European
Commission

Research and Innovation:
Research Projects in the
ICT domain
(FP7 ICT and CIP)

In the past seven years FP7 allocated €8.1 billion of Union funding to 2,401 projects in the field of ICT (ICT Cooperation – ICT Theme and e-infrastructures), attracting about 6,940 organisations from all over the world

ICT is the largest research area in the FP7 Cooperation programme. Under this theme, the EU has co-funded over the period 2007-2013 **2,261** projects for a total Union funding of about **€7.6 billion**.

6,551 organisations participated to the Programme from **120** countries.

The EU also co-funded projects within the **Capacities Programme** for the development of e-infrastructures underpinning a digital European Research Area. The cumulated total funding was **€537.8 million** and the number of projects **140**, involving **839** organisations from **83** countries.

On average, 1,830 legal entities take part in FP7 every year.

Also, every year **new organisations** participate in the programme, with a share of new entries over the total participants stabilizing at **40%** per year.

**EU funding allocated and projects funded
(Cooperation – ICT Theme and e-infrastructures),
2007-2013**
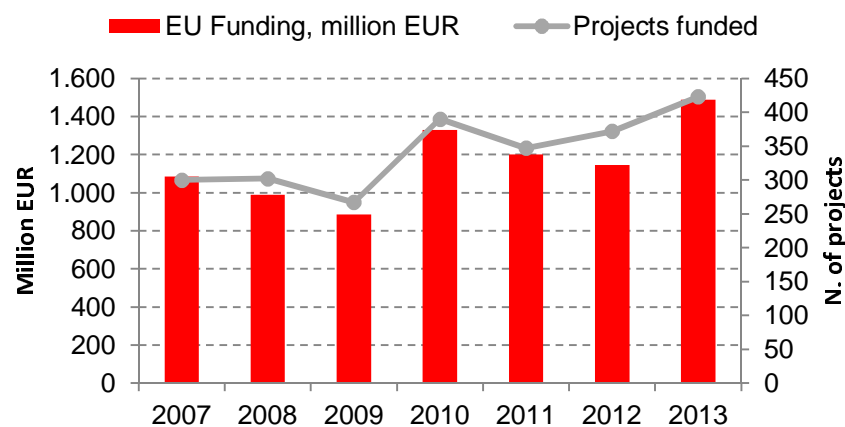
Source: MIS Database

**Participating organisations by year,
(Cooperation – ICT Theme and e-infrastructures),
2007-2013**
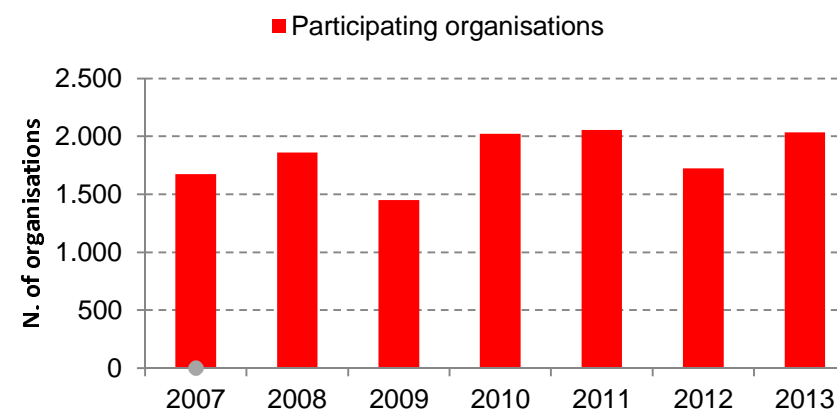
Source: MIS Database

Future Networks and Future Emerging Technologies are the research areas that attract the highest number of participants and funding

Under the ICT Theme of FP7 Cooperation Programme, Specific Targeted Research Projects (**STREPs**)* **are the prevailing instruments,** as they account for about half of funding and participations, and 64% of projects.

Large scale **Integrated Projects** (IPs) follow, with 41% of funding, 17% of projects and 29% of participations.

In terms of funding, participations and number of projects, other large **Specific Objectives** are "ICT for Health", "Embedded systems and "Cognitive Systems and Robotics".

