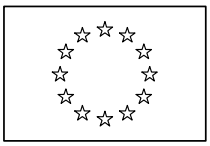

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Accompanying the

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION

Annual Report on research and technological development activities of the European Union in 2007

[COM(2008) 519 final]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EUROPEAN SUPPORT TO RESEARCH: ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS IN 2007

1.1. Major policy developments in the European Research Area (ERA)

The new ERA impetus

Since the adoption of the Lisbon Strategy for growth and jobs, the EU has committed itself to realise a fully open and competitive ERA. In 2007, policy strategy largely concentrated on giving renewed impetus to the realisation of ERA. Advancing towards research excellence, raising the efficiency and effectiveness of the European research system, increasing the openness and attractiveness of ERA, as well as developing a strategic partnership with Member States on international science and technology (S&T) cooperation and a closer research relationship with neighbouring countries, encapsulate the medium to long term aims of EU research policy.

In this regard, one of the main policy initiatives in 2007 was the publication of the Green Paper "The European Research Area: New Perspectives"[1] which aimed at giving a strong impetus to R&D policy development. It launched a broad institutional and public debate at EU and broader level on possible actions to accelerate the realisation of an open, competitive and attractive European Research Area. The political dialogue involved the Council of Ministers, the European Parliament and European consultative bodies and important groups of stakeholders in the Member States as well as representative bodies at EU level. The response to the public consultation included by 31 December 2007, 685 replies to an on-line questionnaire and 145 free-format contributions (position papers, opinions, etc.) from national authorities, mostly from Ministries in charge of research, universities, research institutions, businesses and organisations. The consultation and public debate provided strong support for the development of policy initiatives for all key dimensions of ERA highlighted in the Green Paper. Stakeholders opted for flexible and adaptable, bottom-up cooperation schemes, networking, voluntary frameworks, best practices and guidelines and expressed little demand for binding European legislative action. The overall results were fully taken into account in the design and the preparation of five key ERA policy initiatives planned in 2008: a European partnership for researchers, a legal framework for pan-European research infrastructures, the management of IPR in public research organisations, steps towards joint programming of research in priority areas and a strategic policy framework for international science and technology cooperation.

"Realising a single labour market for researchers" has been suggested by nearly all respondents as the area where action at the EU level is most expected. In 2007, actions taken under the EU strategy for mobility and career development of researchers have been actively pursued, as shown in the implementation report of 2007[2]. In particular, progress has been achieved in the implementation of the Directive and two Recommendations (the "Visa package")[3] to facilitate the entry of third country researchers into the EU: in 2007, 15 countries have officially finalised the transposition of the directive. The European Charter for Researchers and the Code of Conduct for their recruitment[4] have been signed by nearly 700 institutions from 23 countries. In addition, the ERA-Link initiative to network the European

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1 COM (2007) 161 final.
2 SEC/2007/1074.
3 Directive 2005/74/EC, Recommendation 2005/762/EC and Recommendation 2005/761/EC.
4 http://ec.europa.eu/eracareers/pdf/am509774CEE_EN_E4.pdf

researchers' communities outside Europe, has developed considerably in the US since its launch in 2006, with membership reaching 3000 and steadily growing, while preparatory work was made in 2007 for the start of a similar network in Japan. The Steering Group Human Resources and Mobility is progressively developing its activities of mutual information, coordination and exchange of good practices, putting into practice an Open Method of Coordination process in this field. In parallel, a dedicated expert group was set up to identify the topics to deal with progress towards a seamless "brain circulation" within Europe and with third partner countries, as well as to increase the attractiveness of the profession of researcher. Progress in this area will allow the Commission to propose a partnership at EU level, that should make rapid, measurable progress to systematically open recruitment, meet the social security and supplementary pension needs of mobile researchers, provide attractive employment and working conditions, and enhance the training and skills of researchers.

In the context of the renewed Lisbon Strategy, the European Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET-Plan) was also adopted by the Commission on 22 November 2007. It forms an integral part of the Energy and Climate Change policy package that the Commission has been putting in place in 2007 and 2008. By pulling together public and private research organisations and efforts, it is a major step towards an effective research area in the domain of energy in Europe.

To implement the Lisbon Strategy and to make it more effective, the Commission has taken action at all levels: in the private and public sectors, at international, European, national, regional and local levels. In addition, actions have been taken to reinforce coordination and synergies between research, innovation and cohesion policies.

FP7: an important role in European research

First year of FP7 implementation

In this context, the FP7 (2007-2013) with a total budget of over €50 billion (Euratom FP7 €2.7 billion for 5 years) represents a key tool to respond to Europe's needs in terms of jobs and competitiveness, and to maintain leadership in the global knowledge economy.

The FP7 represents a substantial increase compared with the previous Framework Programme FP6 (63% at 2007 prices), and reflects the high priority of research at EU level as well as aims at providing a leverage effect on national and private funding.

Three major events organized by DG RTD marked the launch of FP7 during 2007:

– A 'multiplier event' on 7-8 February in Brussels which attracted over 700 representatives from the FP7 National Contacts Points and information relays;

– "Today is the Future" on 7 March, which was the "flagship" event in terms of political visibility and media coverage. It was attended by President Barroso, Commissioners Potočnik and Reding, the European Parliament ITRE Chairman Mrs Niebler, His Royal Highness Prince Philippe of Belgium, and approximately 500 high level participants including 12 ministers, deputy ministers and 120 journalists;

– The first 'European forum on science journalism', which took place on 3-4 December in Barcelona with 200 leading science journalists, scientists and communication professionals. This event addressed the challenges in reporting on science, the impact of

new technologies on the profession and the importance of linking science to society and everyday life.

2007 was the first year of the implementation of FP7. More than 23.000 proposals were submitted in response to 54 calls, with a high number of applicants (110.101). The various documents needed for the researchers to participate in FP7, including work programmes of the specific programmes, rules for submission of proposals, guides for applicants, guides for beneficiaries, guidelines for the use of lump sums, and guides on intellectual property, were available on time and were simpler than the previous ones. The concerns of the European Parliament and of some FP participants that the process needed to be simplified was addressed via the Unique Registration Facility, less constraining reporting, the creation of a Guarantee Fund for participants replacing collective responsibility, and harmonised rules concerning financial viability.

These calls and the related documents were published online on the CORDIS website, which contains all information on funding opportunities offered by the FP7[5].

The FP7 Agencies

As foreseen in the FP7, an executive agency with the objective of handling the management of the full project life cycle for some parts (Marie Curie, SME actions, Security and Space) of the Framework Programme and to provide logistical support to the whole of the Framework Programme has been created. The legal act establishing the Research Executive Agency, Commission Decision (2008/46/EC), was adopted on 14 December, following unanimous approval of the plans by both the Regulatory Committee on Executive Agencies (representing the Council) and by the European Parliament.

During 2007, the evaluation facility, related IT systems and the one-stop helpdesk have been put into operation. The centralised repository for participant data, which will enable legal and financial capacity checking, is under development and should be fully available mid-2008. Furthermore, the delegation decision and the decision establishing the Steering Committee are in advanced state of preparation and are expected to be adopted in the first trimester of 2008.

The European Research Council was also established on 2 February 2007 by a Commission Decision (2007/134/CE). Its main aim is to stimulate scientific excellence by supporting and encouraging the very best scientists to take risks in their research activities. The ERC approach allows researchers to identify new opportunities and directions in any field of research and ensures that funds are channelled into new and promising sectors of research with a greater degree of flexibility.

The first year of its formal operation was characterised by the creation of management and organisational structures as well as the organisation of the first call of proposals, the "Starting Grants", designed to support researchers in the early stage of their careers. The ERC successfully launched the call and received a huge number of proposals in all thematic areas.

ITER

According to Council Decision of 27 March 2007[6], the ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy (the Joint Undertaking) was established.

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[5] http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/home_en.html

The ITER Joint Undertaking was not yet operational during 2007, notwithstanding the fact that the Work Programme and the budget were adopted by its Governing Board on 28 June 2007. Since that date, the Commission is acting on behalf of it, upon request of the Governing Board.

The Commission continues to carry out preparatory and the most urgent operational activities of the Joint Undertaking, according to Commission internal legal and financial rules, whereas the Director of Directorate for Energy (Euratom) is empowered as Sub-delegated Authorising Officer.

European Technology Platforms

34 European Technology Platforms (ETPs) have been active in 2007, spanning a wide range of technologies which are key to Europe's growth and competitiveness.

Most of them have focused their efforts on implementing their strategic research agendas, including cooperation with European, national and regional research programmes. Some of them have also taken steps to formalise their structure further, becoming associations under Belgian law and establishing membership fees. The Commission has contributed to focusing efforts on implementation by organising two seminars for ETP leaders in order to discuss the evolution of ETPs, their progress on implementing research agendas and their success in mobilising necessary funding. An evaluation study on the impact of ETPs was launched in autumn to assess the role and influence of ETPs on policy making in the EU. The objective is to map perceptions and trends regarding the role of ETPs, their impact on policies and their potential to generate critical mass. This might contribute to refining the future Commission's strategy for dialogue with Technology Platforms.

Joint Technology Initiatives

In order to tackle some of the major challenges Europe is facing, Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs) have been created and present a major innovation in FP7. The JTIs are private-public partnerships in industrial research at European level and will play an important role in creating synergies between public and private sectors. They take the form of legal entities set up under Article 171 of the Treaty.

The first four proposals were presented to the European Parliament and the Council in the first half of 2007, and were finally adopted by the Council in December 2007. These are Innovative Medicines (supporting the development of new knowledge, tools and methods for quicker, better and safer development of new medicines, and Europe's competitiveness in biomedical innovation), 'Clean Sky' (seeking to increase the competitiveness of the European aeronautics industry while reducing the environmental burden of air transport, by diminishing emissions and noise), ARTEMIS (addressing the invisible embedded systems that run today all machines from cars, planes and phones, from energy networks and factories to washing machines and televisions) and ENIAC (targeting the very high level of miniaturisation required for the next generations of nanoelectronics components).

In 2007, the Commission also adopted the proposal for a Fuel Cells and Hydrogen JTI. This JTI will be a public-private partnership with industry playing the leading role.

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[6] Council Decision of 27/02/2007 establishing the European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy and conferring advantages upon it, OJ L 90 of 30.3.2007, p.58.

Coordination of national programmes and intergovernmental initiatives

Following its roadmap published in November 2006, the Commission identified two initiatives well advanced to be proposed under Article 169 in 2007; the Joint Research Programme on "Ambient Assisted Living" (AAL) and the Joint Research Programme for research performing SMEs and their partners (EUROSTARs).

AAL aims at extending the time older people can live in their home environment by increasing their autonomy and assisting them in carrying out activities of daily living, by the use of intelligent products and the provision of remote services including care services. The co-decision procedure, which is required by Article 169, started in June with the adoption of the Commission European Action Plan for "Ageing Well in the Information Society", and it should end before Summer 2008.

The EUROSTARs Joint Programme is an initiative of 30 EUREKA countries and the European Commission addressing research and development performing SMEs. It will provide financial support to research projects initiated and led by R&D performing SMEs. The Commission adopted its proposal in September, and it was successfully taken on board by the two legislative arms, the European Parliament and the Council. The procedure should finalize by June 2008.

Concerning the European and Developing Countries' Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP), which was established in 2003 under Article 169 to accelerate the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in developing countries, a panel of high-level experts published its independent review report on the programme in July 2007. Although positive, it recommended some adjustments - many of which were implemented in 2007 - and the preparation of a follow-up through 2010-2015.

In the context of the coordination of national research programmes, there are 70 on-going ERA-NETs launched under FP6. Following the 1st call for ERA-NET in FP7, contract negotiations started for 10 new ERA-NET actions. Further, the first three ERA-NET Plus actions were selected in the fields of Nanosciences, Metrology and the Baltic Sea.

Special attention was paid to strengthening the relations between the Commission and intergovernmental initiatives such as COST, EUREKA and EIROforum[7]. Relations with EUREKA were reinforced through the development of the two Joint Technology Initiatives (JTI) in the field of ICT (ARTEMIS, ENIAC), and the EUROSTARS joint programme on the basis of Art. 169. Frequent meetings were held with EIROforum and its members to promote closer cooperation. Also, regular exchanges took place with ESF and EuroHORCs to explore possible cooperation activities in the context of ERA. Further, contacts were taken with stakeholders on ways to better integrate non-university Research Performing Organisations (RPOs) in ERA.

In May a final review of COST in FP6 was finalised, concluding that COST is well managed but recommended that its governance should be looked into. As foreseen in the Cooperation specific programme, a grant agreement with ESF was signed in July 2007, providing the funding for COST in FP7.

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[7] EIRO forum members: European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN), European Fusion Development Agreement (EFDA), European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL), European Space Agency (ESA), European Southern Observatory (ESO), European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF), Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL).

The Joint Research Centre (JRC)

Within the scope of ERA and in order to avoid duplication and to create a truly effective European research area, researchers need to be informed about the research systems and policies of all EU Member States, and in the wider Europe. To this end the "ERAWATCH" service was inaugurated, a web-based platform providing such a service and ran jointly by the JRC and DG RTD. It is maintained in collaboration with CORDIS[8] and a network of national experts.
The JRC, while a small player in the ERA context, has been addressing key Scientific and Technical responses to the wider challenges facing Europe with contributions in the field of energy and climate change such as the European Strategic Energy Technology plan as well as the Communication "Limiting Global Climate Change to 2 degrees Celsius: the way ahead for 2002 and beyond". These are important contributions in the context of the nascent European Energy Policy.

International cooperation

Concerning the international dimension of ERA**,** S&T cooperation agreements are an important element in increasing the openness and attractiveness of the ERA. There are currently 16 active S&T cooperation agreements with third partner countries. These agreements are a suitable platform for improving and coordinating the research cooperation. Developments in 2007 were the adoption of negotiation directives for an agreement with New Zealand and the renewal of the S&T cooperation agreement with India. The conclusion of association instruments facilitates the integration process of European partners as well as candidate and potential candidate countries into the ERA. In 2007, FP7 EC association instruments were signed with Turkey, Croatia, FYROM, Serbia, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Israel and Albania.

Cooperation between the research and the cohesion policies

As regards the increased cooperation between the research policy and the cohesion policy, the Directorate General (DG) for Research, in collaboration with DGs Employment, Enterprise and Industry, and Regional Policy, presented the Communication "Competitive European Regions through Research and Innovation" which was adopted on August. The Communication noted that the "synergies of design" between the three funding instruments (the Structural Funds, the FP7 and the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme) need to be translated into "synergies of action" by national and regional authorities, as well as regional actors, in order to increase the effectiveness of these instruments. The Communication took stock of the current situation and called on Member States and regions to make more effective use of the EU research, innovation and cohesion policies and instruments that are in place.

1.2. FP7 - Indirect support actions

With regard to ethics in European and international research, research activities in FP7 continue to comply with a strict ethical code. For this reason, the European Commission carries out ethical reviews of proposals with an ethically sensitive content, the number of which is steadily increasing. In FP7, ethical reviews started in mid-2007 and peaked to 500 by the end of the year. Specific actions were also introduced to link the Ethics Review process

[8] http://cordis.europa.eu/erawatch/

with the activities of ethics committees in the member states. In addition, a web page on ethics for researcher was created on the CORDIS website, and a publication on ethical issues in research was published and largely disseminated throughout all MS' National Ethics Committees and outside the EU. Lastly, a "lessons learnt" exercise was carried out to cover the Ethics review activities in 2007.

1.2.1. Cooperation

1.2.1.1. Health

According to a 2007 Eurobarometer survey, Europeans are more interested in the results of medical research than in international news and economic affairs. With €6 billion over 2007-2013 for health research, one of the main research areas in all countries, the EU contributes to improving the health of its citizens. The Health activity is focused on developing detection, diagnosis and monitoring tools, techniques and methodologies for human health; translating research for human health (research into major diseases, from fundamental research to clinical implementation) and on optimising the delivery of healthcare to European citizens.

Health research project funding is the lion's share of the Health research budget. Out of 914 proposals received following the first FP7 call for research proposals, 152 were retained for funding, with an EU contribution of €645 million. Among these, the Commission will provide €20 million to an innovative platform on stroke research combining two large projects: one to study the neurological aspects and brain damage, and the other for the vascular aspects, including prevention and treatment. The Commission will also contribute to other projects such as DEVANI aiming at designing a vaccine to immunise neonates against Streptococcus infections through a durable maternal immune response. The level of funding to SMEs has increased from 10% to 15%, since the first FP6 Health call, reflecting the Programme's improved appeal to high-tech health EU enterprises, and good prospects for increasing their competitiveness. 902 proposals were received following the 2nd call, the outcome of which will be known in 2008.

Bilateral and regional dialogue with third countries for stimulating cooperation were established and deepened, which resulted in some €64 million in areas ranging from neglected infectious diseases to health services research. Following the first calls, ca. 30 projects will be funded, the first ones being on Influenza research in collaboration with Asian Partners. Major bilateral and regional workshops were organised to identify common research topics with China and Russia, to develop cooperation with the Mediterranean countries, and on neglected infectious diseases (with WHO) and HIV microbicides. The Commission also attended the meetings of the Heads of International Health Research Organisations (HIROs), thereby confirming its rank among the world's main health R&D funding agencies.

In the European and Developing Countries' Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP), established in 2003 under Art. 169 of the Treaty to accelerate the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in developing countries, the Commission can participate in programmes undertaken by several Member States (MS), coordinating and jointly implementing their research activities. In July 2007, a panel of high-level experts published its independent review report on the Programme. Although positive, it recommended some adjustments - many of which were implemented in 2007 - and the preparation of a follow-up through 2010-2015. In 2007, co-funding from MS significantly increased, reaching €40 million, with a pledge for an additional €20 million. Moreover, third parties (foundations, public-private partnerships and industries) have so far contributed ca. €18.5 million.

On 20 December 2007, the European Council established the Innovative Medicines Initiative Joint Undertaking under Art. 171 of the Treaty. The objective of this partnership between the Commission and the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations is to significantly improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the drug development process with the long-term aim that the pharmaceutical sector produces more effective and safer innovative medicines. Its main activity will be to support research projects pooling resources from various stakeholders (industry, academia, SMEs, regulatory authorities, healthcare providers, patient organisations) around four key research priorities: better prediction of safety, efficiency of new medicines, better knowledge management, and strengthened education and training.

1.2.1.2. Food, agriculture and Fisheries, and biotechnology

In 2007, Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and Biotechnology activities continued to focus on the aspects which are of greatest importance for the development of the European Knowledge Based Bio-Economy (KBBE). The activities reflected the rapid transformation of the agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture, food and biotechnology sectors and addressed major interlinked trends and challenges affecting the bio-economy such as climate change and its necessary mitigation, increased environmental considerations, finding alternatives to fossil oil (energy and chemicals), feeding an increasing world population, improving scientific basis of fisheries management, knowledge-base of aquaculture species, health and food issues, reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, Maritime Policy and rural economy.

The development of the ERA in the bio-economy sector was enhanced through reinforced cooperation between Member States under the KBBE-NET, in the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research and under two new ERA Nets (animal health; agriculture research in the Mediterranean). Furthermore, seven official European Technology Platforms, as well as two emerging initiatives (Aquaculture and Animal Breeding), provided important mechanisms for strategic discussions with the major industrial stakeholders. Strategic international dialogues and networking took place to increase the competitiveness of the European Bio-economy as well as to address specific problems that developing countries face.

64 projects from the KBBE-1 FP7 call for proposals with a total EU contribution of €194 million were recommended for funding, along with two ERANETs with a total EU contribution of €2 million. All selected projects, of which some are highlighted below, contribute to the above-mentioned goals of the KBBE.

New research on sustainable production and management of biological resources from land, forest and aquatic environments will be carried out. For example, the TriticeaeGenome project will create genomic tools to support efficient breeding of improved cereal varieties while the ROBUSTMILK project will develop new technologies and genetic tools to measure specific breeding traits for improved animal quality and robustness. The MEFEPO project will evaluate the options for a progressive move towards an ecosystem approach to fisheries management in two eco-regions North Sea, North West and south West Atlantic.

In the field of nutrition and health, the project GMSAFOOD will define biomarkers for post market monitoring of short and long-term effects of genetically modified organisms on animal and human health. The FLABEL project will determine how food nutrition labelling can affect dietary choices and consumer habits while developing guidelines for its use.

As far as biotechnologies are concerned, new eco-efficient non-food bio-based products will be developed through the ICON project on vegetable oil qualities for industrial applications (e.g. lubrication). The RENEWALL project will provide new mechanisms to use plant cell walls for renewable energies.

A number of important conferences took place in 2007 to promote the KBBE in Europe. In particular, 'Perspectives for FOOD 2030' in April 2007 focused on future research and competitiveness aspects of the European food industry. 'En Route to the Knowledge-Based Bio-economy' and the 3rd European Bio-Perspectives took place in May 2007 where one of the highlights was the presentation of the Cologne Paper on the perspectives of biotechnology for the next 20 years. The 'Agricultural Research for Development in Europe: towards a shared vision with the partners' conference in June 2007 focused on a medium to long-term research agenda for European agriculture with the need to cope with increasingly complex and interlinked challenges. The seminar of Marine Sciences and Technologies in FP7 was an important contribution for the process of developing the "Aberdeen Declaration" and the development of a strategy for Marine sciences in the context of ERA.

1.2.1.3. Information and communication technologies

Research policy on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) pursues an integrated approach to building up the Information Society, encompassing both an evolving regulatory environment, which emphasizes competition and a strong R&D component. Each activity feeds the others holistically: EU regulation is developed in the light of cutting-edge research, while both research and promotion help create the competitive, inclusive European economy stimulated by regulation. The objective of the ICT theme of the cooperation programme under FP7 (managed by DG INFSO) is to strengthen Europe’s scientific and technology base in ICTs, help drive and stimulate innovation through ICT use and ensure that ICT progress is rapidly transformed into benefits for Europe’s citizens, businesses, industry and governments.

The first two ICT calls for proposals under FP7 were completed in 2007. A total of 1836 proposals were evaluated in Call 1, of which 318 were selected and negotiated for a total recommended funding of 1.194 M€. For Call 2, a total of 906 proposals were evaluated, of which 149 were proposed for selection in a draft implementation plan for a total recommended funding of 477 M€.

127 projects will contribute to making network and service infrastructures more stable and predictable, more scalable, secure and trustworthy. For example, the *SENSEI* project will play an essential part in transforming the existing Internet, mobile networks and service infrastructures into an "Internet of Things" capable of handling a large number of interconnected wireless sensor and actuator devices.

More than 60 projects will enable Europe to stay a leader in the supply and embedding of electronic components and systems for a range of applications in automotive, avionics, consumer electronics, telecoms and medical systems. For example, the Fast2Light project is to develop processes for fabricating light-emitting organic electroluminescence foils. This will lead to a range of new flexible, thin, lightweight and power-efficient light sources and intelligent lighting applications.

26 new projects aim to make ICT systems more robust, versatile, adaptive and more natural. This concerns in particular the manipulation, navigation and interaction capabilities of robots.

For example, *DEXMART* and *GRASP* which take complementary approaches towards developing new ways of dealing with grasping and manipulation tasks in open-ended environments, and in safe co-operation with people.

27 projects will contribute to unlock people's and organisations' abilities to access digital content and knowledge, master it, transfer it to the desired contexts and preserve it over time. As an example, the *IMPACT* project is to create a European Competence Centre for digitisation of older printed works is made in the *IMPACT* project.

18 projects will advance ICT to improve the quality and efficiency of our healthcare systems. This will lead to ICT-based systems that deliver better patient care at the point of need. The *HeartCycle* project, for instance, will provide a disease management solution by monitoring of vital signs, data analysis and automated decision support to derive therapy recommendations. A group of 10 projects will also develop ICT-based solutions that integrate a range of care and social services, enabling the ageing population to extend their personal independence, and prolonging their active participation in society. The *OASIS* project for example, will connect 12 different types of services, including health monitoring, nutritional advice, activity coaching, and a social communities platform.

Significant improvements in safety, security and environmental friendliness of transport in Europe are the targets of 14 projects working on intelligent vehicle systems. This will help Europe's transport industry maintain its leadership in intelligent vehicles and mobility services. As an example, the *HAVE-IT* project integrates highly automated vehicle applications for both passenger cars and trucks: enhanced ergonomics, automated filtering, automated queue assistance, temporary auto-pilot and active green driving.

The first wave of ICT Projects under FP7 also supports very pioneering research that will explore radical interdisciplinary avenues. Projects will open new directions for nano-scale ICT devices and systems to achieve even greater miniaturization, efficiency and integration. They will enable us to embrace change within ICT systems so that they can grow, self-assemble, repair themselves and self-organise over long periods of time.

In addition to calls under the ICT Theme, the first call for proposals of the "ICT Policy Support Programme (ICT PSP)" opened in 2007. In November 2007, the Council agreed on a general approach towards the art. 169 Ambient Assisted Living Joint Programme. The end of the co-decision process is expected for Spring 2008.

Finally, following more than 2 years of preparatory work, the formal adoption by the Council of DG INFSO's two Joint Technology Initiatives (JTI) - ENIAC (Nanoelectronics) and ARTEMIS (Embedded Systems) - marks a particularly important event as it introduces an entirely new type of strategic R&D instrument.

1.2.1.4. Nanosciences, nanotechnologies, materials and new production technologies

The overall objective of this activity is to promote industrially relevant and technologically challenging research at EU level generating new knowledge with regard to new industrial concepts, new materials, new products and processes, and new integrated solutions for industry, which will improve Europe's competitiveness and, at the same time, protect the human health and respect environmental sustainability, as well as social responsibility.

According to its Nanotechnology Action Plan,[9] the Commission continued implementing an integrated set of activities in different research programmes: infrastructures, people, industrial innovation, societal issues, safety and regulation, international cooperation, as well as coordination within the Commission and the European Union. In addition, the Commission adopted the first implementation report.[10]

The focus of the first calls for proposals under FP7 was the development of unique strategic resources and assets that would provide sustainable capabilities, coupled with long-term competitive advantage. Out of 1.244 submitted proposals, 120 were retained for funding with the allocated EC budget of € 535 million. These proposals represent a body of research effort towards a new European manufacturing model, with the potential to compete globally with the best available technologies and business strategies. It has also to be highlighted that the European Commission is the largest single investor in nanotechnology research.

With regard to SME dedicated R&D and innovation, one of the proposals retained intends to investigate bio composite materials from modified natural fibres combined with thermoplastics and thermosets in view to developing new processing technologies in the chain of production from fibre extraction and modification to the development of the composite. This will have applications in different sectors such as transport, energy, agricultural machinery and shipbuilding.

In the field of nanostructured materials with tailored magnetic properties, a multi-disciplinary consortium of academic and industrial partners proposes to develop "opto-nano-magnetism" as a novel approach for future magnetic recording and information processing technology. The effects of light on magnetic order at the nanoscale will be investigated to obtain highly efficient and ultrafast (10^{-12} seconds and faster) optical control of nanomagnets and thus initiate a development of novel technology for unprecedented fast (THz) magnetic recording and information processing, including spintronics.

Nanotechnologies are also successfully applied in the medical field (nanomedicine). Localised treatment of cardiovascular disease and cancer requires novel drug delivery technologies. The aim of one selected proposal is to develop drug delivery concepts where drug release can be triggered by focused ultrasound induced pressure or temperature stimuli within the diseased tissue. At the same time, medical imaging, i.e. magnetic resonance imaging and ultrasound imaging, are used to guide, follow and quantify the drug delivery process.

The European Commission has boosted support for specific research into the potential impact of nanoparticles on human health and the environment. These activities have been reinforced in FP7 and make the EU the world leader in this field of research.

Finally, in the area of International Cooperation, the European Council adopted a decision (5749/07) authorising the conclusion of an agreement renewing and modifying the agreement on research and development activities in the domain of intelligent manufacturing systems (IMS) between the European Community and Norway, Korea, Japan, Switzerland and the US.

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[9] COM/2005/0243 final: An action plan for Europe 2005-2009.

[10] COM/2007/0505 final: First Implementation Report 2005-2007.

1.2.1.5. Energy

With the rapid growth in the demand for energy and the approaching decline in oil and gas production, new strategies and technologies are needed to improve energy security, to mitigate climate change, to ensure sustainable development, and to increase the competitiveness of the European Union's industries.

Achieving Europe's 2020 and 2050 targets on greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and energy efficiency will require the deployment of more efficient and new technologies. This is why the European Commission adopted the Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET – Plan) on 22 November 2007, a comprehensive plan to establish a new energy research agenda for Europe. The SET-Plan offers a blueprint for Europe to develop a world-class portfolio of affordable, clean, efficient and low emission energy technologies. The SET-Plan proposes a new energy technology policy for Europe. It aims to accelerate the development of low carbon technologies and bring them rapidly to the market. It will start a process that could act as a model for the organisation of research and innovation activities within Europe. Tailored to the demands of specific research domains, the example it provides could catalyse the development of the European Research Area.

Fuel cells, as an efficient energy converter, and hydrogen, as an energy carrier, may play an important role in the successful transition to a more sustainable energy system. In 2007 the Commission adopted the proposal for a Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Technology Initiative (JTI). This JTI will be a public-private partnership with industry playing the leading role. The Commission will provide €470 million from FP7 with equivalent resources provided by the private sector. The JTI should accelerate the development of robust fuel cell technologies for early market applications, for stationary and transport applications, particularly for hydrogen-powered vehicles. It should also contribute to the supply of CO2-lean or CO2-free hydrogen.

Two calls for proposals launched in 2007 with a total budget of €272.3 million (€144.3 million + €128 million, of which €40 million for the domain INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES FOR CLEAN URBAN TRANSPORT CIVITAS-PLUS") covered a wide range of areas from renewable energy to carbon capture and sequestration through smart energy networks and knowledge for energy policy making. For the first call, 328 proposals were received of which 44 were selected for negotiation, for the second call 257 proposals were received of which 33 were selected for negotiation. The CIVITAS programme is equally supported through the work programmes for energy (Theme 5) and for transport (Theme 7).

An example of a project stemming from this call from proposals is ROBUST-DSC, which aims at improving the efficiency of solar energy through the development of materials and manufacturing procedures for a type of solar cells known as dye-sensitised solar cells. Unlike conventional solar cells made from the high-purity silicon, dye-sensitised solar cells are composed of dye-adsorbed nano-structured titanium oxide. Because they are made of low-cost materials and do not require complicated manufacturing processes, these types of solar cells have significant potential for lowering the cost of solar electricity. The project will focus on the transfer of successful development techniques at laboratory scale to a module production phase. The comprehensive approach covers the use of innovative low-cost materials, scalable manufacturing techniques, and indoor and outdoor lifetime testing.

Another interesting example of a project is SOLUGAS: which consists in the demonstration of a solar-hybrid power system with direct solar heating of gas turbine pressurized. In combination with highly efficient combined cycle systems or in cogeneration applications this

project if successful will help to achieve significant cost reduction for solar electric power generation and consequently to achieve the European targets for the electricity generation from renewable energy sources. Furthermore these kinds of improvements are necessary to make the CPS (concentrating solar power) systems more competitive with conventional electricity sources.

In the area of biofuels, the Collaborative Project 2NDVEGOIL, aims to prepare the ground for the large-scale use of second generation vegetable oils in advanced vehicle engines, notably in hybrid engines.

1.2.1.6. Environment (Including climate change)

The 2007 report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, which together with Al Gore received the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2007) and the conclusion of the United Nations Climate Change Conference have helped to identify the major areas of scientific uncertainty and social and political relevance. The research activities of the EU support the IPCC process. European research teams and projects will continue to play a major role in providing the scientific knowledge to address the challenges of climate change.

Air pollution is growing constantly and becomes one of the major challenges for the life of citizens. It directly affects climate change causes. The European research proposal megaCITY will determine the air pollution distribution and change in and around mega cities considered as hot spots. It will cover the Eastern Mediterranean, the Po valley, the Benelux region, the Pearl River Delta in China. As a result of the project, a model will enable access to climate scenarios to improve the quality of the air in and around the hot spots.

The European consumption of plastics has increased considerable in the last years (from 24.6 million tons in 1993 to 39.7 million tons in 2003) and its growth rate exceeds that of the economy as a whole. The W2Plastics research proposal aims to develop cost-effective and clean technology that will reduce the environmental impact of human activities, protect the environment, minimize depletion of resources and promote business opportunities.

The interactions between human livelihood and biodiversity in riparian[11] and aquatic contexts in Vietnam, India, South Africa and Costa Rica will be examined by the Life Diverse research proposal. These geographical areas are especially vulnerable with regard to bio-physical, socio-economic and cultural/spiritual aspects. The project aims to propose scenarios that will allow the identification of risks and trends and recommends proper strategies and policies.

Sustainable economic growth and social development are only possible if secure, constant and equal access to energy sources is guaranteed. At the same time intensive energy use is likely to present serious implications for the environment and the climate. The "Integrating civil, scientific and stakeholder knowledge towards African sustainable energy policy" research project aims to promote the involvement of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Africa in the field of sustainable development research. It will propose recommendations and best practices on how civil society and the research community can cooperate in order to improve energy sustainability and environment protection processes.

More than 600 proposals were submitted in response to the first Environment calls for proposals under FP7. With a total budget of around €200 million, 75 proposals covering

[11] Interface between land and a flowing surface water body.

various fields of environment research (climate change, pollution and risks; sustainable management of resources, environmental technologies, earth observation, and assessment tools for sustainable development) were recommended for funding and are currently under negotiation. There has been a remarkable interest from outside Europe which can be explained by the increasing concern over global and regional environmental issues. This interest was facilitated by the fact that besides the openness of FP7 to all countries, there are Specific International Cooperation Activities (SICAs) devoted to issues of mutual interest introduced in the work programmes.

1.2.1.7. Transport (Including aeronautics)

The European transport system serves key roles in the transportation of people and goods in a local, regional, national, European and international context. It is essential to Europe's prosperity and closely linked to economic growth. However, ways must be found to mitigate the negative impacts and consequences of increased mobility on the environment, energy use, safety and security and public health. The White Paper on Transport "European Transport Policy for 2010: Time to decide" and its Mid-term review set out clearly those objectives to be addressed at a pan-European level.

The areas addressed by the 115 selected proposals under FP7 include the greening of transport, modal shift and transport corridors decongestion, urban mobility (including the CIVITAS initiative), time efficiency, customer satisfaction, safety and security, cost efficiency and competitiveness. The total budget allocated to these (of which 14 proposals are managed by DG TREN) is of about €479 million. SMEs show a strong interest in EU transport research, their rate of participation of 21% exceeding the 15% target. As an example, the so-called HUMAN proposal aims to reduce the accident rate by 80% by developing a methodology supporting the prediction of human errors in complex cockpit environments. In the same way, SMART RRS proposal plans to develop a new smart road restraint system that will reduce the number of deaths and injuries caused in road traffic accidents by integrating primary and tertiary sensor systems.

The DREAM proposal could contribute in an important way to the development of greener aircraft well in line with the European policies in terms of CO2 emission reduction and competitiveness of the Aeronautics industry. New aero-engine concepts will be designed to reduce the fuel consumption and therefore the CO2 emissions by an additional 7%, beyond the initial ACARE 2020 objectives for engines.

Although shipping is considered a relatively environmentally friendly form of transportation, air emissions still worry environmentalists and marine engineers alike. The HERCULES-B proposal aims at improving efficiency of marine diesel propulsion systems by more than 60%, hence reducing fuel consumption and emissions to below today's limits set by the International Maritime Organisation.

Projects within the context of the CIVITAS initiative are co-financed by the Energy and Transport themes and are expected to introduce innovative strategies in the area of clean urban transport, thus supporting the Green Paper on Urban Transport, "Towards a new culture for urban mobility", adopted in September 2007.

In the areas of maritime, inland waterways and logistics projects selected are expected to further contribute to policy initiatives as set out in the Communication on short sea shipping, the NAIADES initiative and the Logistics Action Plan, respectively. At last, a project selected

in the area of airport related research is expected to give answers to innovative solutions needed to overcome airport capacity constraints.

The first SESAR (Single European Sky Air Traffic Management Research) activities in FP7 have been launched. They should contribute to developing ATM (Air Traffic Management) through topics, such as developing new tools and technologies needed to sustain air traffic growth in Europe, rationalise and organise ATM Research avoiding duplication of effort. In order to organise and coordinate the Development Phase of SESAR, a joint undertaking has been created under European Community law, on 27 February 2007: the SESAR Joint Undertaking

The first Galileo FP7 call has been launched on 15 November 2007 with a deadline on 29 February 2008 and a budget of €25 million. This call should contribute to developing GNSS applications in a number of different areas. Another €15 million has been attributed to further supporting EGNOS.

Moreover, the "Clean Sky" Joint Technology Initiative (JTI) proposal, seeking to increase the competitiveness of the European aeronautics industry whilst reducing the environmental impact of air transport (emissions and noise) was adopted by the Commission on 13 June 2007 and by the Council on 20 December 2007 taking into account the positive opinion of the European Parliament. The “Clean Sky” JTI will deliver large-scale flight and ground demonstrators for vehicles and major systems that will be essential for successful market introduction. The Commission will provide €800 million in funding from FP7, and industry will match this amount.

As a follow-up of the Commission Green Paper “Towards a future Maritime Policy for the Union”, a Communication on Maritime Research Strategy is being prepared aiming at a strong and cooperative implementation of the ERA within the Maritime field. This strategy will benefit not only the European society at large, but also science and technology providers, enhancing synergies, dissemination of available knowledge as well as identifying scientific gaps.

International cooperation has been reinforced, as reflected by an increase of proposals, particularly from Russia and China. The EU-Russia Working Group on Aeronautics under the Four Common EU-Russia Spaces has resulted in a regular research policy dialogue and the successful start of complementary projects. AEROCHINA has continued promoting cooperation in modelling and design in Aeronautics. On Surface Transport, several actions have been launched to stimulate cooperation between Europe and emerging markets (Brazil, Russia, India and China). European Union and South African officials met in Pretoria and Stellenbosch on 10-14 July 2007, agreeing an Action Plan and adopting a Joint Statement on co-operative Sustainable Surface Transport research. Under the Action Plan, specific areas will be identified, such as the urban traffic information systems, road safety, and mobility management for large events, with an eye to South Africa’s hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

1.2.1.8. Socio-economic sciences and the humanities

Research in "Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities" (SSH) activity is aiming at a better understanding of the major socio-economic challenges today such as employment, competitiveness, social cohesion, education, sustainability, migration and integration that Europe is facing . It provides scientific support to EU policies related to these challenges

while advancing new knowledge and contributing to structuring of the European Research Area within the relevant scientific communities.

The first call for proposals opened in 2007 and received about 1000 proposals. For the first deadline (May 2007), 531 proposals were received out of which 487 were evaluated and 65 were selected for funding. For the second deadline of this call (November 2007), 425 proposals were received, 393 were evaluated and 29 selected for funding.

The selected projects cover in a balanced way the majority of activities and disciplines (social, economic, humanities, political) active in SSH. They focus interalia on the Lisbon Strategy, in particular the economics of knowledge and the internationalisation of research and innovation (e.g. SCIFI-GLOW, GlobInn); - the sustainable development strategy and regional policy (e.g. two projects about agriculture and rural development: (RUFUS, CAP IRE); - the major social trends in terms of demography, fertility, migration and youth with a particular emphasis e.g. on impacts of demographic changes on senior potential (ASPA), social integration (MULTILINKS), young unemployed (YOUNEX); - globalisation and Europe in the World in particular e.g. the issues of economic governance (PLEGGED), conflict setting (DfP), human rights (PRIV-WAR), involvement of civil society in the elaboration of policies for transnational communities (INFOCON); - the role of the Citizen in the EU regarding e.g. the issues of gender and citizenship in a multinational context (GENDERACE); the role of cultural heritage for articulating national and European identities (CRIC); the influence of Arabic language television channels on the formation of a European Identity among the Arab speaking population in Europe (MEDIA AND CITIZENSHIP).

In addition to these contributions, tenders on foresight were launched in 2007. Foresight about the "World in 2025" or relative to the future driving forces of research activities in Europe was also engaged; the second deadline of the first call will provide additional projects to this last activity as well as for the other above mentioned ones.

A report by a specific Expert Group on better integrating Humanities research in FP7 was published in 2007 and provided specific guidance to the Commission on this purpose, that is now reflected in the new work programmes. Emphasis on humanities research in FP7 should provide new perspectives and make an essential contribution across relevant themes for European societies, in terms of historical, cultural and philosophical dimensions.

New research ground was opened up on the issue of the impact of climate change. The conference "Towards a Post-Carbon Society – European research on Economic Incentives and Social Behaviour" held in Brussels in October 2007, addressed the societal issues of adaptation to climate change and the adoption of new forms of energy. This conference attracted more than 500 participants, from policy, academia, business and civil society spheres. This confirms the need for the social sciences to be involved in such domains.

In parallel to this activity related to the implementation of FP7, huge efforts have been dedicated to the management and promotion of FP6 which still concerns about 150 projects. In relation with these on-going projects, main efforts have also been engaged on the exploitation of results and information dissemination. This is particularly important in the context of support to policy which is considered as a major driving force for SSH related research

1.2.1.9. Space

The objective of Space Research is to support the European Space Policy focusing on applications such as GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security), with benefits for citizens, but also other space foundation areas for the competitiveness of the European space industry. This will contribute to fulfil the overall objectives of the European Space Policy, complementing efforts of Member States and of other key players, including the European Space Agency (ESA).

