



# Stairway to Excellence

Cohesion Policy and the Synergies with the  
Research and Innovation Funds

## **Lithuania (LT)**

### **Facts & Figures**



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Please include the following information to reference this report:

- European Commission, JRC-IPTS (2015), Stairway to Excellence Facts and Figures: Lithuania

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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 7<sup>th</sup> 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 Lithuania (0.95%) 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).
- As is the case for many of the EU13 countries, Lithuania did not 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, Lithuania accounts for 416 participations and 28 project coordinations. The FP7 financial contribution per inhabitant (17.4 €/inhabitant) is at the same level as the EU13 average (17.8 €/inhabitant) but remains far below the EU15 average (95.2 €/inhabitant) (Figure 1).

## **EU funding allocation**

- While the largest FP7 financial contribution to Lithuania 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 and EURATOM (1.9% versus 0.8%). Lithuania does not have any funded participation in the Ideas Specific Programme (ERC grants) (Table 4 & Figure 2). While most money is received from FP7 through collaborative projects there is a bias towards Coordination and Support Actions, Infrastructure Initiatives and SME Measures (Table 5 & Figure 3).
- According to the 2013 annual implementation report, 32.1% of Structural Funds earmarked to Research and Innovation (RTDI) are dedicated to "Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs". The second biggest amount of Structural Funds goes towards "R&TD infrastructure and centres of competence in a specific technology" (30.5%) (Table 6).
- In terms of funding absorption, Lithuania almost allocated the whole envelope dedicated to Research and innovation (98.8%). 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 "Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks" (47% of the programmed funding has been allocated) and the highest rate is for the priority them "R&TD infrastructure and centres of competence in a specific technology" (118.7%) (Table 6).

## **Specialisation areas**

- As the other Baltic countries, Lithuania has designed its smart specialisation strategy only at national level. The 6 specialisation areas chosen by Lithuania: Energy and sustainable environment, Inclusive and creative society, Transport, Logistics and ICT, New Production Processes, Materials, Agricultural Innovations and Food Technologies, Health Technologies and Biotechnologies) are partially aligned with specialisation indicators observed for participation in FP7. Lithuanian participants have shown a particular interest in FP7 priorities linked to, New Materials, the Integration of Nanotech for Industrial Processes, Environment, Waterborne Transport, Urban Transport and Intermodalities and Social Sciences and Humanities (Figure 4, Tables 7, 8 & 9).

## **Beneficiaries profile (including SME participation)**

- By far the largest proportion of FP7 beneficiaries for Lithuania (41.2% of the EU Contribution received by the country) is from the Higher Education sector (e.g. University of Vilnius). An important bias can be also observed regarding the participation of Public Administrations in Lithuania. This category of participant represents 7.6% 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, in proportion, is far larger than in the FP7 cooperation programme. Lithuania accounts for 43 participations of SMEs in the themes composing the Cooperation Programme, representing 26.1% of the EU budget received by the country. Lithuanian SMEs most involved in the ICT theme (10 participations) and Integration of Nanotechnologies (9) (Table 11 & Figure 6).

- The overall success rate for Lithuania (19%) is lower than the average FP7 success rate (20.4%). The Lithuanian success rates are particularly high for Food and Agriculture, Energy, Space and Security and Joint Technology Initiatives (Table 12).

#### **Main collaboration axis between Lithuania and other European regions**

- The EU regions (countries) that Lithuania collaborated with the most in FP7 were logically neighbour regions (Estonia, Latvia) and some of the usual European regions such as Île-de-France (Paris area), Lazio (Roma area), Madrid and Brussels (Table 13 & Figure 7).
- Lithuanian participation in FP7 is organised around all four categories of participant (Private entities, Universities, Public Research Centres and Public Bodies); structured into three distinct groups. Lithuanian Research organisations are strongly linked to universities (University of Vilnius mainly). Both are acting as an interface between the private and public sectors. Another sub-network is composed of Public Bodies showing strong interlinking between Lithuanian public authorities and their European counterparts (Table 14, 15 & 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 on the position of the country and MS in the European context.

**Table 1: General macro-economic indicators of the country in 2013**

	Lithuania	EU13*	EU15	EU28
Population	2 971 905	105 127 027	401 484 800	506 611 827
GDP - Euro per capita	11 700	10 417	29 800	25 700
GDP - Euro per capita in % of EU average	45.3	40.5	115.3	100
R&D expenditure - Total (million Euro)	332.43	11 521.81	260 036.97	271 558.78
R&D expenditure - Total [% of GDP]	0.95	1.05	2.09	2.01
R&D expenditure - Business Enterprise Sector (BES) [% of GDP]	0.24	0.54	1.34	1.28
R&D expenditure - Government Sector (GOV) [% of GDP]	0.19	0.23	0.25	0.25
R&D expenditure - Higher Education Sector (HES) [% of GDP]	0.52	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)	0.76	0.62	1.25	1.12
R&D Personnel - BES (% of active population)	0.16	0.25	0.69	0.60
R&D Personnel - GOV (% of active population)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
R&D Personnel - HES (% of active population)	0.44	0.22	0.39	0.36
R&D Personnel - PnP (% of active population)	-	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 Lithuania. 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)<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>. 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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>

**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 (€M)	% of the national total	Structural funds dedicated to RTDI per capita (in €/inhab)
Vilniaus apskritis	32.02	58.5%		n.a.	n.a.	
Kauno apskritis	18.79	34.3%		n.a.	n.a.	
Klaipėdos apskritis	1.55	2.8%		n.a.	n.a.	
Utenos apskritis	1.10	2.0%		n.a.	n.a.	
Alytaus apskritis	0.59	1.1%		n.a.	n.a.	
Marijampolės apskritis	0.00	0.0%		n.a.	n.a.	
Lithuania	0.68	1.2%		1176.7	100%	
	<b>54.73</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>1176.7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>374.4</b>

\*there is no information about localisation

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. Lithuania as a whole is classed as NUTS2.

## 2.2.2 Lithuania in the FP7<sup>3</sup>

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 for 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 (**Table 4** and **Figure 2**) and funding instruments (comparison only with the FP7) (**Figure 3** and **Table 5**).

