatyzacji	2
StoGda Ship Design & Engineering Sp. z o.o.	2
TECHIN SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	2
TPF SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	2
Wesob Spolka z Ograniczona Odpowiedzialnoscia	2
ZACISZE sp. z o.o.	2
MC DIAM sp.z o.o.	1
OPTEAM SA	1
ABRA SP ZOO	1
AGRAR MAGNICE SP ZOO	1
AIC SA	1
AIUT SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
AM TRANS PROGRES SP ZOO	1
AMZ-KUTNO SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
ATM Przedsiebiorstwo Produkcyjne Sp. z o.o.	1
ATMOTERM SA	1
Airoptic Spolka z Ograniczona Odpowiedzialnoscia	1
Automex Sp. z o.o.	1
BADANIA SYSTEMOWE ENERGSYS SPZOO	1
BG PRODUCTION SP ZOO	1
BIOVICO SP ZOO	1
BLACK POINT Spolka Akcyjna	1
BOC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES CONSULTING SP. Z.O.O.	1
BP Techem SA	1
BRZOZOWSKI GRABOWIECKI ARCHITEKCI SP. Z O. O.	1
CENTRALNA STACJA RATOWNICTWA GORNICZEGO S.A.	1
CENTRUM TECHNICZNE SUPRA ELCO, DOROTA SZULC	1
CHABER S.A.	1
DECSOFT SA	1
DOLNOSLASKA IZBA GOSPODARCZA	1
DROBEX - AGRO SP ZOO	1
EC BREC Instytut Energetyki Odnawialnej	1
EC ENGINEERING SP ZOO	1
EC SYSTEMS SPZOO	1
EKOTECH RECYKLING TOMASZ PYRSZ MAREK KOZLOWSKI spolka jawna	1
EKSPERT-SITR OKREGOWY OSRODEK RZECZOZNAWSTWA I DORADZTWA TECHNICZNEGO SP. Z O.O.	1
ELDOS SP ZOO	1
ESCO SPOLKA ZOO	1
EURO-PROJEKT BARTOSIK TOMASZ	1
EuroProjekts spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	1
Evatronix IP Spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	1
FARTPOL II JAN SNIEGOCKI	1
FLOWAIR GLOGOWSKI I BRZEZINSKI SPOLKA JAWNA	1
FORMTECH SP ZOO	1
GRIDWISETECH SP ZOO	1
HIMAL	1
HYDROGEOTECHNIKA SP ZOO	1
Harpo Sp. z o. o.	1
Hydro-Eco-Invest Spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	1
I3D SPOLKA AKCYJNA	1
INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS POLAND SP ZOO	1
INNOVATIKA SPZOO	1
INNOVATION TECHNOLOGY GROUP SPOLKA AKCYJNA	1
INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS SLAWOMIR PIETRZYK	1
INPHOTECH SP ZOO	1
INSTYTUT INFORMATYKI GOSPODARCZEJ SP ZOO	1
INWATEC SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
IPLS INTELLIGENT POWERLINE SYSTEMS - Sp.zoo	1
IRMINSKI WOJCIECH	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
IZNAB SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
Impact Design Europe	1
JACEK SLIWKA GOSPODARSTWO ROLNE	1
KARDIOSYSTEM SP ZOO	1
KCR SA	1
KNOWLEDGE HIVES SP ZOO	1
KOCHANSKA-DUBAS JOLANTA WENA KOCHANSKA-DUBAS JOLANTA WENA	1
KOLOR MIX SP ZOO	1
Kapena S.A.	1
Krzysztof Kucharczyk Techniki Elektroforetyczne Spzoo	1
Kwazar Corporation Sp.z o.o.	1
LEPOLAM Wichrowscy SP.J.	1
LILIANA KLAUDIA LEHRER RYCHEL	1
LNG SILESIA SP ZOO	1
MALEX ZAKLAD UTYLIZACJI ODPADOW MONIKA MALICKA	1
MAUER SPZOO	1
MEDICALGORITHMICS SA	1
MICHALSKI ERNEST ADAM	1
MICROTECH INTERNATIONAL SPOLKA AKCYJNA	1
MPICOSYS - EMBEDDED PICO SYSTEMS SPZOO	1
MTB TECHNOLOGIES SP ZOO	1
MakoLab S.A.	1
NETIX Skrzypczynski, Krzysztofowicz Sp.J.	1
NEXTDAYLAB SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCI	1
Narodowa Agencje Poszanowania Energii SA	1
OCTAGONET S.A.	1
OLBRZYMEK LESZEK TADEUSZ LEDO P.P.H.U. LESZEK OLBRZYMEK	1
ORTEH SPZOO	1
OSRODEK HODOWLI ZARODOWEJ OSIECINYSP ZOO	1
PARASOFT SA	1
PAWEL BABRAJ BAMET	1
PBS SP ZOO	1
PIELASZEK RESEARCH	1
PIELASZEK RESEARCH SP ZOO	1
POLMECANIC Sp. z o.o.	1
PROCHIMIA SURFACES SP. Z O.O.	1
PROMIS-TECH Sp. z o.o.	1
PROXIMETRY POLAND SP. Z O.O.	1
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO AMEPOX SP ZOO	1
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO HANDLOWO-PRODCYJNO-USLUGOWE GIZEX	1
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO SPECJALISTYCZNE TELECHEM SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO TRANSPORTOWE TRANSBUD BIS BIELAWY SP. Z O.O.	1
PRZEDSIEBIORSTWO WDRAZANIA DIAGNOSTYKI TECHNICZNEJ TECHNICAD SPOLKA ZOGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
PURINOVA Sp. z o.o.	1
Pomeranian Mushrooms - Eco GroupSp. z o.o.	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
Przedsebiorstwo Innowacyjno - Wdrozeniowe Ekomotor Spolka z o. o.	1
Przedsiebiorstwo Oczyszczania Wod i Ziemi POWIZ Sp. z o. o.	1
QWED SPOLKA Z ORGANICZONA OPDOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
RADCARD SC PAWEL BILSKI MACIEJ BUDZ ANOWSKI JOZEF DYBEL IRENA LIPENSKA PAWEL OLKO ELZBIETA RYBA	1
RADON JAN - ENGINEERING CONSULTING & SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT	1
REHASPORT CLINIC SP ZOO	1
RENOVA Sp. z o.o.	1
RESTAURO SP ZOO	1
Research & Engineering Center Sp.z o.o.	1
SADECKA GRUPA PRODUCENTOW OWOCOW I WARZYW OWOC LACKI SP ZOO	1
SPEED POLAND SPOLKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
STEPAN POLSKA SP ZOO	1
SZCZEBAK MARCIN ALEKSANDER*PERFECTACENTRUM REKLAMY	1
Selvita spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	1
Sopharm Sp z o.o.	1
Steripack Medical Poland sp. z o.o.	1
TAST P.P.H. JAN TABINSKI	1
TECHNIC-CONTROL SP. Z.O.O.	1
TOWARZYSTWO ROZWOJU SADOW KARLOWYCH	1
TWINTEQ SP ZOO	1
Talex S.A.	1
Towarzystwo Promocji Jakosci Opieki Zdrowotnej w Polsce	1
VIN - KON S.A.	1
Verax Systems Sp. z o.o.	1
WAMECO S.C. RYSZARD SZPADT, WOJCIECH GORNIKOWSKI	1
WANDA MARIA SZPERLINSKA	1
WASILEWSKI ALEKSANDER	1
WEBER HENRYKA MARIA- HENER	1
Wasat Sp. z o.o.	1
YANKO SP ZOO	1
ZAKLAD BADAWCZO-PRODUKCYJNY TEBAMIX SP ZOO	1
ZAKLAD KOMPOZYTOW SP. ZOO.	1
ZAKLAD MATERIALOW CERAMICZNYCH ZMCZAMAC SPZOO	1
ZAKLAD MECHANICZY MESTIL SPOLKA ORGAICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA	1
ZAKLAD PRODUKCJI KATALIZATOROW JMJPUCHALSKI I KRAWCZYK SPJ	1
ZAKLAD PRODUKCYJNO HANDLOWO USLUGOWY	1
ZAKLADY LOTNICZE MARGANSKI & MYSLOWSKI	1
ZENON FELIKS TEDERKO	1
Zaklad Produkcji Urzadzeń Dzwigowych FRENZAK Sp. z o.o.	1
neoVision Slawomir Zwolenik	1

Location of the FP7 EU13 by NUTS3 (NUTS2 where NUTS3 is not available) regions in terms of counts of participations in FP7 signed grant agreements and in terms of EU contribution