The first Call for Proposals opened in 2007 has received about 66 proposals from which 18 projects have been selected for negotiations after the deadline (June 2007).

The selected projects are covering in a balanced way all main topics of the call aiming to achieve the policy objectives:

– Space-based applications at the service of the European Society, with GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security) being central to this activity;

– Providing R&D support to the foundations of space science, space transportation and space technology through synergies with initiatives of ESA or other European, national or regional entities.

Five projects have been selected to support the (pre-)operational validation of GMES services and products based on the integration and harmonisation of related observation data (both satellite-based and in-situ, including ground-based, ship-borne and airborne): the three Fast Track Services (GEOLAND2, MyOCEAN and SAFER) and the two Pilot Services (G-MOSAIC and MACC).

Eleven projects have been selected aiming at strengthening of foundations of Space science and technology, specifically in the following areas:

(a) Support to research activities related to space science

(b) New concepts in space transportation, space technologies and including critical components.

ESA has been selected as the appropriate coordinator for the provision of space-based data. First financial support from FP7 has been provided from the 2007 budget line, for a preliminary pilot action with a volume corresponding to EUR 48 million over a three year period. The European Space Agency is managing the GMES Space Component Data Access (GSC-DA) project in the frame of the FP7 space programme as part of the European Space Policy focusing on coordinating the access to space-based observation data to support GMES services.

1.2.1.10. Security

The Security research theme is a new theme in FP7, and 2007 was the first year of operation of this programme.

The objective of the Security theme is: to develop the technologies and knowledge for building capabilities needed to ensure the security of citizens from threats such as acts of terrorism and (organised) crime, natural disasters and industrial accidents while respecting

fundamental human rights including privacy; to ensure optimal and concerted use of available and evolving technologies to the benefit of civil European security; to stimulate the co-operation of providers and users for civil security solutions; to improve the competitiveness of the European security industry and to deliver mission-oriented results to reduce security gaps.

The Security theme addresses four security missions of high political relevance which relate to specific security threats: Security of citizens, Security of infrastructures and utilities, Intelligent surveillance and border security, and Restoring security and safety in case of crisis.

It contributes to building up the necessary capabilities of the persons and organisations responsible for safeguarding security in these mission areas by funding the research that will deliver the required technologies and knowledge to build up these capabilities.

However, the use of security related technologies must always be embedded in political action. To support this and also to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the technology related research, three domains of cross-cutting interest are included as well: Security systems integration, interconnectivity and interoperability, Security and society, and Security Research coordination and structuring.

The Security theme aims at meeting its main objectives – improved security for the citizens, and enhanced competitiveness for industry - as substantiated in the topics of its 'demonstration projects' which will be the 'flagships' of the Security theme. Successful demonstration of the appropriateness and performance of novel solutions is a key factor for the take-up of the output of the research work and its implementation by security policies and measures. Thus the first Security Research Call launched the implementation of two demonstration programmes (phases 1) in the two missions Security of infrastructures and utilities and Intelligent surveillance and border security.

In the first Security research Work Programme, which covered the budgets of 2007 and 2008, two calls for proposals were launched in 2007.

The first Call (with deadline 31/5/2007) of some 156 M€, covered 47 topics in all four missions, and two of the cross-cutting activities of the Security theme. The response was very high to this call with 325 eligible proposals received. Out of these 44 proposals could initially be considered for funding.

The second call in 2007 (with deadline 29/11/2007) was a Joint Call with the ICT programme of 20 M€, covering four topics on Critical Infrastructure protection (in the cross-cutting activity Security systems integration, interconnectivity and interoperability). Also here the response was very high, with 99 proposals received, out of which 8 have been considered for funding.

1.2.1.11.Risk-sharing finance facility (EIB) – capacity building

The European Investment Bank (EIB)'s lending priorities support the EU's Lisbon Strategy to create a more competitive European economy based on knowledge and innovation. The European Commission has, in cooperation with the EIB, developed a new financial instrument to support European research and innovation in addition to the grants allocated in the FP7. Within the new Risk-Sharing-Finance Facility (RSFF), FP7 and the EIB will each provide up to €1 billion over 2007-2013 allowing a maximum of €10 billion for investments in research, development and innovation. Joint Technology Initiatives (JTI), Infrastructures or

large European collaborative projects (EUREKA projects) as well as projects implemented by mid-sized companies, SMEs, universities and research institutes could benefit from the RSFF.

The contributions by FP7 and the EIB to the RSFF will partially cover the credit risks for promoters of research projects and thus improve their access to debt financing. The RSFF financing is tailored to individual needs. In 2007, the Community transferred €128 million to the EIB. These funds have been used as provisions and capital allocations to cover the risk related to approximately 70% of the RSFF portfolio, the rest is covered by the EIB's own resources.

To date, decisions on 14 RSFF lending operations have been taken by the EIB. These involve projects in the field of renewable energy technologies, engineering and automotive research, development and life science. All projects benefiting from the RSFF are located in Member States (Austria, Germany, Spain, Italy, Sweden), except for one which is in an Associated country (Turkey). A variety of financial instruments has been used: corporate loans, project finance and risk-sharing bank facilities, the latter primarily for projects carried out by medium-sized and smaller companies.

The build-up of this portfolio is a result of extensive awareness-raising activities with key stakeholders in various themes and priorities and with representatives from Member States and Associated countries.

Up to now, mainly large and medium-sized companies[12] or dedicated companies established in order to implement a particular demonstration project have benefited from the RSFF. The small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) which, according to the Commission's definition, are companies with up to 250 employees, have not profited so far directly from the RSFF, but first projects implemented by SMEs should benefit from RSFF financing in 2008. Special effort is being made, notably by the EIB partner banks to reach potential SME clients.

Risk-sharing arrangements to finance research infrastructures are currently being developed and should lead to the first projects being financed in 2008.

1.2.1.12. General Activities : Dissemination, knowledge transfer and broader engagement – The CORDIS services

The CORDIS website (http://cordis.europa.eu) had been revamped and prepared in 2006 to support the activities of FP7 and the first wave of 42 FP7 calls was successfully published. All the calls for proposals in 2007 were published on time. The CORDIS service has been further reviewed to cover FP7 requirements. 2.023 articles were published.

Working closely with the research family of Directorates-General, a number of new services were created or supported, including the FP7 thematic pages, ERAWATCH and ERA-Link pages. The Presidency services for Germany and Portugal were launched, and the one for Slovenia prepared. Several national and regional services were revamped and better integrated with Europa and ERAWATCH.

Some 85 different publications were produced. The main product, the CORDIS *focus* Newsletter, was published on a monthly basis in six languages (72 editions).

[12] Middle capitalization company: company with a market capitalization between $2 and $10 billion.

The CORDIS service was heavily visited: an average 6.2 million pages per month were viewed - which constitutes +19% compared to 2006 - with a very high level of availability (99%).

With the Service Level Agreement (SLA) signed on 27 September 2007 between DG Research and the Publications Office (the Directorate-General in charge of managing the CORDIS service), and the subsequent establishment of the CORDIS Service Management Board involving all the research Directorates-General, a new system of governance was put in place.

As an outcome of this new governance, it was decided to merge in 2008 the CORDIS *focus* magazine to form two supplements of the new magazine *research*eu* (previously named *RTD Info*): *research*eu results* and *research*eu focus.*"

1.2.2. Ideas

Under the Ideas programme, the development of the European Research Council (ERC) was a major innovation of FP7 in order to promote frontier research in Europe, with excellence as the sole criterion and without regard to nationality.

The ERC was established on 2 February 2007 by a Commission Decision (2007/134/CE) and is composed of the Scientific Council and the Dedicated Implementation Structure (ERC-DIS). On 14th December 2007 the formal Decision was taken to give to the ERC-DIS the legal form of an Executive Agency of the European Commission.

The ERC operates according to independent scientific governance, under the leadership of 22 distinguished Members of the Scientific Council.

The Scientific Council designed two ERC funding schemes promoting research excellence in all fields of knowledge and scholarship with the aim to retain, recruit and repatriate the best researchers in Europe: Starting Grants and Advanced Grants. Both grant schemes provide flexible-to-manage research funds for ground-breaking, high-risk research in all scientific domains, including research of a multi and inter-disciplinary nature.

Starting Grants are designed to support researcher in the early stage of their careers with the aim to provide working conditions that enable a transition towards an independent research leader. The first call was published in 2006 with a deadline in April 2007; 9167 proposals were submitted representing principal investigators of 89 nationalities and host institutions in 39 different countries within the European Union and associated countries. 431 proposals passed the threshold and 297 out of them were finally retained for funding, with a total budget of € 335 million Euro.

Advanced Grants focus on the most talented and innovative established researchers in order to promote substantial advances in the frontiers of knowledge. The first Advanced Grant call was published at the end of November 2007 with a total budget of about €517 million and a deadline in the spring of 2008.

A substantial effort was made to design and implement means for the ERC-DIS to manage efficiently and effectively the ERC funding schemes, particularly in view of the high demand for grants. This included the establishment of the ERC Peer review system and the overall principles, such as the rules of submission, the grant agreements, or redress procedures as well as the establishment of the working infrastructure in a relatively short period of time.

The preparation of the monitoring and assessment framework of the impact of the ERC and the Ideas Programme has already been started. A call for proposals was launched in November 2007 with the aim to select projects supporting these evaluation activities.

The Scientific Council contributes to science policy debates and has e.g. issued guidelines on Open Access in December 2007 dealing with the access and availability of publications and research results and a position paper on the European Research Area.

Measures have been taken to ensure that the ERC communicates its activities effectively to the scientific community, and raises awareness with the wider public, such as the development of the ERC Website, presentations at conferences and events, press releases and the establishment of ERC National Contact Points.

1.2.3. People

1.2.3.1. Marie Curie Actions

The People activity aims at strengthening the human potential in research and technology and creating an open, efficient and attractive European labour market for researchers. Highly trained researchers are essential for making the European Union the most competitive and dynamic knowledge society in the world. The Marie Curie mobility Actions (MCA) are highly recognised within the Research Community and often provide a boost to individual research careers. Within the MCA, five actions address researchers at all stages of their career: the initial training network (ITN); the industry-academia pathways and partnerships (IAPP); the lifelong training and career development; International outgoing and incoming fellowships and specific actions.

In 2007, calls for proposals under FP7 were launched in all activities. As result of the first ITN call, which aims to improve young researchers' career perspectives in public and private sectors, out of 905 submitted proposals, 68 were selected for funding. These include various training programmes such as new technologies to diagnose and treat diseases or multidisciplinary investigation into how the brain processes information. In particular, a strong interest has been noticed in the engineering and life panels' areas, which produced 25% and 20% respectively of the total number of proposals.

Regarding the first call of IAPP, which aims at building long-term cooperation between academia, industry and SMEs, 103 proposals were submitted in a large range of scientific fields such as human robot communication and marine sciences. The IAPP call for proposals met success in the participation of the industrial (119 participants) and SMEs (57 participants) sectors.

Lifelong training and career development is mainly implemented through intra-European mobility fellowships as well as re-integration grants for experienced researchers of total value of respectively €74 million and €7 million. 1 818 proposals were received in 2007, of which 524 could be funded.

International outgoing and incoming fellowships add an international dimension to a researcher's professional life. In 2007, FP7 provided €62.5 million for this action, including international reintegration grants which encourage European researchers outside Europe to return to a Member State or Associated Country and contribute to European research.

As in the past, the 2007 Researchers' Night mobilised a large audience, bringing together all groups of the population. For instance, the 2007 Researchers' Night in Estonia was a big success and its impact was enhanced by the first Science Festival in Tartu, Estonia (26–30 September).

Concerning the participation of women and private enterprises, it is envisaged that by 2013 the participation rate of women should meet the 40% target, while private enterprises should be represented in the activity by 20%. The 2007 figures show that 35% of women and 15% of private enterprises participated in selected proposals, which is a good start and points in the right direction.

1.2.3.2. Support to the EU strategy to promoting researcher's mobility and career development

In addition to progress achieved in some policy areas, the implementation of a number of initiatives taken on the basis of the Commission's Communications "A mobility strategy for the ERA"[13] and "Researchers' in the ERA: one profession, multiple careers"[14], both endorsed by the Council and the European Parliament has been actively continued during the year 2007 through FP7 support.

In particular, the ERA-Link initiative officially launched in June 2006 in the USA by Commissioner Potočnik has developed considerably since then, with membership reaching 3000 and steadily growing, while preparatory work was made for the extension of this initiative to Japan. The various measures have been followed and promoted within the Steering Group Human Resources and Mobility, in which the Commission and the Member States have put into practice the Open Method of Coordination entailing mutual information, coordination and exchange of good practices.

With specific reference to the European Researchers' Mobility Portal, after the revamping of 2006, some of the portal's main features were improved. Contacts with job providers were reinforced and further established as to increase the job exchange. As a result, there is a constant increase in the number of research organisations making use of this service. The number of posted curricula vitae - an option offered to researchers - increases constantly too. So are the numbers of page views, with an average of about 320 000 per month, whilst the monthly average number of unique visitors is close to 38 000.

In parallel, the ERA-MORE Network, which provides concrete information and assistance to mobile researchers was enlarged through negotiations with the following countries: Croatia, FYR of Macedonia, Luxemburg, Serbia and Switzerland.

1.2.4. Capacities

1.2.4.1. Research Infrastructures

The overall objective of the research infrastructures activity is to optimise the use and development of the best research infrastructures available in Europe, and to help create new research infrastructures of pan-European interest for the European scientific community in all fields of science and technology. The Commission provides support for the development of a

[13] COM(2001) 331 final.
[14] COM(2003) 436 final.

European approach and for the operation and enhancement of existing infrastructures, including e-Infrastructures. In order to meet this objective, the research infrastructures activity has a budget of approximately € 1.7 billion under FP7.

In the context of building-up the ERA, the research infrastructure activity continues to support the development of a European research infrastructure policy and addresses specific needs for international cooperation. In particular, the Commission recommended two ERA-NET projects for funding which aim to develop and strengthen the cooperation and coordination of national/regional programmes for research infrastructures: NuPNET for nuclear physics infrastructures and ERA-Instruments in the field of life sciences.

In 2007, the FP7 research infrastructures activity concentrated on providing catalytic support and leverage in the so called "preparatory phase", leading to the construction of new research infrastructures. The objective is to bring the projects identified in the European Roadmap for Research Infrastructures, which was published in 2006 by the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) for new large-scale research infrastructures, to the level of legal and financial maturity required for their implementation. 34 proposals for preparatory phase projects for the construction of new or upgraded research infrastructures from the ESFRI list of projects were recommended for funding. In parallel, 12 proposals for conceptual design studies for new research infrastructures were positively evaluated for funding.

The European X-ray Free-Electron Laser project, X-FEL is one example from the ESFRI list. When this project becomes operational, scientists will be able to film chemical reactions, to map the atomic details of molecules, and to capture three-dimensional images of the nanocosmos. This source of light will be unique in Europe and will offer fascinating results of fundamental importance in fields such as plasma physics. The XFEL research infrastructure will consist of a 3.4 km long tunnel system, which will run underground. When complete, it is expected to attract leading researchers in materials science from all over the world.

Another example is the Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure (CLARIN), a large-scale pan-European coordinated infrastructure to make language resources and technology available and useful to scholars of all disciplines. Based on a Grid-type of infrastructure and using Semantic Web technology, CLARIN will overcome the present fragmented situation by harmonising structural and terminological differences.

Scientific practices are changing and Supercomputers are becoming indispensable tools for solving the most challenging and complex scientific and technological problems through simulations. To remain internationally competitive, European scientists and engineers must be provided access to the best supercomputer systems. The Partnership for Advanced Computing in Europe (PRACE) is yet another one example of the ESFRI projects that will create a persistent pan-European Supercomputing service and infrastructure of a performance level equivalent to that found in the United States and Japan.

The 4th European Conference on Research Infrastructures which took place in Hamburg in June, focused on the need for a coherent European policy for research infrastructures in order to strengthen and enrich the European Research Area. The Conference highlighted, in particular, the challenges that need to be addressed in order for the ESFRI roadmap projects to become a reality. The implementation of the 35 projects on the ESFRI roadmap was recognised as a priority for Europe.

1.2.4.2. Research for the benefit of SMEs

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play a crucial role in European competitiveness and job creation, not only because they represent the overwhelming majority of enterprises in Europe, but also because they are the source of dynamism and change in new markets, particularly those at the leading edge of technology. Although a heterogeneous community, they are all confronted by increased competition resulting from the European internal market and the need to innovate constantly and to accommodate advances in technology. The scheme for SMEs specific measures in FP7 has been updated by helping SMEs to outsource research and demonstration tasks to RTD performers and by increasing the funding rate for SMEs from 50% to 75%.

In 2007, two large FP7 calls for proposals were implemented in order to achieve the objectives of the research for the benefit of SMEs Programme. Under the first research for SMEs Call, 577 proposals were evaluated, of which 99 were retained for funding. The research for SME associations call yielded 155 proposals of which 26 proposals were proposed for funding. An analysis of the proposals submitted confirms that the programme is appropriately tailored to the needs of SMEs. The high quality of projects submitted and the large number of participating SMEs should have a profound economic impact on the SMEs' business. Many of the participants are represented by industrial organisations which clearly intend to apply project results to their own core businesses. A good example of how SMEs and research organisations can successfully collaborate is given by SynthaFleece, which aims at launching a novel medical device for the release of antibiotics or growth factors to support homeostasis, wound healing as well as bone growth. The SMEs well represent the entire supply chain for the manufacture of the targeted product (synthetic non-woven device) and the RTD performers can provide the necessary knowledge and research results to the SMEs to gain a competitive advantage. The result of the project will allow the SMEs to enter new market segments, especially within advanced wound care including bioactive dressings.

In addition to direct financial support to transnational research projects, 2007 has also seen a breakthrough in the development of new instruments, such as the SME "exploratory awards" scheme and a new initiative, based on Article 169 of the EC Treaty, aiming at supporting R&D performing SMEs.

A first preparatory Coordination and Support Action (CSA) of about €0.5 million was awarded in 2007 to create a network of representative organisations from the Member States or Associated countries managing/developing national and/or regional "exploratory awards". Such schemes provide SMEs with financial means to prepare proposals for actions under and supported by 'research for the benefit of SMEs'. This preparatory action is specifically dedicated to the development of implementation modalities for a subsequent Coordination and Support Action to support national and/or regional schemes.

Another important EU initiative for the benefit of SMEs is the proposal by the Commission asking the Council and the Parliament to agree on providing financial support of up to €100 million to the EUROSTARS Joint Programme, based on Article 169 of the EC Treaty. EUROSTARS is a programme jointly undertaken by 30 EUREKA countries and which supports transnational projects initiated and led by R&D performing SMEs. The SMEs are expected to contribute substantially to research and innovation activities. In addition to supporting SMEs, this programme is expected to contribute to building the European Research Area, by integrating the participating national programmes into a joint programme.

Finally, two initiatives aimed at the coordination of national and regional programmes for SMEs and SME Associations (ERA-NET) were recommended for funding. These two actions are expected to start during the first half of 2008.

1.2.4.3. Regions of knowledge

The "Regions of Knowledge" activity aims to strengthen the capacities of EU regions for research and development in order to support the Lisbon agenda, namely by creating jobs and growth. It directly contributes by producing strategies for regional economic development based on research. It encourages the development of regional "research-driven clusters", which bring together all regional stakeholders: universities, public authorities, research centres, and businesses.

In order to implement those newly defined strategies, "Regions of Knowledge" projects will deliver action plans that will mobilise regional, national and European funding sources. They will thus foster the potential synergies between European policies, especially between the Research Framework Programme and the Structural funds in favour of research and innovation.

Two main calls for proposals were launched in 2007: one targeting the cooperation between existing clusters and a second one the emergence of new clusters. 16 projects will be funded as a result, covering 60 regions from 22 Member States and one associated country, for a total amount of nearly €9 million. Those projects mostly address the ICT sector but also energy, transport, space or the agro-food sector.

With the aim of identifying possible obstacles to collaboration between academia and SMEs in the Baltic Sea Region, the EU has funded the "Bridging Life Science Research and SMEs in the Baltic Sea Region – Putting Cluster Policies into Practice for the Benefit of SMEs", Bridge-BSR. This project will help already well established biotech clusters in Germany, Finland, Denmark and Sweden, together with other biotech firms or research centres from the Baltic region, to put in place an effective regional strategy for innovation and growth, especially focused on knowledge transfer to SMEs. SMEs are indeed deemed to be where growth and job creation take place.

In the maritime industry sector, the competitive advantage of the EU depends mainly on its performance, its flexibility and its continuation of competitiveness. In this regard, it is important to promote innovation in Europe in the sea economy sector. The StarnetRegio project ties together neighbouring Adriatic countries to boost the competitiveness of their marine industry and more especially the shipbuilding sector, a traditional labour-intensive industry in decline in Europe. Renewed growth is, however, expected through new high-tech developments that would emerge from the increased matching of business needs to the regional research capacity and which could give reinforced competitiveness to the European industry in worldwide competition.

A third call for proposals addressed the trans-national cooperation between National Contact Points (NCPs), in order to reinforce the quality of the service offered to potential applicants throughout the European Union. The TRANS REG NCP project aiming at creating a trans-national network of NCPs for FP7 through reinforcing and promoting trans-national cooperation, has been selected for funding, with an EU contribution of around €400.000 and a duration of 4 years.

1.2.4.4. Research potential

By stimulating the realisation of the full research potential of the enlarged European Union, certain regions i.e. the Convergence[15] and Outermost[16] Regions of the EU can make a considerable contribution to more and better growth and jobs and to improving the quality of life of all citizens. Research and technology development in these regions face a variety of challenges, such as the absence of relevant infrastructures, the brain drain, the lack of institutional mobilization, and difficult access to resources, as well as a host of problems in terms of capacity building. In such a context, Convergence Regions, which represents 40% of the EU's territory, lack the competitive capacity to respond to the demands of the Framework Programme and would not be in a comfortable position to join the ERA. Thus, the "Research Potential" activity is an important opportunity for unlocking and developing the research potential in the EU's Convergence Regions and Outermost Regions, and can help their researchers to successfully participate in research activities at EU level.

As the EU's Convergence Region of Western Greece is a high seismic region, research in the field of structural and earthquake engineering in this region is very important. The project proposal, Advanced Centre of Excellence in Structural and Earthquake Engineering (ACES), aims to enhance the research position of the University of Patras by networking with 7 other top European research centres in the field of structural and earthquake engineering and by improving and modernising its laboratories. The construction of major infrastructures in Greece from now until 2013, in particular in mountainous and very seismic regions of the country, will assure a high competence of structural engineering and will contribute to improved earthquake resistance of newly built structures in Europe by better design and construction practices, improved cost-effectiveness and reduced vulnerability of the existing building stock.

One important issue for Serbia and the Western Balkans, namely the aquaculture, is addressed by the research project proposal Reinforcement of Sustainable Aquaculture, ROSA. The research organisations involved in the ROSA proposal intend to contribute to the development of Serbian aquaculture by reinforcing its existing expertise. This proposal builds on complementary collaboration in several existing international projects and aims to increase human and research potential through the acquisition of new knowledge and training of scientists in Hungarian and Norwegian laboratories. The establishment of a relevant scientific and educational centre for carp culture and the development of the research-driven fisheries industry to boost regional economic growth and employment will have an important impact in the Western Balkan region.

Of a total of 375 proposals submitted in response to the four calls for proposals, 41 were selected for funding with an EU contribution of €33 million. The selected proposals will permit the emergence of top class research centres in the EU's Convergence Regions and in Associated countries participating in FP7 and will also boost the economic development of the Convergence Regions where, up until now, mature low technology industries have had difficulties in adopting new technological processes.

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15 Convergence regions are listed in the C(2006) 3475 and are defined as those regions having a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of less than 75% of the average GDP of the EU-25.

16 Outermost regions are defined according to article 299§2 of the EC Treaty: Guadeloupe, French Guinea, Martinique and Réunion (the four French overseas departments), the Canaraies (Spain), and the Azores and Madeira (Portugal).

1.2.4.5. Science in society

The Science in society activity focuses on building an effective and democratic knowledge-based society, by ensuring the integration of scientific and technological developments into European society and by ensuring that scientific research listens to the needs of citizens.

One major item of this activity is the open access and the publishing and dissemination of scientific information. In February 2007, the Commission organised an international conference on scientific publishing in the ERA where the availability of research results to the scientific community and to society at large were examined. Publishers concluded that they are broadly in favour of open access, as long as they recoup their investments. The interest in scientific expertise is increasing as reflected in the success of SINAPSE. Following its launch in 2005, 3,330 members and 887 organisations are now registered. This online tool links the scientific/expert community with public authorities, and intends to provide scientific information to interested parties.

The Commission supported in Lisbon the first World Conference on Research Integrity under the Portuguese Presidency, and contributed to the reflection with a report following an expert meeting called by the Commission itself.

Stimulating interest among young people for science is an objective shared at European level. According to the report "Science Education Now: A Renewed Pedagogy for the Future of Europe" by the High Level Group on Science Education, a radical new approach to science is needed. The experts group delivered key recommendations, including on a reversal of school science teaching from mainly deductive to inquiry-based methods. These recommendations have been taken seriously and are being implemented in FP7, specifically through calls for proposals targeting new inquiry-based science education techniques in primary and secondary schools.

In a broader context, the 19th European Union Contest for Young Scientists took place in Barcelona in September 2007. The aim of this annual event is to encourage young people to pursue their interests in science and to embark on scientific careers. The competition attracted young participants aged between 14 and 20 from 30 European countries, as well as from China and the US. The analysis of flashing water drops, the explanation of how plants defend themselves against pests, and the examination of data encryption are the topics of the three winning teams.

The awards ceremonies for the 2006 Descartes Prizes for excellence in collaborative research and science communication took place in March 2007. Once again extremely high quality endeavours received public recognition at the European level. Over the years since their introduction, however, the implementation of these awards schemes has given rise to a number of issues (e.g. declining participation levels) and the Commission will be considering options for 2008 onwards.

One of the focal points of the programme is the gender equality in scientific research and, in particular, the role of women in science.

A project on positive action schemes in decision-making positions has been selected for funding, with partners from the US, Canada and Australia. The international PRAGES project will compare strategies implemented in these countries and in Europe for promoting the participation of women in decision-making bodies relating to scientific research.

The expert group on “Women in Science and Technology” was renewed with a focus on work-life balance for private research, and on the involvement of universities in attracting female scientists in research. An expert group on "Women in research decision-making" worked during 2007 and the final report will be published in 2008.

Following a call for tenders, the benchmarking of existing “women and science” policies and best practices in the Member States and associated countries was carried out in 2007, with the report "Benchmarking of policy measures for gender equality in science" expected in June 2008.

The European Platform for Women Scientists (aimed at supporting the work of a whole range of existing national, European and international networks of women scientists by “networking the networks") continued its actions in 2007.

In the field of science communication, the first European Forum on Science Journalism took place in Barcelona on 3-4 December 2007. Leading science journalists and editors of national newspapers and specialised science publications from across Europe and the world, together with leading scientists and top science communication professionals from across Europe, the US, Canada, China and Australia, met in Barcelona to discuss the challenges in reporting on science, the impact of new technologies on the profession and the importance of linking science to society and everyday life.

In 2007 the *RTD info* magazine became *research*eu*, the magazine of the European Research Area. *research*eu* aims to broaden the democratic debate between science and society. The magazine presents and analyses European projects, results and initiatives towards reinforcing and federating scientific and technological excellence in Europe. Published 10 times a year, *research*eu* is available in English, French, German and Spanish.

In line with the Communication "Delivering on the Modernisation Agenda for Universities: Education, Research, Innovation"[17] issued in May 2006, several initiatives have been taken to address the challenges for European university-based research. Thus, as a follow-up to the ERA Green paper, an expert group has been launched on strengthening research institutions, with a focus on university-based research (i.e. funding, autonomy, management, accountability and partnership). A second expert group has been set up on the impact of external project-based research funding on the financial management of universities.

1.2.4.6. Activities of international cooperation

FP7 places a new emphasis on international research Cooperation, which is increasingly seen as being at the centre of Community policies. In order to become more competitive and play a leading role at world level, Europe needs a strong and coherent international science and technology policy. The policy framework for international cooperation should not only help to make European research actions for international cooperation more coherent and efficient, but also help to respond to the aspirations of potential partners in neighbouring countries and worldwide. More than 130 third countries from all over the world have participated in the calls of the 7th Framework Programmes of 2007.

International cooperation activities under the Capacity Specific programmes cover actions for:

[17] COM(2006) 208 final.

- bi-regional coordination of S&T cooperation, including priority setting and supporting the S&T policy dialogue (INCO-NET),

- bi-lateral coordination for the enhancement and development of S&T partnerships with targeted countries that have signed or are in the process of signing an S&T agreement with the Community (BILAT),

- enhanced coordination of national policies and programmes of Member States and Associated states in international S&T cooperation (ERA-NET and ERA-NET Plus)

Three calls for proposals covering the three above-mentioned actions were launched in 2007. In addition, activities have also addressed the trans-national cooperation among National Contact Points (NCPs) for International Cooperation.

Six projects have been negotiated in 2007 and launched in the beginning of 2008 for supporting the bi-regional dialogues in S&T cooperation covering the following regions: Western Balkan Countries (WBC), Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA), Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPC), South East Asia, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa

The BILAT call for proposals aims at developing S&T partnerships on the basis of bi-lateral dialogues and coordination of policy initiatives and addresses in particular those countries that have an S&T cooperation agreement or are in the process of negotiating one. 13 proposals were selected, which will be signed in the course of 2008. The projects retained for funding target Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, India, South Korea, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Russia, South Africa, Tunisia and Ukraine.

Moreover, one network for trans-national cooperation among National Contact Points for International Cooperation was launched.

Finally, a call for proposals ERA-NET/ERA-NET PLUS was launched at the end of 2007. The evaluation of this call is planned in the course of 2008.

1.2.4.7. Risk-sharing finance facility (EIB) – Capacity building

The indicative budgets for the "Cooperation" and "Capacities" Specific Programmes include contributions to the European Investment Bank (EIB) for the constitution of the RSFF referred to in Annex III of the FP7 Decision : the amount made available out of FP7, being matched by an equivalent amount from the EIB, will come from the "Cooperation" Specific Programme (up to €800 million by proportional contribution of all thematic priorities, except socio economic sciences and humanities) and the "Capacities" Specific Programme (up to €200 million from the research infrastructure line).

Therefore, even if both the "Cooperation" and "Capacities" Specific Programmes contribute to the RSFF, the RSFF is a unique activity as such.

1.2.4.8. Coherent development of research policies

Achieving the Lisbon Strategy aspiration of transforming the EU into a knowledge based society requires more and better investment in R&D. Apart from ensuring progress towards the objective of investing 3% of GDP on R&D, achieving an open and competitive European Research Area (ERA) will be vital in this respect. Both of these aspirations can only be

attained when policy makers at all levels (regional, national, European) are committed to developing their policies in coherence with each other towards a common set of objectives.

This activity aims to stimulate the coherent development of research policies by supporting policy making based on reliable evidence and by facilitating the coordination of research policies across Europe.

The Open Method of Coordination (OMC) provides Member States with an opportunity to learn from each other, exchange experience and identify good practice. The OMC in the field of research policy is supervised by the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) through a system of yearly cycles. Each cycle focuses on a limited number of policy issues. In this context, CREST published guidelines on coordinated use of the Framework Programme and the Structural Funds[18].

To complement the multilateral OMC process the OMC-NET call scheme was developed. The objective of this scheme is to support mutual learning and policy coordination activities carried out by more limited groups of Member States and/or their regions on policy issues of their specific interest. The OMC-NET scheme is continuing in FP7 with a new call launched in September 2007 following a pilot call under FP6.

Following the adoption by CREST in December 2007 of mutual learning on approaches to improve the excellence of research in universities as one of the topics of the fourth cycle of the open method of coordination, a CREST expert group has been set up to undertake a mutual learning exercise on the topic. The objectives of the expert group are: i) reviewing the scope, objectives and measures of national policies to improve research performance of universities (excellence, relevance and impact of research activities) covering aspects such as governance, autonomy and accountability, ii) reviewing the effect of these policies on universities regarding their governance, research strategies and performance, and iii) identifying good practices and developing recommendations for improving policies and their effects on universities and their research performance. The expert group will produce a final report with recommendations for Member States and the Commission in April 2009.

The debate on future perspectives for the ERA under the German and Portuguese Presidencies culminated in the October 2007 high-level conference on "The Future of Science and Technology in Europe" in Lisbon. The outcome of the debate, which also included a public consultation, provided the basis for new policy initiatives to be proposed by the Commission in 2008. The conference endorsed the need for a more ambitious vision and stressed that realising ERA will depend on a close, sustainable partnership being forged between the Member States and the Commission.

Further editions of the Key Figures on Science, Technology and Innovation[19] and the Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard[20] were published in 2007. The Key Figures provide the most recent data on Europe's position in R&D. One of the main messages of the 2007 Key Figures is that the rapid rise of – mainly Asian – newly emerging economies and competitors has created a "multi-polar world". The sources of competitiveness such as technology and human capital are more evenly distributed than ever before in the world. The Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard analyses private R&D investment and the strategies of 2,000

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18 http://www.tpa.lt/7BP/Files/Svarbus_dok/7BP_strukt_f.pdf.

19 http://ec.europa.eu/invest-in-research/monitoring/statistical01_en.htm.

20 http://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/research/scoreboard_2007.htm.

companies around the world. The 2007 figures indicate a 10% increase in R&D corporate investment worldwide. Publications such as these help to raise the awareness of the challenges European R&D faces and of the possible policy responses.

Furthermore, on the basis of an expert group report set up to review the development of the European Industrial Research and Innovation Monitoring System (EIRIMS)[21], it was decided to rely on existing advisory groups to guide the further development of EIRIMS. Besides, to ensure continuity of the Industrial Research Investment Monitoring (IRIM) – which is a major component of EIRIMS – the cooperation with the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (Institute for Prospective Technological Studies – IPTS) was renewed to cover the period up to 2011. A significant strengthening of both the survey activity and the policy relevant analytical work were foreseen, in line with the recommendations of the expert group report.

1.3. FP7 - Direct actions by the Joint Research Centre

The mission of the JRC is to provide customer-driven scientific and technical support for the conception, development, implementation and monitoring of EU policies. This entails the provision of sound and reliable scientific information about the economic, social and environmental situation in the EU, necessary for the European integration process. In order to fulfil its mission, the JRC develops and maintains its own S&T competencies both by performing research activities in house and by taking advantage of its extensive partnerships with research organisations and stakeholders in Member States and beyond. The main contributions made in 2007 are presented below.

Activity 1 directly financed research FP7 EC

2007 marked the first year of the JRC in the 7th Framework Programme for Research (FP7). The transition from FP6 to FP7 has been smooth, without any major obstacles.

Two items became very dominant on the political agenda in 2007, and indeed are expected to remain so in the medium term, namely climate change and energy. The JRC pulled resources together from its Institutes to support the development of policy options for limiting, and adapting to, climate change, and the Strategic Energy Technology Plan.

In 2007, the European Commission published a Communication on “Limiting Global

Climate Change to 2 degrees Celsius: the way ahead for 2020 and beyond”, which explores ways to meet this target. The Communication drew on scenarios developed by the JRC which are now published as a JRC Reference Report entitled “Global Climate Policy Scenarios for 2030 and beyond”.

In the area of energy the JRC played a pivotal role in the conception and development of the European Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan. For example, it authored the Commission Staff Working Documents “Technology Map” SEC(2007)1510 and “Capacity Map” SEC(2007)1511 which support the Impact Assessment. The key conclusion of these maps, which are regularly updated, is that innovation can play a crucial role in helping to lower the costs of new technologies, and to make them available on the market.

[21] Report of the Expert Group investigating the establishments of EIRIMS, June 2007.

Almost 30 years of scientific and technical support from the JRC for the chemicals legislation of the European Commission saw a milestone with the adoption of the REACH legislation such as the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) which entered into force and IUCLID 5 (the International Uniform Chemical Information Database) which was also published.

Much of the expertise and the tools developed by the JRC are being transferred to the Chemicals Agency established in 2007 in Helsinki. The JRC will continue to provide assistance in the early phase of the Agency, and strategic discussions with customers are in an advanced stage to reorient the JRC activities related to chemicals.

The JRC acted quickly during the summer of 2007 one of the worst fire seasons ever regarding fire damage in Europe. Over 75 people lost their lives and nearly 1 million hectares of forest were burnt. Forecasts and updates and damage assessment of those fires was also provided during the fire season.

The JRC is currently analysing critical fire-inducing weather situations that may lead to catastrophic fire damages in order to enhance prevention and readiness in Europe in the future.

The JRC contributed to The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the EU's instrument for the management of fisheries and aquaculture. In this context, the JRC has developed the Vessel Detection System (VDS), a powerful new tool to check for non-compliance with fishing regulations, which uses satellite images to detect fishing vessels' activities.

The JRC continued to further strengthen its reference role in 2007: three new Community Reference Laboratories (CRLs) for food safety were opened by Commissioner Kyprianou, and the "European co-existence bureau" developed guidelines for coexistence measures for several (genetically modified and conventional) agricultural crops.

Networking is a pillar of the JRC, and in 2007, the JRC expanded its network of National Contact Points to cover the Member States, Associated States and Candidate Countries.

On security research the JRC further focused its activities and continued to deliver support to EU policy making. It has developed SESAMONET (Safe and Secure Mobility Network), an innovative and affordable navigation system for visually impaired people based on RFID technology. (Radio Frequency Identification) in which passive transponders are placed into the pavement to create a secure path.

With the support of the Development (DEV) and the External Relations (RELEX) DGs, steady progress has been made in strengthening the cooperation between the EC and the African Union Commission (AUC) on environment, resources monitoring and on early warning.

A new atlas containing information on major European sources of nitrogen and phosphorous derived in particular from the application of fertilisers in agriculture was created by the JRC-IES. A product of the FATE initiative (Fate of Pollutants in Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystems), the atlas of pan-European data for investigating the fate of agrochemicals in terrestrial ecosystems provides a unique and clear view of the pressure on ecosystems due to nutrients and their sources.

Activity 2 directly financed research FP7 – EURATOM

In the area of nuclear energy, the JRC continued its research efforts in the following areas:

In actinide research, new progress was made in understanding the relationship between magnetism and superconductivity in actinide compounds and in the development of an in-house set-up for the determination of the thermopower of actinide materials.

Also in 2007, targeted alpha therapy (TAT) for the treatment of cancer and infectious diseases was applied. Pre-clinical studies and clinical trials were supported through the production of radionuclide generators, in vitro testing of novel radioconjugates, and the provision of training, equipment and radiochemical support for hospitals.

The first SIMS (Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry) measurements of irradiated nuclear fuel were carried out, demonstrating the great potential of the technique to contribute to the understanding of the behaviour of fission products during irradiation.

Furthermore, the JRC-ITU is actively contributing to the Euratom commitments to international agreements in the nuclear field, especially the Generation IV International Forum.

On nuclear safety, the Network of Excellence NULIFE (Nuclear Plant Life Prediction) successfully completed its first year of operation. NULIFE aims to provide the European nuclear power industry and national regulatory authorities with information and methods to assess the service life of nuclear power plant materials and structures, as well as to underpin strategies for upgrades or refurbishment.

1.4. Research and training actions under the Euratom Treaty

Fusion energy

The objective of fusion research in Euratom FP7 is to develop the knowledge base for the creation of prototype reactors for power stations, and to realise ITER as the major step towards this goal. The construction of ITER is accompanied by a focussed programme of supporting R&D for ITER, development of fusion materials and R&D for a demonstration power station. A key milestone was achieved on 24 October 2007 when the ITER Agreement entered into force, following ratification by all 7 parties (Euratom, China, USA, India, Japan, Korea and Russia). Euratom has played a major role in the establishment of the ITER International Organisation, providing financial, organisational and personnel support. It also supported the participation of European experts in a design review carried out by the ITER Organisation with the aim of updating the previous baseline design of 2001. Euratom, in cooperation with France, has started preparation of the construction site.

The Broader Approach Agreement between the EU and Japan, which entered into force on 1 June 2007, comprises three large research projects, in support of the realisation of fusion energy, to be jointly implemented in Japan, with Euratom contributions provided mainly as in-kind voluntary procurements by Members States. In 2007, the Commission coordinated and supported preparations for the implementation of the Agreement, including the Project Plan and the 2008 Work Programme for two of the projects.

The European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy (Fusion for Energy, F4E) was established by Council Decision of 27 March. Located in Barcelona, F4E will manage the EU's contribution to ITER and the Broader Approach. The Commission prepared all the operational frameworks and procedures for the functioning of F4E, as well as

practical and logistical aspects. In July, the F4E Governing Board appointed the Director and in December, it approved the 2008 Work Programme and budget. The first Procurement Arrangement with ITER, for superconducting material, was signed.