**Table 3: General FP7 indicators (Source: EU FP7 contract database June 2014)**

	Lithuania (% of FP7)	EU13 (% of FP7)	EU15 (% of FP7)	FP7 <sup>4</sup>
EU Contribution (in M€)	54.7 (0.12%)	1 883.6 (4.2%)	37 852.2 (85.3%)	44 364,1
Number of participations	416 (0.31%)	10 637 (8.0%)	105 731	132 382
Number of coordinations	28 (0.11%)	1 011 (4.0%)	20 301	25 052
EU Contribution per inhabitant (in €)	17.4	17.8	95.2	78.9 (EU28)

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

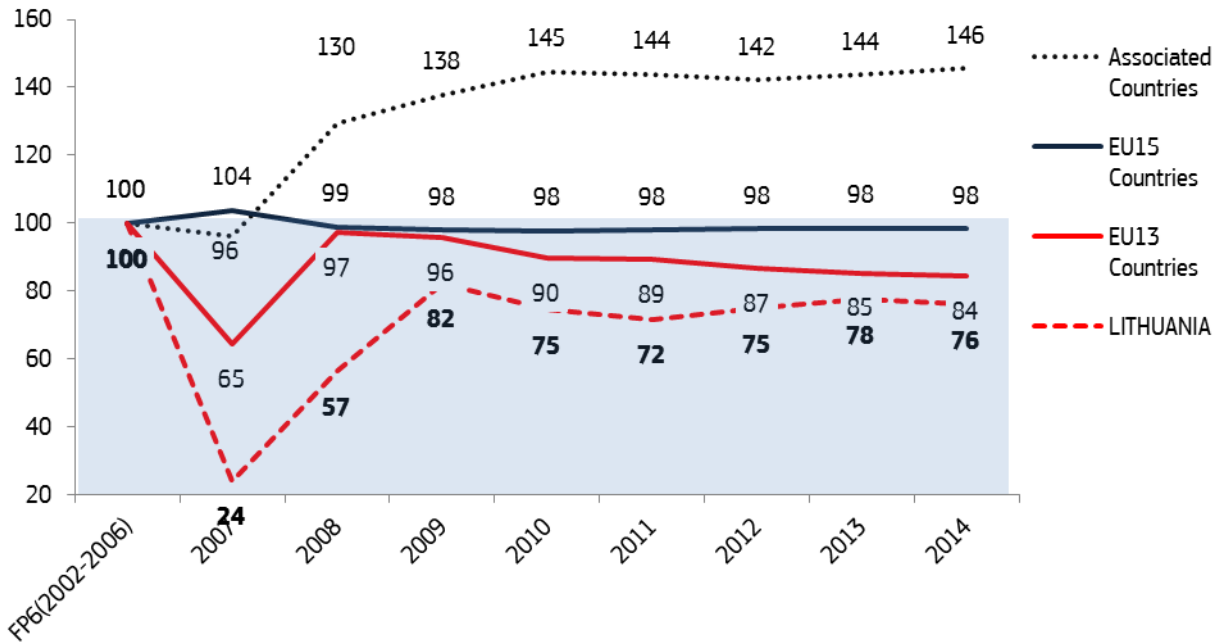
The following graph shows the evolution of the share of FP7 budget for the 15 "old" members States (EU15), the 13 "new" member States, the associated countries and the country under consideration. The share of budget from FP6 is considered as the reference (Base 100). The graph shows the share of cumulated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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> EU28 and associated countries



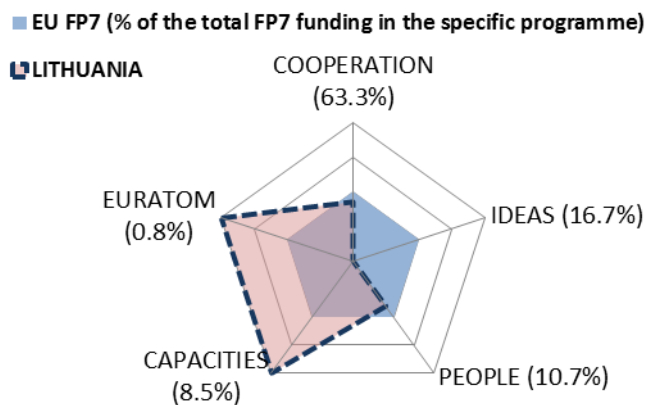
**Figure 1: Evolution of the Share of EU FP contribution received between 2006 and 2014 (EU FP6 budget share taken as base 100)**



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

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**



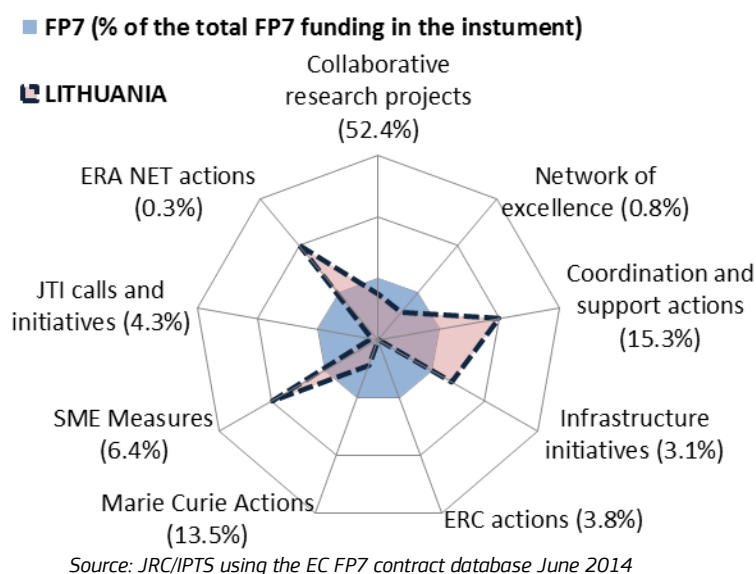
Source: JRC/IPTS using the EC FP7 contract database June 2014

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

	% of EU Contribution	
	Lithuania	FP7
COOPERATION	53.9%	63.3%
IDEAS	0.0%	16.7%
PEOPLE	8.6%	10.7%
CAPACITIES	35.6%	8.5%
EURATOM	1.9%	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**



**Table 5: Breakdown of the participations among FP7 funding instruments**

	% of EU Contribution	
	Lithuania	FP7
Collaborative research projects	38.7%	52.4%
Network of excellence	0.5%	0.8%
Coordination and support actions	34.9%	15.3%
Infrastructure initiatives	4.3%	3.1%
ERC actions	0.0%	3.8%
Marie Curie Actions	6.0%	13.5%
SME Measures	14.2%	6.4%
JTI calls and initiatives	0.5%	4.3%
ERA NET actions	0.7%	0.3%
TOTAL	100%	100%

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

### 2.2.3 Structural funds<sup>5</sup> dedicated to Research and innovation in the region

**Table 6** shows the estimated funds for the Lithuanian Economic Growth Operational Programme (ERDF and CF) and the Human Resources Development Operational Programme (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.

