European
Commission

Stairway to Excellence
Cohesion Policy and the Synergies with the
Research and Innovation Funds
Latvia (LV)
Facts & Figures

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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) project (http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/stairway-to-excellence) 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 Latvia (0.6%) is lower than the EU13 average (1.05%) and the EU15 countries (2.09%). R&D expenditure is primarily concentrated in the academic sector (Higher Education and Governmental sectors) (Table 1).

- Unlike most of the EU13 countries, Latvia managed to maintain its funding share between FP6 and FP7 (Figure 1).

- Overall the EU13 countries are even outperformed by the countries associated to FP7. In FP7, Latvia accounts for 326 participations and 29 project coordinations. The FP7 financial contribution per inhabitant (22.7 €/inhabitant) is higher than the EU13 average (17.8 €/inhabitant) but remains far below the EU15 average (95.2 €/inhabitant). (Table 3).

EU funding allocation

- While the largest FP7 financial contribution to Latvia is from the Cooperation Specific Programme (the thematic part of FP7), there is a bias towards the Capacities specific programme (SME Measures, Research Infrastructures Initiatives etc.) as it accounts for around 36.7% of their contribution but only accounts for 8.5% of FP7 (Table 4 & Figure 2). In terms of FP7 funding instruments, it appears that Latvian organisations have had a preference for Coordination and support actions, infrastructure initiatives and ERA-NET actions (Table 5 & Figure 3).

- Based on the 2013 annual implementation report, 26.9% of Structural Funds earmarked for research and innovation (RTDI) are allocated to projects for "R&TD activities in research centres ". The second largest amount of Structural Funds goes to "Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs" (21.1%) (Table 6).

- In terms of funding absorption, Latvia did not allocate the whole envelope dedicated to research and innovation (88.7%). No significant variations in terms of what was originally programmed in the OP and what has finally been allocated among the priorities can be observed. The lowest absorption rate concerns the priority theme "Advanced support services for firms and groups of firms" (67.7% of the programmed funding has been allocated) and the highest rate is for the priority them "Other investment in firms" (103.6%) (Table 6).

Specialisation areas

- As with the other Baltic countries, Latvia has designed its smart specialisation strategy only at the national level. The 8 specialisation areas chosen by Latvia (Smart Energy, Bio-economy, Biomedicine, Medical Technologies and Biotechnology, Smart Materials, Technology and Engineering and Advanced ICT) are partially aligned with specialisation indicators observed for participation in FP7. (Tables 7&8)

- Latvian participants have shown a strong interest in FP7 priorities linked to Food and Agriculture, Health, Biotechnology, New Production Processes, Space, Socio economic Sciences and Humanities and Security (Figure 4 & Table 9).

Beneficiaries profile (including SME participation)

- By far the largest proportion of FP7 beneficiaries for Latvia (42.6% of the EU Contribution received by Latvia) is for Public Research organisations (Latvian academy of sciences). An important bias can be also observed regarding the participation of public administrations in Latvia. This category of participant represents 4.0% of the EU budget received by the country when it accounts only for 2.6% in the whole FP7. (Table 10, Table 15 & Figure 5). The higher participation of Public Bodies (in ERA-NET and Coordination and Support Actions) is a characteristic of New Member States.

- The financial contribution to SMEs is proportionally larger than in the FP7 cooperation programme. Latvia accounts for 21 participations of SMEs in the FP7 thematic programme, representing 11.4% of the EU budget received by the country. Latvian SMEs are involved in the ICT theme (7 participations), Food and Agriculture (4) and Security (3) (Table 11 & Figure 6).

- The overall success rate for Latvia (20.63%) is slightly higher than the average FP7 success rate (20.4%). The Latvian success rates are particularly high in Food and Agriculture, Energy, Space and Security and Joint Technology Initiative (Table 12).

Main collaboration axis between Latvia and other European regions

- The EU regions (countries) that Latvia collaborated with the most in FP7 were, logically, neighbour regions such as Estonia, Lithuania, and the Helsinki area but also Île-de-France (Paris area), Catalonia (Barcelona area), Lazio (Roma area), Madrid and Brussels (Table 13 & Figure 7).

- Latvian participation in FP7 is organised around all four categories of participant; structured into three distinct groups. Latvian Research organisations collaborate predominately with their EU counterpart when Latvian universities are mostly connected to Public Research organisation and Private Firms acting as an interface between public and private. Another sub-network is composed of Public Bodies showing strong interlinkages between Latvian public authorities and their European counterparts (Table 14 & 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 of the position of the MS in the European context.

Table 1: General macro-economic indicators in 2013

	Latvia	EU13*	EU15	EU28
Population	2 023 825	105 127 027	401 484 800	506 611 827
GDP – Euro per capita	11 600	10 417	29 800	25 700
GDP – Euro per capita in % of EU average	44.9	40.5	115.3	100
R&D expenditure – Total (million Euro)	139.77	11 521.81	260 036.97	271 558.78
R&D expenditure – Total [% of GDP]	0.60	1.05	2.09	2.01
R&D expenditure – Business Enterprise Sector (BES) [% of GDP]	0.17	0.54	1.34	1.28
R&D expenditure – Government Sector (GOV) [% of GDP]	0.17	0.23	0.25	0.25
R&D expenditure – Higher Education Sector (HES) [% of GDP]	0.26	0.27	0.49	0.47
R&D expenditure – Private non-Profit Sector (PnP) [% of GDP]	-	0.004	0.02	0.02
R&D Personnel** – Total (% of active population)	0.53	0.62	1.25	1.12
R&D Personnel – BES (% of active population)	0.10	0.25	0.69	0.60
R&D Personnel – GOV (% of active population)	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.15
R&D Personnel – HES (% of active population)	0.32	0.22	0.39	0.36
R&D Personnel – PnP (% of active population)	-	0.002	0.01	0.01
Unemployment Rate***	11.9	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 Latvia. 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 Journal[2]. 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.

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[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

It is notable that more than 63.6% of the funds allocated to projects were managed at the national level rather than the regional level.

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

	FP7 EU contribution (€M)	% of the national total	FP7 EU contribution per capita (in €/inhab	Structural funds RTDI (€M)	% of the national total	Structural funds dedicated to RTDI per capita (in €/inhab
Kurzeme	0.29	0.6%	-	30.21	4.2%	-
Latgale	0.63	1.3%	-	20.56	2.9%	-
Rīga	37.58	78.0%	-	156.97	22.0%	-
Pierīga	7.27	15.1%	-	29.63	4.2%	-
Vidzeme	0.77	1.6%	-	8.18	1.1%	-
Zemgale	1.66	3.4%	-	13.43	1.9%	-
LATVIA (National level)	-	-	-	453.29	63.6%	-
	48.19	**100%**	**22.7**	**712.28**	**100%**	**335.7**

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. Latvia as a whole is classed as NUTS2.

