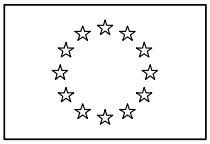

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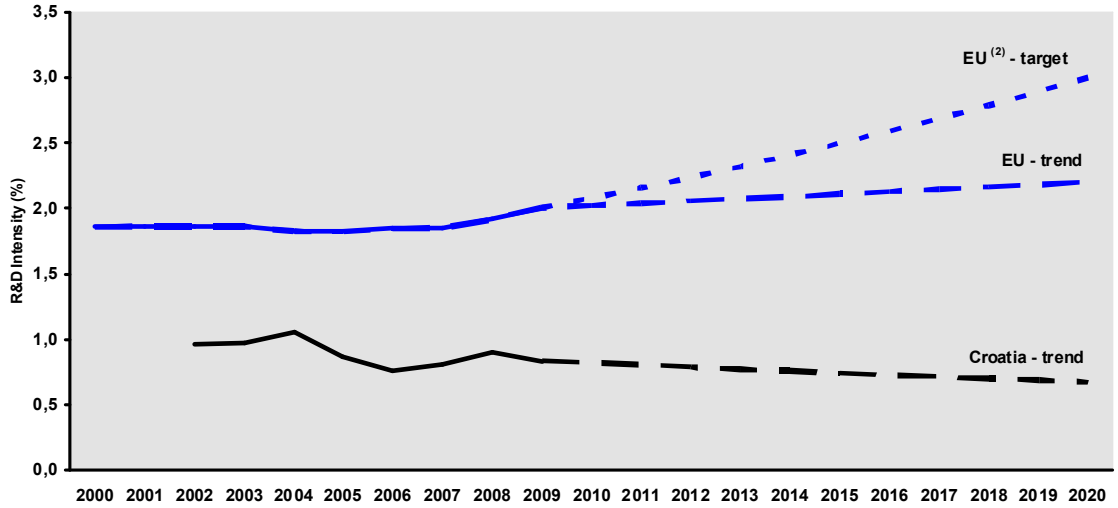
COMMISSION STAFF WORKING PAPER

Innovation Union Competitiveness report 2011

Progress towards increasing the R&D intensity

Croatia had an R&D intensity of 0.84% in 2009, a value which is considerably lower than the EU average of 2.01%. R&D intensity in Croatia has fluctuated over the last decade. More precisely, it decreased from 1.05% in 2004 to 0.76% in 2006, slightly increased to 0.9% in 2008, before decreasing in 2009 to 0.84%. These fluctuations are mirrored by fluctuations in the R&D intensity of both private and public sector (Government plus Higher Education) over the same period. In 2009 the business enterprise expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP was 0.34% and the public sector expenditure (Government plus Higher Education) was 0.50%, these values being above the Reference Group countries average. Given the trend scenario presented below, Croatia would still be below the EU average in 2020, at an R&D intensity level of 0.68%. Even if the Associated countries to the European research cooperation does not form part of the Europe 2020 strategy of the European Union, certain countries do envisage fixing an objective for research investment and initiatives for fast growing innovative enterprises. This strategy could be justified if based on a consultation with the stakeholders in the country.

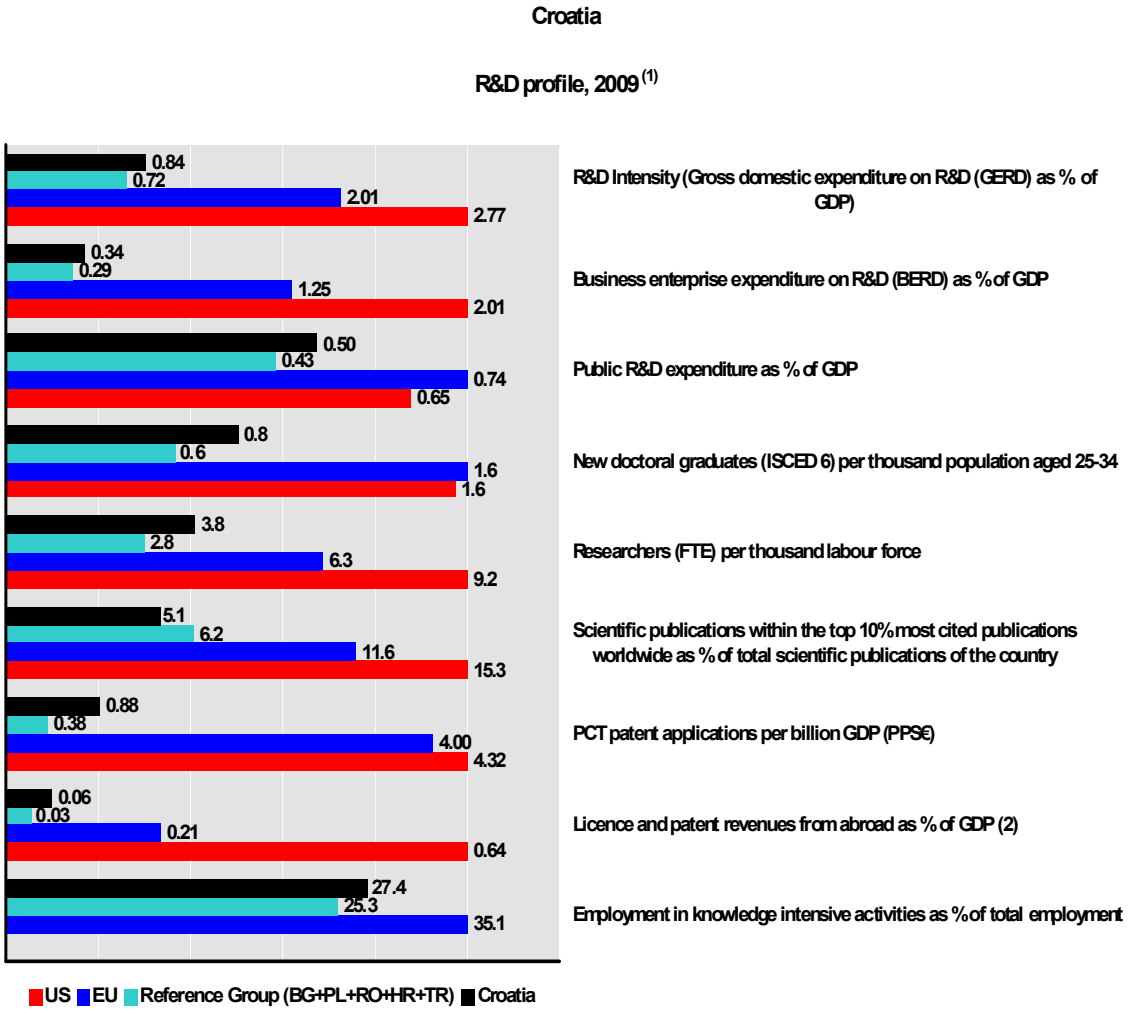
Croatia - R&D Intensity projections 2000-2020 (1)



Source: DG Research and Innovation — Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011
Data: DG Research and Innovation, Eurostat
Notes: (1) The R&D Intensity projections based on trends are derived from the average annual growth in R&D Intensity for 2000-2009 in the the case of the EU and for 2002-2009 in the case of Croatia.
(2) EU: This projection is based on the R&D Intensity target of 3.0% for 2020.

Research and Innovation Performance

Based on its average innovation performance, Croatia is one of the moderate innovators with a below average performance[1]. Croatia scores higher than the Reference Group countries average in the share of new doctoral graduates per thousand population aged 25-34, PCT patent applications per billion GDP, licence and patent revenues from abroad as percentage of GDP and employment in knowledge intensive activities. Compared to the EU, the main weakness are the business enterprise expenditure on R&D and the licence and patent revenues.

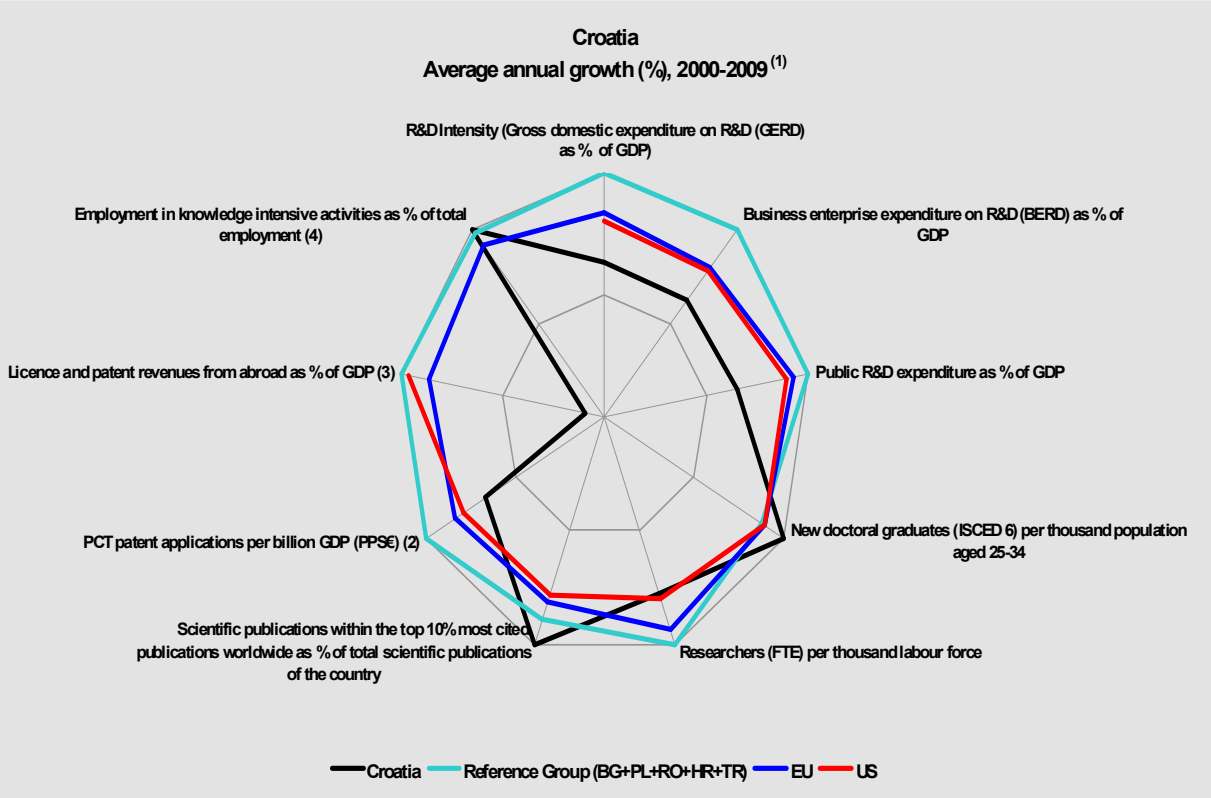


Source: DG Research and Innovation
Data: Eurostat, OECD, Science Metrix / Scopus (Elsevier)
Notes: (1) The values refer to 2009 or to the latest available year.
(2) EU refers to extra-EU.
(3) Elements of estimation were involved in the compilation of the data.

Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011

[1] *Innovation Union Scoreboard 2010*, The Innovation Union's performance scoreboard for Research and Innovation (RIUS), http://www.proinno-europe.eu/inno-metrics/page/innovation-union-scoreboard-2010

In dynamic terms, relative strengths and increases in the Croatian science and innovation system, comparative to Reference Group countries average, are in employment in knowledge intensive activities, new doctoral graduates and high-impact scientific publications. Relative weaknesses are in patenting intensity and licence and patents revenues from abroad.



Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011

Source: DG Research and Innovation

Data: Eurostat, OECD, Science Metrix / Scopus (Elsevier)

Notes: (1) Growth rates which do not refer to 2000-2009 refer to growth between the earliest available year and the latest available year over the period 2000-2010.

(2) Average annual growth refers to real growth.

(3) EU refers to extra-EU.

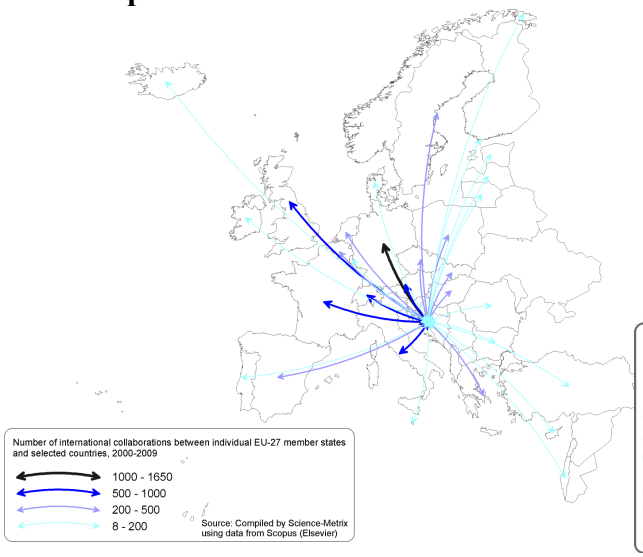
(4) TR is not included in the Reference Group.

