



# Thematic mapping document

Research and innovation



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Author: Milieu Ltd

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## Introduction

This thematic mapping document is part of the outputs produced under the **ESI Funds for Health** project. It covers the theme of **research and innovation** and provides an overview of the approved 2014-2020 ESI funding in this particular area of health based on extensive Member State-level research carried out as part of the ESI Funds for Health project. The purpose of this document is to give an EU-wide snapshot of the data collected for this theme and complement the other outputs of the project: the final print publication that provides overall findings from the project across all health themes and countries and country fact sheets and Interreg mapping documents that provide detailed results for each Member State and Interreg programme. All these documents and further information about ESI Funds for Health are available on the website of the project<sup>1</sup>.

This mapping document covers both planning and programming of the ESI Funds, particularly the European Social Fund (ESF) and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) as well as specific projects selected for funding across the EU-28 as of August 2017 (and July 2018 for certain Member States: Spain, Romania, Italy and Malta<sup>2</sup>). Section 2 covers the programming stage and summarises the investment priorities and indicators relevant to this theme that have been included in the 2014-2020 Operational Programmes (OPs) for ESI Funds. Section 3 addresses the project level and summarises data regarding all approved projects supporting the theme across the EU-28. The document is structured as follows:

- Introduction;
- Overview of relevant ESI Funds investments at OP level;
- Analysis of identified ESI-funded projects
- Analysis of projects funded from other financing sources (EIB, EEA and Norway grants).

The ESI Funds for Health project focuses on six health themes (or thematic blocks), covering the full range of EU health priorities that can be effectively addressed through the ESI Funds. Across all themes, a total of 7,404 health-relevant projects were identified in the 28 Member States and the three strands of European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) or Interreg programmes. The overall distribution of health-relevant projects across Member States and the Interreg programmes is shown in *Figure 1* below. More than half (57%) of the funding was found to come from the ESF<sup>3</sup>. Budget information was available for 96% of the health projects identified. The total budget of these health projects is over EUR 8 billion, with an average project size of around EUR 1.2 million.

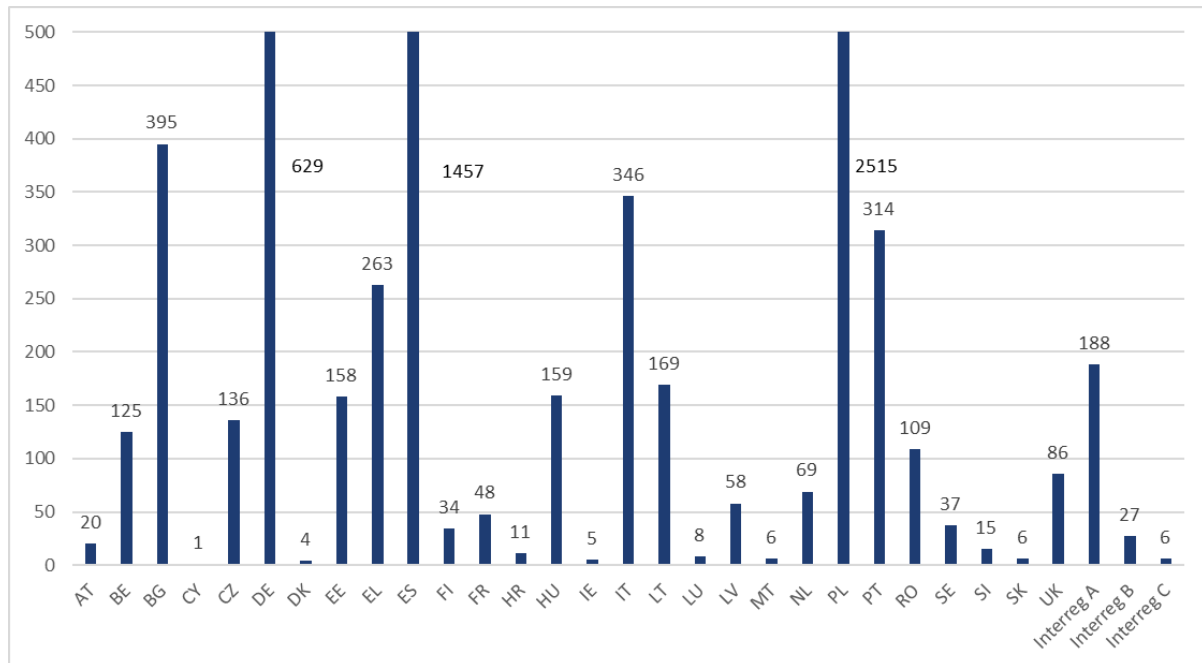
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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.esifundsforhealth.eu/>

<sup>2</sup> Additional research was carried out for these Member States as information about the projects financed by the OPs was not available for Romania, Spain and some regions of Italy. The research for Malta was updated as no health relevant projects were identified in 2017.

<sup>3</sup> ESF - 57%; ERDF - 39%; for 4% of the funding amounts the specific fund was not identified by the Member State.

Figure 1: All health-relevant projects by Member State and Interreg programme



Thematic block 4 focuses on support for research and innovation activities in the health sector. Health innovation can be defined as the introduction of a new concept, idea, service, process, or product aimed at improving treatment, diagnosis, education, outreach, prevention and research, and with the long term goals of improving quality, safety, outcomes, efficiency and costs. Health innovation responds to unmet needs by employing new ways of thinking and working. It does not happen in isolation from its geographical location and the human capital, resources and infrastructure that locations provide. ESI funds can finance the infrastructure needed for research and innovation (including support services), the development of new ideas and the improvement of the skills in the healthcare and industry workforces in order to contribute to Member States' actions in innovation in health, health products and services.

Of the health-relevant projects identified, 1,708, or around 23%, support the research and innovation thematic block. The share of all projects across thematic blocks is depicted in Figures 2 and 3. This is the thematic block with the second largest number of projects identified and with a considerable share of the overall budget for health projects. The total budget of thematic block 4 projects is around EUR 1.8 billion or around 22% of all health projects identified.