2.2.2 Latvia in the FP7[3]

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

|	Latvia (% of FP7)	EU13 (% of FP7)	EU15 (% of FP7)	FP7[4]
EU Contribution (in M€)	48.2 (0.11%)	1 883.6 (4.2%)	37 852.2 (85.3%)	44 364,1
Number of participations	326 (0.25%)	10 637 (8.0%)	105 731	132 382
Number of coordinations	29 (0.12%)	1 011 (4.0%)	20 301	25 052
EU Contribution per inhabitant (in €)	22.7	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.

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[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.

[4] EU28 and associated countries

Figure 1: Evolution of the Share of EU FP contribution received between 2006 and 2014 (EU FP6 budget share taken as base 100)
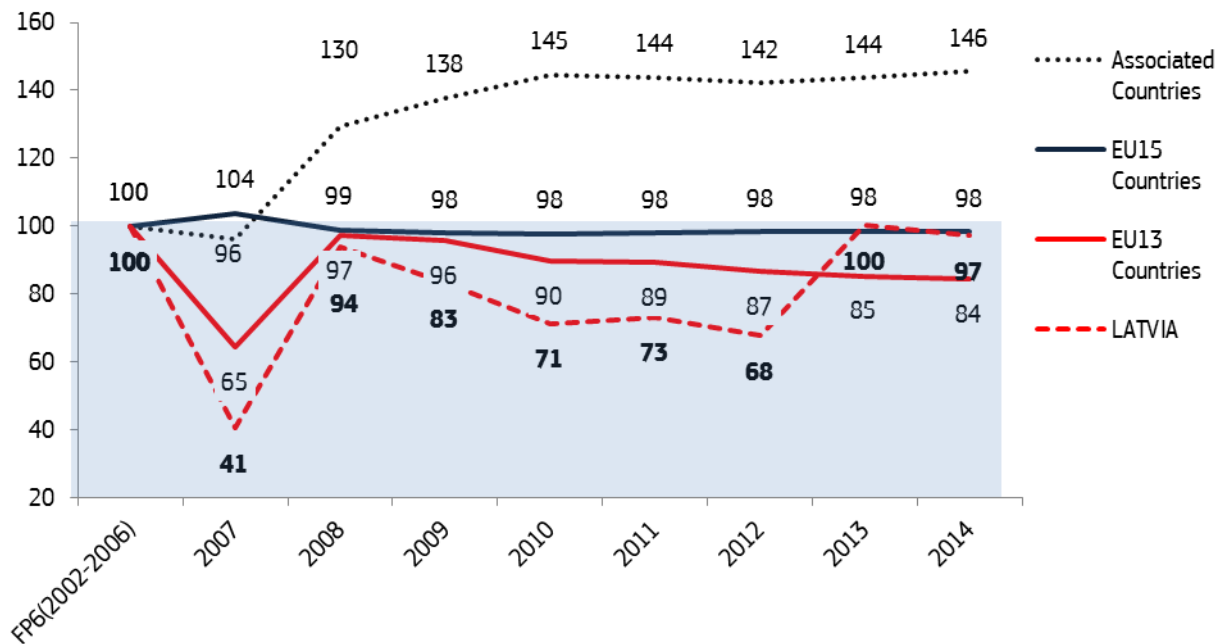
Source: data FP6 and FP7 contract database-June 2014, processed by JRC-IPTS

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

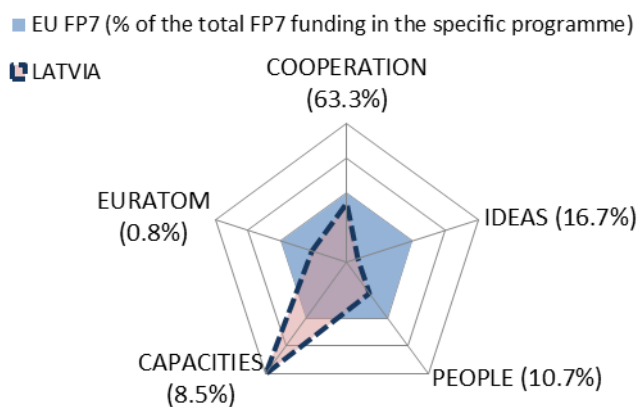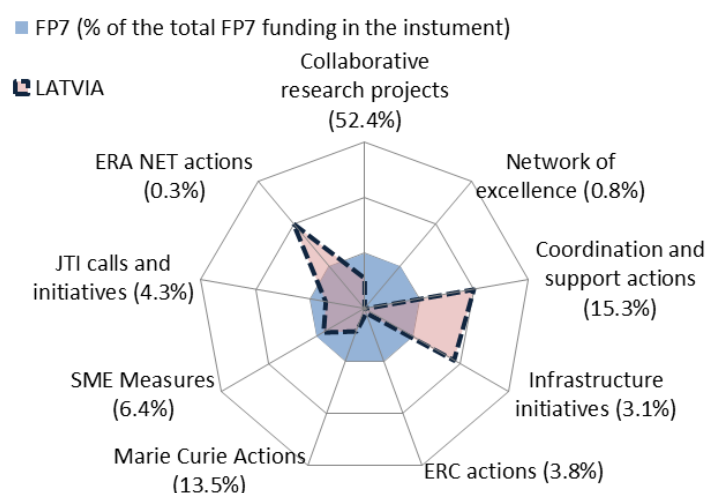**Table 4: Breakdown of the FP7 EU Contribution among specific programmes**

	% of EU Contribution	
	Latvia	FP7
COOPERATION	54.1%	63,3%
IDEAS	2.8%	16,7%
PEOPLE	6.0%	10,7%
CAPACITIES	36.7%	8,5%
EURATOM	0.4%	0,8%
	100%	100%

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

Figure 3: Comparison of funded participations breakdown among FP7 funding instruments

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

Table 5: Breakdown of the participations among FP7 funding instruments

	% of EU Contribution	
	Latvia	FP7
Collaborative research projects	28.8%	52.4%
Network of excellence	0.0%	0.8%
Coordination and support actions	48.8%	15.3%
Infrastructure initiatives	5.8%	3.1%
ERC actions	0.3%	3.8%
Marie Curie Actions	5.8%	13.5%
SME Measures	5.5%	6.4%
JTI calls and initiatives	3.1%	4.3%
ERA NET actions	1.8%	0.3%
	100%	100%

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

2.2.3 Structural funds5 dedicated to Research and Innovation in Latvia

Table 6 shows the estimated funds for the Latvia Entrepreneurship and Innovations OP (ERDF) and Human Resources and Employment OP (ESF) 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 table. 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 post-graduate studies.