* **STREP** - Specific Targeted Research Projects; **IP** - Large scale integrating collaborative projects **CSA** - Coordination and Support Action; **NoE** - Network of Excellence; **SICA/INFRA** - Specific International Cooperation Actions / Infrastructural projects

FP7-EU funding per instrument, (Cooperation – ICT Theme), cumulated values 2007 – 2013

■ EU funding, Million EUR   ━●━ Number of projects (%)
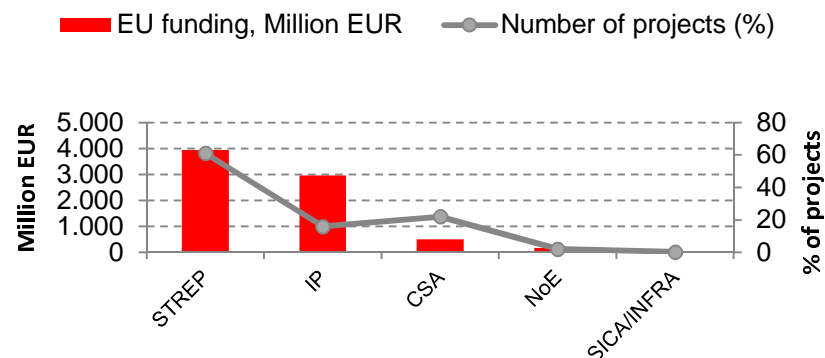
Source: MIS Database

FP7 ICT EU funding and participations by Specific Objective, (Cooperation – ICT Theme) cumulated figures 2007-2013

■ Participations
━●━ EU Funding

Source: MIS Database

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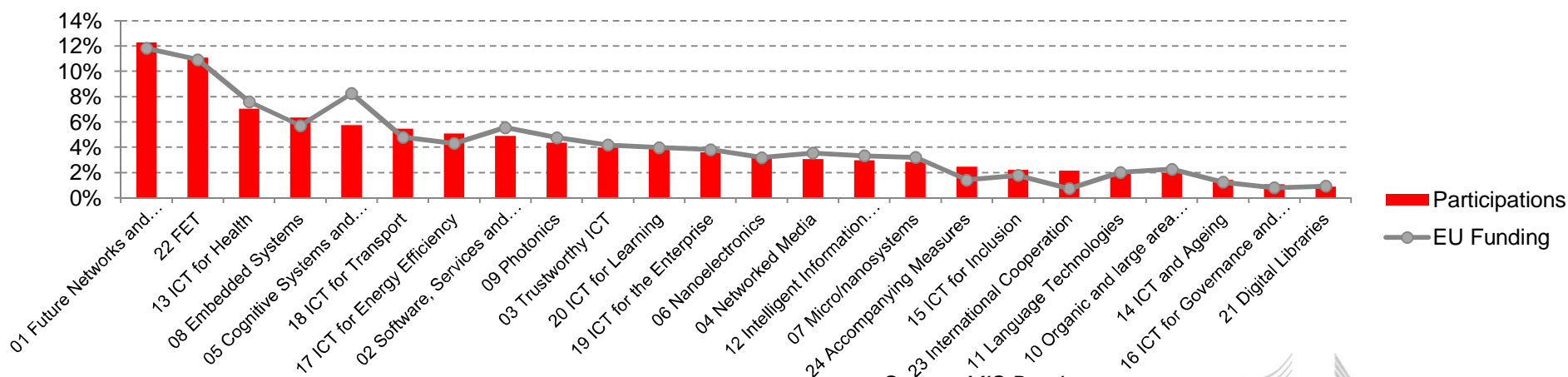
Higher education institutions and eresearch organisations are the main beneficiaries of EU funds. The business enterprise sector represents just slightly over one third of participations and budget

HES/REC* organisations account for more than half of all participations in the projects (57%) and receive the largest share (64%) of the overall FP7 budget.

They also coordinate most of the projects (69%). Large companies coordinate 18% of projects, whereas SMEs coordinate only 10%.

SMEs represent 16% of participations and receive 15% of the funding. A little less than 20% of participations and funding are attributed to large companies.

As for ICT Theme under the Cooperation programme, three quarters of projects involve SMEs and about 70% large enterprises.

Regarding e-infrastructures, SMEs participated in 54% of projects and large enterprises in49% of projects.