<sup>5</sup> ERDF = European Regional Development Fund, ESF = European Social Fund, CF = Cohesion Fund

**Table 6: Estimated funding dedicated to Research and innovation in the Lithuanian Economic Growth and Human Resources Development OPs 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	
<b>Economic Growth</b>								
2	R&TD infrastructure and centres of competence in a specific technology	272.2	8.8 %	24.9%	323.1	10.6%	30.5%	118.7 %
3	Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks ...	48.3	1.6 %	4.4%	22.7	0.7%	2.1%	47.0 %
4	Assistance to R&TD, particularly in SMEs (including access to R&TD services in research centres)	67.5	2.2 %	6.2%	51.4	1.7%	4.9%	76.2 %
5	Advanced support services for firms and groups of firms	62.1	2.0 %	5.7%	77.0	2.5%	7.3%	123.9 %
7	Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation (...)	93.1	3.0 %	8.5%	65.7	2.2%	6.2%	70.5 %
8	Other investment in firms	155.9	5.1 %	14.2%	177.9	5.8%	16.8%	114.1 %
9	Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs	395.3	12.8 %	36.1%	339.8	11.2%	32.1%	86.0 %
	<b>Total Research and innovation activities in Operational Programme</b>	<b>1 094.4</b>	<b>35.6 %</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1 057.6</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>96.6 %</b>
	<b>Total Operational Programme</b>	<b>3 077.2</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 041.2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98.8 %</b>
<b>Human Resources Development</b>								
74	Developing human potential in the field of research and innovation, in particular through post-graduate studies	116.0	12.1 %	100 %	119.1	12.4%	100%	102.7 %
	<b>Total Operational Programme</b>	<b>957.5</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>960.5</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.3 %</b>
	<b>Overall RTDI</b>	<b>1210.4</b>			<b>1176.7</b>			<b>97.2%</b>

Source: JRC/IPTS based on Lithuanian Economic Growth Operational Programme for 2007-2013 and AIR 2013

The Promotion of Cohesion OP (ERDF and CF) and the Technical Assistance OP (ESF) do not have any RTDI priority themes.

## 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 Lithuania in the design of their smart specialisation strategy. Based on information that regional and national authorities submit to the Eye@RIS3<sup>6</sup> 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<sup>7</sup> sectoral codes. Often these capability and market categories overlap, as is the case in for Lithuania. Any subcategories were combined with the main category.

**Table 7: Specialisation areas chosen in the smart specialisation strategy of Lithuania**

Description of chosen specialisation area	Identified capability	Identified target market	EU priority connected to
Energy and sustainable environment	Energy production & distribution - Power generation/renewable sources	Energy production & distribution - Power generation/renewable sources	Sustainable innovation - Sustainable energy & renewables
Inclusive and creative society	Information & communication technologies (ICT) - Computer programming, consultancy & related activities	Creative, cultural arts & entertainment	Digital Agenda - e-Inclusion (e.g. e-Skills, e-Learning)
Transport, logistics and ICT	Information & communication technologies (ICT)	Transporting & storage	Digital Agenda - Intelligent inter-modal & sustainable urban areas (e.g. smart cities)
New production processes, materials and technologies	Manufacturing & industry - Other manufacturing (photonic and laser technologies; functional materials and coatings; structural and composite materials; flexible technological systems for product development and fabrication)	Manufacturing & industry - Other manufacturing	KETs - Advanced materials
Agricultural innovations and food technologies	Manufacturing & industry - Food, beverage & tobacco products	Manufacturing & industry - Food, beverage & tobacco products	
Health technologies and biotechnologies	Manufacturing & industry - Biotechnology	Manufacturing & industry - Basic pharmaceutical products & pharmaceutical preparations	Public health & security - Public health & well-being

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

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

<sup>7</sup> [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nace\\_rev2/introduction](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 2014<sup>8</sup>, 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.

- 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	1.13	
Biotechnology	0.16	yes partially
Health	4.95	yes partially
Information & communication technologies (ICT)	7.95	yes partially
Nanosciences & Nanotechnologies	0.94	
Materials	0.82	yes partially
New production technologies (incl. Construction technologies)	0.29	yes partially
Integration of nanotechnologies for industrial applications (JTI ENIAC Incl.)	2.35	yes partially
Energy	4.34	yes partially
Environment	1.94	yes partially
Aeronautics	0.20	
Space	0.61	
Automotive	0.01	
Rail	0.18	yes partially
Waterborne	0.27	
Urban transport and intermodalities	0.89	yes partially
Socio economic sciences and humanities	0.98	
Security	1.20	
<b>TOTAL Cooperation Programme</b>	<b>29.22</b>	
<b>TOTAL Cooperation Programme related to S3 priorities</b>	<b>23.87 (81.7%)</b>	

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.

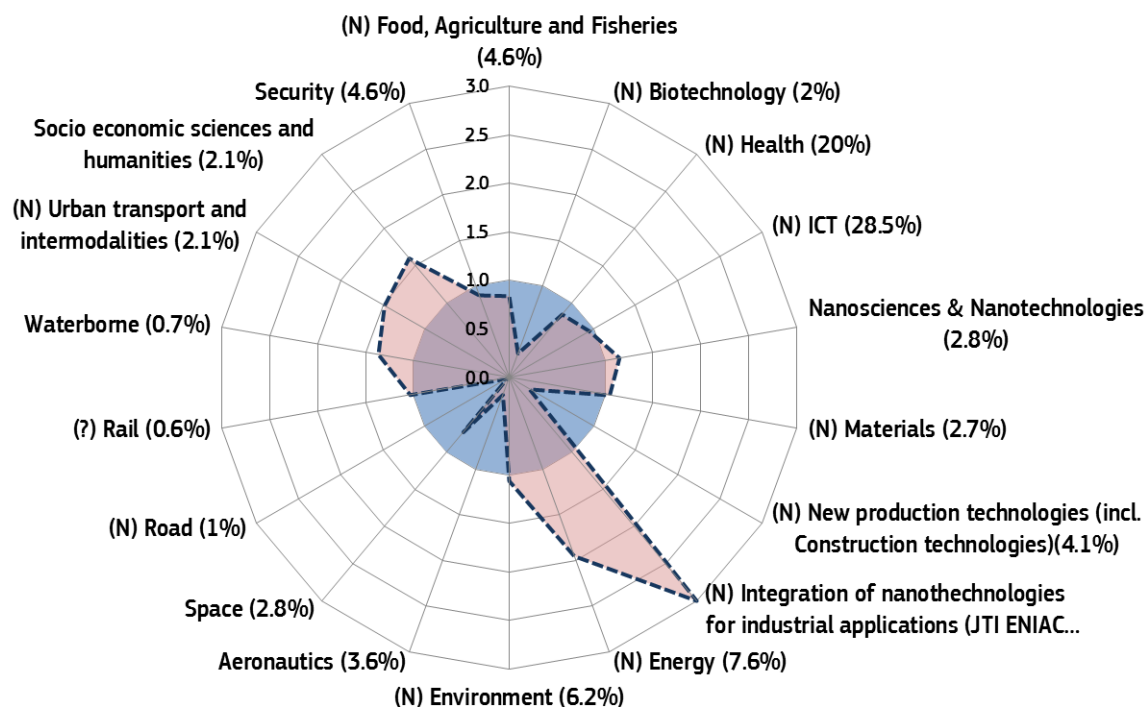
<sup>8</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/pdf/state-of-the-union/2014/iuc\\_progress\\_report\\_2014.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none](http://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-union/pdf/state-of-the-union/2014/iuc_progress_report_2014.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none)

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.