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

Table 6: Estimated funding dedicated to research and innovation in the Latvian Operational Programmes for 2007-2013

Priority code	Priority Theme	Estimate in Adopted OP			AIR 2013			Absorption (b/a)
		M€ (a)	% of OP	% of RTDI	M€ (b)	% of OP	% of RTDI	
Entrepreneurship and Innovations OP								
1	R&TD activities in research centres	211.0	30.3 %	31.3 %	188.7	30.5%	31.7%	89.4 %
3	Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks …	73.1	10.5 %	10.9 %	60.6	9.8%	10.2%	82.9 %
5	Advanced support services for firms and groups of firms	29.8	4.3 %	4.4 %	20.0	3.2%	3.4%	67.1 %
7	Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation (...)	159.8	22.9 %	23.7 %	145.5	23.6%	24.5%	91.1 %
8	Other investment in firms	30.9	4.4 %	4.6 %	32.1	5.2%	5.4%	103.6 %
9	Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs	168.8	24.2 %	25.1 %	148.2	24.0%	24.9%	87.8 %
	Total research and innovation activities in Operational Programme	**673.3**	**96.7 %**	**100 %**	**595.0**	**96.3%**	**100%**	88.4 %
	Total Operational Programme	**696.3**	**100 %**	**-**	**617.9**	**100%**	**-**	88.7 %
Human Resources and Employment OP								
74	Developing human potential in the field of research and innovation, in particular through post-graduate studies	115.4	19.8 %	100 %	107.3	17.8 %	100 %	92.9 %
	Total Operational Programme	**583.1**	**100 %**	**-**	**602.4**	**100 %**	**-**	103.3 %
Overall RTDI		**788.7**			**702.3**			**89.0%**

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

Latvia also had an **Infrastructure and Services Operational Programme** (Cohesion Fund) for the 2007-2013 period. This had estimated total funding in the OP of 3 251M€, however, none of this was originally dedicated to RTDI priority themes. During implementation funds were, however, allocated to projects under the ''Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs'' (Priority Theme nine) amounting to **9.97M**€ in the 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 Latvia in the design of their smart specialisation strategy. Based on information that regional and national authorities submit to the Eye@RIS3[6] 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 NACE[7] sectoral codes. Often these capability and market categories overlap, as is the case in for Latvia. Any subcategories were combined with the main category.

Table 7 Specialisation areas chosen in the smart specialisation strategy of Latvia

Description of chosen specialisation area	Identified capability	Identified target market	EU priority connected to
Smart Energy	Energy production & distribution	Energy production & distribution	Sustainable innovation – Sustainable energy & renewables
Knowledge intensive bio-economy	Manufacturing & industry – Biotechnology	Manufacturing & industry – Biotechnology	KETs – Industrial biotechnology
Biomedicine. medical technologies and biotechnology.	Manufacturing & industry – Basic pharmaceutical products & pharmaceutical preparations	Manufacturing & industry	KETs – Industrial biotechnology
Smart materials, technology and engineering.	Manufacturing & industry – Other manufacturing	Services – Basic pharmaceutical products & pharmaceutical preparations – Architectural & engineering activities, technical testing & analysis	KETs –Advanced materials
Advanced ICT	Information & communication technologies (ICT)	Information & communication technologies (ICT)	Digital Agenda

Source: S3 web platform http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/eye-ris3

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

In the innovation Union progress report published in 2014[8], the science and technology classifications were matched with FP7 thematic priorities thereby offering the possibility of further analysis of co-developments 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.

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[6] http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/eye-ris3

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

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

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.

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

Research area	EU contribution (in M€)	S3 Priority alignment
Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	2.33	
Biotechnology	1.09	yes partially
Health	8.87	yes partially
Information & communication technologies (ICT)	4.32	yes partially
Nanosciences & Nanotechnologies	0.16	
Materials	0.35	yes
New production technologies (incl. Construction technologies)	1.43	yes
Integration of nanotechnologies for industrial applications (JTI ENIAC Incl.)	0.31	
Energy	1.74	yes
Environment	0.73	
Aeronautics	0.51	
Space	1.01	
Automotive	0.07	
Rail	0.06	
Waterborne	0.17	
Urban transport and intermodalities	0.43	
Socio economic sciences and humanities	0.82	
Security	1.54	
TOTAL Cooperation Programme	**25.94**	
TOTAL Cooperation Programme related to S3 priorities	**17.8 (68.6%)**	

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.

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

■ *Framework programme 7 (% of FP7 funding in the area)*

▣ *LATVIA*

(N): National smart specialisation area chosen
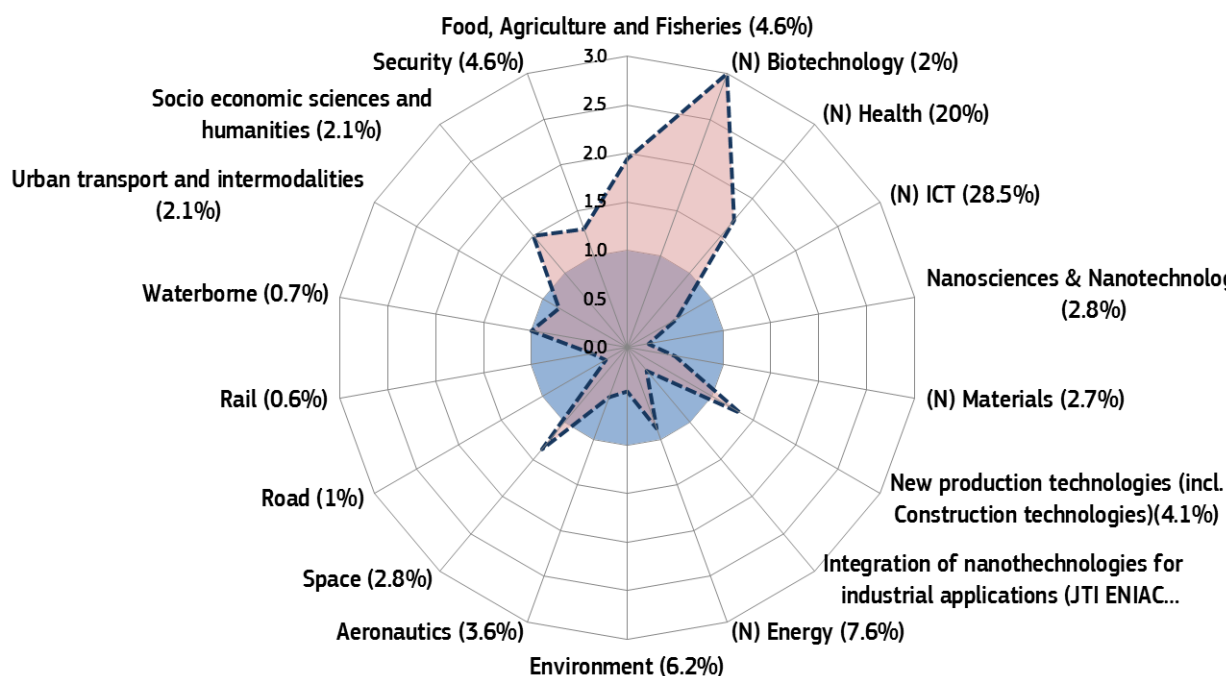
(Source: data: FP7 contracts database–June 2014, processed by JRC-IPTS)

Table 9: Budget breakdown among themes (Figure 4 is only the graphical interpretation of this table)