Figure 2: Number of health-relevant projects by thematic block

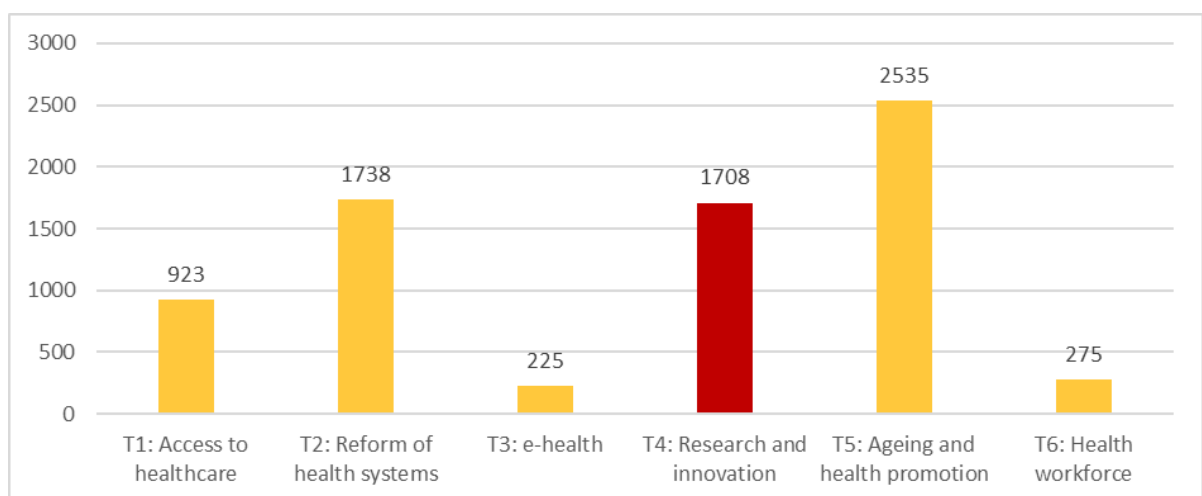
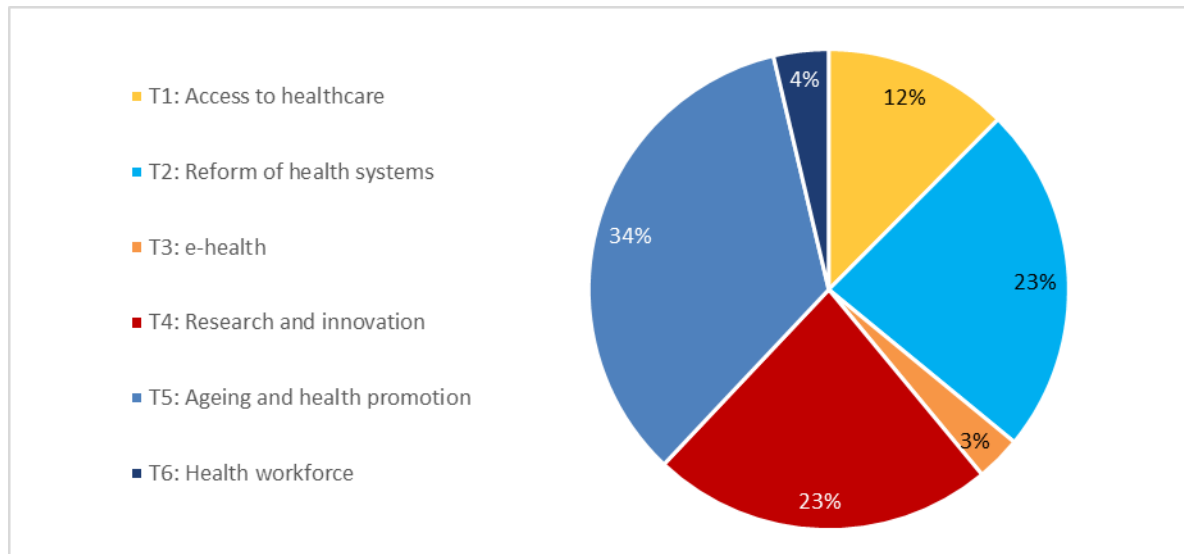


Figure 3: Share of health-relevant projects by thematic block



#### Projects funded from other financing sources

In addition to the ESI Funds, other external funding sources are used to support health projects across the EU. The European Investments Bank (EIB), EEA grants, and Norway grants are the most significant sources of co-financing for such projects. 229 health projects supported from these three sources were found in total across 19 Member States<sup>4</sup> for a total value of EUR 3.69 billion<sup>5</sup>, including 27 projects funded by EIB (EUR 3.56 billion of total value), 74 projects funded by Norway grants (EUR 82.03 million), and 28 projects funded by EEA grants (EUR 41.68 million). Four projects funded by EIB involved cooperation of two Member States: 1) Germany and Ireland, 2) Germany and France, 3) Italy and France, and 4) Ireland and the UK. 89% of the total value of these projects was to be covered by grants. An average size of the identified projects is EUR 16.3 million, i.e. much higher than in case of ESIF-funded projects. 185 out of the 229 projects identified, i.e. over 80%, have already been completed.

Figures below present the distribution of these projects across the Member States. Figure 4 presents Member States with total value of projects receiving support from the three financing sources (EIB, EEA grants and Norway grants) being above EUR 20 million, while Figure 5 presents Member States with a total value of projects being below EUR 20 million.

Figure 4: Value and number of health projects co-financed from external sources other than ESIF per Member State (total budget on the left axis, number of projects on the right axis); countries with the total value of projects above EUR 20 million

<sup>4</sup> Information about projects funded from other sources was not found in the following Member States: Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Luxembourg, Slovakia, and Sweden.

<sup>5</sup> Information on project value was not available for 3 projects constituting 1.3% of the total number of projects found.

