Mobilising Institutional Reforms for better R&I Systems/Institutions in Europe

Participation of EU13 countries in FP7

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Summer 2015

MIRRIS SCOPING PAPER UPDATES

During the various policy dialogues the question of the integration of EU13 stakeholders in European networks has been raised

To understand the dynamics of networks, an overview of the participation of European networks in FP7 projects and of second tier regions (non capital city regions) of excellence is useful. Furthermore, it can be interesting to find out if stakeholders of regions sharing some characteristics (islands, for instance) are working together inside FP7 projects. Below are three analyses regarding those three topics.

Be aware that the statistics are based on a sample of more than 41,000 participants though the FP7 Monitoring Report announces more than 100,000. This means that those updates are indicative of trends. The main differences between the two sources of information relate to the 'People' and 'Idea' strands of FP7.

With regard to Annex 2, those who are not familiar with NUTS codes can find the full list in O.J. L 342, 18.12.2013
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ%3AL%3A2013%3A342%3ATOC

1. Importance of EU associations and networks located in Brussels

Active involvement in European associations and networks located in Brussels can provide three major types of advantages for EU13 stakeholders seeking benefits from H2020, i.e.
- visibility by peers
- early information about consortium formation
- intelligence about calls (pre-information, writing tips, informal contacts with officials, …).

Based on a survey of FP7 beneficiaries, it appears that European associations and networks based in Brussels are involved in more than 450 projects, i.e. more than the number of beneficiaries of countries such as Malta, Cyprus, Latvia, Great-Duchy of Luxembourg. They have caught around €450 million, i.e. an average of nearly €1 million per project. They are active in all FP7 thematics and represent a wide range of interests: from researchers to industry or NGOs (see Annex 1).

Some organisations are partners in several projects. Below is a list of organisations participating in at least four projects. More than 20 organisations are involved in three projects.

EBN	10
European Chemical Industry Council	6
EUN Partnership (European School Net)	5
Age Friendly Europe	4
CLECAT – European Association for Forwarding, Transport, Logistics and Custom Services	4
European Biomass Association	4
European Food Information Council	4
European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer	4
ERRIN	4
Nato Science and Technology Organisation	4
Eurocities	4

Based on those facts and figures, it would be useful to have a look at (1) how many EU13 organisations are members of their professional associations and networks and how proactive they are in those organisations and (2) how the European organizations and networks are involving EU13 stakeholders/members.

Just by way of an example, EURADA has a total of 60 full members, of which 6 are located in EU13 Member States. EURADA has been involved in three EU FP7 projects as partner, not as lead partner/ coordinator. Out of 35 partners of those projects, only two are located in EU13 Member States and none is member of EURADA. In 7 of the projects in which EBN is involved, there are 120 partners, but only 13 are located in EU13.

The situation is different for the Interreg IVC projects in which EURADA participated: 13 partners of which 5 from EU13 Member States, but here again, no EURADA member.

2. FP7 and archipelago of regions of excellence

The tables below provide statistics regarding the volume of money, the number of projects funded, the average size of projects as well as the themes of FP7 funding received at NUTS2 level in the European Union. The data comes from the eCorda database (July 2014) which contains more than 41,000 beneficiaries.

This data is useful for:
- matching the RIS³ sectorial ambitions with FP7 sectorial excellence,
- assessing if the regional stakeholders perform in the EU programmes in line with their potential,
- benchmarking with other regions having similar sectorial strengths (island, for instance),
- identifying archipelagos of excellence in non obvious regions or outside the capital city region.

The data can be a little bit misrepresented as some regions are the location for headquarters of big research centres / enterprises and may monopolize a high number of projects even if the research is done in another region.

Some anecdotal figures:
- Limousin (FR) has an average amount per project of more than €3,325,000, the highest in the EU. The EU13 equivalent is JihovÝchod with an average of €659,500 per project.
- Some regions have a very small number of beneficiaries (max. 2) in their area: Ionian Islands (EL), Åland (FI), Corse, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane (FR), Ceuta and Melilla (ES).