Research area	Latvia	FP7
Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	9.0%	4.6%
Biotechnology	4.2%	2.0%
Health	34.2%	20.0%
ICT	16.7%	28.5%
Nanosciences & Nanotechnologies	0.6%	2.8%
Materials	1.3%	2.7%
New production technologies (incl. Construction technologies)	5.5%	4.1%
Integration of nanotechnologies for industrial applications	1.2%	3.9%
Energy	6.7%	7.6%
Environment	2.8%	6.2%
Aeronautics	2.0%	3.6%
Space	3.9%	2.8%
Automotive	0.3%	1.0%
Rail	0.2%	0.6%
Waterborne	0.7%	0.7%
Urban transport and intermod.	1.7%	2.1%
Socio economic sciences and humanity	3.2%	2.1%
Security	5.9%	4.6%
TOTAL Cooperation Programme	100%	100%

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

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 10** 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
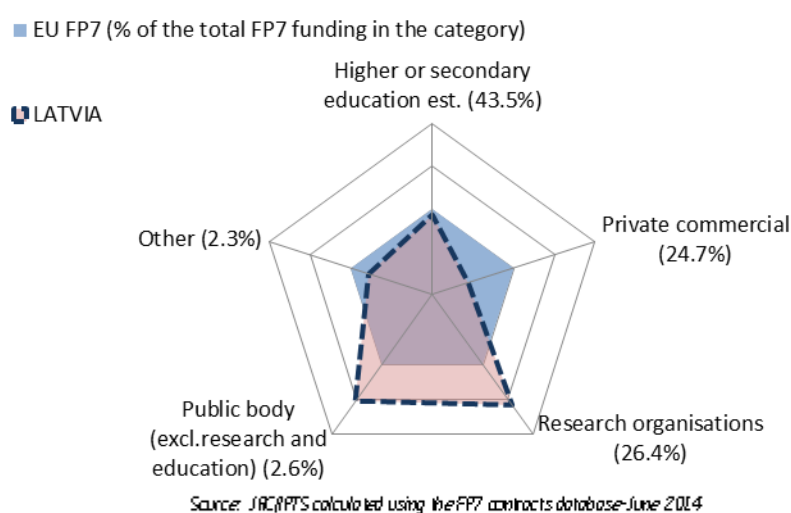

Source: JRC/IPTS calculated using the FP7 contracts database-June 2014

Table 10: Breakdown of the FP7 EU contribution

	% of EU Contribution	
	Latvia	FP7
Higher or secondary education est.	40.6%	43.5%
Private commercial	10.9%	24.7%
Research organisations	42.6%	26.9%
Public body (excl.research and education)	4.0%	2.6%
Other	1.8%	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 11** 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 11: General indicators about SME participation in the FP7 Cooperation programme

	Latvia (i)	**FP7 (ii)**
EC Financial Contribution-Cooperation programme	2.97 (11.4%)	2 560.42 (9.1%)
Number of SME participation- Cooperation programme	21 (12.6%)	9 483 (10.9%)
Number of SME coordination- Cooperation programme	2 (33.3%)	555 (7.1%)

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

The participation of Latvian 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.

Figure 6: Number of SMEs in FP7 research themes for Latvia

(N:) National smart specialisation area chosen
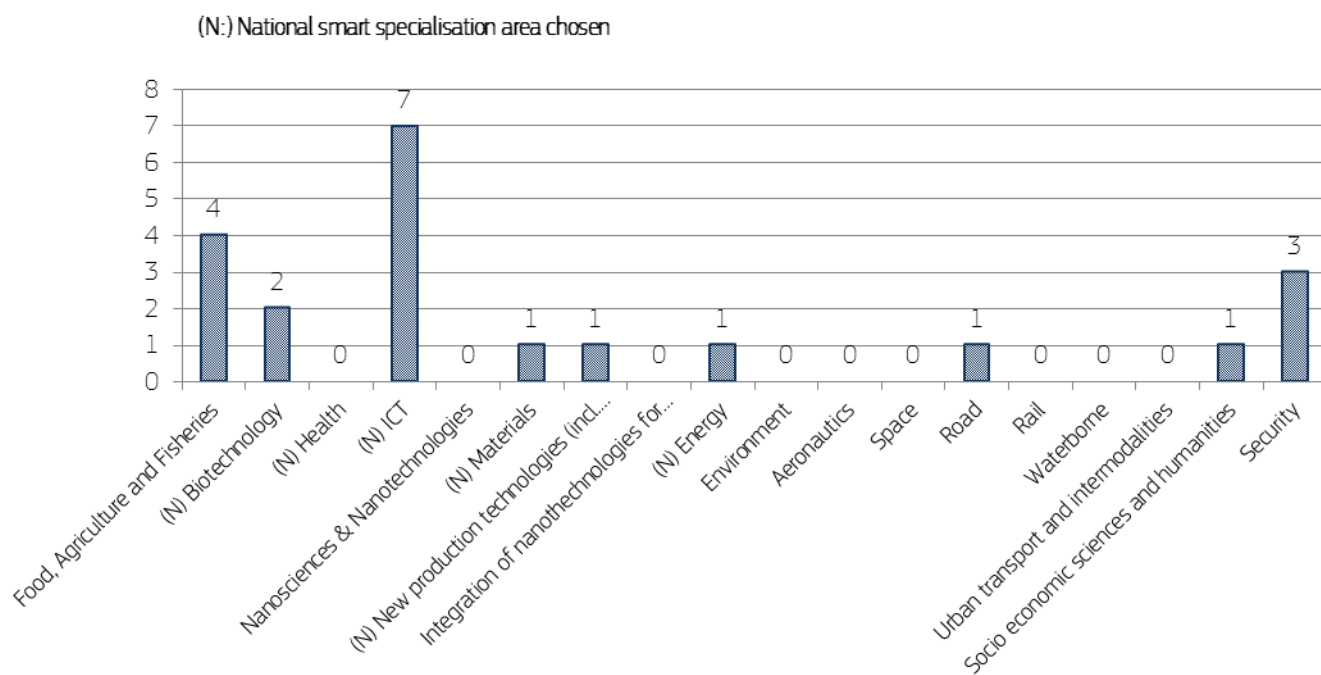
Source : data: FP7 contracts database-June 2014. Processed by JRC-IPTS

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 12 Success rates by Themes or activities- Comparison between national and European level