* **HES / REC** - High Education Institutions and Research Centres
LARGE - Large Companies
**SMEs** - Small and Medium Enterprises
NIL - Other organisations

Participations and EU funding by type of organisation, cumulated figures 2007-2013 (Cooperation – ICT Theme and e-infrastructures)

■ Participations ■ Funding
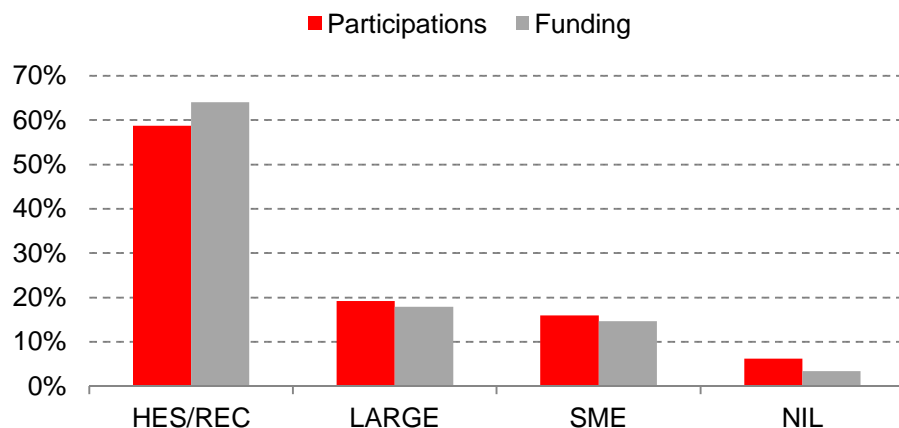
Source: MIS Database

Coordinators of projects by type of organisation, cumulated figures 2007-2013 (Cooperation – ICT Theme and e-infrastructures)

■ Project coordinators

Source: MIS Database

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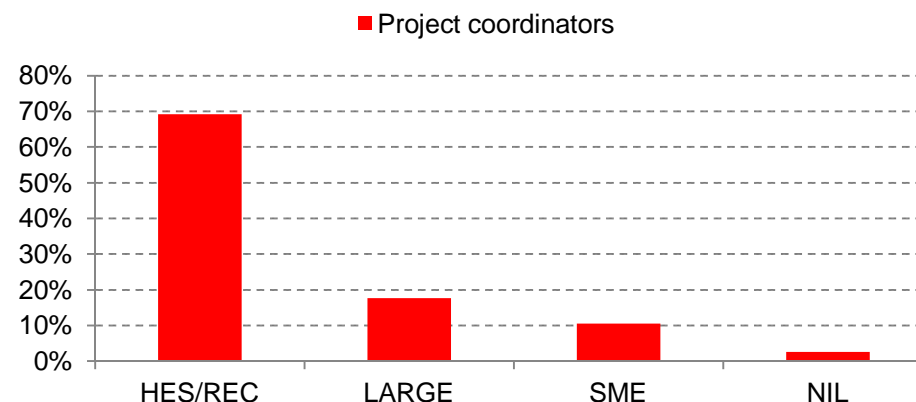
# SMEs are especially present in the research theme Language Technologies.
Estonia, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary are the countries with the highest share of SMEs in total participations and funding.

SMEs are 35% of the participating organisations. Their share in terms of participations is higher than in budgetary terms (with some exceptions), indicating that on average SMEs obtain less funding than other types of organisations.

"International Cooperation" and "ICT for Governance and Policy Modelling" are areas of high participation, whereas SMEs are particularly weak in Future Emerging Technologies (3.6% of funding, 4.6% of participations).

In certain Member States, SMEs represent more than one third of participations (Estonia, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary with 42%, 34%, 33% and 31% respectively) and account for up to half of total funding (Bulgaria, 51%). In others, such as **Croatia and Luxembourg,** they account for just 8% of participations and similar low shares of funding (8% and 6% respectively).