(5) Elements of estimation were involved in the compilation of the data.

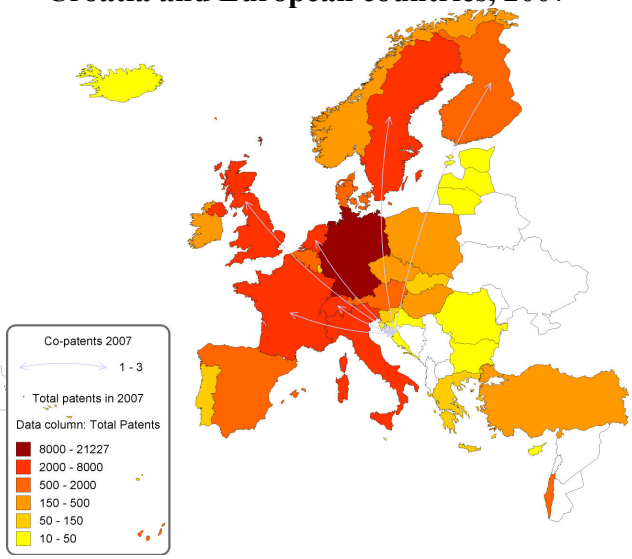
Participation in the European Research Area: Scientific and Technological collaborations

Croatia's scientific cooperation (measured by co-publications) with other European countries is broader and more intense than its technological cooperation (measured by co-patents), providing potential for growing internationalisation of the technology cooperation. The main scientific partner country is Germany, followed by countries such as the United Kingdom, France and Italy. As a difference from the technological cooperation, co-publications are intensive with Sweden, Finland, the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Co-publications between Croatia and European countries in 2000-2009



Co-invented patent applications between Croatia and European countries, 2007



Source: DG Research and Innovation
Data: Scopus/ Science Metrix and Eurostat

FP7 Key facts and figures

Applications:
As of 2011/03/16, a total of

- 998 eligible proposals were submitted in response to 248 FP7 calls for proposals
- involving 1.238 applicants from Croatia (20,09% of Candidate Countries) and
- requesting EUR 312,63m of EC contribution (15,03% of Candidate Countries)

Among the Candidate Countries Croatia (HR) ranks:
- 2nd in terms of number of applicants and
- 2nd in terms of requested EC contribution

Success rates:

- The HR applicant success rate of 17,7% is similar to the Candidate Countries applicant success rate of 17,9%.
- The HR EC financial contribution success rate of 10,7% is higher than the Candidate Countries rate of 7,3%.

Specifically, following evaluation and selection, a total of

- 168 proposals were retained for funding (16,8%)
- involving 219 (17,7%) successful applicants from Croatia and
- requesting EUR 33,57m (10,7%) of EC financial contribution

Among the Candidate Countries, Croatia (HR) ranks:
- 4th in terms of applicants success rate and
- 3rd in terms of EC financial contribution success rate

Signed grant agreements
As of 2011/03/16, Croatia (HR) participates in

- 132 signed grant agreements
- involving 2.113 participants of which 164 (7,76%) are from Croatia
- benefiting from a total of EUR 511,80m of EC financial contribution of which EUR 27,47m (5,37%) is dedicated to participants from Croatia.

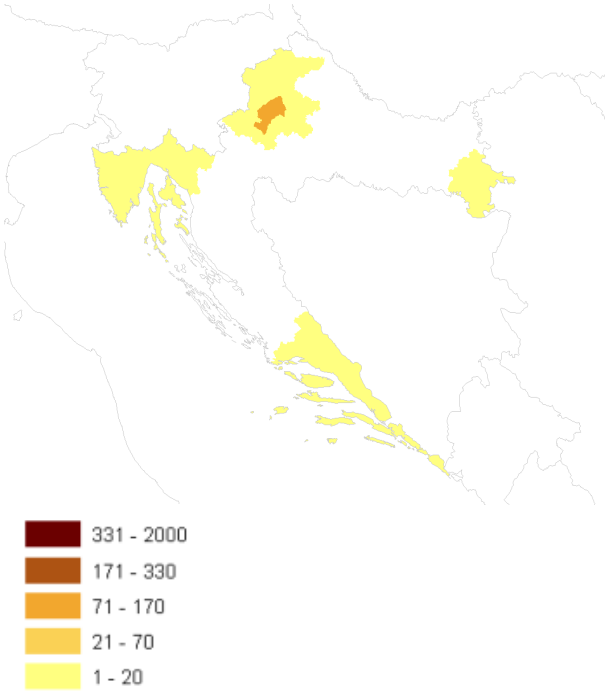
Among the Candidate Countries in all FP7 signed grant agreements, Croatia (HR) ranks:
- 2nd in number of participations and
- 2nd in budget share

SME performance and participation

- The HR SME applicant success rate of 17,95% is higher than the Candidate Countries SME applicant success rate of 15,12%.
- The HR SME EC financial contribution success rate of 15,45% is higher than the corresponding Candidate Countries rate of 10,71%.

Specifically,

Nr. of FP7 applicants		
(% Candidate Countries)	1.238	
(20,09%)	6.161	
Req. EC contribution by FP7 applicants in EUR million		
(% Candidate Countries)	312,63	
(15,03%)	2.079	
Nr. of successful FP7 applicants		
(% Candidate Countries)	219	
(20,43%)	1.072	
Req. EC contribution by successful FP7 applicants in EUR million		
(% Candidate Countries)	33,57	
(22,00%)	152,58	
Success rate FP7 applicants	17,7%	17,9%
Success rate FP7 EC contribution	10,7%	7,3%
Nr. of FP7 grant holders		
(% Candidate Countries)	164	
(18,79%)	873	
EC contribution to FP7 grant holders in EUR million		
(% Candidate Countries)	27,47	
(20,31%)	135,27	
Nr. of FP7 coordinators		
(% of grant holders)	14	
(8,54%)	195	
(22,34%)		
Nr. of FP7 SME grant holders		
(% grant holders)	26	
(15,85%)	131	
(15,01%)		
EC contribution to FP7 SME grant holders in EUR million		
(% of grant holders)	4,73	
(17,22%)	30,20	
(22,32%)		



- 440 HR SME applicants requesting EUR 80,05m
- 79 (17,95%) successful SMEs requesting EUR 12,36m (15,45%)

In signed grant agreements, as of 2011/03/16,

- 26 HR SME grant holders, i.e., 15,85% of total HR participation
- EUR 4,73m, i.e., 17,22% of total HR budget share

Top 3 collaborative links with:

- DE - Germany (174)
- UK - United Kingdom (134)
- IT - Italy (115)

HR - Croatia - most active FP7 research priority areas by number of applicants applying for the research projects						
FP7 priority area	Nr. of applicants	Requested EC contribution by applicants (M euro)	Nr. of mainlisted applicants	Success Rate (applicants)	Requested EC contribution by mainlisted applicants (M euro)	Success Rate (requested EC contribution)
Research for the benefit of SMEs	174	19,05	46	26,44 %	4,41	23,14 %
Information and Communication Technologies	136	30,77	12	8,82 %	1,50	4,88 %
Research Potential	107	118,36	11	10,28 %	7,44	6,29 %
Marie-Curie Actions	106	n/a	24	22,64 %	n/a	n/a
Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology	95	15,31	14	14,74 %	1,41	9,22 %
Environment (including Climate Change)	93	16,40	18	19,35 %	2,29	13,96 %

HR - Croatia - most active FP7 research priority areas by EC contribution granted to the research projects				
FP7 Priority Area	Number of grant holders	% of all HR grant holders	EC contribution (EUR million)	% of total EC contribution to HR
Research Potential	11	6,71%	7,44	27,10 %
Transport (including Aeronautics)	18	10,98%	4,49	16,34 %
Research for the benefit of SMEs	26	15,85%	2,19	7,99 %
Energy	13	7,93%	2,03	7,39 %
Environment (including Climate Change)	14	8,54%	1,65	6,01 %
Health	6	3,66%	1,45	5,26 %

HR - Croatia - participation in the FP7 research projects by organisation activity type									
Activity Type	Nr. of applicants	Requested EC contribution by applicants (M euro)	Nr. of mainlisted applicants	Success rate (applicants)	Requested EC contribution by mainlisted applicants (M euro)	Success rate (requested contribution)	Nr. of grant holders	EC contribution to grant holders	% ot total EC contribution to grant holders
HES	530	143,43	69	13,02%	12,33	8,59%	52	11,26	40,99%
PRC	267	49,58	64	23,97%	9,98	20,14%	59	8,20	29,86%
REC	182	58,64	36	19,78%	5,01	8,54%	27	4,85	17,64%
OTH	122	19,17	17	13,93%	2,01	10,47%	7	0,49	1,80%
PUB	110	13,23	33	30,00%	4,24	32,05%	19	2,67	9,72%
SME	440	80,05	79	17,95%	12,36	15,45%	26	4,73	17,22%

HES - Higher or secondary education, PRC - Private for profit (excl. education), REC - Research organisations, OTH - Others, PUB - Public body (excl. research and education),

HR - Croatia - the most active NUTS3 regions, by EC contribution granted to the FP7 research projects				
HR - Croatia region	Number of grant holders	% of all HR - Croatia grant holders	EC contribution (M euro)	% of total EC contribution to HR
Grad Zagreb (HR011)	128	78,05%	18,62	67,77%
Primorsko-goranska zupanija (HR031)	12	7,32%	3,87	14,08%
Splitsko-dalmatinska zupanija (HR035)	8	4,88%	1,78	6,49%
Vukovarsko-srijemska zupanija (HR026)	3	1,83%	0,12	0,45%
Osjecko-baranjska zupanija (HR025)	3	1,83%	0,63	2,30%

HR - Croatia - most active organisations in terms of EC contribution granted to the FP7 research projects				
Legal Name	Number of Participations	% of all HR grant holders	EC contribution (M euro)	% of total EC contribution to HR grant holders
RUDER BOSKOVIC INSTITUTE (RBI)	11	6,71%	2,99	10,90%
SVEUCILISTE U RIJECI, MEDICINSKI FAKULTET	3	1,83%	2,94	10,70%
SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU FAKULTET ELEKTROTEHNIKE I RACUNARSTVA (FER)	7	4,27%	1,53	5,58%
ZAGREBACKI HOLDING DOO*ZAGREB CITYHOLDING LTD (CISTOCA)	2	1,22%	1,09	3,97%
SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU TEKSTILNO-TEHNOLOSKI FAKULTET (TTF-UZ)	2	1,22%	0,96	3,49%

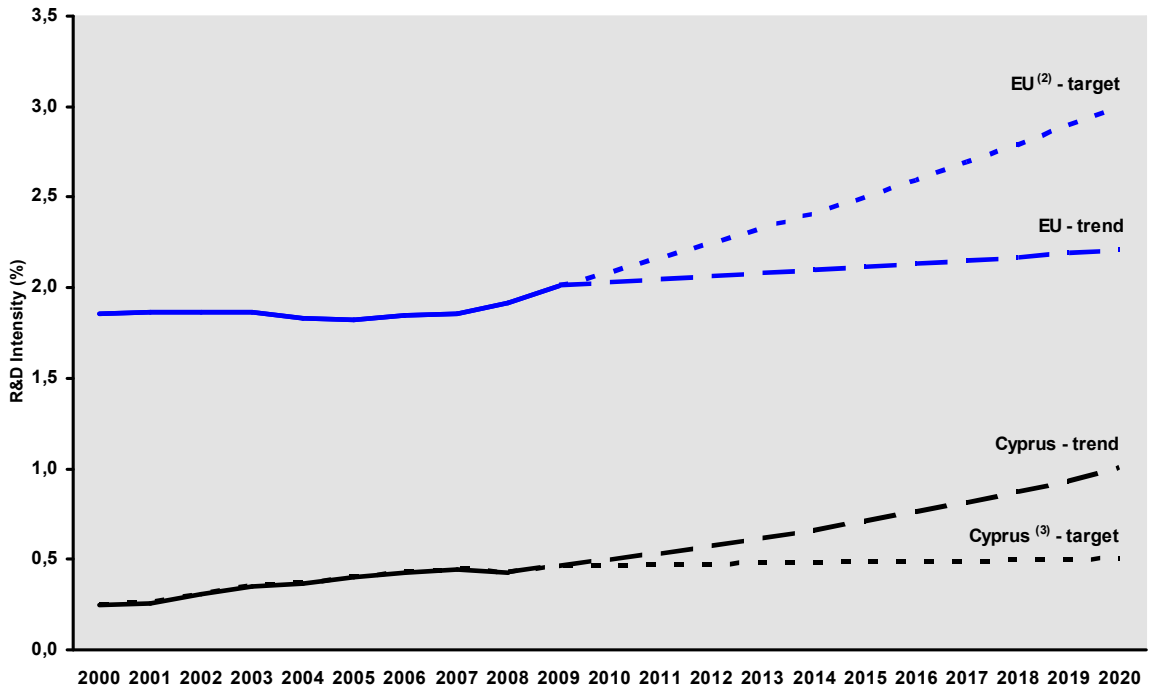
NOTES:
Report generated on: 2011/03/28,11:22 AM
FP7 proposal and application figures are valid as of the 2011/03/16
FP7 grant agreements and participation figures are valida as of the 2011/03/16
**E-STAT Reference year: 2007
**European Innovation Scoreboard is available at the website of DG Enterprise and Industry

COUNTRY PROFILE
CY - Cyprus

Progress towards meeting the Europe 2020 R&D intensity target

Despite a very low level of R&D intensity, 0.46% of GDP in 2009, a positive trend is observed over the past decade. The research system, practically developed in the last twenty years, is however much less developed than the rest of economy and is predominantly financed by the public sector. Cypriote authorities consider that the R&D system has reached a point of saturation and they set a target for R&D intensity of 0.5% of GDP in 2020. A more ambitious target would be nevertheless possible to achieve according to the overall development of economy of Cyprus in the last decade and the current positive trend of the R&D intensity. One key feature is currently a high contrast between a high level of investment in education and a low level of investment in research, which may create a potential risk for brain drain.