FP7 specific programme	Theme/ Activity	Latvia			FP7		
		Nbr of Participations*	*Nbr of Retained participations**	*Success Rate*	*Nbr of Participations**	*Nbr of Retained participations**	*Success Rate*
COOPERATION	Health	74	11	🔻 14.9%	41 361	10 275	**24.8%**
COOPERATION	Food. Agriculture. and Biotechnology	124	29	🟢 23.4%	35 362	7 465	**21.1%**
COOPERATION	Information and Communication Technologies	208	25	🔻 12.0%	131 030	21 356	**16.3%**
COOPERATION	Nanosciences. Nanotechnologies. Materials and new Production Technologies	67	12	🔻 17.9%	35 451	9 354	**26.4%**
COOPERATION	Energy	37	16	🟢 43.2%	17 415	4 072	**23.4%**
COOPERATION	Environment (including Climate Change)	74	10	🔻 13.5%	31 912	6 825	**21.4%**
COOPERATION	Transport (including Aeronautics)	63	13	🔻 20.6%	30 340	8 779	**28.9%**
COOPERATION	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	111	11	🔻 9.9%	23 830	2 492	**10.5%**
COOPERATION	Space	20	7	🟢 35.0%	8 277	2 397	**29.0%**
COOPERATION	Security	60	15	🟢 25.0%	18 826	3 595	**19.1%**
COOPERATION	General Activities (Annex IV)	0	0		120	50	**41.7%**
COOPERATION	Joint Technology Initiatives (Annex IV-SP1)	26	14	🟢 53.8%	15 299	6 277	**41.0%**
COOPERATION	***TOTAL COOPERATION***	864	163	🔻 18.9%	*389 223*	*82 937*	**21.3%**
IDEAS	European Research Council	48	2	🔻 4.2%	54 789	5 312	**9.7%**
PEOPLE	Marie-Curie Actions	214	86	🟢 40.2%	111 266	22 530	**20.2%**
CAPACITIES	Research Infrastructures	31	18	🟢 58.1%	10 677	4 564	**42.7%**
CAPACITIES	Research for the benefit of SMEs	224	19	🔻 8.5%	48 493	8 426	**17.4%**
CAPACITIES	Regions of Knowledge	30	2	🔻 6.7%	3 844	746	**19.4%**
CAPACITIES	Research Potential	33	4	🟢 12.1%	3 107	362	**11.7%**
CAPACITIES	Science in Society	36	8	🔻 22.2%	7 329	1 961	**26.8%**
CAPACITIES	Coherent development of research policies	0	0		390	89	**22.8%**
CAPACITIES	Activities of International Cooperation	6	2	🔻 33.3%	3 908	1 476	**37.8%**
EURATOM	Fusion Energy	0	0		79	65	**82.3%**
EURATOM	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	8	4	🟢 50.0%	3 113	1 539	**49.4%**
FP7	**TOTAL**	1 494	308	🟢 20.6%	**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 Latvia in the FP7. **Table 13** shows the list of the first regions collaborating with Latvian organisations. The figure represents the number of projects where at least one participant from Latvia collaborates with at least one participant from the other region.

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

Source: EC FP7 Contract database-cooperation programme processed by JRC-IPTS
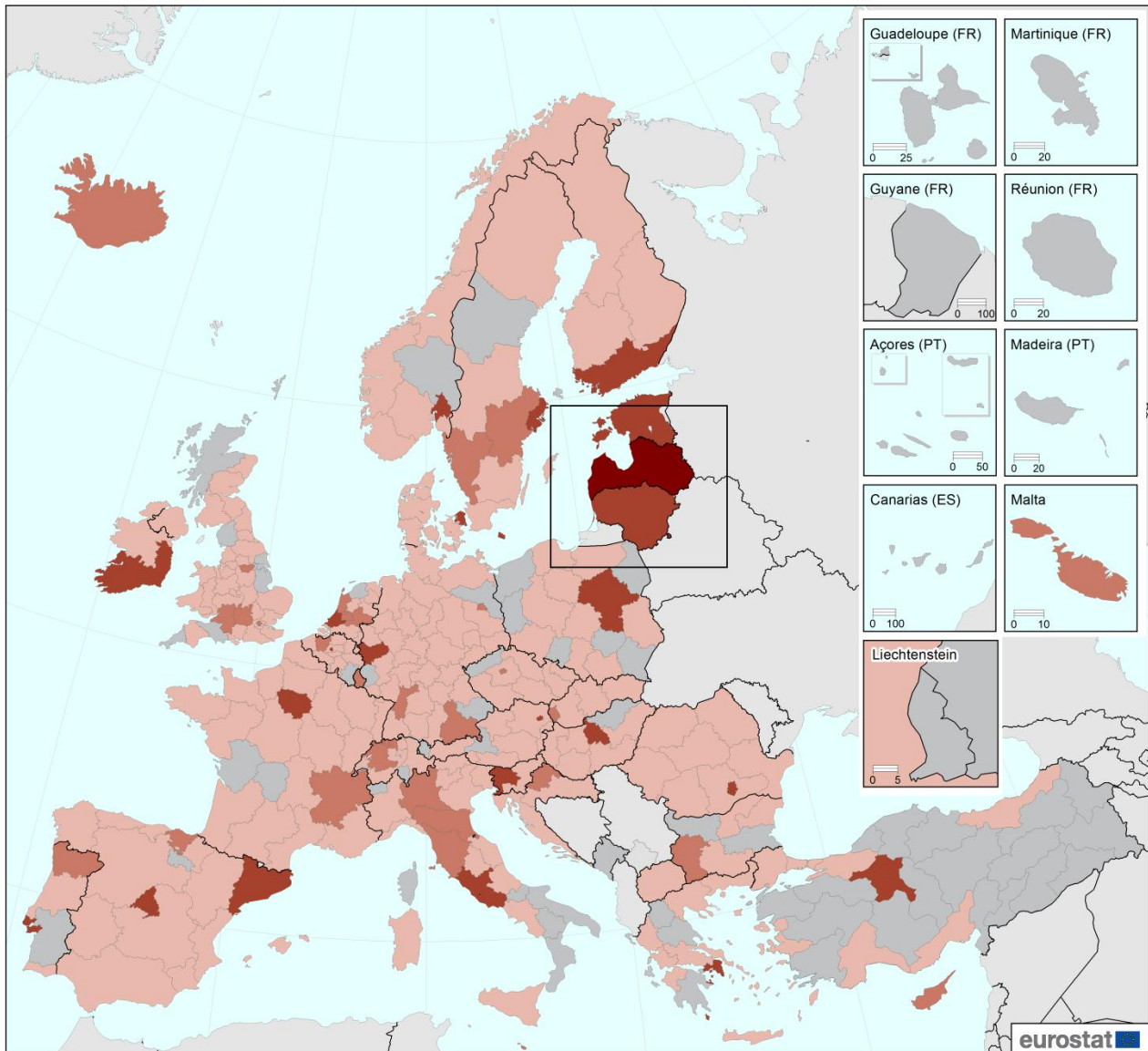
Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
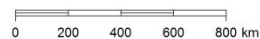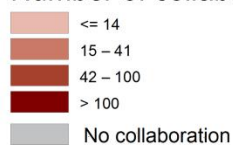
Number of collaborations
- <= 14
- 15 – 41
- 42 – 100
- > 100
- No collaboration

Table 13: The closest EU region from Latvia in the FP7

Rank	NUTS2 Code	Name	Number of Collaborations
1	FR10	Île de France	100
2	ITE4	Lazio	82
3	ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	79
4	BE10	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstede	65
5	EL30	Attiki	64
6	EE00	Eesti	61
7	AT13	Wien	58
8	RO32	Bucureşti – Ilfov	58
9	HU10	Közép-Magyarország	56
10	PL12	Mazowieckie	55

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

4.2.2 From a stakeholder perspective

Table 14 shows the organisations most frequently collaborating with organisations based in Latvia in the FP7 programme and **Table 15** shows the FP7 leading organisations based in Latvia.

