

EU Funding Facts & Figures Hungary

National Event of Hungary The Synergies between Research and Innovation Funding: Stairway to Excellence (S2E) Budapest, 24 May 2016

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- Main characteristics in terms of RTDI funding
- The FP specialisation profile & initial H2020

outcomes

- The FP funding users and collaboration profile
- Structural fund characteristics

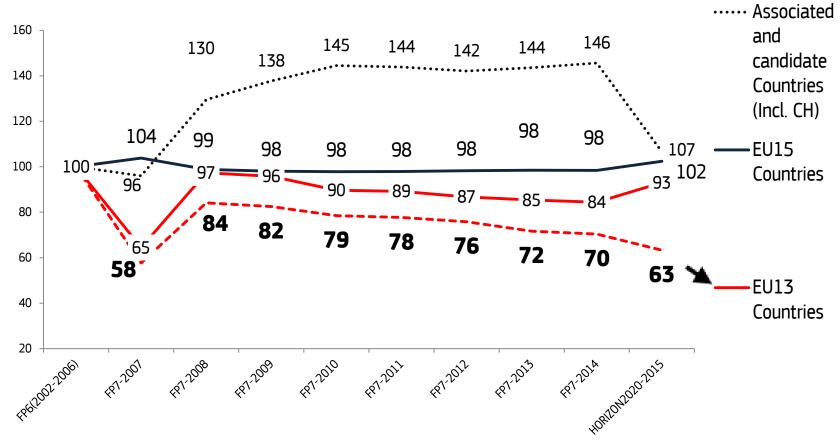


Main characteristics in terms of EU funding absorption

- The level of R&D expenditure based on GDP in Hungary by 2013 (1.41%) is higher than the averages of EU13 (1.05%) but less than EU15 (2.09%). It slightly decreased to 1.37% in 2014.
- The FP financial contribution received by Hungary per inhabitant (FP7:4 €/inhabitant/year, H2020:4.83, +21%) is higher than the EU13 average (FP7:2.54€, H2020:3.45, +35%) but still far below the EU15 average (FP7:13.6€, H2020:18.71, +37%)
- Total RTDI SF allocated to projects was 4493.2 M€ (for 2007-2013), corresponding to 448.7€/inhabitant.



Evolution of the share of EU FP contribution received





Regional EU Funding received 2007–2013

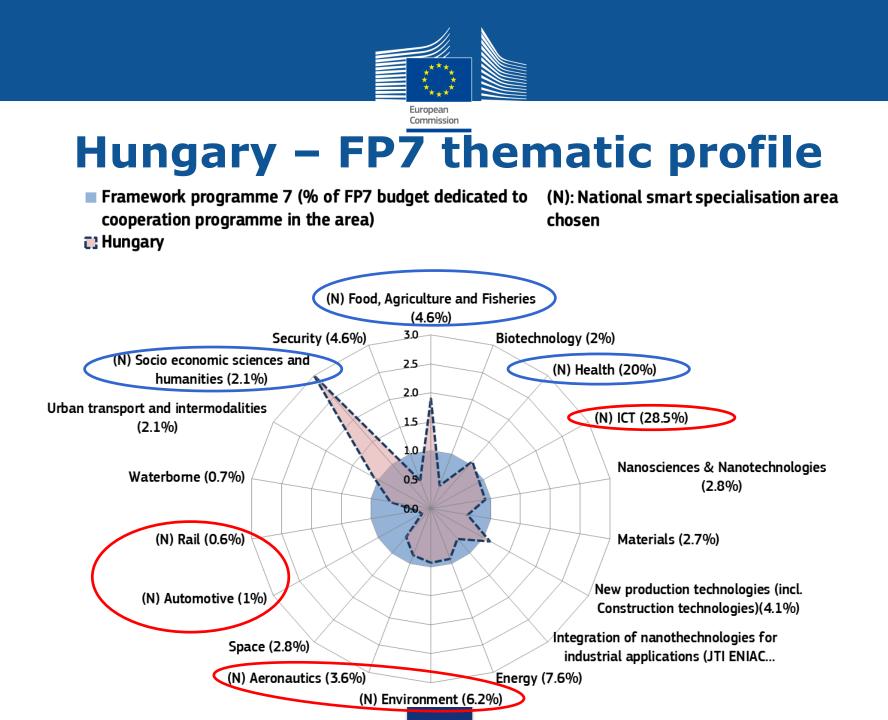
Region	FP7 EU contribution per capita (in €/inhab)	Structural funds dedicated to RTDI per capita (in €/inhab)
Közép-Magyarország (HU10)	74.52	190.4
Közép-Dunántúl (HU21)	8.66	517.0
Nyugat-Dunántúl (HU22)	3.17	406.4
Dél-Dunántúl (HU23)	9.03	347.8
Észak-Magyarország (HU31)	2.17	456.1
Észak-Alföld (HU32)	9.22	427.9
Dél-Alföld (HU33)	17.46	564.2
Magyarország (Hungary) - HU		448.7
Total	28.0	448.7