The European Fusion Development Agreement (EFDA) is an agreement between all the fusion Associations (laboratories and universities in the EU and Switzerland) and the Commission aimed at strengthening coordination and collaboration, and promoting participation in collective R&D activities in fusion. A revised EFDA was approved by the Commission and signed by the Associates in December 2007. The JET (Joint European Torus) facility in Culham, UK, a major focus of EFDA coordination was successfully exploited and an ambitious, ITER-relevant enhancement programme was initiated. The activities of EFDA and the Associations were largely focussed on preparations for the operation and exploitation of ITER, with effort also on the longer term priorities. Following further efforts on integration, all Member States (plus Switzerland) now participate fully in the fusion programme.

A call for proposals in the areas of atomic data & modelling; fusion materials; and education, was made in 2007 and contracts will be negotiated in 2008. In order to raise public awareness of fusion research, a new version of the itinerant Fusion Expo, with increased emphasis on ITER, was shown in about 10 venues during the year.

Preparations for the three new bilateral fusion cooperation agreements with Brazil, China and India were carried out in 2007. The signature of these agreements in 2008 will allow Euratom and other ITER parties to promote the joint implementation of research and technological development activities. In addition, the Commission took initiatives to strengthen the management of fusion-related intellectual property and to elaborate its fusion industrial policy including launching of a "European Fusion Industry Forum ".

Nuclear fission and radiation protection

The 7th Euratom FP (2007-2011) for Nuclear Research and Training Activities provides important EU funding for R&D in such areas as nuclear technology, nuclear safety, radiation protection and radioactive waste management. This is especially important in view of the increased focus on low-carbon energy technologies, the need to maintain high levels of nuclear and radiation safety and the steady progress towards implementation of deep geological disposal of high-level radioactive waste. Enhanced cooperation at the international level is another key objective of the Euratom FP7, and 2007 saw important steps towards closer collaboration with research programmes in Russia and China in the above fields.

Approximately €50 million of FP7 funding was made available in 2007 for support to research in the area of nuclear fission and radiation protection. The first FP7 projects were launched at the end of 2007 and cover research in medical uses of radiation, development of high-performance materials and advanced concepts for separation of radioisotopes in high-level nuclear waste. In the field of medical application, high quality proposals are being supported such as a small collaborative project called Breast-CT (Computer Tomography) which will conduct a study on CT of the female breast including feasibility, optimisation and comparison of competing imaging methods, with the objective of ensuring earlier and more accurate diagnosis of breast cancer. In addition to the improvement in diagnostic capabilities, the project will help to solve CT radiation protection issues, potentially resulting in significant improvement in quality of life of patients (breast cancer incidence is c. 10% of the female population). In the field of nuclear technology, the €14 million project GETAT will develop

advanced materials capable of performing under the extreme conditions of high temperature and irradiation for future nuclear reactors. Development and qualification of structural materials is recognised as a crucial aspect of safe and sustainable operation for the next generation of nuclear power plants.

A key milestone in European research cooperation was achieved on 21 September with the official launch of the Sustainable Nuclear Energy Technology Platform (SNE-TP). This initiative will be crucial for maintaining a base-load supply of safe and sustainable low-carbon electricity in the EU and for ensuring that nuclear expertise and know-how are retained within Europe. To meet this challenge, SNE-TP brings together the nuclear industry, the electricity supply sector, research institutes and academia to define a Strategic Research Agenda and a corresponding deployment strategy. The Commission has been an important catalyst in this process and hosted the launch conference at which the platform's "vision report" was presented[22]. The Strategic Research Agenda, currently under preparation, will ensure cooperation in fields such as lifetime extension of operating civil nuclear power reactors and the scientific knowledge needed for the deployment of advanced reactor technology, which are especially significant in view of the recent adoption of the Commission Communication on the Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET-Plan)[23] promoting all low-carbon energy sources. SNE-TP is therefore set to play a key role in the implementation of the SET-Plan, and its integrated approach will optimise the use of financial and human resources and address important concerns of Europe's citizens – maintaining high levels of nuclear safety, minimising environmental impact, and ensuring continued economic performance. SNE-TP will provide expert advice and recommendations to national governments and help define and concentrate resources on priorities agreed at EU level, including those to be supported by the Euratom FP. This will reinforce the European scientific base, while fostering dialogue on key issues such as reactor safety, management of waste and protection of populations against radiological hazards.

1.5. Completion of previous framework programmes and other activities

Projects from previous Framework Programmes have continued to produce results. Effort has been made to complete the scientific, technical, legal and financial monitoring of these projects, which is essential to ensure the best use of resources and to obtain the best possible results. Important issues have been the assessment of the impact of projects on science, economy, society and the environment at national, Community and international level, as well as ensuring that the research policy has a recognisable impact on the elaboration of related European Commission policy initiatives and related legislative acts. In addition, the evaluation of the results of the projects funded under previous Framework Programmes and impact studies were on-going during 2007. It is expected that most of the FP6 & FP5 projects will have an important positive impact in the fields of the quality of life and employment prospects, protection of the environment, and energy and safety.

For example, in the field of industrial technologies, the IMPRESS project funded under FP6 (Nanotechnologies, intelligent materials, new production processes activity) conducted ground and space-based investigations of new high-performance alloys for multiple applications, including turbine blades and catalytic powders. Therefore, its results should put Europe ahead in key strategic markets. These inputs to turbine and fuel cell technologies promise Europe a leading position in both areas, where world demand is estimated at €45

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22 Report can be downloaded from http://www.snetp.eu/

23 http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/setplan/doc/com_2007/com_2007_0723_en.pdf

billion by 2011. IMPRESS also has the potential to make a major contribution to meeting the Kyoto Protocol targets for the reduction of CO2 and NOx emissions.

The NACRE project, New Aircraft Concepts Research, funded under the FP6 Transport activity shows interesting results. Current commercial aircraft designs have converged into a near-universal configuration, which may be unable to accommodate the demand for higher operating efficiency and reduced environmental impact. Rather than concentrating on a specific aircraft type, it is developing generic component-level solutions for fuselages, wings, engines and cabins in an unconventional set of concepts described as the "Pro Green Aircraft", the "Payload Driven Aircraft" and the "Simple Flying Bus".

With respect to the objective of supporting outsourcing of research activities by SMEs and SME associations, the prize-winning project for Best Practice in Product and Brand Protection, NAGINELS, is a 2-year FP6 project involving 6 SMEs, 2 universities and 3 main end-users. The NAGINELS project proposes an innovative laser solution to respond to the new market needs for transparent material without deteriorating the product. The new technology developed by the NAGINELS can be applied mainly in the sectors of Pharmaceuticals, Perfume and cosmetics, wines and spirits, watches, precious stones, and the Automotive, Glass industry in applications covering anti-counterfeiting, normative as well as decorative.

In the area of marine environment several projects have supported the development of the Marine and Maritime Policy Initiatives (including Marine Environment Directive). For example, the "European Lifestyles and Marine Ecosystems (ELME)" project provided the best available scientific information for predicting the likely impacts of major economic, social and institutional changes within Europe on the marine environments of all regional seas around Europe (Baltic Sea, North East Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea, and Black Sea) towards their more sustainable use.

The project "Development of an information technology tool for the management of southern European lagoons under the influence of river-basin runoff (DITTY)" developed the scientific and operational bases for a sustained and rational utilisation of the available resources in coastal lagoons of the Mediterranean Sea and of the Portuguese Atlantic coast. DITTY has delivered a Decision Support System (DSS) prototype for the management of coastal lagoons, which combines practically all natural science aspects with social and economic considerations. Since end-users (e.g. aquaculture farm managers) were directly involved in the project, the DSS prototype has been tested under realistic conditions.

The issue of migration is still at the forefront of European research. Results of several projects on migration from FP4, FP5 and FP6 were presented at the international conference on "Citizenship, Identity and Migration in the European Union".

In addition, several actions of dissemination were carried out in 2007, among which the "Futuris" audiovisual co-productions, broadcasting the success stories of Commission Research to mainly EU countries. It was agreed this year that Futuris will be distributed in a number of third countries (China, Japan, Ukraine, UAE, Israel, Taiwan and Croatia). The increased frequency of the magazine Research*eu, the flagship publication of DG RTD (monthly as opposed to quarterly) and the new availability in Spanish has meant that the magazine has been more widely distributed than ever before.

1.6. Research programme of the research fund for coal and steel

Coal and steel are and shall remain key global industrial sectors. Coal shall remain an essential fuel both at global and EU levels. In 2005, coal accounted for 40% of total world electricity generation and 28% of EU27 electricity generation. Accounting for around 18% of world steel production, the European steel industry is now the second world leader after China, which accounted for around 35% in 2007. In addition, it is being increasingly challenged by other Asian countries. As a result, investment in research and technology in these two major sectors continues to be essential.

In 2007, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Decision on the revised guidelines governing the research programme of the RFCS. It is expected that this Commission proposal will be adopted by the Council during the first semester of 2008. This proposed revision of the technical guidelines looks to further develop the good results already achieved to date. In the Commission's view, the RFCS has so far worked well, so a major overhaul is not required and the purpose of the revision is to make the programme as straightforward for its participants as possible. The proposed decision simplifies some administrative procedures, such as: deleting some accompanying measures since they are already covered by FP7 and increasing financial support from 40 to 50% for pilot and demonstration projects.

One of the priorities of the EU is to reduce carbon emission. Therefore, the Commission supports research on coal-based power with the aim that no CO2 will be released into the atmosphere. The HUGE project will explore the technology for hydrogen production through underground gasification of coal, meaning that the carbon dioxide will remain underground rather than being released into the atmosphere. Future large-scale production of hydrogen from coal will contribute to meeting the demand for clean and affordable energy and the needs of the European energy, chemistry and transportation sectors.

In June, research on steel delivered interesting results, in particular, from a security point of view. The SSIF project designed fire-resistant steel structures and found innovative and breakthrough solutions. Web-based software has been developed to optimise the design of stainless steel structural members and connections, including specific unprotected products meeting the requirement for 30 to 60 minutes' fire resistance. This methodology will lead to European standards. The results of this project should help to reduce the occurrence of dramatic consequences such as those which resulted from the September 11, 2001 attacks, when buildings collapsed very rapidly as a result of the weak fire resistance of key components of the structures.

The research programme of the RFCS, that is separate and complementary to FP7, covers all aspects of coal and steel, from production processes to application. This programme has an annual budget of approximately €60 million for research in these two areas, financed by the interest on the assets of the now expired European Coal and Steel Community Treaty. In 2007, out of a total of 36 and 143 proposals respectively, 9 new coal and 49 new steel-related projects were financed by EU support for a total amount of €54.23 million.

2. DEVELOPMENTS IN MEMBER STATES AND APPLICATION OF THE OPEN METHOD OF COORDINATION

2.1. The open method of coordination in support of reaching the Barcelona objectives

The Barcelona objective of increasing spending on R&D to approach 3% of the GDP by 2010 has been an integral part of the Lisbon strategy since its relaunching in 2005. On the basis of a commonly agreed set of integrated guidelines, Member States have formulated National Reform Programmes and have reported on the implementation of those for the second time in October 2007.

In the field of R&D, the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) was set-up following the 3% action plan. The Scientific and Technical Research Committee of the EU (CREST) was asked in 2003 to act as the operational interface to define and oversee the implementation of OMC.

Following the positive results of the first two OMC cycles (2003-2006), CREST launched the third OMC cycle in October 2006. CREST Working Groups were established on the coordination of the Framework Programme and the Structural Funds, internationalisation of R&D, policy mixes and R&D in services.

- CREST adopted the Guidelines on "Coordinating the Framework Programme and the Structural Funds to support R&D" at its 314th meeting in Essen on 7th May 2007. The Guidelines provided 14 recommendations in six priority domains including the development of RTDI strategies, RTDI basis, research excellence, international cooperation, the exploitation of R&D results and the improvement of communication. The Competitiveness Council adopted Council Conclusions in June 2007 concerning the Guidelines. The Guidelines were also used as a source of information feeding into the Commission's Communication on "Competitive European Regions through Research and Innovation: A contribution to more growth and more and better jobs" (COM (2007) 474 final).

- The conclusions of the final report on internationalisation of R&D were adopted by CREST at the December 2007 meeting in Brussels. One of the objectives was to take stock of the strategies and activities of EU Member and Associated States with regards to the internationalisation of R&D. Based on the report, CREST adopted conclusions on how to face the challenge of globalisation and how to develop a proactive international policy in this regard.

- The main objective of the Policy Mix Group was to conduct a peer review process aiming at helping Member States to understand the policy mixes needed to raise R&D intensity. Six countries (BE, EE, FR, LT, NL, UK) were reviewed in this cycle. The reviews generated a series of generic lessons and recommendations of relevance to R&D and innovation policymakers which were adopted by CREST together with a Synthesis Report at the December 2007 meeting.

- The conclusions of the report on services were adopted by CREST at its April 2008 meeting. The Working Group examined how to develop policies for stimulating R&D in the service sector. The report provided suggestions and recommendations on how to develop the service sector with research-related policy measures.

The CREST meeting at Directors General level (held on 6 July 2007) was a key event in the third OMC cycle. It was devoted to a discussion on progress towards the 3% target and priority actions to develop the ERA.

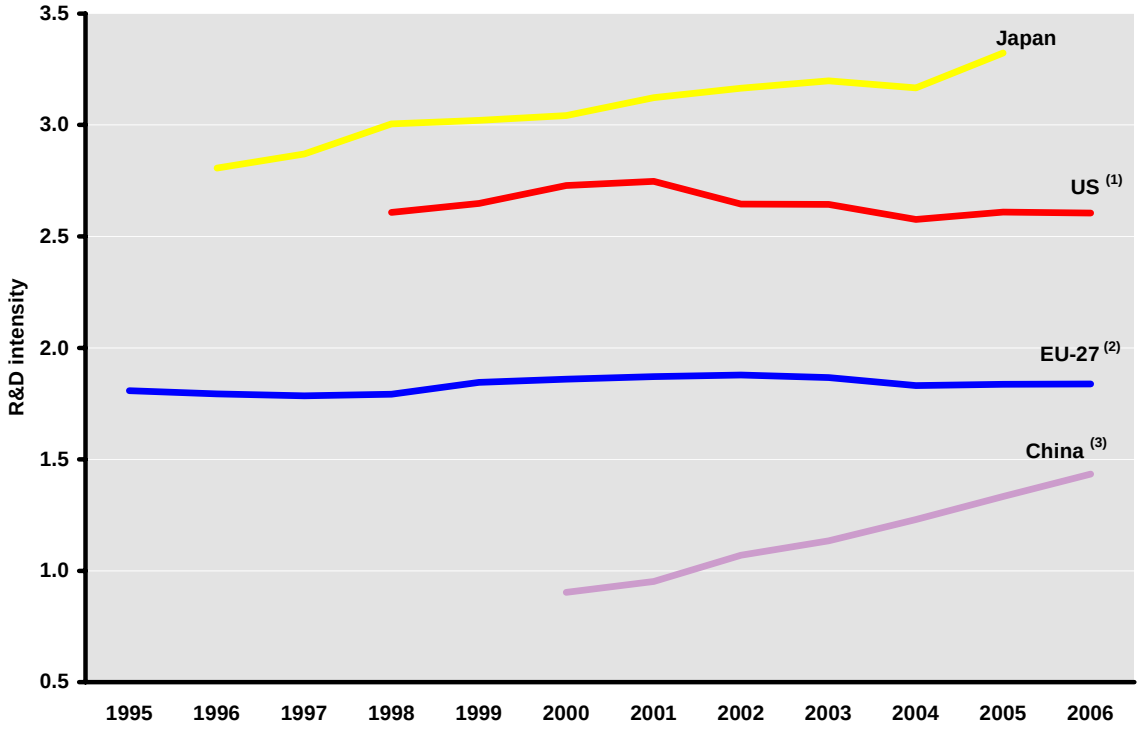
The fourth OMC cycle was launched in December 2007. It focuses on universities, industry-led competence centres, internationalisation of R&D and the continuation of the policy mix peer review exercise (AT, BG). All Working Groups are expected to finishing end 2008.

Complementing the work in the CREST Working Groups, CREST carries out a yearly mutual learning exercise based on the National Reform Programmes in the context of the revised Lisbon strategy. The 2007 exercise focused on the progress made on national public and private R&D investment targets, obstacles against reforming the public research sector and strategies and challenges in opening the national research system towards ERA. CREST adopted a report drawing out common themes of participating countries and therefore identified areas which may require further attention by CREST or elevation to the political level in the context of the Competitiveness Council.

2.2. Trends in public and private research investment

2.2.1. Progress towards the 3% objective

Figure 2.1 - R&D intensity (GERD as % of GDP), 1995-2006



Source: DG Research
Data: Eurostat, OECD
Notes: (1) US : GERD does not include most or all capital expenditure.
(2) EU-27 : The R&D intensity values for the years 1995 to 1999 (inclusive) were estimated by DG Research.
(3) CN : Hong Kong is not included.

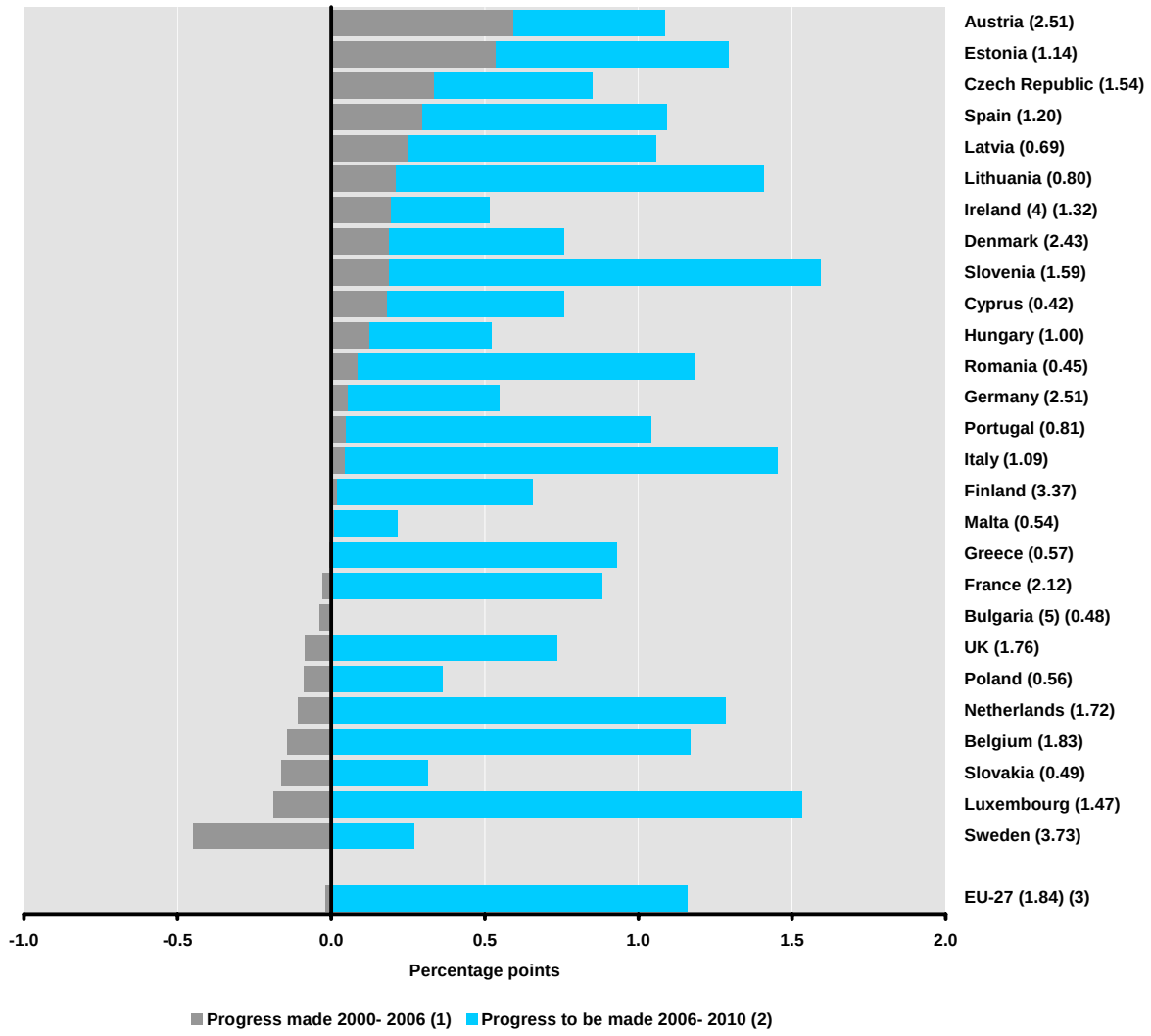
Over the period 1995-2006, the R&D intensity of EU27 has remained within a small one-decimal range: from 1.79% in 1996-98 to 1.88% in 2002. In 2006, like in 2005, EU27 GERD amounted to 1.84% of GDP, far from the 3% objective.

However, since 2000, the increase in R&D expenditures real terms in EU27 has been higher than in the US (14.4 % and 10.1% respectively). This resulted in a lower decline of the R&D intensity in EU27 over 2000-2006 (-1.1%) than in the US (-4.6%). Japan has outperformed both EU27 and the US, increasing both the R&D expenditures with 16.6% since 2000 and the R&D intensity with 9.3%.

The R&D intensity of China has grown by more than 50% since 2000. This high R&D intensity growth in China is driven by the business enterprise sector both as R&D funding and R&D performing sector. The business enterprise sector financed R&D at the level of 1% of GDP in 2006 - the same level as in EU27 - compared to only 0.68% of GDP in 2003. In contrast R&D financed by government in China has stagnated at about 0.35% of GDP (about half of the EU27 value) over this 2003-2006 period. EU27 R&D intensity is therefore maintained higher than the Chinese one only through higher government funding intensity.

2.2.2. National R&D intensity targets

Figure 2.2 R&D intensity - progress towards the 2010 targets (in percentage points)
in parenthesis: R&D intensity as a % of GDP in 2006 (*)



Source : DG Research
Data: Eurostat, Member States
Notes: (*) IT, PT, UK : 2005, AT, FI : 2007
(1) IT, PT, UK : 2000-2005, AT, FI : 2000-2007; EL, SE : 2001-2006; HU, MT : 2004-2006.
(2) IT, PT : 2005-2010; UK : 2005-2013; FR : 2006-2012; EL : 2006-2015; AT : 2007-2010; FI 2007-2011.
(3) EU-27 does not include BG.
(4) IE : The R&D intensity target for 2010 was estimated by DG Research.
(5) BG has not set an R&D intensity target.

For each Member State, figure 2.2 displays in grey the difference between the R&D intensity of this Member State in 2006[24] and its R&D intensity in 2000. For instance, R&D intensity in Austria was 0.59 percentage point higher in 2007 (2.51% of GDP, specified in parenthesis on the graph) than in 2000 (1.91% of GDP).

The blue bar represents the distance separating the 2006[25] value of a Member State's R&D intensity to the target that it has set out for itself. In the case of Austria, its target (3% of GDP)

24 Or 2005 or 2007 according to the latest data available for each country, see footnote of Figure 2.2.
25 Idem.

is still 0.49 percentage point higher than Austria's current R&D intensity (2.51% of GDP in 2007). In other words, between 2000 and 2007, Austria has done a bit more than half of the road towards its target set out in 2005.

Therefore Figure 2.2 clearly shows progress made by each Member State over the 2000-2006 period (grey) against progress still to be made to reach its own target (blue). In 10 Member States, R&D intensity was higher in 2000 than in 2006 (negative grey bars). These Member States are further from their respective targets in 2006 than in 2000. In the 17 remaining Member States progress made towards their respective targets is only a small part of the progress that is required to reach them. Austria, Estonia and the Czech Republic are the Member States that achieved the most substantial progress towards their targets. R&D intensity in Sweden and Finland is already greater than 3% but remains below the targets they have set themselves at 4%.

It must be noted that, even if all Member States reached their respective targets in 2010 (and for Member States with a target set for a later year than 2010, if they were, in 2010, on the way to reach it), EU27 R&D intensity in 2010 would be 2.51%, below the 3% target set at European level. In other words, the targets set by Member States are not sufficient to reach the overall EU target of 3% in 2010.

2.2.3. Trends in public funding

The volume of financial resources allocated to R&D by governments is an indicator of their level of commitment towards the Lisbon goal of making the EU the most performing knowledge-based economy.

In 2005 (latest year available for EU27), GERD financed by government amounted to 0.63% of GDP in EU27, slightly below its value in 2000 (average annual growth rate of -0.3%). The Barcelona objective for the EU specifies that GERD financed by public sources should reach 1% of EU GDP (one third of the 3% target).

The government source of funds is not the sole public source of funds for GERD. To account for all public sources, one needs to add the public sources from the 'abroad' source of funds in the 27 Member States, in which EU funds are included as well as funds from all foreign governments. This breakdown public *vs* private sources within the 'abroad' source of funds is not available for most countries, but it is well recognized that the funds from foreign governments are very limited for most countries. 'Abroad' financed 8.5% of total GERD in EU27 in 2005, which represented about 0.16% of EU27 GDP. If we assume that one third of these 'abroad' funds come from public sources[26], the abroad-public source of funds financed GERD at the level of roughly 0.05% of GDP, so that GERD financed by public sources in EU27 in 2005 can be estimated at about 0.68% of GDP[27], that is about one third below the 1% target.

It must be noted that GERD financed by government only includes direct support to R&D by government; indirect government support to business R&D through tax incentives is not counted. Therefore, any increase of a government's indirect support to R&D over the period

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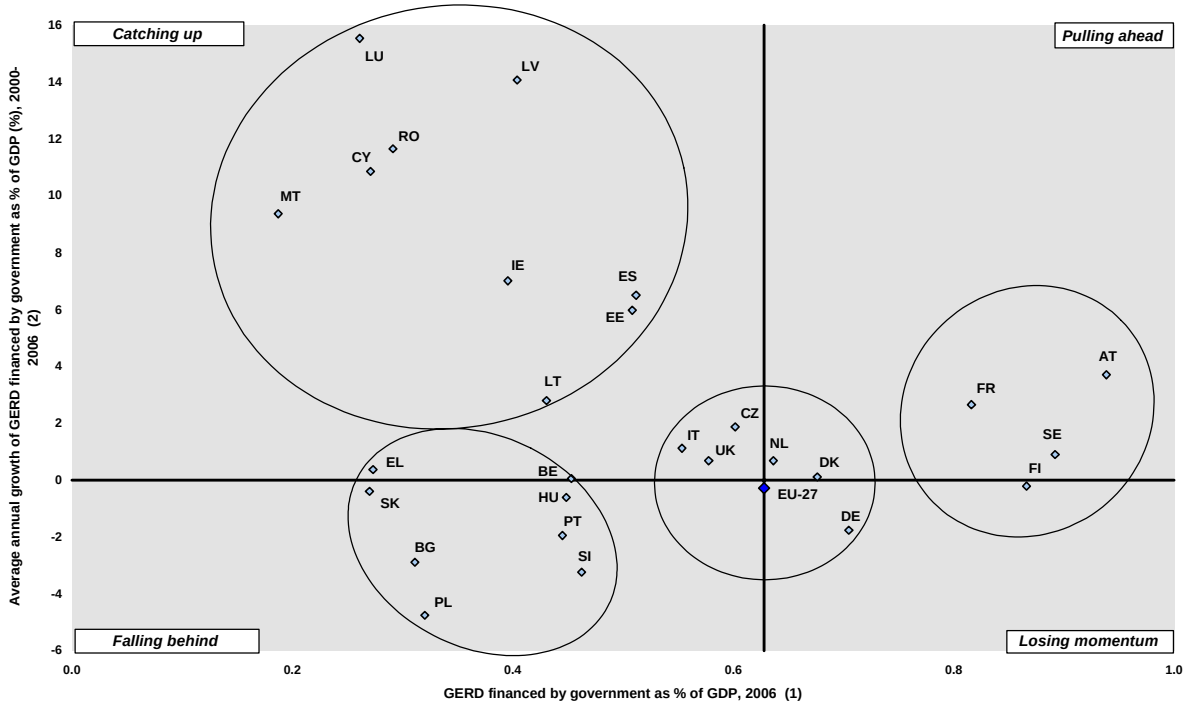
[26] This is only an assumption to roughly estimate what can be the intensity of funding by public sources from abroad.

[27] 0.63% of GDP by government and 0.05% of GDP by abroad-public. In this approximation the 'Higher-Education' source of funds can be considered negligible against these two public sources of funds.

2000-2006 is not represented in Figure 2.3. Yet indirect support has become substantial in certain Member States over the years (see section 2.3.3). In 2005, in Belgium and the Netherlands, more than half of government's support to business R&D was indirect; that same year in France and in the UK, about one third of government's support to business R&D was indirect.

FIgure 2.3 GERD financed by government as % of GDP, 2006 and average annual growth, 2000-2006



Source: DG Research
Data: Eurostat
Notes: (1) NL : 2003; BE, BG, DK, DE, EL, FR, IT, CY, LU, PT, SE, UK, EU-27 : 2005; AT : 2007.
(2) IT : 1996-2005; NL : 2000-2003; BE, BG, DE, CY, LU, PT, UK, EU-27 : 2000-2005; AT : 2000-2007; SE : 2001-2003; DK, EL : 2001-2005; FR : 2004-2005; HU : 2004-2006; MT : 2005-2006.

A majority of Member States (16 Member States) have increased the intensity of their government's direct support to R&D over the period 2000-2006[28].

This increase has been substantial in 9 of them, including the 3 Baltic countries, Luxembourg, Malta, Cyprus, Romania, Ireland and Spain. This shows their commitment to increasing their level of R&D investments, so as to definitely take off from their still low to very low level of direct public support to R&D.

Another 3 countries - Austria, France and Sweden - have been able to continue raising substantially their relatively high level of government's direct support to R&D towards the 1% target that they all adopted and that they are in a position to reach.

Finally progress in 4 countries, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, the UK and Italy, has only been modest towards the public part of their R&D investment targets. 6 countries - Finland, Denmark, Belgium, Greece, Hungary and Slovakia - approximately kept the intensity

[28] See the actual period covered for each Member State, according to data available, in the footnote of Figure 2.3.

of government's direct support to R&D that they had in 2000. 5 countries - Germany, Slovenia, Portugal, Poland and Bulgaria - decreased the intensity of government's direct support to R&D over this period.

With the exception of Finland, Germany and Denmark whose levels of government's support to R&D remain higher than the EU27 average, all these countries are worryingly falling behind.

In spite of a good majority of Member States increasing the intensity of their government's direct support to R&D over 2000-2006, at EU27 level this intensity has not moved up. This is due to the decrease observed in Germany, along with limited increases in the UK and Italy, three countries contributing to a large share of the overall EU27 GDP. Among the countries with the largest GDPs in EU27, only France contributed to raise the intensity of government's direct support to R&D.

Important to note is the contribution of cohesion policy to the R&D investment intensity in the new Member States. In the period 2004-2006, the Structural Funds contributed with an annual average of € 157.4 million to research investments in the ten new Member States and triggered with this an average of € 69.6 million annual national investments. These Structural Funds investments are included in the Eurostat statistics on government investments in R&D. This represented 8% of the total national public R&D investments and was estimated for instance in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania as representing between 25 and 30% of the total GBAORD (government budget appropriations or outlays on R&D). Thanks to the inclusion of knowledge and innovation among the priorities in the Cohesion Policy Strategic Guidelines, for the period 2007-2013 the annual R&D investments under cohesion policy in the ten new Member States will increase to an estimated € 2.7 billion annual average (and if Romania and Bulgaria are included to an annual average of € 2.9 billion). This is expected to trigger some 15-25% national (private and or public) co-funding and will be included in the R&D intensity statistics per country. For the twelve new Member States one can therefore estimate that between € 435 million and € 725 million will have to be raised as annual average in national co-funding.

2.2.4. Trends in private funding

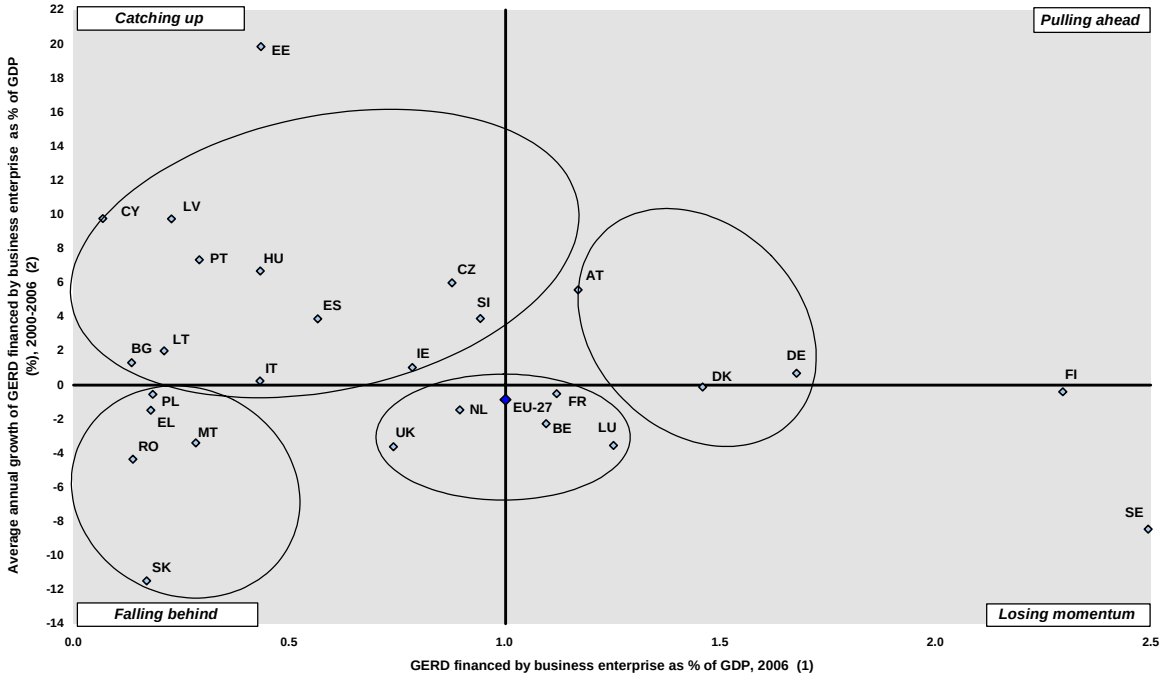
In 2005 (latest year available for EU27), at 1% of GDP, GERD financed by business enterprise in EU27 was slightly below its value in 2000 (average annual growth rate of -0.9%). The Barcelona objective for the EU specifies that GERD financed by private sources should reach 2% of GDP (two thirds of the 3% target).

To account for all private sources for GERD, one needs to add the private sources from the 'abroad' source of funds in the 27 Member States. As said above, this breakdown public *vs* private sources within the 'abroad' source of funds is not available for most countries. If one assumes that two thirds of these 'abroad' funds come from private sources, the abroad-private source of funds financed GERD at the level of roughly 0.1% of GDP[29] in 2005, so that GERD financed by private sources in EU27 in 2005 can be estimated at about 1.1% of GDP[30].

[29] 'Abroad' financed 8.5% of total GERD in EU27 in 2005, which represents about 0.16% of EU27 GDP.

[30] In this approximation the 'Private-Non-Profit' source of funds can be considered negligible against the business enterprise and abroad-private sources of funds.

FIgure 2.4 GERD financed by business enterprise as % of GDP, 2006 and average annual growth, 2000-2006



Source: DG Research
Data: Eurostat
Notes: (1) NL : 2003; BE, BG, DK, DE, EL, FR, IT, CY, LU, PT, SE, UK, EU-27 : 2005; AT : 2007.
(2) IT : 1996-2005; NL : 2000-2003; BE, BG, DE, CY, LU, PT, UK, EU-27 : 2000-2005; AT : 2000-2007; SE : 2001-2003; DK, EL : 2001-2005; FR : 2004-2005; MT : 2005-2006.

Over 2000-2006[31] the intensity of business enterprise support of R&D has increased only in Member States (11 Member States) in which this intensity was low or very low, as well as in Austria where this intensity was already intermediate. In countries with high levels of business support to R&D, such as Sweden, Finland, Germany and Denmark, this intensity has either decreased (Sweden) or stagnated. The same holds for countries with average levels of business support to R&D: over 2000-2006[32] the intensity of GERD financed by business enterprise has decreased in the UK, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and remained unchanged in France. Similar decreases are observed in a set of 5 countries with already low levels of business financing of R&D.

Like for GERD financed by government, significant increases of GERD financed by business enterprise have occurred only in countries with relatively small shares of GDP in EU27, hence the overall effect has been negative.

31 See the actual period covered for each Member State, according to data available, in the footnote of Figure 2.4.

32 Idem.

2.2.5. To sum up

The table below summarizes the trends in government and business enterprise funding of R&D in all Member States over the period 2000-2006[33].

Change in GERD financed by government and by business enterprise over 2000-2006

	GERD financed by government	GERD financed by business enterprise
Belgium	0	-
Bulgaria	-	+
Czech Republic	+	++
Denmark	0	0
Germany	-	0
Estonia	++	++
Ireland	++	+
Greece	0	-
Spain	++	+
France	+	0
Italy	+	0
Cyprus	++	++
Latvia	++	++
Lithuania	+	+
Luxembourg	++	-
Hungary	0	++
Malta	++	-
Netherlands	0	-
Austria	+	++
Poland	- -	0
Portugal	-	++
Romania	++	-
Slovenia	-	+
Slovakia	0	- -
Finland	0	0
Sweden	0	- -
UK	0	-
EU27	0	0

0 no or not significant change (average annual growth within the range [-1%; +1%])
- small decrease (average annual growth within the range [- 1%; -4%])
- - large decrease (average annual growth < - 4%)
+ small increase (average annual growth within the range [1%; 4%])
++ large increase (average annual growth > 4%)

The table highlights the catching-up of most Member States that have low levels of (both public and private) R&D investments. The most vigorous catching-up countries are Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, followed by the Czech Republic, Spain, Ireland and Lithuania.

[33] See the actual period covered for each Member State, according to data available, in the footnote of Figures 2.3. and 2.4.

However, some of the low R&D intensive countries have fallen further behind (Slovakia, Poland, Greece) or made only limited progress (Bulgaria, Slovenia).

Among more R&D intensive Member States, only Austria has increased the financing of R&D by both the government and business enterprises.

2.3. Trends in research policies

2.3.1. R&D policy priorities in the Member States

In 2007, national policies for R&D continued to evolve towards more coherent and complex policy mixes. With the view of addressing key drivers of economic growth, Member States were building up policy mixes by developing new strategies which cut across different Ministries or by changing the institutional settings used for R&D policy.

Member States are increasingly developing new policy programmes aiming to achieve specific RTDI policy goals. These can be called "mini-mixes" of policy instruments and often go beyond R&D policy. Almost all Member States employ a complex policy mix to stimulate high-tech sector development and promote regions as key actors in national innovation policies.

In the frame of increasing the quality of public research, institutional restructuring of the research performers is an ongoing process in several Member States, generally driven by the need to assure that public research performed in the respective countries can compete on a world scale.

The issues which emerge as policy priorities at national level can be grouped under the following categories:

- Building coherent policy mixes for R&D

EU Member States are increasingly becoming aware that enhancing their economic performance and responding to societal needs will require R&D policy to be placed in a broader context and to be developed in coherence with other policy fields. The most apparent approach is the link with the innovation policy, but other policy domains are also taken into consideration by national policy makers, such as industrial policy, education policy or fiscal policy.

National strategies developed during 2007 fully reflect this cross-cutting approach (e.g. Cyprus: 2007-2013 National Development Plan, Spain: Research, Development and Innovation Plan 2008-2011, Greece: Strategic Development Plan for Research, Technology and Innovation 2007-2013, Hungary: Science, Technology and Innovation policy strategy 2007-2013, Portugal: a new National Strategic Reference Framework, Romania: National Research, Development and Innovation Strategy 2007-2013, Slovakia: Long term Objective of the State Science and Technology Policy up to 2015). At the same future strategies for research and innovation are being prepared in Austria and Finland.

The need to build coherence with other policy fields starts is also increasingly reflected in changes in the institutional settings used for R&D policy development, such as mergers between Ministries dealing with research, education, employment, trade and industry. For example, in 2007 the UK Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has been replaced with a new Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills (DIUS) which brings together policy

on skills, higher education, science and innovation, and offers the opportunity to deliver an integrated approach to these key drivers of economic growth. In the same line, the Finnish Ministry of Trade and Industry (main R&D funding ministry) was merged with parts of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Labour, the new ministry being called the Ministry of Employment and Economy.

Stakeholders are being increasingly involved in policy making processes, fact revealed by the broad, co-participative foresight exercises organised in the last years by numerous Member States with the view of establishing thematic priorities for research funding.

- Development of policy programmes ("mini-mixes") to achieve specific RTDI policy goals

An increasingly popular approach has been the construction of comprehensive policy programmes ("mini-mixes"[34]) that explicitly use different types of policy instruments together (e.g. human resource initiatives, fiscal exemptions, grant schemes, regulation) to achieve a specific RTDI policy goal (e.g. R&D investments in bio-tech) or support a specific target group (e.g. new technology based firms). These policy instruments can be related to non-R&D policies – regulation, fiscal, and innovation oriented- as well. There is an element of user oriented programming or systemic analysis involved in an attempt to tackle issues in a coherent and multifaceted manner.