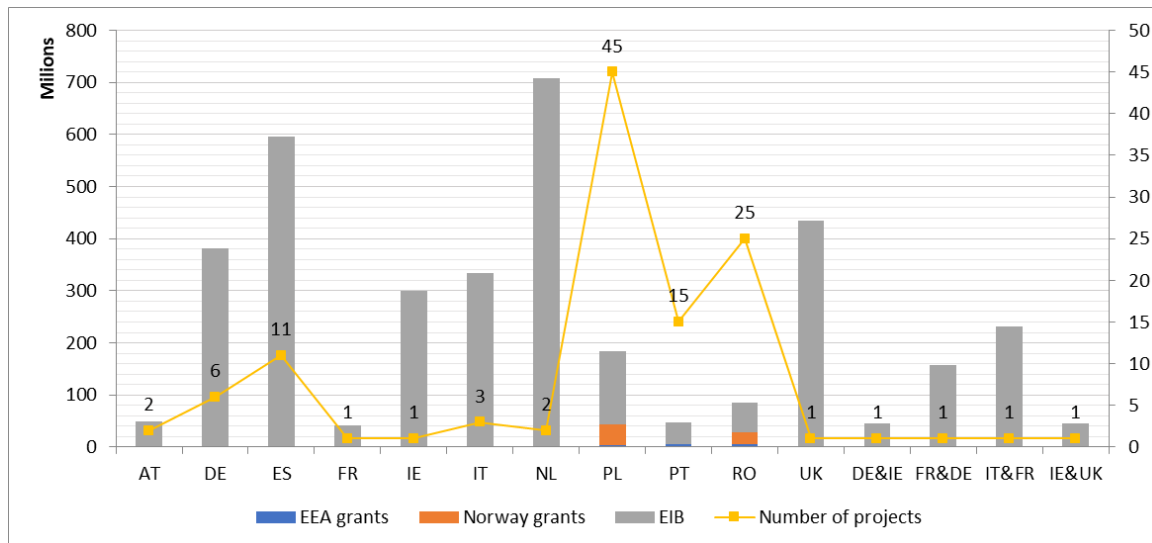
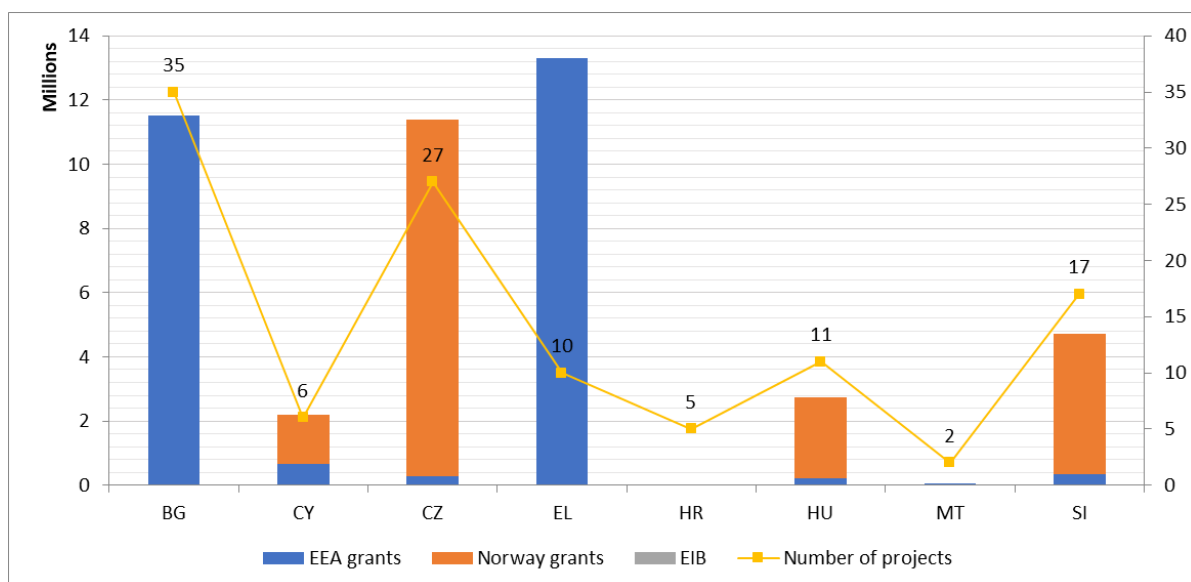


Figure 5 Value and number of health projects co-financed from external sources other than ESIF per Member State (total budget on the left axis, number of projects on the right axis); countries with the total value of projects below EUR 20 million



The largest number of projects co-financed from these three funding sources was found in Poland (45), followed by Bulgaria (35) and Czech Republic (27). In terms of the value of projects, the Netherlands ranks first (over EUR 700 million which includes two large EIB-supported projects), followed by Spain (almost EUR 600 million including 11 EIB-supported projects) and the UK (EUR 435 million, one EIB-supported project). EIB provides funding for health projects through the European Fund for Structural Investments (EFSI). The projects funded by the EIB are typically larger than the projects co-funded by the Norway grants and the EEA grants (the average size of an EIB-funded project is EUR 132 million vs EUR 1 million and EUR 326 thousand for Norway grants and EEA grants, respectively).

The EIB typically supports hospitals in modernisation of their facilities, it also provides funding for companies active in the medical sector in development and provision of innovative or modern equipment and medicines.