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 budget dedicated to cooperation programme in the area) (N): National smart specialisation area chosen  
 🇱🇹 Lithuania



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	Lithuania	FP7
Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	3.9%	4,6%
Biotechnology	0.5%	2,0%
Health	17.0%	20,0%
ICT	27.2%	28,5%
Nanosciences & Nanotechnologies	3.2%	2,8%
Materials	2.8%	2,7%
New production technologies (incl. Construction technologies)	1.0%	4,1%
Integration of nanotechnologies for industrial applications	8.0%	3,9%
Energy	14.8%	7,6%
Environment	6.6%	6,2%
Aeronautics	0.7%	3,6%
Space	2.1%	2,8%
Automotive (road)	0.0%	1,0%
Rail	0.6%	0,6%
Waterborne	0.9%	0,7%
Urban transport and intermodalities	3.0%	2,1%
Socio economic sciences and humanity	3.4%	2,1%
Security	4.1%	4,6%
<b>Total Cooperation Programme</b>	100%	100%

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

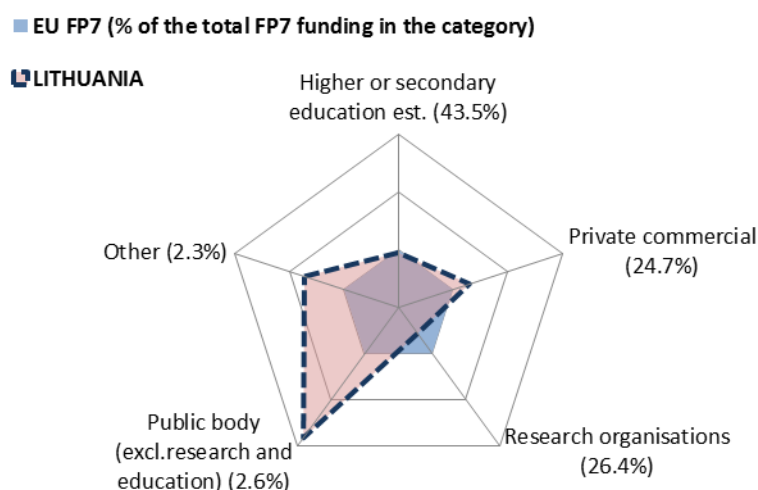
## 4. EU funding users profile

### 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 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 10: Breakdown of the FP7 EU contribution**

	% of EU Contribution	
	Lithuania	FP7
Higher or secondary education est.	41.2%	43.5%
Private commercial	32.1%	24.7%
Research organisations	15.3%	26.9%
Public body (excl. research and education)	7.4%	2.6%
Other	4.0%	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).

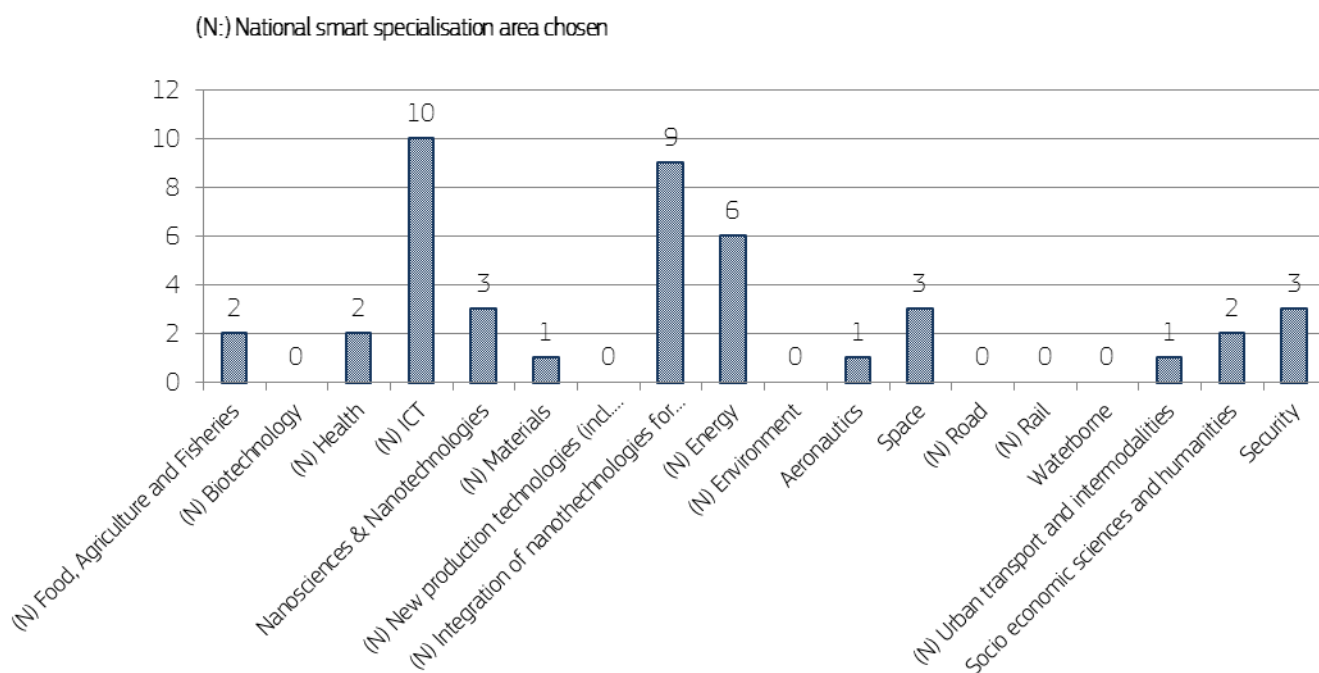
**Table 11: General indicators about SME participation in the FP7 Cooperation programme**