One can distinguish three types of mini-mixes: 1) the cluster or *Pôle de Compétitivité* approach, 2) the packages of measures for high-tech starters and 3) packaged R&D programmes with flexible /multiple support mechanisms. In some cases there are different geographic governance levels involved (local, regional, national and international) with pre-defined divisions of labour. A number of Member States have adopted such "packages" or "mini-mixes" Netherlands has developed the Technopartner programme, which is a package of measures to support new technology start-ups, as well as the Innovation Programme - a flexible policy support framework that focuses on a specific technology domain; France has launched a multi-annual inter-ministerial research and innovation programme on Transportation (PREDIT); also the national *Pôle de Compétitivité* approach has some characteristics of mini-mixes; in Belgium, a *Pôle de Compétitivité* programme combines different policy domains and includes packaged approaches.; in Germany, bundling and simplifying existing SME policies by the Ministry of Industry (BMWi) could also be seen as a mini-mix.

- Cohesion policy and R&D

Cohesion policy has an important role in supporting the regions in taking the Lisbon strategy forward. For the new programming period 2007-2013, the Member States have drawn up national strategic reference frameworks and operational programmes in partnership with national, regional and local authorities and the Commission. These are based on the Community Strategic Guidelines for Cohesion Policy, which focus increasingly on the Lisbon priorities including research and spelt out in more detail in regional or thematic operational programmes. An analysis of all approved operational programmes shows that around 50 billion Euros (i.e. 14% of the total EU Structural Funds 2007-2013) are foreseen for research and technological development. This means a massive increase compared to the 2000-2006

[34] Term introduced by the Policy Mix Project "Monitoring and analysis of policies and public financing instruments conducive to higher levels of R&D investments", study commissioned by the DG RTD, to be finished in spring 2009.

period with some € 10.5 billion or an increase with 4.7%. The priorities are supporting RTD activities in research centres, RTD in and for SMEs, technology transfer, developing human potential in the field of innovation and research, R&D capacity building, regional cross-border and transnational research cooperation.

Structural Funds in R&D

Structural Funds have an important role in supporting the regions in taking the Lisbon strategy forward. For the new programming period 2007-2013, the Member States have drawn up national strategic reference frameworks and operational programmes in partnership with national, regional and local authorities and the Commission. These are based on the Community Strategic Guidelines for Cohesion Policy, which focus increasingly on the Lisbon priorities including research. Through the operational programmes, available budgets are distributed over the different priorities. An analysis of all approved operational programmes shows that almost 29 % (99,4 billion Euros) of the total EU Structural Funds 2007-2013 are foreseen for R&D and innovation. Of this amount are 49,9 billion Euros for research and technological development which means a massive increase compared to the 2000-2006 period. The priorities are supporting RTD in and for SMEs, technology transfer, R&D capacity building, regional cross-border and transnational research cooperation.

- Increasing the quality of public research

Having an excellent public research base is broadly recognised by Member States as an essential factor in attracting private investments in R&D. The reasoning for actions geared towards increasing the quality of public research systems is related to the growing awareness of the globalisation of R&D. However, the new Member States are at different stage of development comparing to the old Member States. Whereas for the last ones the driver has been a willingness to ensure that public research performed in their respective countries can compete on a world scale, a number of new Member States are struggling to move towards the quality of public research performed in the old Member States. Some Eastern European countries still have to cope with a massive restructuration of their research system and with changing of institutional roles of research performers.

In 2007, the most visible strategies were related to the institutional restructuring of research performers, setting up evaluation bodies aiming to assess research activities of R&D performers, and a shift towards an increased proportion of competitive funding.

Denmark is restructuring its public research performers, aiming at the establishment of internationally more competitive universities. Finland has also launched a revision of its public research base, attempting to cut down the number of universities and pursuing a regional reallocation of research centres. France has passed a law modernizing the governance of universities and giving them more autonomy; besides, a deep re-shaping of public research organizations is now in preparation. An independent Evaluation Agency for University and Research has been set up in Italy. The Lithuanian Science Council has been restructured and the evaluation of public research institutions and universities is one of its new tasks. The shift towards competitive funding of research comparing to block institutional funding continues in the new Member States, the establishment of a new funding agency in Poland (National R&D Centre) being a relevant example in this respect.

Increasing human resources in R&D is a critical factor for the quality of public research. It is being addressed through measures such as increased funding aiming to develop human

resources (Austria and Netherlands) or improving the recruitment of researchers by establishing transparent procedures in line with international standards (Italy).

- Developing high-tech sectors

Almost all Member States employ a complex policy mix to stimulate high-tech sector development, even though they have different policy approaches. Many mini-mixes mentioned above are part of this effort. In particular, attention to new technology-based firms has become the focus of increasing attention across Europe. Examples of this dedication to high-tech sectors in Member States are: Biotechnology and BioPharma Programmes in Germany, ICTRegie in the Netherlands, introduction of thematic programmes and technology-focussed schemes in Austria, competitive clusters in France, building-up of a public biotechnology research infrastructure in Belgium.

In some New Member States, the tendency is sometimes to put all efforts on the development of high-tech sectors to the detriment of innovation in traditional low technology sectors that nevertheless make the bulk of their industry. Due account should also be taken of traditional and low-tech sectors which are important in many Member States' economies, but where growth potential is hampered by low levels of innovation.

- Regional involvement: towards commercialization in specific sectors

Regions have become key actors in innovation policies of Member States. Many regions have developed their own innovation strategies, relying on local strengths and potential. Regions concentrate on selected areas or technologies to strengthen specific sectors. They complement national opportunities and generic support by measures that are more thematic and take the existing local industrial structure into account (this does not exclude however targeted support offered also at national level). The main goal of regional involvement is to promote technology transfer, innovation and commercialization. Networking and linking with other 3 regional layers can therefore produce complementary effects.

2.3.2. Stimulating private R&D expenditure: subsidies versus tax incentives

Public financial support to business R&D comes in either of two different forms: via 1) direct funding of a part of the targeted expenditures (subsidies or grants), or 2) fiscal incentives allowing companies to reduce their tax payments and the cost of research. Tax incentives can be made available for a wide range of firms and thereby encourage an increase of R&D across the whole spectrum of firms without setting *a priori* what R&D they should perform. Firms decide themselves what type of R&D they give a priority.

Decrease of the share of private R&D which is funded by government

At the beginning of the 90s, governments were financing about 12% of total domestic business R&D activities. In 2006, direct government funding of private research represented less than 8% of total business R&D expenditure in EU-27. However this gradual reduction of direct subsidies to private R&D was accompanied by an increasing indirect support to private R&D through the use of fiscal incentives.

Shift towards more indirect support through tax incentives

Tax incentives for business R&D were introduced in several EU countries at the beginning of the 80s. EU countries with the longest experience in tax incentives schemes are Belgium,

France and the Netherlands. In more recent years, a number of EU countries have introduced such schemes (see table below). Moreover some countries with tax incentives schemes already in place have reinforced them. In countries which currently do not have such schemes like Germany, Finland and Sweden, there is a growing interest to use them to stimulate R&D in SMEs and foster co-operation between public research and industry.

An infinite variety of schemes can be elaborated by playing with the different variables of these schemes: level of generosity, eligible R&D costs, target groups, tax regime. The design of tax incentives schemes therefore varies considerably across EU countries.

Typology of policy-mixes with regard to direct funding and fiscal incentives for business R&D in the EU, 1991, 2000 and 2006

Analytical category	1991	2000	2006
Strong direct funding and unfavourable tax treatment	4 EU countries : DE, IT, SE, UK and EU-17	3 EU countries : CZ, IT, PL	1 EU country : IT
Little direct funding and unfavourable tax treatment	8 EU countries : BE, DK, IE, EL, HU, NL, PT, FI	6 EU countries : BE, DE, EL, FI, SE, UK	4 EU countries : DE, EL, FI, SE
Little direct funding and favourable tax treatment	1 EU country : AT	8 EU countries : DK, IE, ES, FR, HU, NL, AT, PT	8 EU countries : BE, DK, IE, FR, HU, NL, AT, PT and EU-17
Strong direct funding and favourable tax treatment	2 EU countries : ES, FR	No countries	4 EU countries : CZ, ES, PL, UK

Source: DG Research, Warda (2007) Key Figures 2007
Data: Eurostat, OECD

Fiscal incentives for labour and social charges of R&D personnel

More recently some countries have introduced fiscal R&D incentives for labour social charges. Reducing social charges for R&D personnel reduces the operating costs of R&D and may contribute to retaining human talent. Such schemes are in place in France (Young Innovative Company scheme), Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain.

Monitoring the level of indirect public support to R&D

The level of indirect public support to private R&D (foregone revenue for government) is not systematically monitored yet. In 2005, in Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal and Ireland, tax incentives accounted for a greater proportion of government support for business R&D than direct public government support (OECD Outlook 2008, Chapter 1). With about USD 800 million of estimated revenue losses in France and the UK in 2005, R&D tax incentives accounted for about 30% and 33% respectively of direct plus indirect government funding of business R&D, and in Spain about 23%.

Impact of tax incentives on R&D investments by firms

If the use of tax incentives as an instrument to foster investment in R&D by companies has been on the rise in EU countries over the last decades, the clear demonstration of the efficiency of these schemes, however, has not been made yet. Business R&D intensity has not grown much in many countries with tax incentives in place (see section 2.2.4)

Impact of tax incentives has long been studied. Empirical studies agree in general that on average R&D tax incentives induce an increase in a firm's expenditures on R&D by amounts that are similar or greater than the foregone tax revenues, although results greatly vary across studies on the extent of this additional R&D. Most studies also recognize greater long-term

benefits for the economy and society at large. But evaluations of tax incentives schemes are being pursued in several countries.

2.3.3. The ERA dimension in national R&D policies

Reforms in R&D policies have up to now been designed almost exclusively from a national perspective. As R&D systems are, however, increasingly interconnected, it is important that national policy makers take explicit account of the European perspective in their national policies, in order to maximise the benefits from synergies and spillovers. This would increase the effectiveness of national systems and would, in the context of the European Research Area initiative, make a significant contribution towards developing the EU's research system as a whole to be a competitive player on the global scene.

Although Member States participate in the FP and have bilateral agreements within the EU or with non-EU countries, individual Member States have different approaches to and different perceptions of ERA. Some Member States have already explicitly integrated ERA into their policy priorities or even changed their legislation accordingly. Others are still planning to integrate ERA or they consider it as day-to-day business which does not require particular attention. The need for internationalisation of the R&D system is clearly more present in small and medium-sized countries where the pressure towards the opening up of their research and innovation systems is stronger. In Austria for example, a strong internationalisation has taken place over the last years. Opening up the country has been seen as an opportunity to attract foreign investments in R&D. Portugal and Spain are running jointly an International Research Laboratory with an international scope, open to the participation of institutions and experts from all over the world aiming at establishing a pool of international excellence in the area of nanotechnology.

In the CREST mutual learning exercise 2007, it came out very clearly that Member States are very much focused on the mobility of researchers. Almost every Member State has thus taken measures to facilitate the mobility of researchers. Though, it is not always clear whether this concerned both cross-country and cross-sectoral mobility. Certain Member States called for a more centralised role of industry in the realisation of ERA as better co-ordination will lack effects without increased investments in R&D by industry.

However, most of the Member States have recognised the importance of internationalisation and of opening up their national research systems as well as the need of an S&T co-operation strategy at European level. There is still room for a better coordination of regional, national and EU research programmes. Furthermore, cross-border challenges and obstacles need to be identified and to be addressed in a co-ordinated way.

3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

During the reporting period the development of formalised frameworks of international scientific and technological cooperation continued. International S&T cooperation is a pillar of sustainable development of our societies, a valuable instrument to promote the competitiveness of European industry through global research cooperation, as well as a necessary means to tackle global and regional challenges, such as climate change, biodiversity loss, health, sustainable food, energy and natural resources.

Particular emphasis was placed on developing the international dimension of the European Research Area and strengthening links with EEA – EFTA countries, Switzerland, Israel and

the candidate countries – Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, as well as potential candidate countries – Albania, Serbia and Montenegro. Moreover, agreements were pursued particularly with industrialised and middle-income countries interested in coordinating S&T policies with the European Union. Developing relations with these countries in the context of S&T agreements is to add an institutional dimension to the general trend of increasing international scientific cooperation on a project basis. Similar to strategies pursued by other major industrialised or emerging economies, international scientific and technological cooperation is today a necessary dimension of international relations, a way to acquire access to knowledge systems elsewhere, to project influence in constructive win-win relations with other parts of the world and as a source of renown[35]. An overview of the status of formal agreements is provided on the web[36].

Preparation of the Association of Switzerland, Israel, the EEA-EFTA States (Island, Liechtenstein and Norway) and the Enlargement Countries (Turkey and the Western Balkan Countries) and others to the FP7

Association Agreements between Switzerland and the EC and EURATOM and Israel and the EC were signed and provisionally applied as from 1 January 2007.

After FP7 had been adopted, the EEA Joint Committee decided to adapt Protocol 31 of the EEA Agreement associating the three EFTA States to FP7 (EC).

Following the Commission's strategy to encourage the enlargement countries to become associated to FP7 (EC), Albania and Montenegro, requested their association to FP7. The terms and conditions of association have been specified in the draft Memorandum of Understanding and following the start of FP7 the Commission internal decision making procedure was launched.

The association of the Western Balkan Countries and Turkey has to be seen in the context of their perspective to integrate into the European Union. Association to FP7 allows them to become familiar with EU decision-making and European values. In cooperating on research at EU level compliance with the *acquis communautaire* in difficult areas such as environment, energy or public health will be facilitated.

All draft association instruments foresaw a retroactive application as of 1 January 2007 to allow the entities of all associated countries to participate from the start of FP7, apart from Montenegro, whose Memorandum of Understanding applied as from 1 January 2008.

Furthermore, during 2007, the Commission received a request from the Faeroe Islands to open official negotiations on the conclusion of agreement associating them to FP7 (EC).

An example of a particularly dynamic and strategic Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement: Russia

Around 176 Russian entities have been retained for participation and funding during the first year of FP7 worth approximately €42 million of EC investments. The EC contribution to the Russian participation for the reporting period is expected to be €25 million, while the Russian

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35 The Evaluation Partnership (TEP), 2005. Impact assessment report on the Specific Programme International RTD Cooperation, Fifth Framework Programme (1998-2002). Luxembourg, OPOCE, 94p.

36 http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/index.cfm?lg=en&pg=countries.

partners themselves contributed around € 17 million. The success rate of Russian proposals was around 25% of those submitted. This is in addition to the numerous and active research cooperation activities by the EU Member States with Russia and to the multilateral scientific platforms through which the EU and its Member States have been cooperating with Russia (e.g. ITER, CERN, International Space Station, etc.).

Reflecting this rich and dynamic relationship, our recently reinforced S&T policy dialogue aims to develop greater sharing of research agendas through a common decision-shaping process. In the present circumstances, the implementation of the 4th Common Space for Research is the most advanced and the least controversial of the four spaces in which EU-Russia cooperation is articulated.

New and upcoming Science and Technology Cooperation Agreements

In 2007, international scientific cooperation was strengthened with the start of negotiations on an Agreement on Scientific and Technological (S&T) Cooperation between the European Community and New Zealand, following which an agreed text was initialled by representatives of the EC and New Zealand in November of that year.

Negotiations for an S&T Cooperation agreement with Japan were further pursued.

Renewal of Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement with India, South Africa, Argentina, Russia

The S&T Cooperation Agreement between India and the EC has been extended for another five years until 2012.

The S&T Cooperation Agreement between South Africa and the EC was renewed by common agreement between the two parties until the end of the FP7 in December 2013.

The S&T Cooperation Agreement between Argentina and Euratom was automatically renewed for a further five year period, as was the agreement on fusion with Russia.

The agreement which Switzerland also has with Euratom on fusion was extended for the duration of the FP7 Euratom programme, until 2011.

4. CONSULTATION AND MONITORING PROCEDURES

4.1. Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST)

In 2007 CREST held five meetings. The Commission regularly kept CREST informed of new policy initiatives and the presidencies informed CREST of the work in the Council.

With regard to follow-up of the 3% target in the framework of the Open Method of Co-ordination, CREST adopted recommendations on how to better coordinate the Framework Programme and Structural Funds. It also adopted recommendations and final reports of the Working Groups on Policy mix and Internationalisation of R&D. The Working Group on R&D in services examined how to develop policies for stimulating R&D in the service sector.

Furthermore, CREST undertook a mutual learning exercise on the basis of the National Reform Programmes and the 2007 Progress reports. One meeting took place at the Directors-

General level, and was devoted to investments in R&D in relation to the 3% objective. CREST prepared for a fourth 3% OMC cycle, which includes the following topics:

(a) Internationalisation of R&D;

(c) Excellence of research in universities;

(d) Industry-led competence centres;

(e) The series of peer reviews for the purpose of identifying good policy mixes is being continued in the fourth cycle, but with a lighter process (for Austria and Bulgaria).

CREST held several exchanges of views on the Commission's Green Paper "The European Research Area - New perspectives", and started its discussions on the vision and governance of ERA. Presentations and exchanges of views also covered the following topics:

– the Communication "Improving knowledge transfer between research institutions and industry across Europe: embracing open innovation – Implementing the Lisbon agenda";

– the new Community framework for State aid for R&D and innovation;

– the report "Science education now: A renewed pedagogy for the future of Europe" ('Rocard report');

– the Final Review of COST in FP6 ('Monfret Panel') and exchange of views on its recommendations regarding COST governance and the role of COST in ERA;

– the ESFRI roadmap exercise;

– the ERA-NET expert group report;

– the Communication "Competitive European Regions through Research and Innovation", with an intervention by a representative of the Committee of the Regions;

– the science and research policies in Germany and in Portugal respectively.

4.2. Programme Committees

New Programme Committees were set up by the Specific Programmes implementing the EC and Euratom 7th Framework Programmes for research (collectively called "FP7").

In 2007, these Programme Committees were involved from the outset in the very crucial first steps of implementation of FP7. Their continuous support to the implementation of the Specific Programmes contributed to the smooth launch of calls for proposals in a large range of areas.

The Programme Committees for 'Cooperation', 'Ideas', 'People' and 'Capacities' held nearly 80 meetings in 2007. They were asked for some 75 opinions by the Commission, both on the work programmes that allow publication of calls for proposals and on the selection of proposals. All the opinions given were favourable.

The consultative Committee for the Specific Programme under the Euratom Treaty met five times and gave nearly 100 positive opinions/recommendations. The Standing Committee on Agricultural Research (SCAR) met twice during 2007.

As in the past, the Commission and the Programme Committees had positive and constructive exchanges in a spirit of good collaboration. In that context, the Programme Committees could play with efficiency their role of assisting the Commission in the implementation of the Framework Programmes during this first year of FP7.

4.3. External Advisory Groups

In continuity with the method followed during FP6, Advisory Groups have been created by the Commission during the spring 2006, with the mandate to provide consistent and consolidated advice on the scientific and technical content of the annual Work Programmes under FP7. Advisory Groups' advice is meant to complement other sources of external advice received by the Commission, including from stakeholder consultations and, where relevant, from European Technology Platforms. The different themes or parts of the FP7 Specific Programmes are currently covered by sixteen Advisory Groups: Health; Food, agriculture and biotechnologies; Information and communication technologies; Nanosciences, nanotechnologies, materials and new production technologies; non nuclear Energy and Euratom; Environment (including climate change); Transport (including aeronautics); Socio economic sciences and Humanities; Space; Security (created in 2007); People; Research for SMEs; Regions of knowledge; Research potential; Science in Society; Activities of international co-operation.

The members of Advisory Groups have been selected following the Commission guidelines[37], on the basis of excellence, independence and pluralism. Efforts have also been made to ensure an appropriate balance and diversity in membership of the groups, concerning notably gender, geography, and types of organisations. The mandates of the groups are based on those used in FP6, but have been broadened in order to reflect the wider scope of FP7. Finally, an additional emphasis has been placed on transparency. It has notably been provided for that the memberships and written advice of Advisory groups would be made publicly available on the Commission Website, as soon as the procedures requested by the Regulation on the protection of personal data[38] would have been completed. These procedures have been completed during the year 2007, and all information is now available at the following address: http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/advisory_en.html.

4.4. European Research Advisory Board (ERAB)

The European Research Advisory Board (EURAB) was established in June 2001 to provide the Commissioner with high-level independent advice on the implementation of ERA, the smooth running of the 6th Framework Programme and the preparation and launch of the 7th Framework Programme. It had 45 high-level experts from various disciplines, and in 2007 produced reports on the following key strategic issues.

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37 Communication on the collection and use of expertise by the Commission: principles and guidelines; *improving the knowledge base for better policies*, COM(2002)713.

38 Regulation (EC) N° 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data.

– "EURAB Recommendations on Ex Post Impact Assessment" (July 2007)

– "Research and Societal Engagement" (June 2007)

– "Research Management in the European Research Area - Education, Communication and Exploitation" (May 2007)

– "Energising Europe's Knowledge Triangle of Research, Education and Innovation through the Structural Funds" (April 2007)

During its lifetime, EURAB held 28 plenary meetings and 116 working group meetings, and produced 38 reports.

Having successfully concluded its mandate, preparations began for its successor body, the European Research Area Board (ERAB). As its new name suggests, ERAB's main focus will be the implementation of the ERA, more specifically, the realisation of the new ambitious objectives for the ERA, as stipulated in the Green Paper 'The European Research Area: New Perspectives'.

In order to ensure the transparency of the procedure to nominate ERAB members, an independent Identification Committee (ICD) of following three high-level experts was set up (Dr Andrew Dearing, Secretary General of the European Industrial Research Management Association; Ms Claudie Haigneré, former French Minister of Research and New Technologies and of European Affairs; and Ms Vaira Vike-Freiberga, the former President of Latvia).

The nomination process consisted of sending invitations to major European organisations representing business, academia, NGOs and foundation, asking them to submit a list of suitable candidates. Approximately 200 nominations were received.

The IDC produced two short-lists of potential candidates (main and reserve) that were submitted to the Commissioner on 29 January. At his meeting with the IDC on 12 March 2008, the Commissioner endorsed the main list of candidates proposed by the IDC. The first meeting of ERAB will take place on 2nd June.

ERAB was legally established by a Commission decision on 7 December 2007.

4.5. Monitoring and evaluation

2007 was a transitional year for the monitoring activities, with a move from the panel based approach under FP6 towards the internal monitoring system requested under FP7. The monitoring report covering 2006 (the last year of FP6) was used to test out new options for future monitoring activities, notably by presenting the results of a survey among research liaison offices on their perception of the FP implementation, and by presenting the first consistent analysis of the review reports used to assess the ongoing Networks of Excellence.

While the monitoring activities are primarily focused on the short-term implementation of the Framework Programme activities, ex-post evaluation activities are aiming at a more holistic assessment of its longer term impact. In 2007, the preparation of the ex-post evaluation of FP6, due in 2008, took shape, notably through the preparation and launch of a series of supporting studies. The building up of such an evidence base across the different themes of the Framework Programme is an essential ingredient to allow for a solid and comprehensive

evaluation of the Framework Programme. In late 2007 the European Court of Auditors published a Special Report on the Framework Programme evaluation system, together with a detailed reply from the Commission services.

5. STATISTICAL TABLES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 6TH AND 7TH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMMES

FRAMEWORK PROGRAMMES

The statistical annex which accompanies this working document consists of two parts:

5.1. Implementation data of the 7th Framework Programme during 2007

It presents data on i) proposals submitted in response to FP7 calls for proposals published and processed during 2007, ii) FP7 proposals retained for funding following proposal evaluation and selection and iii) FP7 grant agreements signed during 2007.

The format, structure and content of the tables presented in this part are similar but not identical to those of earlier years used to present FP6 activities. The reason for the changes introduced in this first FP7 report lies with the need to reflect changes in FP7 data structure and terminology in comparison to FP6. These changes concern the classification of organisations according to their type of activity and legal status as presented in tables 3b and 3e.

In reading the tables please note the following:

- The tables are based on data from 54 FP7 concluded calls for proposals i.e., call for proposals that were published in 2007 and for which evaluation and selection outcomes are available. The list of the FP7 proposals is presented by table 1.

- As of first of January 2007 Bulgaria and Romania became Member States to the EU and they appear in the 'Member States (EU27)' group. In the group ‘Candidate and Associated Countries’, Croatia and Turkey are both candidate and associated countries. FYROM (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) became a candidate country in December 2005 and it appears under the heading "candidate countries" in the 2007 statistical tables of the annual report. Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway are associated countries in the framework of the European Economic Area, Switzerland and Israel are associated countries in the framework of an association agreement

- In proposals for Marie Curie Actions in support for training and career development of researchers, data on project cost and requested EC financial contribution is not collected and therefore not reported. The reported financial data refer only to 78 proposals for Coordination and Support Actions (CSA) submitted in response to the following calls for proposals: FP7-PEOPLE-2007-1-1-NIGHT, FP7-PEOPLE-2007-5-3-ERA-MORE and FP7-PEOPLE-2007-5-4-NCP.

- Applicants in the scope of PEOPLE as well as IDEAS refer to hosting organisations/institutions.

- The "Higher Education" and "Non Profit Research Organisations" types of activities (see table 3b) are not mutually exclusive categories since a higher education establishment may also be a non-profit research organisation and vice versa.

- The combinations of legal status categories presented in tables 3b and 3e are all mutually exclusive.

- The figures related to EC financial contributions refer to commitments and not payments.

- A collaborative link is assumed to exist between each pair of participants in each contract. The number of collaborative links created by a project is calculated in the following way

    (a) When there are *n* participants from a given country in a project, the number of collaborative links between participants from the given country formed as a result of the project is assumed to be *n*(n-1)/2*.

    (b) When there are *m* participants from one country and *p* from another country in a project, the number of collaborative links created between the two countries as a result of the project is assumed to be *m*p*.

    The total number of collaborative links is then calculated by summing across all projects.

- Fusion contracts are omitted in the statistics due to the unavailability of data

5.2. Implementation of the 6th Framework programme during 2007

Even though the 6th Framework Programme was concluded by the end of 2006, FP6 contracts continued to be signed until the end of 2007. This part presents data on FP6 contracts signed during 2007. The format of the tables is the same as that of the previous reports on FP6 activities and reflects the structure of the 6th Framework Programme.

The following notes apply to the tables of 5.2

- As of first of January 2007 Bulgaria and Romania became Member States to the EU and they appear in the 'Member States (EU27)' group. In the group 'Candidate and Associated Countries', Croatia and Turkey are both candidate and associated countries. FYROM (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) became a candidate country in December 2005 and it appears under the heading "candidate countries" in the 2007 statistical tables of the annual report. Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway are associated countries in the framework of the European Economic Area, Switzerland and Israel are associated countries in the framework of an association agreement.

- No FP6 proposals were recorded in the year 2007 (tables 1a to 2b are empty)

- The figures related to EC financial contributions refer to commitments and not payments.

- SME participation information is missing due to gaps in the provision of relevant data for recording in the central FP6 contracts database.

- A collaborative link is assumed to exist between each pair of participants in each contract. The number of collaborative links created by a project is calculated in the following way

(a) When there are *n* participants from a given country in a project, the number of collaborative links between participants from the given country formed as a result of the project is assumed to be *n*(n-1)/2*.

(c) When there are *m* participants from one country and *p* from another country in a project, the number of collaborative links created between the two countries as a result of the project is assumed to be *m*p*.

The total number of collaborative links is calculated by summing across all projects.

- RSFU - Fusion contracts are omitted in the statistics due to the unavailability of data.

5.3. List of tables in the statistical annex

5.3.1. Implementation data of the 7th Framework Programme during 2007

Table 1:	List of FP7 concluded calls for proposals in 2007.
Table 1a:	FP7 Proposals submitted in 2007: Participation by Priority Area & Funding Scheme.
Table 1b:	FP7 Proposals submitted in 2007: Participation by Priority Area & Country.
Table 2a:	FP7 Proposals retained for funding that were submitted in 2007: Participation by Priority Area & Funding Scheme
Table 2b:	FP7 Proposals retained for funding that were submitted in 2007: Participation by Priority Area and Country
Table 3a:	FP7 Grant Agreements signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Priority Area and Funding Scheme
Table 3b:	FP7 Grant Agreements signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Priority Area and Holders' type of activity/Legal Status.
Table 3c:	FP7 Grant Agreements signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Priority Area and Country
Table 3d:	FP7 grant agreements signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Funding Scheme and Country
Table 3e:	FP7 grant Agreements signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Holders' Country of origin and Type of activity/Legal status.
Table 4:	Collaborative links grant holders within signed grant agreements in 2007.

Table 1: List of concluded FP7 calls for proposals in 2007

Proposal Call Closure Date	Proposal Call Identifier (54)
03-avr-07	FP7-PEOPLE-2007-5-1-1-NIGHT
10-avr-07	FP7-2007-COST
19-avr-07	FP7-HEALTH-2007-A
24-avr-07	FP7-REGIONS-2007-1
24-avr-07	FP7-REGIONS-2007-2
24-avr-07	FP7-REGIONS-2007-3
24-avr-07	FP7-REGPOT-2007-1
24-avr-07	FP7-REGPOT-2007-2
24-avr-07	FP7-REGPOT-2007-3
24-avr-07	FP7-REGPOT-2007-4
25-avr-07	FP7-PEOPLE-2007-2-2-ERG
25-avr-07	FP7-PEOPLE-2007-4-3-IRG
26-avr-07	FP7-PEOPLE-2007-5-2-AWARDS
02-mai-07	FP7-ENV-2007-1
02-mai-07	FP7-Fission-2007
02-mai-07	FP7-INCO-2007-1
02-mai-07	FP7-INCO-2007-4
02-mai-07	FP7-INFRASTRUCTURES-2007-1
02-mai-07	FP7-KBBE-2007-1
03-mai-07	FP7-AAT-2007-RTD-1
03-mai-07	FP7-AAT-2007-TREN-1
03-mai-07	FP7-ENERGY-2007-1-RTD
03-mai-07	FP7-TPT-2007-RTD-1
08-mai-07	FP7-ICT-2007-1
10-mai-07	FP7-SME-2007-3
10-mai-07	FP7-SSH-2007-1
23-mai-07	FP7-SCIENCE-IN-SOCIETY-2007-1
31-mai-07	FP7-ERARESORG-2007-1-RTD
31-mai-07	FP7-PEOPLE-2007-3-1-IAPP
31-mai-07	FP7-SEC-2007-1
05-juin-07	FP7-NMP-2007-CSA-1
05-juin-07	FP7-SST-2007-RTD-1
05-juin-07	FP7-SST-2007-TREN-1_05June
19-juin-07	FP7-SPACE-2007-1
28-juin-07	FP7-ENERGY-2007-2-TREN
28-juin-07	FP7-SST-2007-TREN-1_28June
01-juil-07	FP7-2007-ERANET-4.2.2.2
31-juil-07	FP7-ERANET-2007-RTD
14-août-07	FP7-PEOPLE-2007-2-1-IEF
14-août-07	FP7-PEOPLE-2007-4-1-IOF
14-août-07	FP7-PEOPLE-2007-4-2-IIF
24-août-07	FP7-PEOPLE-2007-5-3-ERA-MORE
24-août-07	FP7-PEOPLE-2007-5-4-NCP
04-sept-07	FP7-SME-2007-1
11-sept-07	FP7-INCO-2007-2
13-sept-07	FP7-NMP-2007-SMALL-1
17-sept-07	ERC-2007-StG
18-sept-07	FP7-HEALTH-2007-B
25-sept-07	FP7-PEOPLE-2007-1-1-ITN
04-oct-07	FP7-NMP-2007-LARGE-1
04-oct-07	FP7-NMP-2007-SME-1
17-oct-07	FP7-PEOPLE-2007-2-2-ERG
17-oct-07	FP7-PEOPLE-2007-4-3-IRG
28-nov-07	FP7-SME-2007-2

Table 1a: FP7 Proposals submitted in 2007: Participation by Priority Area & Funding Scheme

Table 1a: FP7 Proposals by funding scheme submitted in 2007		All funding schemes							
	Priority Area	No. of Submitted Proposals	Submitted Proposals %	No. of Applicants	Applicants %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Cooperation	Health	1.819	7,84 %	16.338	14,84 %	9.226.238.835	17,48 %	6.957.531.994	17,21 %
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	418	1,80 %	4.301	3,91 %	1.561.364.633	2,96 %	1.169.263.817	2,89 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	1.840	7,93 %	17.399	15,80 %	9.792.498.728	18,55 %	6.902.296.079	17,07 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	1.247	5,37 %	6.931	6,30 %	6.718.053.975	12,73 %	4.889.329.043	12,09 %
	Energy	561	2,42 %	5.318	4,83 %	3.570.342.205	6,76 %	1.676.159.668	4,15 %
	Environment (including Climate Change)	638	2,75 %	7.335	6,66 %	2.404.027.575	4,55 %	2.038.271.445	5,04 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	555	2,39 %	6.659	6,05 %	3.021.883.959	5,73 %	2.071.143.388	5,12 %
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	533	2,30 %	4.123	3,74 %	848.688.981	1,61 %	662.356.544	1,64 %
	Space	66	0,28 %	812	0,74 %	409.936.428	0,78 %	278.438.730	0,69 %
	Security	328	1,41 %	3.291	2,99 %	1.493.098.664	2,83 %	1.052.569.123	2,60 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	25	0,11 %	88	0,08 %	40.093.814	0,08 %	38.586.486	0,10 %
Ideas	ERC	9.167	39,51 %	11.720	10,64 %	10.481.375.951	19,86 %	10.257.611.640	25,37 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	4.195	18,08 %	11.728	10,65 %	11.423.959	0,02 %	9.525.520	0,02 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	159	0,69 %	1.855	1,68 %	736.693.317	1,40 %	577.144.565	1,43 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	786	3,39 %	7.259	6,59 %	1.427.632.968	2,70 %	998.246.834	2,47 %
	Regions of Knowledge	123	0,53 %	1.063	0,97 %	98.550.751	0,19 %	90.491.181	0,22 %
	Research Potential	376	1,62 %	918	0,83 %	385.307.523	0,73 %	351.635.806	0,87 %
	Science in Society	182	0,78 %	1.335	1,21 %	125.783.394	0,24 %	109.191.141	0,27 %
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	127	0,55 %	1.009	0,92 %	113.348.088	0,21 %	101.818.673	0,25 %
Euratom	Fusion Energy	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	57	0,25 %	619	0,56 %	314.351.286	0,60 %	204.234.818	0,51 %
	Totals	**23.202**	**100,00 %**	**110.101**	**100,00 %**	**52.780.695.034**	**100,00 %**	**40.435.846.495**	**100,00 %**

Table 1a: FP7 Proposals by funding scheme submitted in 2007		Collaborative project							
	Priority Area	No. of Submitted Proposals	Submitted Proposals %	No. of applicants	Applicants %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Cooperation	Health	1626	22,57 %	14917	22,81 %	8.997.465.471	23,57 %	6.757.746.684	25,38 %
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	352	4,89 %	3562	5,45 %	1.477.913.774	3,87 %	1.091.930.980	4,10 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	1662	23,07 %	15786	24,14 %	9.421.692.800	24,68 %	6.597.457.760	24,78 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	1217	16,89 %	6632	10,14 %	6.642.196.422	17,40 %	4.836.817.919	18,17 %
	Energy	476	6,61 %	4512	6,90 %	3.473.620.598	9,10 %	1.585.515.447	5,96 %
	Environment (including Climate Change)	527	7,32 %	6167	9,43 %	2.182.550.032	5,72 %	1.630.501.799	6,12 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	419	5,82 %	5443	8,32 %	2.839.598.903	7,44 %	1.900.742.905	7,14 %
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	480	6,66 %	3665	5,61 %	803.574.233	2,10 %	620.473.998	2,33 %
	Space	54	0,75 %	684	1,05 %	395.111.387	1,03 %	264.802.626	0,99 %
	Security	283	3,93 %	2904	4,44 %	1.451.797.754	3,80 %	1.015.639.940	3,81 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Ideas	ERC	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	31	0,43 %	349	0,53 %	160.752.510	0,42 %	106.605.643	0,40 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Regions of Knowledge	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Research Potential	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Science in Society	36	0,50 %	239	0,37 %	32.049.648	0,08 %	24.663.171	0,09 %
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Euratom	Fusion Energy	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	41	0,57 %	526	0,80 %	298.341.639	0,78 %	189.383.858	0,71 %
	Totals	7204	100,00 %	65386	100,00 %	38.176.665.171	100,00 %	26.622.282.730	100,00 %

Table 1a: FP7 Proposals by funding scheme submitted in 2007		Combination of CP and CSA							
	Priority Area	No. of Submitted Proposals	Submitted Proposals %	No. of applicants	Applicants %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Cooperation	Health	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Energy	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Environment (including Climate Change)	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Space	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Security	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Ideas	ERC	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	101	100,00 %	1311	100,00 %	535.164.258	100,00 %	429.834.089	100,00 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Regions of Knowledge	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Research Potential	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Science in Society	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Euratom	Fusion Energy	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Totals	101	100,00 %	1311	100,00 %	535.164.258	100,00 %	429.834.089	100,00 %

Table 1a: FP7 Proposals by funding scheme submitted in 2007		Coordination and support action							
Priority Area		No. of Submitted Proposals	Submitted Proposals %	No. of applicants	Applicants %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Cooperation	Health	193	10,65 %	1421	11,31 %	228.773.364	11,92 %	199.785.310	10,22 %
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	62	3,42 %	689	5,49 %	56.870.626	2,96 %	54.766.948	2,80 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	154	8,50 %	1191	9,48 %	193.855.670	10,10 %	178.491.910	9,13 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	30	1,66 %	299	2,38 %	75.857.553	3,95 %	52.511.124	2,69 %
	Energy	85	4,69 %	806	6,42 %	96.721.607	5,04 %	90.644.221	4,64 %
	Environment (including Climate Change)	104	5,74 %	1069	8,51 %	192.693.986	10,04 %	390.221.568	19,97 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	134	7,40 %	1180	9,40 %	165.363.682	8,62 %	155.532.307	7,96 %
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	49	2,70 %	419	3,34 %	40.979.014	2,14 %	38.503.212	1,97 %
	Space	11	0,61 %	124	0,99 %	11.961.941	0,62 %	11.502.279	0,59 %
	Security	45	2,48 %	387	3,08 %	41.300.910	2,15 %	36.929.183	1,89 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	25	1,38 %	88	0,70 %	40.093.814	2,09 %	38.586.486	1,97 %
Ideas	ERC	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	78	4,30 %	346	2,75 %	11.423.959	0,60 %	9.525.520	0,49 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	27	1,49 %	195	1,55 %	40.776.549	2,12 %	40.704.833	2,08 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	27	1,49 %	166	1,32 %	15.659.349	0,82 %	13.413.454	0,69 %
	Regions of Knowledge	123	6,79 %	1063	8,46 %	98.550.751	5,13 %	90.491.181	4,63 %
	Research Potential	376	20,75 %	918	7,31 %	385.307.523	20,08 %	351.635.806	17,99 %
	Science in Society	146	8,06 %	1096	8,73 %	93.733.746	4,88 %	84.527.970	4,32 %
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	127	7,01 %	1009	8,03 %	113.348.088	5,91 %	101.818.673	5,21 %
Euratom	Fusion Energy	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	16	0,88 %	93	0,74 %	16.009.647	0,83 %	14.850.960	0,76 %
	Totals	1812	100,00 %	12559	100,00 %	1.919.281.779	100,00 %	1.954.442.945	100,00 %

Table 1a: FP7 Proposals by funding scheme submitted in 2007		Network of Excellence							
Priority Area		No. of Submitted Proposals	Submitted Proposals %	No. of applicants	Applicants %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Cooperation	Health	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	4	12,12 %	50	8,71 %	26.580.233	10,73 %	22.565.889	12,54 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	24	72,73 %	422	73,52 %	176.950.258	71,42 %	126.346.409	70,23 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Energy	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Environment (including Climate Change)	2	6,06 %	62	10,80 %	24.458.576	9,87 %	13.997.714	7,78 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	2	6,06 %	36	6,27 %	16.921.374	6,83 %	14.868.176	8,26 %
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Space	1	3,03 %	4	0,70 %	2.863.100	1,16 %	2.133.825	1,19 %
	Security	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Ideas	ERC	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Regions of Knowledge	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Research Potential	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Science in Society	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Euratom	Fusion Energy	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Totals	33	100,00 %	574	100,00 %	247.773.541	100,00 %	179.912.013	100,00 %

Table 1a: FP7 Proposals by funding scheme submitted in 2007		Research for the benefit of specific groups							
	Priority Area	No. of Submitted Proposals	Submitted Proposals %	No. of applicants	Applicants %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Cooperation	Health	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Energy	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Environment (including Climate Change)	5	0,65 %	37	0,52 %	4.324.981	0,30 %	3.550.364	0,36 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	4	0,52 %	39	0,54 %	4.135.734	0,29 %	3.379.334	0,34 %
	Space	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Security	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Ideas	ERC	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	759	98,83 %	7093	98,94 %	1.411.973.619	99,40 %	984.833.380	99,30 %
	Regions of Knowledge	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Research Potential	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Science in Society	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Euratom	Fusion Energy	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Totals	768	100,00 %	7169	100,00 %	1.420.434.334	100,00 %	991.763.078	100,00 %