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
PL113	Miasto Lodz	75	14 866 666
PL114	Lodzki	4	1 849 433
PL115	Piotrkowski	3	105 845
PL116	Sieradzki	1	26 000
PL117	Skierniewicki	18	2 728 701
PL121	Ciechanowsko-plocki	3	440 291
PL127	Miasto Warszawa	739	157 449 651
PL129	Warszawski-wschodni	17	1 220 138
PL12A	Warszawski-zachodni	25	3 904 637
PL213	Miasto Krakow	205	41 622 868
PL214	Krakowski	2	100 974
PL215	Nowosadecki	6	355 684
PL216	Oswiecimski	2	229 943
PL217	Tarnowski	4	42 772
PL22	Slaskie	1	309 100
PL224	Czestochowski	2	532 486
PL225	Bielski	8	1 852 473
PL227	Rybnicki	1	85 740
PL228	Bytomski	1	21 277
PL229	Gliwicki	34	5 978 975
PL22A	Katowicki	43	5 028 553
PL22B	Sosnowiecki	1	297 500
PL22C	Tyski	3	644 662
PL314	Lubelski	26	6 663 663
PL315	Pulawski	15	4 888 585
PL323	Krosnienski	1	24 800
PL325	Rzeszowski	24	4 987 433
PL326	Tarnobrzeski	4	1 419 419
PL331	Kielecki	5	576 551
PL343	Bialostocki	3	240 591
PL344	Lomzynski	4	1 452 577
PL414	Koninski	2	180 946
PL415	Miasto Poznan	192	39 693 758
PL416	Kaliski	4	610 484
PL418	Poznanski	5	729 728
PL422	Koszalinski	7	4 033 103
PL423	Stargardzki	1	79 571
PL424	Miasto Szczecin	24	2 951 962
PL431	Gorzowski	3	282 262
PL432	Zielonogorski	4	652 218
PL514	Miasto Wroclaw	114	23 288 482
PL515	Jeleniogorski	1	52 920
PL516	Legnicko-Glogowski	2	228 152

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
PL518	Wroclawski	6	594 325
PL521	Nyski	3	192 576
PL522	Opolski	5	981 801
PL613	Bydgosko-Torunski	21	3 077 081
PL615	Wloclawski	3	232 344
PL621	Elblaski	1	50 928
PL622	Olsztynski	9	3 708 594
PL631	Slupski	3	267 863
PL633	Trojmiejski	121	26 360 786
PL635	Starogardzki	1	369 472

ROMANIA

HEI organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
UNIVERSITATEA POLITEHNICA DIN BUCURESTI	36
UNIVERSITATEA DIN BUCURESTI	29
UNIVERSITATEA TEHNICA CLUJ-NAPOCA	26
UNIVERSITATEA BABES BOLYAI	21
UNIVERSITATEA ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA DIN IASI	14
UNIVERSITATEA POLITEHNICA DIN TIMISOARA	10
TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY 'GHEORGHE ASACHI' OF IASI	8
UNIVERSITATEA DE VEST DIN TIMISOARA	8
UNIVERSITATEA TRANSILVANIA DIN BRASOV	8
UNIVERSITATEA DUNAREA DE JOS DIN GALATI	7
UNIVERSITATEA DE STIINTE AGRONOMICE SI MEDICINA VETERINARA - BUCURESTI	6
University of Medicine and Pharmacy	6
UNIVERSITATEA DE MEDICINA SI FARMACIE'CAROL DAVILA' DIN BUCURESTI	5
UNIVERSITATEA DIN CRAIOVA	5
UNIVERSITY STEFAN CEL MARE SUCEAVA	5
ACADEMIA DE STUDII ECONOMICE DIN BUCURESTI	4
INSTITUTUL DE GEOGRAFIE	3
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE PENTRU TEXTILE SI PIELARIE	3
UNIVERSITATEA DE MEDICINA SI FARMACE VICTOR BABES TIMISOARA	3
UNIVERSITATEA DIN ORADEA	3
UNIVERSITATEA LUCIAN BLAGA DIN SIBIU	3
Universitatea Ovidius Constanta	3
ANA ASLAN INSTITUTE OF GERONTOLOGY AND GERIATRICS	2
NATIONAL SCHOOL OF POLITICAL STUDIES AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	2
SCOALA NATIONALA DE SANATATE PUBLICA, MANAGEMENT SI PERFECTIONARE IN DOMENIUL SANITAR BUCURESTI	2
UNIVERSITATEA AUREL VLAICU DIN ARAD	2
UNIVERSITATEA DE MEDICINA SI FARMACIE DIN CRAIOVA	2
UNIVERSITATEA DE STIINTE AGRICOLE SI MEDICINA VETERINARA A BANATULUI DIN TIMISOARA	2
UNIVERSITATEA VALAHIA TARGOVISTE	2
ACADEMIA DE POLITIE ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA	1
SPITATUL CLINIC JUDETEAN DE URGENTA "SF. SPIRIDON" IASI	1
UNIVERSITATEA DE ARTE GEORGE ENESCU	1
UNIVERSITATEA DIN PETROSANI	1
UNIVERSITATEA DIN PITESTI	1
UNIVERSITATEA PETROL SI GAZE PLOIESTI	1
UNIVERSITATEA ROMANO-AMERICANA ASOCIATIE	1
UNIVERSITATEA TEHNICA DE CONSTRUCTII BUCURESTI	1

REC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
Unitatea Executiva pentru Finantarea Invatamantului Superior, a Cercetarii, Dezvoltarii si Inovarii	26
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE -DEZVOLTARE PENTRU FIZICA SI INGINERIE NUCLEARA "HORIA HULUBEI" (IFIN-HH)	18
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE DEZVOLTARE PENTRU FIZICA LASERILOR PLASMEI SI RADIATIEI	13
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETAREDEZVOLTARE PENTRU MICROTEHNOLOGIE	12
ROMANIAN SPACE AGENCY	12
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE PENTRU GEOLOGIE SI GEOECOLOGIE MARINA-GEOECOMAR	11
REGIA AUTONOMA PENTRU ACTIVITATI NUCLEARE DROBETA TR. SEVERIN RA SUCURSALA CERCETARI NUCLEARE PITESTI	11
INSTITUTUL DE CHIMIE MACROMOLECULARA PETRU PONI	9
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE MARINA GRIGORE ANTIPA	9
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE IN INFORMATICA - ICI BUCURESTI	7
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE TURBOMOTOARE - COMOTI	6
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR OPTOELECTRONICS	6
SC IPA SA	6
INSTITUTUL E-AUSTRIA TIMISOARA	5
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE DELTA DUNARII	5
INSTITUTUL DE CERCETARI SI AMENAJARI SILVICE	4
INSTITUTUL DE MATEMATICA AL ACADEMI EI ROMANE INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS SIMION STOILOW OF THE ROMANIAN ACA DEMY	4
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCERTARE DEZVOLTARE PENTRU STIINTE BIOLOGICE RA	4
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE PENTRU FIZICA PAMANTULUI	4
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE PENTRU TEHNOLOGII IZOTOPICE SI MOLECULARE-INCDTIM CLUJ-NAPOCA	4
CENTRUL INTERNATIONAL DE BIODINAMICA	3
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	3
INSTITUTUL GEOLOGIC AL ROMANIEI	3
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE DEZVOLTARE PENTRU CHIMIE SI PETROCHIMIE - ICECHIM BUCURESTI	3
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE PENTRU BIOLOGIE SI NUTRITIE ANIMALA	3
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE PENTRU BIORESURSE ALIMENTARE	3
Integral Consulting R&D	3
Agentia de Administrare a Retelei Nationale de Informatica Pentru Educatie si Cercetare	2
CENTRUL PENTRU PROMOVAREA ENERGIEI CURATE SI EFICIENTE IN ROMANIA	2
FUNDATIA PENTRU TEHNOLOGIA INFORMATIEI APLICATE IN MEDIU,AGRICULTURA SI SCHIMBARI GLOBALE	2
INSTITUTUL DE CERCETARI PENTRU INTELIGENTIA ARTIFICIALA	2
INSTITUTUL DE CHIMIE TIMISOARA AL ACADEMIEI ROMANE	2
INSTITUTUL DE SANATATE PUBLICA	2
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE PENTRU ELECTROCHIMIE SI MATERIE CONDENSATA - INCEMC TIMISOARA	2
Institutul National de Cercetare - Dezvoltare Pentru metale Neferoase si Rare - IMNR	2
NATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE FOR CRYOGENICS AND ISOTOPIC TECHNOLOGIES ICSI RM VALCEA	2
Societatea Academica din Romania	2
ACADEMIA ROMANA - FILIALA TIMISOARA	1
ASOCIATIA ARHEO VEST	1
ASOCIATIA CENTRUL DE BIOTECHNOLOGIIMICROBIENE - BIOTEHGEN	1
ASOCIATIA MYNATURE	1
ASOCIATIA ROMANA DE ECONOMIE RURALA SI AGROALIMENTARA VIRGIL MADGEARU	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
ASOCIATIA WWF PROGRAMUL DUNARE CARPATI ROMANIA	1
AUTORITATEA NATIONALA SANITARA VETERINARA SI PENTRU SIGURANTA ALIMENTELOR	1
CENTRUL DE ECONOMIA INDUSTRIEI SI SERVICIILOR	1
FILIALA INSTITUTUL DE CERCETARI SI MODERNIZARI ENERGETICE	1
FUNDATIA ANTARCTICA ROMANA	1
FUNDATIA DR. VICTOR BABES	1
FUNDATIA MRC - MEDIAN RESEARCH CENTRE	1
FUNDATIA NOUA EUROPA	1
FUNDATIA PENTRU CULTURA SI INVATAMANT IOAN SLAVICI	1
Hospice Casa Sperantei	1
INSTITUTE FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES PROF DR. MATEI BALS	1
INSTITUTE OF CELLULAR BIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY 'NICOLAE SIMIONESCU' - ROMANIAN ACADEMY	1
INSTITUTE OF GEODYNAMICS OF THE ROMANIAN ACADEMY	1
INSTITUTUL DE MECANICA SOLIDELOR	1
INSTITUTUL DE PNEUMOFTIZIOLOGIE "MARIUS NASTA"	1
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE DEZVOLTARE PENTRU ECOLOGIE INDUSTRIALA	1
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE DEZVOLTARE PENTRU FIZICA MATERIALELOR	1
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE DEZVOLTARE PENTRU FIZICA TEHNICA-IFTRA	1
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE DEZVOLTARE PENTRU MICROBIOLOGIE SI IMUNOLOGIE "CANTACUZINO"	1
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE DEZVOLTARE PENTRU PROTECTIA MEDIULUI - ICIM BUCIRESTI	1
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE STIINTIFICA IN DOMENIUL MUNCII SI PROTECTIEI SOCIALE	1
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE PENTRU PROTECTIA MEDIULUI	1
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE PENTRU PROTECTIA MUNCII ALEXANDRU DARABONT	1
INSTITUTUL ONCOLOGIC PROF. DR. ALEXANDRU TRESTIOREANU BUCURESTI	1
INSTITUTUL PENTRU STUDIEREA PROBLEMELOR MINORITATILOR NATIONALE	1
INSTITUTULUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE CHIMICO-FARMACEUTICA	1
Institutul de Economie Mondiala	1
SPITALUL CLINIC DE URGENTA BUCURESTI	1
SPITALUL CLINIC DR VICTOR BABES BUCURESTI - SVB	1
SPITALUL CLINIC JUDETEAN DE URGENTA CLUJ	1
SPITALUL DE PNEUMOFTIZIOLOGIE BRASOV	1
STATIUNEA DE CERCETARE-DEZVOLTARE PENTRU POMICULTURA BISTRITA	1

