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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING PAPER

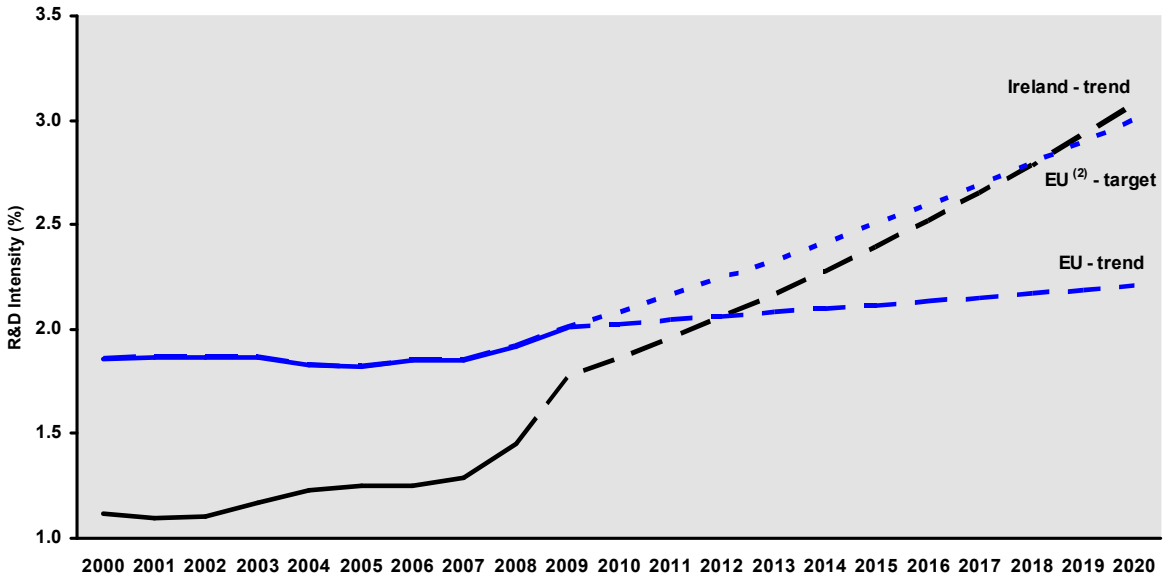
Innovation Union Competitiveness report 2011

COUNTRY PROFILE
IE - Ireland

Progress towards meeting the Europe 2020 R&D intensity target

In the last decade, overall R&D investment grew strong in real terms, and despite the relatively important GDP growth, R&D intensity in Ireland increased from 1.12% in 2000, to 1.45% in 2008 and up to 1.77% in 2009. However, the sharp acceleration of R&D intensity over the last two years can be largely attributed to the sharp drop in GDP in 2008 and 2009, when Ireland was particularly hit by the international economic and financial crisis. The current financial difficulties that the country is experiencing can cast some doubts about the capacity of both the public and private sectors to maintain and increase their R&D investments in the short term, but R&D investment still remains a high priority for the country in order to boost its productivity and maintain its economic competitiveness and social progress.

Ireland - 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.
(2) EU: This projection is based on the R&D Intensity target of 3.0% for 2020.