Table 14: The leading organisations collaborating with organisations based in Latvia in FP7

Legal name	Themes/Activities	Type	NUTS2	Nbr of collaborations
Ministrstvo za izobrazevanje, znanost in sport	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and Production	PUB	SI02	6
TURKIYE BILIMSEL VE TEKNOLOJIK ARASTIRMA KURUMU	Research Infrastructures	REC	TR51	6
NORGES FORSKNINGSRAD	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	NO01	6
COMMISSARIAT A L ENERGIE ATOMIQUE ET AUX ENERGIES ALTERNATIVES	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	REC	FR10	6
WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	HES	NL22	5
CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE	Research Infrastructures	REC	FR10	5
VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS	Research Infrastructures	HES	LT00	5
UNIVERSITAET WIEN	Research Infrastructures	HES	AT13	5
MINISTERIE VAN ECONOMISCHE ZAKEN	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	NL33	5
UNIVERSITA TA MALTA	Research Infrastructures	HES	MT00	5
HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO	Research Infrastructures	HES	FI18	5
AN TUDARAS UM ARD OIDEACHAS	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	HES	IE02	5
MATIMOP, ISRAELI INDUSTRY CENTER FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	Information and Communication Technologies	PUB	IL	5
Ministerul Educatiei Nationale	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and Production	PUB	RO32	5
NORGES FORSKNINGSRAD	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and Production	PUB	NO01	5
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACION Y TECNOLOGIA AGRARIA Y ALIMENTARIA	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	REC	ES30	5
STICHTING DIENST LANDBOUWKUNDIG ONDERZOEK	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	REC	NL22	5
INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	REC	FR10	5
Gamtos tyrimų centras	Research Infrastructures	REC	LT00	4
FORSKNINGSRÅDET FÖR MILJÖ, AREELLA NÄRINGAR OCH SAMHÄLLSBYGGANDE	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	SE11	4

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

Table 15: The leading organisations based in Latvia in FP7

| Legal Name	Themes/Activities	Type	Nbr of participations
LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATE	Marie-Curie Actions	HES	15
RIGAS TEHNISKA UNIVERSITATE	Marie-Curie Actions	HES	9
LATVIJAS VALSTS KOKSNES KIMIJAS INSTITUTS	Marie-Curie Actions	REC	8
LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATE	Research Infrastructures	HES	7
DAUGAVPILS UNIVERSITATE	Marie-Curie Actions	HES	7
LATVIJAS LAUKSAIMNIECIBAS UNIVERSITATE	Marie-Curie Actions	HES	7
RIGAS STRADINA UNIVERSITATE	Marie-Curie Actions	HES	6
REZEKNES AUGSTSKOLA RA	Marie-Curie Actions	HES	6
LATVIJAS ZINATNU AKADEMIJA	Marie-Curie Actions	REC	6
LATVIJAS ZINATNU AKADEMIJA	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies	REC	6
LATVIJAS ORGANISKAS SINTEZES INSTITUTS	Marie-Curie Actions	REC	6
LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATES MATEMATIKAS UN INFORMATIKAS INSTITUTS	Research Infrastructures	REC	5
LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATES AGENTURA LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATES FIZIKAS INSTITUTS	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	REC	5
LATVIJAS ZINATNU AKADEMIJA	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	REC	5
VENTSPILS AUGSTSKOLA	Marie-Curie Actions	HES	5
RIGAS TEHNISKA UNIVERSITATE	Security	HES	4
NODIBINAJUMS BALTIC STUDIES CENTRE	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	REC	4
TILDE SIA	Information and Communication Technologies	PRC	4
VALSTS AKCIJU SABIEDRIBA LATVIJAS JURAS ADMINISTRACIJA*MARITIME ADMINISTRATION OF LATVIA MAL	Transport (including Aeronautics)	PUB	4
LATVIJAS UNIVERSITATE	Information and Communication Technologies	HES	4
RIGAS TEHNISKA UNIVERSITATE	Energy	HES	4
RIGAS TEHNISKA UNIVERSITATE	Joint Technology Initiatives (Annex IV-SP1)	HES	4

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 Latvia, three rather homogeneous sub-networks can be easily identified:

  i.   This area is made of public bodies (PUB) mostly ministries or Agencies from EU member States involved in ERA-nets and coordination and support actions (CSA). This type of participants is connected to public research organisations (REC).
  ii. This area is essentially composed of public research organisations (REC). A Latvian public organisation (mostly Latvian academy of sciences) appears in the centre of the graph. The graph shows that Latvian research organisations are strongly linked to Latvian universities (HES_LV) who is acting as an interface between business sector (PRC) and the other participants.
  iii. A third Sub-network is essentially made of Private companies (PRC). Latvian companies (PRC_LV00) appear isolated from the other participants connecting with other (Latvian but not only) participants through other firms based in EU member States.

Figure 8 The main collaboration network of Latvia in the FP7
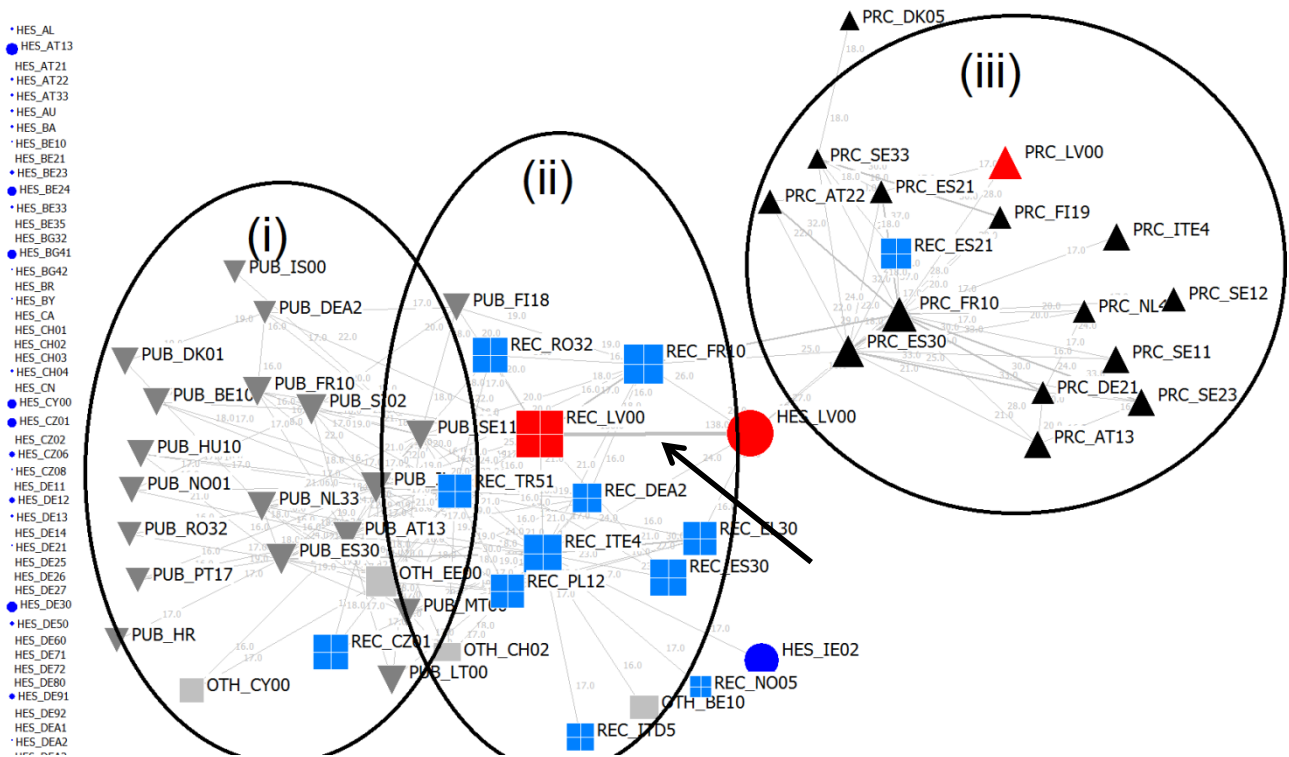
Remark: -The graph does not show the full picture of regional collaborations. A node appears on the graph only if the number of connections (collaborations) is superior to 6.