The FP specialisation profile

Specialisation areas and FP

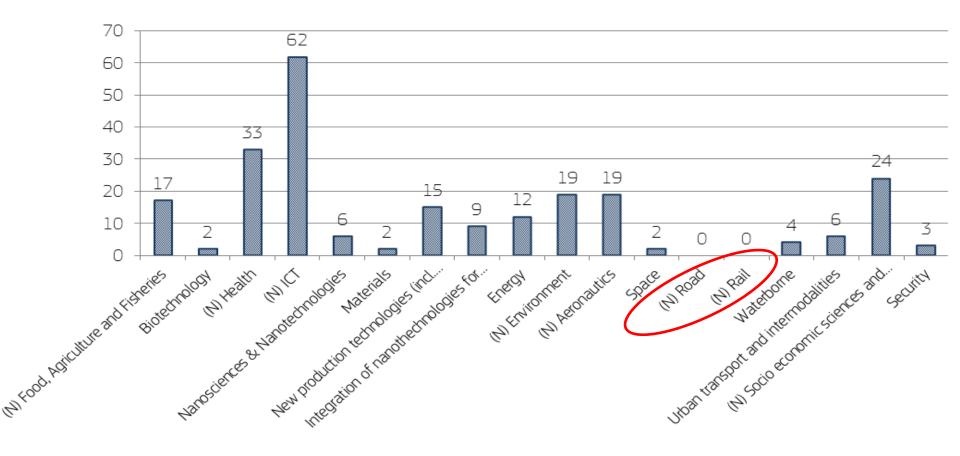
- The eight specialisation areas chosen in the RIS3 strategy are partially aligned with the FP7 specialisation profile.
- In terms of funding, 74% of the FP7 funding can be estimated as being aligned to specialisation areas