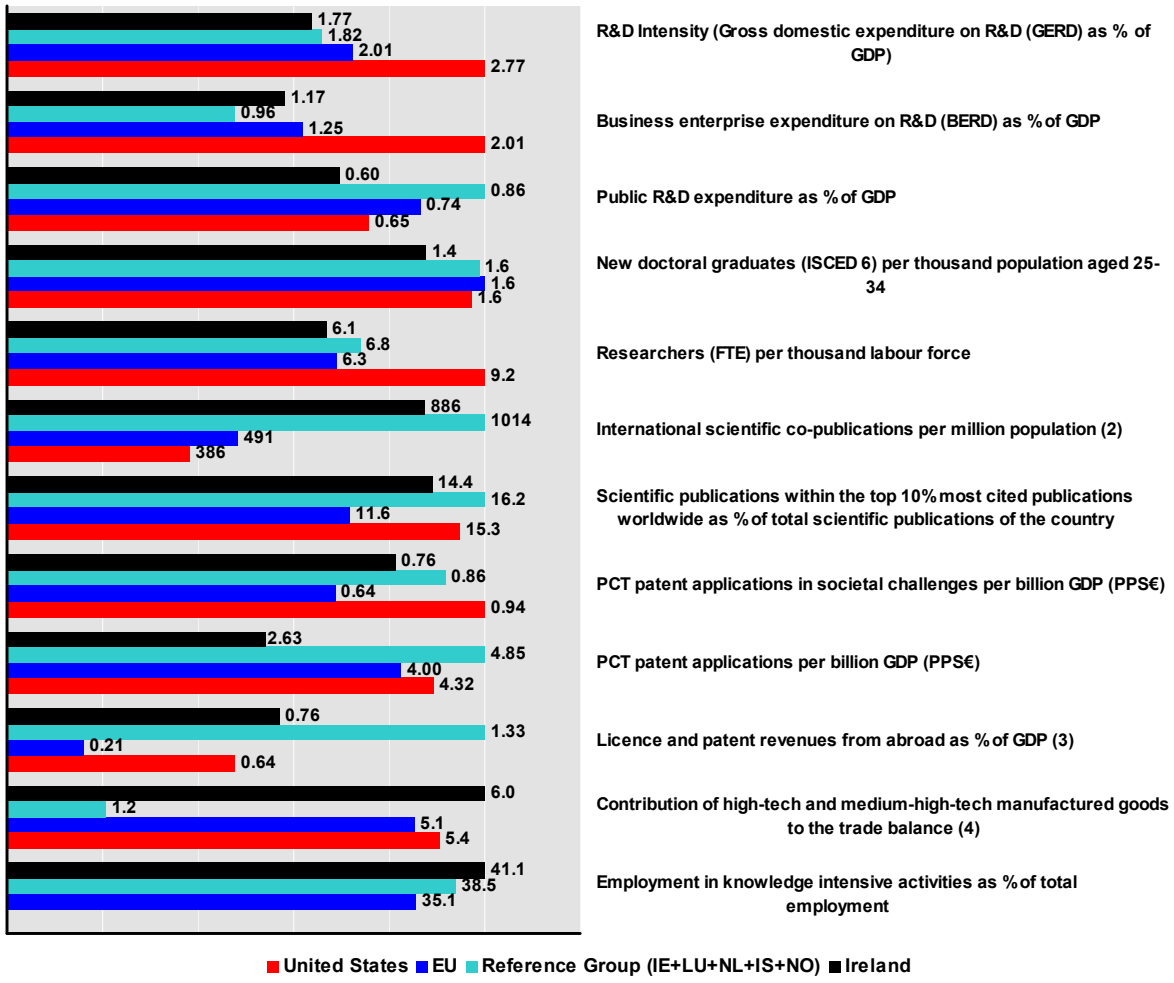
Research and Innovation Performance

The Irish Research and innovation system is characterised by a strong high-quality scientific performance thanks to a well established number of renowned universities, and a large presence of foreign multinational companies, who account for a large share of the Irish scientific and technological performance and contribute to the positive manufacturing trade

balance[1] in high-tech and medium high-tech products. In general, Ireland performs quite well in most indicators, reaching similar values to the EU average and the group of countries sharing similar research and innovation characteristics. Perhaps, the exception lies on the level of inventiveness of the economy as measured by the number of PCT patents, which falls short in comparison to the EU or other similar systems. Given the relatively strong scientific performance and the relatively recent development of the research base, this may rather reflect a time-lag in bringing new ideas to market or be due to the fact that in ICT, IP is often held in the country of head office and comprises copyright rather than patents. Current policy calls for multinationals present in Ireland to increase R&D activities in their core business that may lead to indigenous inventions and for more support for the emergence of technological based fast growing innovative local firms.

Ireland

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) IS and NO are not included in the Reference Group.

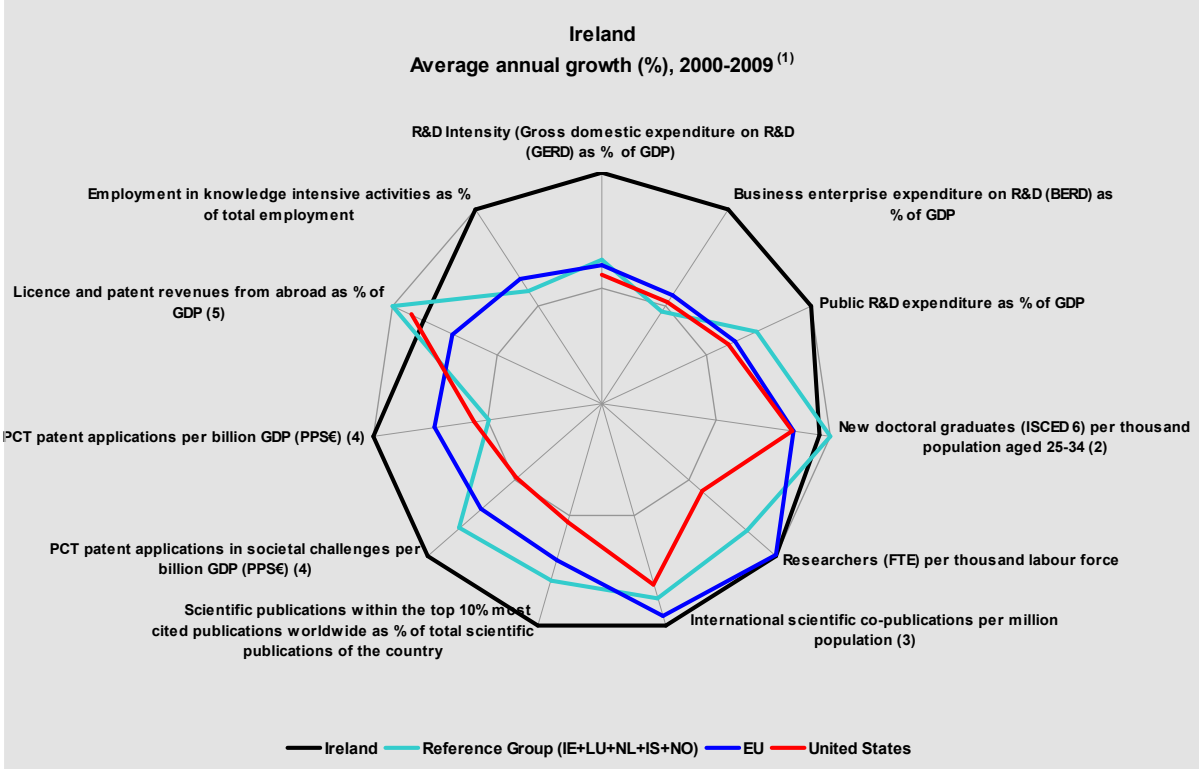
(3) EU refers to extra-EU.

(4) (i) EU does not include BG, CY, LV, LT, MT, RO; (ii) EU refers to extra-EU; (iii) IS and NO are not included in the Reference Group.

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

[1] The manufacturing trade balance is an indicator of competitive advantage

From a dynamic perspective, in the last decade, the Irish research and innovation system made good progress in all dimensions, from R&D investments to scientific and technological performance or shifts towards more knowledge intensive activities. Ireland outperformed not only the EU average or the United States, but also the average of the reference group of countries with similar research characteristics. This good performance has allowed Ireland to rapidly catch-up with some strong scientific and technological performing countries in Europe, such as the Netherlands and approach values closer to the EU average.