Cyprus - R&D Intensity projections, 2000-2020 (1)



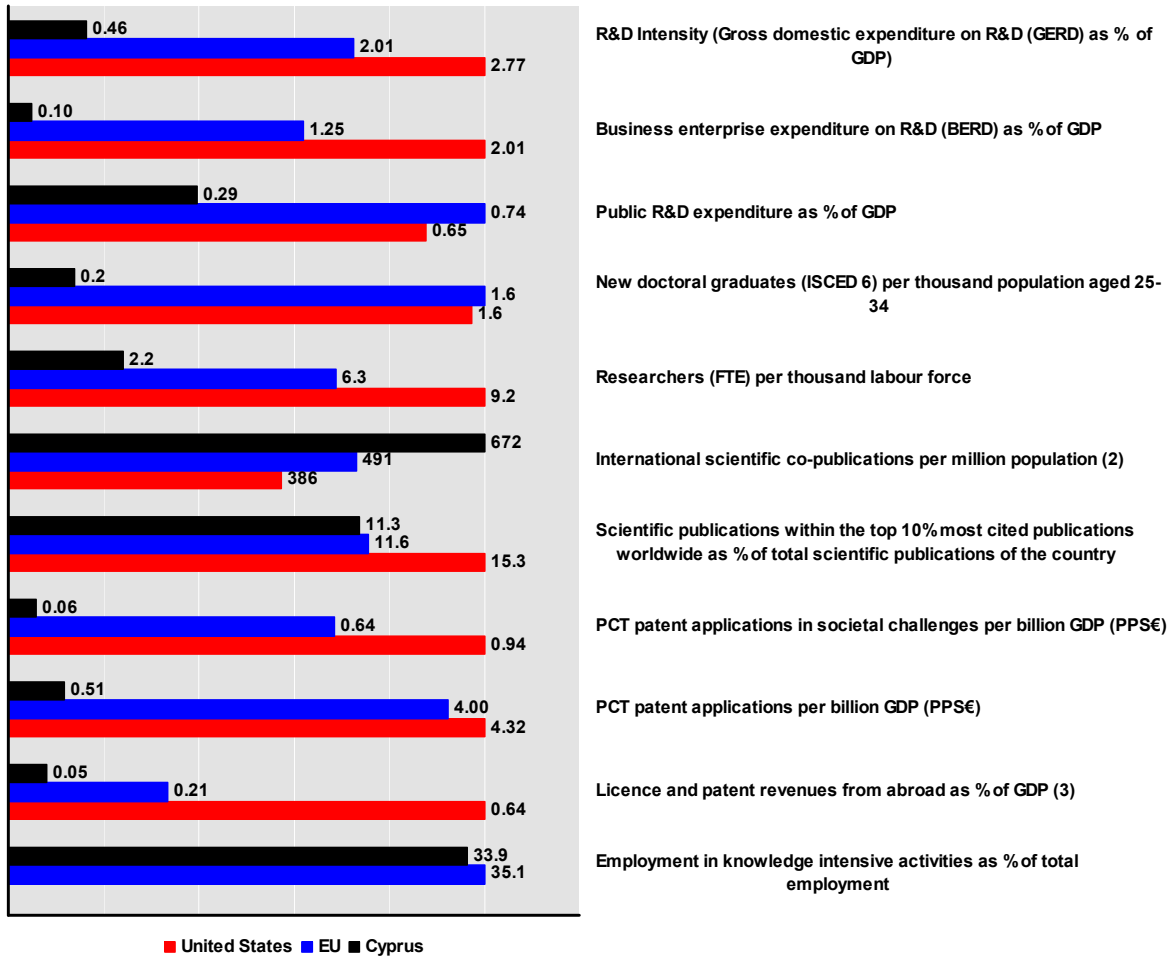
Source: DG Research and Innovation — Innovation Union Competitiveness report 2011
Data: DG Research and Innovation, Eurostat
Notes: (1) The R&D Intensity projections based on trends are derived from the average annual growth in R&D Intensity 2000-2009.
(2) EU: This projection is based on the R&D Intensity target of 3.0% for 2020.
(3) CY: This projection is based on a tentative R&D Intensity target of 0.5% for 2020.

Research and Innovation Performance

The Innovation Union Scoreboard 2010 classifies Cyprus among the 'Innovation Followers', which is a significant progress in comparison with the previous years. The government has introduced a set of measures to encourage stronger industry participation in research and innovation. However, the research and innovation system of Cyprus is characterised by the need of reform. There are two main bottlenecks: on one hand, limited human resources available due to a small demand from business and industry, and on the other hand, limited engagement of business to research activities in the absence of big companies and high-tech industry.

Cyprus

R&D profile, 2009 (1)



Source: DG Research and Innovation

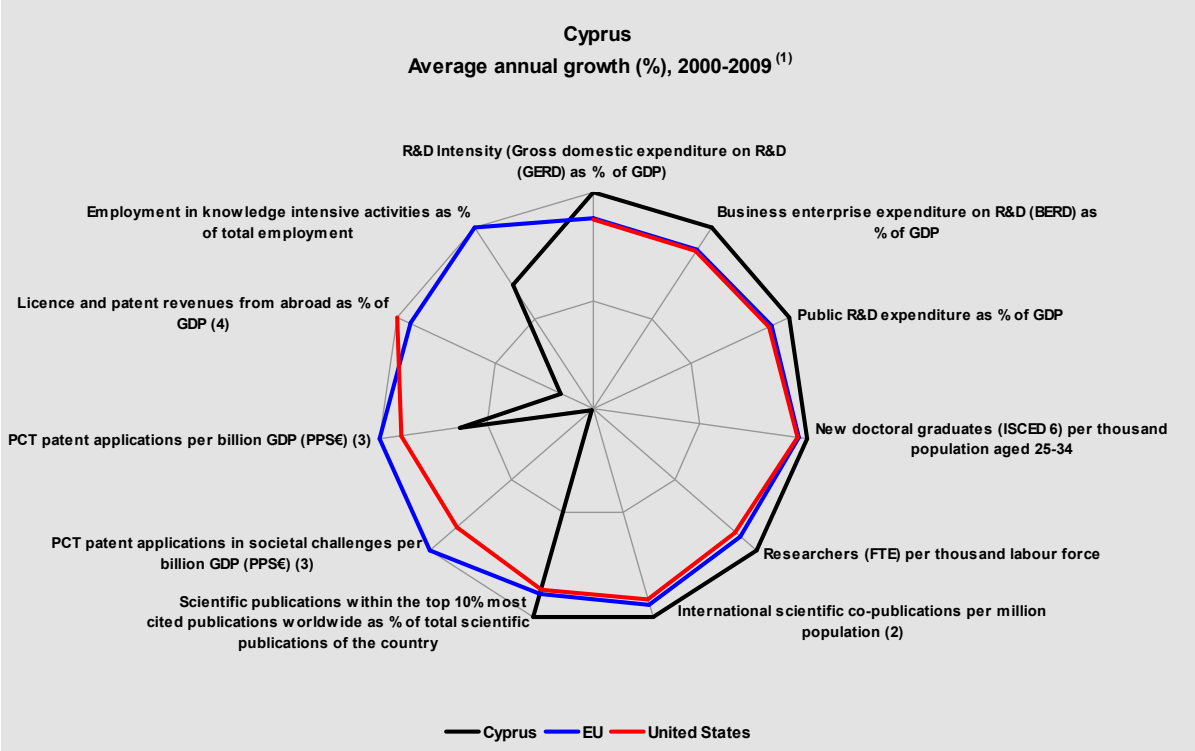
Innovation Union Competitiveness report 2011

Data: Eurostat, OECD, Science Metrix / Scopus (Elsevier)

Notes: (1) The values refer to 2009 or to the latest available year.
(2) The EU value refers to the median rather than to the average.
(3) EU refers to extra-EU.
(4) Elements of estimation were involved in the compilation of the data.

Over the last decade, Cyprus has been progressing at a pace similar to the EU average annual growth in term of percentage of public expenditure in R&D, the relative share of new doctoral graduates of population aged 25-34 or the relative share of international scientific co-publication.

Nevertheless, Cyprus has scored low levels of average annual growth in PCT patent applications mainly in societal challenges and in licence and patent revenues rates from abroad. The overall trend between 2000 and 2009 of annual growth of GERD is over the average on the European Union but the rate of BERD remains low.



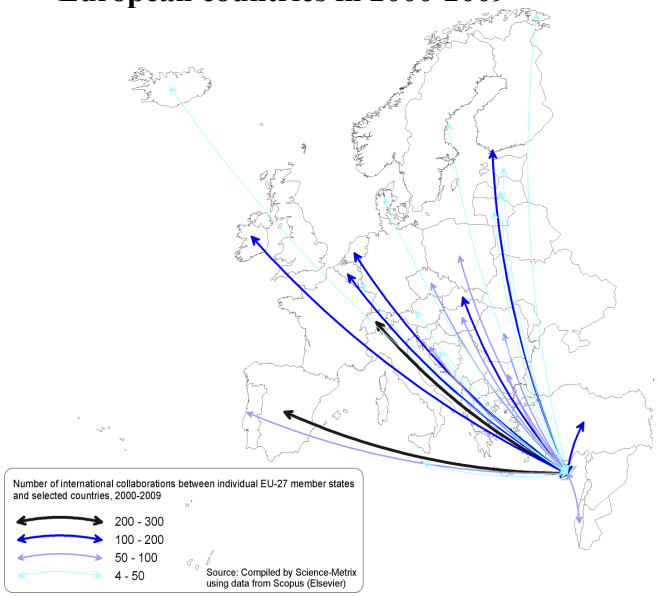
Source: DG Research and Innovation — Innovation Union Competitiveness report 2011
Data: Eurostat, OECD, Science Metrix / Scopus (Elsevier)
Notes: (1) Growth rates which do not refer to 2000-2009 refer to growth between the earliest available year and the latest available year over the period 2000-2010.
(2) The EU value refers to the median rather than to the average.
(3) Average annual growth refers to real growth.
(4) EU refers to extra-EU.
(5) Elements of estimation were involved in the compilation of the data.

Participation in the European Research Area: Scientific and Technological collaborations

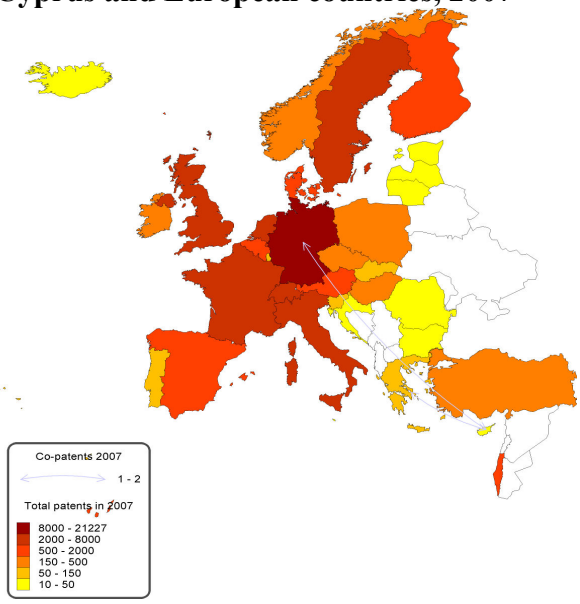
As indicated in the figure below, between 2000 and 2009, the most number of co-publications of Cyprus were with Switzerland and Spain. As for co-patenting, in 2007 Germany was the biggest partner of Cypriot technological actors for co-invented patent applications, but with a low figure.

However, the results in terms of co-publications are relative positive, especially the rate of international scientific co-publications per million population which are over the EU average.

Co-publications between Cyprus and European countries in 2000-2009



Co-invented patent applications between Cyprus and European countries, 2007



Source: DG Research and Innovation
Data: Scopus/ Science Metrix and Eurostat

FP7 Key facts and figures

Applications:
As of 2011/03/16, a total of

- 1.213 eligible proposals were submitted in response to 248 FP7 calls for proposals
- involving 1.474 applicants from Cyprus (0,55% of EU-27*) and
- requesting EUR 333,59m of EC contribution (0,38% of EU-27*)

Among the EU-27* Cyprus (CY) ranks:
- 22nd in terms of number of applicants and
- 21st in terms of requested EC contribution

Success rates:

- The CY applicant success rate of 17,3% is lower than the EU-27* applicant success rate of 21,6%.
- The CY EC financial contribution success rate of 11,6% is lower than the EU-27* rate of 20,7%.