**Incidence of SMEs by Strategic Objective
(as % of total funding and participations),
cumulated figures 2007-2013**

■ Participations ─●─ Funding

Source: MIS Database

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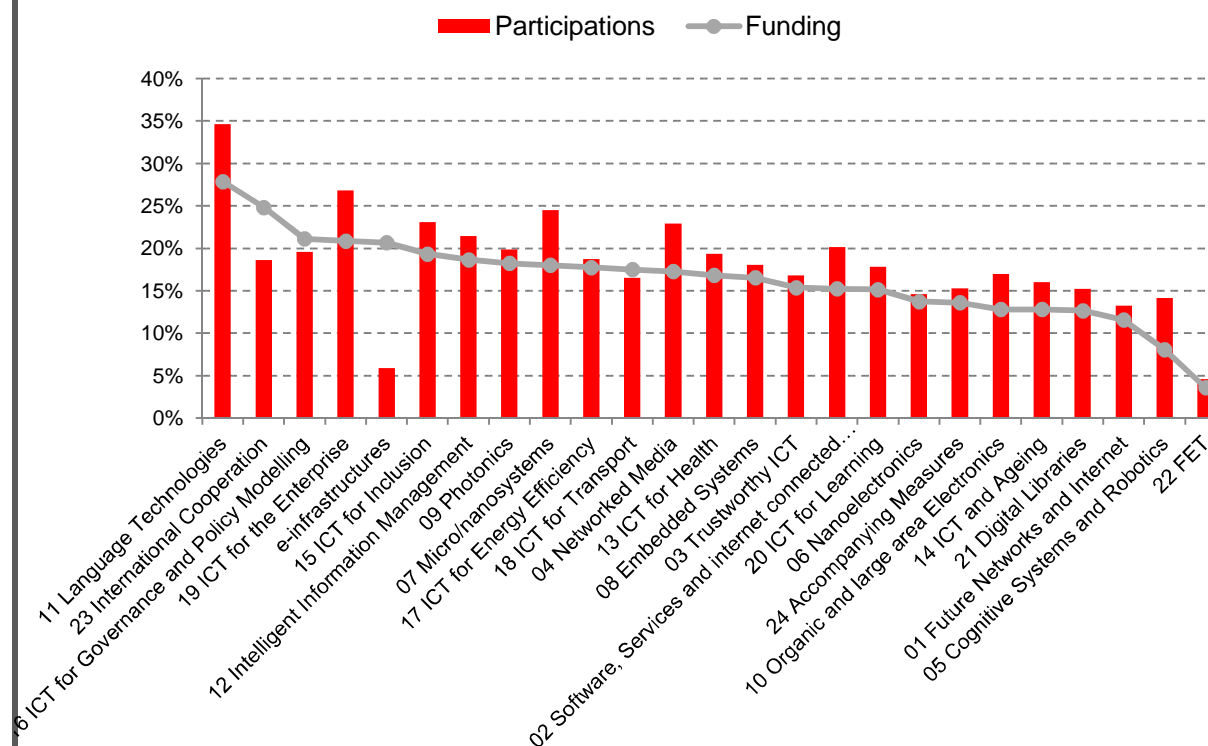
In absolute terms, Germany and the United Kingdom are the biggest recipient of EU funding, but Cyprus and Greece are the countries with the highest funding in relation to the size of their ICT sector

Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, France and Spain account for 60% of total EU funding and 57% of participations over the period 2007 – 2013.

Cyprus, Greece, Slovenia, Austria and Belgium are the 5 Member States with the highest amounts of funding compared to the size of their ICT sector .

In some countries the R&D activity is heavily concentrated in the capital Region (e.g. Finland, Portugal, Greece, France and Spain), whereas in others funding is distributed among several important clusters of research (e.g. Germany, Italy and the UK).

FP7 EU funding by MS
(Cooperation – ICT Theme and e-infrastructures),
cumulated figures 2007-2013
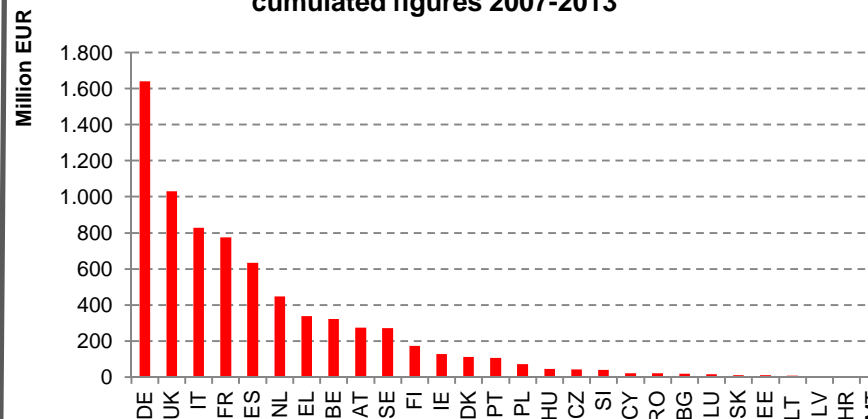
Source: MIS Database