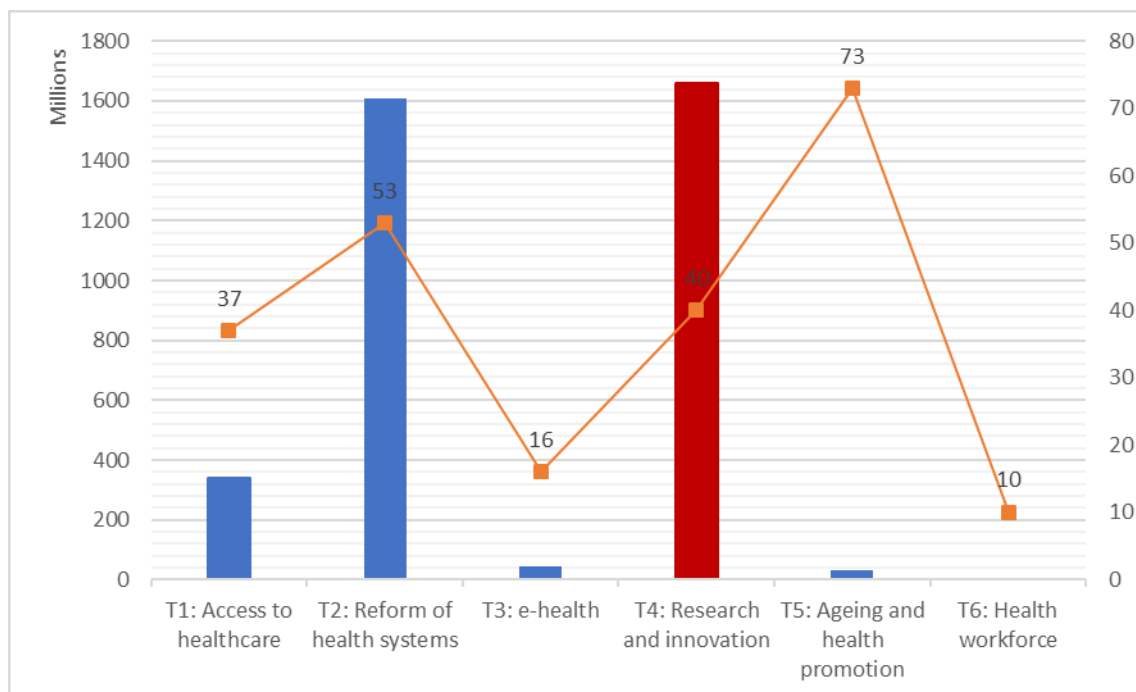
Norway grants are implemented through several funding programmes including a programme 'Public health initiatives'. This programme is implemented using both Norway grants and EEA grants. 53 projects supported from this programme were found in four countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Portugal, and

Romania). These projects often deal with tackling inequalities in access to healthcare and providing health coverage to vulnerable population groups.

EEA grants provide funding among others through a programme ‘Funds for Non-governmental organisations’. 66 projects supported from this programme were found in 10 Member States. These projects typically provide assistance to the specific groups of patients, some of them provide training and organise awareness campaigns regarding various health-related issues.

Among the 229 projects found, 40 projects for the total value of EUR 1.7 billion support research and innovation in health (this makes up 17% in terms of the number of projects and 45% in terms of the total budget of projects supported from sources other than the ESIF - this is the highest total value across the themes). **Error! Reference source not found.** presents the number and the total value of projects classified in this theme in comparison with other themes.

*Figure 6 Number and total value of health-relevant projects funded from external sources other than ESIF according to themes (total budget in EUR millions on the left axis, number of projects on the right axis)*





## Overview of relevant ESI Funds investments at OP level

### Investment priorities

The planning and programming the use of ESI funds by Member States is structured around Thematic Objectives (TOs) and Investment Priorities (IPs) set forth in the specific regulations governing the funds<sup>6</sup>. Investment priorities relevant for the thematic block 4 can be found primarily under the Thematic Objective 1: 'Strengthening research, technological development and innovation'. In a few Operational Programmes, the relevant Investment Priorities were found under the Thematic Objectives 3 (SMEs), and 2 (ITC); single Operational Programmes used also the TOs 8, 9, and 10. Across these Thematic Objectives, thirteen Investment Priorities defined for the Member States and two Investment Priorities defined specifically for Interreg Programmes have been found to be relevant for the thematic block 4 - these are mainly supported by the ERDF.

Overall, 22 Member States have included these Investment Priorities in their OPs. Six Member States have not included any IPs relevant for this theme in their OPs (these are: AT, CY, HR, IE, LU, SI, and SK). IP 1b focusing on promoting business investment in research and innovation is the Investment Priority which was most often chosen by Member States for this theme (in 18 Member States and 31 Interreg programmes), followed by the IP 1a (enhancing research and innovation infrastructure; sixteen Member States and twelve Interreg programmes). Other 'popular' Investment Priorities for this theme are the IP 3a (promoting entrepreneurship; 7 Member States) and the IP 2c (Strengthening ICT applications) as well as ETCa (iv) on enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and cooperation between citizens and institutions in the context of the European Transboundary Cooperation (5 Interreg programmes).

Thirty-four Interreg A OPs, twelve Interreg B OPs and two Interreg C OPs were found to be relevant for this theme. Seven of the Investment Priorities relevant for research and innovation are common for both nation-wide OPs and ETC programmes, with the IP 1b being selected most often (32 Interreg Programmes used this IP to guide their interventions). Seven of the Interreg OPs contained Investment Priorities as defined specifically for cross-border cooperation programmes in a separate Regulation relating to ETC programmes<sup>7</sup>.

The table below shows the selection by Member States of the Investment Priorities relevant for the research and innovation thematic block in the 2014-2020 OPs, including Interreg programmes.

*Table 1: Selection of the Investment Priorities relevant for research and innovation by Member States and Interreg programmes*

Fund	TO	Investment Priority	Member States
ESF	8 (Sustainable employment)	8v. Adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change	DK
	9 (Social inclusion)	9i. Active inclusion, including with a view to promoting equal opportunities and active participation, and improving employability	PL
		9iv. Enhancing access to affordable, sustainable and high quality services, including health care and social services of general interest	PL

<sup>6</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1304/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Social Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1081/2006 and

Regulation (EU) No 1301/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and on specific provisions concerning the Investment for growth and jobs goal and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006.