Table 1a: FP7 Proposals by funding scheme submitted in 2007		Support for frontier research (ERC)							
	Priority Area	No. of Submitted Proposals	Submitted Proposals %	No. of applicants	Applicants %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Cooperation	Health	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Energy	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Environment (including Climate Change)	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Space	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Security	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Ideas	ERC	9167	100,00 %	11720	100,00 %	10.481.375.951	100,00 %	10.257.611.640	100,00 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Regions of Knowledge	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Research Potential	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Science in Society	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
Euratom	Fusion Energy	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Totals	9167	100,00 %	11720	100,00 %	10.481.375.951	100,00 %	10.257.611.640	100,00 %

Table 1a: FP7 Proposals by funding scheme submitted in 2007		Support for training and career development of researchers (Marie Curie)							
	Priority Area	No. of Submitted Proposals	Submitted Proposals %	No. of applicants	Applicants %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Cooperation	Health	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Energy	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Environment (including Climate Change)	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Space	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Security	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
Ideas	ERC	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	4117	100,00 %	11382	100,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Regions of Knowledge	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Research Potential	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Science in Society	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
Euratom	Fusion Energy	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	0	0,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
	Totals	4117	100,00 %	11382	100,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %

Table 1b: FP7 Proposals submitted in 2007: Participation by Priority Area & Country

Table 1b: FP7 Applicants in submitted proposals by country of origin in 2007		Member States		Candidate Countries		Associated Countries		Thrid Countries	
Priority Area		No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Health	1.815	13.881	113	150	739	1.137	487	1.170
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	416	3.456	87	144	169	269	156	432
	Information and Communication Technologies	1.838	15.585	138	200	676	1.040	303	574
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	1.208	6.218	43	51	273	448	124	214
	Energy	561	4.587	69	107	163	261	177	363
	Environment (including Climate Change)	634	5.628	74	116	236	403	331	1.188
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	554	6.104	52	90	163	233	127	232
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	533	3.481	89	111	171	241	139	290
	Space	66	751	5	7	19	31	16	23
	Security	325	2.983	38	80	118	186	28	42
	General Activities - Annex IV	20	65	4	6	3	6	3	11
Ideas	ERC	8.474	10.571	210	302	537	584	194	263
People	Marie-Curie Actions	3.856	10.124	117	130	641	788	615	686
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	158	1.622	14	17	70	110	43	106
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	785	6.663	71	104	216	396	64	96
	Regions of Knowledge	119	973	12	36	17	44	6	10
	Research Potential	270	551	146	171	34	45	101	151
	Science in Society	181	1.099	27	53	62	92	36	91
	Activities of International Cooperation	117	470	23	51	31	47	124	441
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	57	576	2	3	18	20	10	20
	Total	21.987	95.388	1.334	1.929	4.356	6.381	3.084	6.403

Table 1b: FP7 Applicants in submitted proposals by country of origin in 2007		Member States																	
		AT		BE		BG		CY		CZ		DE		DK		EE		EL	
Priority Area		No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Energy	120	176	132	186	61	73	17	21	44	52	367	759	95	163	7	8	148	233
	Environment (including Climate Change)	123	179	146	200	69	83	23	27	72	100	374	720	101	133	28	30	204	332
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	56	71	116	166	50	66	12	15	50	58	208	349	94	142	16	18	111	170
	General Activities - Annex IV	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	3	1	1	5	7	1	1	0	0	3	3
	Health	304	425	446	601	78	98	45	53	148	173	1.139	2.173	288	371	90	114	264	365
	Information and Communication Technologies	404	568	444	597	126	148	92	103	123	154	1.220	2.430	130	183	32	41	659	1.137
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	109	163	175	264	37	40	16	19	87	113	568	1.226	99	141	11	15	137	178
	Security	59	89	83	111	43	57	16	24	41	62	181	340	24	46	14	15	90	155
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	112	129	131	168	79	88	25	26	51	56	282	368	74	83	46	47	83	104
	Space	17	24	19	37	8	10	2	2	11	18	42	84	8	11	4	4	13	20
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	110	154	210	354	37	53	14	21	77	97	368	967	43	49	15	18	188	308
Ideas	ERC	168	172	314	339	51	71	39	49	91	115	1.125	1.205	187	210	14	20	351	438
People	Marie-Curie Actions	248	312	305	386	54	76	29	41	131	154	942	1.419	216	254	31	35	291	372
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	18	23	10	13	13	14	2	2	4	7	45	56	6	8	7	7	25	29
	Regions of Knowledge	11	26	9	13	13	32	2	4	17	33	43	105	7	9	6	9	23	66
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	108	183	143	213	57	85	37	51	98	142	376	740	86	144	61	79	153	269
	Research Infrastructures	31	39	40	48	15	18	4	4	24	28	117	262	22	24	7	9	41	60
	Research Potential	23	25	10	10	36	41	1	1	16	17	35	36	3	3	12	12	71	84
	Science in Society	34	47	42	57	27	36	8	9	17	20	91	120	23	25	22	23	37	49
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	7	7	35	54	8	10	2	2	19	27	38	74	3	5	1	1	9	11
	Total	2.063	2.813	2.811	3.818	862	1.099	388	477	1.122	1.427	7.566	13.440	1.510	2.005	424	505	2.901	4.383

Table 1b: FP7 Applicants in submitted proposals by country of origin in 2007		Member States																	
		ES		FI		FR		HU		IE		IT		LT		LU		LV	
Priority Area		No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Energy	227	409	67	106	190	341	65	81	38	46	253	488	24	31	7	8	13	14
	Environment (including Climate Change)	280	460	75	106	280	468	85	110	33	47	355	760	24	30	10	17	14	19
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	193	335	58	87	177	268	70	91	37	43	240	470	14	16	2	2	11	13
	General Activities - Annex IV	4	6	4	5	9	11	1	1	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	644	942	230	328	799	1.342	195	272	143	174	967	1.883	56	62	20	21	31	37
	Information and Communication Technologies	799	1.437	302	445	820	1.496	165	211	186	233	1.058	2.202	36	42	43	47	20	25
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	311	512	105	149	361	586	69	91	70	95	438	793	14	18	10	12	17	21
	Security	140	228	52	77	142	293	50	63	29	32	165	414	19	22	6	9	9	9
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	197	250	97	111	188	222	133	149	54	59	269	376	39	40	7	7	20	21
	Space	20	40	12	20	41	128	10	12	7	9	45	121	4	4	2	2	2	2
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	233	442	68	105	301	759	71	100	42	50	308	670	22	26	11	13	13	16
Ideas	ERC	611	764	245	260	789	1.009	187	208	140	155	1.666	2.147	19	19	8	9	5	5
People	Marie-Curie Actions	669	794	136	168	920	1.226	123	143	137	157	655	919	23	28	6	6	18	26
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	35	46	7	8	24	32	10	10	0	0	42	75	3	3	0	0	1	1
	Regions of Knowledge	29	66	21	53	20	39	19	48	7	17	50	148	7	15	0	0	7	9
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	418	942	61	92	253	400	108	164	77	106	389	886	29	41	8	11	30	45
	Research Infrastructures	65	121	28	40	96	174	31	37	19	22	105	191	5	7	1	1	4	5
	Research Potential	22	23	4	4	21	22	22	23	2	2	45	57	4	4	0	0	9	9
	Science in Society	60	70	19	24	61	90	33	38	11	12	75	106	12	13	2	2	6	7
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	23	39	20	26	37	98	10	11	3	3	23	38	7	9	1	1	0	0
	Total	4.980	7.926	1.611	2.214	5.529	9.004	1.457	1.863	1.035	1.262	7.154	12.752	361	430	144	168	230	284

Table 1b: FP7 Applicants in submitted proposals by country of origin in 2007		Member States																	
		MT		NL		PL		PT		RO		SE		SI		SK		UK	
Priority Area		No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Energy	5	7	181	259	94	139	70	107	80	135	109	180	44	79	34	50	249	436
	Environment (including Climate Change)	22	24	205	331	130	156	122	174	106	160	126	169	61	92	41	58	362	643
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	15	16	135	191	70	81	66	103	64	98	91	134	33	40	25	29	229	384
	General Activities - Annex IV	0	0	2	3	2	2	0	0	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	7
	Health	17	17	616	912	254	293	161	202	131	165	500	685	124	146	60	71	1.139	1.956
	Information and Communication Technologies	19	21	427	620	228	302	210	297	193	256	353	512	136	167	52	71	1.072	1.840
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	3	3	188	267	113	149	101	157	100	148	168	240	64	91	34	49	400	678
	Security	7	7	95	146	63	82	46	64	68	103	88	127	22	28	15	19	191	361
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	15	16	156	188	128	139	62	65	89	114	104	119	70	78	38	42	320	416
	Space	2	2	16	29	20	26	6	13	16	22	17	27	5	6	3	3	36	75
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	12	14	181	330	138	220	88	133	90	133	150	261	36	76	20	23	322	712
Ideas	ERC	1	1	576	638	216	294	191	256	137	178	495	525	41	61	45	71	1.248	1.352
People	Marie-Curie Actions	13	13	492	628	198	219	145	171	74	110	360	450	74	88	53	63	1.422	1.866
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	3	3	11	12	11	14	17	23	16	18	10	10	7	10	5	5	31	41
	Regions of Knowledge	2	4	14	28	23	35	9	17	26	67	10	18	14	24	10	32	28	56
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	35	42	133	225	162	257	111	189	86	122	118	185	68	122	35	49	416	879
	Research Infrastructures	4	4	73	119	36	52	30	38	19	22	44	60	13	13	10	11	107	213
	Research Potential	2	2	3	3	49	49	9	9	36	37	3	3	38	44	12	12	16	19
	Science in Society	8	11	49	57	22	23	29	39	30	51	27	32	17	18	13	14	80	106
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	0	0	24	32	11	14	0	0	10	11	21	36	4	4	3	3	30	60
	Total	185	207	3.577	5.018	1.968	2.546	1.473	2.057	1.374	1.953	2.796	3.775	871	1.187	508	675	7.704	12.100

Table 1b: FP7 Applicants in submitted proposals by country of origin in 2007		Candidate Countries					
		HR		MK		TR	
Priority Area		No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Energy	26	33	10	10	46	64
	Environment (including Climate Change)	19	24	5	9	54	83
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	32	42	8	23	59	79
	General Activities - Annex IV	2	4	1	1	1	1
	Health	44	47	11	12	67	91
	Information and Communication Technologies	23	25	4	4	115	171
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	11	12	1	1	34	38
	Security	6	11	2	2	34	67
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	26	29	15	16	60	66
	Space	3	3	1	1	3	3
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	19	28	4	6	33	56
Ideas	ERC	24	27	1	1	185	274
People	Marie-Curie Actions	23	27	3	3	94	100
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	11	19	8	9	14	23
	Regions of Knowledge	6	13	0	0	6	23
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	21	25	0	0	52	79
	Research Infrastructures	8	8	2	2	7	7
	Research Potential	31	39	33	36	95	96
	Science in Society	10	14	2	4	19	35
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	1	1	0	0	2	2
	Total	**346**	**431**	**111**	**140**	**980**	**1.358**

Table 1b: FP7 Applicants in submitted proposals by country of origin in 2007		Associated Countries													
		AL		CH		IL		IS		LI		ME		NO	
Priority Area		No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Energy	5	5	87	112	23	33	3	4	0	0	1	1	71	106
	Environment (including Climate Change)	4	4	97	131	62	88	22	25	1	1	2	2	110	152
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	5	5	59	78	56	78	11	14	0	0	8	8	65	86
	General Activities - Annex IV	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
	Health	8	10	448	594	240	317	30	41	2	2	5	5	136	168
	Information and Communication Technologies	0	0	395	530	216	297	10	17	2	2	1	1	143	193
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	0	0	178	265	67	92	5	5	4	5	0	0	56	81
	Security	2	3	39	44	58	79	2	3	0	0	2	2	38	55
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	14	14	75	86	29	34	9	11	1	1	2	2	80	93
	Space	0	0	11	13	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	16
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	3	3	82	102	42	59	1	1	0	0	2	2	49	66
Ideas	ERC	0	0	227	245	207	223	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	110
People	Marie-Curie Actions	2	2	368	419	168	189	22	24	1	1	0	0	122	153
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	10	12	8	10	6	8	0	0	0	0	8	9	8	8
	Regions of Knowledge	0	0	9	22	3	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	7	12
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	0	0	85	118	23	32	12	17	4	4	1	1	116	224
	Research Infrastructures	1	1	52	66	11	14	3	4	0	0	2	2	18	23
	Research Potential	19	22	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	17	17	1	1
	Science in Society	2	4	22	28	17	24	7	7	0	0	1	1	26	28
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	1	1	16	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	76	86	2.262	2.885	1.234	1.581	145	181	15	16	52	53	1.159	1.579

Table 1b: FP7 Applicants in submitted proposals by country of origin in 2007		Third Countries																	
		AU		BR		CA		CN		IN		JP		RU		US		ZA	
Priority Area		No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants	No. of Submitted	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Energy	5	5	17	22	6	6	26	45	16	22	4	4	34	42	13	16	6	6
	Environment (including Climate Change)	7	7	48	90	7	9	47	116	26	50	2	2	40	72	32	35	50	56
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	5	5	10	11	4	9	15	22	12	17	0	0	17	23	23	37	36	40
	General Activities - Annex IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	22	26	39	60	23	26	50	95	73	139	12	12	53	72	92	107	92	96
	Information and Communication Technologies	9	9	31	47	21	22	50	68	41	63	15	18	38	42	51	56	40	42
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	4	4	4	4	11	13	10	11	4	4	6	7	35	43	36	60	6	8
	Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	10	13	4	4	2	2
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	10	10	6	7	9	9	17	18	13	17	1	1	22	26	10	11	12	14
	Space	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	11	1	2	0	0
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	6	8	11	11	9	10	14	21	12	13	3	3	44	64	16	20	14	18
Ideas	ERC	8	8	5	9	20	21	3	3	2	2	8	8	14	23	92	111	0	0
People	Marie-Curie Actions	43	43	7	7	52	52	37	37	29	29	16	16	55	65	254	263	16	16
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	3	3	18	26	0	0	13	19	6	12	1	1	20	54	6	7	16	24
	Regions of Knowledge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	14	19	2	2	6	6
	Research Infrastructures	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	5	3	3	19	23	12	15	14	14
	Science in Society	6	6	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	0	0	3	4	8	10	6	6
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	6	1	1	2	4
	Total	132	139	199	297	168	184	289	464	248	391	73	77	433	603	653	757	318	352

Table 2a: FP7 Proposals retained for funding that were submitted in 2007: Participation by Priority Area & Funding Scheme

Table 2a: FP7 Proposals retained for funding by funding scheme in 2007		All funding schemes							
	Priority Area	No. of Proposals Retained	Retained Proposals %	No. of Applicants Retained	Applicants Retained %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Cooperation	Health	320	11,21 %	3.250	16,63 %	1.674.939.935	21,06 %	1.248.125.189	21,80 %
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	66	2,31 %	858	4,39 %	263.840.739	3,32 %	196.163.448	3,43 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	318	11,14 %	3.121	15,97 %	1.884.692.636	23,69 %	1.293.739.084	22,60 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	120	4,20 %	1.664	8,52 %	834.828.534	10,50 %	594.794.760	10,39 %
	Energy	71	2,49 %	816	4,18 %	390.516.181	4,91 %	250.665.260	4,38 %
	Environment (including Climate Change)	74	2,59 %	975	4,99 %	274.506.600	3,45 %	208.437.183	3,64 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	129	4,52 %	1.820	9,31 %	906.426.372	11,40 %	598.781.063	10,46 %
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	65	2,28 %	543	2,78 %	107.578.749	1,35 %	85.047.673	1,49 %
	Space	18	0,63 %	429	2,20 %	245.618.764	3,09 %	161.478.669	2,82 %
	Security	44	1,54 %	520	2,66 %	233.284.535	2,93 %	161.078.630	2,81 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	4	0,14 %	22	0,11 %	4.109.204	0,05 %	4.109.204	0,07 %
Ideas	ERC	201	7,04 %	214	1,10 %	287.282.542	3,61 %	279.127.851	4,88 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	1.102	38,61 %	2.075	10,62 %	7.116.650	0,09 %	5.768.810	0,10 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	70	2,45 %	999	5,11 %	393.338.405	4,95 %	304.267.847	5,32 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	128	4,48 %	1.209	6,19 %	222.488.907	2,80 %	169.085.682	2,95 %
	Regions of Knowledge	17	0,60 %	172	0,88 %	11.984.235	0,15 %	10.995.211	0,19 %
	Research Potential	41	1,44 %	104	0,53 %	36.791.139	0,46 %	33.859.756	0,59 %
	Science in Society	31	1,09 %	321	1,64 %	24.912.352	0,31 %	22.440.401	0,39 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	20	0,70 %	223	1,14 %	27.095.996	0,34 %	24.913.326	0,44 %
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	15	0,53 %	206	1,05 %	122.810.905	1,54 %	71.719.947	1,25 %
	Totals	**2.854**	**100,00 %**	**19.541**	**100,00 %**	**7.954.163.380**	**100,00 %**	**5.724.598.994**	**100,00 %**

Table 2a: FP7 Proposals retained for funding by funding scheme in 2007		Collaborative project							
	Priority Area	No. of Retained Proposals	Retained Proposals %	No. of Applicants Retained	Applicants Retained %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Cooperation	Health	271	26,70 %	2838	24,03 %	1.618.589.132	24,53 %	1.198.523.369	26,18 %
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	51	5,02 %	634	5,37 %	247.453.595	3,75 %	181.313.085	3,96 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	261	25,71 %	2529	21,41 %	1.739.301.472	26,36 %	1.188.443.726	25,96 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	109	10,74 %	1514	12,82 %	792.400.571	12,01 %	568.864.796	12,43 %
	Energy	59	5,81 %	658	5,57 %	374.914.167	5,68 %	235.512.479	5,14 %
	Environment (including Climate Change)	53	5,22 %	720	6,10 %	245.377.513	3,72 %	181.555.543	3,97 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	82	8,08 %	1383	11,71 %	846.234.758	12,83 %	540.554.267	11,81 %
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	56	5,52 %	431	3,65 %	97.586.945	1,48 %	75.891.303	1,66 %
	Space	15	1,48 %	391	3,31 %	241.439.695	3,66 %	157.299.600	3,44 %
	Security	32	3,15 %	382	3,23 %	220.992.786	3,35 %	149.226.361	3,26 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	9	0,89 %	108	0,91 %	51.304.899	0,78 %	30.287.186	0,66 %
	Science in Society	6	0,59 %	46	0,39 %	5.535.631	0,08 %	4.298.494	0,09 %
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	11	1,08 %	177	1,50 %	116.582.012	1,77 %	65.741.494	1,44 %
	Totals	**1015**	**100,00 %**	**11811**	**100,00 %**	**6.597.713.176**	**100,00 %**	**4.577.511.703**	**100,00 %**

Table 2a: FP7 Proposals retained for funding by funding scheme in 2007	Priority Area	Combination of CP and CSA							
		No. of Retained Proposals	Retained Proposals %	No. of Applicants Retained	Applicants Retained %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	50	100,00 %	755	100,00 %	319.259.149	100,00 %	251.206.296	100,00 %
	Totals	50	100,00 %	755	100,00 %	319.259.149	100,00 %	251.206.296	100,00 %

Table 2a: FP7 Proposals retained for funding by funding scheme in 2007	Priority Area	Coordination and support action							
		No. of Retained Proposals	Retained Proposals %	No. of Applicants Retained	Applicants Retained %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Cooperation	Health	49	12,79 %	412	12,06 %	56.350.803	13,03 %	49.601.820	12,87 %
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	15	3,92 %	224	6,56 %	16.387.144	3,79 %	14.850.363	3,85 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	46	12,01 %	356	10,42 %	51.681.077	11,95 %	43.526.478	11,29 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	11	2,87 %	150	4,39 %	42.427.963	9,81 %	25.929.964	6,73 %
	Energy	12	3,13 %	158	4,63 %	15.602.014	3,61 %	15.152.781	3,93 %
	Environment (including Climate Change)	19	4,96 %	241	7,06 %	27.006.706	6,24 %	25.215.071	6,54 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	47	12,27 %	437	12,79 %	60.191.614	13,91 %	58.226.796	15,10 %
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	8	2,09 %	97	2,84 %	8.751.934	2,02 %	8.158.268	2,12 %
	Space	3	0,78 %	38	1,11 %	4.179.069	0,97 %	4.179.069	1,08 %
	Security	12	3,13 %	138	4,04 %	12.291.749	2,84 %	11.852.269	3,07 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	4	1,04 %	22	0,64 %	4.109.204	0,95 %	4.109.204	1,07 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	36	9,40 %	183	5,36 %	7.116.650	1,65 %	5.768.810	1,50 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	11	2,87 %	136	3,98 %	22.774.357	5,26 %	22.774.365	5,91 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	3	0,78 %	21	0,61 %	2.249.511	0,52 %	2.249.511	0,58 %
	Regions of Knowledge	17	4,44 %	172	5,04 %	11.984.235	2,77 %	10.995.211	2,85 %
	Research Potential	41	10,70 %	104	3,04 %	36.791.139	8,50 %	33.859.756	8,78 %
	Science in Society	25	6,53 %	275	8,05 %	19.376.721	4,48 %	18.141.907	4,71 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	20	5,22 %	223	6,53 %	27.095.996	6,26 %	24.913.326	6,46 %
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	4	1,04 %	29	0,85 %	6.228.893	1,44 %	5.978.453	1,55 %
	Totals	383	100,00 %	3416	100,00 %	432.596.779	100,00 %	385.483.422	100,00 %

Table 2a: FP7 Proposals retained for funding by funding scheme in 2007	Priority Area	Network of Excellence							
		No. of Retained Proposals	Retained Proposals %	No. of Applicants Retained	Applicants Retained %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Cooperation	Information and Communication Technologies	11	100,00 %	236	100,00 %	93.710.087	100,00 %	61.768.880	100,00 %
	Totals	11	100,00 %	236	100,00 %	93.710.087	100,00 %	61.768.880	100,00 %

Table 2a: FP7 Proposals retained for funding by funding scheme in 2007	Priority Area	Research for the benefit of specific groups							
		No. of Retained Proposals	Retained Proposals %	No. of Applicants Retained	Applicants Retained %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Cooperation	Environment (including Climate Change)	2	1,56 %	14	1,15 %	2.122.381	0,95 %	1.666.569	0,98 %
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	1	0,78 %	15	1,23 %	1.239.870	0,55 %	998.102	0,59 %
Capacities	Research for the benefit of SMEs	125	97,66 %	1188	97,62 %	220.239.396	98,50 %	166.836.171	98,43 %
	Totals	128	100,00 %	1217	100,00 %	223.601.647	100,00 %	169.500.842	100,00 %

Table 2a: FP7 Proposals retained for funding by funding scheme in 2007		Support for frontier research (ERC)							
Priority Area		No. of Retained Proposals	Retained Proposals %	No. of Applicants Retained	Applicants Retained %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
Ideas	ERC	201	100,00 %	214	100,00 %	287.282.542	100,00 %	279.127.851	100,00 %
	Totals	**201**	**100,00 %**	**214**	**100,00 %**	**287.282.542**	**100,00 %**	**279.127.851**	**100,00 %**

Table 2a: FP7 Proposals retained for funding by funding scheme in 2007		Support for training and career development of researchers (Marie Curie)							
Priority Area		No. of Retained Proposals	Retained Proposals %	No. of Applicants Retained	Applicants Retained %	Project Total Cost (€)	Project Total Cost %	EC requested financial contribution (€)	EC requested financial contribution %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	1066	100,00 %	1892	100,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Totals	**1066**	**100,00 %**	**1892**	**100,00 %**	**0**	**0.00 %**	**0**	**0.00 %**

Table 2b: FP7 Proposals retained for funding that were submitted in 2007: Participation by Priority Area and Country

Table 2b: FP7 Applicants in retained for funding proposals by country of origin in 2007		Member States		Candidate Countries		Associated Countries		Thrid Countries	
Priority Area		No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Health	320	2.778	8	10	146	225	90	237
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	66	716	14	17	29	44	28	81
	Information and Communication Technologies	318	2.820	12	15	114	173	46	113
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	125	1.493	12	17	64	114	24	45
	Energy	71	705	5	9	28	49	22	53
	Environment (including Climate Change)	74	771	8	8	40	70	32	126
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	129	1.681	11	20	38	54	29	65
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	65	471	7	9	18	27	16	36
	Space	18	395	3	5	8	18	5	11
	Security	44	469	6	10	20	35	4	6
	General Activities - Annex IV	4	20	0	0	1	2	0	0
Ideas	ERC	170	176	0	0	32	32	3	6
People	Marie-Curie Actions	994	1.738	17	20	143	170	147	147
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	70	890	5	8	36	66	14	35
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	128	1.096	14	21	50	88	3	4
	Regions of Knowledge	17	165	3	7	0	0	0	0
	Research Potential	33	72	11	13	2	2	13	17
	Science in Society	31	259	4	17	14	22	7	23
	Activities of International Cooperation	15	118	5	10	6	11	20	84
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	15	189	0	0	7	8	5	9
	Total	2.707	17.022	145	216	796	1.210	508	1.098

Table 2b: FP7 Applicants in retained for funding proposals by country of origin in 2007		Member States																	
		AT		BE		BG		CY		CZ		DE		DK		EE		EL	
Priority Area		No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Energy	120	176	132	186	61	73	17	21	44	52	367	759	95	163	7	8	148	233
	Environment (including Climate Change)	123	179	146	200	69	83	23	27	72	100	374	720	101	133	28	30	204	332
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	56	71	116	166	50	66	12	15	50	58	208	349	94	142	16	18	111	170
	General Activities - Annex IV	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	3	1	1	5	7	1	1	0	0	3	3
	Health	304	425	446	601	78	98	45	53	148	173	1.139	2.173	288	371	90	114	264	365
	Information and Communication Technologies	404	568	444	597	126	148	92	103	123	154	1.220	2.430	130	183	32	41	659	1.137
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	109	163	175	264	37	40	16	19	87	113	568	1.226	99	141	11	15	137	178
	Security	59	89	83	111	43	57	16	24	41	62	181	340	24	46	14	15	90	155
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	112	129	131	168	79	88	25	26	51	56	282	368	74	83	46	47	83	104
	Space	17	24	19	37	8	10	2	2	11	18	42	84	8	11	4	4	13	20
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	110	154	210	354	37	53	14	21	77	97	368	967	43	49	15	18	188	308
Ideas	ERC	168	172	314	339	51	71	39	49	91	115	1.125	1.205	187	210	14	20	351	438
People	Marie-Curie Actions	248	312	305	386	54	76	29	41	131	154	942	1.419	216	254	31	35	291	372
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	18	23	10	13	13	14	2	2	4	7	45	56	6	8	7	7	25	29
	Regions of Knowledge	11	26	9	13	13	32	2	4	17	33	43	105	7	9	6	9	23	66
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	108	183	143	213	57	85	37	51	98	142	376	740	86	144	61	79	153	269
	Research Infrastructures	31	39	40	48	15	18	4	4	24	28	117	262	22	24	7	9	41	60
	Research Potential	23	25	10	10	36	41	1	1	16	17	35	36	3	3	12	12	71	84
	Science in Society	34	47	42	57	27	36	8	9	17	20	91	120	23	25	22	23	37	49
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	7	7	35	54	8	10	2	2	19	27	38	74	3	5	1	1	9	11
	Total	2.063	2.813	2.811	3.818	862	1.099	388	477	1.122	1.427	7.566	13.440	1.510	2.005	424	505	2.901	4.383

Table 2b: FP7 Applicants in retained for funding proposals by country of origin in 2007		Member States																	
		ES		FI		FR		HU		IE		IT		LT		LU		LV	
Priority Area		No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Energy	227	409	67	106	190	341	65	81	38	46	253	488	24	31	7	8	13	14
	Environment (including Climate Change)	280	460	75	106	280	468	85	110	33	47	355	760	24	30	10	17	14	19
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	193	335	58	87	177	268	70	91	37	43	240	470	14	16	2	2	11	13
	General Activities - Annex IV	4	6	4	5	9	11	1	1	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	644	942	230	328	799	1.342	195	272	143	174	967	1.883	56	62	20	21	31	37
	Information and Communication Technologies	799	1.437	302	445	820	1.496	165	211	186	233	1.058	2.202	36	42	43	47	20	25
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	311	512	105	149	361	586	69	91	70	95	438	793	14	18	10	12	17	21
	Security	140	228	52	77	142	293	50	63	29	32	165	414	19	22	6	9	9	9
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	197	250	97	111	188	222	133	149	54	59	269	376	39	40	7	7	20	21
	Space	20	40	12	20	41	128	10	12	7	9	45	121	4	4	2	2	2	2
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	233	442	68	105	301	759	71	100	42	50	308	670	22	26	11	13	13	16
Ideas	ERC	611	764	245	260	789	1.009	187	208	140	155	1.666	2.147	19	19	8	9	5	5
People	Marie-Curie Actions	669	794	136	168	920	1.226	123	143	137	157	655	919	23	28	6	6	18	26
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	35	46	7	8	24	32	10	10	0	0	42	75	3	3	0	0	1	1
	Regions of Knowledge	29	66	21	53	20	39	19	48	7	17	50	148	7	15	0	0	7	9
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	418	942	61	92	253	400	108	164	77	106	389	886	29	41	8	11	30	45
	Research Infrastructures	65	121	28	40	96	174	31	37	19	22	105	191	5	7	1	1	4	5
	Research Potential	22	23	4	4	21	22	22	23	2	2	45	57	4	4	0	0	9	9
	Science in Society	60	70	19	24	61	90	33	38	11	12	75	106	12	13	2	2	6	7
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	23	39	20	26	37	98	10	11	3	3	23	38	7	9	1	1	0	0
	Total	4.980	7.926	1.611	2.214	5.529	9.004	1.457	1.863	1.035	1.262	7.154	12.752	361	430	144	169	230	284

Table 2b: FP7 Applicants in retained for funding proposals by country of origin in 2007		Member States																	
		MT		NL		PL		PT		RO		SE		SI		SK		UK	
Priority Area		No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Energy	5	7	181	259	94	139	70	107	80	135	109	180	44	79	34	50	249	436
	Environment (including Climate Change)	22	24	205	331	130	156	122	174	106	160	126	169	61	92	41	58	362	643
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	15	16	135	191	70	81	66	103	64	98	91	134	33	40	25	29	229	384
	General Activities - Annex IV	0	0	2	3	2	2	0	0	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	7
	Health	17	17	616	912	254	293	161	202	131	165	500	685	124	146	60	71	1.139	1.956
	Information and Communication Technologies	19	21	427	620	228	302	210	297	193	256	353	512	136	167	52	71	1.072	1.840
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	3	3	188	267	113	149	101	157	100	148	168	240	64	91	34	49	400	678
	Security	7	7	95	146	63	82	46	64	68	103	88	127	22	28	15	19	191	361
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	15	16	156	188	128	139	62	65	89	114	104	119	70	78	38	42	320	416
	Space	2	2	16	29	20	26	6	13	16	22	17	27	5	6	3	3	36	75
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	12	14	181	330	138	220	88	133	90	133	150	261	36	76	20	23	322	712
Ideas	ERC	1	1	576	638	216	294	191	256	137	178	495	525	41	61	45	71	1.248	1.352
People	Marie-Curie Actions	13	13	492	628	198	219	145	171	74	110	360	450	74	88	53	63	1.422	1.866
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	3	3	11	12	11	14	17	23	16	18	10	10	7	10	5	5	31	41
	Regions of Knowledge	2	4	14	28	23	35	9	17	26	67	10	18	14	24	10	32	28	56
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	35	42	133	225	162	257	111	189	86	122	118	185	68	122	35	49	416	879
	Research Infrastructures	4	4	73	119	36	52	30	38	19	22	44	60	13	13	10	11	107	213
	Research Potential	2	2	3	3	49	49	9	9	36	37	3	3	38	44	12	12	16	19
	Science in Society	8	11	49	57	22	23	29	39	30	51	27	32	17	18	13	14	80	106
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	0	0	24	32	11	14	0	0	10	11	21	36	4	4	3	3	30	60
	Total	185	207	3.577	5.018	1.968	2.546	1.473	2.057	1.374	1.953	2.796	3.775	871	1.187	508	675	7.704	12.100

Table 2b: FP7 Applicants in retained for funding proposals by country of origin in 2007		Candidate Countries					
		HR		MK		TR	
Priority Area		No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Energy	26	33	10	10	46	64
	Environment (including Climate Change)	19	24	5	9	54	83
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	32	42	8	23	59	79
	General Activities - Annex IV	2	4	1	1	1	1
	Health	44	47	11	12	67	91
	Information and Communication Technologies	23	25	4	4	115	171
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	11	12	1	1	34	38
	Security	6	11	2	2	34	67
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	26	29	15	16	60	66
	Space	3	3	1	1	3	3
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	19	28	4	6	33	56
Ideas	ERC	24	27	1	1	185	274
People	Marie-Curie Actions	23	27	3	3	94	100
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	11	19	8	9	14	23
	Regions of Knowledge	6	13	0	0	6	23
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	21	25	0	0	52	79
	Research Infrastructures	8	8	2	2	7	7
	Research Potential	31	39	33	36	95	96
	Science in Society	10	14	2	4	19	35
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	1	1	0	0	2	2
	Total	**346**	**431**	**111**	**140**	**980**	**1.358**

Table 2b: FP7 Applicants in retained for funding proposals by country of origin in 2007		Associated Countries													
		AL		CH		IL		IS		LI		ME		NO	
Priority Area		No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Energy	5	5	87	112	23	33	3	4	0	0	1	1	71	106
	Environment (including Climate Change)	4	4	97	131	62	88	22	25	1	1	2	2	110	152
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	5	5	59	78	56	78	11	14	0	0	8	8	65	86
	General Activities - Annex IV	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
	Health	8	10	448	594	240	317	30	41	2	2	5	5	136	168
	Information and Communication Technologies	0	0	395	530	216	297	10	17	2	2	1	1	143	193
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	0	0	178	265	67	92	5	5	4	5	0	0	56	81
	Security	2	3	39	44	58	79	2	3	0	0	2	2	38	55
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	14	14	75	86	29	34	9	11	1	1	2	2	80	93
	Space	0	0	11	13	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	16
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	3	3	82	102	42	59	1	1	0	0	2	2	49	66
Ideas	ERC	0	0	227	245	207	223	6	6	0	0	0	0	100	110
People	Marie-Curie Actions	2	2	368	419	168	189	22	24	1	1	0	0	122	153
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	10	12	8	10	6	8	0	0	0	0	8	9	8	8
	Regions of Knowledge	0	0	9	22	3	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	7	12
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	0	0	85	118	23	32	12	17	4	4	1	1	116	224
	Research Infrastructures	1	1	52	66	11	14	3	4	0	0	2	2	18	23
	Research Potential	19	22	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	17	17	1	1
	Science in Society	2	4	22	28	17	24	7	7	0	0	1	1	26	28
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	1	1	16	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	76	86	2.262	2.885	1.234	1.581	145	181	15	16	52	53	1.159	1.579

Table 2b: FP7 Applicants in retained for funding proposals by country of origin in 2007		Third Countries																	
		AU		BR		CA		CN		IN		JP		RU		US		ZA	
Priority Area		No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants	No. of Retained	No. of Applicants
Cooperation	Energy	5	5	17	22	6	6	26	45	16	22	4	4	34	42	13	16	6	6
	Environment (including Climate Change)	7	7	48	90	7	9	47	116	26	50	2	2	40	72	32	35	50	56
	Food, Agriculture, and Biotechnology	5	5	10	11	4	9	15	22	12	17	0	0	17	23	23	37	36	40
	General Activities - Annex IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Health	22	26	39	60	23	26	50	95	73	139	12	12	53	72	92	107	92	96
	Information and Communication Technologies	9	9	31	47	21	22	50	68	41	63	15	18	38	42	51	56	40	42
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	4	4	4	4	11	13	10	11	4	4	6	7	35	43	36	60	6	8
	Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	10	13	4	4	2	2
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	10	10	6	7	9	9	17	18	13	17	1	1	22	26	10	11	12	14
	Space	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	9	11	1	2	0	0
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	6	8	11	11	9	10	14	21	12	13	3	3	44	64	16	20	14	18
Ideas	ERC	8	8	5	9	20	21	3	3	2	2	8	8	14	23	92	111	0	0
People	Marie-Curie Actions	43	43	7	7	52	52	37	37	29	29	16	16	55	65	254	263	16	16
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	3	3	18	26	0	0	13	19	6	12	1	1	20	54	6	7	16	24
	Regions of Knowledge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	14	19	2	2	6	6
	Research Infrastructures	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	5	3	3	19	23	12	15	14	14
	Science in Society	6	6	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	0	0	3	4	8	10	6	6
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	6	1	1	2	4
	Total	132	139	199	297	168	184	289	464	248	391	73	77	433	603	653	757	318	352

Table 3a: FP7 Grant Agreements signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Priority Area and Funding Scheme

Table 3a: FP7 Grant agreements signed in 2007		All funding schemes					
Priority Area		No. of Grant Agreements	No. of Grant Agreements %	No. of Participants	No. of Participants %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %
Cooperation	Health	35	6,43 %	347	7,94 %	160.044.290	10,79 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	276	50,74 %	2.727	62,36 %	1.002.796.261	67,58 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	1	0,18 %	8	0,18 %	1.200.000	0,08 %
	Energy	27	4,96 %	248	5,67 %	77.715.602	5,24 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	5	0,92 %	59	1,35 %	5.279.196	0,36 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	4	0,74 %	4	0,09 %	60.095.186	4,05 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	145	26,65 %	267	6,11 %	11.709.040	0,79 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	19	3,49 %	269	6,15 %	57.800.000	3,90 %
	Regions of Knowledge	11	2,02 %	117	2,68 %	8.206.861	0,55 %
	Research Potential	1	0,18 %	16	0,37 %	492.553	0,03 %
	Science in Society	1	0,18 %	7	0,16 %	489.122	0,03 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	6	1,10 %	120	2,74 %	14.861.739	1,00 %
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	8	1,47 %	120	2,74 %	30.018.352	2,02 %
	Total	**544**	**99,08 %**	**4.373**	**98,54 %**	**1.483.761.415**	**100,00 %**

		Collaborative project					
Priority Area		No. of Grant Agreements	No. of Grant Agreements %	No. of Participants	No. of Participants %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %
Cooperation	Health	34	11,60 %	342	11,90 %	159.695.690,00	13,47 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	225	76,79 %	2.173	75,64 %	918.456.403,00	77,50 %
	Energy	24	8,19 %	224	7,80 %	74.837.937,00	6,31 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	2	0,68 %	30	1,04 %	2.477.012,00	0,21 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	1	0,34 %	5	0,17 %	1.173.000,00	0,10 %
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	7	2,39 %	99	3,45 %	28.518.354,00	2,41 %
	Total	**293**	**100,00 %**	**2.873**	**100,00 %**	**1.185.158.396**	**100,00 %**

		Combination of CP & CSA					
Priority Area		No. of Grant Agreements	No. of Grant Agreements %	No. of Participants	No. of Participants %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	17	100,00 %	254	100,00 %	54.130.000,00	100,00 %
	Total	**17**	**100,00 %**	**254**	**100,00 %**	**54.130.000**	**100,00 %**

Priority Area		Coordination and support action					
		No. of Grant Agreements	No. of Grant Agreements %	No. of Participants	No. of Participants %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %
Cooperation	Health	1	0,85 %	5	0,55 %	348.600,00	0,18 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	41	34,75 %	318	35,18 %	38.815.037,00	20,40 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	1	0,85 %	8	0,88 %	1.200.000,00	0,63 %
	Energy	3	2,54 %	24	2,65 %	2.877.665,00	1,51 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	3	2,54 %	29	3,21 %	2.802.184,00	1,47 %
	Space	1	0,85 %	1	0,11 %	48.000.000,00	25,23 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	4	3,39 %	4	0,44 %	60.095.186,00	31,59 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	39	33,05 %	161	17,81 %	2.991.540,00	1,57 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	1	0,85 %	10	1,11 %	2.497.000,00	1,31 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	2	1,69 %	61	6,75 %	2.866.595,00	1,51 %
	Regions of Knowledge	11	9,32 %	117	12,94 %	8.206.860,51	4,31 %
	Research Potential	1	0,85 %	16	1,77 %	492.553,10	0,26 %
	Science in Society	1	0,85 %	7	0,77 %	489.122,00	0,26 %
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	2	1,69 %	2	0,22 %	2.186.619,00	1,15 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	6	5,08 %	120	13,27 %	14.861.738,74	7,81 %
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	1	0,85 %	21	2,32 %	1.499.998,00	0,79 %
	Total	118	100,00 %	904	100,00 %	190.230.698	100,00 %

Priority Area		Network of Excellence					
		No. of Grant Agreements	No. of Grant Agreements %	No. of Participants	No. of Participants %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %
Cooperation	Information and Communication Technologies	10	100,00 %	236	100,00 %	45.524.821,00	100,00 %
	Total	10	100,00 %	236	100,00 %	45.524.821	100,00 %