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

AT13	Wien
BE10	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale
BE23	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen
BG41	Югозападен/ Yugozapaden
CY00	Cyprus
CZ01	Praha
DEA2	Köln
EL30	Attiki
ES30	Comunidad de Madrid
ES51	Cataluña
ES53	Illes Balears
FI18	Etelä-Suomi
FR10	Île de France
HU10	Közép-Magyarország (Budapest)
IE02	Southern and Eastern
IL	Israel
ITC4	Lombardia
LT00	Lietuva
ME	Montenegro
MT00	Malta
NO01	Oslo og Akershus
PL63	Pomorskie
PT11	Norte(Porto área)
PT17	Lisboa
RO32	Bucureşti – Ilfov
SE11	Stockholm
SE23	Västsverige
SI02	Zahodna Slovenija
TR51	Ankara
UKF1	Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire
UKF2	Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire

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

Annexes

1. Participation in FP7 cooperation programme

Table 16: Detailed participation figures in FP7 research areas

		Latvia			FP7	
		EC contrib. (In €M)	Nbr of part.		EC contrib. (In €M)	Nbr of part.
TOTAL FP7		26.05	167		27 902.29	85 994
Health		8.87	19		5 515.56	12 523
Biotechnology. generic tools and medical technologies for human health	**LV**	**6.37**	**3**	**FP7**	2 377.05	4 377
High-throughput research	LV	0.00	0	FP7	157.93	306
Detection. diagnosis and monitoring	LV	0.00	0	FP7	272.30	577
Suitability. safety. efficacy of therapies	LV	0.00	0	FP7	117.78	204
Innovative therapeutic approaches and interventions	LV	0.00	0	FP7	457.80	833
Integrating biological data and processes: large-scale data gathering. systems biology	LV	0.31	2	FP7	647.92	1 190
JTI-IMI (Innovative Medicines Initiative)	LV	6.07	1	FP7	723.31	1 267
Translating research for human health	**LV**	**2.30**	**10**	**FP7**	2 356.65	5 429
Research on the brain and related diseases. human development and ageing	LV	0.00	0	FP7	518.12	1094
Translational research in major infectious diseases: To confront major threats to public health	LV	1.89	7	FP7	764.08	1751
Translational research in other major diseases	LV	0.42	3	FP7	1 074.45	2584
Optimising the delivery of healthcare to European citizens	**LV**	**0.12**	**3**	**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 therapies and technologies	LV	0.00	0	FP7	106.73	361
Quality. efficiency and solidarity of healthcare systems including transitional health systems	LV	0.09	2	FP7	99.32	375
Health promotion and prevention	LV	0.00	0	FP7	81.77	323
International public health & health systems	LV	0.03	1	FP7	86.37	289
Specific international cooperation actions for health system research	LV	0.00	0	FP7	24.87	74
Other Actions across the Health Theme	**LV**	**0.07**	**3**	**FP7**	382.80	1295
Coordination and Support Actions across the Theme	LV	0.05	2	FP7	46.70	436
Responding to EU policy needs	LV	0.03	1	FP7	192.51	638
Specific International Cooperation Actions (SICA)	LV	0.00	0	FP7	49.36	139
Horizontal topics for collaborative projects relevant for the whole of theme health	LV	0.00	0	FP7	94.24	82
Food. Agriculture and Fisheries. and Biotechnology	**LV**	**3.42**	**29**	**FP7**	1 841.70	7847
Sustainable production and management of biological resources from land. forest. and aquatic environment	**LV**	**1.37**	**6**	**FP7**	452.65	2164
Increased sustainability of all production systems (agriculture. forestry. fisheries and aquaculture); plant health and crop protection	LV	1.37	6	FP7	326.56	1557
Optimised animal health production and welfare across agriculture. fisheries and aquaculture	LV	0.00	0	FP7	126.09	607