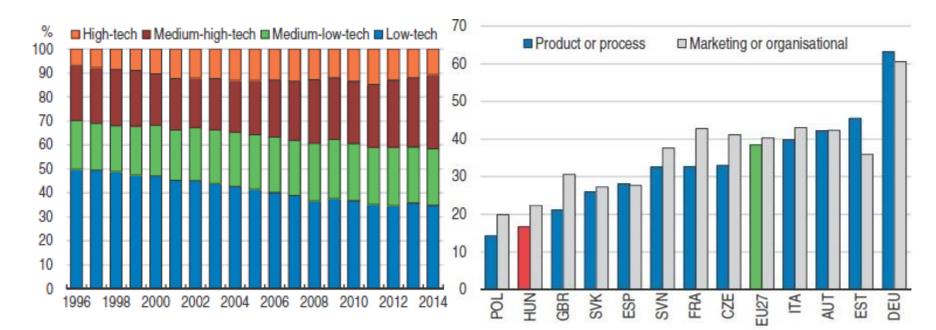
The EU funding users profile

(N:) National smart specialisation area chosen



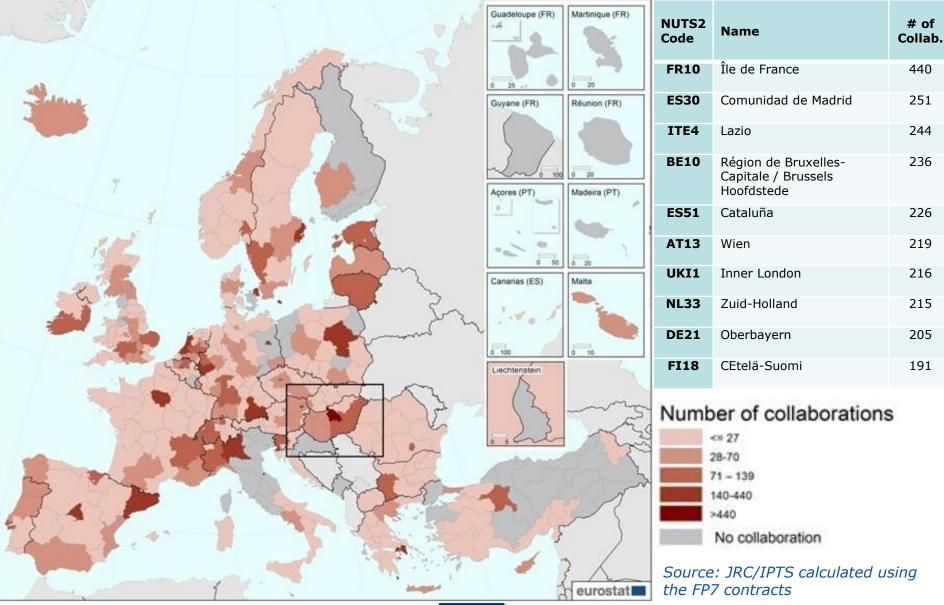


Research and Innovation in Business



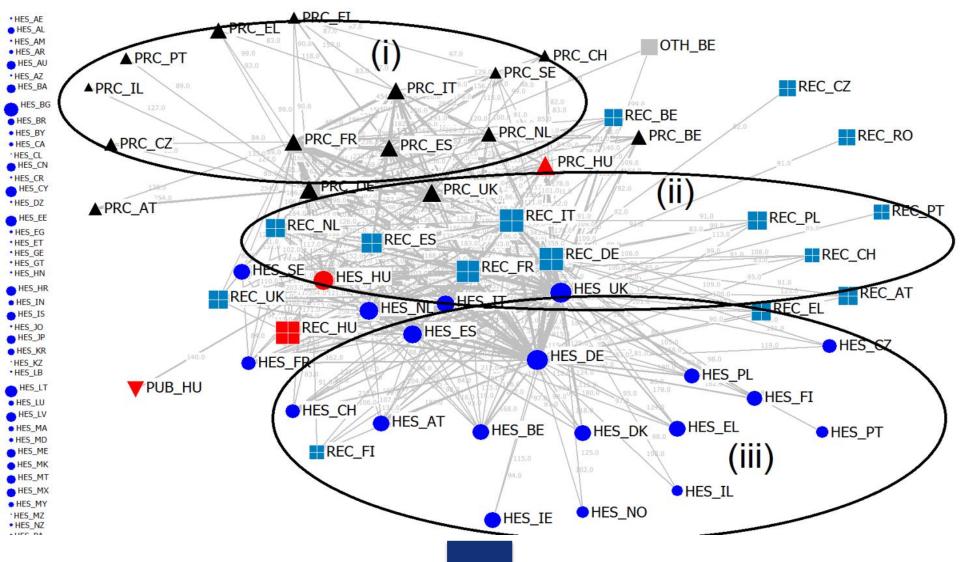
Manufacturing by technological intensity (R&D/value added) (OECD, May 2016) SMEs introducing innovations (%, 2010) (OECD, May 2016)







Main collaboration network of Hungary in FP7





Main characteristics in terms of SF

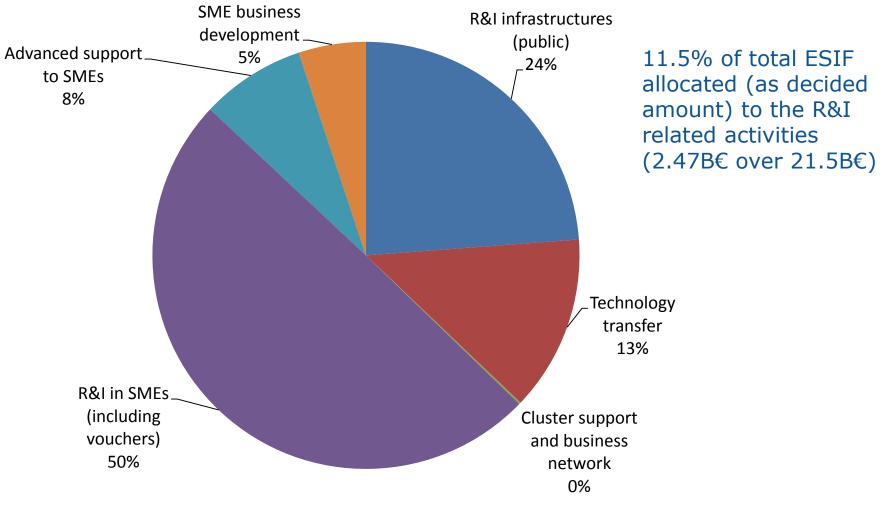
- In terms of funding absorption, Hungary accessed the big part of the envelope dedicated to research and innovation in the OPs.
 - 2.63B€ in the Economic Development OP was earmarked for R&I (2.96B€ absorbed, corresponding to 112%)
 - 637.5M€ in the Social Renewal OP was earmarked for R&I (390.5M€ absorbed, 61%)
- However, there are variations in terms of what was originally programmed in the OP and what has finally been allocated among the priorities.



Priorities 2007-2013	Allocated (M€)	Absorption
R&TD activities in research centres (01)	26.3	35%
R&TD infrastructure(02)	120.6	171.8%
Technology transfer (03)	30.7	33.6%
Assistance to R&TD, particularly in SMEs (04)	384.0	109.6%
Advanced support services for firms(05)	107.6	55.8
Assistance to SMEs(06)	21.9	268.1%
Investment in firms linked to R&I (07)	263.8	186.7%
Other investment in firms (08)	1652.7	109.6%
Other measures (09)	350.8	178.5%
Total R&I activities in OP (Economic Development OP)	2958.4	112.3%
Developing human potential in R&I (74) (Social Renewal OP)	390.5	61.3%



ESIF dedicated to R&I, 2014-2020







http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/stairway-to-excellence