Priority Area		Support for training and career development of researchers (Marie Curie)					
		No. of Grant Agreements	No. of Grant Agreements %	No. of Participants	No. of Participants %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	106	100,00 %	106	100,00 %	8.717.500,00	100,00 %
	Total	106	100,00 %	106	100,00 %	8.717.500	100,00 %

Table 3b: FP7 Grant Agreements signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Priority Area and Holders' Type of Activity/ Legal Status

Table 3b: FP7 Grant holders by type of activity/ legal status in 2007		Higher Education					
Priority Area		Number of Participants	Number of Participants %	Participant Total Cost (€)	Participant Total Cost %	Participant EC Contribution (€)	Participant EC Contribution %
Cooperation	Health	196	11,52 %	128.817.453	17,15 %	92.978.061	16,66 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	1.095	64,37 %	534.151.716	71,10 %	397.691.887	71,25 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	2	0,12 %	293.520	0,04 %	216.000	0,04 %
	Energy	76	4,47 %	32.380.902	4,31 %	24.797.402	4,44 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	7	0,41 %	620.977	0,08 %	516.039	0,09 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	129	7,58 %	7.397.986	0,98 %	6.828.628	1,22 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	117	6,88 %	29.217.644	3,89 %	21.301.765	3,82 %
	Regions of Knowledge	17	1,00 %	1.116.078	0,15 %	916.918	0,16 %
	Research Potential	1	0,06 %	69.647	0,01 %	54.570	0,01 %
	Science in Society	3	0,18 %	245.587	0,03 %	219.737	0,04 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	16	0,94 %	3.619.210	0,48 %	3.293.752	0,59 %
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	42	2,47 %	13.370.117	1,78 %	9.375.934	1,68 %
	Total	**1.701**	**100,00 %**	**751.300.836**	**100,00 %**	**558.190.693**	**100,00 %**

Table 3b: FP7 Grant holders by type of activity/ legal status in 2007		Non Profit Research Organisations					
Priority Area		Number of Participants	Number of Participants %	Participant Total Cost (€)	Participant Total Cost %	Participant EC Contribution (€)	Participant EC Contribution %
Cooperation	Health	187	8,59 %	125.901.599	10,93 %	91.917.875	10,99 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	1.430	65,69 %	737.134.385	64,01 %	552.008.758	66,01 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	4	0,18 %	929.289	0,08 %	654.000	0,08 %
	Energy	111	5,10 %	55.824.664	4,85 %	42.057.749	5,03 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	13	0,60 %	1.253.502	0,11 %	1.090.417	0,13 %
	Space	1	0,05 %	48.000.000	4,17 %	48.000.000	5,74 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	2	0,09 %	63.985.643	5,56 %	21.095.186	2,52 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	96	4,41 %	5.974.922	0,52 %	5.524.137	0,66 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	183	8,41 %	61.726.807	5,36 %	43.209.647	5,17 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	3	0,14 %	184.085	0,02 %	184.085	0,02 %
	Regions of Knowledge	23	1,06 %	1.639.470	0,14 %	1.354.919	0,16 %
	Research Potential	6	0,28 %	324.127	0,03 %	282.116	0,03 %
	Science in Society	2	0,09 %	158.400	0,01 %	141.889	0,02 %
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	1	0,05 %	2.417.690	0,21 %	2.000.000	0,24 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	45	2,07 %	9.379.050	0,81 %	7.885.789	0,94 %
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	70	3,22 %	36.753.507	3,19 %	18.841.933	2,25 %
	Total	**2.177**	**100,00 %**	**1.151.587.138**	**100,00 %**	**836.248.499**	**100,00 %**

Table 3b: FP7 Grant holders by type of activity/ legal status in 2007		Total		PUBLIC bodies				Non-Public bodies						Undefined	
				For-profit		Non-profit		For-profit		Non-profit		Undefined		Undefined	
Priority Areas		No. of Partici-pations	No. of Partici-pations %	No. of Partici-pations	No. of Partici-pations %	No. of Partici-pations	No. of Partici-pations %	No. of Partici-pations	No. of Partici-pations %	No. of Partici-pations	No. of Partici-pations %	No. of Partici-pations	No. of Partici-pations %	No. of Partici-pations	No. of Partici-pations %
Cooperation	Health	347	7,94 %	242	9,84 %	7	12,50 %	41	20,50 %	53	3,46 %	0	0.00 %	4	3,39 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	2.727	62,36 %	1.485	60,39 %	1	1,79 %	0	0.00 %	1.222	79,82 %	7	77,78 %	12	10,17 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	8	0,18 %	5	0,20 %	0	0.00 %	2	1,00 %	1	0,07 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Energy	248	5,67 %	109	4,43 %	11	19,64 %	55	27,50 %	71	4,64 %	0	0.00 %	2	1,69 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	59	1,35 %	15	0,61 %	0	0.00 %	4	2,00 %	39	2,55 %	0	0.00 %	1	0,85 %
	Space	1	0,02 %	1	0,04 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	4	0,09 %	1	0,04 %	0	0.00 %	2	1,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	1	0,85 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	267	6,11 %	139	5,65 %	10	17,86 %	20	10,00 %	16	1,05 %	0	0.00 %	82	69,49 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	269	6,15 %	205	8,34 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	52	3,40 %	2	22,22 %	10	8,47 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	61	1,39 %	32	1,30 %	3	5,36 %	13	6,50 %	12	0,78 %	0	0.00 %	1	0,85 %
	Regions of Knowledge	117	2,68 %	44	1,79 %	12	21,43 %	16	8,00 %	41	2,68 %	0	0.00 %	4	3,39 %
	Research Potential	16	0,37 %	10	0,41 %	1	1,79 %	5	2,50 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Science in Society	7	0,16 %	3	0,12 %	0	0.00 %	4	2,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	2	0,05 %	1	0,04 %	0	0.00 %	1	0,50 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	120	2,74 %	85	3,46 %	8	14,29 %	21	10,50 %	5	0,33 %	0	0.00 %	1	0,85 %
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	120	2,74 %	82	3,33 %	3	5,36 %	16	8,00 %	19	1,24 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Total	4.373	100,00 %	2.459	100,00 %	56	100,00 %	200	100,00 %	1.531	100,00 %	9	100,00 %	118	100,00 %

Table 3b: FP7 Grant holders by type of activity/ legal status in 2007		Total		PUBLIC bodies				Non-Public bodies						Undefined	
				For-profit		Non-profit		For-profit		Non-profit		Undefined		Undefined	
Priority Areas		EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %
Cooperation	Health	160.044.290	10,79 %	119.945.194	9,84 %	2.704.784	12,50 %	18.921.823	20,50 %	17.020.357	3,46 %	0	0.00 %	1.452.132	3,39 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	1.002.796.261	67,58 %	545.972.882	60,39 %	98.440	1,79 %	0	0.00 %	453.759.096	79,82 %	2.965.843	77,78 %	0	10,17 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	1.200.000	0,08 %	717.000	0,20 %	0	0.00 %	313.000	1,00 %	170.000	0,07 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Energy	77.715.602	5,24 %	32.471.107	4,43 %	2.930.732	19,64 %	23.142.796	27,50 %	18.591.939	4,64 %	0	0.00 %	579.028	1,69 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	5.279.196	0,36 %	1.223.063	0,61 %	0	0.00 %	375.670	2,00 %	3.621.088	2,55 %	0	0.00 %	59.375	0,85 %
	Space	48.000.000	3,24 %	48.000.000	0,04 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	60.095.186	4,05 %	95.186	0,04 %	0	0.00 %	51.000.000	1,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	9.000.000	0,85 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	11.709.040	0,79 %	7.730.755	5,65 %	618.539	17,86 %	1.029.229	10,00 %	698.076	1,05 %	0	0.00 %	1.632.441	69,49 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	57.800.000	3,90 %	47.490.296	8,34 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	9.771.659	3,40 %	538.045	22,22 %	0	8,47 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	2.866.595	0,19 %	1.372.874	1,30 %	132.605	5,36 %	476.849	6,50 %	855.671	0,78 %	0	0.00 %	28.596	0,85 %
	Regions of Knowledge	8.206.861	0,55 %	3.106.886	1,79 %	1.042.720	21,43 %	1.025.509	8,00 %	2.711.819	2,68 %	0	0.00 %	319.926	3,39 %
	Research Potential	492.553	0,03 %	275.964	0,41 %	8.560	1,79 %	208.029	2,50 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Science in Society	489.122	0,03 %	246.231	0,12 %	0	0.00 %	242.891	2,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	2.186.619	0,15 %	2.000.000	0,04 %	0	0.00 %	186.619	0,50 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	14.861.739	1,00 %	8.548.235	3,46 %	1.098.918	14,29 %	4.650.260	10,50 %	533.275	0,33 %	0	0.00 %	31.050	0,85 %
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	30.018.352	2,02 %	21.213.033	3,33 %	511.340	5,36 %	4.818.947	8,00 %	3.475.032	1,24 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Total	1.483.761.415	100,00 %	840.408.706	100,00 %	9.146.638	100,00 %	106.391.623	100,00 %	511.208.013	100,00 %	3.503.888	100,00 %	13.102.548	100,00 %

Table 3b: FP7 Grant holders by type of activity/ legal status in 2007		Total				SMEs			
Priority Area		No. of Partici-pations	No. of Partici-pations %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %	No. of Partici-pations	No. of Partici-pations %	EC Financial Contribution (€)	EC Financial Contribution %
Cooperation	Health	347	7,94 %	160.044.290	10,79 %	12	5,08 %	9.082.557	5,00 %
	Information and Communication Technologies	2.727	62,36 %	1.002.796.261	67,58 %	21	9,12 %	155.049.812	85,29 %
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	8	0,18 %	1.200.000	0,08 %	8	3,52 %	160.000	0,09 %
	Energy	248	5,67 %	77.715.602	5,24 %	22	9,54 %	9.604.190	5,28 %
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	59	1,35 %	5.279.196	0,36 %	12	5,13 %	862.395	0,47 %
	Space	1	0,02 %	48.000.000	3,24 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	General Activities - Annex IV	4	0,09 %	60.095.186	4,05 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
People	Marie-Curie Actions	267	6,11 %	11.709.040	0,79 %	18	7,97 %	331.529	0,18 %
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	269	6,15 %	57.800.000	3,90 %	18	8,02 %	3.213.944	1,77 %
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	61	1,39 %	2.866.595	0,19 %	29	12,74 %	193.866	0,11 %
	Regions of Knowledge	117	2,68 %	8.206.861	0,55 %	29	12,67 %	1.208.604	0,66 %
	Research Potential	16	0,37 %	492.553	0,03 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Science in Society	7	0,16 %	489.122	0,03 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	2	0,05 %	2.186.619	0,15 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
	Activities of International Cooperation	120	2,74 %	14.861.739	1,00 %	45	19,56 %	471.772	0,26 %
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	120	2,74 %	30.018.352	2,02 %	15	6,65 %	1.608.250	0,88 %
	Total	**4.373**	**100,00 %**	**1.483.761.415**	**100,00 %**	**228**	**100,00 %**	**181.786.919**	**100,00 %**

Table 3c: FP7 Grant Agreements signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Priority Area and Country

Table 3c: FP7 Grant holders by the country of origin in 2007		Member States			Candidate Countries			Associated Countries			Thrid Countries		
Priority Area		No. Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)
Cooperation	Health	35	303	143.779.707	0	0	0	15	28	12.444.952	9	15	3.669.631
	Information and Communication Technologies	276	2.461	929.391.750	12	16	3.782.703	101	154	63.492.605	40	95	5.802.087
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	1	7	1.089.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	111.000
	Energy	27	210	62.666.980	0	0	0	16	27	13.652.030	5	8	827.269
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	5	58	5.164.599	0	0	0	1	1	114.597	0	0	0
	Space	1	1	48.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	General Activities - Annex IV	4	4	60.095.186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People	Marie-Curie Actions	119	231	9.340.040	6	7	439.000	20	29	1.930.000	0	0	0
Capacities	Research Infrastructures	19	215	52.229.316	1	9	435.422	9	18	3.671.227	6	26	1.195.635
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	2	52	2.214.623	1	2	64.082	2	7	587.890	0	0	0
	Regions of Knowledge	11	112	7.945.014	2	5	261.847	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Research Potential	1	12	442.242	1	2	31.800	1	1	11.128	1	1	7.383
	Science in Society	1	6	427.481	0	0	0	1	1	61.641	0	0	0
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	1	1	186.619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Activities of International Cooperation	6	58	9.386.078	5	10	849.851	4	5	355.028	6	46	4.231.119
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	8	110	27.719.739	0	0	0	4	5	1.171.613	2	3	0
	Total	517	3.841	1.360.078.373	28	51	5.864.705	174	276	97.492.711	70	195	15.844.124

Table 3c: FP7 Grant holders by the country of origin in 2007		Member States																	
		AT			BE			BG			CY			CZ			DE		
Priority Area		No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)
Cooperation	Energy	5	6	719.880	2	2	483.404	1	1	221.100	0		0	1	2	313.800	21	41	13.627.055
	General Activities - Annex IV	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	2	2	21.095.186
	Health	5	9	2.612.410	10	12	5.117.157	1	1	209.000	0		0	1	1	289.400	24	49	21.574.684
	Information and Communication Technologies	69	104	41.375.486	81	116	42.810.826	9	9	1.817.646	9	9	2.469.999	19	23	7.386.805	209	463	215.594.011
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	1	1	136.000	0		0	0		0	0		0	1	1	80.000	1	1	153.000
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	0		0	3	5	696.141	0		0	0		0	0		0	2	3	251.093
People	Marie-Curie Actions	3	7	205.170	3	8	300.000	3	8	175.000	3	9	245.000	2	6	138.148	6	9	517.000
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	3	6	1.214.051	2	3	183.242	2	2	84.412	0		0	0		0	6	9	2.559.423
	Regions of Knowledge	2	8	654.551	0		0	3	6	240.889	0		0	2	2	281.805	7	25	1.627.153
	Research Infrastructures	3	3	941.829	3	3	427.828	1	2	215.978	0		0	2	2	370.083	15	23	10.699.101
	Research Potential	1	1	45.903	0		0	1	1	12.733	0		0	0		0	1	1	54.570
	Science in Society	0		0	0		0	1	1	43.338	0		0	0		0	0		0
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	0		0	6	7	2.684.526	0		0	0		0	3	6	384.220	7	17	6.967.513
	Total	92	145	47.905.280	110	156	52.703.124	22	31	3.020.096	12	18	2.714.999	31	43	9.244.261	301	643	294.719.785

Table 3c: FP7 Grant holders by the country of origin in 2007		Member States																	
		DK			EE			EL			ES			FI			FR		
Priority Area		No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)
Cooperation	Energy	4	8	4.293.139	1	1	99.540	7	7	1.450.099	9	13	4.010.648	3	4	1.064.571	19	34	11.481.233
	General Activities - Annex IV	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	1	1	9.000.000	1	1	30.000.000
	Health	14	20	10.014.565	1	1	159.000	2	2	480.011	16	19	6.682.392	10	15	6.827.733	22	39	23.940.133
	Information and Communication Technologies	22	31	12.541.293	4	5	1.316.841	75	122	45.654.409	117	194	62.679.675	53	78	30.146.091	160	327	112.621.805
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	1	2	330.000
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	1	1	48.240	0		0	3	3	227.407	1	1	15.500	1	2	118.532	2	3	203.158
People	Marie-Curie Actions	1	1	69.769	2	4	86.342	17	24	1.436.139	22	25	1.747.940	3	9	275.000	5	22	342.000
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	0		0	1	1	80.727	4	6	962.357	1	3	646.066	2	2	102.301	3	6	995.221
	Regions of Knowledge	2	3	302.267	1	1	58.374	3	7	564.260	2	4	359.254	1	1	103.249	3	5	385.924
	Research Infrastructures	2	2	130.165	0		0	8	12	2.327.081	8	17	4.982.250	4	5	1.330.330	13	28	6.486.407
	Research Potential	0		0	0		0	1	1	63.398	1	1	35.909	0		0	0		0
	Science in Society	0		0	1	1	57.664	0		0	1	1	58.372	0		0	1	1	110.011
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	0		0	0		0	2	2	376.249	5	9	1.996.856	3	6	529.732	5	17	5.274.250
	Total	46	66	27.399.438	11	14	1.858.488	122	186	53.541.409	183	287	83.214.861	81	123	49.497.539	235	485	192.170.141

Table 3c: FP7 Grant holders by the country of origin in 2007		Member States																	
		HU			IE			IT			LT			LU			LV		
Priority Area		No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)
Cooperation	Energy	4	5	741.250	1	1	17.334	15	22	5.794.599	3	3	185.234	1	1	580.100	1	1	71.580
	Health	2	2	504.358	6	6	1.971.924	15	26	10.790.957	0		0	0		0	1	1	125.200
	Information and Communication Technologies	22	27	7.931.896	35	39	14.285.899	148	286	93.187.411	3	3	306.242	5	5	1.424.384	1	1	159.519
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	0		0	0		0	1	1	230.000	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	1	1	58.500	0		0	3	5	391.629	0		0	0		0	0		0
People	Marie-Curie Actions	1	12	110.000	1	1	100.000	8	19	709.265	0		0	0		0	1	9	62.730
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	1	1	168.097	0		0	3	4	300.136	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Regions of Knowledge	1	1	126.126	1	2	91.000	5	14	1.130.097	1	1	19.388	0		0	2	2	62.021
	Research Infrastructures	4	6	924.069	1	2	491.662	15	31	9.483.321	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Research Potential	1	1	10.593	0		0	1	1	62.007	1	1	8.560	0		0	1	1	21.293
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	1	1	79.308	0		0	5	10	1.943.757	1	1	46.965	0		0	0		0
	Total	36	57	10.654.197	45	51	16.957.810	219	419	124.023.178	9	9	566.389	6	6	2.004.484	7	15	502.343

Table 3c: FP7 Grant holders by the country of origin in 2007		Member States																	
		MT			NL			PL			PT			RO			SE		
Priority Area		No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)
Cooperation	Energy	0		0	14	20	7.401.219	4	5	1.268.064	0		0	1	1	46.500	6	10	3.063.064
	Health	0		0	15	18	10.752.776	1	1	143.940	2	2	610.766	1	2	473.460	15	23	11.757.931
	Information and Communication Technologies	3	3	459.599	85	129	54.055.038	28	32	5.781.787	33	45	14.361.679	17	18	4.038.008	70	102	37.801.492
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	0		0	1	6	334.656	1	2	251.800	2	2	223.042	1	1	41.195	0		0
People	Marie-Curie Actions	1	1	68.377	3	3	114.830	9	11	590.049	2	4	170.000	4	7	252.397	2	11	204.000
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	1	1	159.751	2	2	155.667	2	2	170.786	2	2	631.995	1	1	36.722	3	3	218.322
	Regions of Knowledge	0		0	2	7	645.998	2	2	155.549	1	3	249.328	4	11	254.583	1	2	131.011
	Research Infrastructures	0		0	9	27	2.424.244	5	5	1.243.265	4	4	375.559	2	6	228.669	5	7	1.250.915
	Research Potential	1	1	25.038	0		0	1	1	41.195	0		0	1	1	61.044	0		0
	Science in Society	0		0	1	1	83.517	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	0		0	5	9	1.329.832	3	4	488.114	1	1	20.000	1	1	251.495	5	7	1.507.996
	Total	6	6	712.765	137	222	77.297.777	56	65	10.134.549	47	63	16.642.369	32	48	5.684.072	107	165	55.934.731

Table 3c: FP7 Grant holders by the country of origin in 2007		Member States								
		SI			SK			UK		
Priority Area		No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)
Cooperation	Energy	1	1	226.152	1	1	29.700	12	19	4.793.591
	Health	1	1	150.000	0		0	22	53	28.591.910
	Information and Communication Technologies	13	16	4.991.868	7	9	2.278.899	163	265	111.913.142
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	0		0	0		0	1	1	160.000
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	2	4	169.715	0		0	1	1	134.006
People	Marie-Curie Actions	1	2	72.584	3	5	228.300	14	14	1.120.000
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	1	1	43.878	0		0	3	3	672.924
	Regions of Knowledge	1	3	190.860	1	1	191.660	1	1	119.669
	Research Infrastructures	2	2	107.460	1	1	16.800	15	27	7.772.300
	Science in Society	0		0	0		0	1	1	74.579
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	1	1	423.114	1	1	46.712	5	10	3.369.100
	Total	23	31	6.375.631	14	18	2.792.071	238	395	158.721.221

Table 3c: FP7 Grant holders by the country of origin in 2007		Candidate Countries								
		HR			MK			TR		
Priority Area		No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)
Cooperation	Information and Communication Technologies	3	3	266.757	1	1	124.800	9	12	3.391.146
People	Marie-Curie Actions	1	1	37.500	0		0	5	6	401.500
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	1	2	100.966	1	1	68.591	5	7	680.294
	Regions of Knowledge	1	4	211.075	0		0	1	1	50.772
	Research Infrastructures	1	3	112.558	1	3	103.985	1	3	218.879
	Research Potential	1	1	6.762	0		0	1	1	25.038
	Total	8	14	735.619	3	5	297.376	22	30	4.767.628

Table 3c: FP7 Grant holders by the country of origin in 2007		Associated Countries																		
		AL			CH			IL			IS			ME			NO		
Priority Area		No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)
Cooperation	Energy	0		0	11	14	6.270.548	2	2	410.248	0		0	0		0	8	11	6.971.234
	Health	0		0	12	17	6.013.257	4	5	1.913.868	3	3	2.382.977	0		0	3	3	2.134.850
	Information and Communication Technologies	0		0	69	90	35.869.857	33	42	18.206.011	0		0	0		0	17	22	9.416.737
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	1	1	114.597
People	Marie-Curie Actions	0		0	2	2	170.000	16	25	1.590.000	1	1	70.000	0		0	1	1	100.000
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	1	2	77.657	0		0	1	1	41.302	0		0	0		0	2	2	236.069
	Research Infrastructures	1	2	72.312	8	10	2.823.990	1	1	36.160	0		0	1	2	80.076	2	3	658.689
	Research Potential	0		0	0		0	1	1	11.128	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Science in Society	0		0	0		0	0		0	1	1	61.641	0		0	0		0
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	0		0	4	5	1.171.613	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Total	2	4	149.969	106	138	52.319.265	58	77	22.208.717	5	5	2.514.618	1	2	80.076	34	43	19.632.176

Table 3c: FP7 Grant holders by the country of origin in 2007		Third Countries																		
		AU			BR			CA			CN			IN			RU		
Priority Area		No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)
Cooperation	Energy	0		0	0		0	0		0	1	3	106.678	0		0	4	4	610.591
	Health	1	1	0	0		0	1	2	214.176	1	1	450.000	2	2	575.031	1	1	106.800
	Information and Communication Technologies	1	1	240.000	3	4	287.170	2	2	0	10	11	720.133	3	5	149.683	2	2	499.447
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	2	2	431.935
	Research Infrastructures	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	1	1	43.809
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	1	1	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Total	3	3	240.000	3	4	287.170	3	4	214.176	12	15	1.276.811	5	7	724.714	10	10	1.692.582

Table 3c: FP7 Grant holders by the country of origin in 2007		Third Countries					
		US			ZA		
Priority Area		No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	Participant EC Contribution (€)
Cooperation	Health	0		0	4	4	916.874
	Information and Communication Technologies	11	12	675.771	12	12	543.374
Capacities	Activities of International Cooperation	0		0	4	6	895.150
	Research Infrastructures	1	1	0	2	2	319.144
Euratom	Nuclear Fission and Radiation Protection	1	1	0	0		0
	Total	13	14	675.771	22	24	2.674.542

Table 3d: FP7 Contracts signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Funding Scheme and Country

Table 3d: FP7 Grant Agreements by funding sheme and holders' country of origin in 2007	Member States			Candidate Countries			Associated Countries			Thrid Countries		
Funding Scheme	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)
Collaborative project	293	2.604	1.084.082.696	10	13	3.533.223	117	183	87.109.791	45	66	8.259.247
Combination of CP and CSA	17	201	49.074.842	1	9	435.422	8	17	3.155.701	6	26	1.195.635
Coordination and support action	112	733	176.925.030	10	21	1.284.080	25	45	3.592.683	19	103	6.389.242
Network of Excellence	10	218	43.190.805	2	3	249.480	8	15	2.084.536	0	0	0
Support for training and career development of researchers (Marie Curie)	85	85	6.805.000	5	5	362.500	16	16	1.550.000	0	0	0
Total	517	3.841	1.360.078.373	28	51	5.864.705	174	276	97.492.711	70	195	15.844.124

Table 3d: FP7 Grant Agreements by funding sheme and holders' country of origin in 2007	Member States																	
	AT			BE			BG			CY			CZ			DE		
Funding Scheme	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)
CP - Collaborative project	66	103	42.482.751	76	106	42.363.781	9	9	2.092.146	9	9	2.469.999	22	30	8.329.108	236	506	246.332.764
CP-CSA - Combination of CP & CSA	2	2	409.131	3	3	427.828	1	2	215.978	0	0	0	1	1	234.728	13	21	10.282.215
CSA - Coordination and support action	16	31	3.622.663	21	34	4.346.844	10	18	621.972	1	7	70.000	7	11	605.425	37	78	29.566.419
MC - Support for training and career development of researchers (Marie Curie)	1	1	100.000	2	2	130.000	2	2	90.000	2	2	175.000	1	1	75.000	5	5	445.000
NOE - Network of Excellence	7	8	1.290.735	8	11	5.434.671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	33	8.093.391
Total	92	145	47.905.280	110	156	52.703.124	22	31	3.020.096	12	18	2.714.999	31	43	9.244.261	301	643	294.719.789

Table 3d: FP7 Grant Agreements by funding sheme and holders' country of origin in 2007	Member States																	
	DK			EE			EL			ES			FI			FR		
Funding Scheme	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)
CP - Collaborative project	32	48	24.857.193	6	7	1.575.381	75	117	45.794.044	123	193	69.511.720	60	90	37.201.894	166	320	139.852.261
CP-CSA - Combination of CP & CSA	2	2	130.165	0	0	0	7	11	2.155.444	8	17	4.982.250	3	4	1.146.860	12	26	6.088.581
CSA - Coordination and support action	8	11	1.757.056	5	7	283.107	20	33	2.711.440	24	40	5.182.063	14	23	10.382.831	46	95	39.039.402
MC - Support for training and career development of researchers (Marie Curie)	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	1.195.000	21	21	1.675.000	2	2	175.000	2	2	175.000
NOE - Network of Excellence	4	5	655.024	0	0	0	7	12	1.685.481	7	16	1.863.828	2	4	590.954	9	42	7.014.897
Total	46	66	27.399.438	11	14	1.858.488	122	186	53.541.409	183	287	83.214.861	81	123	49.497.539	235	485	192.170.141

Table 3d: FP7 Grant Agreements by funding sheme and holders' country of origin in 2007	Member States																	
	HU			IE			IT			LT			LU			LV		
Funding Scheme	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)
CP - Collaborative project	23	29	8.472.949	35	39	14.681.798	158	293	102.873.203	7	7	538.441	5	5	1.855.754	3	3	356.299
CP-CSA - Combination of CP & CSA	4	6	924.069	1	2	491.662	13	28	8.831.278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CSA - Coordination and support action	9	20	945.099	6	7	1.288.074	36	69	6.887.309	2	2	27.948	1	1	148.730	4	12	146.044
MC - Support for training and career development of researchers (Marie Curie)	0	0	0	1	1	100.000	4	4	290.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOE - Network of Excellence	2	2	312.080	2	2	396.285	8	25	5.141.388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	57	10.654.197	45	51	16.957.819	219	419	124.023.178	9	9	566.389	6	6	2.004.484	7	15	502.343

Table 3d: FP7 Grant Agreements by funding sheme and holders' country of origin in 2007	Member States																	
	MT			NL			PL			PT			RO			SE		
Funding Scheme	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)
CP - Collaborative project	2	2	408.260	97	157	69.212.485	26	31	6.878.299	31	41	13.797.601	18	20	4.647.866	78	111	50.522.405
CP-CSA - Combination of CP & CSA	0	0	0	8	26	2.157.994	5	5	1.243.265	4	4	375.559	2	6	228.669	5	7	1.250.915
CSA - Coordination and support action	4	4	304.505	22	28	2.782.288	13	15	726.094	7	11	1.650.252	10	20	617.537	16	31	1.718.461
MC - Support for training and career development of researchers (Marie Curie)	0	0	0	2	2	75.000	6	6	420.000	1	1	100.000	3	3	190.000	1	1	100.000
NOE - Network of Excellence	0	0	0	8	9	3.070.010	6	8	866.891	4	6	718.957	0	0	0	7	15	2.342.950
Total	6	6	712.765	137	222	77.297.777	56	65	10.134.549	47	63	16.642.369	33	49	5.684.072	107	165	55.934.731

Table 3d: FP7 Grant Agreements by funding sheme and holders' country of origin in 2007	Member States								
	SI			SK			UK		
Funding Scheme	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)
CP - Collaborative project	16	19	5.684.345	8	10	2.312.244	171	299	138.977.705
CP-CSA - Combination of CP & CSA	2	2	107.460	1	1	16.800	13	25	7.373.991
CSA - Coordination and support action	5	10	583.826	3	5	288.027	31	37	7.536.262
MC - Support for training and career development of researchers (Marie Curie)	0	0	0	2	2	175.000	14	14	1.120.000
NOE - Network of Excellence	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	20	3.713.263
Total	**23**	**31**	**6.375.631**	**14**	**18**	**2.792.071**	**238**	**395**	**158.721.221**

Table 3d: FP7 Grant Agreements by funding sheme and holders' country of origin in 2007	Candidate Countries								
	HR			MK			TR		
Funding Scheme	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)
CP - Collaborative project	2	2	220.389	1	1	124.800	7	10	3.188.034
CP-CSA - Combination of CP & CSA	1	3	112.558	1	3	103.985	1	3	218.879
CSA - Coordination and support action	3	7	318.804	1	1	68.591	8	11	832.603
MC - Support for training and career development of researchers (Marie Curie)	1	1	37.500	0	0	0	4	4	325.000
NOE - Network of Excellence	1	1	46.368	0	0	0	2	2	203.112
Total	**8**	**14**	**735.619**	**3**	**5**	**297.376**	**22**	**30**	**4.767.628**

Table 3d: FP7 Grant Agreements by funding sheme and holders' country of origin in 2007	Associated Countries																	
	AL			CH			IL			IS			ME			NO		
Funding Scheme	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)
CP - Collaborative project	0	0	0	83	107	46.593.095	33	41	19.927.436	3	3	2.382.977	0	0	0	24	32	18.206.283
CP-CSA - Combination of CP & CSA	1	2	72.312	7	9	2.308.464	1	1	36.160	0	0	0	1	2	80.076	2	3	658.689
CSA - Coordination and support action	1	2	77.657	10	12	1.733.805	6	16	438.049	2	2	131.641	0	0	0	6	6	623.641
MC - Support for training and career development of researchers (Marie Curie)	0	0	0	1	1	100.000	15	15	1.450.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOE - Network of Excellence	0	0	0	5	9	1.583.901	3	4	357.072	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	143.563
Total	**2**	**4**	**149.969**	**106**	**138**	**52.319.265**	**58**	**77**	**22.208.717**	**5**	**5**	**2.514.618**	**1**	**2**	**80.076**	**34**	**43**	**19.632.176**

Table 3d: FP7 Grant Agreements by funding sheme and holders' country of origin in 2007	Third Countries																	
	AU			BR			CA			CN			IN			RU		
Funding Scheme	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)
CP - Collaborative project	3	3	240.000	2	3	287.170	3	4	214.176	9	10	1.119.218	2	2	575.031	6	6	1.216.838
CP-CSA - Combination of CP & CSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	43.809
CSA - Coordination and support action	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	157.593	3	5	149.683	3	3	431.935
Total	**3**	**3**	**240.000**	**3**	**4**	**287.170**	**3**	**4**	**214.176**	**12**	**15**	**1.276.811**	**5**	**7**	**724.714**	**10**	**10**	**1.692.582**

Table 3d: FP7 Grant Agreements by funding sheme and holders' country of origin in 2007	Third Countries					
	US			ZA		
Funding Scheme	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)	No. of Grant Agreements	Partici-pations	EC Contribution (€)
CP - Collaborative project	11	12	675.771	4	4	916.874
CP-CSA - Combination of CP & CSA	1	1	0	2	2	319.144
CSA - Coordination and support action	1	1	0	16	18	1.438.524
Total	**13**	**14**	**675.771**	**22**	**24**	**2.674.542**

Table 3e: FP7 Grant Agreements signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Holders' Country of origin and Type of Activity/ Legal Status

Table 3e: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Total				Member States				Candidate Countries				Associated Countries				Thrid Countries			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
NON-PUBLIC-For profit	1.547	35,88 %	511.564.790	34,64 %	1.416	35,88 %	470.777.899	34,64 %	8	35,88 %	938.031	34,64 %	83	35,88 %	37.258.250	34,64 %	40	35,88 %	2.590.610	34,64 %
NON-PUBLIC-Non-Profit	212	4,92 %	116.127.196	7,86 %	194	4,92 %	109.440.517	7,86 %	2	4,92 %	12.762	7,86 %	11	4,92 %	6.062.828	7,86 %	5	4,92 %	611.089	7,86 %
NON-PUBLIC-Undefined	9	0,21 %	3.503.888	0,24 %	8	0,21 %	3.353.605	0,24 %	0	0,21 %	0	0,24 %	0	0,21 %	0	0,24 %	1	0,21 %	150.283	0,24 %
PUBLIC-For profit	58	1,35 %	9.183.434	0,62 %	44	1,35 %	5.398.821	0,62 %	3	1,35 %	156.947	0,62 %	6	1,35 %	2.680.577	0,62 %	5	1,35 %	947.089	0,62 %
PUBLIC-Non-Profit	2.486	57,65 %	836.513.028	56,64 %	2.147	57,65 %	768.962.328	56,64 %	35	57,65 %	4.756.965	56,64 %	172	57,65 %	51.248.682	56,64 %	132	57,65 %	11.545.053	56,64 %
Total	4.312	100,00 %	1.476.892.336	100,00 %	3.809	100,00 %	1.357.933.170	100,00 %	48	100,00 %	5.864.705	100,00 %	272	100,00 %	97.250.337	100,00 %	183	100,00 %	15.844.124	100,00 %

Table 3e: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Member States																			
	AT				BE				BG				CY				CZ			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
NON-PUBLIC-For profit	61	42,66 %	22.354.798	47,03 %	72	44,17 %	26.490.704	49,26 %	11	33,33 %	1.753.737	57,26 %	10	50,00 %	2.042.747	73,62 %	12	27,27 %	4.513.179	48,67 %
NON-PUBLIC-Non-Profit	5	3,50 %	1.122.331	2,36 %	18	11,04 %	4.368.439	8,12 %	5	15,15 %	136.751	4,47 %	5	25,00 %	101.091	3,64 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
NON-PUBLIC-Undefined	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	1	0,61 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %
PUBLIC-For profit	1	0,70 %	53.674	0,11 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	1	3,03 %	49.481	1,62 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	2	4,55 %	120.359	1,30 %
PUBLIC-Non-Profit	76	53,15 %	24.000.448	50,49 %	72	44,17 %	22.914.961	42,61 %	16	48,48 %	1.122.659	36,66 %	5	25,00 %	631.054	22,74 %	30	68,18 %	4.640.148	50,04 %
Total	143	100,00 %	47.531.251	100,00 %	163	100,00 %	53.774.104	100,00 %	33	100,00 %	3.062.628	100,00 %	20	100,00 %	2.774.892	100,00 %	44	100,00 %	9.273.686	100,00 %

Table 3e: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Member States																			
	DE				DK				EE				EL				ES			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
NON-PUBLIC-For profit	247	38,24 %	104.224.163	35,38 %	18	26,87 %	6.758.414	24,64 %	3	20,00 %	744.897	39,66 %	56	29,95 %	17.091.033	31,89 %	115	39,79 %	35.389.147	42,47 %
NON-PUBLIC-Non-Profit	50	7,74 %	39.835.923	13,52 %	5	7,46 %	1.234.094	4,50 %	6	40,00 %	341.558	18,18 %	6	3,21 %	740.937	1,38 %	16	5,54 %	4.006.319	4,81 %
NON-PUBLIC-Undefined	7	1,08 %	3.353.605	1,14 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	1	0,35 %	337.340	0,40 %
PUBLIC-For profit	2	0,31 %	312.175	0,11 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	3	1,04 %	2.774.892	3,33 %
PUBLIC-Non-Profit	340	52,63 %	146.838.307	49,85 %	4	5,97 %	1.878.283	6,85 %	6	40,00 %	791.828	42,16 %	125	66,84 %	35.763.742	66,73 %	157	54,33 %	43.596.436	52,32 %
Total	646	100,00 %	294.564.174	100,00 %	67	100,00 %	27.428.034	100,00 %	15	100,00 %	1.878.283	100,00 %	187	100,00 %	53.595.712	100,00 %	289	100,00 %	83.329.242	100,00 %

Table 3e: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Member States																			
	FI				FR				HU				IE				IT			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
NON-PUBLIC-For profit	39	32,50 %	9.928.813	20,07 %	227	46,14 %	73.027.575	30,24 %	19	32,20 %	5.301.063	49,64 %	19	35,85 %	6.354.690	37,22 %	162	38,57 %	50.196.141	40,34 %
NON-PUBLIC-Non-Profit	2	1,67 %	9.103.249	18,40 %	9	1,83 %	33.439.289	13,85 %	5	8,47 %	594.473	5,57 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	16	3,81 %	3.651.207	2,93 %
PUBLIC-For profit	3	2,50 %	179.176	0,36 %	6	1,22 %	1.136.841	0,47 %	1	1,69 %	9.039	0,08 %	2	3,77 %	113.559	0,67 %	8	1,90 %	1.007.547	0,81 %
PUBLIC-Non-Profit	76	63,33 %	30.260.185	61,17 %	250	50,81 %	133.887.260	55,44 %	34	57,63 %	4.774.551	44,71 %	32	60,38 %	10.603.129	62,11 %	234	55,71 %	69.576.528	55,92 %
Total	120	100,00 %	49.471.423	100,00 %	492	100,00 %	241.490.964	100,00 %	59	100,00 %	10.679.126	100,00 %	53	100,00 %	17.071.378	100,00 %	420	100,00 %	124.431.422	100,00 %

Table 3e: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Member States																			
	LT				LU				LV				MT				NL			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
NON-PUBLIC-For profit	2	18,18 %	60.915	10,32 %	6	75,00 %	2.004.484	97,08 %	2	15,38 %	102.610	19,98 %	1	12,50 %	308.700	41,97 %	79	35,59 %	25.490.361	32,96 %
NON-PUBLIC-Non-Profit	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	2	25,00 %	60.188	2,92 %	3	23,08 %	44.322	8,63 %	1	12,50 %	68.377	9,30 %	15	6,76 %	5.352.729	6,92 %
PUBLIC-For profit	3	27,27 %	46.994	7,96 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	2	0,90 %	607.315	0,79 %
PUBLIC-Non-Profit	6	54,55 %	482.341	81,72 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %	8	61,54 %	366.648	71,39 %	6	75,00 %	358.426	48,73 %	126	56,76 %	45.887.646	59,33 %
Total	11	100,00 %	590.250	100,00 %	8	100,00 %	2.064.672	100,00 %	13	100,00 %	513.580	100,00 %	8	100,00 %	735.503	100,00 %	222	100,00 %	77.338.051	100,00 %

Table 3e: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Member States																			
	PL				PT				RO				SE							
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%				
NON-PUBLIC-For profit	17	25,76 %	3.561.212	35,12 %	22	33,85 %	5.064.832	30,39 %	16	32,65 %	2.033.375	35,60 %	60	36,14 %	20.092.443	36,22 %				
NON-PUBLIC-Non-Profit	1	1,52 %	19.046	0,19 %	3	4,62 %	439.911	2,64 %	2	4,08 %	45.600	0,80 %	6	3,61 %	943.517	1,70 %				
PUBLIC-For profit	1	1,52 %	100.000	0,99 %	2	3,08 %	117.501	0,70 %	2	4,08 %	55.500	0,97 %	0	0,00 %	0	0,00 %				
PUBLIC-Non-Profit	47	71,21 %	6.460.651	63,71 %	38	58,46 %	11.045.323	66,27 %	29	59,18 %	3.576.561	62,63 %	100	60,24 %	34.439.307	62,08 %				
Total	66	100,00 %	10.140.909	100,00 %	65	100,00 %	16.667.567	100,00 %	49	100,00 %	5.711.036	100,00 %	166	100,00 %	55.475.267	100,00 %				

Table 3e: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Member States											
	SI				SK				UK			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
NON-PUBLIC-For profit	10	31,25 %	2.128.992	33,29 %	8	42,11 %	1.410.123	50,41 %	122	30,58 %	42.348.751	26,61 %
NON-PUBLIC-Non-Profit	1	3,13 %	11.066	0,17 %	1	5,26 %	5.190	0,19 %	11	2,76 %	3.774.911	2,37 %
PUBLIC-For profit	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	7	1,75 %	1.152.320	0,72 %
PUBLIC-Non-Profit	21	65,63 %	4.255.368	66,54 %	10	52,63 %	1.381.948	49,40 %	259	64,91 %	111.871.348	70,29 %
Total	**32**	**100,00 %**	**6.395.426**	**100,00 %**	**19**	**100,00 %**	**2.797.261**	**100,00 %**	**399**	**100,00 %**	**159.147.330**	**100,00 %**