PRC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARI AEROSPATIALE ELIE CARAFOLI - I.N.C.A.S. SA	9
TECHNOSAM SRL	7
TRITECC SRL	7
OPTOELECTRONICA - 2001 SA	6
TARGET ACTIVE TRAINING	6
BLUE POINT IT SOLUTIONS SRL	4
COMPANIA NATIONALA DE TRANSPORT AL ENERGIEI ELECTRICE TRANSELECTRICA SA	4
INSTITUTUL DE CERCETARI ELECTROTEHNICE	4
ROPARDO SRL	4
SIEMENS PROGRAM AND SYSTEM ENGINEERING SRL	4
SITEX 45 SRL	4
ACCENT PRO 2000 s.r.l.	3
ASSIST SOFTWARE SRL	3
FM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY	3
Greentronics	3
HONEYWELL ROMANIA SRL	3
INCERPLAST SA	3
MICROELECTRONICA SA	3
MIRA TELECOM SRL	3
MODULE WORKS S.R.L.	3
PRO-OPTICA S.A.	3
SIEMENS SRL	3
SIVECO ROMANIA SA	3
TEAMNET INTERNATIONAL SA	3
INSTITUTUL DE STUDII SI PROIECTARI ENERGETICE SA	2
ASOCIATIA PATRONILOR SI MESERIASILOR CLUJ	2
ASOCIATIA ROMANA PENTRU INDUSTRIA ELECTRONICA SI SOFTWARE	2
CABINETUL CALIN TATOMIR	2
COMPA SA	2
ENINVEST SA	2
INCLUSION ALLIANCE FOR EUROPE GEIE	2
INFO WORLD SRL	2
METAV - CERCETARE DEZVOLTARE SRL	2
REGIA AUTONOMA DE TRANSPORT BUCURESTI	2
ROMSOFT SRL	2
SANDU M. CONSTANTIN PERSOANA FIZICA	2
SC AEROSTAR SA	2
SC RODAX IMPEX SRL	2
SHIP DESIGN GROUP SRL	2
Sarminfo SRL	2
Tehnoprod Plast	2
UTI GRUP SA	2
INSTITUTUL DE CERCETARI PENTRU ECHIPAMENTE SI TEHNOLOGII IN CONSTRUCTII - ICECON SA*RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNO	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
APA NOVA BUCURESTI SA	1
AQUATIM SA	1
ARCTIC SA	1
ASOCIATIA DE ASISTENTA PSIHOPEDAGOGICA SI SOCIALA PENTRU COPII SI TENERII CU APTITUDINI INALTE	1
ASOCIATIA PRO SAL	1
Asociatia Alternative Sociale	1
BAUM Engineering srl	1
BEIA CONSULT INTERNATIONAL SRL	1
BETAK SA	1
BIOTEHNOS S. A.	1
CALION PROD SRL	1
CAMERA DE COMERT SI INDUSTRIE SI AGRICULTURA TIMISOARA	1
CARMOLIMP SRL	1
CERAMICA INGENUA S.R.L.	1
CERTSIGN SRL	1
CG-GC INTELIGENT TECHNOLOGY	1
COGEME SET RO SRL	1
COMPUTER SHARING BUCURESTI SRL	1
CRAMELE HALEWOOD SA	1
CS ROMANIA SA	1
Centrul European de Afaceri Invetica si Cercetare SA	1
Centrul de Mediu si Sanatate	1
DICO ROMANIA SRL	1
DUCT SRL	1
Danone PDPA SRL	1
EKIS-ROMANIA S.R.L.	1
ELECTROARGES SA	1
ENEL DISTRIBUTIE DOBROGEA SA	1
ENERGOECO SRL	1
ENTERPRISE CONCEPT SRL	1
EXPERT MULTISERVICES IMPEX SRL	1
FORJA NEPTUN SRL	1
FUNDATIA APELUL INGERULUI ROMAN	1
Fundatia ERGOROM '99	1
GAINIKA SRL	1
GDF SUEZ ENERGY ROMANIA SA	1
GEUMACS CONSULTING SRL	1
GOTECH SRL	1
GRIFFIN SOFTWARE SRL	1
HEIPER SA	1
IDEEA ADVERTISING SRL	1
IMPACT CONSULTING	1
INDLACTO MURES SRL	1
INNO CONSULT SRL	1
INSTITUTUL DE CERCETARI PENTRU ACOPERIRI AVANSATE ICAA SA	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
INTEL SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT SRL	1
INTERGROUP ENGINEERING SRL	1
INTRAROM S.A.	1
IPROCHIM S.A.	1
IRIDEX-GROUP-PLASTIC SRL	1
ITC SRL	1
Interpart Production	1
LANGUAGE WEAVER SRL	1
LUSI UNION SILUSI SRL	1
MADI-SERVICE SRL	1
MED LIFE SA	1
MIKON SYSTEMS	1
MY SOFT SRL	1
NAVROM SHIPYARD SRL	1
NET BRINEL SA	1
NUTRACEUTICAL SRL	1
Nuclear N.D.T. Research & Services S.R.L.	1
OMEGA INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS SRL	1
OMV PETROM S.A	1
OSKAR VON MILLER - INSTITUT DE CONCEPTIE, CERCETARE SI PROIECTARE ECHIPAMENTE TERMOENERGETICE	1
PLASMA SRL	1
PROFI RENT SRL	1
PROPLANTA SRL	1
PROVAC IMPEX SRL	1
R.T.T ROMANIA TELECOMUNICATION TRADING S.R.L	1
RALIANT SRL	1
RECOMET IMPEX SRL	1
REGIA AUTONOMA DE TRANSPORT PUBLIC IASI	1
RESEARCH DESIGN LAB NAVIS ZAO	1
RIVA s.r.l.	1
ROENP INIT SRL	1
ROMTELECOM SA	1
ROSI-ITA UNO SRL	1
ROSSAL SRL	1
S.C Ro CHALLENGES S.R.L	1
S.C. BEESPEED AUTOMATIZARI S.R.L.	1
S.C. DAVO STAR IMPEX SRL	1
S.C. NAVALINK ROM SRL	1
S.C. RC-CF TRANS S.R.L.	1
S.C. Urban S.A.	1
SATIVA-PRODUCT SRL	1
SC AGRO SOLOMONESCU SRL	1
SC EUROSENSE ROMANIA SRL	1
SC FINEX SRL	1
SC MedaResearch SRL	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
SC Plasma Jet srl	1
SC STRAERO SA	1
SC. Reel-Plantec SRL	1
SEEKTRON SRL	1
SELETRON-SOFTWARE SI AUTOMATIZARI SRL	1
SNC SHIP DESIGN SRL	1
SOCIETATEA COMERCIALA DE DISTRIBUTIE SI FURNIZARE A ENERGIEI ELECTRICE - ELECTRICA SA	1
SOCIETATEA COMERCIALA DE INTRETINERE SI REPARATII VAGOANE DE CALATORI CFR-SIRV BRASOV SA	1
SOCIETATEA NATIONALA NUCLEARELECTRICA SA	1
SOFTGRESS S.R.L.	1
SRS MECANO INSTALATIE SRL	1
STAROM GRUP S.R.L.	1
SUDOTIM AS SRL	1
SYONIC SRL	1
Supply Chain Management Center SRL	1
T.D.E. TERRITORIAL DATA ELABORATION S.R.L.	1
TANGENT DATA SRL	1
TEO HEALTH SA	1
TERMOGLASS CIV SRL*TERMO	1
TERRA MEDIU S.R.L.	1
TRANSGEX	1
TRITAGEMA CONSULT SRL	1
UNISOFT ROMANIA SA	1
VRANCART SA ADJUD	1
WING COMPUTER GROUP SRL	1
WIRTEK S.R.L.	1