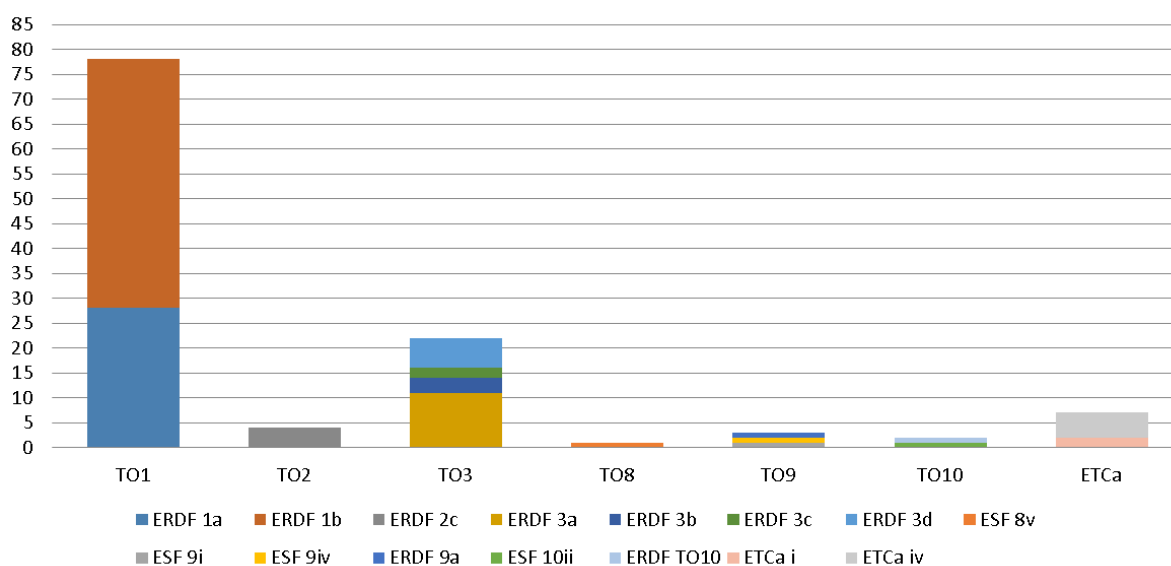
<sup>7</sup> Regulation No 1299/2013 of 17 December 2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on specific provisions for the support from the European Regional Development Fund to the European territorial cooperation goal.

Fund	TO	Investment Priority	Member States
	10 (Education)	10ii. Improving the quality and efficiency of, and access to, tertiary and equivalent education with a view to increasing participation and attainment levels, especially for disadvantaged groups	DE
ERDF	1 (R&D)	1a. Enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest	BE, BG, CZ, EE, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LU, LV, MT, PL, PT, RO, UK, INTERREG A: AT-CZ, BE-NL, FR-BE-DE-LU, FR-DE-CH, FR-CH, IT-AT, ES-PT, SE-DK-NO, SE-NO, UK-IE  INTERREG B: Baltic Sea  INTERREG C: Interreg Europe
		1b. Promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies	BE, BG, CZ, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, PT, SE, UK, INTERREG A: BE-FR, BE-DE, BE-NL, FR-BE-DE-LU, FR-BE-NL-UK, FR-DE-CH, FR-CH, FR-UK, DE-NL, IT-AT, IT-HR, IT-MT, SI-AT, ES-FR-Andorra, ES-PT (Madeira-Acores-Canaria), ES-PT (POCTEP), SE-DK-NO, SE-FI-NO, UK-IE (Northern Ireland-Ireland-Scotland), UK-IE (IE-Wales)  INTERREG B: North Sea, North-West Europe, Northern Periphery and Arctic, Baltic Sea, Danube Area, Alpine Space, Central Europe, Adriatic-Ionian, South-West Europe  INTERREG C: Interreg Europe
	2 (ICT)	2c. Strengthening ICT applications for e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion, e-culture and e-health	CZ, EL, PT, RO

Fund	TO	Investment Priority	Member States
	3 (SMEs)	3a. Promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators	BE, BG, DK, EL, FR, HU, PT INTERREG A: EE-LV, EL-BG, IT-MT INTERREG B: Balcan-Mediterranean
		3b. Developing and implementing new business models for SMEs, in particular with regard to internationalisation	BE, PT INTERREG A: ES-FR-Andorra
		3c. Supporting the creation and the extension of advanced capacities for product and service development	BE, PT
		3d. Supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes	EL, FR, UK INTERREG A: EE-LV, FI-EE-LV-SE, EL-BG
	10 (Education and training)	10. Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructure	INTERREG A: HU-HR
ETC a) (IPs under cross-border cooperation)	(i) Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility by integrating cross-border labour markets, including cross-border mobility, joint local employment initiatives, information and advisory services and joint training	INTERREG A: IT-MT, SE-DK-NO	
	(iv) enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration by promoting legal and administrative cooperation and cooperation between citizens and institutions	INTERREG A: DE (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern-Brandenburg)-PL, DE-DK, DE(Saxony)-PL, HU-HR, SI-AT, ES-PT (POCTEP)	

The figure below shows the occurrence of selection of Investment Priorities across the Member States and Interreg Programmes.

**Figure 7: Number of Member States and Interreg programmes selecting research and innovation Investment Priorities**



In their OPs, Member States define specific objectives that take into account the needs and characteristics of the programme area. In theme 4, the specific objectives typically do not refer to the health sector, but health sector-related interventions may fall within their scope. The following are examples of some of the specific objectives defined for this theme:

- Increasing the innovation activity of the enterprises (BG).
- Improving the intensity and efficiency of cooperation in research, development and innovation (CZ).
- Strengthening of R & D institutions and creation, consolidation and improvement of scientific and technological infrastructures (ES).
- Strengthening the innovation activities of companies (FI).
- Increasing the intensiveness of research, development and innovation activities in the private sector (LT).
- Increasing the ability of public policies to implement the UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (PL).
- Increasing capacity in the areas of smart specialization, CDI and health (RO).
- Improved and extended research and innovation capacities (AT-CZ).

## Indicators

OPs include indicators that enable the monitoring of spending outputs and results; these are especially relevant for cross-cutting issues such as health. Indicators also play an important role in guiding project development. Member States are required to use a set of common indicators for monitoring of the programmes; programme-specific indicators can also be used. There is one required common output indicator relating to health, which specifies the population covered by improved health services; this indicator was not used for this theme.

Member States defined several programme-specific indicators to monitor the performance of the health promotion projects. These indicators typically refer to the number of participants in health programmes or number of such programmes.