Table 3e: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Candidate Countries											
	HR				MK				TR			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
NON-PUBLIC-For profit	6	42,86 %	377.131	49,42 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	2	6,67 %	560.900	11,68 %
NON-PUBLIC-Non-Profit	1	7,14 %	6.762	0,89 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	1	3,33 %	6.000	0,12 %
PUBLIC-For profit	2	14,29 %	127.522	16,71 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	1	3,33 %	29.425	0,61 %
PUBLIC-Non-Profit	5	35,71 %	251.639	32,98 %	4	100,00 %	297.376	100,00 %	26	86,67 %	4.207.951	87,59 %
Total	**14**	**100,00 %**	**763.054**	**100,00 %**	**4**	**100,00 %**	**297.376**	**100,00 %**	**30**	**100,00 %**	**4.804.276**	**100,00 %**

Table 3e: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Associated Countries																							
	AL				CH				IL				IS				ME				NO			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
NON-PUBLIC-For profit	1	33,33 %	56.312	37,55 %	41	29,71 %	19.393.459	37,18 %	27	35,06 %	12.929.127	57,29 %	3	42,86 %	2.382.977	92,85 %	1	50,00 %	0	0,00 %	10	22,22 %	2.496.375	12,66 %
NON-PUBLIC-Non-Profit	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	4	2,90 %	651.100	1,25 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	7	15,56 %	5.411.728	27,44 %
PUBLIC-For profit	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	2	1,45 %	567.000	1,09 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	4	8,89 %	2.113.577	10,72 %
PUBLIC-Non-Profit	2	66,67 %	93.657	62,45 %	91	65,94 %	31.554.590	60,49 %	50	64,94 %	9.639.049	42,71 %	4	57,14 %	183.609	7,15 %	1	50,00 %	80.076	100,00 %	24	53,33 %	9.697.701	49,18 %
Total	**3**	**100,00 %**	**149.969**	**100,00 %**	**138**	**100,00 %**	**52.166.149**	**100,00 %**	**77**	**100,00 %**	**22.568.176**	**100,00 %**	**7**	**100,00 %**	**2.566.586**	**100,00 %**	**2**	**100,00 %**	**80.076**	**100,00 %**	**45**	**100,00 %**	**19.719.381**	**100,00 %**

Table 3e: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Third Countries																							
	AU				BR				CA				CN				IN				JP			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
NON-PUBLIC-For profit	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	3	100,00 %	287.170	100,00 %	1	25,00 %	0	0,00 %	1	7,14 %	52.000	4,07 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
NON-PUBLIC-Non-Profit	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	1	25,00 %	0	0,00 %
PUBLIC-Non-Profit	3	100,00 %	240.000	100,00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	3	75,00 %	214.176	100,00 %	13	92,86 %	1.224.811	95,93 %	6	100,00 %	724.714	100,00 %	3	75,00 %	460.200	100,00 %
Total	**3**	**100,00 %**	**240.000**	**100,00 %**	**3**	**100,00 %**	**287.170**	**100,00 %**	**4**	**100,00 %**	**214.176**	**100,00 %**	**14**	**100,00 %**	**1.276.811**	**100,00 %**	**6**	**100,00 %**	**724.714**	**100,00 %**	**4**	**100,00 %**	**460.200**	**100,00 %**

Table 3e: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Third Countries											
	RU				US				ZA			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
NON-PUBLIC-For profit	1	11,11 %	499.447	29,51 %	6	46,15 %	33.000	4,88 %	2	18,18 %	386.460	28,90 %
PUBLIC-For profit	2	22,22 %	431.935	25,52 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %	0	0.00 %
PUBLIC-Non-Profit	6	66,67 %	761.200	44,97 %	7	53,85 %	642.771	95,12 %	9	81,82 %	950.811	71,10 %
Total	**9**	**100,00 %**	**1.692.582**	**100,00 %**	**13**	**100,00 %**	**675.771**	**100,00 %**	**11**	**100,00 %**	**1.337.271**	**100,00 %**

Table 3f: FP7 Grant Agreements signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Holders' Country of origin and Type of Activity/ Legal Status

Table 3f: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007 Type of	Total				Member States				Candidate Countries				Associated Countries				Thrid Countries			
	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
Higher Education	1.701	38,27 %	558.190.693	35,51 %	1.489	37,59 %	505.783.980	34,99 %	22	44,90 %	3.628.421	45,07 %	134	47,86 %	43.076.585	41,97 %	56	36,13 %	5.701.707	36,57 %
Research	2.167	48,75 %	831.766.997	52,92 %	1.946	49,13 %	773.687.696	53,53 %	25	51,02 %	3.863.483	47,99 %	108	38,57 %	45.440.082	44,27 %	88	56,77 %	8.775.737	56,28 %
SME	577	12,98 %	181.786.919	11,57 %	526	13,28 %	165.990.391	11,48 %	2	4,08 %	558.100	6,93 %	38	13,57 %	14.123.405	13,76 %	11	7,10 %	1.115.023	7,15 %
Total	4.445	100,00 %	1.571.744.609	100,00 %	3.961	100,00 %	1.445.462.067	100,00 %	49	100,00 %	8.050.003	100,00 %	280	100,00 %	102.640.072	100,00 %	155	100,00 %	15.592.467	100,00 %

Table 3f: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Member States																			
	AT				BE				BG				CY				CZ			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
Higher Education	61	38,18 %	21.543.405	35,41 %	50	38,18 %	17.582.639	35,41 %	7	38,18 %	168.943	35,41 %	4	38,18 %	626.595	35,41 %	15	38,18 %	3.131.603	35,41 %
Research	68	48,87 %	25.637.975	53,05 %	92	48,87 %	38.488.461	53,05 %	8	48,87 %	1.042.271	53,05 %	7	48,87 %	782.017	53,05 %	22	48,87 %	3.991.146	53,05 %
SME	34	12,95 %	12.290.248	11,53 %	12	12,95 %	4.319.210	11,53 %	6	12,95 %	1.458.890	11,53 %	8	12,95 %	1.170.018	11,53 %	8	12,95 %	3.540.299	11,53 %
Total	163	100,00 %	59.471.628	100,00 %	154	100,00 %	60.390.310	100,00 %	21	100,00 %	2.670.104	100,00 %	19	100,00 %	2.578.630	100,00 %	45	100,00 %	10.663.048	100,00 %

Table 3f: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Member States																			
	DE				DK				EE				EL				ES			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
Higher Education	248	38,18 %	99.054.885	35,41 %	36	38,18 %	17.120.957	35,41 %	2	38,18 %	525.536	35,41 %	64	38,18 %	18.777.061	35,41 %	100	38,18 %	29.634.384	35,41 %
Research	349	48,87 %	176.627.153	53,05 %	43	48,87 %	18.802.387	53,05 %	4	48,87 %	647.854	53,05 %	119	48,87 %	35.786.505	53,05 %	167	48,87 %	47.289.679	53,05 %
SME	82	12,95 %	28.509.282	11,53 %	7	12,95 %	2.350.254	11,53 %	3	12,95 %	744.897	11,53 %	26	12,95 %	9.301.247	11,53 %	34	12,95 %	10.663.024	11,53 %
Total	679	100,00 %	304.191.320	100,00 %	86	100,00 %	38.273.598	100,00 %	9	100,00 %	1.918.287	100,00 %	209	100,00 %	63.864.813	100,00 %	301	100,00 %	87.587.087	100,00 %

Table 3f: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Member States																			
	FI				FR				HU				IE				IT			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
Higher Education	44	38,18 %	16.725.551	35,41 %	102	38,18 %	21.600.955	35,41 %	25	38,18 %	2.996.664	35,41 %	32	38,18 %	10.603.129	35,41 %	165	38,18 %	52.444.194	35,41 %
Research	51	48,87 %	23.114.416	53,05 %	237	48,87 %	133.014.324	53,05 %	13	48,87 %	2.088.367	53,05 %	28	48,87 %	9.612.628	53,05 %	217	48,87 %	67.162.296	53,05 %
SME	13	12,95 %	2.693.546	11,53 %	70	12,95 %	22.972.251	11,53 %	11	12,95 %	3.906.132	11,53 %	8	12,95 %	2.795.090	11,53 %	61	12,95 %	15.600.073	11,53 %
Total	108	100,00 %	42.533.513	100,00 %	409	100,00 %	177.587.529	100,00 %	49	100,00 %	8.991.163	100,00 %	68	100,00 %	23.010.847	100,00 %	443	100,00 %	135.206.562	100,00 %

Table 3f: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Member States																			
	LT				LU				LV				MT				NL			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
Higher Education	4	38,18 %	353.207	35,41 %	0	38,18 %	0	35,41 %	4	38,18 %	186.561	35,41 %	0	38,18 %	0	35,41 %	101	38,18 %	38.188.291	35,41 %
Research	4	48,87 %	331.999	53,05 %	0	48,87 %	0	53,05 %	4	48,87 %	297.866	53,05 %	1	48,87 %	51.339	53,05 %	128	48,87 %	48.002.357	53,05 %
SME	0	12,95 %	0	11,53 %	2	12,95 %	830.451	11,53 %	1	12,95 %	71.580	11,53 %	1	12,95 %	308.700	11,53 %	26	12,95 %	11.286.068	11,53 %
Total	8	100,00 %	685.206	100,00 %	2	100,00 %	830.451	100,00 %	9	100,00 %	556.007	100,00 %	2	100,00 %	360.039	100,00 %	255	100,00 %	97.476.716	100,00 %

Table 3f: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Member States																			
	PL				PT				RO				SE							
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%				
Higher Education	29	38,18 %	3.980.733	35,41 %	23	38,18 %	6.000.086	35,41 %	17	38,18 %	2.405.839	35,41 %	97	38,18 %	35.404.402	35,41 %				
Research	30	48,87 %	4.102.062	53,05 %	36	48,87 %	9.722.341	53,05 %	12	48,87 %	2.257.366	53,05 %	82	48,87 %	29.241.890	53,05 %				
SME	7	12,95 %	2.245.816	11,53 %	10	12,95 %	2.381.422	11,53 %	11	12,95 %	1.501.472	11,53 %	16	12,95 %	4.140.077	11,53 %				
Total	66	100,00 %	10.328.611	100,00 %	69	100,00 %	18.103.850	100,00 %	40	100,00 %	6.164.677	100,00 %	195	100,00 %	68.786.369	100,00 %				

Table 3f: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Member States											
	SI				SK				UK			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
Higher Education	8	38,18 %	1.288.638	35,41 %	6	38,18 %	664.261	35,41 %	245	38,18 %	104.775.461	35,41 %
Research	14	48,87 %	3.807.377	53,05 %	6	48,87 %	831.615	53,05 %	204	48,87 %	90.954.004	53,05 %
SME	5	12,95 %	1.236.097	11,53 %	2	12,95 %	688.400	11,53 %	62	12,95 %	18.985.848	11,53 %
Total	27	100,00 %	6.332.113	100,00 %	14	100,00 %	2.184.276	100,00 %	511	100,00 %	214.715.313	100,00 %

Table 3f: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Candidate Countries											
	HR				MK				TR			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
Higher Education	3	38,18 %	173.890	35,41 %	3	38,18 %	228.785	35,41 %	16	38,18 %	3.225.746	35,41 %
Research	3	48,87 %	196.426	53,05 %	2	48,87 %	228.785	53,05 %	20	48,87 %	3.438.272	53,05 %
SME	1	12,95 %	123.000	11,53 %	0	12,95 %	0	11,53 %	1	12,95 %	435.100	11,53 %
Total	7	100,00 %	493.316	100,00 %	5	100,00 %	457.570	100,00 %	37	100,00 %	7.099.118	100,00 %

Table 3f: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Associated Countries																			
	AL				CH				IL				IS				ME				NO			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
Higher Education	1	38,18 %	72.312	35,41 %	80	38,18 %	28.977.705	35,41 %	41	38,18 %	9.000.602	35,41 %	1	38,18 %	61.641	35,41 %	1	38,18 %	80.076	35,41 %	10	38,18 %	4.884.249	35,41 %
Research	1	48,87 %	72.312	53,05 %	57	48,87 %	23.672.447	53,05 %	26	48,87 %	7.486.274	53,05 %	0	48,87 %	0	53,05 %	1	48,87 %	80.076	53,05 %	23	48,87 %	14.128.973	53,05 %
SME	0	12,95 %	0	11,53 %	21	12,95 %	6.599.492	11,53 %	13	12,95 %	6.434.268	11,53 %	0	12,95 %	0	11,53 %	0	12,95 %	0	11,53 %	4	12,95 %	1.089.645	11,53 %
Total	2	100,00 %	144.624	100,00 %	158	100,00 %	59.249.644	100,00 %	80	100,00 %	22.921.144	100,00 %	1	100,00 %	61.641	100,00 %	2	100,00 %	160.152	100,00 %	37	100,00 %	20.102.867	100,00 %

Table 3f: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Third Countries																			
	AU				BR				CA				CN				IN				JP			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
Higher Education	1	38,18 %	240.000	35,41 %	0	38,18 %	0	35,41 %	2	38,18 %	162.000	35,41 %	9	38,18 %	1.041.868	35,41 %	2	38,18 %	75.609	35,41 %	3	38,18 %	460.200	35,41 %
Research	3	48,87 %	240.000	53,05 %	1	48,87 %	95.520	53,05 %	2	48,87 %	52.176	53,05 %	12	48,87 %	1.184.997	53,05 %	5	48,87 %	687.404	53,05 %	4	48,87 %	460.200	53,05 %
Total	4	100,00 %	480.000	100,00 %	1	100,00 %	95.520	100,00 %	4	100,00 %	214.176	100,00 %	21	100,00 %	2.226.865	100,00 %	7	100,00 %	763.013	100,00 %	7	100,00 %	920.400	100,00 %

Table 3f: FP7 Grant Agreements by holders' country of origin and type of activity/ legal status in 2007	Third Countries											
	RU				US				ZA			
Type of Beneficiary	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%	Partici-pations	%	EC Contribution to Participants	%
Higher Education	4	38,18 %	654.735	35,41 %	10	38,18 %	675.771	35,41 %	4	38,18 %	470.687	35,41 %
Research	5	48,87 %	472.450	53,05 %	7	48,87 %	642.771	53,05 %	6	48,87 %	559.314	53,05 %
SME	0	12,95 %	0	11,53 %	1	12,95 %	0	11,53 %	2	12,95 %	386.460	11,53 %
Total	**9**	**100,00 %**	**1.127.185**	**100,00 %**	**18**	**100,00 %**	**1.318.542**	**100,00 %**	**12**	**100,00 %**	**1.416.461**	**100,00 %**

Table 4: FP7 Collaborative links for grant holders within signed grant agreements in 2007

FP7 Collaborative links for grant holders within signed grant agreements in 2007																																										
		EU Member States																											Candidate & Associated Countries													
		AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Total	AL	CH	HR	IL	IS	LI	ME	MK	NO	RS	TR	Total	Total
EU Member States	AT	78	64	14	7	24	321	28	3	64	103	44	201	34	15	170	6	5	2	3	60	25	17	13	64	21	11	129	1526	6	43	9	24	2	0	0	3	19	8	11	125	1651
	BE	64	73	13	5	15	306	31	3	89	141	50	265	13	25	182	8	5	3	5	132	33	26	16	87	11	8	165	1774	4	54	8	23	6	0	0	2	22	4	13	136	1910
	BG	14	13	23	2	4	25	3	6	44	20	9	17	11	3	37	4	3	4	4	7	6	5	18	9	4	0	11	306	6	7	11	3	3	0	4	7	3	15	13	72	378
	CY	7	5	2	21	3	19	2	2	17	9	3	9	4	2	12	2	2	1	2	5	3	12	2	3	2	1	9	161	0	4	1	3	2	0	0	0	5	0	1	16	177
	CZ	24	15	4	3	21	58	15	1	23	36	13	58	9	5	57	1	3	1	3	31	7	7	2	18	2	3	44	464	0	21	2	3	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	33	497
	DE	321	306	25	19	58	701	92	13	286	510	244	974	75	99	736	16	15	9	6	422	107	124	88	368	58	11	742	6425	4	267	16	96	7	0	0	4	76	9	33	512	6937
	DK	28	31	3	2	15	92	23	3	23	46	24	131	7	8	74	2	1	3	1	60	16	20	10	37	2	2	69	733	0	32	2	18	1	0	0	0	7	0	3	63	796
	EE	3	3	6	2	1	13	3	4	8	5	8	6	3	1	8	3	1	3	3	8	3	1	3	10	1	0	12	122	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	6	0	2	14	136
	EL	64	89	44	17	23	286	23	8	106	209	54	208	38	18	284	6	9	4	8	68	43	56	40	56	14	10	166	1951	12	60	23	22	3	0	8	14	20	30	31	223	2174
	ES	103	141	20	9	36	510	46	5	209	170	109	408	36	46	448	9	9	4	11	146	61	76	25	136	22	11	312	3118	0	99	11	48	6	0	0	0	30	1	21	216	3334
	FI	44	50	9	3	13	244	24	8	54	109	69	162	27	15	123	5	4	4	4	72	24	28	13	98	18	6	139	1369	0	56	6	24	4	0	0	0	17	0	6	113	1482
	FR	201	265	17	9	58	974	131	6	208	408	162	576	66	71	559	11	7	4	7	303	106	104	53	274	16	8	532	5136	0	218	3	84	6	0	0	0	67	3	36	417	5553
	HU	34	13	11	4	9	75	7	3	38	36	27	66	76	6	62	6	3	4	3	25	15	7	19	25	5	2	41	622	6	25	13	4	2	0	6	9	6	19	15	105	727
	IE	15	25	3	2	5	99	8	1	18	46	15	71	6	7	62	2	2	1	3	35	11	8	12	18	5	1	60	541	0	28	1	9	2	0	0	0	6	0	4	50	591
	IT	170	182	37	12	57	736	74	8	284	448	123	559	62	62	382	15	8	7	11	223	88	69	39	180	50	20	437	4343	2	154	37	60	2	0	0	3	62	6	31	357	4700
	LT	6	8	4	2	1	16	2	3	6	9	5	11	6	2	15	0	2	4	3	6	4	2	6	6	1	1	12	143	0	4	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	17	160
	LU	5	5	3	2	3	15	1	1	9	9	4	7	3	2	8	2	0	1	3	4	2	4	3	3	1	2	4	106	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	9	115
	LV	2	3	4	1	1	9	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	7	4	1	36	2	4	4	1	4	4	1	0	3	118	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	11	129
	MT	3	5	4	2	3	6	1	3	8	11	4	7	3	3	11	3	3	2	0	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	102	0	1	2	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	4	16	118
	NL	60	132	7	5	31	422	60	8	68	146	72	303	25	35	223	6	4	4	2	247	50	45	27	110	31	4	279	2406	2	75	6	27	8	0	0	1	50	4	7	180	2586
	PL	25	33	6	3	7	107	16	3	43	61	24	106	15	11	88	4	2	4	3	50	9	17	8	30	5	7	63	750	0	22	4	11	2	0	0	0	11	1	10	61	811
	PT	17	26	5	12	7	124	20	1	56	76	28	104	7	8	69	2	4	1	3	45	17	22	14	43	4	2	76	793	0	23	2	16	3	0	0	0	8	0	7	59	852
	RO	13	16	18	2	2	88	10	3	40	25	13	53	19	12	39	6	3	4	3	27	8	14	36	20	3	2	37	516	10	15	17	7	4	0	10	15	5	31	19	133	649
	SE	64	87	9	3	18	368	37	10	56	136	98	274	25	18	180	6	3	4	3	110	30	43	20	117	14	2	228	1963	0	90	5	26	7	0	0	0	35	0	7	170	2133
	SI	21	11	4	2	2	58	2	1	14	22	18	16	5	5	50	1	1	1	1	31	5	4	3	14	10	0	31	333	2	9	16	3	1	0	0	1	5	2	2	41	374
	SK	11	8	0	1	3	11	2	0	10	11	6	8	2	1	20	1	2	0	2	4	7	2	2	2	0	5	9	130	0	7	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	145
	UK	129	165	11	9	44	742	69	12	166	312	139	532	41	60	437	12	4	3	3	279	63	76	37	228	31	9	258	3871	0	180	7	52	14	0	0	2	59	5	23	342	4213
	Total	1526	1774	306	161	464	6425	733	122	1951	3118	1369	5136	622	541	4343	143	106	118	102	2406	750	793	516	1963	333	130	3871	39822	54	1497	208	581	97	0	28	61	531	142	307	3506	43328
Candidate & Associated Countries	AL	6	4	6	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	54	2	2	10	0	0	0	4	8	0	16	8	50	104
	CH	43	54	7	4	21	267	32	1	60	99	56	218	25	28	154	4	1	1	1	75	22	23	15	90	9	7	180	1497	2	37	4	31	2	0	2	3	19	7	6	113	1610
	HR	9	8	11	1	2	16	2	1	23	11	6	3	13	1	37	2	1	2	2	6	4	2	17	5	16	0	7	208	10	4	10	2	1	0	6	11	2	23	14	83	291
	IL	24	23	3	3	3	96	18	1	22	48	24	84	4	9	60	3	2	2	4	27	11	16	7	26	3	6	52	581	0	31	2	58	2	0	0	0	7	1	5	106	687
	IS	2	6	3	2	1	7	1	3	3	6	4	6	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	8	2	3	4	7	1	1	14	97	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	9	106
	LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ME	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	28	4	2	6	0	0	0	1	6	0	12	6	37	65
	MK	3	2	7	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	0	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	1	0	2	61	8	3	11	0	0	0	6	3	0	20	10	61	122
	NO	19	22	3	5	4	76	7	6	20	30	17	67	6	6	62	2	2	1	2	50	11	8	5	35	5	1	59	531	0	19	2	7	3	0	0	0	11	0	3	45	576
	RS	8	4	15	0	1	9	0	0	30	1	0	3	19	0	6	1	0	1	1	4	1	0	31	0	2	0	5	142	16	7	23	1	0	0	12	20	0	16	21	116	258
	TR	11	13	13	1	1	33	3	2	31	21	6	36	15	4	31	3	1	3	4	7	10	7	19	7	2	0	23	307	8	6	14	5	1	0	6	10	3	21	10	84	391
	Total	125	136	72	16	33	512	63	14	223	216	113	417	105	50	357	17	9	11	16	180	61	59	133	170	41	15	342	3506	50	113	83	106	9	0	37	61	45	116	84	704	4210
	Total	1651	1910	378	177	497	6937	796	136	2174	3334	1482	5553	727	591	4700	160	115	129	118	2586	811	852	649	2133	374	145	4213	43328	104	1610	291	687	106	0	65	122	576	258	391	4210	47538

5.3.2. Implementation of the 6th Framework Programme during 2007

Table 3a:	FP6 Contracts signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Priority Area and Instrument
Table 3b:	FP6 Contracts signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Priority Area and Type of Beneficiary
Table 3c:	FP6 Contracts signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Priority Area and Country
Table 3d:	FP6 Contracts signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Instrument and Country
Table 3e:	FP6 Contracts signed in 2007: Participation & Contribution by Type of Beneficiary and Country
Table 4:	Collaborative Links within contracts signed in 2007

Table 3a: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Priority Area & Instrument																					
	Priority Area	All Instruments						Integrated Projects						Networks of Excellence						Specific Targeted Research Projects					
		Contracts Signed		Participations		EC financial contribution to contracts		Contracts Signed		Participations		EC financial contribution to contracts		Contracts Signed		Participations		EC financial contribution to contracts		Contracts Signed		Participations		EC financial contribution to contracts	
		No.	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%
Integrating and strenghtening the ERA	1. Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health	**66**	6,8%	**615**	12,1%	**185.552**	18,0%	**7**	13,0%	**109**	8,4%	**73.707**	17,0%	**1**	12,5%	**17**	7,1%	**10.000**	15,1%	**40**	22,0%	**332**	21,2%	**91.993**	26,3%
	2. Information society technologies	**67**	6,9%	**837**	16,4%	**218.118**	21,1%	**11**	20,4%	**234**	18,1%	**97.638**	22,5%	**3**	37,5%	**96**	39,8%	**12.400**	18,8%	**44**	24,2%	**386**	24,7%	**99.635**	28,5%
	3. Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and devices	**19**	1,9%	**289**	5,7%	**68.500**	6,6%	**10**	18,5%	**207**	16,0%	**55.571**	12,8%							**6**	3,3%	**53**	3,4%	**11.699**	3,3%
	4. Aeronautics and space	**12**	1,2%	**139**	2,7%	**47.315**	4,6%	**1**	1,9%	**26**	2,0%	**17.403**	4,0%							**10**	5,5%	**102**	6,5%	**29.138**	8,3%
	5. Food quality and safety	**16**	1,6%	**344**	6,7%	**79.981**	7,8%	**3**	5,6%	**120**	9,3%	**35.117**	8,1%	**3**	37,5%	**85**	35,3%	**36.700**	55,5%	**1**	0,5%	**15**	1,0%	**3.270**	0,9%
	6. Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems	**78**	8,0%	**1.139**	22,3%	**225.494**	21,9%	**22**	40,7%	**598**	46,2%	**154.263**	35,6%	**1**	12,5%	**43**	17,8%	**7.000**	10,6%	**25**	13,7%	**226**	14,5%	**39.590**	11,3%
	7. Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society	**1**	0,1%	**2**	0,0%	**200**	0,0%																		
	Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs	**85**	8,7%	**719**	14,1%	**86.824**	8,4%													**53**	29,1%	**427**	27,3%	**69.872**	20,0%
	Horizontal research activities involving SMEs	**1**	0,1%	**22**	0,4%	**1.400**	0,1%																		
	Specific measures in support of international cooperation	**29**	3,0%	**151**	3,0%	**12.747**	1,2%													**2**	1,1%	**16**	1,0%	**2.999**	0,9%
	Support for the coordination of activities	**3**	0,3%	**38**	0,7%	**1.866**	0,2%																		
	Support for the coherent development of research & innovation policies	**1**	0,1%	**9**	0,2%	**725**	0,1%																		
Structuring the ERA	Research and innovation	**2**	0,2%	**13**	0,3%	**3.524**	0,3%													**1**	0,5%	**7**	0,4%	**1.700**	0,5%
	Human resources and mobility	**572**	58,7%	**651**	12,8%	**88.094**	8,5%																		
	Research infrastructures	**4**	0,4%	**30**	0,6%	**5.353**	0,5%																		
	Science and society	**19**	1,9%	**101**	2,0%	**6.013**	0,6%																		
Euratom	Euratom																								
Total		**975**	100,0%	**5.099**	100,0%	**1.031.705**	100,0%	**54**	100,0%	**1.294**	100,0%	**433.698**	100,0%	**8**	100,0%	**241**	100,0%	**66.100**	100,0%	**182**	100,0%	**1.564**	100,0%	**349.895**	100,0%

Table 3a: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Priority Area & Instrument																					
	Priority Area	Coordination Actions						Specific Support Actions						Specific Projects for SMEs / Specific Actions to Promote Research Infrastr. / OSA						Marie Curie Actions on Mobility, Training and Excellence Recognition					
		Contracts Signed		Participations		EC financial contribution to contracts		Contracts Signed		Participations		EC financial contribution to contracts		Contracts Signed		Participations		EC financial contribution to contracts		Contracts Signed		Participations		EC financial contribution to contracts	
		No.	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%
Integrating and strenghtening the ERA	1. Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health	**2**	8,3%	**41**	11,3%	**1.050**	5,2%	**16**	11,9%	**116**	12,2%	**8.802**	12,8%												
	2. Information society technologies							**9**	6,7%	**121**	12,8%	**8.445**	12,3%												
	3. Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and devices							**3**	2,2%	**29**	3,1%	**1.230**	1,8%												
	4. Aeronautics and space	**1**	4,2%	**11**	3,0%	**775**	3,8%																		
	5. Food quality and safety	**1**	4,2%	**26**	7,2%	**900**	4,5%	**8**	6,0%	**98**	10,3%	**3.995**	5,8%												
	6. Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems	**5**	20,8%	**61**	16,9%	**4.895**	24,3%	**25**	18,7%	**211**	22,3%	**19.746**	28,8%												
	7. Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society							**1**	0,7%	**2**	0,2%	**200**	0,3%												
	Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs	**9**	37,5%	**147**	40,6%	**7.805**	38,7%	**23**	17,2%	**145**	15,3%	**9.146**	13,3%												
	Horizontal research activities involving SMEs													**1**	50,0%	**22**	53,7%	**1.400**	26,4%						
	Specific measures in support of international cooperation	**2**	8,3%	**33**	9,1%	**2.169**	10,8%	**25**	18,7%	**102**	10,8%	**7.579**	11,0%												
	Support for the coordination of activities	**1**	4,2%	**27**	7,5%	**1.200**	6,0%	**2**	1,5%	**11**	1,2%	**666**	1,0%												
	Support for the coherent development of research & innovation policies							**1**	0,7%	**9**	0,9%	**725**	1,1%												
Structuring the ERA	Research and innovation							**1**	0,7%	**6**	0,6%	**1.824**	2,7%												
	Human resources and mobility							**1**	0,7%	**2**	0,2%	**150**	0,2%							**571**	100,0%	**649**	100,0%	**87.944**	100,0%
	Research infrastructures							**3**	2,2%	**11**	1,2%	**1.453**	2,1%	**1**	50,0%	**19**	46,3%	**3.900**	73,6%						
	Science and society	**3**	12,5%	**16**	4,4%	**1.350**	6,7%	**16**	11,9%	**85**	9,0%	**4.662**	6,8%												
Euratom	Euratom																								
Total		**24**	100,0%	**362**	100,0%	**20.144**	100,0%	**134**	100,0%	**948**	100,0%	**68.623**	100,0%	**2**	100,0%	**41**	100,0%	**5.300**	100,0%	**571**	100,0%	**649**	100,0%	**87.944**	100,0%

Table 3b: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Priority Area & Type of Beneficiary											
	Priority Area	Higher Education				Industry				Research Center			
		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants	
		No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%
Integrating and strenghtening the ERA	1. Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health	**237**	13,0%	**76.689**	21,5%	**121**	16,8%	**32.428**	20,1%	**169**	11,4%	**63.012**	20,0%
	2. Information society technologies	**269**	14,7%	**65.605**	18,4%	**176**	24,5%	**49.831**	30,9%	**183**	12,4%	**57.400**	18,2%
	3. Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and devices	**70**	3,8%	**20.820**	5,8%	**125**	17,4%	**25.880**	16,1%	**70**	4,7%	**17.711**	5,6%
	4. Aeronautics and space	**22**	1,2%	**4.553**	1,3%	**40**	5,6%	**14.722**	9,1%	**28**	1,9%	**10.022**	3,2%
	5. Food quality and safety	**108**	5,9%	**30.165**	8,5%	**45**	6,3%	**4.225**	2,6%	**116**	7,8%	**33.612**	10,7%
	6. Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems	**274**	15,0%	**47.062**	13,2%	**159**	22,1%	**27.362**	17,0%	**325**	21,9%	**64.071**	20,3%
	7. Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society	**2**	0,1%	**200**	0,1%								
	Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs	**281**	15,4%	**38.728**	10,9%	**27**	3,8%	**3.004**	1,9%	**295**	19,9%	**33.843**	10,7%
	Horizontal research activities involving SMEs	**2**	0,1%	**189**	0,1%	**12**	1,7%	**452**	0,3%	**3**	0,2%	**474**	0,2%
	Specific measures in support of international cooperation	**53**	2,9%	**6.180**	1,7%	**2**	0,3%	**157**	0,1%	**58**	3,9%	**4.229**	1,3%
	Support for the coordination of activities	**23**	1,3%	**971**	0,3%					**11**	0,7%	**760**	0,2%
	Support for the coherent development of research & innovation policies					**1**	0,1%	**150**	0,1%	**2**	0,1%	**138**	0,0%
Structuring the ERA	Research and innovation	**5**	0,3%	**1.108**	0,3%	**1**	0,1%	**281**	0,2%	**2**	0,1%	**592**	0,2%
	Human resources and mobility	**444**	24,3%	**61.503**	17,2%	**8**	1,1%	**2.387**	1,5%	**183**	12,4%	**24.168**	7,7%
	Research infrastructures	**9**	0,5%	**1.030**	0,3%					**15**	1,0%	**3.935**	1,2%
	Science and society	**26**	1,4%	**1.909**	0,5%	**2**	0,3%	**163**	0,1%	**21**	1,4%	**962**	0,3%
Euratom	Euratom												
Total		**1.825**	100,0%	**356.712**	100,0%	**719**	100,0%	**161.042**	100,0%	**1.481**	100,0%	**314.927**	100,0%

Table 3b: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Priority Area & Type of Beneficiary											
		Other				All Activity Types				Of which SMEs			
	Priority Area	Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants	
		No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%
Integrating and strenghtening the ERA	1. Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health	**88**	8,2%	**13.423**	6,7%	**615**	12,1%	**185.552**	18,0%	**112**	31,7%	**32.156**	46,9%
	2. Information society technologies	**209**	19,5%	**44.715**	22,4%	**837**	16,4%	**217.550**	21,1%				
	3. Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and devices	**24**	2,2%	**4.089**	2,0%	**289**	5,7%	**68.500**	6,6%	**108**	30,6%	**19.824**	28,9%
	4. Aeronautics and space	**49**	4,6%	**18.018**	9,0%	**139**	2,7%	**47.315**	4,6%				
	5. Food quality and safety	**75**	7,0%	**11.979**	6,0%	**344**	6,7%	**79.981**	7,7%	**47**	13,3%	**6.954**	10,1%
	6. Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems	**381**	35,5%	**87.378**	43,8%	**1.139**	22,3%	**225.874**	21,9%	**27**	7,6%	**2.994**	4,4%
	7. Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society					**2**	0,0%	**200**	0,0%				
	Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs	**116**	10,8%	**11.250**	5,6%	**719**	14,1%	**86.824**	8,4%	**37**	10,5%	**4.558**	6,6%
	Horizontal research activities involving SMEs	**5**	0,5%	**286**	0,1%	**22**	0,4%	**1.400**	0,1%	**3**	0,8%	**221**	0,3%
	Specific measures in support of international cooperation	**38**	3,5%	**2.180**	1,1%	**151**	3,0%	**12.747**	1,2%	**9**	2,5%	**542**	0,8%
	Support for the coordination of activities	**4**	0,4%	**135**	0,1%	**38**	0,7%	**1.866**	0,2%				
	Support for the coherent development of research & innovation policies	**6**	0,6%	**438**	0,2%	**9**	0,2%	**725**	0,1%	**1**	0,3%	**87**	0,1%
Structuring the ERA	Research and innovation	**5**	0,5%	**1.543**	0,8%	**13**	0,3%	**3.524**	0,3%	**1**	0,3%	**281**	0,4%
	Human resources and mobility	**16**	1,5%	**683**	0,3%	**651**	12,8%	**88.741**	8,6%	**5**	1,4%	**640**	0,9%
	Research infrastructures	**6**	0,6%	**387**	0,2%	**30**	0,6%	**5.353**	0,5%				
	Science and society	**52**	4,8%	**2.978**	1,5%	**101**	2,0%	**6.013**	0,6%	**3**	0,8%	**319**	0,5%
Euratom	Euratom												
Total		**1.074**	**100,0%**	**199.483**	**100,0%**	**5.099**	**100,0%**	**1.032.163**	**100,0%**	**353**	**100,0%**	**68.577**	**100,0%**

Table 3c: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Priority Area & Country																	
	Priority Area	EU27- Member States			AT - Austria			BE - Belgium			BG - Bulgaria			CY - Cyprus			CZ - Czech Republic		
		Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
Integrating and strengthening the ERA	1. Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health	64	540	165.650	11	16	3.054	18	25	5.426	1	1	38	1	1	21	10	11	1.340
	2. Information society technologies	66	756	196.893	10	10	3.696	20	28	9.293	4	5	460	4	4	781	12	17	2.546
	3. Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and devices	19	248	61.262	4	5	1.796	7	12	3.910	2	4	438	1	1	131	3	3	397
	4. Aeronautics and space	12	130	45.726	4	5	1.403	6	7	4.856							2	2	485
	5. Food quality and safety	16	273	70.055	5	11	1.667	8	12	2.938	3	3	325	2	2	219	4	4	563
	6. Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems	78	958	197.438	21	38	8.932	27	36	7.291	13	20	1.798	6	7	672	9	9	508
	7. Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society	1	2	200				1	1	84									
	Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs	85	628	79.346	23	32	4.924	22	32	2.765	11	12	539	2	2	27	13	14	1.057
	Horizontal research activities involving SMEs	1	22	1.400													1	3	131
	Specific measures in support of international cooperation	20	54	4.465	3	5	540	3	3	152							1	1	12
	Support for the coordination of activities	3	35	1.805	1	1	38	1	1	34							1	1	21
	Support for the coherent development of research & innovation pol	1	8	662	1	2	204				1	1	52				1	1	88
Structuring the ERA	Research and innovation	2	12	3.197													1	1	308
	Human resources and mobility	482	509	76.292	8	8	899	11	11	1.456	1	1	19	1	1	80	2	2	270
	Research infrastructures	4	23	5.106													1	1	4
	Science and society	19	97	5.877	5	8	661	10	13	756	1	2	82	2	2	274			
Euratom	Euratom																		
Total		873	4.295	915.375	96	141	27.813	134	181	38.961	37	49	3.752	19	20	2.204	61	70	7.731

Table 3c: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Priority Area & Country																	
	Priority Area	DE - Germany			DK - Denmark			EE - Estonia			EL - Greece			ES - Spain			FI - Finland		
		Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
Integrating and strengthening the ERA	1. Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health	46	102	31.705	17	18	11.769	7	8	2.035	6	10	2.343	23	31	6.952	6	7	1.739
	2. Information society technologies	52	129	44.913	11	18	5.844	4	5	362	21	35	9.248	27	42	10.813	13	21	7.063
	3. Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and	14	47	11.787	4	4	1.299				7	11	3.539	8	24	5.061	6	12	3.145
	4. Aeronautics and space	7	15	5.814	2	2	111	1	1	210	3	4	634	5	9	5.371			
	5. Food quality and safety	12	27	5.327	5	12	7.067				9	13	3.191	11	27	7.128	5	5	1.307
	6. Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems	49	118	30.312	19	50	16.883	7	8	436	24	48	7.450	30	62	10.829	9	14	2.315
	7. Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society																		
	Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs	50	80	12.839	20	24	2.029	3	3	101	16	16	1.673	32	44	4.958	10	11	1.048
	Horizontal research activities involving SMEs													1	8	459			
	Specific measures in support of international cooperation	5	6	516	1	1	134				2	2	74	5	5	372			
	Support for the coordination of activities	2	3	67							1	1	9	1	1	18	1	1	44
	Support for the coherent development of research & innovation pol													1	1	95			
Structuring the ERA	Research and innovation	1	2	484															
	Human resources and mobility	46	47	7.132	17	18	3.066				13	13	1.950	38	38	5.130	5	5	652
	Research infrastructures	4	4	465							1	1	4	1	1	107	1	1	233
	Science and society	5	10	800	3	3	193	2	2	40	3	6	458	4	4	213	2	2	128
Euratom	Euratom																		
Total		293	590	152.161	99	150	48.395	24	27	3.185	106	160	30.572	187	297	57.507	58	79	17.674

Table 3c: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Priority Area & Country																	
	Priority Area	FR - France			HU - Hungary			IE - Ireland			IT - Italy			LT - Lithuania			LU - Luxembourg		
		Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
Integrating and strengthening the ERA	1. Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health	31	54	16.451	8	9	1.050	3	3	553	24	45	15.340	1	1	10			
	2. Information society technologies	43	120	31.170	17	24	4.190	7	9	1.686	39	94	22.108	5	5	406	3	3	352
	3. Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and	10	31	6.130	1	2	667	1	1	203	11	23	4.432						
	4. Aeronautics and space	10	22	7.467	2	2	409				6	22	7.571	1	1	136			
	5. Food quality and safety	9	22	7.679	7	10	1.830	5	8	3.019	11	33	8.161	1	1	67			
	6. Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems	36	81	12.612	9	14	2.054	10	25	7.966	40	103	19.762	5	8	570	1	5	1.404
	7. Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society	1	1	116															
	Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs	36	58	7.068	10	12	785	4	4	179	39	56	8.373	1	1	12			
	Horizontal research activities involving SMEs										1	4	228	1	1	33			
	Specific measures in support of international cooperation	6	6	282	2	2	105				6	8	695						
	Support for the coordination of activities	3	6	384	1	4	100	1	1	9									
	Support for the coherent development of research & innovation pol				1	1	84												
Structuring the ERA	Research and innovation	1	3	730							1	1	389						
	Human resources and mobility	74	74	11.761	8	8	648	7	7	837	36	36	4.513	1	1	80			
	Research infrastructures	2	2	254							2	2	121						
	Science and society	9	16	647	1	1	67				6	7	571						
Euratom	Euratom																		
Total		271	496	102.749	67	89	11.989	38	58	14.452	222	434	92.263	16	19	1.316	4	8	1.755