SME (PRC) organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
INSTITUTUL NATIONAL DE CERCETARI AEROSPATIALE ELIE CARAFOLI - I.N.C.A.S. SA	9
TECHNOSAM SRL	7
TRITECC SRL	7
OPTOELECTRONICA - 2001 SA	6
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BLUE POINT IT SOLUTIONS SRL	4
ROPARDO SRL	4
SITEX 45 SRL	4
ACCENT PRO 2000 s.r.l.	3
ASSIST SOFTWARE SRL	3
FM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY	3
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MICROELECTRONICA SA	3
MIRA TELECOM SRL	3
MODULE WORKS S.R.L.	3
PRO-OPTICA S.A.	3
TEAMNET INTERNATIONAL SA	3
ASOCIATIA PATRONILOR SI MESERIASILOR CLUJ	2
CABINETUL CALIN TATOMIR	2
ENINVEST SA	2
INCLUSION ALLIANCE FOR EUROPE GEIE	2
METAV - CERCETARE DEZVOLTARE SRL	2
ROMSOFT SRL	2
SANDU M. CONSTANTIN PERSOANA FIZICA	2
SC RODAX IMPEX SRL	2
SHIP DESIGN GROUP SRL	2
Tehnoprod Plast	2
INSTITUTUL DE CERCETARI PENTRU ECHIPAMENTE SI TEHNOLOGII IN CONSTRUCTII - ICECON SA*RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNO	1
BAUM Engineering srl	1
BEIA CONSULT INTERNATIONAL SRL	1
BETAK SA	1
BIOTEHNOS S. A.	1
CALION PROD SRL	1
CERAMICA INGENUA S.R.L.	1
CG-GC INTELIGENT TECHNOLOGY	1
COMPUTER SHARING BUCURESTI SRL	1
CRAMELE HALEWOOD SA	1
Centrul European de Afaceri Invetica si Cercetare SA	1
Centrul de Mediu si Sanatate	1
DUCT SRL	1
EKIS-ROMANIA S.R.L.	1
ENTERPRISE CONCEPT SRL	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
EXPERT MULTISERVICES IMPEX SRL	1
FORJA NEPTUN SRL	1
GAINIKA SRL	1
GEUMACS CONSULTING SRL	1
GOTECH SRL	1
GRIFFIN SOFTWARE SRL	1
HEIPER SA	1
IDEEA ADVERTISING SRL	1
IMPACT CONSULTING	1
INDLACTO MURES SRL	1
INNO CONSULT SRL	1
INSTITUTUL DE CERCETARI PENTRU ACOPERIRI AVANSATE ICAA SA	1
INTERGROUP ENGINEERING SRL	1
IRIDEX-GROUP-PLASTIC SRL	1
ITC SRL	1
LANGUAGE WEAVER SRL	1
LUSI UNION SILUSI SRL	1
MADI-SERVICE SRL	1
MIKON SYSTEMS	1
MY SOFT SRL	1
NAVROM SHIPYARD SRL	1
NET BRINEL SA	1
NUTRACEUTICAL SRL	1
Nuclear N.D.T. Research & Services S.R.L.	1
OSKAR VON MILLER - INSTITUT DE CONCEPTIE, CERCETARE SI PROIECTARE ECHIPAMENTE TERMOENERGETICE	1
PLASMA SRL	1
PROFI RENT SRL	1
PROPLANTA SRL	1
PROVAC IMPEX SRL	1
R.T.T ROMANIA TELECOMUNICATION TRADING S.R.L	1
RALIANT SRL	1
RECOMET IMPEX SRL	1
RIVA s.r.l.	1
ROENP INIT SRL	1
ROSI-ITA UNO SRL	1
ROSSAL SRL	1
S.C Ro CHALLENGES S.R.L	1
S.C. BEESPEED AUTOMATIZARI S.R.L.	1
S.C. DAVO STAR IMPEX SRL	1
S.C. NAVALINK ROM SRL	1
SATIVA-PRODUCT SRL	1
SC AGRO SOLOMONESCU SRL	1
SC EUROSENSE ROMANIA SRL	1
SC FINEX SRL	1
SC MedaResearch SRL	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
SC Plasma Jet srl	1
SC STRAERO SA	1
SC. Reel-Plantec SRL	1
SEEKTRON SRL	1
SELETRON-SOFTWARE SI AUTOMATIZARI SRL	1
SOFTGRESS S.R.L.	1
SRS MECANO INSTALATIE SRL	1
STAROM GRUP S.R.L.	1
SUDOTIM AS SRL	1
SYONIC SRL	1
Supply Chain Management Center SRL	1
T.D.E. TERRITORIAL DATA ELABORATION S.R.L.	1
TANGENT DATA SRL	1
TERMOGLASS CIV SRL*TERMO	1
TERRA MEDIU S.R.L.	1
TRITAGEMA CONSULT SRL	1
WING COMPUTER GROUP SRL	1
WIRTEK S.R.L.	1

Location of the FP7 EU13 by NUTS3 (NUTS2 where NUTS3 is not available) regions in terms of counts of participations in FP7 signed grant agreements and in terms of EU contribution

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
RO111	Bihor	7	532 391
RO112	Bistrita-Nasaud	4	473 691
RO113	Cluj	80	10 746 185
RO114	Maramures	1	0
RO115	Satu Mare	7	1 016 414
RO116	Salaj	1	42 340
RO121	Alba	2	109 200
RO122	Brasov	24	2 674 070
RO123	Covasna	2	39 108
RO124	Harghita	1	12 501
RO125	Mures	2	324 678
RO126	Sibiu	12	1 408 686
RO211	Bacau	3	287 011
RO212	Botosani	1	12 920
RO213	Iasi	49	12 193 958
RO214	Neamt	3	658 847
RO215	Suceava	8	1 278 906
RO221	Braila	1	127 346
RO222	Buzau	1	122 000
RO223	Constanta	21	2 047 011
RO224	Galati	11	1 093 558
RO225	Tulcea	6	556 870
RO226	Vrancea	1	54 295
RO311	Arges	10	1 493 296
RO312	Calarasi	1	83 500
RO313	Dambovita	3	225 006
RO316	Prahova	12	1 836 662
RO317	Teleorman	6	830 746
RO321	Bucuresti	437	52 796 825
RO322	Ilfov	72	10 461 283
RO411	Dolj	12	2 249 721
RO414	Olt	1	115 120
RO415	Valcea	3	111 803
RO421	Arad	4	753 753
RO423	Hunedoara	1	11 235
RO424	Timis	46	7 572 404

SLOVENIA

HEI organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
UNIVERZA V LJUBLJANI	137
UNIVERZA V MARIBORU	31
ZNANSTVENORAZISKOVALNI CENTER SLOVENSKE AKADEMIJE ZNANOSTI IN UMETNOSTI	8
UNIVERZA NA PRIMORSKEM UNIVERSITA DEL LITORALE	7
UNIVERZA V NOVI GORICI	5
Bolnisnica Golnik Klinicni oddelek za pljucne bolezni in alergijo	3
UNIVERZITETNI KLINICNI CENTER LJUBLJANA	3
FAKULTETA ZA INFORMACIJSKE ŠTUDIJE V NOVEM MESTU	2
MEDNARODNA PODIPLOMSKA SOLA JOZEFA STEFANA	2
EVROPSKO SREDISCE MARIBOR	1
MEDNARODNA FAKULTETA ZA DRUZBENE IN POSLOVNE STUDIJE ZAVOD	1
VISOKA SOLA ZA TEHNOLOGIJO POLIMEROV ZAVOD	1