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) LU is not included in the Reference Group.

(3) (i) The EU value refers to the median rather than to the average; (ii) IS and NO are not included in the Reference Group.

(4) Average annual growth refers to real growth.

(5) EU refers to extra-EU.

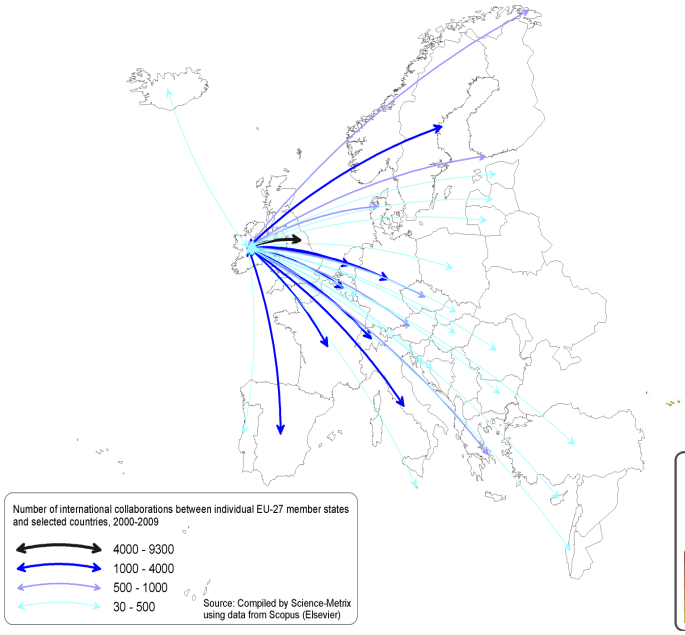
(6) Elements of estimation were involved in the compilation of the data.

Participation in the European Research Area: Scientific and Technological collaborations

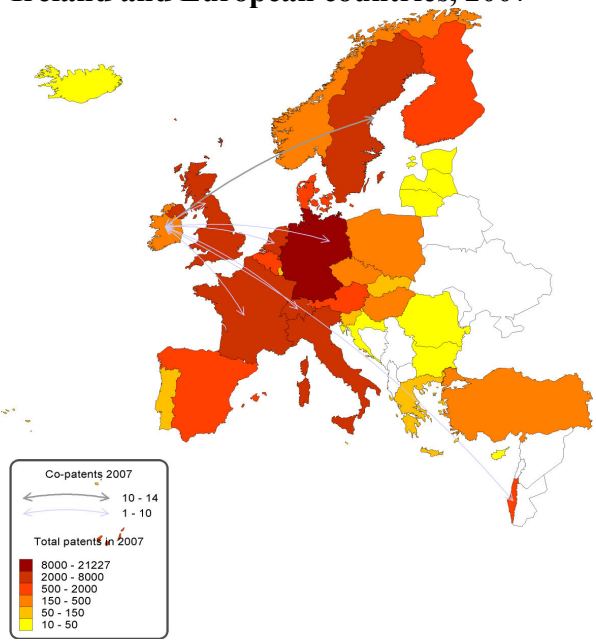
Ireland is a small and open economy and this reflects in its research and innovation system. The high level of co-publications evidences the openness of its scientific system. The strong links with the United Kingdom, the main scientific partner and one of the strongholds of scientific excellence and knowledge hubs in Europe, suggests a high capacity of the country to tap into international knowledge and potentially benefit from strong knowledge spillovers. In addition to the United Kingdom, Ireland also establishes strong links with other EU Member States and Associated countries such as Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands or Switzerland. This constitutes a strong asset for Ireland to host internationally attractive research centres.

In terms of co-invented patents, however, the linkages are much weaker in general and somehow evidence the relatively weaker position of Ireland in patenting. Addressing this weakness might be decisive in taking better economic advantage for the strong integration of Ireland in the European Research Area.