Examples of programme-specific indicators used for this thematic block by Member States are:

- Piloted products and services which have been developed in the innovation platforms (FI).
- Number of implemented instruments supporting the inclusion of disable people in the labour market (PL).

- Professional publications (CZ).

Very few Interreg Programmes include monitoring indicators. The following four examples have been found with relation to the Thematic Block 4:

- Population covered by cross-border initiatives in the fields of employment, training, culture, sport and health (ES-PT POCTEP).
- The annual number of peer reviewed journal and conference publications in two target sectors (Health and Life Sciences and Renewable Energy) with cross-border authorship and with the potential to create economic impact(UK-IE Northern Ireland-Ireland-Scotland).
- Develop new cross-border area interventions to support positive health and wellbeing and the prevention of ill health (UK-IE Northern Ireland-Ireland-Scotland).
- Beneficiaries supported by new cross-border area initiatives for positive health and wellbeing and the prevention of ill health (UK-IE Northern Ireland-Ireland-Scotland).

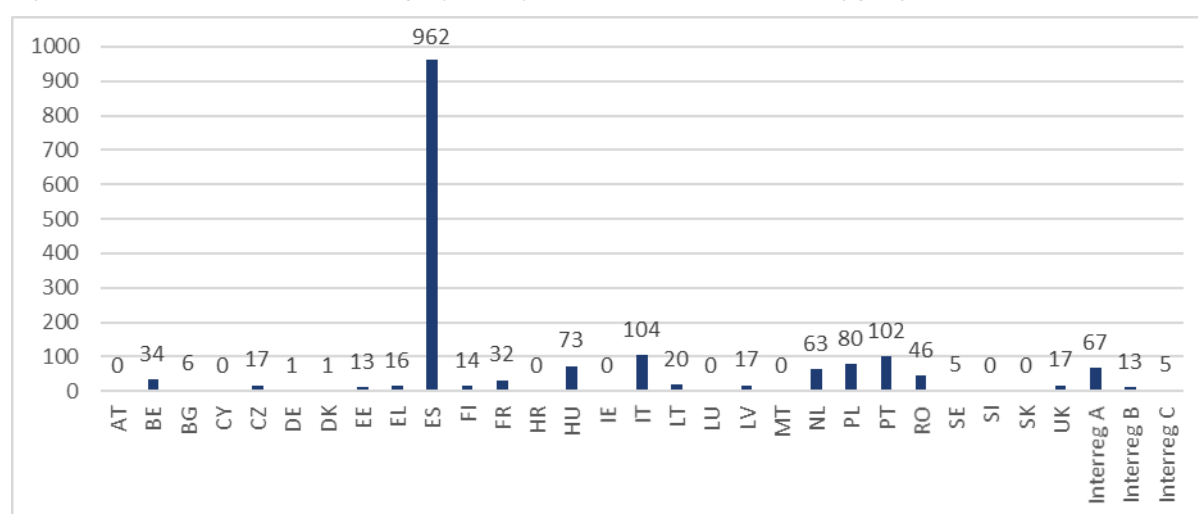
## Analysis of identified ESI-funded projects

This section focuses on the project level, and summarises the outcomes of the country-level research on the actual projects funded by Member States that will support research and innovation in the health sector across the EU. Information about the geographic distribution, sub-themes, intervention fields and funding sources of the projects is presented.

### Number of projects and budget

So far, there have been 1,708 projects in 20 Member States funded in support of the research and innovation thematic block. Around half of these projects (56%) are in Spain, followed by numerous research and innovation health projects funded in Italy, Portugal, the three Interreg cooperation programmes and Poland. No projects supporting this thematic block were found in Austria, Cyprus, Croatia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia and Slovakia. 85 relevant projects are also financed under the three types of Interreg cooperation programmes. Further details are presented in *Figure 8*.

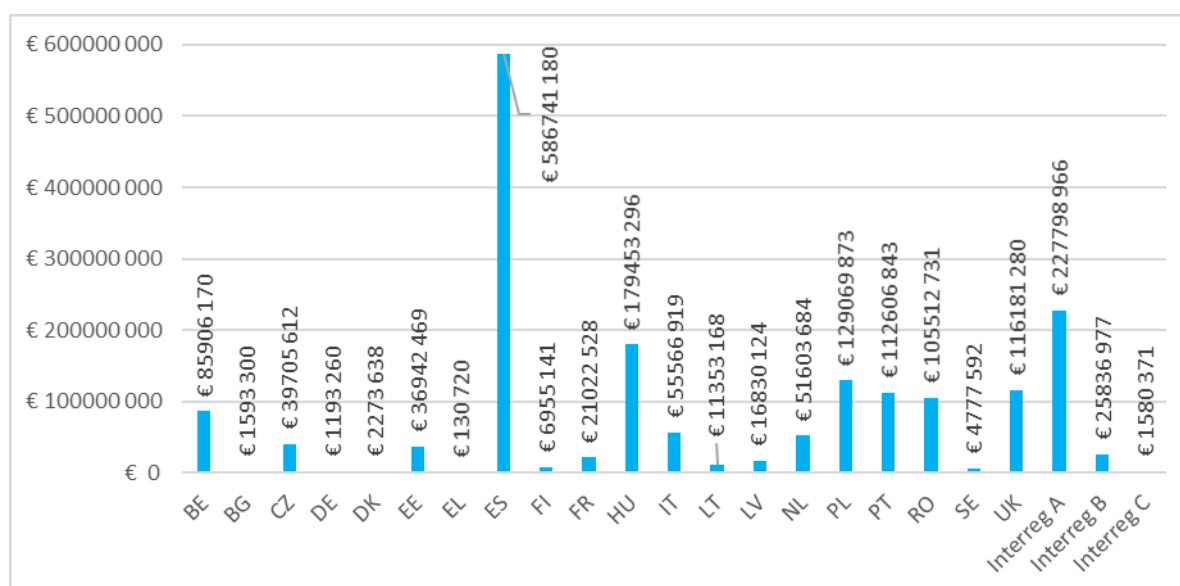
*Figure 8: Research and innovation projects by Member State and Interreg programme*



Budget information is available for nearly all of the thematic block 4 projects (except for 8 projects). The total budget of all research and innovation projects with budget information is approximately EUR 1.8 billion, while the average project budget is approximately EUR 1 million. The largest spending on research and innovation health projects is by far exhibited by Spain (around EUR 587 million) and the Interreg programmes (in total around EUR 255 million across the three strands). Hungary follows with spending on research and innovation health projects of around EUR 179 million, followed by Poland (around EUR 129 million) and the UK (approximately EUR 116 million). Further details about the total budgets of thematic block 4 projects are presented in *Figure 9*.