REC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
INSTITUT JOZEF STEFAN	120
ZAVOD ZA GRADBENISTVO SLOVENIJE	16
NACIONALNI INSTITUT ZA BIOLOGIJO	12
KEMIJSKI INSTITUT	11
GEOLOSKI ZAVOD SLOVENIJE	5
TEHNOCENTER UNIVERZE V MARIBORU ZASVETOVANJE RAZISKAVE IN ORGANIZACIJO D.O.O.	5
GOSPODARSKO INTERESNO ZDRUZENJE ACS SLOVENSKI AVTOMOBILSKI GROZD	4
GOSPODARSKO INTERESNO ZDRUZENJE GROZD PLASTTEHNIKA - GIZ GROZD PLASTTEHNIKA	4
KMETIJSKI INSTITUT SLOVENIJE - AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE OF SLOVENIA	4
SETCCE, PODJETJE ZA VARNOSTNE TEHNOLOGIJE INFORMACIJSKE DRUZBE IN ELEKTRONSKO POSLOVANJE, DOO	4
ZAVOD LESARSKI GROZD	4
ZAVOD ZA ZDRAVSTVENO VARSTVO MARIBOR	4
RAZVOJNI CENTER ORODJARSTVA SLOVENIJE	3
GOZDARSKI INSTITUT SLOVENIJE	2
INSTITUT ZA RAZISKAVE IN RAZVOJ UTRIP ZAVOD	2
Inovacijsko-razvojni institut Univerze v Ljubljani	2
JAVNI ZAVOD REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE ZA VARSTVO KULTURNE DEDISCINE	2
BOLNISNICA SEZANA ZAVOD	1
CENTER ODLICNOSTI NIZKOOGLJICNE TEHNOLOGIJE ZAVOD	1
DRUSTVO ZA ZDRAVJE SRCA IN OZILJA SLOVENIJE	1
INDUSTRIJSKI RAZVOJNI CENTER SLOVENSKE PREDILNE INDUSTRIJE	1
INSTITUT INFORMACIJSKIH ZNANOSTI	1
INSTITUT ZA MATEMATIKO, FIZIKO IN MEHANIKO UNIVERZE EDVARDA KARDELJA VLJUBLJANI PO	1
INSTITUT ZA NOVEJSO ZGODOVINO	1
IPAK INSTITUT ZA SIMBOLNO ANALIZO IN RAZVOJ INFORMACIJSKIH TEHNOLOGIJ VELENJE ZAVOD	1
Interesansa - Institut za razvoj in izdelovalne tehnologije - zavod	1
MIROVNI INSTITUT	1
REGIONALNA RAZVOJNA AGENCIJA - LJUBLJANSKE URBANE REGIJE ZAVOD	1
REGIONALNI RAZVOJNI CENTER KOPER CENTRO REGIONALE DI SVILUPPO CAPODISTRIA	1
SPLOSNA BOLNISNICA CELJE	1
UNIVERZA V MARIBORU, CENTER ZA UPORABNO MATEMATIKO IN TEORETICNO FIZIKO P.O. ZAVOD	1
URBANISTICNI INSTITUT REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE	1
ZAVOD ZA ZDRAVSTVENO VARSTVO MURSKA SOBOTA	1
ZNANSTVENO RAZISKOVALNI IN IZOBRAZEVALNI ZAVOD NEVORK	1

PRC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
XLAB RAZVOJ PROGRAMSKE OPREME IN SVETOVANJE D.O.O.	10
SLOVENSKI GRADBENI GROZD, GOSPODARSKO INTERESNO ZDRUZENJE	9
GRADBENI INSTITUT ZRMK DOO	6
INSTITUT ZA FIZIKALNO BIOLOGIJO D.O.O.	5
GORENJE GOSPODINJSKI APARATI D.D.	4
Gorenje Orodjarna, d.o.o., Velenje, Partizanska 12	4
Thyia Tehnologije d.o.o	4
BIA SEPARATIONS DOO	3
C3M DOO, CENTER ZA RACUNALNISTVO VMEHANIKI KONTINUUMA - MODELIRANJE IN TRZENJE	3
CENTER ZA KARTOGRAFIJO FAVNE IN FLORE ZAVOD	3
ELEKTRO LJUBLJANA PODJETJE ZADISTRIBUCIJO ELEKTRICNE ENERGIJE D.D.	3
ELEKTRO-SLOVENIJA D.O.O.	3
ETREL SVETOVANJE IN DRUGE STORITVE DOO	3
INEA INFORMATIZACIJA ENERGETIKA AVTOMATIZACIJA DOO	3
LAJOVIC TUBA EMBALAZA DOO	3
SLOVENSKE ZELEZNICE DOO	3
SOLVERA LYNX NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE ZA ENERGETIKO DD	3
AMANOVA - INTELIGENTNI SISTEMI, SENZORJI IN NOVI MATERIALI D.O.O.	2
AMIS DRUZBA ZA TELEKOMUNIKACIJE D.O.O.	2
ATech elektronika d.o.o.	2
CESTEL CESTNI INZENIRING DOO	2
COMTRADE PROGRAMSKE RESITVE DOO	2
EDUCELL PODJETJE ZA CELICNO BIOLOGI JO DOO	2
ELAPHE POGONSKE TEHNOLOGIJE DOO*ELAPHE PROPULSION TECHNOLOGIES LTDH VIROV DOO	2
EMA DOO - OZNACEVANJE IN SLEDLJIVOST V INDUSTRIJI IN LOGISTIKI	2
FRUTAROM ETOL TOVARNA AROM IN ETERICNIH OLJ DOO	2
ISKRA SISTEMI AVTOMATIZACIJA PROCESOV DD	2
JAVNO PODJETJE LJUBLJANSKI POTNISKI PROMET D.O.O.	2
LIMNOS PODJETJE ZA APLIKATIVNO EKOLOGIJO D.O.O.	2
MAGNETI LJUBLJANA PODJETJE ZA PROIZVODNJO MAGNETNIH MATERIALOV DD	2
MORANA RTD DOO	2
PEPI PLAST PROIZVODNJA STORITVE TRGOVINA DOO	2
PREDILNICA LITIJA DOO	2
REFORM E.C. DRUZBA ZA MEDNARODNO TRGOVINO DOO	2
ROBOTINA D.O.O., PODJETJE ZA INZ ENIRING, MARKETING, TRGOVINO IN PROIZVODNJO	2
TEHNOS PODJETJE ZA PROIZVODNJO OROD IJ STROJEV IN PREDELAVO PLASTICNIH MAS DOO ZALEC	2
UCS, KUPCU PRILAGOJENI PROIZVOIDI DOO	2
ZEMANTA PAMETNE SPLETNE STORITVE INSVETOVANJE DOO	2
AAS AVTORSKA AGENCIJA ZA SLOVENIJO DOO	1
ACIES BIO BIOTEHNOLOSKE RAZISKAVE IN RAZVOJ DOO	1
ADRIA KOMBI NACIONALNA DRUZBA ZA KOMBINIRAMI PROMET DOO LJUBLJANA	1
AGENCIJA ZA PRESTRUKTURIRANJE ENERGETIKE DOO* ENERGY RESTRUCTURING AGENCY LTD	1
AKROPOLA DRUZBA ZA INZENIRING, PROJEKTIRANJE, TRGOVINO IN PROIZVODNJO, DOO	1
ALCOM PROIZVODNJA IN TRGOVINA DOO	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
ALGEN, CENTER ZA ALGNE TEHNOLOGIJE, DOO	1
ALPINA TOVARNA OBUTVE DD ZIRI	1
AMNIN D.O.O CENTR ZA ZNANSTVENO VIZUALIZACIJO	1
AMZS DRUZBA ZA OPRAVLJANJE STORITEV CLANOM AMD IN DRUGIM UDELEZENCEM V CESTNEM PROMETU DD	1
Airnet trgovina in storitve d.o.o.	1
B2 IZOBRAZEVANJE IN INFORMACIJSKE STORITVE d.o.o	1
BALDER OPTOELEKTRONSKI ELEMENTI INMERILNA TEHNIKA DOO	1
BDO SVETOVANJE D.O.O.	1
BISOL, RAZVOJ, PROIZVODNJA, INZENIRING IN SVETOVANJE, DOO	1
BORZEN, ORGANIZATOR TRGA Z ELEKTRICNO ENERGIJO, DOO	1
BOSIO PROIZVODNO-TRGOVSKO PODJETJE D.O.O.	1
BridA zavod za sodobno umetnost Sempas	1
COSYLAB LABORATORIJ ZA KONTROLNE SISTEME DD	1
CYCORP, RAZISKOVANJE IN EKSPERIMENTALNI RAZVOJ D.O.O.	1
DDC SVETOVANJE INZENIRING, DRUZBA ZA SVETOVANJE IN INZENIRING, DOO	1
ELEKTRO GORENJSKA PODJETJE ZA DISTRIBUCIJO ELEKTRICNE ENERGIJE DD	1
ELPROS ELEKTRONSKI IN PROGRAMSKI SISTEMI DOO	1
ENOS LNG, DRUZBA ZA RAZISKAVE, RAZVOJ, UVAJANJE IN UPORABO TECHNOLOGIJ NA PODROCJU ENERGETIKE DOO	1
ENVIGENCE, OKOLJSKA INTELIGENCA, DOO	1
EOHIPPUS DRUZBA ZA USPOSABLJANJE IN ZAPOSLOVANJE INVALIDOV D.O.O.	1
GAMA SYSTEM PODJETJE ZA RAZVOJ, IZOBRAZEVANJE, SVETOVANJE IN PROGRAMSKO OPREMO DOO	1
GEAPRODUKT TRGOVSKO PODJETJE NA DEBELO IN DROBNO DOO	1
GEJZIR DOO, PODJETJE ZA POSLOVNE STORITVE, LJUBLJANA	1
GENELITIK GENETSKE STORITVE DOO	1
GEOINZENIRING DRUZBA ZA GEOLOSKI INZENIRING DOO	1
GLOBEVNIK, REZILNO ORODJE DOO	1
HELI PRO, proizvodnja in razvoj kirurskih implantatov,d.o.o.	1
HELIOS SESTAVLJENO PODJETJE ZA KAPITALSKE NALOZBE IN RAZVOJ D.D.	1
HIDRIA IMP KLIMA PROIZVODNJA KLIMASISTEMOV DOO	1
HIDRIA d.d. Podjetje za ustanavljanje in upravljanje druzb	1
HIPOT-RR RAZISKAVE IN RAZVOJ TEHNOLOGIJ IN SISTEMOV DOO	1
ILIRIJA, RAZVOJ, PROIZVODNJA IN TRZENJE KOZMETICNIH IZDELKOV DD	1
INNOVATION SERVICE NETWORK PODJETNISKO IN POSLOVNO SVETOVANJE DOO	1
INSTRUMENTATION TECHNOLOGIES, ELEKTRONSKA INSTRUMENTACIJA IN PRODUKTI ZA PROCESIRANJE SIGNALOV DD	1
INTERSOCKS TOVARNA NOGAVIC D.O.O	1
ISKRA ZASCITE D.O.O. PODJETJE ZA IZVAJANJE ZASCIT , INZENIRING IN KOOPERACIJE	1
KONTROLA ZRACNEGA PROMETA SLOVENIJE DOO	1
KOPITARNA SEVNICA D.D.	1
KORONA INZENIRING DD	1
KOTO PROIZVODNO IN TRGOVSKO PODJETJE DOO	1
Kolektor Group d.o.o., vodenje in upravljanje družb	1
LEK FARMACEVTSKA DRUZBA DD	1
LIP OPAZNE PLOSCE BOHINJ DOO	1
LITOSTROJ RAVNE PODJETJE ZA PROIZVODNJO STISKALNIC STROJNIH DELOV IN NAPRAV DOO	1
LUKA KOPER, PORT AND LOGISTIC SYSTEM, D.D.	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
MARMOR HOTAVLJE DRUZBA ZA OBDELAVOKAMNA DD HOTAVLJE	1
MEIS STORITVE ZA OKOLJE D.O.O.	1
MELU, mizarstvo, d.o.o.	1
MG-SOFT PODJETJE ZA RACUNALNISKI INZENIRING DOO	1
MONTAZNA GRADNJA TADEJ ZIMIC SP	1
OIKOS SVETOVANJE ZA RAZVOJ DOO	1
OPREMA RAVNE PNEVMATIKA, HIDRAVLIKA, ORODJA IN TEHNOLOSKE LINIJE D.O.O.	1
OPTOTEK RAZVOJ IN PROIZVODNJA OPTICNE IN LASERSKE OPREME DOO	1
PETROL SLOVENSKA ENERGETSKA DRUZBA DD LJUBLJANA	1
PLAMA-PUR PROIZVODNJA IN PREDELAVAPLASTICNIH MAS DD PODGRAD	1
PLAMTEX PODJETJE ZA PROIZVODNJO PREDELAVO TRGOVINO GOSTINSTVO ZASTOPSTVO IN MARKETING DOO MENGES	1
PLINARNA MARIBOR DRUZBA ZA PROIZVODNJO, DISTRIBUCIJO ENERGENTOV, TRGOVINO IN STORITVE DOO	1
POLYCOM PREDELAVA PLASTICNIH MAS IN ORODJARSTVO SKOFJA LOKA D.O.O.	1
PREDIKAT d.o.o.	1
PREMOGOVNIK VELENJE DD	1
PRIMORJE DD DRUZBA ZA GRADBENISTVO,INZENIRING IN DRUGE POSLOVNE STORITVE	1
PRO CONTUS POSLOVNE STORITVE DOO	1
Plestenjak Joze - Lesten Izvajanje Raziskovalne Dejavnosti In Izdelovanje Drobnih Lesenih Predmetov Ter Prodaja Lastnih In Tujih Izdelkov	1
Prometni institut Ljubljana d.o.o.	1
RAZPON PODJETJE ZA PROJEKTIRANJE RAZVOJ INZENIRING IN NADZOR GRADBENIHKONSTRUKCIJ DOO	1
REGIONALNI TEHNOLOŠKI CENTER ZASAVJE D.O.O.	1
REMTY-R PODJETJE ZA INZENIRING IN TRGOVINO D.O.O.	1
RR & CO. RAZISKAVE RAZVOJ IN PRENOS ZNANJA DOO	1
SALONIT ANHOVO GRADBENI MATERIALI D.D.	1
SANING INTERNATIONAL PODJETJE ZA SANACIJE OBJEKTOV DOO KRANJ	1
SLOVENSKA TISKOVNA AGENCIJA DOO	1
SOLARNI TERMO SISTEMI - STS RAZVOJPROIZVODNJA IN PRODAJA SOLARNIH TERMO SISTEMOV DD	1
SOLINE PRIDELAVA SOLI D.O.O.	1
STILLES d.d.	1
SVILANIT TEKSTILNA TOVANA DD	1
TEKSTILNA INDUSTRIJA AJDOVSCINA DD	1
TELARGO DOO INFORMACIJSKE RESITVE VPROMETU IN TRANSPORTU	1
TELEKOM SLOVENIJE D.D.	1
TERMOPLASTI PLAMA d.o.o.	1
TIC - LENS LASERSKE TEHNOLOGIJE DOO	1
TOTRA PLASTIKA podjetje izdelkov iz plasticnih mas, d.o.o	1
TRIMO INZENIRING IN PROIZVODNJA MONTAZNIH OBJEKTOV, D.D.	1
VENDER PROIZVODNJA TRGOVINA INZENIRING IN ZASTOPSTVO DOO - VENDER D.O.O.	1
VILKOGRAD NIZKE GRADNJE DOO	1
Vending Marketing trgovina, storitve, marketing d.o.o.	1
ZDRUZENJE SLOVENSKE FOTOVOLTAICNE INDUSTRIJE (ZSFI) GOSPODARSKO INTERESNO ZDRUZENJE	1

