

Stairway to Excellence

Cohesion Policy and the Synergies with the Research and Innovation Funds

Estonia (EE) Facts & Figures



July 2015



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Introduction

Background of Stairway to excellence project

The European Commission Framework Programme (FP) for research and technology development has been vital in the development of European knowledge generation. However, there is considerable disparity across EU countries and regions in terms of FP participation and innovation performance.

Horizon 2020 will continue to provide funding on the basis of excellence, regardless of geographical location. However, it will also introduce novel measures for "spreading excellence and widening participation" by targeting low Research & Innovation (R&I) performing countries - most of whom are eligible for innovation funding under Cohesion Policy for the period 2014-2020.

In addition, the new regulations for ESIF aim to use funds more effectively to build regional/national excellence and capacities. By doing so, the two funding sources (ESIF and Horizon 2020) can complement one another along the entire innovation process.

Objectives of S2E

The Stairway to Excellence (S2E) (<u>http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/stairway-to-excellence</u>) project is centred on the provision of support to enhance the value of two key European Union (EU) funding sources for research, development and innovation (ESIF and H2020) by actively promoting their combination. The project has two main objectives, namely:

- Providing of assistance to regions and countries that joined the EU since 2004 in closing the innovation gap, in order to promote excellence in all regions and EU countries;
- Stimulating the early and effective implementation of national and regional Smart Specialisation Strategies.

Main purpose of the document

The main aim of this document is to draw the European profile of a territory (region or country) with statistical and financial information coming from the EU 7th framework programme and Structural funds dedicated to research and innovation during the previous financial period (2007-2013). Other information is used in support of this aim. The document is guided by the following questions:

- What is the overall position of the territory in terms of FP7 budget captured and Structural funds dedicated to R&I?
- What are the specialisation areas emerging from FP7 participation? Are they corresponding with areas chosen in the smart specialisation strategy (S3)?
- What are the main R&I stakeholders involved in EU programmes? Are there any regional/ national specificities in terms of participation in EU programmes?
- What are the main European collaboration axes of the territory in the EU framework programme?

The document provides national authorities and the European Commission with relevant and useful information to facilitate the creation of synergies between structural funds dedicated to research and innovation and the Horizon 2020 programme.

The document is divided in four sections: (1) the keys messages coming from the direct interpretation of tables and figures provided in the following sections, (2) the main characteristics of the territory, (3) the specialisation areas, and (4) the Characterization of organisations participating in the FP with the identification of the key players and the main European organisations collaborating with the territory.

Complementarity with other analysis

This document contains key messages only based on the presented quantitative indicators. This "facts and figures" document provides as full a picture as possible of how and where European funding dedicated to R&I is spent in EU13 territories. Within the wider context of the Stairway to excellence project this work complements other analyses to give further insights into R&I funding in EU13 and related issues. Such complementary work includes:

- National profiles based on the input of country experts giving an updated picture of the strategy and governance at the national level.
- Knowledge flow analysis including the use of various types of indicators such as patents, bibliometrics, and FP/H2020 participations.
- Case studies giving examples of success stories of existing synergies between ESIF and other types of funding from across Europe.

The document will also provide background and context to workshops and meetings organised at the national and regional levels.

Source of information

The regional macro-economic indicators are provided by Eurostat. Regional specialisation areas and structural closeness are extracted from the S3 platform. The FP7 related information comes from the last updated FP7 contracts database (June 2014) provided by DG RTD J5. The information about Structural Funds is provided by DG REGIO database.

Disclaimer

This document aims to give an instantaneous picture about the expenditure of EU funding at NUTS2 level but it is NOT a monitoring report. Some gaps may occur in indicators without calling into account the key messages provided at the beginning of the document.

1. Key messages

Overall economic performance of the country by comparing macro-economic indicators, FP7 and Structural Funds indicators

- The level of R&D expenditure based on GDP in Estonia (1.74%) is higher than the EU13 average (1.05%) but lower than EU15 countries (2.09%). R&D expenditure is primarily concentrated in the Business Enterprise sector (Table 1).
- When considering the NUTS3 regional level the South-Estonia region takes the largest proportion of FP7 funding (52.2%) followed by North-Estonia (43.9%). The Structural funds are administered at the national level and there is no regional breakdown (Table 2).
- As is the case for many of the EU13 countries, Estonia did not quite manage to maintain its funding share from FP6 in FP7. Overall the EU13 countries are even outperformed by the countries associated to FP7 (Figure 1).
- In FP7, Estonia accounts for 541 participations and 55 project coordinations. The FP7 financial contribution per inhabitant (66.2 €/inhabitant) is higher than the EU13 average (17.8 €/inhabitant) but below the EU15 average (95.2 €/inhabitant). (Table 3).

EU funding allocation

- While the largest FP7 financial contribution to Estonia is from the Cooperation Specific Programme (the thematic part of FP7) at 51%, there is a bias towards the Capacities specific programme (SME Measures, Research infrastructures initiatives etc.) as it accounts for around 32.4% of their contribution but only accounts for 8.5% of FP7 (Tables 4 &5, Figure 2&3).
- There are three national Operational Programmes (OPs) that have dedicated RTDI funding. The Development of Economic Environment OP had most funds for RTDI with 645.3M€ dedicated in the OP (44.1% of total) and 655M€ allocated to projects (45.2% of total). Most funding was for "R&TD infrastructure and centres of competence in a specific technology" accounting for 44.3% of the RTDI allocated funds. The Estonian Development of Living Environment OP only had 60.1M€ dedicated in the OP and only 20.3M€ was allocated to projects, all for technology transfer. The Human Resource OP, funded by the European Social Fund (ESF), had funding for developing human potential and technology transfer (Tables 6, 7 & 8).
- In terms of funding absorption, Estonia consumed more than the envelope dedicated in the Development of Economic Environment OP for RTDI funding. However, there were important variations in terms of what was originally programmed in the OP and what has finally been allocated among the priorities. The Development of Living Environment OP only consumed 33.7% of the dedicated funding estimated in the OP. For the Human Potential OP the "Developing human potential" priority had substantially more funds allocated to projects than was estimated in the OP (Tables 6, 7 & 8).