	Lithuania (i)	FP7 (ii)
EC Financial Contribution-Cooperation programme	7.71 (26.1%)	2 560.42 (9.1%)
Number of SME participation-Cooperation programme	43 (20.2%)	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 Lithuanian 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 Lithuania**



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 national 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	Themes/Activities	Lithuania			FP7		
		Nbr of Participations*	Nbr of Retained participations*	Success Rate	Nbr of Participations*	Nbr of Retained participations*	Success Rate
COOPERATION	Health	126	26	▼ 20.6%	41 361	10 275	<b>24.8%</b>
COOPERATION	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	118	23	▼ 19.5%	35 362	7 465	<b>21.1%</b>
COOPERATION	Information and Communication Technologies	315	29	▼ 9.2%	131 030	21 356	<b>16.3%</b>
COOPERATION	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies	81	24	● 29.6%	35 451	9 354	<b>26.4%</b>
COOPERATION	Energy	66	17	● 25.8%	17 415	4 072	<b>23.4%</b>
COOPERATION	Environment (including Climate Change)	87	17	▼ 19.5%	31 912	6 825	<b>21.4%</b>
COOPERATION	Transport (including Aeronautics)	103	23	▼ 22.3%	30 340	8 779	<b>28.9%</b>
COOPERATION	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	244	11	▼ 4.5%	23 830	2 492	<b>10.5%</b>
COOPERATION	Space	24	9	● 37.5%	8 277	2 397	<b>29.0%</b>
COOPERATION	Security	74	13	▼ 17.6%	18 826	3 595	<b>19.1%</b>
COOPERATION	General Activities (Annex IV)	0	0		120	50	<b>41.7%</b>
COOPERATION	Joint Technology Initiatives (Annex IV-SP1)	12	2	▼ 16.7%	15 299	6 277	<b>41.0%</b>
<b>COOPERATION</b>	<b>TOTAL COOPERATION</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>▼ 15.5%</b>	<b>389 223</b>	<b>82 937</b>	<b>21.3%</b>
IDEAS	European Research Council				54 789	5 312	<b>9.7%</b>
PEOPLE	Marie-Curie Actions	244	79	● 32.4%	111 266	22 530	<b>20.2%</b>
CAPACITIES	Research Infrastructures	32	17	● 53.1%	10 677	4 564	<b>42.7%</b>
CAPACITIES	Research for the benefit of SMEs	323	55	▼ 17.0%	48 493	8 426	<b>17.4%</b>
CAPACITIES	Regions of Knowledge	28	5	▼ 17.9%	3 844	746	<b>19.4%</b>
CAPACITIES	Research Potential	27	5	● 18.5%	3 107	362	<b>11.7%</b>
CAPACITIES	Science in Society	82	18	▼ 22.0%	7 329	1 961	<b>26.8%</b>
CAPACITIES	Coherent development of research policies	1	0	▼ 0.0%	390	89	<b>22.8%</b>
CAPACITIES	Activities of International Cooperation	14	2	▼ 14.3%	3 908	1 476	<b>37.8%</b>
EURATOM	Fusion Energy	1	0	▼ 0.0%	79	65	<b>82.3%</b>
EURATOM	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	36	15	▼ 41.7%	3 113	1 539	<b>49.4%</b>
<b>FP7</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>▼ 19.1%</b>	<b>636 218</b>	<b>130 007</b>	<b>20.4%</b>

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

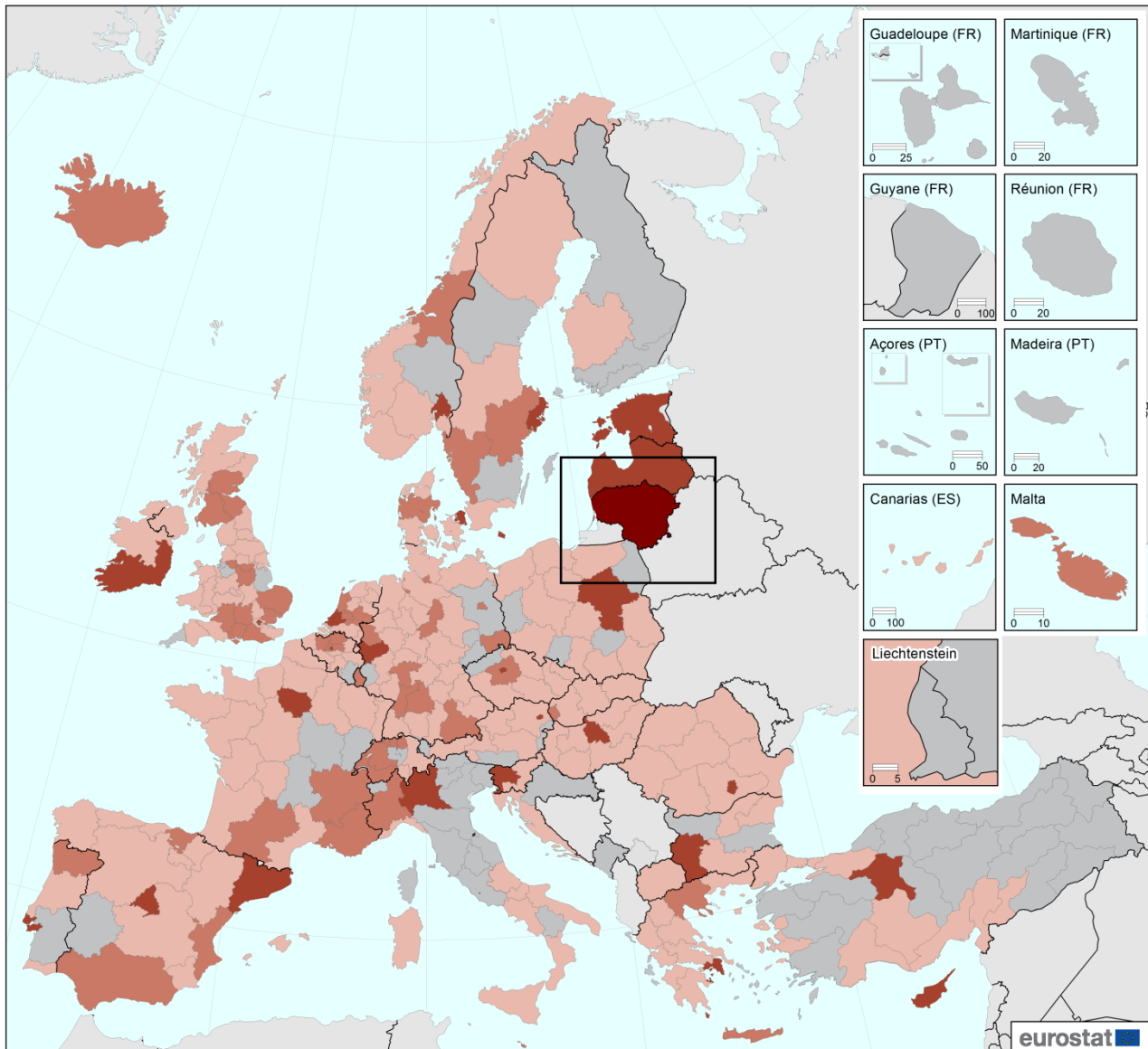
## 4.2 FP7 Main collaboration axis and stakeholder analysis

### 4.2.1 From a territorial perspective

The map below shows the European regions (at NUTS2 level) collaborating the most with Lithuania in the FP7. **Table 13** shows the list of the first regions collaborating with Lithuanian organisations. The figure represents the number of projects where at least one participant from Lithuania collaborates with at least one participant from the other region.