SME (PRC) organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
XLAB RAZVOJ PROGRAMSKE OPREME IN SVETOVANJE D.O.O.	10
SLOVENSKI GRADBENI GROZD, GOSPODARSKO INTERESNO ZDRUZENJE	9
GRADBENI INSTITUT ZRMK DOO	6
INSTITUT ZA FIZIKALNO BIOLOGIJO D.O.O.	5
Thyia Tehnologije d.o.o	4
BIA SEPARATIONS DOO	3
C3M DOO, CENTER ZA RACUNALNISTVO VMEHANIKI KONTINUUMA - MODELIRANJE IN TRZENJE	3
CENTER ZA KARTOGRAFIJO FAVNE IN FLORE ZAVOD	3
ETREL SVETOVANJE IN DRUGE STORITVE DOO	3
INEA INFORMATIZACIJA ENERGETIKA AVTOMATIZACIJA DOO	3
LAJOVIC TUBA EMBALAZA DOO	3
SOLVERA LYNX NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE ZA ENERGETIKO DD	3
AMANOVA - INTELIGENTNI SISTEMI, SENZORJI IN NOVI MATERIALI D.O.O.	2
AMIS DRUZBA ZA TELEKOMUNIKACIJE D.O.O.	2
ATech elektronika d.o.o.	2
CESTEL CESTNI INZENIRING DOO	2
EDUCELL PODJETJE ZA CELICNO BIOLOGI JO DOO	2
ELAPHE POGONSKE TEHNOLOGIJE DOO*ELAPHE PROPULSION TECHNOLOGIES LTDH VIROV DOO	2
EMA DOO - OZNACEVANJE IN SLEDLJIVOST V INDUSTRIJI IN LOGISTIKI	2
LIMNOS PODJETJE ZA APLIKATIVNO EKOLOGIJO D.O.O.	2
MAGNETI LJUBLJANA PODJETJE ZA PROIZVODNJO MAGNETNIH MATERIALOV DD	2
MORANA RTD DOO	2
PEPI PLAST PROIZVODNJA STORITVE TRGOVINA DOO	2
REFORM E.C. DRUZBA ZA MEDNARODNO TRGOVINO DOO	2
ROBOTINA D.O.O., PODJETJE ZA INZ ENIRING, MARKETING, TRGOVINO IN PROIZVODNJO	2
TEHNOS PODJETJE ZA PROIZVODNJO OROD IJ STROJEV IN PREDELAVO PLASTICNIH MAS DOO ZALEC	2
UCS, KUPCU PRILAGOJENI PROIZVOIDI DOO	2
ZEMANTA PAMETNE SPLETNE STORITVE INSVETOVANJE DOO	2
AAS AVTORSKA AGENCIJA ZA SLOVENIJO DOO	1
ACIES BIO BIOTEHNOLOSKE RAZISKAVE IN RAZVOJ DOO	1
AGENCIJA ZA PRESTRUKTURIRANJE ENERGETIKE DOO* ENERGY RESTRUCTURING AGENCY LTD	1
AKROPOLA DRUZBA ZA INZENIRING, PROJEKTIRANJE, TRGOVINO IN PROIZVODNJO, DOO	1
ALCOM PROIZVODNJA IN TRGOVINA DOO	1
ALGEN, CENTER ZA ALGNE TEHNOLOGIJE, DOO	1
AMNIN D.O.O CENTR ZA ZNANSTVENO VIZUALIZACIJO	1
Airnet trgovina in storitve d.o.o.	1
B2 IZOBRAZEVANJE IN INFORMACIJSKE STORITVE d.o.o	1
BALDER OPTOELEKTRONSKI ELEMENTI INMERILNA TEHNIKA DOO	1
BDO SVETOVANJE D.O.O.	1
BISOL, RAZVOJ, PROIZVODNJA, INZENIRING IN SVETOVANJE, DOO	1
BORZEN, ORGANIZATOR TRGA Z ELEKTRICNO ENERGIJO, DOO	1
BOSIO PROIZVODNO-TRGOVSKO PODJETJE D.O.O.	1
COSYLAB LABORATORIJ ZA KONTROLNE SISTEME DD	1
CYCORP, RAZISKOVANJE IN EKSPERIMENTALNI RAZVOJ D.O.O.	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
ELPROS ELEKTRONSKI IN PROGRAMSKI SISTEMI DOO	1
ENOS LNG, DRUZBA ZA RAZISKAVE, RAZVOJ, UVAJANJE IN UPORABO TECHNOLOGIJ NA PODROCJU ENERGETIKE DOO	1
ENVIGENCE, OKOLJSKA INTELIGENCA, DOO	1
EOHIPPUS DRUZBA ZA USPOSABLJANJE IN ZAPOSLOVANJE INVALIDOV D.O.O.	1
GAMA SYSTEM PODJETJE ZA RAZVOJ, IZOBRAZEVANJE, SVETOVANJE IN PROGRAMSKO OPREMO DOO	1
GEAPRODUKT TRGOVSKO PODJETJE NA DEBELO IN DROBNO DOO	1
GEJZIR DOO, PODJETJE ZA POSLOVNE STORITVE, LJUBLJANA	1
GENELITIK GENETSKE STORITVE DOO	1
GEOINZENIRING DRUZBA ZA GEOLOSKI INZENIRING DOO	1
GLOBEVNIK, REZILNO ORODJE DOO	1
HELI PRO, proizvodnja in razvoj kirurskih implantatov,d.o.o.	1
HIPOT-RR RAZISKAVE IN RAZVOJ TEHNOLOGIJ IN SISTEMOV DOO	1
INNOVATION SERVICE NETWORK PODJETNISKO IN POSLOVNO SVETOVANJE DOO	1
INSTRUMENTATION TECHNOLOGIES, ELEKTRONSKA INSTRUMENTACIJA IN PRODUKTI ZA PROCESIRANJE SIGNALOV DD	1
INTERSOCKS TOVARNA NOGAVIC D.O.O	1
ISKRA ZASCITE D.O.O. PODJETJE ZA IZVAJANJE ZASCIT , INZENIRING IN KOOPERACIJE	1
KONTROLA ZRACNEGA PROMETA SLOVENIJE DOO	1
KOPITARNA SEVNICA D.D.	1
KORONA INZENIRING DD	1
KOTO PROIZVODNO IN TRGOVSKO PODJETJE DOO	1
MARMOR HOTAVLJE DRUZBA ZA OBDELAVOKAMNA DD HOTAVLJE	1
MEIS STORITVE ZA OKOLJE D.O.O.	1
MELU, mizarstvo, d.o.o.	1
MG-SOFT PODJETJE ZA RACUNALNISKI INZENIRING DOO	1
MONTAZNA GRADNJA TADEJ ZIMIC SP	1
OIKOS SVETOVANJE ZA RAZVOJ DOO	1
OPREMA RAVNE PNEVMATIKA, HIDRAVLIKA, ORODJA IN TEHNOLOSKE LINIJE D.O.O.	1
PLAMA-PUR PROIZVODNJA IN PREDELAVAPLASTICNIH MAS DD PODGRAD	1
POLYCOM PREDELAVA PLASTICNIH MAS IN ORODJARSTVO SKOFJA LOKA D.O.O.	1
PREDIKAT d.o.o.	1
PRO CONTUS POSLOVNE STORITVE DOO	1
Plestenjak Joze - Lesten Izvajanje Raziskovalne Dejavnosti In Izdelovanje Drobnih Lesenih Predmetov Ter Prodaja Lastnih In Tujih Izdelkov	1
RAZPON PODJETJE ZA PROJEKTIRANJE RAZVOJ INZENIRING IN NADZOR GRADBENIHKONSTRUKCIJ DOO	1
REGIONALNI TEHNOLOŠKI CENTER ZASAVJE D.O.O.	1
REMTY-R PODJETJE ZA INZENIRING IN TRGOVINO D.O.O.	1
RR & CO. RAZISKAVE RAZVOJ IN PRENOS ZNANJA DOO	1
SANING INTERNATIONAL PODJETJE ZA SANACIJE OBJEKTOV DOO KRANJ	1
SLOVENSKA TISKOVNA AGENCIJA DOO	1
SOLARNI TERMO SISTEMI - STS RAZVOJPROIZVODNJA IN PRODAJA SOLARNIH TERMO SISTEMOV DD	1
STILLES d.d.	1
TEKSTILNA INDUSTRIJA AJDOVSCINA DD	1
TELARGO DOO INFORMACIJSKE RESITVE VPROMETU IN TRANSPORTU	1
TERMOPLASTI PLAMA d.o.o.	1
TIC - LENS LASERSKE TEHNOLOGIJE DOO	1
TOTRA PLASTIKA podjetje izdelkov iz plasticnih mas, d.o.o	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
VENDER PROIZVODNJA TRGOVINA INZENIRING IN ZASTOPSTVO DOO - VENDER D.O.O.	1
VILKOGRAD NIZKE GRADNJE DOO	1
Vending Marketing trgovina, storitve, marketing d.o.o.	1
ZDRUZENJE SLOVENSKE FOTOVOLTAICNE INDUSTRIJE (ZSFI) GOSPODARSKO INTERESNO ZDRUZENJE	1