The TOP10 of EU15 Regions (outside capital city regions) of FP7 thematic projects presents the following archipelago of excellence:

Health			ICT		
Region		**Nb Benef.**	**Region**		**NB Benef.**
Lombardia	IT	83	Cataluña	ES	143
Cataluña	ES	79	Oberbayern	DE	120
Oberbayern	DE	55	Lombardia	IT	115
Rhône-Alpes	FR	50	Rhône-Alpes	FR	81
Karlsruhe	DE	38	Noord-Holland	NL	81
Köln	DE	38	Köln	DE	80
Noord-Holland	NL	37	Pais Vasco	ES	72
Toscana	IT	33	Piemonte	IT	65
East Anglia	UK	32	Toscana	IT	63
Utrecht	NL	31	Karlsruhe	DE	61
Berks., Bucks., Oxfordshire	UK	31	Darmstadt	DE	59

Nano-technologies			Security		
Region		**Nb Benef.**	**Region**		**NB Benef.**
Lombardia	IT	118	Lombardia	IT	33
Pais Vasco	ES	106	Oberbayern	DE	32
Cataluña	ES	88	Cataluña	ES	26
Rhône-Alpes	FR	86	Noord-Holland	NL	23
Piemonte	IT	83	Köln	DE	19
Köln	DE	68	Pais Vasco	ES	17
Stuttgart	DE	66	Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur	FR	17
Toscana	IT	52	Midi-Pyrénées	FR	16
Emilia-Romagna	IT	50	Rhône-Alpes	FR	16
Comunidad Valenciana	ES	47	Piemonte	IT	16
			Toscana	IT	16
			Utrecht	NL	16

Space			Transport		
Region		**Nb Benef.**	**Region**		**NB Benef.**
Lombardia	IT	22	Piemonte	IT	69
Oberbayern	DE	17	Midi-Pyrénées	FR	66
Cataluña	ES	17	Lombardia	IT	64
Midi-Pyrénées	FR	17	Rhône-Alpes	FR	64
Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur	FR	13	Rhône-Alpes	FR	53
Toscana	IT	12	Oberbayern	DE	52
Berks., Bucks., Oxfordshire	UK	12	Köln	DE	45
Vlaams-Brabant	BE	11	Pais Vasco	ES	45
Surrey, East and West Sussex	UK	10	La Rioja	ES	36
Hampshire, Isle of Wight	UK	10	Noord-Holland	NL	35
Rhône-Alpes	FR	9			
Östra Mellansverige	SE	9			
Norte	PT	9			
Bremen	DE	9			

SME			ERC		
Region		**Nb Benef.**	**Region**		**NB Benef.**
Cataluña	ES	152	Cataluña	ES	32
Lombardia	IT	135	Lombardia	IT	22
Comunidad Valenciana	ES	111	Toscana	IT	14
Emilia-Romagna	IT	68	Rhône-Alpes	FR	12
Pais Vasco	ES	65	Karlsruhe	DE	12
La Rioja	ES	57	Noord-Holland	NL	11
Norte	PT	51	Oberbayern	DE	9
Rhône-Alpes	FR	49	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	IT	9
Piemonte	IT	46	Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur	FR	8
Andalucia	ES	42	Pais Vasco	ES	7
Midjylland	DK	42	Norte	PT	7
East Anglia	UK	42	East Anglia	UK	7

Energy			Environment		
Region		**Nb Benef.**	**Region**		**NB Benef.**
Lombardia	IT	34	Lombardia	IT	38
Rhône-Alpes	FR	32	Noord-Holland	NL	31
Cataluña	ES	31	Köln	DE	29
Pais Vasco	ES	31	Rhône-Alpes	FR	28
West Wales and The Valleys	UK	29	Gelderland	NL	28
Köln	DE	27	Andalucia	ES	28
Andalucia	ES	26	Oberbayern	DE	27
Noord-Holland	NL	25	Stuttgart	DE	25
Stuttgart	DE	25	Toscana	IT	25
Toscana	IT	22	Emilia-Romagna	IT	25

Food, Agro and Biotech		
Region		**Nb Benef.**
Cataluña	ES	68
Emilia-Romagna	IT	47
Gelderland	NL	45
Lombardia	IT	41
Andalucia	ES	39
East Anglia	UK	30
Languedoc-Roussillon	FR	28
Eastern Scotland	UK	27
Rhône-Alpes	FR	26
Noord-Holland	NL	26
Oost-Vlaanderen	BE	26