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



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

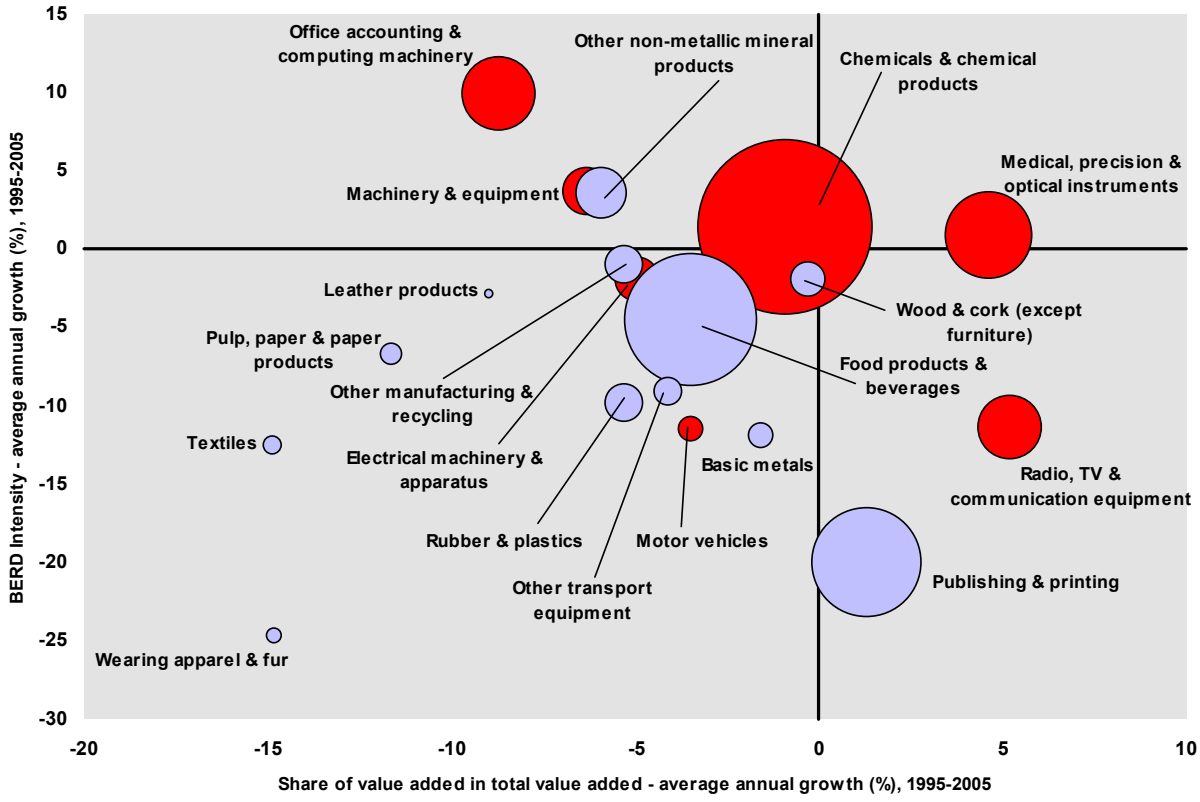


Source: DG Research and innovation
Data: Scopus/ Science Metrix and Eurostat

Structural change towards a more research-intensive economy

In the last decade, private R&D intensity grew from 0.8% in 2000 to 1.17% in 2009. This relative progress was achieved mainly to the rise in importance of some medium-high tech and high-tech sectors, such as medical, precision and optical instruments in the overall economy, and the move towards higher research-intensive segments in research intensity sectors such as office accounting and computing machinery. The weight and research intensity of the chemicals and chemical products sector are noticeable and constitute strong assets for the country. As a whole, the Irish economy is relatively well diversified and its trend towards a more knowledge and innovation intensive economy is a realistic prospect in spite of the current severe financial constraint. This will largely depend on the ability to maintain favourable framework conditions throughout the sectors and to encourage investment in R&I by less intensive sectors such as food products and beverages or publishing and printing.

Ireland - Share of value added versus BERD Intensity - average annual growth, 1995-2005



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) 'Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel', 'Construction' and 'Electricity, gas and water' are not included on the graph due to unavailability of data.

(3) 'Fabricated metal products' is not visible on the graph.

FP7 Key facts and figures

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

- 3.240 eligible proposals were submitted in response to 248 FP7 calls for proposals
- involving 4.097 applicants from Ireland (1,54% of EU-27*) and
- requesting EUR 1.359,44m of EC contribution (1,54% of EU-27*)

Among the EU-27* Ireland (IE) ranks:
- 17th in terms of number of applicants and
- 15th in terms of requested EC contribution

Success rates:

- The IE applicant success rate of 23,3% is higher than the EU-27* applicant success rate of 21,6%.
- The IE EC financial contribution success rate of 18,4% is lower than the EU-27* rate of 20,7%.

Specifically, following evaluation and selection, a total of

- 747 proposals were retained for funding (23,1%)
- involving 953 (23,3%) successful applicants from Ireland and
- requesting EUR 250,56m (18,4%) of EC financial contribution

Among the EU-27*, Ireland (IE) ranks:
- 8th in terms of applicants success rate and
- 10th in terms of EC financial contribution success rate

Signed grant agreements
As of 2011/03/16, Ireland (IE) participates in

- 624 signed grant agreements
- involving 7.291 participants of which 778 (10,67%) are from Ireland
- benefiting from a total of EUR 2.203,49m of EC financial contribution of which EUR 243,98m (11,07%) is dedicated to participants from Ireland.

Among the EU-27* in all FP7 signed grant agreements, Ireland (IE) ranks:
- 16th in number of participations and
- 13th in budget share

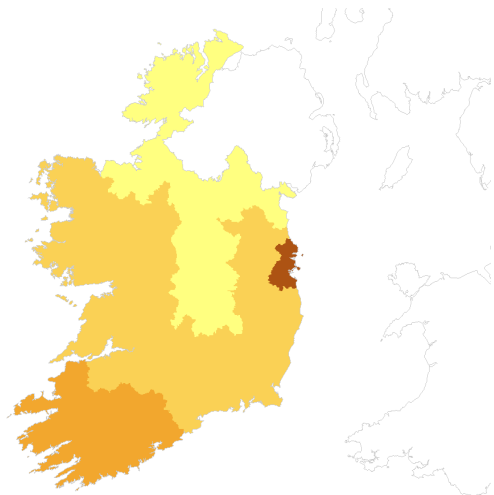
SME performance and participation

- The IE SME applicant success rate of 23,30% is higher than the EU-27* SME applicant success rate of 19,33%.
- The IE SME EC financial contribution success rate of 23,38% is higher than the corresponding EU-27* rate of 18,26%.

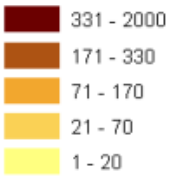
Specifically,

- 1.073 IE SME applicants requesting EUR 283,33m

**Nr. of Researchers as % of population	N/A	0,40%
Rank in EU-27* Innovation scoreboard (2008)	- 9th	
- Above EU-27 average		
- Innovation Follower		
Nr. of FP7 applicants		
(% EU-27*)	4.097	
(1,54%)	266.507	
Req. EC contribution by FP7 applicants in EUR million		
(% EU-27*)	1.359,44	
(1,54%)	88.295	
Nr. of successful FP7 applicants		
(% EU-27*)	953	
(1,61%)	59.199	
Req. EC contribution by successful FP7 applicants in EUR million		
(% EU-27*)	250,56	
(1,37%)	18.262,02	
Success rate FP7 applicants	23,3%	21,6%
Success rate FP7 EC contribution	18,4%	20,7%
Nr. of FP7 grant holders		
(% EU-27*)	778	
(1,52%)	51.279	
EC contribution to FP7 grant holders in EUR million		
(% EU-27*)	243,98	
(1,47%)	16.578,15	
Nr. of FP7 coordinators		
(% of grant holders)	181	
(23,26%)	9.383	
(18,30%)		
Nr. of FP7 SME grant holders		
(% grant holders)	172	
(22,11%)	8.845	
(17,25%)		
EC contribution to FP7 SME grant holders in EUR million		
(% of grant holders)	50,03	
(20,50%)	2.207,73	
(13,32%)		