In terms of average project size, the largest projects are found in the UK (around EUR 6.8 million), followed by the Interreg A projects (around EUR 3.4 million) and Estonia (around EUR 2.8 million). The smallest average budget for research and innovation health projects is found in Greece, around EUR 0.008 million.

Figure 9: Total budget of the research and innovation projects by Member State and Interreg programme



Note: For 8 of the research and innovation projects budget information was not available.

### Sub-themes and intervention fields

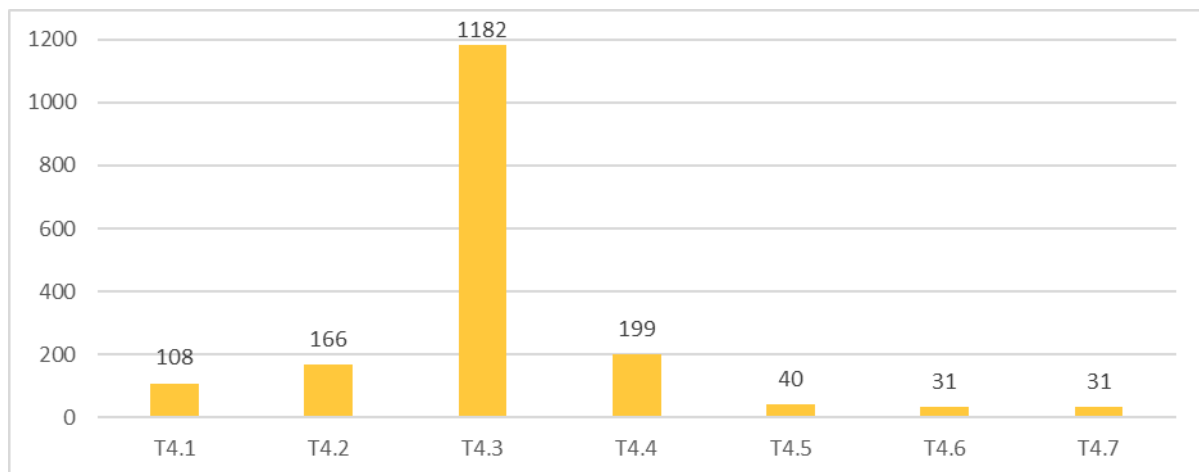
Seven sub-themes were identified for the research and innovation thematic block, covering key areas of focus in EU and national policy priorities. Projects were assigned to multiple sub-themes where appropriate. The breakdown of projects by sub-theme is shown in the table and figure below.

Table 2: Sub-themes for research and innovation in health

Code	Description	Number of projects
T4.1	Clinic-industry collaboration	108
T4.2	Research infrastructures	166
T4.3	Innovation of products and processes	1182
T4.4	Changing care models	199
T4.5	Research in the area of rare diseases (low prevalence/complex conditions)	40
T4.6	Human resources	31
T4.7	Other	31

Note: For 49 of the T4 projects more than one relevant sub-theme was assigned; the number of projects here is therefore greater than the total number identified.

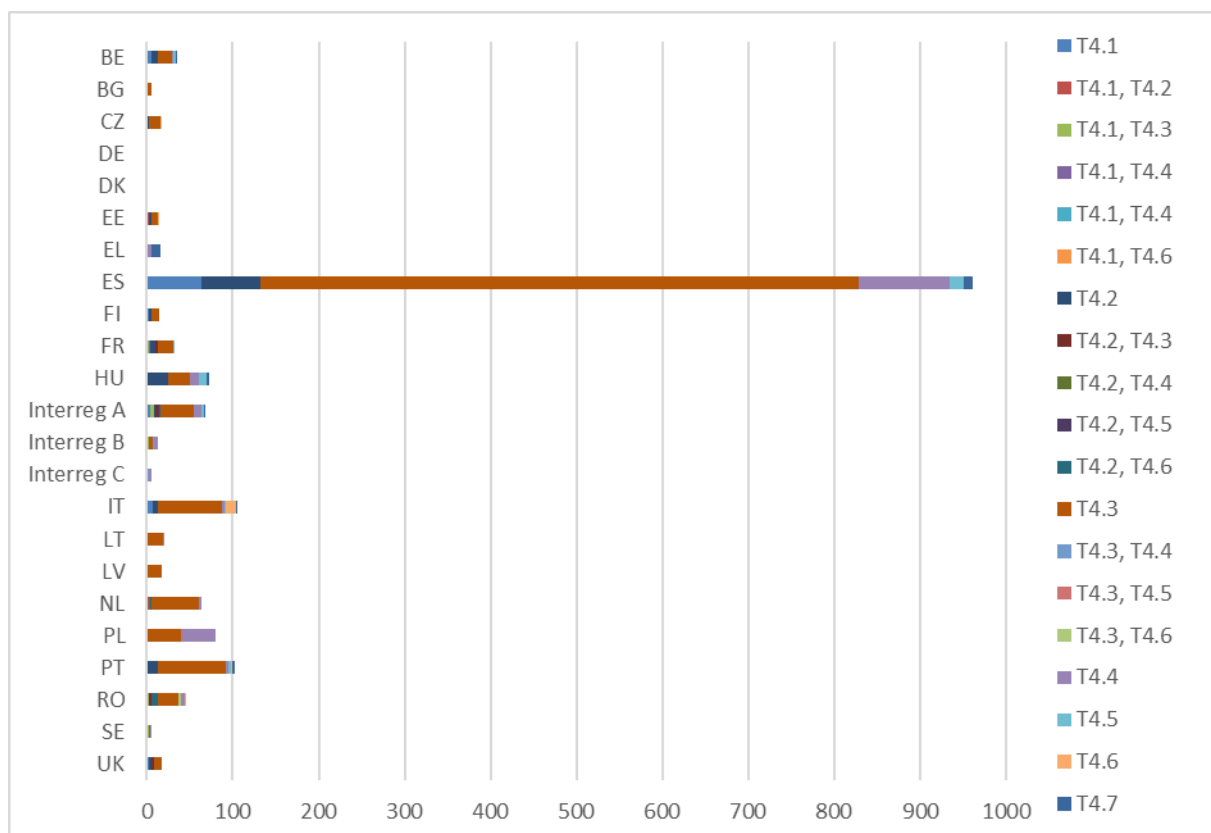
Figure 10: Number of research and innovation projects by sub-theme