FP7 EU funding by MS per million of ICT sector VA
(Cooperation – ICT Theme and e-infrastructures),
cumulated figures 2007-2013
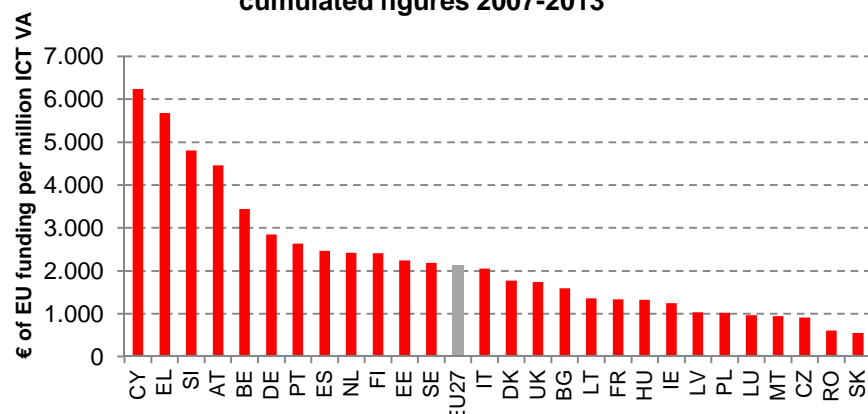
Source: MIS Database and PREDICT for ICT VA

Research and Development activities are concentrated in a number of key regions: the top 50 Regions in the EU (NUTS3 classification) attract 62% of funding and 56% of participations.

The top 50 regions are located in 15 Members States (as for funding) and 16 Member States in terms of participations.

In terms of overall funding and participations over the period 2007-2013, Munich is the European city that leads, followed by Paris, Madrid, London and Athens.

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91% of EU funding in FP7is allocated to EU Member States, followed by Associated Countries. Third Countries take part in the Research Programme but with little EU funding (1%)

6% of participations and 7.5% of funding go to associated countries*, mainly due to the presence of research-oriented players such as Switzerland, Israel and Norway.

Accession countries and Third Countries (TCs)** together account for 1% of the budget and 4% of participations.

Over the period 2007-2013, over 600 organisations participated in 362 projects within the FP7 ICT Cooperation Theme and in 67 projects within the Capacities theme (e-infrastructures).

Most of the projects with international participants fall under the specific objectives (SOs) "Future Emerging Technologies" (61 projects), "Future Networks and Internet" (58 projects), "International Cooperation" (39 projects) and "ICT for Health" (22 projects).

Associated countries: Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland.

*****Accession countries**: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia.

**Third countries:

**Advanced / developed economies**: US, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Singapore

Large emerging economies: BRICS (with South Africa); Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria (the MINT group), South America (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Colombia).

Eastern Partnership (Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia Moldova)

Mediterranean Partnership (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, Turkey)

Other developing countries

**International participation to FP7
(Cooperation – ICT Theme and e-infrastructures),
cumulated values 2007-2013**

■ Number of participations   ■ EU funding

Source: MIS database

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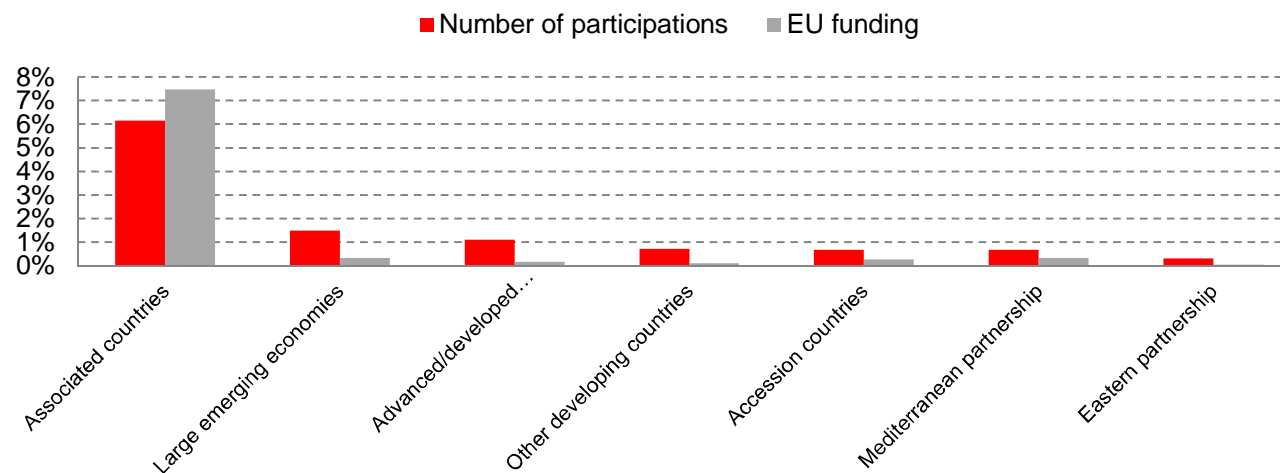
The CIP ICT Policy Support Programme has allocated € 593.2 million of EU funding over the period 2008 – 2013, distributed to 233 different projects. 2,720 different organisations from 41 countries participated in the programme.