- 250 (23,30%) successful SMEs requesting EUR 66,24m (23,38%)



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

- 172 IE SME grant holders, i.e., 22,11% of total IE participation
- EUR 50,03m, i.e., 20,50% of total IE budget share

Top 3 collaborative links with:

- UK - United Kingdom (835)
- DE - Germany (801)
- FR - France (634)

IE - Ireland - 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	1.023	416,38	189	18,48 %	73,86	17,74 %
Marie-Curie Actions	684	n/a	183	26,75 %	n/a	n/a
Research for the benefit of SMEs	478	78,35	118	24,69 %	17,51	22,35 %
Health	327	143,51	75	22,94 %	34,58	24,09 %
Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology	232	79,65	53	22,84 %	14,41	18,09 %
European Research Council	196	301,93	14	7,14 %	20,46	6,78 %

IE - Ireland - most active FP7 research priority areas by EC contribution granted to the research projects				
FP7 Priority Area	Number of grant holders	% of all IE grant holders	EC contribution (EUR million)	% of total EC contribution to IE
Information and Communication Technologies	176	22,62%	65,60	26,89 %
Marie-Curie Actions	143	18,38%	42,78	17,53 %
Health	73	9,38%	31,06	12,73 %
Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	54	6,94%	19,92	8,17 %
ERC	12	1,54%	15,33	6,28 %
Energy	24	3,08%	11,41	4,68 %

IE - Ireland - 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	2.203	645,24	497	22,56%	127,88	19,82%	448	154,67	63,40%
PRC	1.079	291,83	256	23,73%	70,70	24,23%	219	62,02	25,42%
REC	229	45,49	78	34,06%	13,99	30,76%	64	16,10	6,60%
OTH	228	52,30	51	22,37%	10,42	19,92%	13	2,49	1,02%
PUB	162	22,66	57	35,19%	7,11	31,38%	34	8,70	3,57%
SME	1.073	283,33	250	23,30%	66,24	23,38%	172	50,03	20,50%

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

IE - Ireland - the most active NUTS3 regions, by EC contribution granted to the FP7 research projects				
IE - Ireland region	Number of grant holders	% of all IE - Ireland grant holders	EC contribution (M euro)	% of total EC contribution to IE
Dublin (IE021)	381	48,97%	122,70	50,29%
South-West (IRL) (IE025)	136	17,48%	42,13	17,27%
West (IE013)	85	10,93%	27,37	11,22%
South-East (IRL) (IE024)	56	7,20%	15,24	6,25%
Mid-West (IE023)	38	4,88%	12,07	4,95%

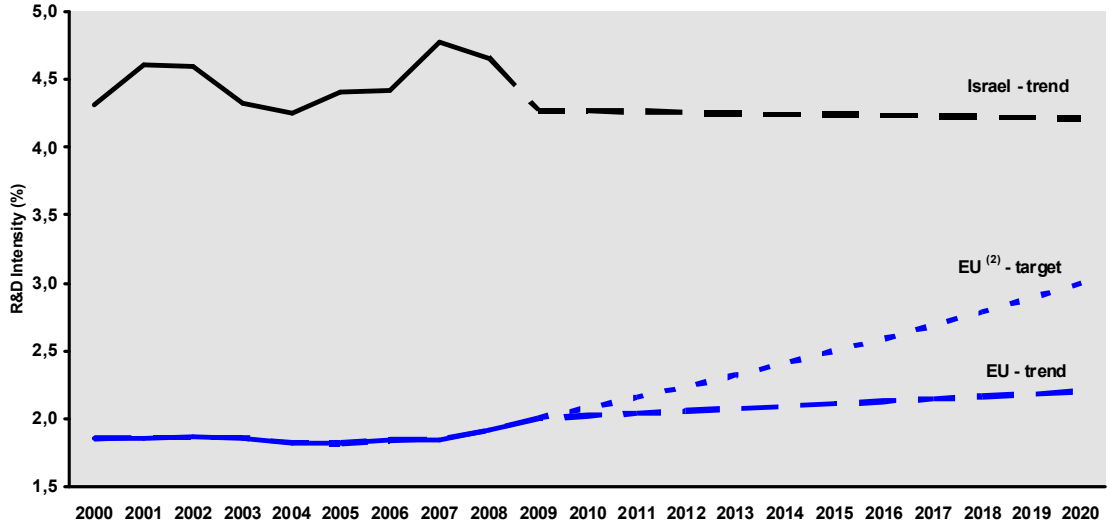
IE - Ireland - most active organisations in terms of EC contribution granted to the FP7 research projects				
Legal Name	Number of Participations	% of all IE grant holders	EC contribution (M euro)	% of total EC contribution to IE grant holders
THE PROVOST FELLOWS & SCHOLARS OF THE COLLEGE OF THE HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH NEAR DUBLIN (TRINITY COLLEGE DUBL)	86	11,05%	34,04	13,95%
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, CORK	91	11,70%	31,01	12,71%
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, DUBLIN	82	10,54%	27,45	11,25%
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, GALWAY (NUI Galway)	58	7,46%	21,17	8,68%
UNIVERSITY OF LIMERICK (UNIVERSITY OF LIMERI)	27	3,47%	9,30	3,81%

NOTES:
Report generated on: 2011/03/25,04:39 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

Progress towards increasing the R&D intensity

The most recent figures for Israel on R&D intensity are 4.27% for 2009, which is the highest intensity in the world. The evolution of R&D intensity in Israel has been fluctuating over the period 2000-2009 with a slight increase. However, contrary to the EU average, since 2007 there is a downward trend, partly reflecting low average annual growth rate of public R&D expenditures as % of GDP. Concerning the overall public and private expenditure of R&D (GERD), Israel has had an annual average real growth rate of 2.8% over the period 2000-2009, which is slightly above the EU average and the US growth of 2.5% and 2.4% respectively. 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.