The TOP5 of EU13 Regions (capital city regions and Member States included) of FP7 thematic projects presents the following situation:

Health			ICT		
Region		**Nb Benef.**	**Region**		**NB Benef.**
Közép-Magyarország	HU	37	Közép-Magyarország	HU	61
Mazowieckie	PL	26	Mazowieckie	PL	48
Zahodna Slovenija	SI	17	Zahodna Slovenija	SI	45
Estonia	EE	17	Prague	CZ	37
București-Ilfov	RO	17	Cyprus	CY	33

Nano-technologies			Security		
Region		**Nb Benef.**	**Region**		**NB Benef.**
Mazowieckie	PL	35	Mazowieckie	PL	30
Közép-Magyarország	HU	32	București-Ilfov	RO	23
București-Ilfov	RO	32	Közép-Magyarország	HU	18
Zahodna Slovenija	SI	30	Estonia	EE	17
Prague	CZ	28	Prague	CZ	14

Space		Nb Benef.	Transport		NB Benef.
Region			**Region**		
Mazowieckie	PL	15	Mazowieckie	PL	29
București-Ilfov	RO	12	Közép-Magyarország	HU	27
Prague	CZ	10	Zahodna Slovenija	SI	26
Közép-Magyarország	HU	8	București-Ilfov	RO	24
Estonia	EE	8	Prague	CZ	22

SME		Nb Benef.	ERC		NB Benef.
Region			**Region**		
Közép-Magyarország	HU	59	Közép-Magyarország	HU	14
Estonia	EE	48	Mazowieckie	PL	8
Yugozapaden	BG	38	Prague	CZ	7
Cyprus	CY	38			
Lithuania	LT	36			

Energy		Nb Benef.	Environment		NB Benef.
Region			**Region**		
Mazowieckie	PL	21	Mazowieckie	PL	30
Zahodna Slovenija	SI	19	București-Ilfov	RO	30
Lithuania	LT	19	Zahodna Slovenija	SI	27
Közép-Magyarország	HU	17	Közép-Magyarország	HU	27
Yugozapaden	BG	15	Yugozapaden	BG	25
Prague	CZ	15			

Food, Agro and Biotech		Nb Benef.	Regions of Knowledge		NB Benef.
Region			**Region**		
Közép-Magyarország	HU	24	Mazowieckie	PL	12
Prague	CZ	20	Yugozapaden	BG	10
Zahodna Slovenija	SI	19	Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska	HR	9
Yugozapaden	BG	18	București-Ilfov	RO	7
Mazowieckie	PL	17	Latvia	LV	6
Latvia	LV	17	Zahodna Slovenija	SI	6

EU13[1] "Archipelago of Excellence" (participation in minimum 3 projects) outside the capital city region per FP7 research theme is follows:

Energy		Nb Benef.	Environment		NB Benef.
Region			Region		
Severen tsentralen	BG	8	Jihovýchod	CZ	10
Slaskie	PL	8	Małopolskie	PL	8
Západné Slovensko	SK	6	Pomorskie	PL	8
Dél-Alföld	HU	3	Severoiztochen	BG	4
Nord-Vest	RO	3	Sud-Est	RO	4
			Stredné Slovensko	SK	4
			Közép-Dunántúl	HU	3

Health		Nb Benef.	ICT		NB Benef.
Region			Region		
Małopolskie	PL	8	Jihovýchod	CZ06	18
Nord-Vest	RO	7	Wielkopolskie	PL	13
Jihovýchod	CZ	6	Nord-Vest	RO	6
Dél-Alföld	HU	5	Yuzhen tsentralen	BG	5
Severoiztochen	BG	3	Észak-Alföld	HU	5
			Východné Slovensko	SK	5

Nano-technologies		Nb Benef.	Security		NB Benef.
Region			Region		
Severovýchod	CZ	19	Wielkopolskie	PL	5
Łódzkie	PL	12	Jihovýchod	CZ	4
Vest	RO	5	Sud-Vest Oltenia	RO	3
Nord-Est	RO	5			
Severoiztochen	BG	4			
Východné Slovensko	SK	4			
Észak-Magyarország	HU	3			
Dél-Alföld	HU	3			