Specifically, following evaluation and selection, a total of

- 220 proposals were retained for funding (18,1%)
- involving 255 (17,3%) successful applicants from Cyprus and
- requesting EUR 38,86m (11,6%) of EC financial contribution

Among the EU-27*, Cyprus (CY) ranks:
- 23rd in terms of applicants success rate and
- 21st in terms of EC financial contribution success rate

Signed grant agreements
As of 2011/03/16, Cyprus (CY) participates in

- 184 signed grant agreements
- involving 2.589 participants of which 215 (8,30%) are from Cyprus
- benefiting from a total of EUR 653,84m of EC financial contribution of which EUR 39,37m (6,02%) is dedicated to participants from Cyprus.

Among the EU-27* in all FP7 signed grant agreements, Cyprus (CY) ranks:
- 23rd in number of participations and
- 23rd in budget share

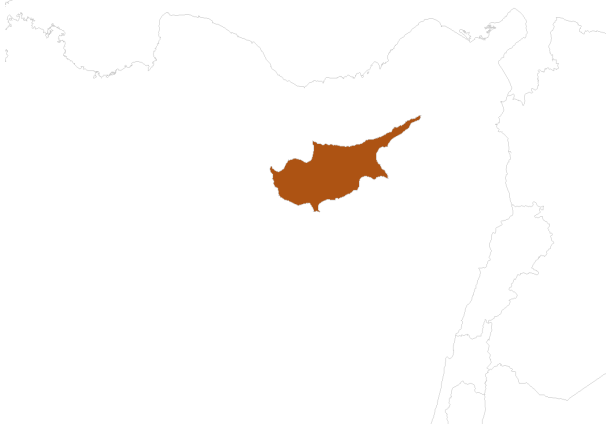
SME performance and participation

- The CY SME applicant success rate of 14,36% is lower than the EU-27* SME applicant success rate of 19,33%.
- The CY SME EC financial contribution success rate of 10,65% is lower than the corresponding EU-27* rate of 18,26%.

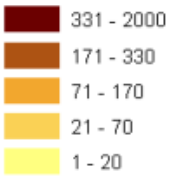
Specifically,

- 759 CY SME applicants requesting EUR 155,18m

**Nr. of Researchers as % of population	N/A	0,40%
Rank in EU-27* Innovation scoreboard (2008) - Above EU-27 average - Innovation Follower	- 13th	
Nr. of FP7 applicants (% EU-27*) (0,55%)	1.474 266.507	
Req. EC contribution by FP7 applicants in EUR million (% EU-27*) (0,38%)	333,59 88.295	
Nr. of successful FP7 applicants (% EU-27*) (0,43%)	255 59.199	
Req. EC contribution by successful FP7 applicants in EUR million (% EU-27*) (0,21%)	38,86 18.262,02	
Success rate FP7 applicants	17,3%	21,6%
Success rate FP7 EC contribution	11,6%	20,7%
Nr. of FP7 grant holders (% EU-27*) (0,42%)	215 51.279	
EC contribution to FP7 grant holders in EUR million (% EU-27*) (0,24%)	39,37 16.578,15	
Nr. of FP7 coordinators (% of grant holders) (16,74%) (18,30%)	36 9.383	
Nr. of FP7 SME grant holders (% grant holders) (28,84%) (17,25%)	62 8.845	
EC contribution to FP7 SME grant holders in EUR million (% of grant holders) (29,47%) (13,32%)	11,60 2.207,73	



- 109 (14,36%) successful SMEs requesting EUR 16,52m (10,65%)



In signed grant agreements, as of 2011/03/16,

- 62 CY SME grant holders, i.e., 28,84% of total CY participation
- EUR 11,60m, i.e., 29,47% of total CY budget share

Top 3 collaborative links with:

- UK - United Kingdom (200)
- DE - Germany (199)
- FR - France (165)

CY - Cyprus - most active FP7 research priority areas by number of applicants applying for the research projects						
FP7 priority area	Nr. of applicants	Requested EC contribution by applicants (M euro)	Nr. of mainlisted applicants	Success Rate (applicants)	Requested EC contribution by mainlisted applicants (M euro)	Success Rate (requested EC contribution)
Information and Communication Technologies	379	106,46	45	11,87 %	12,65	11,89 %
Research for the benefit of SMEs	280	46,61	54	19,29 %	6,84	14,67 %
Marie-Curie Actions	143	n/a	51	35,66 %	n/a	n/a
Environment (including Climate Change)	103	19,13	9	8,74 %	1,13	5,91 %
Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	99	16,66	10	10,10 %	0,96	5,76 %
Health	76	23,19	7	9,21 %	1,15	4,97 %

CY - Cyprus - most active FP7 research priority areas by EC contribution granted to the research projects				
FP7 Priority Area	Number of grant holders	% of all CY grant holders	EC contribution (EUR million)	% of total EC contribution to CY
Information and Communication Technologies	49	22,79%	12,81	32,54 %
Marie-Curie Actions	40	18,60%	5,60	14,23 %
ERC	4	1,86%	4,71	11,97 %
Research for the benefit of SMEs	32	14,88%	3,55	9,01 %
Research Infrastructures	16	7,44%	3,29	8,36 %
Transport (including Aeronautics)	9	4,19%	1,57	3,98 %

CY - Cyprus - participation in the FP7 research projects by organisation activity type									
Activity Type	Nr. of applicants	Requested EC contribution by applicants (M euro)	Nr. of mainlisted applicants	Success rate (applicants)	Requested EC contribution by mainlisted applicants (M euro)	Success rate (requested contribution)	Nr. of grant holders	EC contribution to grant holders	% ot total EC contribution to grant holders
PRC	585	121,20	83	14,19%	14,75	12,17%	71	14,14	35,90%
HES	502	99,86	94	18,73%	13,50	13,52%	89	21,44	54,47%
OTH	130	22,72	34	26,15%	2,69	11,82%	28	1,24	3,14%
REC	119	23,04	26	21,85%	2,45	10,65%	12	1,45	3,67%
PUB	101	14,70	15	14,85%	1,15	7,81%	15	1,11	2,82%
SME	759	155,18	109	14,36%	16,52	10,65%	62	11,60	29,47%

PRC - Private for profit (excl. education), HES - Higher or secondary education, OTH - Others, REC - Research organisations, PUB - Public body (excl. research and education)

CY - Cyprus - the most active NUTS3 regions, by EC contribution granted to the FP7 research projects				
CY - Cyprus region	Number of grant holders	% of all CY - Cyprus grant holders	EC contribution (M euro)	% of total EC contribution to CY
Kypros / Kibris (CY000)	215	100,00%	39,37	100,00%

CY - Cyprus - most active organisations in terms of EC contribution granted to the FP7 research projects				
Legal Name	Number of Participations	% of all CY grant holders	EC contribution (M euro)	% of total EC contribution to CY grant holders
UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS (UCY)	55	25,58%	13,87	35,24%
THE CYPRUS RESEARCH AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION (CREF CYI)	13	6,05%	5,36	13,62%
CYPRUS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY (CUT)	12	5,58%	1,48	3,75%
PRIMETEL PLC (PRIMETEL)	7	3,26%	1,44	3,65%
SIGINT SOLUTIONS LTD (SIGINT)	5	2,33%	1,42	3,60%

NOTES:
Report generated on: 2011/03/25,02:56 PM
FP7 proposal and application figures are valid as of the 2011/03/16
FP7 grant agreements and participation figures are valida as of the 2011/03/16
*EU-27 includes the 27 country-members and JRC as a separate entity
**E-STAT Reference year: 2007
**European Innovation Scoreboard is available at the website of DG Enterprise and Industry

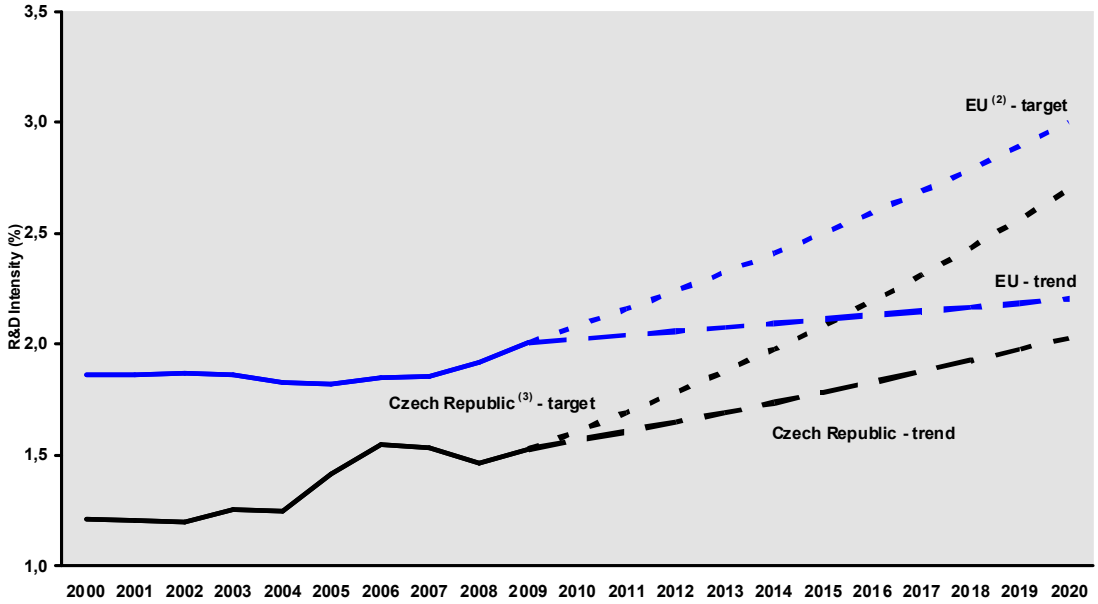
COUNTRY PROFILE
CZ - Czech Republic

Progress towards meeting the Europe 2020 R&D intensity target

The Czech Research and Innovation system went under a radical transformation alongside the post-Communist economic and social changes that characterised the early 1990s. During this period, the system suffered from significant public R&D cuts as well as from short-sighted decreases in private R&D, which put at stake the long-term technological and innovative capacity of the country. In the last decade, however, this trend reverted and R&D intensity rose from 1.21% in the year 2000 to 1.55% in 2006, i.e. at an average growth rate of 4.2%. However, while the reform of the Czech R&I system seemed well on track until 2006, the situation deteriorated again during the period 2006–2008, with a fall of R&D intensity to 1.47% in 2008, rising again to 1.53% in 2009 due to a drop in GDP.

Despite this increase, R&D intensity still falls short the EU average by around 33%. In order to ensure the scientific and technological convergence and not jeopardise the recently initiated economic and social convergence, R&D investments should accelerate. The Czech authorities have recognised this need and have established an ambitious R&D target for 2020 at 2.7% - very close to the 3% EU target.