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



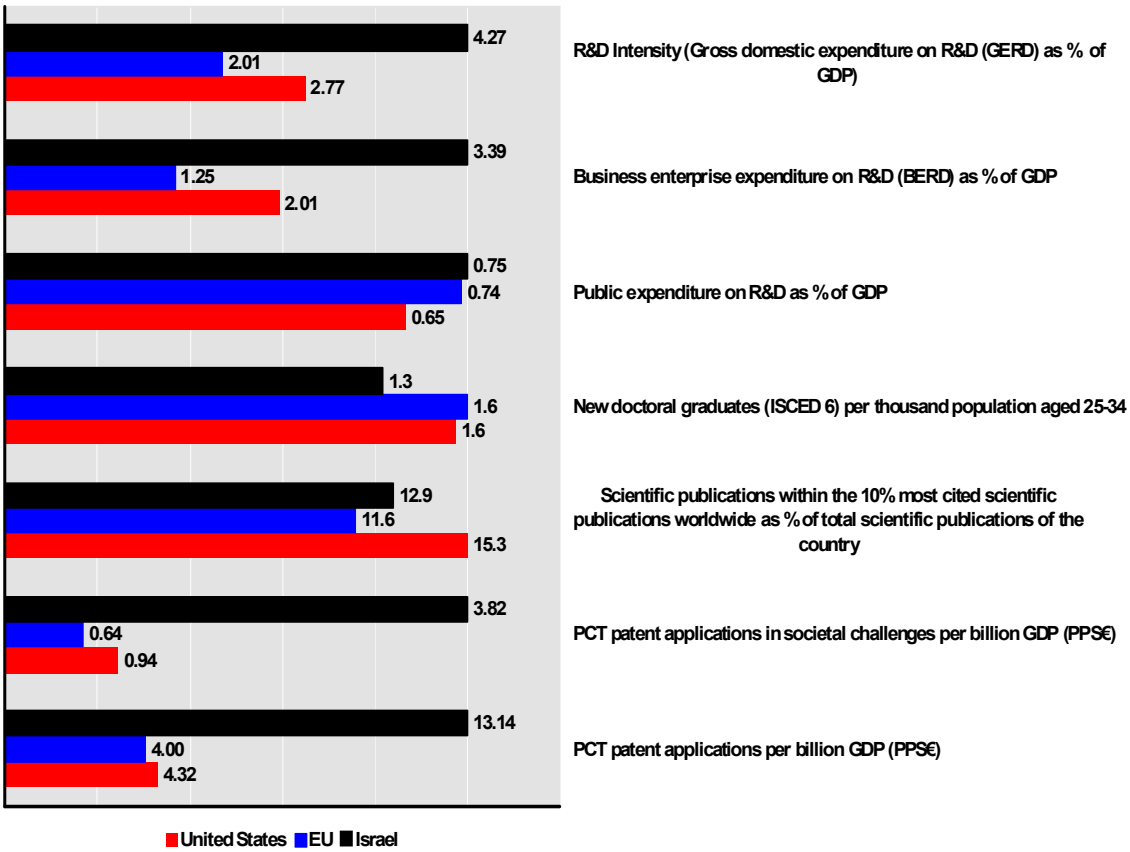
Source: DG Research and Innovation Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011
Data: DG Research and Innovation, Eurostat
Notes: (1) The R&D Intensity projections based on trends are derived from the average annual growth in R&D Intensity for 2000-2009.
(2) EU: This projection is based on the R&D Intensity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

Research and Innovation Performance

Israel is a relatively knowledge-intensive country, with a strong business sector dynamics. Israel's main strengths are the research-intensity of its private sector, as indicated in a very high business expenditure on R&D and patenting activity. The report shows that Israel has increased also its EPO patenting activity between 2000 and 2007, to reach the highest share of EPO patent applications per billion GDP. Considering high-tech EPO patent applications, Israel holds the third place, behind Finland and Sweden. A weaker dimension is the dynamics of human resources for research, with a lower ratio of new doctoral graduates per thousand population in a comparable age group. The quality of the scientific production in Israel, counting a ratio of 12.9% of the scientific articles among the 10% most cited worldwide, which is higher than the EU average, but below that of the United States.