Each project receives on average around € 2.5 million of EU funding. Public bodies account for one third of total funding and participations, whereas SMEs account for 15%.

The Europeana Foundation is the organisation receiving the largest EU funding.

In absolute terms, Italy is the country receiving the largest EU funding, followed by Spain, Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. When compared to the country's ICT sector total value added, however, Estonia, Slovenia, Cyprus, Greece and Malta receive the highest funding.
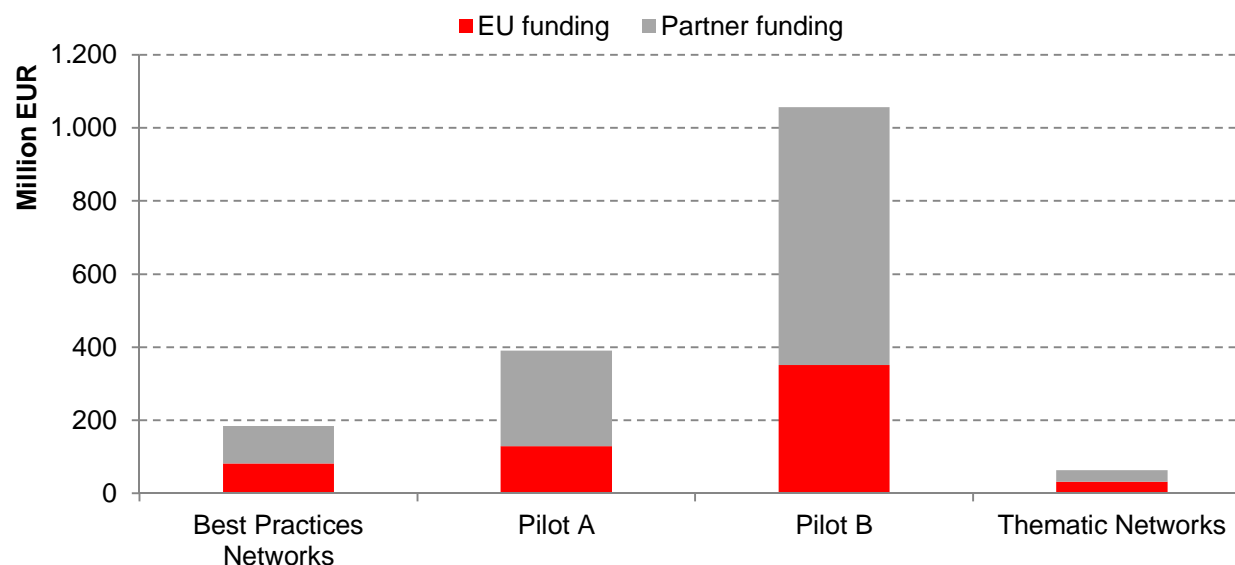
*Pilot A: projects building on initiatives in Member States or associated countries;
Pilot B: projects stimulating the uptake of innovative ICT based services and products;
Thematic Networks (TN) - providing a forum for stakeholders for experience exchange and consensus building;
Best Practices Networks (BPN)– ad hoc instruments only active in certain scientific areas

Pilot B* **types of projects** account for 59% of the total funding (€351 million), followed by Pilot A projects with €129 million). Thematic Networks (TN) and Best Practice Network (BPN) received €32 and € 82 million respectively.

Pilot A projects involve mainly public bodies, as do TN, where the presence of the private sector is limited (25% in total). Pilot B projects have a more balanced presence of the various organisation types.

Large companies account for 26% of funding for Pilot A and 18% for Pilot B projects, while SME account for 20% of funding in pilot B projects.

CIP ICT PSP EU funding and total cost, cumulated figures 2008 – 2013

Source: MIS Database

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