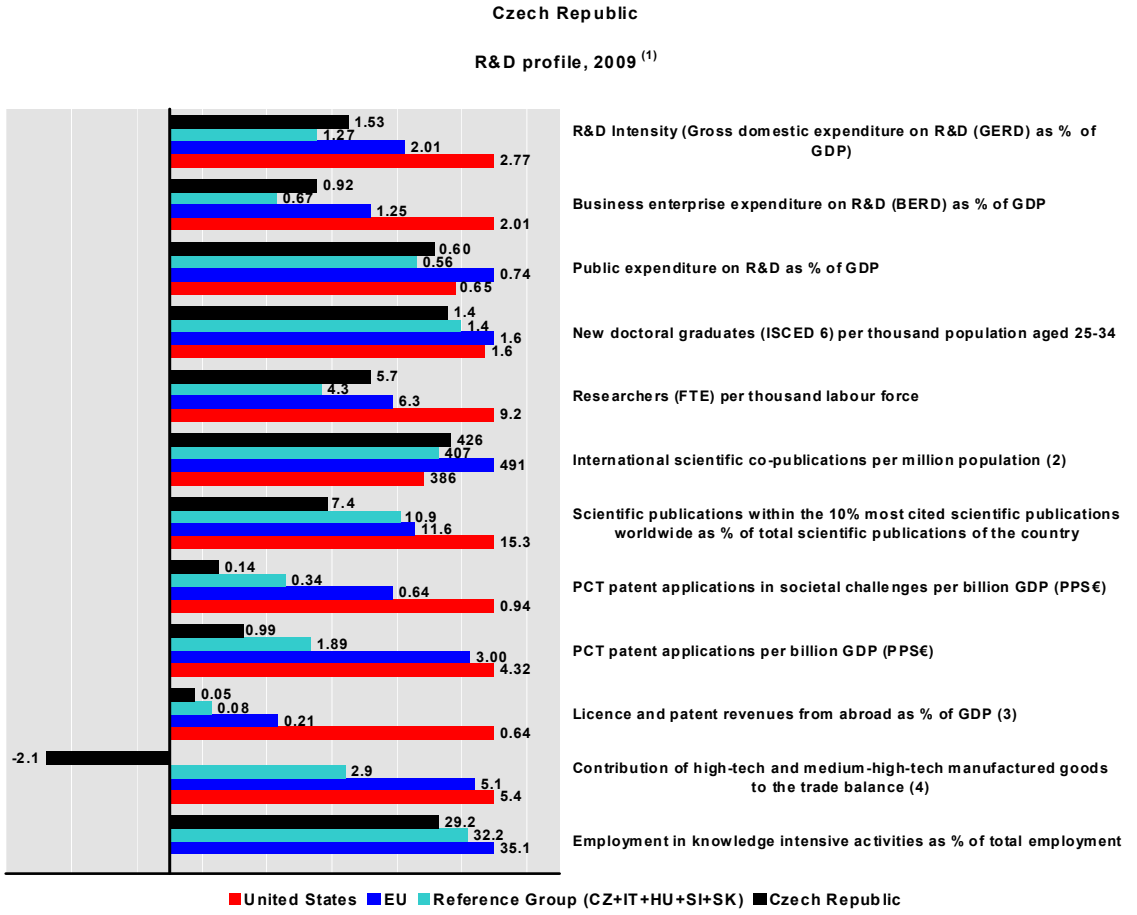
Czech Republic - R&D Intensity projections, 2000-2020 (1)



Source: DG Research and Innovation — Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011
Data: DG Research and Innovation, Eurostat
Notes: (1) The R&D Intensity projections based on trends are derived from the average annual growth in R&D Intensity 2000-2009.
(2) EU: This projection is based on the R&D Intensity target of 3.0% for 2020.
(3) CZ: This projection is based on a tentative R&D Intensity target of 2.7% for 2020.

Research and innovation performance

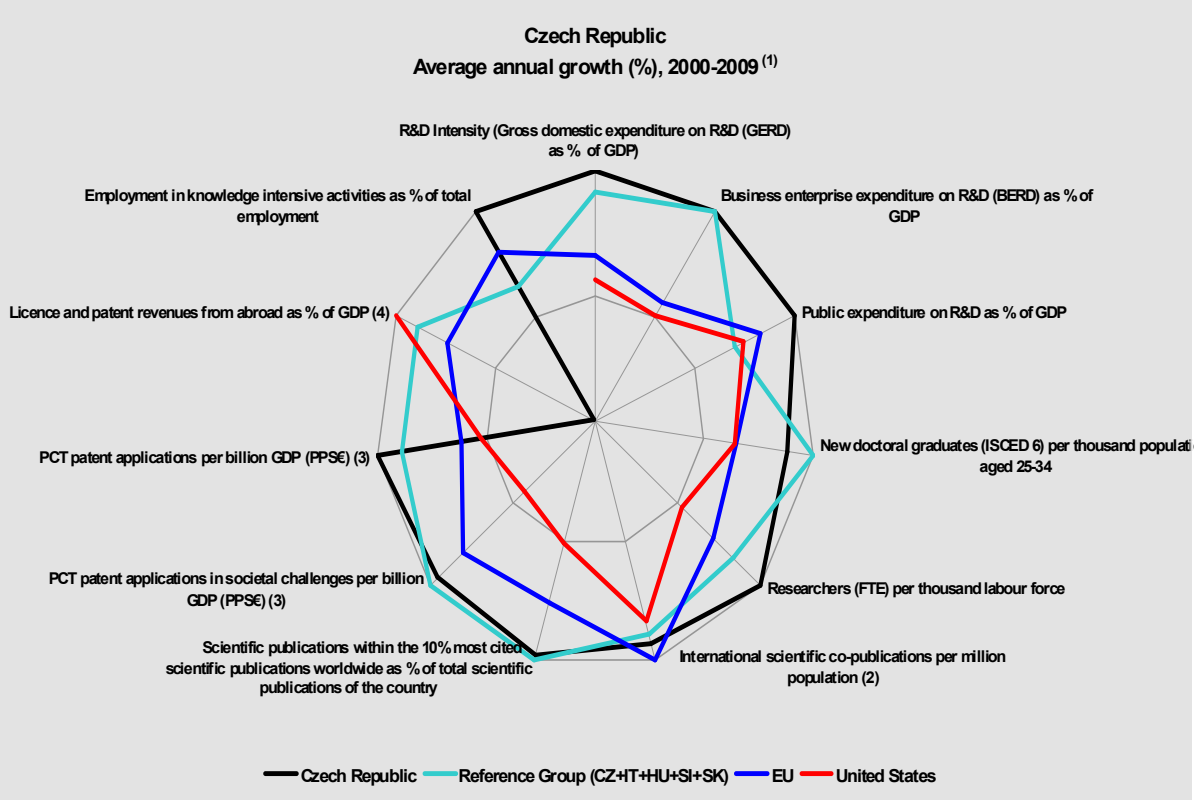
Czech research and innovation is characterised by a need to increase the efficiency and excellence of the system. While both research investments and human resources with capacity to carry out research activities are below the EU average, they score above a group of countries with similar research structure characteristics. However, the system systematically shows poorer scientific and technological outputs, in terms of high impact scientific publications, PCT patents or licence and patent revenues from abroad, than both the EU and the reference group. These findings highlight the relevance of the recently adopted reforms in terms of (1) simplification of the research funding system, (2) support of R&D excellence, (3) more flexible organisational structure of public R&D or (4) international cooperation in R&D, in order to boost the efficiency of the system. A lack of improvement in the efficiency of the system could jeopardise a smooth transition towards a knowledge-based economy and endanger the good economic performance of the last decade and convergence with the EU.



Source: DG Research and Innovation
Data: Eurostat, OECD, Science Metrix / Scopus (Elsevier)
Notes: (1) The values refer to 2009 or to the latest available year.
(2) The EU value refers to the median rather than to the average.
(3) EU refers to extra-EU.
(4) (i) EU does not include BG, CY, LV, LT, MT, RO; (ii) EU refers to extra-EU.
(5) Elements of estimation were involved in the compilation of the data.

Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011

In dynamic terms, the Czech Republic has achieved good progress in the last decade. The progressive consolidation of the transformation of the research and innovation system allowed a steady increase of public and private R&D investments and an increase in the number of researchers in the labour force. As a result, the scientific and technological performance and the shift towards more knowledge-intensive activities both advanced at a good pace.



Source: DG Research and Innovation — Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011

Data: Eurostat, OECD, Science Metrix / Scopus (Elsevier)

Notes: (1) Growth rates which do not refer to 2000-2009 refer to growth between the earliest available year and the latest available year over the period 2000-2010.

(2) The EU value refers to the median rather than to the average.

(3) Average annual growth refers to real growth.

(4) EU refers to extra-EU.

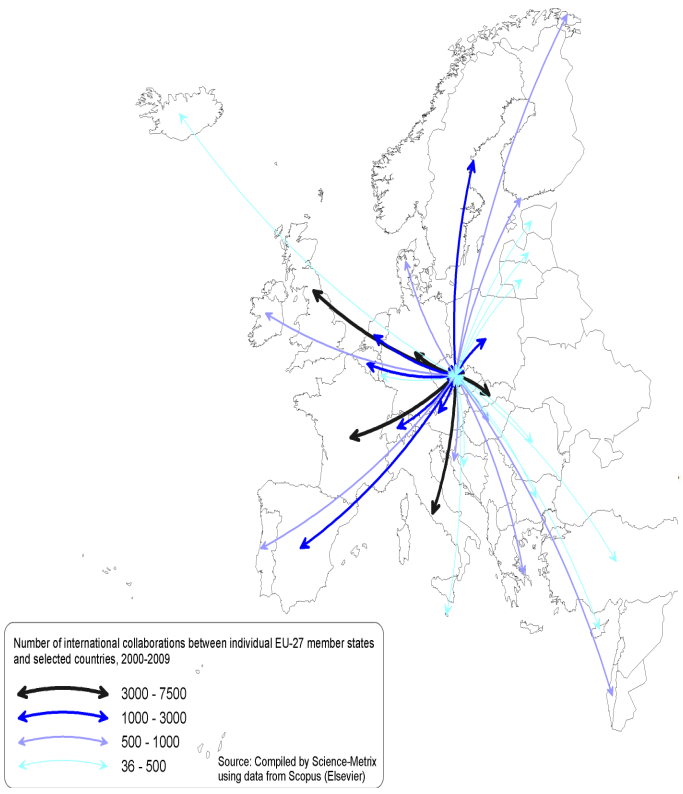
(5) Elements of estimation were involved in the compilation of the data.

Participation in the European Research Area: Scientific and Technological collaborations

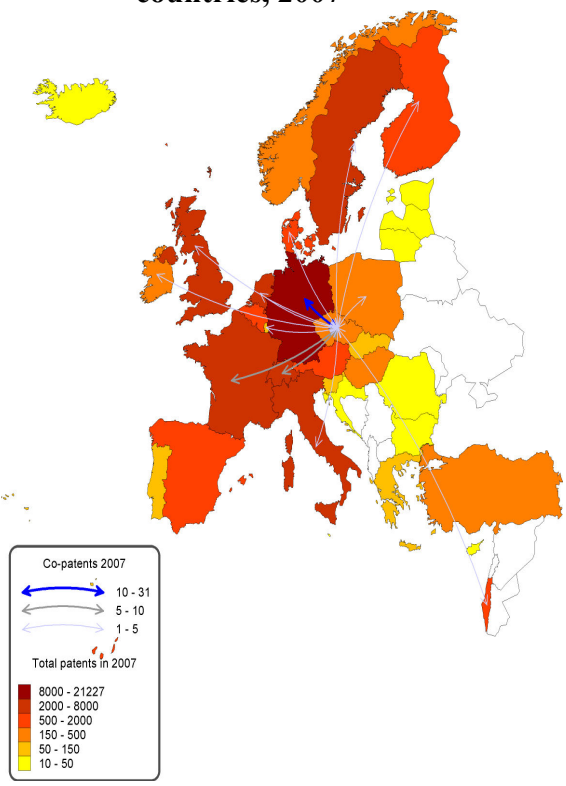
The Czech Republic is a relatively small country that needs to open up in order to tap into international knowledge and benefit from the potential spillovers generated by ERA. In the last decade, the national research system has significantly opened as evidenced by the increase in the number of international scientific co-publications. The Czech Republic's main partners in science are Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the Slovak Republic. This reflects to a large extent the size of the research systems of these countries, but also geographical and cultural ties, especially in the case of the Slovak Republic.

In terms of co-inventions of patents, these are not very numerous, which may hint to potential weaknesses in the capacity to engage in international technological networks. The main technological partner is Germany, largely due to its large technological capacity and the close industrial links between Czech and German companies, especially in the automotive sector.

Co-publications between the Czech Republic and European countries in 2000-2009



Co-invented patent applications between the Czech Republic and European countries, 2007

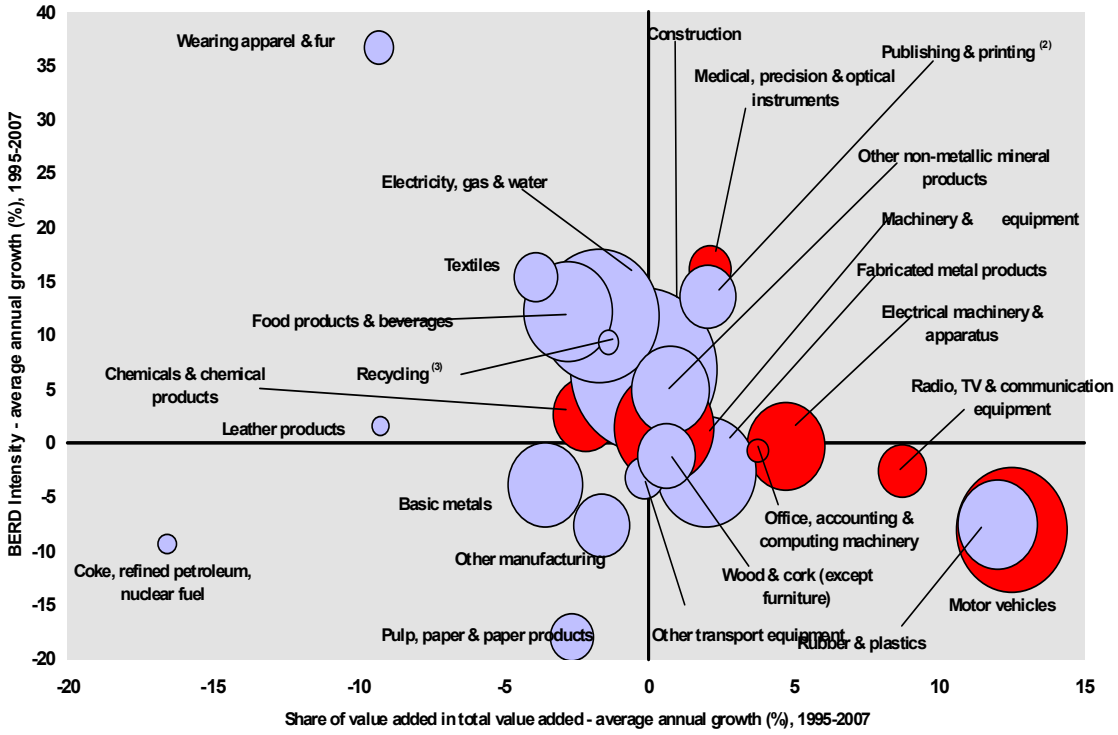


Source: DG Research and Innovation
Data: Scopus/ Science Metrix and Eurostat

Structural change towards more knowledge-intensive economy

In order to accelerate the shift towards a knowledge-based, research-intensive economy, existing sectors, especially medium-high and high technology sectors such as motor vehicles, electric machinery and apparatus or machinery and equipment, should become more research-intensive and move up towards higher-value-added segments of the international value-added chain.