Table 3c: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Priority Area & Country																	
	Priority Area	LV - Latvia			MT - Malta			NL - Netherlands			PL - Poland			PT - Portugal			RO - Romania		
		Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
Integrating and strengthening the ERA	1. Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health	2	2	532				28	60	20.435	7	10	1.646	7	8	1.338	1	1	28
	2. Information society technologies	3	3	263	2	2	74	15	31	8.782	13	15	1.993	8	10	1.750	7	8	854
	3. Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and							7	20	7.134	7	9	1.664	4	5	1.189	1	1	53
	4. Aeronautics and space							8	12	4.552				1	2	232	1	1	31
	5. Food quality and safety				1	1	42	9	21	5.477	10	14	2.208	2	2	243	4	5	237
	6. Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems	2	2	82	3	3	145	36	95	33.471	23	31	2.740	13	22	2.939	13	19	1.160
	7. Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society																		
	Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs	4	4	152				41	65	11.244	20	20	1.052	6	6	300	11	13	458
	Horizontal research activities involving SMEs							1	4	503									
	Specific measures in support of international cooperation							5	7	1.237									
	Support for the coordination of activities							2	2	93	1	1	21	1	1	42	1	1	15
	Support for the coherent development of research & innovation pol																1	1	52
Structuring the ERA	Research and innovation							1	1	147									
	Human resources and mobility				1	1	131	34	37	7.169	11	11	996	5	5	597	2	3	144
	Research infrastructures	1	1	47				1	3	2.118	1	2	196						
	Science and society	1	1	7	1	2	169	6	6	366	2	3	105	2	2	113	1	1	34
Euratom	Euratom																		
Total		13	13	1.083	8	9	561	194	364	102.728	95	116	12.621	49	63	8.745	43	54	3.067

Table 3c: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Priority Area & Country											
	Priority Area	SE - Sweden			SI - Slovenia			SK - Slovakia			UK - United Kingdom		
		Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
Integrating and strenghtening the ERA	1. Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health	21	33	11.992	5	5	466	3	3	234	40	76	29.154
	2. Information society technologies	15	29	8.035	11	12	2.188	6	6	454	37	71	17.568
	3. Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and	5	8	1.533				1	1	224	14	24	6.530
	4. Aeronautics and space	3	5	2.021				2	2	333	10	16	4.089
	5. Food quality and safety	4	4	1.105	1	1	18				13	35	10.234
	6. Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems	23	30	4.420	5	13	3.526	4	4	347	38	93	16.815
	7. Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society												
	Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs	19	21	2.739	7	7	418	5	5	240	54	86	14.366
	Horizontal research activities involving SMEs				1	2	46						
	Specific measures in support of international cooperation	3	3	139	1	1	27				4	4	181
	Support for the coordination of activities										3	10	910
	Support for the coherent development of research & innovation pol							1	1	87			
Structuring the ERA	Research and innovation										2	4	1.140
	Human resources and mobility	15	15	2.221	1	1	19	1	1	36	161	165	26.487
	Research infrastructures	1	1	136							2	4	1.423
	Science and society							1	1	10	4	5	182
Euratom	Euratom												
Total		109	149	34.340	32	42	6.709	24	24	1.963	382	593	129.078

Table 3c: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Priority Area & Country											
	Priority Area	Candidate Countries			HR - Croatia			MK - FYROM			TR - Turkey		
		Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
Integrating and strenghtening the ERA	1. Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health	6	7	1.000	4	4	758				3	3	242
	2. Information society technologies	5	9	865	2	2	82	2	3	107	3	4	677
	3. Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and	3	3	244	1	1	24				2	2	220
	4. Aeronautics and space												
	5. Food quality and safety	5	10	1.374	1	2	18				5	8	1.356
	6. Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems	12	17	2.805	4	4	1.103				10	13	1.701
	7. Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society												
	Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs	4	4	102	2	2	53				2	2	49
	Horizontal research activities involving SMEs												
	Specific measures in support of international cooperation	8	9	2.174	4	4	1.219	4	4	925	1	1	29
	Support for the coordination of activities												
	Support for the coherent development of research & innovation pol	1	1	63	1	1	63						
Structuring the ERA	Research and innovation												
	Human resources and mobility	10	10	850	1	1	80				9	9	770
	Research infrastructures												
	Science and society	1	1	8							1	1	8
Euratom	Euratom												
Total		55	71	9.485	20	21	3.401	6	7	1.032	36	43	5.052

Table 3c: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Priority Area & Country																	
	Priority Area	Associated Countries			IS - Iceland			LI - Liechtenstein			NO - Norway			CH - Switzerland			IL - Israel		
		Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
Integrating and strenghtening the ERA	1. Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health	22	39	12.636	1	1	260				7	9	2.702	15	22	8.875	7	7	798
	2. Information society technologies	26	37	16.085	1	1	24				6	8	4.731	15	18	8.311	9	10	3.020
	3. Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and	9	21	6.298							3	3	1.591	9	14	3.698	2	4	1.009
	4. Aeronautics and space	3	5	1.041							1	1	299	2	4	743			
	5. Food quality and safety	9	18	3.416							6	9	2.451	2	3	678	3	6	287
	6. Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems	27	67	16.388							15	29	6.407	12	28	8.938	5	10	1.043
	7. Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society																		
	Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs	34	43	5.720							15	15	1.881	19	22	3.396	5	6	442
	Horizontal research activities involving SMEs																		
	Specific measures in support of international cooperation																		
	Support for the coordination of activities	1	1	18										1	1	18			
	Support for the coherent development of research & innovation pol																		
Structuring the ERA	Research and innovation	1	1	327										1	1	327			
	Human resources and mobility	62	62	10.768	2	2	160				7	7	1.051	31	31	5.415	22	22	4.142
	Research infrastructures																		
	Science and society	3	3	128							1	1	33	2	2	95			
Euratom	Euratom																		
Total		197	297	72.825	4	4	444				61	82	21.146	109	146	40.494	53	65	10.742

Table 3c: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Priority Area & Country																	
	Priority Area	Third Countries			AU - Australia			BR - Brazil			CA - Canada			CN - China			IN - India		
		Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
Integrating and strengthening the ERA	1. Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health	16	29	6.267	1	1		1	1	150	1	1		2	2	250	2	2	235
	2. Information society technologies	10	35	3.706	1	1	203				3	3	134	2	6	349	1	1	
	3. Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and	4	17	696										1	4	92			
	4. Aeronautics and space	3	4	548										2	3	398			
	5. Food quality and safety	10	43	5.136	1	1		5	7	609	2	2		2	4	1.545	1	4	114
	6. Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems	22	97	9.243	2	2		2	3	204				10	16	668	6	10	1.065
	7. Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society																		
	Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs	14	44	1.656	1	1	15				1	1		4	11	518	1	1	81
	Horizontal research activities involving SMEs																		
	Specific measures in support of international cooperation	23	88	6.108				2	3	94				1	4	220	2	4	309
	Support for the coordination of activities	1	2	43													1	2	43
	Support for the coherent development of research & innovation poli																		
Structuring the ERA	Research and innovation																		
	Human resources and mobility	70	70	830	6	6					3	3		6	6	238	1	1	36
	Research infrastructures	2	7	246	1	2	37							2	2	89			
	Science and society																		
Euratom	Euratom																		
Total		175	436	34.478	13	14	255	10	14	1.056	10	10	134	32	58	4.366	15	25	1.883

Table 3c: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Priority Area & Country																	
	Priority Area	JP - Japan			RU - Russian Federation			US - United States			ZA - South Africa			Others					
		Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros			
Integrating and strengthening the ERA	1. Life sciences, genomics and biotechnology for health				2	4	1.030	2	3	634	2	2	372	-	13	3.596			
	2. Information society technologies	1	1		2	2	240							-	21	2.779			
	3. Nanotechnologies and nanosciences, knowledge-based multifunctional materials and new production processes and				3	3	311	1	1					-	9	292			
	4. Aeronautics and space				1	1	150							-					
	5. Food quality and safety							2	3		2	2	313	-	20	2.556			
	6. Sustainable development, global change and ecosystems				3	4	320	4	4		2	3	147	-	55	6.839			
	7. Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society													-					
	Policy support and anticipating scientific and technological needs				1	1	161	3	3	50	1	1	20	-	25	811			
	Horizontal research activities involving SMEs													-					
	Specific measures in support of international cooperation				3	8	381				2	2	318	-	67	4.786			
	Support for the coordination of activities													-					
	Support for the coherent development of research & innovation poli													-					
Structuring the ERA	Research and innovation													-					
	Human resources and mobility				4	4	143	41	41					-	9	413			
	Research infrastructures							1	1	60	1	1	20	-	1	40			
	Science and society													-					
Euratom	Euratom																		
Total		1	1		19	27	2.737	54	56	744	10	11	1.190		220	22.113			

Table 3d: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007	Participation & Contribution by Instrument & Country																	
Instrument	EU27- Member States			AT - Austria			BE - Belgium			BG - Bulgaria			CY - Cyprus			CZ - Czech Republic		
	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
IP - Integrated Projects	54	1.123	384.122	17	31	10.744	25	39	16.734	8	14	1.660	4	4	948	6	6	637
NOE - Networks of Excellence	8	214	57.411	2	5	1.778	5	8	1.927	2	2	245	1	1	204	2	2	590
STREP - Specific Targeted Research Projects	182	1.393	317.562	29	41	9.463	41	54	12.724	8	11	1.081	4	5	532	29	36	5.396
CA - Coordination Actions	24	299	17.611	13	16	1.297	8	14	841	3	4	65	2	2	87	5	5	299
SSA - Specific Support Actions	122	724	57.470	27	40	3.630	44	55	5.280	15	17	681	7	7	353	16	16	407
CLR - Collective Research Projects	1	22	1.400													1	3	131
CRAFT - Co-operative Research Projects																		
MCA - Marie Curie Actions	481	507	76.142	8	8	899	11	11	1.456	1	1	19	1	1	80	2	2	270
I3 - Specific Actions to Promote Research Infrastructures	1	13	3.657															
RSFU - Fusion Contracts																		
Total	873	4.295	915.375	96	141	27.813	134	181	38.961	37	49	3.752	19	20	2.204	61	70	7.731

Table 3d: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007	Participation & Contribution by Instrument & Country																	
Instrument	DE - Germany			DK - Denmark			EE - Estonia			EL - Greece			ES - Spain			FI - Finland		
	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
IP - Integrated Projects	48	169	66.957	21	56	33.135	5	6	880	18	41	9.958	28	78	22.344	16	29	8.490
NOE - Networks of Excellence	8	21	5.104	4	8	2.703	1	2	699	4	8	2.211	6	13	4.317	2	2	771
STREP - Specific Targeted Research Projects	120	237	60.778	30	38	7.608	9	10	1.399	41	63	14.483	66	95	21.691	18	23	6.499
CA - Coordination Actions	15	31	2.755	9	10	210	2	2	47	8	8	182	13	21	703	7	9	394
SSA - Specific Support Actions	56	86	9.288	18	20	1.674	7	7	159	22	27	1.788	34	43	2.757	9	10	635
CLR - Collective Research Projects													1	8	459			
CRAFT - Co-operative Research Projects																		
MCA - Marie Curie Actions	45	45	6.982	17	18	3.066				13	13	1.950	38	38	5.130	5	5	652
I3 - Specific Actions to Promote Research Infrastructures	1	1	296										1	1	107	1	1	233
RSFU - Fusion Contracts																		
Total	293	590	152.161	99	150	48.395	24	27	3.185	106	160	30.572	187	297	57.507	58	79	17.674

Table 3d: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007	Participation & Contribution by Instrument & Country																	
Instrument	FR - France			HU - Hungary			IE - Ireland			IT - Italy			LT - Lithuania			LU - Luxembourg		
	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
IP - Integrated Projects	40	125	40.556	12	18	3.914	12	30	11.431	38	124	37.281	2	3	53	1	5	1.404
NOE - Networks of Excellence	7	40	8.889	6	7	2.083	2	3	583	7	23	5.474	1	1	192			
STREP - Specific Targeted Research Projects	85	157	34.614	20	29	4.319	5	5	1.011	85	158	36.658	4	6	714	2	2	352
CA - Coordination Actions	17	26	1.156	4	7	176	5	5	125	13	29	2.738	1	1	12			
SSA - Specific Support Actions	48	74	5.774	17	20	850	7	8	465	41	59	5.255	6	6	231	1	1	
CLR - Collective Research Projects										1	4	228	1	1	33			
CRAFT - Co-operative Research Projects																		
MCA - Marie Curie Actions	74	74	11.761	8	8	648	7	7	837	36	36	4.513	1	1	80			
I3 - Specific Actions to Promote Research Infrastructures										1	1	117						
RSFU - Fusion Contracts																		
Total	271	496	102.749	67	89	11.989	38	58	14.452	222	434	92.263	16	19	1.316	4	8	1.755

Table 3d: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007	Participation & Contribution by Instrument & Country																	
Instrument	LV - Latvia			MT - Malta			NL - Netherlands			PL - Poland			PT - Portugal			RO - Romania		
	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
IP - Integrated Projects	1	1	73	1	1	61	34	109	51.174	23	36	4.559	11	17	2.935	5	6	184
NOE - Networks of Excellence							7	15	5.088	4	4	1.464	5	9	1.553			
STREP - Specific Targeted Research Projects	4	4	843				66	121	30.564	26	30	4.013	12	16	3.034	14	16	1.954
CA - Coordination Actions	2	2	25	1	1	42	15	30	1.979	8	8	203	2	2	86	6	9	147
SSA - Specific Support Actions	5	5	95	5	6	327	36	45	4.135	22	25	1.189	14	14	539	16	20	638
CLR - Collective Research Projects							1	4	503									
CRAFT - Co-operative Research Projects																		
MCA - Marie Curie Actions				1	1	131	34	37	7.169	11	11	996	5	5	597	2	3	144
I3 - Specific Actions to Promote Research Infrastructures	1	1	47				1	3	2.118	1	2	196						
RSFU - Fusion Contracts																		
Total	13	13	1.083	8	9	561	194	364	102.728	95	116	12.621	49	63	8.745	43	54	3.067

Table 3d: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007	Participation & Contribution by Instrument & Country											
Instrument	SE - Sweden			SI - Slovenia			SK - Slovakia			UK - United Kingdom		
	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
IP - Integrated Projects	23	39	14.884	5	9	2.861	5	5	750	40	122	39.516
NOE - Networks of Excellence	4	11	1.532							8	29	10.002
STREP - Specific Targeted Research Projects	34	46	12.995	11	16	2.964	7	7	795	104	167	41.079
CA - Coordination Actions	11	13	912	4	4	224	3	3	46	16	37	2.858
SSA - Specific Support Actions	21	24	1.660	10	10	596	8	8	337	52	71	8.727
CLR - Collective Research Projects				1	2	46						
CRAFT - Co-operative Research Projects												
MCA - Marie Curie Actions	15	15	2.221	1	1	19	1	1	36	161	165	26.487
I3 - Specific Actions to Promote Research Infrastructures	1	1	136							1	2	408
RSFU - Fusion Contracts												
Total	109	149	34.340	32	42	6.709	24	24	1.963	382	593	129.078

Table 3d: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Instrument & Country											
Instrument		Candidate Countries			HR - Croatia			MK - FYROM			TR - Turkey		
		Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
	IP - Integrated Projects	7	8	1.300	2	2	178				6	6	1.122
	NOE - Networks of Excellence	3	6	1.472	1	1	64				2	5	1.408
	STREP - Specific Targeted Research Projects	10	13	2.488	2	2	964	1	2	89	7	9	1.435
	CA - Coordination Actions	2	2	25	2	2	25						
	SSA - Specific Support Actions	23	32	3.350	12	13	2.090	5	5	943	12	14	317
	CLR - Collective Research Projects												
	CRAFT - Co-operative Research Projects												
	MCA - Marie Curie Actions	10	10	850	1	1	80				9	9	770
	I3 - Specific Actions to Promote Research Infrastructures												
	RSFU - Fusion Contracts												
Total		55	71	9.485	20	21	3.401	6	7	1.032	36	43	5.052

Table 3d: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Instrument & Country																	
Instrument		Associated Countries			IS - Iceland			LI - Liechtenstein			NO - Norway			CH - Switzerland			IL - Israel		
		Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
	IP - Integrated Projects	35	95	38.013							16	31	12.054	22	49	22.744	9	15	3.216
	NOE - Networks of Excellence	7	11	3.365							4	6	1.689	4	4	1.472	1	1	204
	STREP - Specific Targeted Research Projects	59	81	18.469	1	1	260				20	23	5.555	34	43	9.878	11	14	2.777
	CA - Coordination Actions	13	18	469							5	5	71	9	10	335	2	3	63
	SSA - Specific Support Actions	21	30	1.741	1	1	24				9	10	727	9	9	651	8	10	340
	CLR - Collective Research Projects																		
	CRAFT - Co-operative Research Projects																		
	MCA - Marie Curie Actions	62	62	10.768	2	2	160				7	7	1.051	31	31	5.415	22	22	4.142
	I3 - Specific Actions to Promote Research Infrastructures																		
	RSFU - Fusion Contracts																		
Total		197	297	72.825	4	4	444				61	82	21.146	109	146	40.494	53	65	10.742

Table 3d: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Instrument & Country																	
Instrument		Third Countries			AU - Australia			BR - Brazil			CA - Canada			CN - China			IN - India		
		Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros
	IP - Integrated Projects	17	68	10.264	2	2		2	4	421	2	2		8	11	701	3	5	751
	NOE - Networks of Excellence	3	10	3.662							1	1		1	2	1.442			
	STREP - Specific Targeted Research Projects	35	77	11.377	4	4	218	2	3	313	2	2	134	4	6	689	5	5	579
	CA - Coordination Actions	7	43	2.040				1	1	39				2	5	229	3	10	424
	SSA - Specific Support Actions	42	162	6.062				5	6	283	2	2		10	27	983	3	4	93
	CLR - Collective Research Projects																		
	CRAFT - Co-operative Research Projects																		
	MCA - Marie Curie Actions	70	70	830	6	6					3	3		6	6	238	1	1	36
	I3 - Specific Actions to Promote Research Infrastructures	1	6	243	1	2	37							1	1	85			
	RSFU - Fusion Contracts																		
Total		175	436	34.478	13	14	255	10	14	1.056	10	10	134	32	58	4.366	15	25	1.883

Table 3d: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007	Participation & Contribution by Instrument & Country																
Instrument	JP - Japan			RU - Russian Federation			US - United States			ZA - South Africa			Others				
	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros	Contracts No.	Participations No.	EC financial contribution to participants '000 Euros		
IP - Integrated Projects	1	1		2	3	275	5	6	624	1	1	58	-	33	7.435		
NOE - Networks of Excellence													-	7	2.221		
STREP - Specific Targeted Research Projects				7	9	1.860	3	3	50	4	4	647	-	41	6.886		
CA - Coordination Actions				1	1	45	1	2	10	1	1	110	-	23	1.184		
SSA - Specific Support Actions				5	10	414	3	3		3	4	355	-	106	3.934		
CLR - Collective Research Projects													-				
CRAFT - Co-operative Research Projects													-				
MCA - Marie Curie Actions				4	4	143	41	41					-	9	413		
I3 - Specific Actions to Promote Research Infrastructures													-				
RSFU - Fusion Contracts							1	1	60	1	1	20	-	1	40		
Total	1	1		19	27	2.737	54	56	744	10	11	1.190		220	22.113		

Table 3e: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007	Participation & Contribution by Type of Beneficiary & Country																					
Type of Beneficiary	EU27 - Member States				AT - Austria				BE - Belgium				BG - Bulgaria				CY - Cyprus				CZ - Czech Republic				DE - Germany			
	Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants	
	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%
HES - Higher Education	1.499	34,9%	311.669	34,0%	40	28,4%	6.731	24,2%	57	31,5%	11.911	30,6%	10	20,4%	980	26,1%	5	25,0%	1.059	48,1%	20	28,6%	2.702	34,9%	165	28,0%	42.198	27,7%
IND - Industry	666	15,5%	147.522	16,1%	17	12,1%	4.149	14,9%	20	11,0%	3.123	8,0%	5	10,2%	943	25,1%	3	15,0%	263	11,9%	9	12,9%	829	10,7%	124	21,0%	36.192	23,8%
REC - Research	1.198	27,9%	274.160	30,0%	40	28,4%	7.587	27,3%	39	21,5%	7.823	20,1%	17	34,7%	1.063	28,3%	1	5,0%	9	0,4%	20	28,6%	2.458	31,8%	208	35,3%	51.009	33,5%
OTH - Others	932	21,7%	182.023	19,9%	44	31,2%	9.344	33,6%	65	35,9%	16.104	41,3%	17	34,7%	766	20,4%	11	55,0%	873	39,6%	21	30,0%	1.742	22,5%	93	15,8%	22.763	15,0%
Total	4.295	100,0%	915.375	100,0%	141	100,0%	27.813	100,0%	181	100,0%	38.961	100,0%	49	100,0%	3.752	100,0%	20	100,0%	2.204	100,0%	70	100,0%	7.731	100,0%	590	100,0%	152.161	100,0%
Of which SMEs																												

Table 3e: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007	Participation & Contribution by Type of Beneficiary & Country																					
Type of Beneficiary	DK - Denmark				EE - Estonia				EL - Greece				ES - Spain				FI - Finland				FR - France				HU - Hungary			
	Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants	
	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%
HES - Higher Education	67	44,7%	19.945	41,2%	8	29,6%	1.237	38,9%	61	38,1%	12.731	41,6%	94	31,6%	15.215	26,5%	33	41,8%	8.117	45,9%	90	18,1%	12.431	12,1%	31	34,8%	4.925	41,1%
IND - Industry	22	14,7%	2.127	4,4%	4	14,8%	735	23,1%	14	8,8%	2.094	6,9%	46	15,5%	6.879	12,0%	17	21,5%	3.722	21,1%	91	18,3%	19.963	19,4%	9	10,1%	1.132	9,4%
REC - Research	20	13,3%	11.275	23,3%	3	11,1%	704	22,1%	49	30,6%	9.942	32,5%	91	30,6%	19.329	33,6%	22	27,8%	4.839	27,4%	224	45,2%	56.772	55,3%	25	28,1%	2.091	17,4%
OTH - Others	41	27,3%	15.048	31,1%	12	44,4%	508	15,9%	36	22,5%	5.805	19,0%	66	22,2%	16.084	28,0%	7	8,9%	995	5,6%	91	18,3%	13.583	13,2%	24	27,0%	3.841	32,0%
Total	150	100,0%	48.395	100,0%	27	100,0%	3.185	100,0%	160	100,0%	30.572	100,0%	297	100,0%	57.507	100,0%	79	100,0%	17.674	100,0%	496	100,0%	102.749	100,0%	89	100,0%	11.989	100,0%
Of which SMEs																												

Table 3e: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007	Participation & Contribution by Type of Beneficiary & Country																					
Type of Beneficiary	IE - Ireland				IT - Italy				LT - Lithuania				LU - Luxembourg				LV - Latvia				MT - Malta				NL - Netherlands			
	Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants	
	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%
HES - Higher Education	22	37,9%	4.212	29,1%	136	31,3%	21.347	23,1%	4	21,1%	372	28,2%					3	23,1%	82	7,6%	3	33,3%	267	47,6%	126	34,6%	35.789	34,8%
IND - Industry	15	25,9%	3.420	23,7%	68	15,7%	16.996	18,4%	3	15,8%	170	12,9%	3	37,5%	352	20,0%					1	11,1%	42	7,6%	61	16,8%	16.856	16,4%
REC - Research	7	12,1%	2.482	17,2%	120	27,6%	31.945	34,6%	3	15,8%	358	27,2%	1	12,5%	214	12,2%	5	38,5%	662	61,1%					100	27,5%	27.342	26,6%
OTH - Others	14	24,1%	4.338	30,0%	110	25,3%	21.975	23,8%	9	47,4%	416	31,6%	4	50,0%	1.190	67,8%	5	38,5%	339	31,3%	5	55,6%	251	44,8%	77	21,2%	22.741	22,1%
Total	58	100,0%	14.452	100,0%	434	100,0%	92.263	100,0%	19	100,0%	1.316	100,0%	8	100,0%	1.755	100,0%	13	100,0%	1.083	100,0%	9	100,0%	561	100,0%	364	100,0%	102.728	100,0%
Of which SMEs																												

Table 3e: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007	Participation & Contribution by Type of Beneficiary & Country																							
Type of Beneficiary	PL - Poland				PT - Portugal				RO - Romania				SE - Sweden				SI - Slovenia				SK - Slovakia				UK - United Kingdom			
	Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants	
	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%
HES - Higher Education	44	37,9%	4.749	37,6%	22	34,9%	2.364	27,0%	11	20,4%	692	22,6%	72	48,3%	18.178	52,9%	12	28,6%	1.790	26,7%	8	18,6%	721	14,3%	355	#DIV/0!	80.922	#DIV/0!
IND - Industry	6	5,2%	496	3,9%	7	11,1%	1.385	15,8%	2	3,7%	183	6,0%	30	20,1%	7.796	22,7%	5	11,9%	649	9,7%					84	#DIV/0!	17.026	#DIV/0!
REC - Research	46	39,7%	5.275	41,8%	18	28,6%	3.714	42,5%	19	35,2%	1.041	33,9%	23	15,4%	5.429	15,8%	9	21,4%	892	13,3%	8	18,6%	617	12,2%	80	#DIV/0!	19.290	#DIV/0!
OTH - Others	20	17,2%	2.102	16,7%	16	25,4%	1.283	14,7%	22	40,7%	1.151	37,5%	24	16,1%	2.938	8,6%	16	38,1%	3.377	50,3%	8	18,6%	625	12,4%	74	#DIV/0!	11.840	#DIV/0!
Total	116	100,0%	12.621	100,0%	63	100,0%	8.745	100,0%	54	100,0%	3.067	100,0%	149	100,0%	34.340	100,0%	42	100,0%	6.709	100,0%	24	55,8%	1.963	38,9%	593	#DIV/0!	129.078	#DIV/0!
Of which SMEs																												

Table 3e: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007	Participation & Contribution by Type of Beneficiary & Country															
Type of Beneficiary	Candidate Countries				HR - Croatia				MK - FYROM				TR - Turkey			
	Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants	
	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%
HES - Higher Education	35	49,3%	5.301	55,9%	7	33,3%	1.244	36,6%	3	42,9%	875	84,7%	25	58,1%	3.182	63,0%
IND - Industry	5	7,0%	1.319	13,9%	2	9,5%	920	27,1%					3	7,0%	399	7,9%
REC - Research	14	19,7%	1.914	20,2%	4	19,0%	855	25,1%					10	23,3%	1.059	21,0%
OTH - Others	17	23,9%	951	10,0%	8	38,1%	382	11,2%	4	57,1%	158	15,3%	5	11,6%	412	8,1%
Total	71	100,0%	9.485	100,0%	21	100,0%	3.401	100,0%	7	100,0%	1.032	100,0%	43	100,0%	5.052	100,0%
Of which SMEs																

Table 3e: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007	Participation & Contribution by Type of Beneficiary & Country																							
Type of Beneficiary	Associated Countries				IS - Iceland				LI - Liechtenstein				NO - Norway				CH - Switzerland				IL - Israel			
	Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants	
	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%
HES - Higher Education	134	45,1%	30.329	41,6%	3	75,0%	184	41,4%					31	37,8%	8.435	39,9%	62	42,5%	16.031	39,6%	38	58,5%	5.680	52,9%
IND - Industry	38	12,8%	9.320	12,8%	1	25,0%	260	58,6%					9	11,0%	2.045	9,7%	21	14,4%	5.152	12,7%	7	10,8%	1.863	17,3%
REC - Research	79	26,6%	23.766	32,6%									35	42,7%	9.010	42,6%	37	25,3%	13.961	34,5%	7	10,8%	795	7,4%
OTH - Others	46	15,5%	9.411	12,9%									7	8,5%	1.657	7,8%	26	17,8%	5.349	13,2%	13	20,0%	2.405	22,4%
Total	297	100,0%	72.825	100,0%	4	100,0%	444	100,0%					82	100,0%	21.146	100,0%	146	100,0%	40.494	100,0%	65	100,0%	10.742	100,0%
Of which SMEs																								

Table 3e: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007	Participation & Contribution by Type of Beneficiary & Country																							
Type of Beneficiary	Third Countries				AU - Australia				BR - Brazil				CA - Canada				CN - China				IN - India				JP - Japan			
	Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants	
	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%
HES - Higher Education	157	36,0%	9.413	27,3%	3	21,4%	203	79,6%	6	42,9%	500	47,3%	3	30,0%			24	41,4%	1.340	30,7%	8	32,0%	792	42,1%				
IND - Industry	10	2,3%	2.881	8,4%					1	7,1%	41	3,9%	1	10,0%	134	100,0%	2	3,4%	66	1,5%	1	4,0%						
REC - Research	190	43,6%	15.086	43,8%	8	57,1%	35	13,7%	5	35,7%	373	35,3%	5	50,0%			22	37,9%	1.201	27,5%	9	36,0%	637	33,8%				
OTH - Others	79	18,1%	7.097	20,6%	3	21,4%	17	6,7%	2	14,3%	143	13,5%	1	10,0%			10	17,2%	1.758	40,3%	7	28,0%	454	24,1%	1	100,0%		
Total	436	100,0%	34.478	100,0%	14	100,0%	255	100,0%	14	100,0%	1.056	100,0%	10	100,0%	134	100,0%	58	100,0%	4.366	100,0%	25	100,0%	1.883	100,0%	1	100,0%		
Of which SMEs																												

Table 3e: FP6 Contracts signed in 2007		Participation & Contribution by Type of Beneficiary & Country															
Type of Beneficiary		RU - Russian Federation				US - United States				ZA - South Africa				Others			
		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants		Participations		EC financial contribution to participants	
		No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%	No.	%	'000 Euros	%
	HES - Higher Education	**7**	25,9%	**566**	20,7%	**39**	69,6%	**63**	8,5%	**5**	45,5%	**674**	56,6%	**62**	28,2%	**5.275**	23,9%
	IND - Industry	**1**	3,7%	**206**	7,5%									**4**	1,8%	**2.434**	11,0%
	REC - Research	**18**	66,7%	**1.873**	68,4%	**7**	12,5%	**673**	90,5%	**5**	45,5%	**501**	42,1%	**111**	50,5%	**9.792**	44,3%
	OTH - Others	**1**	3,7%	**92**	3,4%	**10**	17,9%	**7**	1,0%	**1**	9,1%	**15**	1,3%	**43**	19,5%	**4.612**	20,9%
Total		**27**	100,0%	**2.737**	100,0%	**56**	100,0%	**744**	100,0%	**11**	100,0%	**1.190**	100,0%	**220**	100,0%	**22.113**	100,0%
Of which SMEs																	

Table 4: Collaborative Links within contracts signed in 2007

Country	Member States (EU27)																										Candidate & Associated Countries									Country
	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	**EU**	MK	HR	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	IL	C + A	
AT	70	59	17	5	24	257	73	13	58	89	27	137	45	46	156	12	26	8	3	109	60	17	28	46	26	16	167	1.594	10	2	20	1	0	37	57	19	146	AT
BE	59	67	24	19	32	299	79	23	102	166	42	289	65	52	246	11	3	12	6	196	73	42	31	96	23	14	264	2.335	10	1	20	4	0	74	43	19	171	BE
BG	17	24	19	10	18	68	38	12	34	54	10	70	44	14	54	13	1	7	6	102	36	18	25	12	16	9	72	803	8	1	14	1	0	26	10	10	70	BG
CY	5	19	10	1	6	28	12	7	30	29	6	20	9	8	31	2	2	5	6	19	14	8	8	7	7	5	35	339	5	1	6	1	0	15	7	8	43	CY
CZ	24	32	18	6	11	92	18	12	28	74	13	56	39	7	74	13	1	6	2	66	30	17	11	22	17	11	89	789	6	7	7	1	0	19	18	8	66	CZ
DE	257	299	68	28	92	603	254	39	306	539	151	950	129	117	823	18	37	21	11	660	211	126	72	326	68	38	890	7.133	24	4	68	3	0	188	221	120	628	DE
DK	73	79	38	12	18	254	121	35	96	170	46	253	33	50	202	1	1	8	6	256	68	34	38	80	17	6	263	2.258	11	1	9	2	0	65	45	30	163	DK
EE	13	23	12	7	12	39	35	3	20	22	7	41	15	6	33	5	1	7	4	36	16	8	11	12	10	7	39	444	5	1	6	1	0	17	14	7	51	EE
EL	58	102	34	30	28	306	96	20	107	240	42	252	29	43	353	4	7	7	6	130	67	53	30	62	28	9	279	2.422	9	6	33	2	0	75	60	51	236	EL
ES	89	166	54	29	74	539	170	22	240	242	77	447	59	75	586	14	2	9	12	355	128	91	34	138	36	16	471	4.175	20	1	31	1	0	118	112	87	370	ES
FI	27	42	10	6	13	151	46	7	42	77	29	137	25	17	112	3	1	6	4	83	26	11	8	65	8	5	138	1.099	5	1	11	1	0	34	39	19	110	FI
FR	137	289	70	20	56	950	253	41	252	447	137	526	150	112	751	16	1	13	10	533	159	137	66	269	31	29	840	6.295	25	1	55	1	0	184	157	93	516	FR
HU	45	65	44	9	39	129	33	15	29	59	25	150	36	18	110	19	2	6	2	130	46	18	24	38	17	16	156	1.280	11	1	17	1	0	29	15	8	82	HU
IE	46	52	14	8	7	117	50	6	43	75	17	112	18	52	93	4	1	3	4	74	28	21	12	29	7	2	134	1.029	13	1	13	1	0	49	62	8	147	IE
IT	156	246	54	31	74	823	202	33	353	586	112	751	110	93	536	28	3	12	12	416	149	151	55	230	51	26	713	6.006	22	3	70	1	0	146	162	132	536	IT
LT	12	11	13	2	13	18	1	5	4	14	3	16	19	4	28	4	6	4	2	24	14	2	4	4	9	4	19	259	1	1	2	1	0	3	4	2	14	LT
LU	26	3	1	2	1	37	1	1	7	2	1	1	2	1	3	6	10	1	1	1	17	1	2	1	8	1	4	142	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	7	LU
LV	8	12	7	5	6	21	8	7	7	9	6	13	6	3	12	4	1	0	3	15	13	6	7	7	6	8	26	226	4	1	6	1	0	8	4	4	28	LV
MT	3	6	6	6	2	11	6	4	6	12	4	10	2	4	12	2	1	3	1	5	4	2	4	3	2	3	13	137	3	1	4	1	0	7	1	6	23	MT
NL	109	196	102	19	66	660	256	36	130	355	83	533	130	74	416	24	1	15	5	354	164	80	45	199	49	19	612	4.732	17	1	36	1	0	163	124	40	382	NL
PL	60	73	36	14	30	211	68	16	67	128	26	159	46	28	149	14	17	13	4	164	26	24	30	43	32	11	172	1.661	12	1	22	1	0	51	34	12	133	PL
PT	17	42	18	8	17	126	34	8	53	91	11	137	18	21	151	2	1	6	2	80	24	20	9	42	10	7	103	1.058	7	1	22	1	0	43	18	15	107	PT
RO	28	31	25	8	11	72	38	11	30	34	8	66	24	12	55	4	2	7	4	45	30	9	13	15	13	7	66	668	11	1	22	1	0	20	8	7	70	RO
SE	46	96	12	7	22	326	80	12	62	138	65	269	38	29	230	4	1	7	3	199	43	42	15	65	8	5	236	2.060	10	1	20	1	0	52	37	15	136	SE
SI	26	23	16	7	17	68	17	10	28	36	8	31	17	7	51	9	8	6	2	49	32	10	13	8	19	8	42	568	5	2	3	1	0	9	13	5	38	SI
SK	16	14	9	5	11	38	6	7	9	16	5	29	16	2	26	4	1	8	3	19	11	7	7	5	8	0	30	312	5	1	6	1	0	9	10	8	40	SK
UK	167	264	72	35	89	890	263	39	279	471	138	840	156	134	713	19	4	26	13	612	172	103	66	236	42	30	411	6.284	22	2	56	4	0	204	185	81	554	UK
EU	1.594	2.335	803	339	789	7.133	2.258	444	2.422	4.175	1.099	6.295	1.280	1.029	6.006	259	142	226	137	4.732	1.661	1.058	668	2.060	568	312	6.284	29.727	282	46	580	37	0	1.646	1.461	815	4.867	**EU**
HR	10	10	8	5	6	24	11	5	9	20	5	25	11	13	22	1	1	4	3	17	12	7	11	10	5	5	22	282	1	2	10	1	0	12	6	5	37	HR
MK	2	1	1	1	7	4	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	46	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8	MK
TR	20	20	14	6	7	68	9	6	33	31	11	55	17	13	70	2	1	6	4	36	22	22	22	20	3	6	56	580	10	1	9	1	0	31	6	8	66	TR
IS	1	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	37	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	6	IS
LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	LI
NO	37	74	26	15	19	188	65	17	75	118	34	184	29	49	146	3	1	8	7	163	51	43	20	52	9	9	204	1.646	12	1	31	1	0	32	18	21	116	NO
CH	57	43	10	7	18	221	45	14	60	112	39	157	15	62	162	4	1	4	1	124	34	18	8	37	13	10	185	1.461	6	1	6	1	0	18	75	25	132	CH
IL	19	19	10	8	8	120	30	7	51	87	19	93	8	8	132	2	1	4	6	40	12	15	7	15	5	8	81	815	5	1	8	1	0	21	25	16	77	IL
C + A	146	171	70	43	66	628	163	51	236	370	110	516	82	147	536	14	7	28	23	382	133	107	70	136	38	40	554	4.867	37	8	66	6	0	116	132	77	288	C + A
Country	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	**EU**	MK	HR	TR	IS	LI	NO	CH	IL	C + A	Country
	Member States (EU27)																											Candidate & Associated Countries									

Appendix. Acronyms

AAR:	Annual Activity Report
ABB:	Activity-Based Budgeting
AMP:	Annual Management Plan
AOSD:	Authorising Officer by Sub - Delegation
APS:	Annual Policy Strategy
ASUR:	centralised IT tool for monitoring the follow-up of audit recommendations
BA:	Broader Approach
CAP:	Common Agricultural Policy
CORDIS:	Community Research & Development Information Service
COST:	Scientific and Technological Cooperation
CREST:	Scientific and Technology Research Committee
CSA:	Coordinated Support Action
CSO:	Civil Society Organisations
CT:	Computer Tomography
DEMO:	Demonstration Reactor
DIS:	Dedicated Implementation Structure
EA:	Executive Agency
EEA/EFTA	European Economic Area / European Free Trade Association
EFDA:	European Fusion Development Agreement
EIB:	European Investment Bank
EIROforum:	European Intergovernmental Research Organisations Forum
ENP:	European Neighbourhood Policy
EP:	European Parliament
ERA:	European Research Area
ERAB:	European Research Advisory Board:

ERA-MORE:	European Research Area-Mobility of Researchers
ERA-NET Plus:	An action comprising the launch, management and financing of the joint call between several national programmes
ERA-NET:	Networking of national or regional programmes
ERAWATCH:	Integrated Information system for ERA
ERC:	European Research Council
ERCEA:	European Research Council Executive Agency
ESFRI:	European Strategy Forum for Research Infrastructures
ETP:	European Technology Platform
EU:	European Union
EURAB:	European Research Advisory Board
Euratom:	European Atomic Energy Community
FP:	Framework Programme
FP5:	Fifth Framework Programme
FP6:	Sixth Framework Programme
FP7:	Seventh Framework Programme
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GERD	Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
HIRO:	Heads of International Health Research Organisations
HIV:	Human Immodeficiency Virus
IAC:	Internal Audit Capability
IAPP:	Industry-Academia Partnerships and Pathways
IAS:	Internal Audit Service
ICC:	Internal Control Coordinator
ICPC:	International Cooperation Partner Countries
ICS:	Internal Control Standard

IMI:	Innovative Medicines Initiative
IMS:	Intelligent Manufacturing Systems
INCO:	International Cooperation
IPCC:	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISTC:	International Science and Technology Centre
ITER:	International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor
ITN:	Initial Training Networks
JTI:	Joint Technology Initiative
KBBE:	Knowledge Based Bio-Economy
KBBE-Net:	Experts Group of officials from Member States on the Knowledge Based Bio-Economy
MCA:	Marie Curie Actions
MPC:	Mediterranean Partner Countries
MS:	Member State
NCP:	National Contact Point
NERE:	Non European Researchers in Europe – link
OLAF:	European Anti-Fraud Office
OMC:	Open Method of Coordination
REA:	Research Executive Agency
R&D:	Research and Development
RFCS:	Research Fund for Coal and Steel
RMP:	Researchers' Mobility Portal
RSFF:	Risk-Sharing Finance Facility
RTD:	Research and Technological Development
S&T	Science and Technology
SECUNDA:	IT tool for FP6 access rights
SESAM:	On-line Submission Tool

SET-Plan:	Strategic Energy Technology Plan'
SICA:	Specific International Collaboration Actions
SINAPSE:	Scientific Information for Policy Support in Europe
SME:	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SNE-TP:	Sustainable Nuclear Energy Platform
SPP:	Strategic Planning and Programming
SSH:	Social Sciences and Humanities
STCU:	Science and Technology Centre
TB:	Tuberculosis
UBR:	University-based Research
WBC:	West Balkan Countries
WHO:	World Health Organization
WP:	Work Programme