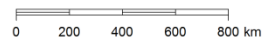
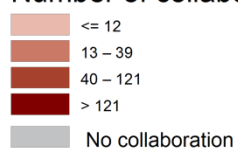
**Figure 7: Origins of organisations collaborating with Lithuania in the FP7**

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



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat

#### Number of collaborations



**Table 13: The closest EU region from Lithuania in the FP7**

Rank	NUTS2 Code	Name	Number of Collaborations
1	FR10	Île de France	121
2	ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	84
3	BE10	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstede	82
4	ITE4	Lazio (Roma)	82
5	EL30	Attiki (Athens)	73
6	DK01	Hovedstaden	72
7	FI18	Etelä-Suomi	72
8	HU10	Közép-Magyarország	69
9	AT13	Wien	68
10	SE11	Stockholm	66

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 Lithuania in the FP7 programme and the **Table 15** shows the FP7 leading organisations based in Lithuania.

**Table 14: the leading organisations collaborating with organisations based in Lithuania in FP7**

Legal name	Themes/activities	Type	NUTS2	N° of collab
REGIA AUTONOMA TEHNOLOGII PENTRU ENERGIA NUCLEARA - RATEN	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	PRC	RO31	12
TWI LIMITED	Research for the benefit of SMEs	REC	UKH3	12
MINISTERIE VAN ECONOMISCHE ZAKEN	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	NL33	10
Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	DEA2	9
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	FI18	9
CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE	Research Infrastructures	REC	FR10	8
MINISTERO DELLE POLITICHE AGRICOLE ALIMENTARI E FORESTALI	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	ITE4	8
INSTITUT DE RADIOPROTECTION ET DE SURETE NUCLEAIRE	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	REC	FR10	8
UJV REZ, a.s.	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	PRC	CZ02	8
COMMISSARIAT A L ENERGIE ATOMIQUE ET AUX ENERGIES ALTERNATIVES	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	REC	FR10	8
MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	TR51	8
Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	DEA2	7
INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	REC	FR10	7
NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY GROUP	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	REC	NL32	7
ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE S.A.	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	PRC	FR10	7
CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE FONDATION D'UTILITE PUBLIQUE	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	REC	BE21	7
Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	AT13	7
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACION Y TECNOLOGIA AGRARIA Y ALIMENTARIA	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	REC	ES30	7
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, Danish AgriFish Agency	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	DK01	7
ETHNIKO KENTRO EREVNAS KAI TECHNOLOGIKIS ANAPTYXIS	Research for the benefit of SMEs	REC	EL14	7

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

**Table 15: the leading organisations based in Lithuania in FP7**

Legal Name	Theme/activities	Type	Nbr of participations
VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS	Marie-Curie Actions	HES	19
KAUNO TECHNOLOGIJOS UNIVERSITETAS	Research for the benefit of SMEs	HES	18
LIETUVOS ENERGETIKOS INSTITUTAS	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	REC	13
VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS	Transport (including Aeronautics)	HES	11
VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS	Research Infrastructures	HES	8
LIETUVOS SVEIKATOS MOKSLU UNIVERSITETAS	Health	HES	8
KAUNO TECHNOLOGIJOS UNIVERSITETAS	Marie-Curie Actions	HES	7
VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS	Health	HES	6
KAUNO TECHNOLOGIJOS UNIVERSITETAS	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies	HES	6
LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS ZEMES UKIO MINISTERIJA	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	PUB	6
VIESOJI ISTAIGA VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETO LIGONINES SANTARISKIU KLINIKOS	Health	PUB	5
KAUNO TECHNOLOGIJOS UNIVERSITETAS	Information and Communication Technologies	HES	5
VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS	Information and Communication Technologies	HES	5
ALEKSANDRO STULGINSKIO UNIVERSITETAS	Marie-Curie Actions	HES	4
KLAIPEDOS UNIVERSITETAS	Marie-Curie Actions	HES	4
Institute of Social Innovations	Marie-Curie Actions	REC	4
KAUNO TECHNOLOGIJOS UNIVERSITETAS	Research Infrastructures	HES	4
SIAULIU UNIVERSITETAS	Marie-Curie Actions	HES	4
SIAULIU UNIVERSITETAS	Science in Society	HES	4
UAB MODERNIOS E-TECHNOLOGIJOS	Research for the benefit of SMEs	PRC	4