Czech Republic - Share of value added versus BERD Intensity - average annual growth, 1995-2007



Source: DG Research and Innovation — Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011
Data: OECD
Notes: (1) High-Tech and Medium-High-Tech sectors are shown in red. 'Other transport equipment' includes High-Tech, Medium-High-Tech and Medium-Low-Tech.
(2) 'Publishing and printing': average annual growth refers to 1996-2007.
(3) 'Recycling': average annual growth refers to 2000-2007.
(4) 'Tobacco products' is not included on the graph.

Applications:
As of 2011/03/16, a total of

- 3.054 eligible proposals were submitted in response to 248 FP7 calls for proposals
- involving 3.793 applicants from Czech Republic (1,42% of EU-27*) and
- requesting EUR 834,06m of EC contribution (0,94% of EU-27*)

Among the EU-27* Czech Republic (CZ) ranks:
- 18th in terms of number of applicants and
- 18th in terms of requested EC contribution

Success rates:

- The CZ applicant success rate of 20,2% is lower than the EU-27* applicant success rate of 21,6%.
- The CZ EC financial contribution success rate of 15,9% is lower than the EU-27* rate of 20,7%.

Specifically, following evaluation and selection, a total of

- 635 proposals were retained for funding (20,8%)
- involving 767 (20,2%) successful applicants from Czech Republic and
- requesting EUR 132,59m (15,9%) of EC financial contribution

Among the EU-27*, Czech Republic (CZ) ranks:
- 16th in terms of applicants success rate and
- 16th in terms of EC financial contribution success rate

Signed grant agreements
As of 2011/03/16, Czech Republic (CZ) participates in

- 572 signed grant agreements
- involving 8.151 participants of which 697 (8,55%) are from Czech Republic
- benefiting from a total of EUR 2.195,85m of EC financial contribution of which EUR 122,99m (5,60%) is dedicated to participants from Czech Republic.

Among the EU-27* in all FP7 signed grant agreements, Czech Republic (CZ) ranks:
- 17th in number of participations and
- 17th in budget share

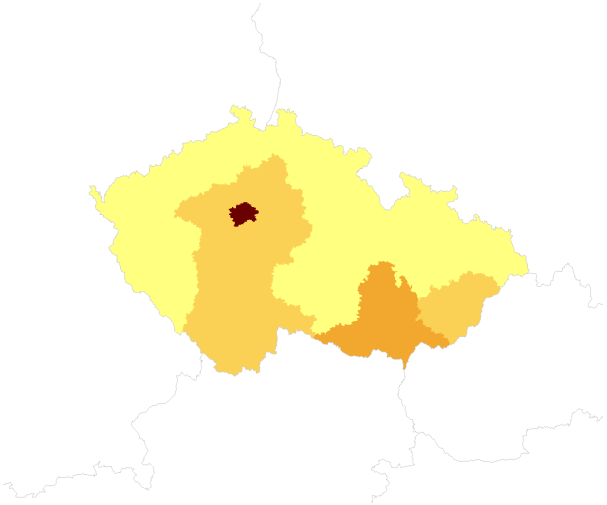
SME performance and participation

- The CZ SME applicant success rate of 17,83% is lower than the EU-27* SME applicant success rate of 19,33%.
- The CZ SME EC financial contribution success rate of 16,36% is lower than the corresponding EU-27* rate of 18,26%.

Specifically,

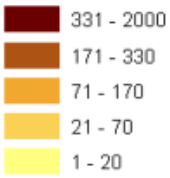
- 1.223 CZ SME applicants requesting EUR 228,75m
- 218 (17,83%) successful SMEs requesting EUR 37,43m (16,36%)

**Nr. of Researchers		
as % of population	0,41%	0,40%
Rank in EU-27* Innovation scoreboard (2008)	- 15th - Below EU-27 average - Moderate Innovator	
Nr. of FP7 applicants		
(% EU-27*)	3.793	
(1,42%)	266.507	
Req. EC contribution by FP7 applicants in EUR million		
(% EU-27*)	834,06	
(0,94%)	88.295	
Nr. of successful FP7 applicants		
(% EU-27*)	767	
(1,30%)	59.199	
Req. EC contribution by successful FP7 applicants in EUR million		
(% EU-27*)	132,59	
(0,73%)	18.262,02	
Success rate FP7 applicants	20,2%	21,6%
Success rate FP7 EC contribution	15,9%	20,7%
Nr. of FP7 grant holders		
(% EU-27*)	697	
(1,36%)	51.279	
EC contribution to FP7 grant holders in EUR million		
(% EU-27*)	122,99	
(0,74%)	16.578,15	
Nr. of FP7 coordinators		
(% of grant holders)	59	
(8,46%)	9.383	
(18,30%)		
Nr. of FP7 SME grant holders		
(% grant holders)	131	
(18,79%)	8.845	
(17,25%)		
EC contribution to FP7 SME grant holders in EUR million		
(% of grant holders)	23,50	
(19,11%)	2.207,73	
(13,32%)		



In signed grant agreements, as of 2011/03/16,

- 131 CZ SME grant holders, i.e., 18,79% of total CZ participation
- EUR 23,50m, i.e., 19,11% of total CZ budget share



Top 3 collaborative links with:

- DE - Germany (1.074)
- UK - United Kingdom (734)
- FR - France (716)

CZ - Czech Republic - most active FP7 research priority areas by number of applicants applying for the research projects						
FP7 priority area	Nr. of applicants	Requested EC contribution by applicants (M euro)	Nr. of mainlisted applicants	Success Rate (applicants)	Requested EC contribution by mainlisted applicants (M euro)	Success Rate (requested EC contribution)
Information and Communication Technologies	585	169,74	87	14,87 %	24,82	14,62 %
Marie-Curie Actions	421	n/a	105	24,94 %	n/a	n/a
Research for the benefit of SMEs	406	49,11	71	17,49 %	10,78	21,96 %
Transport (including Aeronautics)	361	71,50	68	18,84 %	12,90	18,04 %
Environment (including Climate Change)	292	56,25	52	17,81 %	6,60	11,73 %
Health	272	83,44	37	13,60 %	8,01	9,60 %

CZ - Czech Republic - most active FP7 research priority areas by EC contribution granted to the research projects				
FP7 Priority Area	Number of grant holders	% of all CZ grant holders	EC contribution (EUR million)	% of total EC contribution to CZ
Information and Communication Technologies	89	12,77%	21,34	17,35 %
Marie-Curie Actions	88	12,63%	13,18	10,71 %
Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	74	10,62%	12,80	10,41 %
Transport (including Aeronautics)	55	7,89%	10,09	8,21 %
Health	44	6,31%	8,79	7,15 %
Research for the benefit of SMEs	57	8,18%	8,36	6,79 %

CZ - Czech Republic - participation in the FP7 research projects by organisation activity type									
Activity Type	Nr. of applicants	Requested EC contribution by applicants (M euro)	Nr. of mainlisted applicants	Success rate (applicants)	Requested EC contribution by mainlisted applicants (M euro)	Success rate (requested contribution)	Nr. of grant holders	EC contribution to grant holders	% ot total EC contribution to grant holders
HES	1.470	300,34	269	18,30%	42,69	14,21%	236	45,44	36,95%
PRC	1.080	213,68	219	20,28%	43,95	20,57%	215	35,62	28,97%
REC	669	127,64	170	25,41%	27,19	21,30%	200	35,41	28,79%
OTH	290	38,98	65	22,41%	6,43	16,49%	19	2,06	1,67%
PUB	165	24,51	39	23,64%	3,90	15,90%	27	4,45	3,62%
SME	1.223	228,75	218	17,83%	37,43	16,36%	131	23,50	19,11%

HES - Higher or secondary education, PRC - Private for profit (excl. education), REC - Research organisations, OTH - Others, PUB - Public body (excl. research and education),

CZ - Czech Republic - the most active NUTS3 regions, by EC contribution granted to the FP7 research projects				
CZ - Czech Republic region	Number of	% of all CZ - Czech Republic	EC contribution	% of total EC

	grant holders	grant holders	(M euro)	contribution to CZ
Hlavni mesto Praha (CZ010)	383	54,95%	71,48	58,12%
Jihomoravsky kraj (CZ064)	112	16,07%	25,20	20,49%
Stredocesky kraj (CZ020)	58	8,32%	6,70	5,45%
Jihocesky kraj (CZ031)	23	3,30%	3,81	3,10%
Zlinsky kraj (CZ072)	21	3,01%	2,36	1,92%

CZ - Czech Republic - most active organisations in terms of EC contribution granted to the FP7 research projects				
Legal Name	Number of Participations	% of all CZ grant holders	EC contribution (M euro)	% of total EC contribution to CZ grant holders
UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE (Univerzita Karlova v)	68	9,76%	13,42	10,91%
CESKE VYSOKE UCENI TECHNICKE V PRAZE (CVUT)	46	6,60%	8,39	6,82%
USTAV ORGANICKE CHEMIE A BIOCHEMIE, AV CR, V.V.I. (UOCHB AVCR)	8	1,15%	6,04	4,91%
Vysoke uceni technicke v Brne (BUT)	19	2,73%	5,84	4,75%
Masarykova univerzita (MU)	28	4,02%	4,88	3,97%

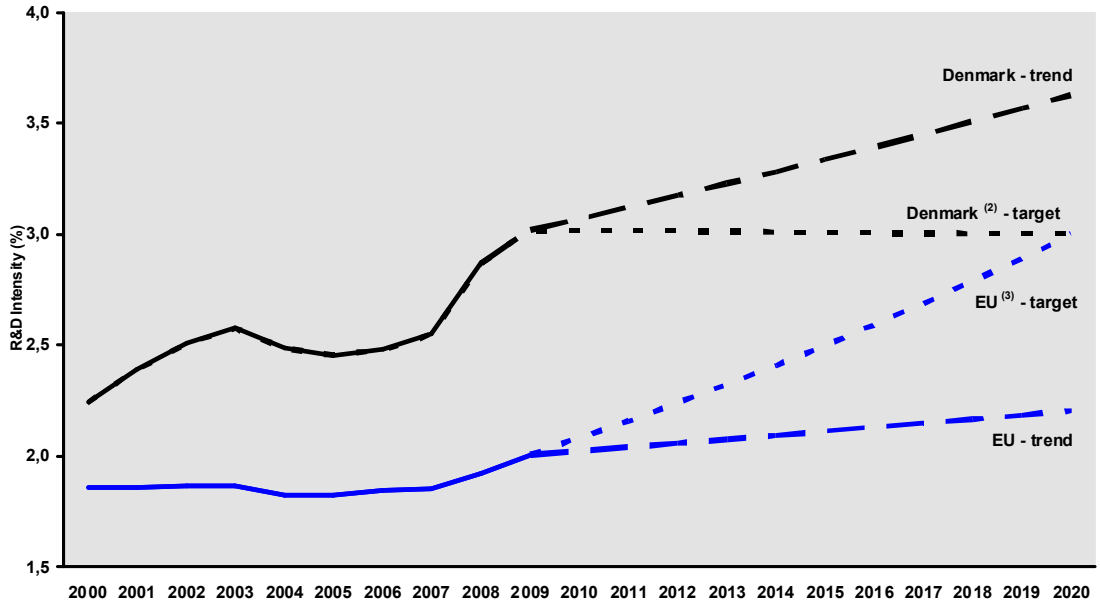
NOTES:
Report generated on: 2011/03/25,04:34 PM
FP7 proposal and application figures are valid as of the 2011/03/16
FP7 grant agreements and participation figures are valida as of the 2011/03/16
*EU-27 includes the 27 country-members and JRC as a separate entity
**E-STAT Reference year: 2007
**European Innovation Scoreboard is available at the website of DG Enterprise and Industry

COUNTRY PROFILE
DK - Denmark

Progress towards meeting the Europe 2020 R&D intensity target

Denmark reached its R&D intensity target for 2010 already in 2009 with a proportion of public-private R&D intensity well in line with the Barcelona objectives of one third - two thirds. The most recent figures for Denmark on R&D intensity are 3.02% for 2009 (0.99% public + 2.02% private). Over the period 2000-2009, Denmark's R&D intensity has increased clearly, with an average annual growth rate of 8.84% over the period 2006-2009, one of the highest growth rates among the EU Member States. In view of 2020, Denmark has set a preliminary national R&D target of 3% of GDP, which is in fact already achieved. Therefore, Denmark has scope of being more ambitious in its R&D intensity target for 2020, in particular if the country has the ambition to keep its position among the world's research and innovation leaders. Given the trend scenario presented below, Denmark has the potential to reach a level even above 3.5% by 2020. In 2009 and 2010, new innovation policy measures have been introduced in Denmark targeting private R&D investment, including increased public procurement of eco-innovations, support for large demonstration facilities, the launch of the Renewal Fund and a risk capital fund.