Specialisation areas

- The three main specialisation areas chosen by Estonia that are aligned with some specialisation indicators observed for participation in FP7. About 67% of the FP7 funding can be estimated as being aligned to Estonian specialisation areas (Tables 9 & 10).
- Participants have shown a strong interest in FP7 priorities linked to Health, Urban Transport and Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities, these are areas that account for a greater proportion of Estonia's funding than FP7 overall. Most funding for Estonia comes from Health (29.1%) followed by ICT (22.6%) although this is less than the proportion for FP7 (28.5%). (Figure 4, Table 11).

Beneficiaries profile including SME participation

- The largest proportion of the FP7 EU contribution received by Estonia (44.4%) is to the Higher or Secondary Education sector. This sector is closely followed by the Private Commercial sector at 31.8%. Public bodies account for a greater proportion than for FP7 generally, 4.1% against 2.6%. (Table 12 & Figure 5).
- The financial contribution to SMEs is proportionally much larger than FP7. Estonia accounts for 74 participations of SMEs in the FP7 thematic programme, representing 26.8% of the EC budget for the thematic programme open to all type of participants in Estonia. The top themes Estonian SMEs are involved in the ICT theme (23

participations), Health (16) and security (9). The areas where SMEs are not involved are Nanosciences and Nanotechnology, Materials, Rail, and Road (Table 13 & Figure 6).

• The overall success rate for Estonia (19.7%) is lower than the average FP7 success rate (20.4%). The Estonian success rate is higher than the FP7 average for several thematic areas: Food. Agriculture and Biotechnology, Energy, Socio-economic sciences and Humanities, Security, and Space (Table 14).

Main collaboration axis between Estonia and other European countries

- The EU regions that Estonia collaborated with the most in FP7 were Île de France (Paris), followed by Lazio (Rome), Wien (Vienna), Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki), Stockholm, Comunidad de Madrid and Brussels (Table 15 & Figure 7).
- Estonian participation in FP7 is organised around all four categories of participant; structured into three distinct groups. Estonian Higher Education organisations collaborated predominately with Research organisations, other Higher Education organisations and Public Bodies in one group. Estonian Private Commercial organisations are strongly linked to Public Research organisations in Etelä-Suomi (Southern Finland), which then provides the strongest link to Higher Education organisations in Estonia. The third group consists of Private Commercial organisations in Estonia linked to a variety of organisations (Figure 8).

2. Main country characteristics

2.1 General macro-economic indicators

Table 1 demonstrates some selected macro-economic variables appertaining to the research and development activities, including the R&D expenditure and number of full time equivalent research personnel by different sectors. While the significant gap between EU15 and EU13 Member States is observable in this table, it also provides a general understanding about the position of the MS in the European context.

Table 1: General macro-economic indicators in 2013

	Estonia	EU13*	EU15	EU28
Population	1 320 174	105 127 027	401 484 800	506 611 827
GDP - Euro per capita	13 900	10 417	29 800	25 700
GDP - Euro per capita in % of EU average	53.7	40.5	115.3	100
R&D expenditure – Total (million Euro)	326.05	11 521.81	260 036.97	271 558.78
R&D expenditure – Total [% of GDP]	1.74	1.05	2.09	2.01
R&D expenditure - Business Enterprise Sector (BES) [% of GDP]	0.83	0.54	1.34	1.28
R&D expenditure - Government Sector (GOV) [% of GDP]	0.16	0.23	0.25	0.25
R&D expenditure - Higher Education Sector (HES) [% of GDP]	0.74	0.27	0.49	0.47
R&D expenditure - Private non-Profit Sector (PnP) [% of GDP]	0.02	0.004	0.02	0.02
R&D Personnel** – Total (% of active population)	0.86	0.62	1.25	1.12
R&D Personnel – BES (% of active population)	0.30	0.25	0.69	0.60
R&D Personnel – GOV (% of active population)	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15
R&D Personnel – HES (% of active population)	0.42	0.22	0.39	0.36
R&D Personnel – PnP (% of active population)	0.01	0.002	0.01	0.01
Unemployment Rate***	-	9.9	9.50	9.60

Source: Compiled and calculated by using Eurostat 2013

* As EU13 indicators are not available in the data sources, the values are calculated over national statistics provided by Eurostat 2013.

** R&D personnel refer to the number of full time equivalent R&D personnel.

****Unemployment uses latest available figures for 2013 age group 15 years and over.

2.2 Main EU funding targeting Research and Innovation received by the Country

2.2.1 Breakdown of the main EU funding received

The data in **Table 2** is for FP7 and the Structural Funds 2007-2013. The FP7 data represents the total EU contribution to projects for each "region" in Estonia. The information is from the contract database for FP7 and it represents funding to beneficiaries in the regions for projects that have been successfully evaluated. The table is ranked by the first region being the one with the largest contribution from FP7.

The data on structural funds is from the Annual Implementation Report (AIR)¹ for 2013 and represents the EU support allocated to selected projects. The values presented in Table 1 are only for priority themes that represent research and technological development, innovation and entrepreneurship (categories 1-9) and category 74 "Developing human potential in the field of research and innovation" as described in the Official Journal². Hereafter categories 1-9 and 74 are collectively known as research and technological development, and innovation (RTDI). It should be noted that these values do not represent the funding available, only the total allocated to projects at the time of the 2013 AIR.

¹ The Annual Implementation Reports are progress reports produced by the Structural Fund managing authority they monitor information on (1) allocations decided, (2) amounts allocated to projects and (3) the core indicators used for ERDF and Cohesion Fund.

² See Annex IV in Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 available at http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32006R1083&from=EN

	FP7 EU contribution (in €M)	% of the national total	Structural funds (in €M)	% of the national total
South region	46.33	52.2%	n.a.	n.a.
North region	38.92	43.9%	n.a.	n.a.
North east region	0.52	0.6%	n.a.	n.a.
Central region	0.52	0.6%	n.a.	n.a.
West region	0.21	0.2%	n.a.	n.a.
Funding distributed at national level*	2.18	2.5%	780.03	100%
	88.68	100%	780.03	100%

Table 2: Territorial (NUTS3 level) breakdown of FP7 EU contribution received by the country

*there is no information about final localisation of funding

Source: EC FP7 contract database June 2014 and Annual Implementation Report (AIR) for 2013

It should be noted that the above are for the NUTS3 level. Estonia as a whole is classed as NUTS2.