Location of the FP7 EU13 by NUTS3 (NUTS2 where NUTS3 is not available) regions in terms of counts of participations in FP7 signed grant agreements and in terms of EU contribution

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
SI0	SLOVENIJA	1	240 208
SI011	Pomurska	1	42 630
SI012	Podravska	55	7 633 919
SI013	Koroska	3	292 227
SI014	Savinjska	35	5 490 076
SI015	Zasavska	1	29 203
SI016	Spodnjeposavska	3	520 262
SI017	Jugovzhodna Slovenija	5	394 638
SI018	Notranjsko-kraska	2	356 731
SI02	Zahodna Slovenija	3	295 971
SI021	Osrednjeslovenska	579	111 222 397
SI022	Gorenjska	14	1 744 781
SI023	Goriska	20	7 228 056
SI024	Obalno-kraska	15	1 682 654

SLOVAKIA

HEI organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
UNIVERZITA KOMENSKEHO V BRATISLAVE	25
TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY KOSICE	18
ZILINSKA UNIVERZITA V ZILINE	18
SLOVENSKA TECHNICKA UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE	17
SLOVENSKA ZDRAVOTNICKA UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE	10
UNIVERZITA PAVLA JOZEFA SAFARIKA V KOSICIACH	8
SLOVENSKA POLNOHOSPODARSKA UNIVERSITA V NITRE (SLOVAK AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY IN NITRA)	7
Univerzita Mateja Bela v Banskej Bystrici	7
INSTITUTE OF LANDSCAPE ECOLOGY OF THE SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	4
TRNAVSKA UNIVERZITA V TRNAVE	3
BOTANICKY USTAV SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED	2
EKONOMICKA UNIVERZITA V BRATISLAVE	2
TECHNICKA UNIVERZITA VO ZVOLENE	2
UNIVERZITA SV CYRILA A METODA V TRNAVE	2
USTAV EXPERIMENTALNEJ FYZIKY SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED	2
AKADEMIA OZBROJENYCH SIL GENERALA MILANA RASTISLAVA STEFANIKA	1
CONSTANTINE THE PHILOSOPHER UNIVERSITY IN NITRA	1
INSTITUTE OF PLANT GENETICS AND BIOTECHNOLOGY	1
USTAV MOLEKULARNEJ FYZIOLOGIE A GENETIKY SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED	1
USTAV MOLEKULARNEJ FYZIOLOGIE A GENETIKY SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED*INSTITUTE OF MOLECULAR PHYSIOLOGY AND GENETICS SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	1