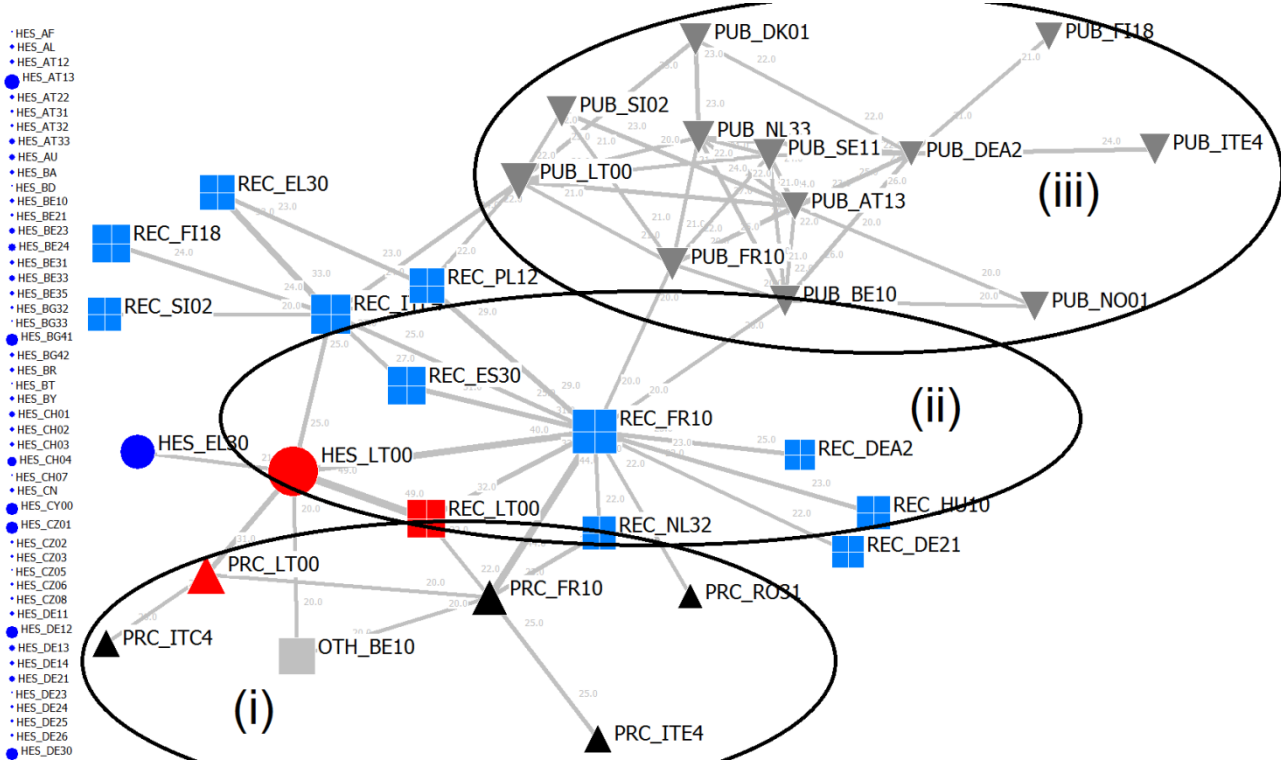
Source: JRC/IPTS calculated using the FP7 contracts database-June 2014

**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 Lithuania, 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 Lithuanian public organisation (mostly Lithuanian academy of sciences) appears in the centre of the graph. The graph shows that Lithuanian research organisations are strongly linked to Lithuanian 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). Lithuanian companies (PRC\_LV00) appear isolated from the other participants connecting with other (Lithuanian but not only) participants through other firms based in EU member States.

**Figure 8: The main collaboration network of Lithuania 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

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 București - 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**

		Lithuania			FP7	
		EC contrib. (In €M)	Nbr of part.		EC contrib. (In €M)	Nbr of part.
TOTAL FP7		29.22	213		27 902.29	85 994
Health		4.95	28		5 515.56	12 523
Biotechnology, generic tools and medical technologies for human health	LT	1.68	4	FP7	2 377.05	4 377
High-throughput research	LT	0.91	2	FP7	157.93	306
Detection, diagnosis and monitoring	LT	0.17	1	FP7	272.30	577
Suitability, safety, efficacy of therapies	LT	0.00	0	FP7	117.78	204
Innovative therapeutic approaches and interventions	LT	0.60	1	FP7	457.80	833
Integrating biological data and processes: large-scale data gathering, systems biology	LT	0.00	0	FP7	647.92	1 190
JTI-IMI (Innovative Medicines Initiative)	LT	0.00	0	FP7	723.31	1 267
Translating research for human health	LT	2.18	14	FP7	2 356.65	5 429
Research on the brain and related diseases, human development and ageing	LT	0.23	2	FP7	518.12	1094
Translational research in major infectious diseases: To confront major threats to public health	LT	1.05	5	FP7	764.08	1751
Translational research in other major diseases	LT	0.91	7	FP7	1 074.45	2584
Optimising the delivery of healthcare to European citizens	LT	0.48	5	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	LT	0.12	1	FP7	106.73	361
Quality, efficiency and solidarity of healthcare systems including transitional health systems	LT	0.33	3	FP7	99.32	375
Health promotion and prevention	LT	0.03	1	FP7	81.77	323
International public health & health systems	LT	0.00	0	FP7	86.37	289
Specific international cooperation actions for health system research	LT	0.00	0	FP7	24.87	74
Other Actions across the Health Theme	LT	0.61	5	FP7	382.80	1295
Coordination and Support Actions across the Theme	LT	0.22	3	FP7	46.70	436
Responding to EU policy needs	LT	0.20	1	FP7	192.51	638
Specific International Cooperation Actions (SICA)	LT	0.19	1	FP7	49.36	139
Horizontal topics for collaborative projects relevant for the whole of theme health	LT	0.00	0	FP7	94.24	82
Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology	LT	1.29	24	FP7	1 841.70	7847
Sustainable production and management of biological resources from land, forest, and aquatic environment	LT	0.02	3	FP7	452.65	2164
Increased sustainability of all production systems (agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture); plant health and crop protection	LT	0.00	1	FP7	326.56	1557
Optimised animal health production and welfare across agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture	LT	0.01	2	FP7	126.09	607

Fork to farm: Food (including seafood), health and well being	LT	0.58	7	FP7	571.52	2304
The Ocean of Tomorrow	LT	0.10	1	FP7	70.04	217
Consumers	LT	0.00	0	FP7	39.78	142
Nutrition	LT	0.00	0	FP7	149.25	493
Food processing	LT	0.16	3	FP7	127.13	590
Food quality and safety	LT	0.14	2	FP7	101.10	467
Environmental impacts and total food chain	LT	0.18	1	FP7	84.21	395
Life sciences, biotechnology and biochemistry for sustainable non-food products and processes	LT	0.16	3	FP7	564.90	1832
Novel sources of biomass and bioproducts	LT	0.06	2	FP7	110.98	391
Marine and fresh-water biotechnology (blue biotechnology)	LT	0.00	0	FP7	125.95	413
Industrial biotechnology: novel high added-value bio-products and bio-processes	LT	0.00	0	FP7	114.61	328
Biorefinery	LT	0.10	1	FP7	78.68	227
Environmental biotechnology	LT	0.00	0	FP7	58.30	268
Emerging trends in biotechnology	LT	0.00	0	FP7	76.38	205
Other activities	LT	0.53	11	FP7	252.64	1547
Socio-economic research and support to policies and Cross cutting activities	LT	0.53	11	FP7	252.64	1547
<b>Information and Communication Technologies</b>						
Information and Communication Technologies	LT	7.95	33	FP7	7 874.97	23202
Pervasive and Trustworthy network and service infrastructures	LT	0.34	3	FP7	1 987.50	5557
Cognitive systems, interaction, robotics	LT	0.37	1	FP7	615.93	1220
Components, systems, engineering	LT	0.76	5	FP7	810.22	2398
Digital libraries and content	LT	0.19	2	FP7	644.08	1790
ICT for mobility, environmental sustainability and energy efficiency	LT	0.21	2	FP7	842.77	2695
ICT for Health, Ageing Well, Inclusion and Governance	LT	1.26	7	FP7	883.60	2650
Future and emerging technologies	LT	1.41	6	FP7	1 466.65	3983
Horizontal Actions	LT	0.00	0	FP7	64.38	545
ICT for the Enterprise and Manufacturing	LT	3.09	3	FP7	216.75	523
ICT for Learning and Access to Cultural Resources	LT	0.25	2	FP7	171.24	495
International Cooperation	LT	0.06	1	FP7	36.05	307
JTI-ARTEMIS (Embedded Computing Systems)	LT	0.02	1	FP7	135.81	1039
<b>Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP</b>						
Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	LT	4.41	32	FP7	3 707.95	11548
Nanosciences and Nanotechnologies	LT	0.94	9	FP7	771.56	2457
Materials	LT	0.82	5	FP7	742.04	2226
New production processes	LT	0.29	1	FP7	490.01	1525
Integration of nanotechnologies for industrial applications	LT	2.35	17	FP7	594.25	2121
JTI-ENIAC (Nanoelectronics Technologies 2020)	LT	0.00	0	FP7	468.96	1349
Recovery Package: Public-Private Partnership (PPP) topics within NMP	LT	0.00	0	FP7	641.14	1870
<b>Energy</b>						
Energy	LT	4.34	24	FP7	2 094.31	5422