2.2.2 Estonia in the FP7³

This section presents how the country participated in the FP7 by comparison with the EU13, the EU15 and FP7 in

- The EU FP7 budget captured (also per inhabitant), the number of participation and coordination (**Table 3**), by the yearly trend of EU FP7 budget received since the FP6 (**Figure 1**).
- The breakdown between FP7 specific programmes (Figure 2 and Table 4) and funding instruments (comparison only with the FP7) (Figure 3 and Table 5).

Table 3: General FP7 indicators

	Estonia (% of FP7)	EU13 (% of FP7)	EU15 (% of FP7)	FP7 ⁴
EU Contribution (in M€)	88.7 (0.2%)	1 883.6 (4.2%)	37 852.2 (85.3%)	44 364,1
Number of participations	541 (0.41%)	10 637 (8.0%)	105 731	132 382
Number of coordinations	55 (0.22%)	1 011 (4.0%)	20 301	25 052
EU Contribution per inhabitant (in €)	66.2	17.8	95.2	78.9 (EU28)

Source: JRC/IPTS calculated using the EU FP7 contract database June 2014

The following graph shows the evolution of the share of FP7 budget for the 15 "old" members States (EU15), the 13 "new" member States, the associated countries and the country under consideration. The share of budget from FP6 is considered as the reference (Base 100). The graph shows the share of cumulated funding by year for each of these categories. Therefore, the year 2014 represents the total share of budget taken in the FP7.

³ The "Headquarter effect " in the FP7 contract database can be an important issue for Regions (especially in the most centralized countries). If available, the location of a research department has been used as the "true" location if this differs from the headquarter location.

⁴EU28 and associated countries





Figure 2 and Table 4 below show the difference between national profile and FP7 specific programmes where the FP7 breakdown is taken as reference.

Figure 2: Comparison of the EU Contribution breakdown among FP7



Source: JRC/IPTS using the EC FP7 contract database June 2014

Table 4: Breakdown of the FP7 EU Contribution among specific programmes

	% of EU C	% of EU Contribution				
	Estonia	FP7				
COOPERATION	51.0%	63.3%				
IDEAS	5.1%	16.7%				
PEOPLE	11.4%	10.7%				
CAPACITIES	32.4%	8.5%				
EURATOM	0.2%	0.8%				
	100%	100%				

Source: JRC/IPTS calculated using the EC FP7 contract database June 2014





Table 5: Breakdown of the participationsamong FP7 funding instruments

	% of EU CONTRIBUTION			
	Estonia	FP7		
Collaborative research projects	37.2%	52.4%		
Network of excellence	0.2%	0.8%		
Coordination and support actions	32.2%	15.3%		
Infrastructure initiatives	3.3%	3.1%		
ERC actions	0.9%	3.8%		
Marie Curie Actions	6.7%	13.5%		
SME Measures	17.6%	6.4%		
JTI calls and initiatives	0.9%	4.3%		
ERA NET actions	1.1%	0.3%		
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%		

Source: JRC/IPTS calculated using the EC FP7 contract database June 2014

2.2.3 Structural funds⁵ dedicated to Research and Innovation in Estonia

Table 6 shows the estimated funds and funding allocated to projects for the Estonian Development of Economic Environment Operational Programme (ERDF &CF) and **Table 7** for the Estonian Development of Living Environment Operational Programme (ERDF & CF) and **Table 9** for the Estonian Human Resource Operational Programme (ESF). All tables show those funds dedicated to the priority themes identified as research and technological development, innovation and entrepreneurship (RTDI). Only those priority themes that actually have funds attributed to them are shown in the tables. There are ten priority themes identified as RTDI:

- 1. R&TD activities in research centres
- 2. R&TD infrastructure and centres of competence in a specific technology
- 3. Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks
- 4. Assistance to R&TD, particularly in SMEs (including access to R&TD services in research centres)
- 5. Advanced support services for firms and groups of firms
- 6. Assistance to SMEs for the promotion of environmentally-friendly products and production processes
- 7. Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation
- 8. Other investment in firms
- 9. Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs
- 74. Developing human potential in the field of research and innovation, in particular through postgraduate studies.

⁵ ERDF = European Regional Development Fund, ESF = European Social Fund, CF = Cohesion Fund

Priority	Duisvity Thoma	Estimate in Adopted OP		AIR 2013			Absorption	
code	Priority ineme	M€ (a)	% of OP	% of RTDI	M€ (b)	% of OP	% of RTDI	(b/a)
1	R&TD activities in research centres	186.5	12.7 %	28.9%	62.1	4.3%	9.5%	33.3 %
2	R&TD infrastructure	133.3	9.1 %	20.7%	290.3	20.0%	44.3%	217.7 %
3	Technology transfer	56.8	3.9 %	8.8%	21.3	1.5%	3.3%	37.6 %
4	Assistance to R&TD,	20.8	1.4 %	3.2%	13.2	0.9%	2.0%	63.6 %
5	Advanced support services for firms	15.1	1.0 %	2.3%	2.2	0.2%	0.3%	14.8 %
6	Assistance to SMEs	9.3	0.6 %	1.4%	1.0	0.1%	0.2%	11.2 %
7	Investment in firms	80.7	5.5 %	12.5%				
8	Other investment in firms	85.8	5.9 %	13.3%	162.3	11.2%	24.8%	189.1 %
9	Other measures	56.9	3.9 %	8.8%	102.4	7.1%	15.6%	180.0 %
	Total research and innovation activities in Operational Programme	645.3	44.1 %	100%	655.0	45.2%	100%	101.5 %
	Total Operational Programme	1 463.0	100 %	-	1 449.6	100%	-	99.1 %

Table 6: Estimated and allocated funding dedicated to research and innovation in the Estonian Development of Economic Environment OP for 2007-2013

Source: JRC/IPTS based on the Estonian Development of Economic Environment Operational Programme for 2007-2013 and AIR 2013

Table 7: Estimated and allocated funding dedicated to Estonian Development of Living Environment OP for 2007-2013

Priority	Driarity Thoma	Estimate in Adopted OP		AIR 2013			Absorption	
code		M€ (a)	% of OP	% of RTDI	M€ (b)	% of OP	% of RTDI	(b/a)
3	Technology transfer	60.1	3.9 %	100%	20.3	1.4%	100%	33.7 %
	Total RTDI activities in OP	60.1	3.9 %	100%	20.3	1.4%	100%	33.7 %
	Total Operational Programme	1548.9	100 %	-	1453.6	100%	-	93.8 %