Israel

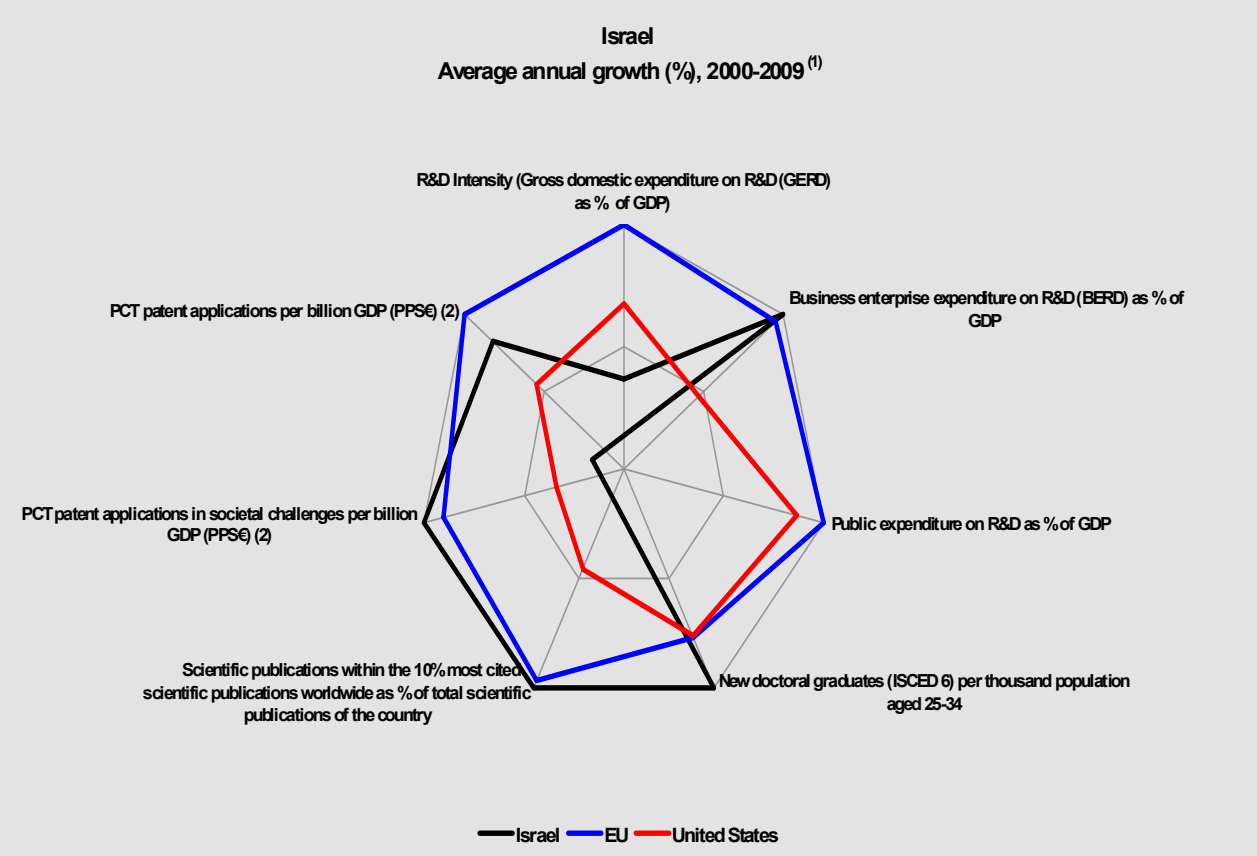
R&D profile, 2009 (1)



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

Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011

The dynamic picture below reinforces the strengths and weaknesses in the Israeli science and innovation system with an enhanced private research system but with a public R&D expenditure showing lower average annual growth compared to the EU and the United States. However, there is a slight reinforcement of the new human resources for research over the period 2000-2009.



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.

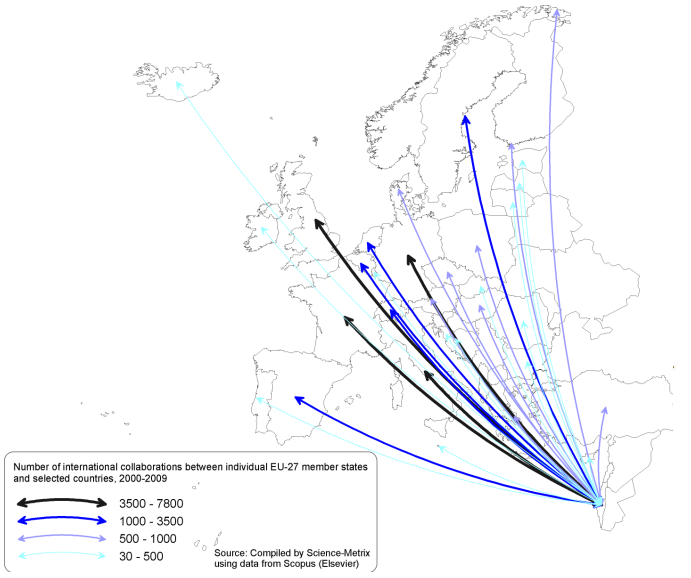
(2) Average annual growth refers to real growth.

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

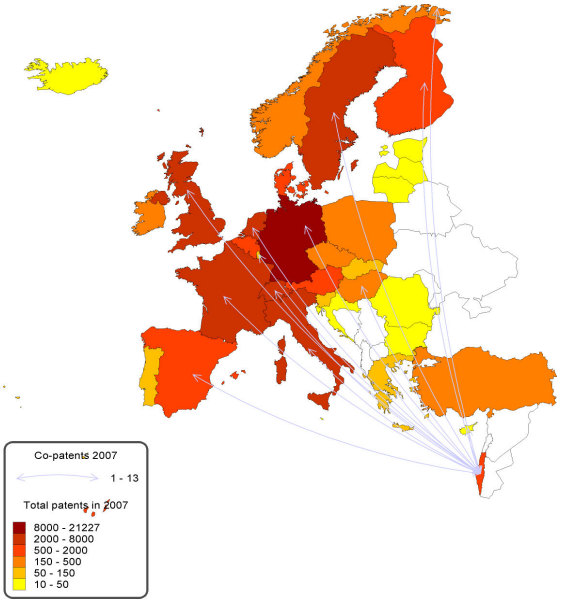
Participation in the European Research Area: Scientific and Technological collaborations

Contrary to many other countries in the European Research Area, Israel's scientific cooperation (measured by co-publications) with other European countries is very similar in scope to its technological cooperation (measured by co-patents), showing the noticeable strong patenting activity in Israel. In both scientific and technological cooperation, Israel is well integrated in the European research Area with partners in almost all European countries. The main scientific partner countries in absolute terms are the larger research countries such as the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy. However, the report describes the overall European research and technology cooperation networks, where Israel holds a marginal position in the overall size of co-publication and co-patenting. The centre of the European networks is in the Western and Central part of Europe.