Denmark - R&D Intensity projections, 2000-2020 (1)



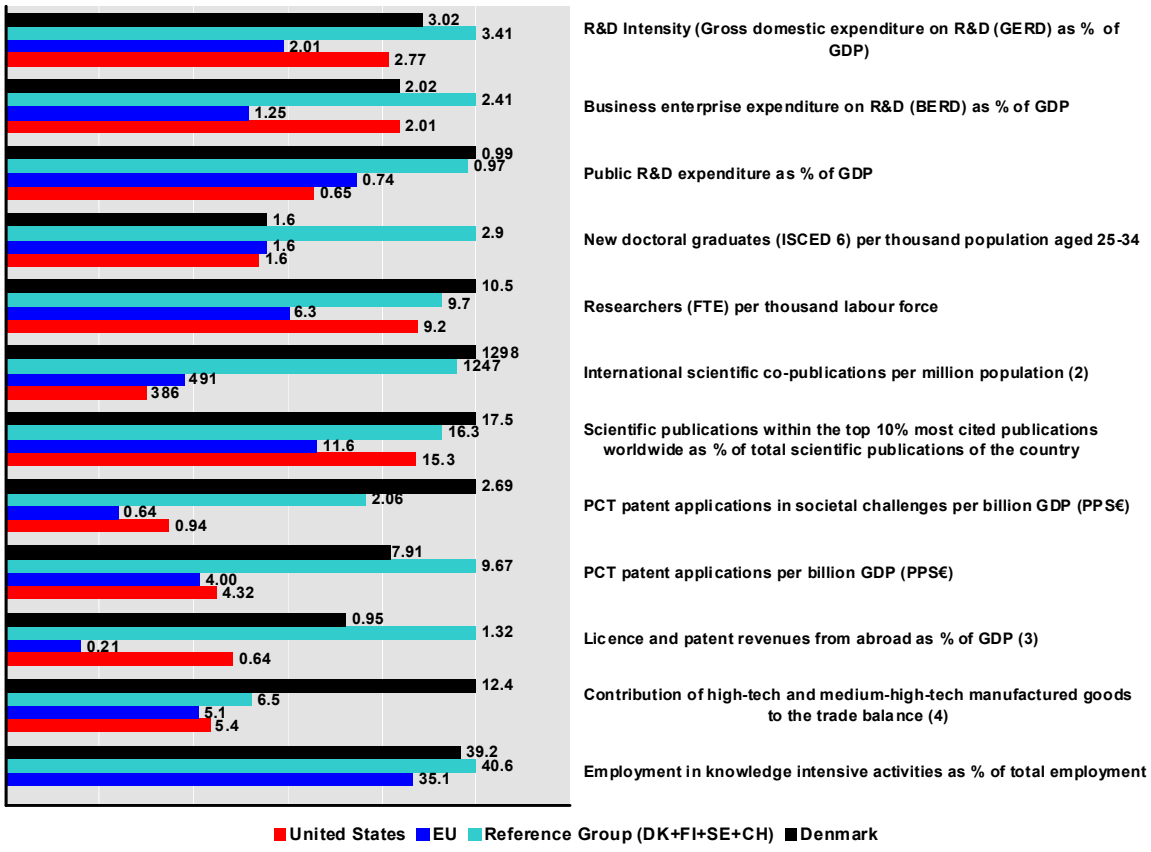
Source: DG Research and Innovation
Innovation Union Competitiveness report 2011
Data: DG Research and Innovation, Eurostat
Notes: (1) The R&D Intensity projections based on trends are derived from the average annual growth in R&D Intensity for 2000-2009 in the the case of the EU and for 2000-2006 in the case of Denmark.
(2) DK: This projection is based on a tentative R&D Intensity target of 3.0% for 2020.
(3) EU: This projection is based on the R&D Intensity target of 3.0% for 2020.
(4) DK: There is a break in series between 2007 and the previous years.

Research and Innovation Performance

Denmark's research and innovation system benefits from a strong scientific production, building on a high level of funding, human resources and international scientific cooperation. Over the period 2000-2009, the Danish government has increased the share of total government expenditures allocated to R&D (GBAORD), leading to an increase by 30% in R&D expenditures financed by government as % of GDP. This funding is reflected in one of the world's highest level of scientific excellence (a ratio of 17.5% of national publications to the 10% most highly-cited in the world). The Danish innovation system also builds on large researcher intensity in the labour force and a focus on technologies for societal challenges and future growth areas, well adapted to the Danish industry profile. The weaker points in the Danish innovation system in relative terms are the patent intensity and share of new doctoral graduates, which are at a lower level than in similar knowledge-intensive countries such as Sweden, Finland and Switzerland.

Denmark

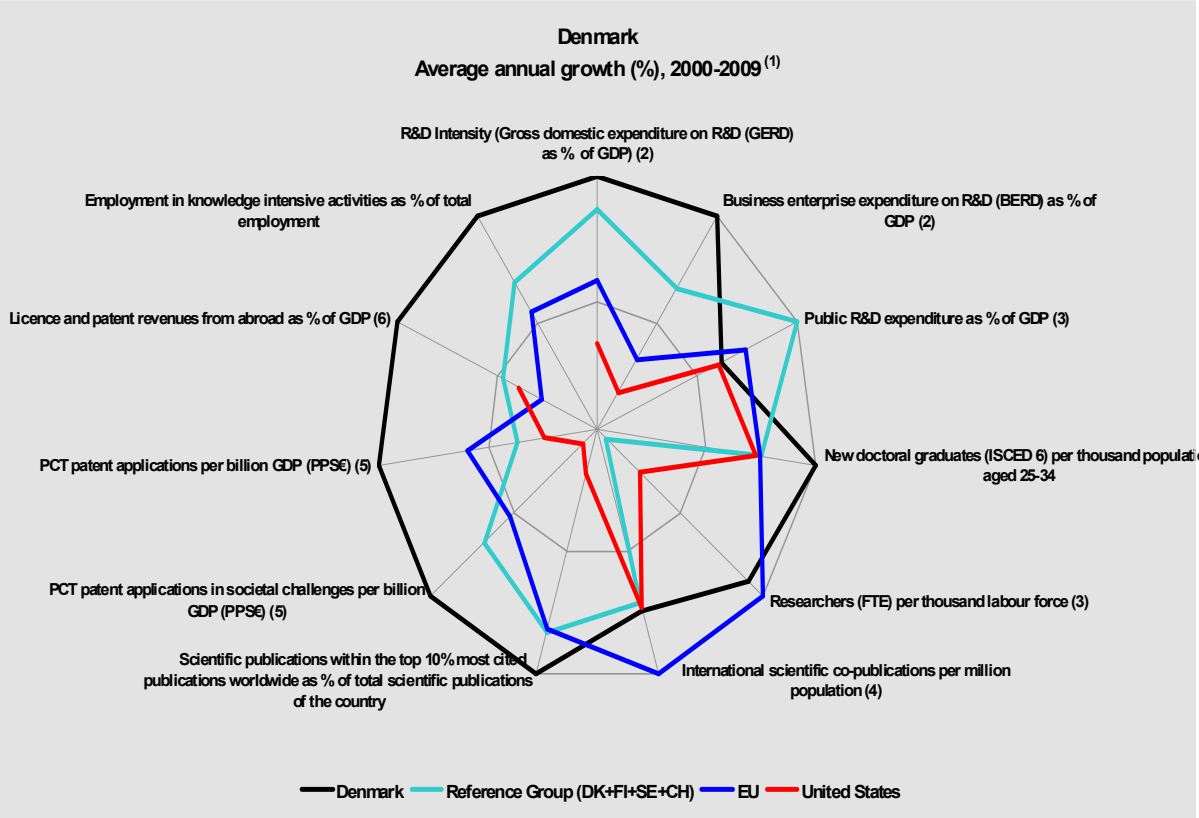
R&D profile, 2009 (1)



Source: DG Research and Innovation
Innovation Union Competitiveness report 2011
Data: Eurostat, OECD, Science Metrix / Scopus (Elsevier)
Notes: (1) The values refer to 2009 or to the latest available year.
(2) (i) The EU value refers to the median rather than to the average; (ii) CH is not included in the Reference Group.
(3) EU refers to extra-EU.
(4) (i) EU does not include BG, CY, LV, LT, MT, RO; (ii) EU refers to extra-EU; (iii) CH is not included in the Reference Group.
(5) Elements of estimation were involved in the compilation of the data.

Over the period 2000-2009, Denmark has increased its performance in all areas where it is lagging behind the other world innovation leaders, in particular in technology production. Denmark has also enhanced the knowledge-intensity of its economy, with a growing share of

activities based on highly-skilled employees. Only in public R&D expenditure and international scientific cooperation, Denmark has lost ground compared to both the EU average and to the other world innovation leaders.



Source: DG Research and Innovation Innovation Union Competitiveness report 2011

Data: Eurostat, OECD, Science Metrix / Scopus (Elsevier)

Notes: (1) Growth rates which do not refer to 2000-2009 refer to growth between the earliest available year and the latest available year over the period 2000-2010.

(2) Average annual growth for Denmark refers to 2000-2006 - there is a break in series between 2007 and the previous years.

(3) Average annual growth for Denmark refers to 2002-2006 - there are breaks in series between 2002 and the previous years and 2007 and the previous years.

(4) (i) The EU value refers to the median rather than to the average; (ii) CH is not included in the Reference Group.

(5) Average annual growth refers to real growth.

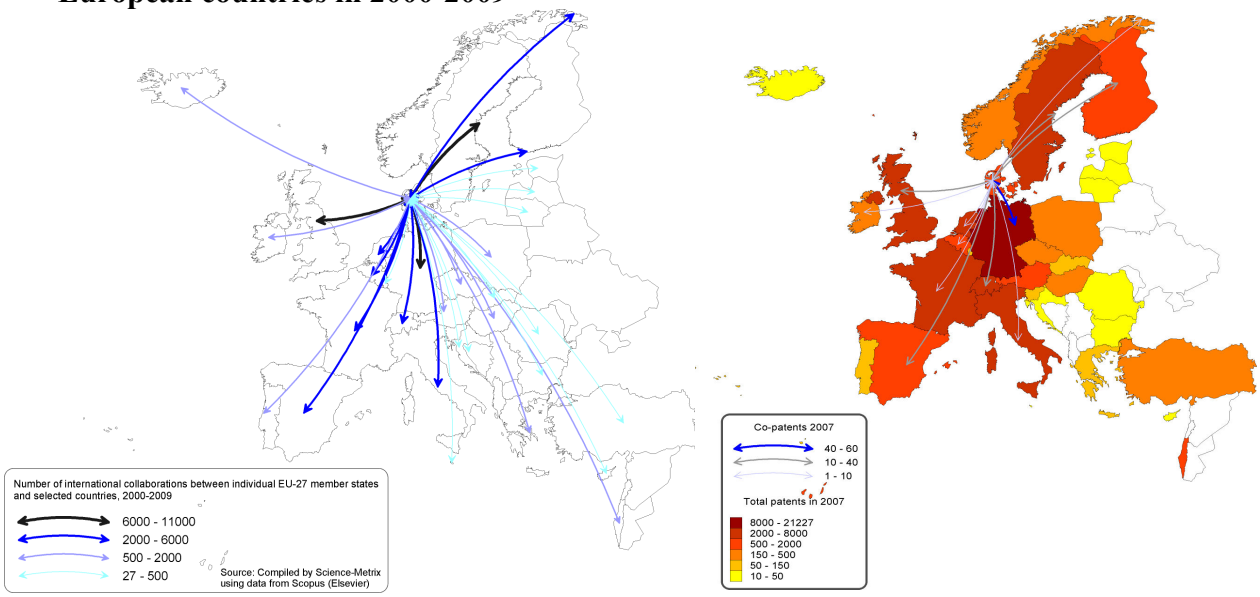
(6) EU refers to extra-EU.

(7) Elements of estimation were involved in the compilation of the data.

Participation in the European Research Area: Scientific and Technological collaborations

Denmark is a small and open country, which is reflected in both scientific and technological cooperation. However, its scientific cooperation with other European countries, benefiting from the emerging European Research Area, is more intensive and broader in scope than its technological cooperation in Europe. Denmark's main scientific cooperation partners are the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands, but Danish scientists have also extensive cooperation with researchers in Southern European countries. The report shows the overall scientific and cooperation networks across Europe, where Denmark is well integrated also in the technological cooperation, even if the technological cooperation does not fully match the extent of the scientific cooperation, thus signalling much probably an untapped potential.