REC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
SLOVENSKA AKADEMIA VIED	10
USTAV INFORMATIKY, SLOVENSKA AKADEMIA VIED	6
FYZIKALNY USTAV SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED	5
Institute of Electrical Engineering, Slovak Academy of Sciences	5
VIROLOGICKY USTAV SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED	5
CHEMICKY USTAV SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIEVIED	4
MEDZINARODNE LASEROVE CENTRUM	4
NARODNE LESNICKE CENTRUM	4
USTAV MATERIALOVEHO VYSKUMU SLOVENS KEJ AKADEMIE VIED	4
USTAV POLYMEROV - SLOVENSKA AKADEMIA VIED	4
VYSKUMNY USTAV POTRAVINARSKY	4
ASTRONOMICAL INSTITUTE OF THE SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	3
EKONOMICKY USTAV SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED	3
USTAV MATERIALOV A MECHANIKY STROJOV SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE	3
AGENTURA NA PODPORU VYSKUMU A VYVOJA	2
JAZYKOVEDNY USTAV LUDOVITA STURA SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED	2
OBCIANSKE ZDRUZENIE SLOVENSKA ASOCIACIA VEREJNEHO ZDRAVIA	2
PROGNOSTICKY USTAV SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED	2
SKOLA KOMUNIKACIE A MEDII NO	2
SOCIOLOGICKY USTAV SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED	2
STATNY GEOLOGICKY USTAV DIONYZA STURA	2
USTAV ANORGANICKEJ CHEMIE SLOVENSKAAKADEMIA VIED (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Slovak Academy of Sciences)	2
GEOFYZIKALNY USTAV SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED	1
INFOSTAT- INSTITUT INFORMATIKY A STATISTIKY INFOSTAT	1
INSTITUT PRE DOBRE SPRAVOVANU SPOLOCNOST	1
NEUROIMUNOLOGICKY USTAV SLOVENSKEJAKADEMIA VIED	1
SLOVENSKE CENTRUM POLNOHOSPODARSKEHO VYSKUMU	1
SLOVENSKY HYDROMETEOROLOGICKY USTAV	1
USTAV BIOCHEMIE A GENETIKY ZIVOCICHOV SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED	1
USTAV EXPERIMENTALNEJ ENDOKRINOLOGIE - SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED	1
USTAV MEDICINSKEJ ETIKY A BIOETIKY n.f.	1
Ustav Zoologie Slovenskej akademie vied	1
VYSKUMNY USTAV EKONOMIKY POLNOHOSPODARSTVA A POTRAVINARSTVA	1
VYSKUMNY USTAV PODOZNALECTVA A OCHRANY PODY	1

PRC organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
VUJE AS	10
Ardaco, a.s.	6
I-EUROPA SRO	6
INTERSOFT A.S.	5
BIC BRATISLAVA. SPOL. S.R.O.	4
ZTS VYSKUMNO-VYVOJOVY USTAV KOSICE AS	4
BROADBIT SLOVAKIA SRO	3
CEIT SK SRO	2
CORINEX COMMUNICATIONS AS	2
DECOM AS	2
ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTE s.r.o.	2
GEOTHERMAL ANYWHERE AS	2
GTVT S.R.O	2
INZINIERSKA VYPOCTOVA SPOLOCNOST TRNAVA S.R.O.	2
MEDMARK SRO	2
PRVA ZVARACSKA a. s.	2
SLOVAK TELEKOM AS	2
TOWERCOM AS	2
VYSKUMNY USTAV ZVARACSKY - PRIEMYSELNY INSTITUT SR	2
Východoslovenská energetika a.s.	2
WORLD CONSULT AS	1
3R TECHNICS SLOVAKIA SRO	1
ALLIED COMMUNICATIONS, S.R.O.*FORELINTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FOREL	1
AUTOMOBILOVY KLASTER - ZAPADNE SLOVENSKO ZDRUZENIE	1
BYSPRAV	1
CENTRUM ROZVOJA ZAHRADNICTVA, SPOLSRO	1
CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES & CONSULTANTS S.R.O.	1
CORDIA AS	1
DANUBIA NANOTECH SRO	1
ECOLAND SRO	1
EDIS (VYSKUMNE A VYVOJOVE DRUZSTVOPRE ELEKTRONICKE DIGITALNE SYSTEMY)	1
ELFA S.R.O.	1
ENERGETICKE CENTRUM BRATISLAVA	1
ERUPSI SRO	1
FAGOR EDERLAN SLOVENSKO, A.S.	1
GALANTATERM SPOL. SR.O.	1
GOTIVE a.s.	1
HAMELN RDS AS	1
HEIDELBERG POSTPRESS SLOVENSKO SPOL SRO	1
HIGHCHEM LTD	1
HORNONITRIANSKE BANE PRIEVIDZA AS	1
INDRA Slovakia, a.s.	1
Ing.Jan Sestina SETA	1
KIOS S.R.O.	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
KLF-ZVL MTK SPOL. S R.O.	1
LETISKO M. R. STEFANIKA - AIRPORT BRATISLAVA, A.S. (BTS)	1
MEROCO AS	1
MONDI SCP AS	1
Monika Gotsova	1
NEMETSCHEK ALLPLAN SLOVENSKO SRO	1
NEWAYS SLOVAKIA AS	1
PAM-ak s.r.o.	1
PAMIDA INTERNATIONAL SRO	1
POWERTEC SRO	1
PROGSEIS	1
QUERCUS s.r.o.	1
RNDR PETER MEDERLY REGIOPLAN-KRAJINNOCKOLOGICKY SERVIS	1
RNDr. Kamil Vrana, CSc.-HYDEKO-KV	1
ROBOTEC SRO	1
S-TEAM LAB SPOL SRO	1
SAE-AUTOMATION, S.R.O	1
SIRECO S.R.O.	1
SLOVENSKE ELEKTRARNE AKCIOVA SPOLOCNOST	1
SOFT & CONTROL TECHNOLOGY SRO	1
SPINEA SRO	1
SUISSE EXPERTS SRO	1
SYNKOLA, S.R.O.	1
Solarklima, s.r.o.	1
TATRAVAGONKA AS	1
TAUSEC SRO	1
TEN SLOVAKIA, s.r.o.	1
VIA MAGNA SRO	1
VYSKUMNY USTAV CHEMICKYCH VLAKIEN AS	1
Vedecko-technologicky park Zilina	1
Vyskumny ustav dopravny	1
WEASTRA SRO	1
ZDRUZENIE BITERAP	1
ZELEZNICNA SPOLOCNOST SLOVENSKO A.S	1

SME (PRC) organisations in FP7 signed grant agreements in terms of counts of participations (EU13)

Organisation	Partici-pations
Ardaco, a.s.	6
INTERSOFT A.S.	5
BIC BRATISLAVA. SPOL. S.R.O.	4
ZTS VYSKUMNO-VYVOJOVY USTAV KOSICE AS	4
BROADBIT SLOVAKIA SRO	3
CEIT SK SRO	2
CORINEX COMMUNICATIONS AS	2
ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTE s.r.o.	2
GEOTHERMAL ANYWHERE AS	2
GTVT S.R.O	2
INZINIERSKA VYPOCTOVA SPOLOCNOST TRNAVA S.R.O.	2
MEDMARK SRO	2
PRVA ZVARACSKA a. s.	2
VYSKUMNY USTAV ZVARACSKY - PRIEMYSELNY INSTITUT SR	2
WORLD CONSULT AS	1
3R TECHNICS SLOVAKIA SRO	1
ALLIED COMMUNICATIONS, S.R.O.*FORELINTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FOREL	1
CENTRUM ROZVOJA ZAHRADNICTVA, SPOLSRO	1
CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES & CONSULTANTS S.R.O.	1
CORDIA AS	1
DANUBIA NANOTECH SRO	1
ECOLAND SRO	1
EDIS (VYSKUMNE A VYVOJOVE DRUZSTVOPRE ELEKTRONICKE DIGITALNE SYSTEMY)	1
ELFA S.R.O.	1
GOTIVE a.s.	1
HAMELN RDS AS	1
HIGHCHEM LTD	1
Ing.Jan Sestina SETA	1
KIOS S.R.O.	1
KLF-ZVL MTK SPOL. S R.O.	1
Monika Gotsova	1
NEMETSCHEK ALLPLAN SLOVENSKO SRO	1
PAM-ak s.r.o.	1
PAMIDA INTERNATIONAL SRO	1
POWERTEC SRO	1
PROGSEIS	1
QUERCUS s.r.o.	1
RNDR PETER MEDERLY REGIOPLAN-KRAJINNOCKOLOGICKY SERVIS	1
RNDr. Kamil Vrana, CSc.-HYDEKO-KV	1
ROBOTEC SRO	1
S-TEAM LAB SPOL SRO	1
SAE-AUTOMATION, S.R.O	1
SIRECO S.R.O.	1
SOFT & CONTROL TECHNOLOGY SRO	1

Organisation	Partici-pations
SUISSE EXPERTS SRO	1
SYNKOLA, S.R.O.	1
Solarklima, s.r.o.	1
TAUSEC SRO	1
VIA MAGNA SRO	1
VYSKUMNY USTAV CHEMICKYCH VLAKIEN AS	1
Vyskumny ustav dopravny	1
WEASTRA SRO	1

Location of the FP7 EU13 by NUTS3 (NUTS2 where NUTS3 is not available) regions in terms of counts of participations in FP7 signed grant agreements and in terms of EU contribution

NUTS Code	Region Name	Participations	EU Financial Contribution (Euro)
SK010	Bratislavsky kraj	231	33 582 356
SK021	Trnavsky kraj	32	5 404 587
SK022	Trenciansky kraj	7	1 736 592
SK023	Nitriansky kraj	16	1 953 301
SK031	Zilinsky kraj	29	2 404 364
SK032	Banskobystricky kraj	17	1 740 332
SK041	Presovsky kraj	8	699 416
SK042	Kosicky kraj	56	11 720 088