Source: JRC/IPTS based on the Estonian Development of Living Environment Operational Programme for 2007-2013 and AIR 2013

Table 8: Estimated and allocated funding dedicated to Estonian Human Resource OP for 2007-2013

Priority code	Driarity Thoma	Estimate in Adopted OP		AIR 2013			Absorption	
		M€ (a)	% of OP	% of RTDI	M€ (b)	% of OP	% of RTDI	(b/a)
9	Technology transfer	0.7	0.2 %	0.9 %	28.2	7.5 %	26.9 %	4104.3 %
74	Developing human potential	76.2	19.5 %	99.1 %	76.6	20.4 %	73.1 %	100.5 %
	Total RTDI activities in OP	76.9	19.6 %	100 %	104.7	27.9 %	100 %	136.3 %
	Total Operational Programme	391.5	100 %	-	375.6	100 %	-	95.9 %

Source: JRC/IPTS based on the Estonian Human Resource Operational Programme for 2007-2013 and AIR 2013

3. National specialisation areas

3.1 Specialisation areas chosen in the smart specialisation strategy for the period 2014-2020

The following tables show the specialisation areas chosen by Estonia in the design of their smart specialisation strategy. Based on information that regional and national authorities submit to the Eye@RIS36 database the following related information is added:

- the capability for the priority;
- the target market that will be addressed; and
- the EU priority to which this specialisation area connects.

Capability and market categories are based on NACE⁷ sectoral codes. Often these capability and market categories overlap, as is the case in for Estonia. Any subcategories were combined with the main category.

Table 9: Specialisation areas chosen in the smart specialisation strategy of Estonia						
Description of chosen englishing area	Identified	Identified target market	EU priority			

Description of chosen specialisation area	capability	Identified target market	connected to
Information and commu	nication technolog	y (ICT)	
Use of ICT in industry- data analysis and information management, embedded systems and robotics, and production automation and industry 4.0, cybersecurity, software development	Information & communication technologies (ICT)	Manufacturing & industry	KETs - Advanced manufacturing systems
Health technolog	ies and services		
Biotechnologies in medicine and healthcare (red) - prognostics and diagnostics, treatment therapies using biotechnology, laboratory products and services, biobanking, and early phase medicine development and production	Manufacturing & industry - Biotechnology	Manufacturing & industry - Basic pharmaceutical products & pharmaceutical preparations	KETs - Industrial biotechnology
E-health - remote management and remote diagnostics, decision support for clinicians and patients, and person-centered health information management.	Information & communication technologies (ICT)	Human health & social work activities	Digital Agenda - e-Health (e.g. healthy ageing)
More effective u	ise of resources		
Materials technologies - nano-technologies in new materials, surface coating technologies, and oil shale in the chemical industry.	Manufacturing & industry - Nanotechnology & engineering	Manufacturing & industry - Nanotechnology & engineering	KETs - Advanced materials
Biotechnologies in food production and other areas (green and white) - food that supports health, and systems technologies	Manufacturing & industry - Biotechnology	Manufacturing & industry - Food, beverage & tobacco products	Public health & security - Public health & well-being
Knowledge-based construction - digitalisation of construction processes, automation of construction processes, renewable energetics in construction, and development of timber utilisation technologies	Construction	Construction	KETs - Advanced manufacturing systems

Source: S3 web platform http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/eye-ris3 and https://www.hm.ee/sites/default/files/estonian_rdi_strategy_2014-2020.pdf

⁶ <u>http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/eye-ris3</u>

⁷ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nace_rev2/introduction

3.2 Regional & national specialisation indication through the participation in FP7 for the period 2007-2014

In the innovation Union progress report published in 2014⁸, the science and technology classifications were matched with FP7 thematic priorities thereby offering the possibility of further analysis of codevelopments of science and technologies at the EU and national level. We choose here to follow the same taxonomy in order to offer the reader the possibility to compare easily specialisation information provided by the IU progress report and those provided in this report.

The following table shows the participation breakdown by EU Contribution among research areas. Correspondence with specialisation areas chosen by the region and countries in their Smart Specialisation strategy is shown in the last column according to JRC-IPTS interpretation. Some specialisation areas chosen by the region or country can be too generic or on the contrary too specific with regard to the taxonomy used. In this case, we consider the research area not being fully covered by S3 strategy.

- yes = Research area fully included into S3 priority definition;
- yes partially= Research area only partially included into S3 priority definition (S3 priority definition do not cover the full scope the research area).

Table 10: General assessment of the participation of the country in the FP7 themes and activities and correspondence with specialisation areas of S3

Decasted stor	EU FP7 Contribution	S3 Priority
Research area	(in M€)	alignment
Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	2.10	yes partially
Biotechnology	0.53	yes partially
Health	13.14	yes partially
Information & communication technologies (ICT)	10.22	yes partially
Nanosciences & Nanotechnologies	0.59	
Materials	0.77	yes partially
New production technologies (incl. Construction technologies)	0.18	yes partially
Integration of nanotechnologies for industrial applications (JTI ENIAC Incl.)	0.94	
Energy	1.15	
Environment	2.80	
Aeronautics	0.23	
Space	1.53	
Automotive	0.00	
Rail	0.00	
Waterborne	0.23	
Urban transport and intermodalities	2.92	
Socio economic sciences and humanities	4.20	
Security	3.69	yes partially
TOTAL Cooperation Programme	45.20	
TOTAL Cooperation Programme related to S3 priorities	30.62 (67.7%)	

Source: data: FP7 contracts database-June 2014, processed by JRC-IPTS

Regarding specialisation areas emerging from the FP7 participation, the following graph shows the difference in the budget breakdown between overall FP7 funding and the FP7 contribution received by the country (or the region) among themes. This is not a performance indicator because we are only comparing the territory (Country or Region) with itself. In order to avoid mass effect of better funded themes (such as Health, ICT for instance) It has been decided to consider a uniform distribution of the overall FP7 funding among themes. Graph show if indicator is superior to 1 an "over-distribution" or a "sub-distribution" if indicator inferior to 1. The graph must be read with the table hereunder. The table show the weight of each theme in the total funding.

⁸ <u>http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/pdf/state-of-the-union/2014/iuc_progress_report_2014.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none</u>

FP7 participations can be analysed with regard to specialisation indicators provided with bibliometric and patents indicators provided in the Innovation Union progress report (only) at national level.