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



Co-invented patent applications between Israel 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

- 3.778 eligible proposals were submitted in response to 248 FP7 calls for proposals
- involving 4.790 applicants from Israel (23,68% of Associated Countries) and
- requesting EUR 2.209,42m of EC contribution (28,02% of Associated Countries)

Among the Associated Countries Israel (IL) ranks:
- 3rd in terms of number of applicants and
- 2nd in terms of requested EC contribution

Success rates:

- The IL applicant success rate of 21,5% is lower than the Associated Countries applicant success rate of 23,5%.
- The IL EC financial contribution success rate of 16,7% is lower than the Associated Countries rate of 21,7%.

Specifically, following evaluation and selection, a total of

- 842 proposals were retained for funding (22,3%)
- involving 1.030 (21,5%) successful applicants from Israel and
- requesting EUR 369,90m (16,7%) of EC financial contribution

Among the Associated Countries, Israel (IL) ranks:
- 4th in terms of applicants success rate and
- 5th in terms of EC financial contribution success rate

Signed grant agreements
As of 2011/03/16, Israel (IL) participates in

- 754 signed grant agreements
- involving 6.729 participants of which 919 (13,66%) are from Israel
- benefiting from a total of EUR 2.261,74m of EC financial contribution of which EUR 352,03m (15,56%) is dedicated to participants from Israel.

Among the Associated Countries in all FP7 signed grant agreements, Israel (IL) ranks:
- 3rd in number of participations and
- 2nd in budget share

SME performance and participation

- The IL SME applicant success rate of 15,88% is lower than the Associated Countries SME applicant success rate of 20,42%.
- The IL SME EC financial contribution success rate of 13,24% is lower than the corresponding Associated Countries rate of 18,51%.

Specifically,

- 1.102 IL SME applicants requesting EUR 389,21m
- 175 (15,88%) successful SMEs requesting EUR 51,51m (13,24%)

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

Nr. of FP7 applicants		
(% Associated Countries)	4.790	
(23,68%)	20.227	
Req. EC contribution by FP7 applicants in EUR million		
(% Associated Countries)	2.209,42	
(28,02%)	7.884	
Nr. of successful FP7 applicants		
(% Associated Countries)	1.030	
(21,45%)	4.802	
Req. EC contribution by successful FP7 applicants in EUR million		
(% Associated Countries)	369,90	
(21,62%)	1.711,27	
Success rate FP7 applicants	21,5%	23,5%
Success rate FP7 EC contribution	16,7%	21,7%
Nr. of FP7 grant holders		
(% Associated Countries)	919	
(22,46%)	4.092	
EC contribution to FP7 grant holders in EUR million		
(% Associated Countries)	352,03	
(22,93%)	1.535,13	
Nr. of FP7 coordinators		
(% of grant holders)	329	
(35,80%)	915	
(22,36%)		
Nr. of FP7 SME grant holders		
(% grant holders)	126	
(13,71%)	634	
(15,49%)		
EC contribution to FP7 SME grant holders in EUR million		
(% of grant holders)	42,32	
(12,02%)	175,41	
(11,43%)		

- 126 IL SME grant holders, i.e., 13,71% of total IL participation
- EUR 42,32m, i.e., 12,02% of total IL budget share

Top 3 collaborative links with:

- DE - Germany (815)
- UK - United Kingdom (616)
- IT - Italy (584)

IL - Israel - 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	1.201	512,14	179	14,90 %	78,25	15,28 %
Marie-Curie Actions	776	n/a	329	42,40 %	n/a	n/a
European Research Council	540	916,61	96	17,78 %	160,84	17,55 %
Health	533	248,71	84	15,76 %	35,04	14,09 %
Security	316	127,45	54	17,09 %	21,15	16,60 %
Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology	232	70,31	27	11,64 %	6,87	9,77 %

IL - Israel - most active FP7 research priority areas by EC contribution granted to the research projects				
FP7 Priority Area	Number of grant holders	% of all IL grant holders	EC contribution (EUR million)	% of total EC contribution to IL
ERC	97	10,55%	134,91	38,33 %
Information and Communication Technologies	183	19,91%	73,76	20,95 %
Marie-Curie Actions	275	29,92%	33,62	9,55 %
Health	78	8,49%	31,63	8,99 %
Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - NMP	63	6,86%	26,94	7,65 %
Security	37	4,03%	15,01	4,26 %

IL - Israel - 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	2.177	551,01	540	24,80%	89,62	16,26%	586	247,31	70,25%
PRC	1.377	562,64	235	17,07%	95,72	17,01%	218	87,59	24,88%
PUB	307	69,12	96	31,27%	11,47	16,59%	70	8,26	2,35%
REC	254	72,93	42	16,54%	8,46	11,60%	36	7,45	2,12%
OTH	135	37,11	21	15,56%	3,78	10,20%	9	1,43	0,41%
SME	1.102	389,21	175	15,88%	51,51	13,24%	126	42,32	12,02%

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

IL - Israel - most active organisations in terms of EC contribution granted to the FP7 research projects				
Legal Name	Number of Participations	% of all IL grant	EC contribution	% of total EC contribution

		holders	(M euro)	to IL grant holders
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM. (HUJI)	119	12,95%	67,44	19,16%
WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (WEIZMANN)	107	11,64%	67,24	19,10%
TECHNION - ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. (IIT)	103	11,21%	42,00	11,93%
TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY (TAU)	99	10,77%	27,32	7,76%
IBM ISRAEL - SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY LTD (IBM ISRAEL)	30	3,26%	20,11	5,71%

NOTES:
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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