Co-publications between Denmark and European countries in 2000-2009

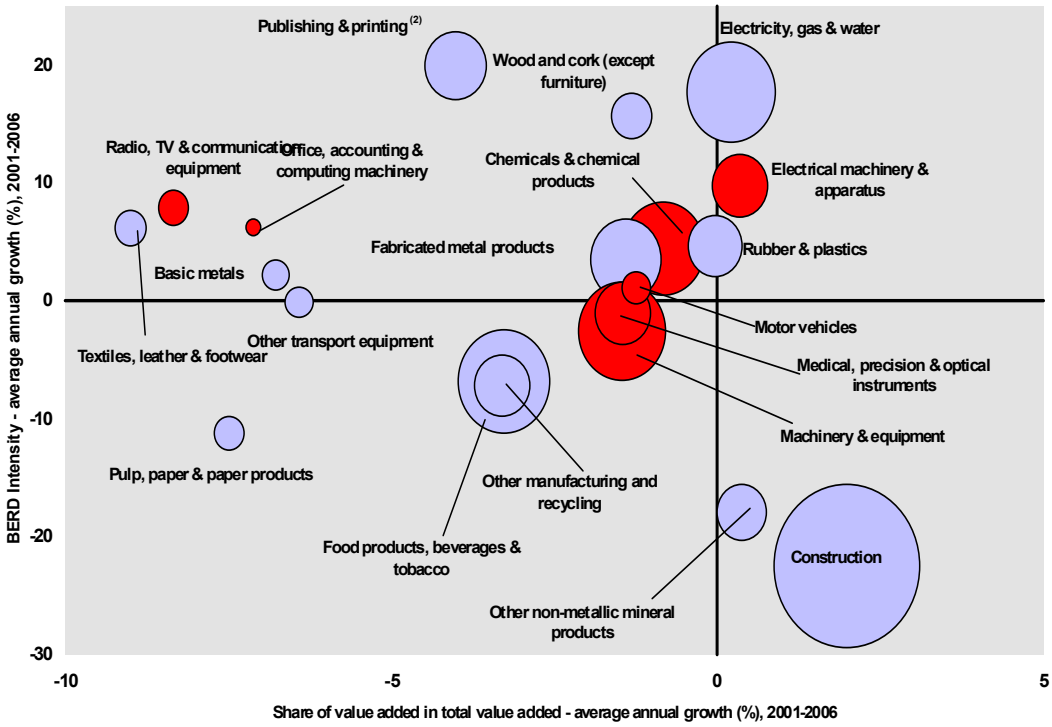


Source: DG Research
Data: Scopus/ Science Metrix and Eurostat

Structural change towards more knowledge-intensive economy

Since 2001, R&D intensity growth has to a large extent been due to an increase of the private R&D investment. For most of the relevant sectors of the Danish economy, private R&D intensity increased in the last decade (exceptions were the medical instruments and machinery & equipment sectors that decreased their BERD intensity). Denmark increased the knowledge-intensity in both high-tech/medium high-tech and medium and low-tech sectors. Overall, Denmark shows changes in its economic structure with an increasing weight of the high-tech sector electrical machinery. However, a decreasing knowledge-intensity in more traditional sectors of the Danish economy, such as food products or machinery & equipment, should be noticed as well as the decreasing weight of many of the high and medium-high tech sectors in the overall Danish economy (particularly noticeable for the Radio, TV and communication equipment sector). As in many other European economies, the construction sector increased its economic weight in the pre-crisis period, but contrary to some other European countries the construction sector in Denmark decreased substantially its knowledge-intensity.

Denmark - Share of value added versus BERD Intensity - average annual growth, 2001-2006



Source: DG Research and Innovation — Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011
Data: OECD
Notes: (1) High-Tech and Medium-High-Tech sectors are shown in red. 'Other transport equipment' includes High-Tech, Medium-High-Tech and Medium-Low-Tech.
(2) 'Publishing and printing': average annual growth refers to 2002-2006.
(3) 'Coke, refined petroleum, nuclear fuel' is not included on the graph.

FP7 Key facts and figures

Applications:
As of 2011/03/16, a total of

- 4.177 eligible proposals were submitted in response to 248 FP7 calls for proposals
- involving 5.468 applicants from Denmark (2,05% of EU-27*) and
- requesting EUR 1.991,35m of EC contribution (2,26% of EU-27*)

Among the EU-27* Denmark (DK) ranks:
- 14th in terms of number of applicants and
- 12th in terms of requested EC contribution

Success rates:

- The DK applicant success rate of 24,8% is higher than the EU-27* applicant success rate of 21,6%.
- The DK EC financial contribution success rate of 23,8%

**Nr. of Researchers		
as % of population	N/A	0,40%
Rank in EU-27* Innovation scoreboard (2008)	- 5th	
- Above EU-27 average		
- Innovation Leader		
Nr. of FP7 applicants		
(% EU-27*)	5.468	
(2,05%)	266.507	
Req. EC contribution by FP7 applicants in EUR million		
(% EU-27*)	1.991,35	
(2,26%)	88.295	
Nr. of successful FP7 applicants		
(% EU-27*)	1.356	
(2,29%)	59.199	
Req. EC contribution by successful FP7 applicants in EUR million		
(% EU-27*)	473,22	
(2,59%)	18.262,02	
Success rate FP7 applicants	24,8%	21,6%

is higher than the EU-27* rate of 20,7%.

Specifically, following evaluation and selection, a total of

- 1.032 proposals were retained for funding (24,7%)
- involving 1.356 (24,8%) successful applicants from Denmark and
- requesting EUR 473,22m (23,8%) of EC financial contribution

Among the EU-27*, Denmark (DK) ranks:
- 5th in terms of applicants success rate and
- 5th in terms of EC financial contribution success rate

Signed grant agreements
As of 2011/03/16, Denmark (DK) participates in

- 886 signed grant agreements
- involving 11.115 participants of which 1.150 (10,35%) are from Denmark
- benefiting from a total of EUR 3.296,56m of EC financial contribution of which EUR 414,52m (12,57%) is dedicated to participants from Denmark.

Among the EU-27* in all FP7 signed grant agreements, Denmark (DK) ranks:
- 12th in number of participations and
- 12th in budget share

SME performance and participation

- The DK SME applicant success rate of 22,85% is higher than the EU-27* SME applicant success rate of 19,33%.
- The DK SME EC financial contribution success rate of 24,30% is higher than the corresponding EU-27* rate of 18,26%.

Specifically,

- 1.313 DK SME applicants requesting EUR 399,87m
- 300 (22,85%) successful SMEs requesting EUR 97,15m (24,30%)

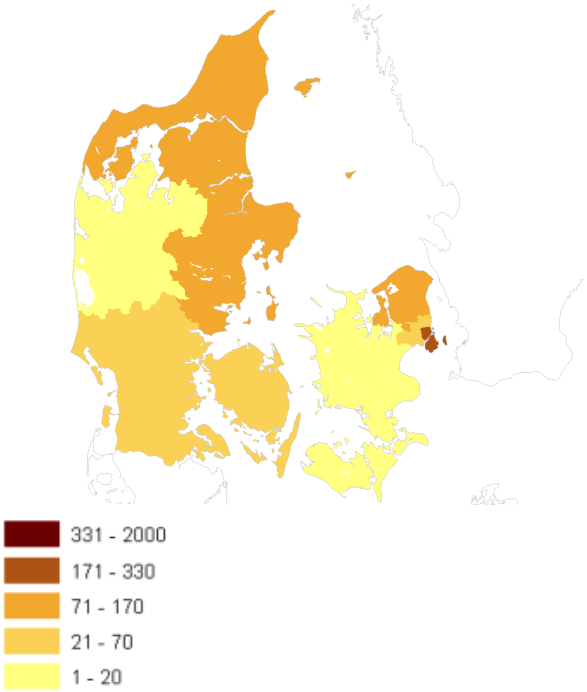
In signed grant agreements, as of 2011/03/16,

- 189 DK SME grant holders, i.e., 16,43% of total DK participation
- EUR 64,88m, i.e., 15,65% of total DK budget share

Top 3 collaborative links with:

- DE - Germany (1.352)
- UK - United Kingdom (1.245)
- FR - France (904)

Success rate		
FP7 EC contribution	23,8%	20,7%
Nr. of FP7 grant holders		
(% EU-27*)	1.150	
(2,24%)	51.279	
EC contribution		
to FP7 grant holders		
in EUR million		
(% EU-27*)	414,52	
(2,50%)	16.578,15	
Nr. of FP7 coordinators		
(% of grant holders)	175	
(15,22%)	9.383	
(18,30%)		
Nr. of FP7 SME grant holders		
(% grant holders)	189	
(16,43%)	8.845	
(17,25%)		
EC contribution to FP7 SME		
grant holders in EUR million		
(% of grant holders)	64,88	
(15,65%)	2.207,73	
(13,32%)		



DK - Denmark - most active FP7 research priority areas by number of applicants applying for the research projects						
FP7 priority area	Nr. of applicants	Requested EC	Nr. of mainlisted	Success Rate	Requested EC	Success Rate (requested

		contribution by applicants (M euro)	applicants	(applicants)	contribution by mainlisted applicants (M euro)	EC contribution)
Marie-Curie Actions	872	n/a	186	21,33 %	n/a	n/a
Information and Communication Technologies	768	341,70	145	18,88 %	53,27	15,59 %
Health	593	296,61	157	26,48 %	73,94	24,93 %
Research for the benefit of SMEs	577	98,27	129	22,36 %	20,31	20,67 %
Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology	492	168,62	113	22,97 %	32,86	19,49 %
Environment (including Climate Change)	427	146,19	122	28,57 %	39,39	26,94 %

DK - Denmark - most active FP7 research priority areas by EC contribution granted to the research projects

FP7 Priority Area	Number of grant holders	% of all DK grant holders	EC contribution (EUR million)	% of total EC contribution to DK
Health	143	12,43%	61,98	14,95 %
Energy	97	8,43%	55,63	13,42 %
Information and Communication Technologies	133	11,57%	50,91	12,28 %
Marie-Curie Actions	143	12,43%	41,42	9,99 %
ERC	26	2,26%	36,06	8,70 %
Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	93	8,09%	34,56	8,34 %

DK - Denmark - participation in the FP7 research projects by organisation activity type

Activity Type	Nr. of applicants	Requested EC contribution by applicants (M euro)	Nr. of mainlisted applicants	Success rate (applicants)	Requested EC contribution by mainlisted applicants (M euro)	Success rate (requested contribution)	Nr. of grant holders	EC contribution to grant holders	% ot total EC contribution to grant holders
HES	2.770	884,81	672	24,26%	203,41	22,99%	588	229,52	55,37%
PRC	1.350	405,73	332	24,59%	116,90	28,81%	298	101,26	24,43%
REC	567	161,67	158	27,87%	44,59	27,58%	131	35,26	8,51%
OTH	298	79,75	71	23,83%	21,48	26,93%	29	10,04	2,42%
PUB	260	75,77	97	37,31%	33,39	44,07%	104	38,44	9,27%
SME	**1.313**	**399,87**	**300**	**22,85%**	**97,15**	**24,30%**	**189**	**64,88**	**15,65%**

HES - Higher or secondary education, PRC - Private for profit (excl. education), REC - Research organisations, OTH - Others, PUB - Public body (excl. research and education),

DK - Denmark - the most active NUTS3 regions, by EC contribution granted to the FP7 research projects

DK - Denmark region	Number of grant holders	% of all DK - Denmark grant holders	EC contribution (M euro)	% of total EC contribution to DK
Byen K��benhavn (DK011)	351	30,52%	119,69	28,87%
��stjylland (DK042)	171	14,87%	61,80	14,91%
Nordjylland (DK050)	94	8,17%	34,06	8,22%
Nordsj��lland (DK013)	91	7,91%	34,82	8,40%
Fyn (DK031)	58	5,04%	20,99	5,06%

DK - Denmark - most active organisations in terms of EC contribution granted to the FP7 research projects

Legal Name	Number of Participations	% of all DK grant holders	EC contribution (M euro)	% of total EC contribution to DK grant holders
K��benhavns Universitet (UCPH)	156	13,57%	68,17	16,45%
DANMARKS TEKNISKE UNIVERSITET (DTU)	180	15,65%	65,72	15,85%

AARHUS UNIVERSITET	116	10,09%	46,05	11,11%
AALBORG UNIVERSITET (AAU)	62	5,39%	22,71	5,48%
SYDDANSK UNIVERSITET (SDU)	37	3,22%	14,19	3,42%

NOTES:
Report generated on: 2011/03/25,04:35 PM
FP7 proposal and application figures are valid as of the 2011/03/16
FP7 grant agreements and participation figures are valida as of the 2011/03/16
*EU-27 includes the 27 country-members and JRC as a separate entity
**E-STAT Reference year: 2007
**European Innovation Scoreboard is available at the website of DG Enterprise and Industry