Hydrogen and fuel cells	LT	0.00	0	FP7	23.94	69
JTI-FCH European Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technology Platform)	LT	0.00	0	FP7	415.67	1186
Renewable electricity generation	LT	1.91	4	FP7	473.52	998
Renewable fuel production	LT	0.00	0	FP7	239.19	508
Renewables for heating and cooling	LT	0.00	0	FP7	59.28	174
CO2 capture and storage technologies for zero emission power generation	LT	0.03	1	FP7	145.80	478
Clean coal technologies	LT	0.00	0	FP7	58.13	130
Cross-cutting actions between activities Energy-5 and Energy-6	LT	0.00	0	FP7	27.99	84
Smart energy networks	LT	0.68	4	FP7	261.24	654
Energy efficiency and savings	LT	1.53	11	FP7	221.38	551
Knowledge for energy policy making	LT	0.19	3	FP7	17.82	115
Horizontal programme actions	LT	0.00	1	FP7	150.35	475
Environment (including Climate Change)	LT	1.94	16	FP7	1 719.15	7131
Pressures on environment and climate	LT	0.68	4	FP7	360.13	1587
Sustainable management of resources	LT	0.31	4	FP7	276.87	1106
Environmental technologies	LT	0.00	0	FP7	290.21	1404
Earth observation and assessment tools for sustainable development	LT	0.19	2	FP7	160.60	810
Horizontal activities	LT	0.10	2	FP7	16.72	152
Coping with climate change	LT	0.00	0	FP7	146.51	399
Sustainable use and management of land and seas	LT	0.10	1	FP7	139.29	450
Improving resource efficiency	LT	0.15	1	FP7	169.03	580
Protecting citizens from environmental hazards	LT	0.34	1	FP7	86.87	270
Mobilising environmental knowledge for policy, industry and society	LT	0.05	1	FP7	72.92	373
Aeronautics and air transport	LT	0.20	3	FP7	1 004.78	3174
Green Aircraft	LT	0.03	1	FP7	295.55	827
Time Efficient Air Transport Operations	LT	0.00	0	FP7	40.45	108
Aircraft Safety	LT	0.00	0	FP7	150.26	401
Aircraft Operational Cost	LT	0.00	0	FP7	385.95	1034
Operational Security	LT	0.00	0	FP7	13.48	45
Promising Pioneering Ideas in Air Transport	LT	0.13	1	FP7	81.68	307
CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES for implementation of the sub-theme programme	LT	0.04	1	FP7	35.41	434
JTI-CLEAN SKY (Aeronautics and Air Transport)	LT	0.00	0	FP7	2.00	18
Space	LT	0.61	11	FP7	784.60	3203
Space-based applications at the service of the European Society	LT	0.42	7	FP7	350.86	1245
Research to support space science and exploration	LT	0.06	1	FP7	248.28	979
International Cooperation	LT	0.03	2	FP7	109.56	400
GALILEO/Exploiting the Full Potential	LT	0.09	1	FP7	48.23	386
GALILEO/Adapting Receivers to Requirements and Upgrading Core Technologies	LT	0.00	0	FP7	13.94	69
GALILEO/Supporting Infrastructure Evolution	LT	0.00	0	FP7	13.74	124
Sustainable surface transport (INCLUDING THE 'EUROPEAN GREEN CARS INITIATIVE')	LT	1.34	18	FP7	1 203.53	5255



Rail	LT	0.18	2	FP7	164.54	766
Road	LT	0.01	2	FP7	287.80	1051
Urban mobility	LT	0.00	0	FP7	142.53	429
Waterborne	LT	0.27	3	FP7	184.66	776
Multimodal	LT	0.75	9	FP7	364.33	1794
Cross cutting activities	LT	0.14	2	FP7	59.67	439
<b>Socio-economic sciences and Humanities</b>						
Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	LT	0.98	12	FP7	579.55	2766
Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society	LT	0.00	0	FP7	108.37	473
Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective	LT	0.00	0	FP7	117.69	499
Major trends in society and their implications	LT	0.48	5	FP7	93.80	485
Europe in the world	LT	0.00	0	FP7	98.91	432
The Citizen in the European Union	LT	0.10	2	FP7	92.55	397
Socio-economic and scientific indicators	LT	0.17	2	FP7	23.44	150
Foresight activities	LT	0.00	0	FP7	15.88	105
Horizontal Actions	LT	0.23	3	FP7	28.92	225
<b>Security</b>						
Security	LT	1.20	12	FP7	1 263.49	3741
Increasing the Security of citizens	LT	0.68	5	FP7	235.78	656
Increasing the Security of infrastructures and utilities	LT	0.15	2	FP7	248.96	710
Intelligent surveillance and enhancing border security	LT	0.00	0	FP7	208.72	466
Restoring security and safety in case of crisis	LT	0.23	1	FP7	289.53	733
Improving Security systems integration, interconnectivity and interoperability	LT	0.05	1	FP7	74.50	212
Security and society	LT	0.00	0	FP7	113.39	479
Security Research coordination and structuring	LT	0.09	3	FP7	70.01	398
Security systems integration, interconnectivity and Interoperability	LT	0.00	0	FP7	21.80	83
Horizontal Actions	LT	0.00	0	FP7	0.79	4

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