The matching between smart specialisation areas chosen by (national or regional) authorities should be treated with care in the case of specialisation areas that are more detailed than FP7 or conversely less detailed. The theme funded by FP7 encompasses a broad range of activities (see table in annex 1 to see research activities funded under each theme) whereas Specialisation areas concern only one or a limited number of activities.

Figure 4: S&T specialisation areas according to the EU Contribution received by FP7 participants





Source: data: FP7 contracts database-June 2014, processed by JRC-IPTS)

Table 11: Budget breakdown among themes (Figure 4 is only the graphical interpretation of this table)

Research area	Estonia	FP7
Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	4.6%	4,6%
Biotechnology	1.2%	2,0%
Health	29.1%	20,0%
ICT	22.6%	28,5%
Nanosciences & Nanotechnologies	1.3%	2,8%
Materials	1.7%	2,7%
New production technologies (incl. Construction technologies)	0.4%	4,1%
Integration of nanotechnologies for industrial applications	2.1%	3,9%
Energy	2.6%	7,6%
Environment	6.2%	6,2%
Aeronautics	0.5%	3,6%
Space	3.4%	2,8%
Automotive (road)	0.0%	1,0%
Rail	0.0%	0,6%
Waterborne	0.5%	0,7%
Urban transport and intermod.	6.5%	2,1%
Socio economic sciences and humanity	9.3%	2,1%
Security	8.2%	4,6%
	100%	100%

4. EU funding users profile

4.1 FP7 beneficiaries profile

4.1.1 Participation profile by type of activity

Figure 5 shows graphically the difference between national (in dark blue) and regional (red line) participation profile by type of participant with the FP7 breakdown taken as the reference (in Base 100). We observe the difference in the distribution at country level and at regional level. **Table 12** complements the figure comparing the breakdown of FP7 contribution among the participant typology for the region, the country and the whole FP7 participants.

Figure 5: Comparison of the EU contribution breakdown by type of participant between FP7 profile (in base 100) and national profile



Table 12: Breakdown of the FP7 EU contribution

	% of EU Contribution				
	Estonia FP7				
Higher or secondary education est.	44.4%	43.5%			
Private commercial	31.8%	24.7%			
Research organisations	10.5%	26.9%			
Public body (excl.research and education)	4.1%	2.6%			
Other	9.2%	2.3%			
	100%	100%			

Source: JRC/IPTS calculated using the FP7 contracts database-June 2014

FP7 SME Participation

This section shows the participation of SMEs from the country in the FP7 cooperation programme and other activities and compares figures with the national level. **Table 13** provides information about SMEs' participation in the regional research and innovation landscape. The official EU target is 15% of FP7 budget dedicated to the cooperation programme (thematic) should go to SMEs. The country level (i) is compared in budget and in number of participations and coordinations to and to the overall FP7 (column ii).

Table 13: General indicators about SME participation in the FP7 Cooperation programme

	Estonia (i)	FP7 (ii)
EC Financial Contribution-Cooperation programme	13.28 (29.4%)	2560.42 (9.1%)
Number of SME participation-Cooperation programme	74 (26.8%)	9483 (10.9%)
Number of SME coordination-Cooperation programme	5 (62.5%)	555 (7.1%)
Source: data: FP7 contracts database-June 2014. processed by JRC-IPTS		

The participation of Estonian SMEs among the various research areas is shown with **Figure 6**. Information about the chosen national (N) specialisation areas are given to assess the extent to which the research theme participation of SMEs corresponds to the specialisation areas.





(N:) National smart specialisation area chosen

Source : data: FP7 contracts database-June 2014. Processed by JRC-IPTS

4.1.2 Success rates: Comparison between national and overall FP7 in FP7 themes and activities

The following table shows a comparison of success rates by FP7 themes and activities between <u>national</u> and FP7 level. Information at regional level is not shown because it is not reliable enough to be considered in the analysis.

: National success rate is above EU average

🔻 : National success rate is below EU average

Table 14: Success rates by Themes or activities- Comparison between national and European level

			Estonia		FP7			
FP7 specific programme	Theme/ Activity	Nbr of Particip ations*	Nbr of Retained participat ions*	Success Rate	Nbr of Participa tions*	Nbr of Retained participati ons*	Success Rate	
COOPERATION	Health	213	48	▼ 22.5%	41 361	10 275	24.8%	
COOPERATION	Food. Agriculture. and Biotechnology	119	28	23.5%	35 362	7 465	21.1%	
COOPERATION	Information and Communication Technologies	370	45	▼ 12.2%	131 030	21 356	16.3%	
COOPERATION	Nanosciences. Nanotechnologies. Materials and new Production Technologies	73	13	▼ 17.8%	35 451	9 354	26.4%	
COOPERATION	Energy	38	13	●34.2%	17 415	4 072	23.4%	
COOPERATION	Environment (including Climate Change)	118	22	▼ 18.6%	31 912	6 825	21.4%	
COOPERATION	Transport (including Aeronautics)	69	15	▼ 21.7%	30 340	8 779	28.9%	
COOPERATION	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	245	33	●13.5%	23 830	2 492	10.5%	
COOPERATION	Space	32	11	●34.4%	8 277	2 397	29.0%	
COOPERATION	Security	80	19	23.8%	18 826	3 595	19.1%	
COOPERATION	General Activities (Annex IV)	0	0		120	50	41.7%	
COOPERATION	Joint Technology Initiatives (Annex IV-SP1)	32	5	▼ 15.6%	15 299	6 277	41.0%	
COOPERATION	TOTAL COOPERATION	1 389	252	▼ 18.1%	389 223	82 937	21.3%	
IDEAS	European Research Council	104	8	7.7%	54 789	5 312	9.7%	
PEOPLE	Marie-Curie Actions	303	64	21.1%	111 266	22 530	20.2%	
CAPACITIES	Research Infrastructures	45	17	▼ 37.8%	10 677	4 564	42.7%	
CAPACITIES	Research for the benefit of SMEs	426	97	●22.8%	48 493	8 426	17.4%	
CAPACITIES	Regions of Knowledge	47	2	▼ 4.3%	3 844	746	19.4%	
CAPACITIES	Research Potential	38	8	●21.1%	3 107	362	11.7%	
CAPACITIES	Science in Society	115	31	●27.0%	7 329	1 961	26.8%	
CAPACITIES	Coherent development of research policies	2	0	▼ 0.0%	390	89	22.8%	
CAPACITIES	Activities of International Cooperation	26	12	●46.2%	3 908	1 476	37.8%	
EURATOM	Fusion Energy	0	0		79	65	82.3%	
EURATOM	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	13	2	▼ 15.4%	3 113	1 539	49.4%	
FP7	TOTAL	2 508	493	▼ 19.7%	636 218	130 007	20.4%	