Fork to farm: Food (including seafood). health and well being	LV	**0.34**	**6**	**FP7**	571.52	2304
The Ocean of Tomorrow	LV	0.00	0	FP7	70.04	217
Consumers	LV	0.06	1	FP7	39.78	142
Nutrition	LV	0.02	1	FP7	149.25	493
Food processing	LV	0.00	0	FP7	127.13	590
Food quality and safety	LV	0.01	2	FP7	101.10	467
Environmental impacts and total food chain	LV	0.26	2	FP7	84.21	395
Life sciences. biotechnology and biochemistry for sustainable non-food products and processes	LV	**1.09**	**6**	**FP7**	564.90	1832
Novel sources of biomass and bioproducts	LV	0.45	3	FP7	110.98	391
Marine and fresh-water biotechnology (blue biotechnology)	LV	0.00	0	FP7	125.95	413
Industrial biotechnology: novel high added-value bio-products and bio-processes	LV	0.00	0	FP7	114.61	328
Biorefinery	LV	0.53	1	FP7	78.68	227
Environmental biotechnology	LV	0.00	0	FP7	58.30	268
Emerging trends in biotechnology	LV	0.11	2	FP7	76.38	205
Other activities	LV	**0.61**	**11**	**FP7**	252.64	1547
Socio-economic research and support to policies and Cross cuting activities	LV	0.61	11	FP7	252.64	1547
Information and Communication Technologies	LV	**4.32**	**29**	**FP7**	7 874.97	23202
Pervasive and Trustworthy network and service infrastructures	LV	0.22	2	FP7	1 987.50	5557
Cognitive systems. interaction. robotics	LV	0.88	3	FP7	615.93	1220
Components. systems. engineering	LV	0.00	0	FP7	810.22	2398
Digital libraries and content	LV	0.65	2	FP7	644.08	1790
ICT for mobility. environmental sustainability and energy efficiency	LV	0.00	0	FP7	842.77	2695
ICT for Health. Ageing Well. Inclusion and Governance	LV	0.39	1	FP7	883.60	2650
Future and emerging technologies	LV	1.68	7	FP7	1 466.65	3983
Horizontal Actions	LV	0.17	4	FP7	64.38	545
ICT for the Enterprise and Manufacturing	LV	0.00	0	FP7	216.75	523
ICT for Learning and Access to Cultural Resources	LV	0.00	0	FP7	171.24	495
International Cooperation	LV	0.14	1	FP7	36.05	307
JTI-ARTEMIS (Embedded Computing Systems)	LV	0.17	9	FP7	135.81	1039
Nanosciences. Nanotechnologies. Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	LV	**2.25**	**18**	**FP7**	3 707.95	11548
Nanosciences and Nanotechnologies	LV	0.16	2	FP7	771.56	2457
Materials	LV	0.35	4	FP7	742.04	2226
New production processes	LV	0.38	2	FP7	490.01	1525
Integration of nanothechnologies for industrial applications	LV	0.31	6	FP7	594.25	2121
JTI-ENIAC (Nanoelectronics Technologies 2020)	LV	0.00	0	FP7	468.96	1349
Recovery Package: Public-Private Partnership (PPP) topics within NMP	LV	1.05	4	FP7	641.14	1870
Energy	LV	**1.74**	**16**	**FP7**	2 094.31	5422

Hydrogen and fuel cells	LV	0.00	0	FP7	23.94	69
JTI-FCH European Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technology Platform)	LV	0.00	0	FP7	415.67	1186
Renewable electricity generation	LV	0.03	1	FP7	473.52	998
Renewable fuel production	LV	0.10	1	FP7	239.19	508
Renewables for heating and cooling	LV	0.00	0	FP7	59.28	174
CO2 capture and storage technologies for zero emission power generation	LV	0.29	2	FP7	145.80	478
Clean coal technologies	LV	0.00	0	FP7	58.13	130
Cross-cutting actions between activities Energy-5 and Energy-6	LV	0.00	0	FP7	27.99	84
Smart energy networks	LV	0.40	4	FP7	261.24	654
Energy efficiency and savings	LV	0.48	3	FP7	221.38	551
Knowledge for energy policy making	LV	0.07	1	FP7	17.82	115
Horizontal programme actions	LV	0.36	4	FP7	150.35	475
Environment (including Climate Change)	**LV**	**0.73**	**12**	**FP7**	1 719.15	7131
Pressures on environment and climate	LV	0.00	0	FP7	360.13	1587
Sustainable management of resources	LV	0.00	0	FP7	276.87	1106
Environmental technologies	LV	0.15	2	FP7	290.21	1404
Earth observation and assessment tools for sustainable development	LV	0.36	7	FP7	160.60	810
Horizontal activities	LV	0.07	2	FP7	16.72	152
Coping with climate change	LV	0.00	0	FP7	146.51	399
Sustainable use and management of land and seas	LV	0.00	0	FP7	139.29	450
Improving resource efficiency	LV	0.00	0	FP7	169.03	580
Protecting citizens from environmental hazards	LV	0.00	0	FP7	86.87	270
Mobilising environmental knowledge for policy. industry and society	LV	0.15	1	FP7	72.92	373
Aeronautics and air transport	**LV**	**0.51**	**2**	**FP7**	1 004.78	3174
Green Aircraft	LV	0.00	0	FP7	295.55	827
Time Efficient Air Transport Operations	LV	0.00	0	FP7	40.45	108
Aircraft Safety	LV	0.00	0	FP7	150.26	401
Aircraft Operational Cost	LV	0.26	1	FP7	385.95	1034
Operational Security	LV	0.00	0	FP7	13.48	45
Promising Pioneering Ideas in Air Transport	LV	0.25	1	FP7	81.68	307
CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES for implementation of the sub-theme programme	LV	0.00	0	FP7	35.41	434
JTI-CLEAN SKY (Aeronautics and Air Transport)	LV	0.00	0	FP7	2.00	18
Space	**LV**	**1.01**	**8**	**FP7**	784.60	3203
Space-based applications at the service of the European Society	LV	0.09	3	FP7	350.86	1245
Research to support space science and exploration	LV	0.84	3	FP7	248.28	979
International Cooperation	LV	0.08	2	FP7	109.56	400
GALILEO/Exploiting the Full Potential	LV	0.00	0	FP7	48.23	386
GALILEO/Adapting Receivers to Requirements and Upgrading Core Technologies	LV	0.00	0	FP7	13.94	69
GALILEO/Supporting Infrastructure Evolution	LV	0.00	0	FP7	13.74	124
Sustainable surface transport (INCLUDING THE 'EUROPEAN GREEN CARS INITIATIVE')	**LV**	**0.73**	**8**	**FP7**	1 203.53	5255

Rail	LV	0.06	1	FP7	164.54	766
Road	LV	0.07	1	FP7	287.80	1051
Urban mobility	LV	0.00	0	FP7	142.53	429
Waterborne	LV	0.17	2	FP7	184.66	776
Multimodal	LV	0.27	2	FP7	364.33	1794
Cross cutting activities	LV	0.16	2	FP7	59.67	439
Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	**LV**	**0.82**	**10**	**FP7**	579.55	2766
Growth. employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society	LV	0.00	0	FP7	108.37	473
Combining economic. social and environmental objectives in a European perspective	LV	0.00	0	FP7	117.69	499
Major trends in society and their implications	LV	0.00	0	FP7	93.80	485
Europe in the world	LV	0.05	1	FP7	98.91	432
The Citizen in the European Union	LV	0.54	5	FP7	92.55	397
Socio-economic and scientific indicators	LV	0.12	1	FP7	23.44	150
Foresight activities	LV	0.00	0	FP7	15.88	105
Horizontal Actions	LV	0.10	3	FP7	28.92	225
Security	**LV**	**1.54**	**14**	**FP7**	1 263.49	3741
Increasing the Security of citizens	LV	0.95	5	FP7	235.78	656
Increasing the Security of infrastructures and utilities	LV	0.00	0	FP7	248.96	710
Intelligent surveillance and enhancing border security	LV	0.37	3	FP7	208.72	466
Restoring security and safety in case of crisis	LV	0.00	0	FP7	289.53	733
Improving Security systems integration. interconnectivity and interoperability	LV	0.00	0	FP7	74.50	212
Security and society	LV	0.03	1	FP7	113.39	479
Security Research coordination and structuring	LV	0.20	5	FP7	70.01	398
Security systems integration. interconnectivity and Interoperability	LV	0.00	0	FP7	21.80	83
Horizontal Actions	LV	0.00	0	FP7	0.79	4

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