Space		Nb Benef.	Transport		NB Benef.
Region			Region		
Wielkopolskie	PL	9	Pomorskie	PL	15
Közép-Dunántúl	HU	4	Jihovýchod	CZ	14
Sud-Vest Oltenia	RO	3	Sud-Est	RO	8
			Severoiztochen	BG	4
			Východné Slovensko	SK	4

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[1] Only countries with more than 3 NUTS2 regions, i.e. CZ, HU, PL, RO, SK, BG

Food, Agro and Biotech		
Region		**Nb Benef.**
Jihovýchod	CZ	9
Wielkopolskie	PL	8
Nord-Vest	RO	8
Yuzhen tsentralen	BG	6
Dél-Alföld	HU	6
Západné Slovensko	SK	3

It appears that some regions are always the second best performer in their Member Sttes. Some others have a good reputation in one field of specialisation. This is the case for:

Severen tsentralen (BG) in energy
Slaskie (PL) in energy
Západné Slovensko (SK) in energy
Stredné Slovensko (SK) in environment
Severovýchod (CZ) in nanotechnologies
Észak-Magyarország (HU) in nanotechnologies
Łódzkie (PL) in nanotechnologies
Nord-Est (RO) in nanotechnologies
Észak-Alföld (HU) in ICT

There are 32 non capital city regions in EU13 countries which are involved in minimum 20 projects. The list is made of the following regions.

Regions involved in minimum 20 projects					
Region		**Nb projects**	**Region**		**Nb projects**
Severoiztochen	BG	36	Slaskie	PL	77
Yuzhen tsentralen	BG	35	Dolnoslaskie	PL	74
Severen tsentralen	BG	23	Łódzkie	PL	64
Severovýchod	CZ	61	Lubelskie	PL	27
Jihozápad	CZ	43	Zachodniopomorskie	PL	23
Strední Morava	CZ	41	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	PL	22
Střední Čechy	CZ	35	Nord-Vest	RO	57
Moravskoslezsko	CZ	22	Nord-Est	RO	47
Dél-Alföld	HU	44	Vest	RO	41
Észak-Alföld	HU	34	Centru	RO	40
Közép-Dunántúl	HU	33	Sud-Est	RO	34
Nyugat-Dunántúl	HU	23	Sud-Vest Oltenia	RO	34
Észak-Magyarország	HU	22	Sud-Muntenia	RO	22
Małopolskie	PL	100	Západné Slovensko	SK	45
Wielkopolskie	PL	99	Východné Slovensko	SK	43
Pomorskie	PL	86	Stredné Slovensko	SK	33

Annex 2 provides full data region by region.

3. Regions sharing common characteristics: The case of Mediterranean Islands and Canarias

Below is some data regarding the participation in FP7 projects of 7 major Mediterranean Islands and the Canary Islands as a benchmark in five thematic areas.

It appears that Corsica is really lagging behind in terms of beneficiaries and that Cyprus and Sicily are the best in class. But Crete is the island getting the most money. As far as the research themes are concerned, Cyprus and Crete are doing well in ICT, Sicily in health, Malta in ICT, Sardegna in ICT and environment, Baleares in health and Canarias are on average good in all themes, meaning that they have no real specialization pattern. It is interesting to note that none of the beneficiaries from those regions is involved in more than one project for a given theme.

	FP7 Nb benef.	FP7 Volume of funding	Average funding per project	Nb of beneficiaries by sector				
				Food Agro Bio	Environ-ment	Energy	Health	ICT
Cyprus	207	€ 92 mio	€ 443,000	8	15	10	8	33
Malta	93	€ 21 mio	€ 226,500	5	7	2	3	10
Sicily	101	€ 54 mio	€ 539,500	5	7	6	10	7
Sardegna	56	€ 23 mio	€ 413,500	2	7	1	4	7
Corsica	1	€ 34 mio	€ 34,000	0	0	0	0	0
Crete	86	€ 135 mio	1,573,500	8	4	5	4	11
Baleares	34	€ 14 mio	€ 404,000	2	1	1	6	5
Canary	62	€ 25 mio	€ 405,000	5	4	4	4	5

To go further into the analysis, it would be useful

a) to find out if there are strong links between those islands in the FP7,
b) to see if there are cooperation opportunities between stakeholders of those regions based on their sectorial strengths