Source : data: FP7 proposals database-Feb 2014. processed by JRC-IPTS

4.2 FP7 Main collaboration axis and stakeholder analysis

4.2.1 From a territorial perspective

The map below shows the European regions (at NUTS2 level) collaborating the most with Estonia in the FP7. **Table 15** shows the list of the first regions collaborating with Estonian organisations. The figure represents the number of projects where at least one participant from Estonia collaborates with at least one participant from the other region.

Figure 7: Origins of organisations collaborating with Estonia in the FP7

Source: EC FP7 Contract database-cooperation programme processed by JRC-IPTS



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat

Number of collaborations





Table 15: The closest EU region from Estonia in the FP7

Rank	NUTS2 Code	Name	Number of Collaborations
1	FR10	Île de France (Paris)	150
2	ITE4	Lazio (Rome)	113
3	AT13	Wien	108
4	FI18	Etelä-Suomi (Helsinki)	108
5	SE11	Stockholm	107
6	ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	104
7	BE10	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstede	102
8	NL33	Zuid-Holland (Amsterdam)	92
9	EL30	Attiki (Athens)	91
10	DK01	Hovedstaden (Copenhagen)	88

Source: JRC/IPTS calculated using the FP7 contracts database-June 2014

4.2.2 From a stakeholder perspective

Table 16 shows the organisations most frequently collaborating with organisations based in Estonia in the FP7 programme and the **Table 17** shows the FP7 leading organisations based in Estonia.

Table 16: the leading	organisations	collaboratino [,]	with ora	anisations	based in	Estonia in	FP7

Legal name	Theme/activities	Туре	NUTS2	Nbr of collab
KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET	Health	HES	SE11	12
INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	REC	FR10	11
INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA SANTE ET DE LA RECHERCHE MEDICALE (INSERM)	Health	REC	FR10	11
FRAUNHOFER-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER ANGEWANDTEN FORSCHUNG E.V	Information and Communication Technologies	REC	DE21	11
AN TUDARAS UM ARD OIDEACHAS	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	HES	IE02	9
TERVEYDEN JA HYVINVOINNIN LAITOS	Health	REC	FI18	9
JRC -JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE- EUROPEAN COMMISSION	Environment (including Climate Change)	REC	EU	7
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACION Y TECNOLOGIA AGRARIA Y ALIMENTARIA	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	REC	ES30	7
MINISTERIE VAN ECONOMISCHE ZAKEN	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	NL33	7
NORGES FORSKNINGSRAD	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	N001	7
ERASMUS UNIVERSITAIR MEDISCH CENTRUM ROTTERDAM	Health	HES	NL33	7
DEUTSCHES ZENTRUM FUER LUFT - UND RAUMFAHRT EV	Activities of International Cooperation	REC	DEA2	7
CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE	Research Infrastructures	REC	ITE4	6
UNIVERSITA TA MALTA	Research Infrastructures	HES	MT00	6
Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	DEA2	6
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	FI18	6
WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	HES	NL22	6
HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO	Health	HES	FI18	6
LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE	Health	HES	UKI1	6
SERVICIO MADRILENO DE SALUD	Health	PUB	ES30	6

Source: JRC/IPTS calculated using the FP7 contracts database-June 2014

Legal Name	Theme/activities	Туре	N° of participations
OSAUHING EESTI INNOVATSIOONI INSTITUUT	Research for the benefit of SMEs	PRC	25
TARTU ULIKOOL	Health	HES	24
TARTU ULIKOOL	Marie-Curie Actions	HES	14
TARTU ULIKOOL	Science in Society	HES	11
TARTU ULIKOOL	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	HES	11
Electronics Design Ltd	Research for the benefit of SMEs	PRC	8
SIHTASUTUS EESTI TEADUSAGENTUUR	Activities of International Cooperation	OTH	7
TARTU ULIKOOL	Information and Communication Technologies	HES	7
EESTI TEADUSTE AKADEEMIA	Marie-Curie Actions	REC	7
EESTI RAHVUSRINGHAALING	Marie-Curie Actions	PRC	7
SIHTASUTUS TEADUSKESKUS AHHAA	Marie-Curie Actions	OTH	7
TARTU ULIKOOL	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies	HES	6
TARTU ULIKOOL	Research Infrastructures	HES	6
Pollumajandusministeerium	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	6
EESTI MAAULIKOOL	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	HES	6
ARDORAN OU	Research for the benefit of SMEs	PRC	6
TALLINN UNIVERSITY	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	HES	6
CYBERNETICA AS	Information and Communication Technologies	PRC	5
ASPER BIOTECH AS	Health	PRC	5
TALLINNA TEHNIKAULIKOOL	Research Infrastructures	HES	5

Table 17: the leading organisations based in Estonia in FP7

Source: JRC/IPTS calculated using the FP7 contracts database-June 2014

Figure 8 is a network analysis revealing the main collaboration links between organisations based in the country with national and international organisations. To improve the readability, organisations have been gathered in "groups" according to their type of activities (research, industry, higher education, governmental) and their geographical origins (according to NUTS2 classification). The graph does not show the full picture, some groups (nodes) may not appear on the graph if they do not have at least one strong link to another group (only a part of the unconnected nodes appears in the left side of the graph).

In the case of Estonia, three rather homogeneous sub-networks can be easily identified:

- i. This area is made of public research organisations (REC), higher education organisations (HES) and public bodies (PUB). Estonian HES have many connections within this area.
- ii. This area is essentially composed of the private commercial sector (PRC) with Estonian PRCs strongly linked to public research organisations in Etelä-Suomi (Southern Finland), which then provides the strongest link to higher education organisations in Estonia.
- iii. A third Sub-network has other private organisations in Estonia that are linked to a mixture of such organisations in other countries, public research organisations and public bodies.



Figure 8: The main collaboration network of Estonia in the FP7

Remark: -The graph does not show the full picture of regional collaborations. A node appears on the graph only if the number of connections (collaborations) is superior to 19.

- HES Higher or secondary education est.
- REC Public Research organisations
- PRC Private commercial (Large companies and SME)
- PUB Public body (excl. research and education)
- OTH Other private organisations

- FR10 Île de France
- ITE4 Lazio
- AT13 Wien
- FI18 Etelä-Suomi SE11 Stockholm
- ES30 Comunidad de Madrid
- BE10 Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels
- Hoofdstede
- NL33 Zuid-Holland
- EL30 Attiki
- DK01 Hovedstaden
- UKI1 Inner London
- ES51 Cataluña
- NO01 Oslo og Akershus
- PT17 Lisboa
- PL12 Mazowieckie
- TR51 Ankara
- DEA2 Köln
- SIO2 Zahodna Slovenija
- LTOO Lietuva
- CZO1 Praha
- SE12 Östra Mellansverige
- CY00 Κύπρος / Kıbrıs/ Kýpros / Kıbrıs
- IL Israel
- MT00 Malta

Source: JRC/IPTS calculated using the FP7 contracts database-June 2014

Annexes

1. Participation in FP7 cooperation programme

Table 18: Detailed participation figures in FP7 research areas

		Estonia			FP7	
		EC contrib. (In €M)	Nbr of part.		EC contrib. (In €M)	Nbr of part.
TOTAL FP7		45.21	276		27 902.29	85 994
Health		13.14	60		5 515.56	12 523
Biotechnology. generic tools and medical technologies for human health	EE	4.95	13	FP7	2 377.05	4 377
High-throughput research	EE	0.15	1	FP7	157.93	306
Detection. diagnosis and monitoring	EE	0.69	2	FP7	272.30	577
Suitability. safety. efficacy of therapies	EE	2.02	3	FP7	117.78	204
Innovative therapeutic approaches and interventions	EE	0.62	2	FP7	457.80	833
Integrating biological data and processes: large- scale data gathering. systems biology	EE	0.70	3	FP7	647.92	1 190
JTI-IMI (Innovative Medicines Initiative)	EE	0.77	2	FP7	723.31	1 267
					2 75 6 65	5 430
I ranslating research for human health Research on the brain and related diseases. human	EE	4.30	19	FP7	2 356.65	5 429
development and ageing Translational research in maior infectious diseases:	EE	2.00	6	FP7	518.12	1094
To confront major threats to public health	EE	0.82	4	FP7	764.08	1751
Translational research in other major diseases	EE	1.47	9	FP7	1 074.45	2584
European citizens	EE	2.15	15	FP7	399.06	1422
Translating the results of clinical research outcome into clinical practice including better use of medicines, and appropriate use of behavioural and organisational interventions and new health theranies and technologies	EE	0.01	1	FP7	10673	361
Quality. efficiency and solidarity of healthcare systems including transitional health systems	EE	1.29	9	FP7	99.32	375
Health promotion and prevention	FF	0.85	5	FP7	81.77	373
International nublic health & health systems	FF	0.00	0	FP7	86.37	289
Specific international cooperation actions for health	FE	0.00	0	ED7	24.97	74
System eseaiur		0.00	0		24.07	/4
Other Actions across the Health Theme	EE	1.74	13	FP7	382.80	1295
Coordination and Support Actions across the Theme	EE	0.26	5	FP7	46.70	436
Responding to EU policy needs	EE	1.48	8	FP7	192.51	638
Specific International Cooperation Actions (SICA)	EE	0.00	0	FP7	49.36	139
Horizontal topics for collaborative projects relevant for the whole of theme health	EE	0.00	0	FP7	94.24	82
Food. Agriculture and Fisheries. and Biotechnology	EE	2.63	30	FP7	1 841 70	7847
Sustainable production and management of					1011./0	,,,,,
biological resources from land. forest. and aquatic environment	EE	0.80	8	FP7	452.65	2164
Increased sustainability of all production systems (agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture); plant health and crop protection	EE	0.76	7	FP7	326.56	1557
opurnised animal nealth production and welfare across agriculture. fisheries and aquaculture	EE	0.04	1	FP7	126.09	607

Fork to farm: Food (including seafood). health and well being	EE	0.55	5	FP7	571 52	2304
The Ocean of Tomorrow	EE	0.29	1	FP7	70.04	217
Consumers	EE	0.20	1	FP7	39.78	142
Nutrition	EE	0.04	2	FP7	149.25	493
Food processing	EE	0.00	0	FP7	127.13	590
Food quality and safety	EE	0.00	0	FP7	101.10	467
Environmental impacts and total food chain	EE	0.01	1	FP7	84.21	395
Life sciences. biotechnology and biochemistry for sustainable non-food products and					55400	1077
processes	EE	0.53	4	FP7	564.90	1832
Novel sources of biomass and bioproducts Marine and fresh-water biotechnology (blue	EE	0.16	1	FP7	110.98	391
biotechnology) Industrial biotechnology: novel high added-value	EE	0.10	1	FP7	125.95	413
bio-products and bio-processes	EE	0.25	1	FP7	114.61	328
Biorefinery	EE	0.00	0	FP7	78.68	227
Environmental biotechnology	EE	0.00	0	FP7	58.30	268
Emerging trends in biotechnology	EE	0.02	1	FP7	76.38	205
Other activities	EE	0.75	13	FP7	252.64	1547
Socio-economic research and support to policies	FF	0.75	13	FP7	25264	1547
		0.75	15	117	2.52.01	10 17
Information and Communication	EE	10.22	48	FP7	7 874 97	23202
Pervasive and Trustworthy network and service	FF	3.06	11	FP7	1 987 50	5557
Cognitive systems interaction robotics	FF	0.69	2	FP7	61593	1220
Components. systems. engineering	EE	0.74	3	FP7	810.22	2398
Digital libraries and content	EE	1.46	9	FP7	644.08	1790
ICT for mobility. environmental sustainability and energy efficiency	EE	0.13	1	FP7	842 77	2695
ICT for Health. Ageing Well. Inclusion and	FF	0.36	1	ED7	883.60	2650
Eutrure and emerging technologies	FF	2.07	9	FP7	1 466 65	3983
Horizontal Actions	EE	0.25	4	FP7	64 38	545
ICT for the Enterprise and Manufacturing	EE	0.01	1	FP7	216.75	523
ICT for Learning and Access to Cultural Resources	EE	1.24	4	FP7	171.24	495
International Cooperation	EE	0.10	1	FP7	36.05	307
JTI-ARTEMIS (Embedded Computing Systems)	EE	0.09	2	FP7	135.81	1039
Nanosciences Nanotechnologies						
Materials and new Production						
Technologies - NMP	EE	2.47	15	FP7	3 707.95	11548
Nanosciences and Nanotechnologies	EE	0.59	5	FP7	771.56	2457
Materials	EE	0.77	4	FP7	742.04	2226
New production processes Integration of nanothechnologies for industrial	EE	0.00	1	FP7	490.01	1525
applications	EE	0.94	4	FP7	594.25	2121
JTI-ENIAC (Nanoelectronics Technologies 2020) Recovery Package: Public-Private Partnership (PPP)	EE	0.00	0	FP7	468.96	1349
topics within NMP	EE	0.18	1	FP7	641.14	1870
Energy	EE	1.15	13	FP7	2 094.31	5422

Hydrogen and fuel cells	EE	0.00	0	FP7	23.94	69
JTI-FCH European Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technology Platform)	EE	0.11	1	FP7	415.67	1186
Renewable electricity generation	EE	0.00	0	FP7	473.52	998
Renewable fuel production	EE	0.31	2	FP7	239.19	508
Renewables for heating and cooling	EE	0.00	0	FP7	59.28	174
CO2 capture and storage technologies for zero emission power generation	EE	0.06	1	FP7	145.80	478
Clean coal technologies	EE	0.00	0	FP7	58.13	130
Cross-cutting actions between activities Energy-5	FF	0.00	0	FP7	27.99	84
Smart energy of	FF	0.18	3	FP7	261.24	654
Energy efficiency and savings	EE	0.11	1	FP7	201.2 1	551
Knowledge for energy policy making	EE	0.10	1	FP7	1782	115
Horizontal programme actions	EE	0.28	4	FP7	150 35	475
		0.20	•	117	130.33	175
Environment (including Climate Change)	EE	2.80	23	FP7	1 719.15	7131
Pressures on environment and climate	EE	0.18	4	FP7	360.13	1587
Sustainable management of resources	EE	0.82	5	FP7	276.87	1106
Environmental technologies	EE	0.08	1	FP7	290.21	1404
sustainable development	EE	0.47	5	FP7	160.60	810
Horizontal activities	EE	0.07	2	FP7	16.72	152
Coping with climate change	EE	0.00	0	FP7	146.51	399
Sustainable use and management of land and seas	EE	1.00	5	FP7	139.29	450
Improving resource efficiency	EE	0.16	1	FP7	169.03	580
Protecting citizens from environmental hazards	EE	0.00	0	FP7	86.87	270
Mobilising environmental knowledge for policy. industry and society	EE	0.00	0	FP7	72.92	373
Aeronautics and air transport	EE	0.23	2	FP7	1 004.78	3174
Green Aircraft	EE	0.00	0	FP7	295.55	827
Time Efficient Air Transport Operations	EE	0.00	0	FP7	40.45	108
Aircraft Safety	EE	0.14	1	FP7	150.26	401
Aircraft Operational Cost	EE	0.00	0	FP7	385.95	1034
Operational Security	EE	0.00	0	FP7	13.48	45
Promising Pioneering Ideas in Air Transport CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES for implementation of	EE	0.00	0	FP7	81.68	307
the sub-theme programme	EE	0.08	1	FP7	35.41	434
JTI-CLEAN SKY (Aeronautics and Air Transport)	EE	0.00	0	FP7	2.00	18
Space	EE	1.53	15	FP7	784.60	3203
Space-based applications at the service of the European Society	EE	0.43	4	FP7	350.86	1245
Research to support space science and exploration	EE	0.74	4	FP7	248.28	979
International Cooperation	EE	0.26	5	FP7	109.56	400
GALILEO/Exploiting the Full Potential	EE	0.11	2	FP7	48.23	386
GALILEO/Adapting Receivers to Requirements and	EF	0.00	n	FP7	130/	БО
GALII EQ/Supporting Infrastructure Evolution	EE	0.00	0	FP7	13.74	124
		0.00	5	/	1	12.1
Sustainable surface transport						
CARS INITIATIVE')	EE	3.15	12	FP7	1 203.53	5255

Rail	EE	0.00	0	FP7	164.54	766
Road	EE	0.00	0	FP7	287.80	1051
Urban mobility	EE	2.27	2	FP7	142.53	429
Waterborne	EE	0.23	3	FP7	184.66	776
Multimodal	EE	0.60	6	FP7	364.33	1794
Cross cutting activities	EE	0.05	1	FP7	59.67	439
Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	EE	4.20	36	FP7	579.55	2766
Growth. employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society	EE	0.98	5	FP7	108.37	473
Combining economic. social and environmental	FF	0.78	6	ED7	11760	100
Major trends in society and their implications		0.78	0		07.90	495
		0.78	<u> </u>		93.60	403
Europe in the world		0.27	2	FP7	98.91	452
The Citizen in the European Union	EE	1.18	8	FP7	92.55	397
Socio-economic and scientific indicators	EE	0.07	2	FP7	23.44	150
Foresight activities	EE	0.04	1	FP7	15.88	105
Horizontal Actions	EE	0.10	4	FP7	28.92	225
Socurity	EE	3 60	71	ED7	1 267 40	27/1
Decunty		5.03	-		1 203.49	5/41
Increasing the Security of citizens	EE	1.55	5	FP7	235./8	656
utilities	EE	0.60	2	FP7	248.96	710
Intelligent surveillance and enhancing border security	EE	0.67	4	FP7	208.72	466
Restoring security and safety in case of crisis	EE	0.47	1	FP7	289.53	733
Improving Security systems integration. interconnectivity and interoperability	EE	0.00	0	FP7	74.50	212
Security and society	EE	0.05	1	FP7	113.39	479
Security Research coordination and structuring	EE	0.34	8	FP7	70.01	398
Security systems integration. interconnectivity and Interoperability	EE	0.00	0	FP7	21.80	83
Horizontal Actions	EE	0.00	0	FP7	0.79	4