Note: For 49 of the T4 projects more than one relevant sub-theme was assigned; the number of projects here is therefore greater than the total number identified.

The health projects identified under the research and innovation thematic block cover mainly sub-theme 4.3 focused on the innovation of products and processes, also in combinations with some of the other sub-themes. A considerable number of projects are also supporting sub-themes 4.2 on research infrastructure and the conditions for innovation and 4.4 on changing care models. The following figures give a more detailed picture of the sub-themes and combinations addressed by projects supported in the Member States and the Interreg programmes.

Figure 11: Research and innovation sub-themes as addressed by projects across Member States and Interreg programmes





All projects supported by ESI Funds are also assigned to different intervention fields in accordance with Regulation 215/2014<sup>8</sup> and the EU nomenclature of intervention field codes established in it. Where this was indicated by the Member States in the information they published regarding projects funded, we have tracked it per project. A full list of the intervention fields assigned to thematic block 4 projects is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Intervention fields assigned to the research and innovation projects

Code	Description
1	Generic productive investment in small and medium-sized enterprises ('SMEs')
2	Research and innovation processes in large enterprises
4	Productive investment linked to the cooperation between large enterprises and SMEs for developing information and communication technology ('ICT') products and services, e-commerce and enhancing demand for ICT
51	Education infrastructure for school education (primary and general secondary education)
56	Investment in infrastructure, capacities and equipment in SMEs directly linked to research and innovation activities
57	Investment in infrastructure, capacities and equipment in large companies directly linked to research and innovation activities
58	Research and innovation infrastructure (public)
59	Research and innovation infrastructure (private, including science parks)
60	Research and innovation activities in public research centres and centres of competence including networking
61	Research and innovation activities in private research centres including networking
62	Technology transfer and university-enterprise cooperation primarily benefiting SMEs
63	Cluster support and business networks primarily benefiting SMEs
64	Research and innovation processes in SMEs (including voucher schemes, process, design, service and social innovation)
65	Research and innovation processes in SMEs (including voucher schemes, process, design, service and social innovation)
66	Advanced support services for SMEs and groups of SMEs (including management, marketing and design services)
67	SME business development, support to entrepreneurship and incubation (including support to spin offs and spin outs)
73	Support to social enterprises (SMEs)
78	e-Government services and applications (including e-Procurement, ICT measures supporting the reform of public administration, cyber-security, trust and privacy measures, e-Justice and e-Democracy)
81	ICT solutions addressing the healthy active ageing challenge and e-Health services and applications (including e-Care and ambient assisted living)
82	ICT Services and applications for SMEs (including e-Commerce, e-Business and networked business processes), living labs, web entrepreneurs and ICT start-ups)
96	Institutional capacity of public administrations and public services related to implementation of the ERDF or actions supporting ESF institutional capacity initiatives

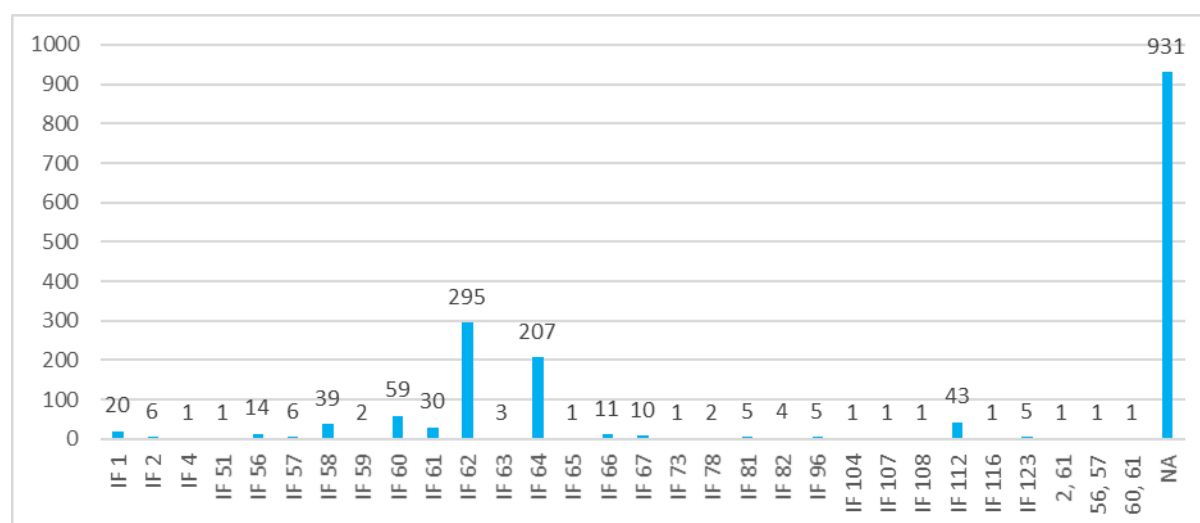
<sup>8</sup> Regulation (EU) No 215/2014 laying down rules for implementing Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 [...]

Code	Description
104	Self-employment, entrepreneurship and business creation including innovative micro, small and medium sized enterprises
107	Active and healthy ageing
108	Modernisation of labour market institutions, such as public and private employment services, and improving the matching of labour market needs, including through actions that enhance transnational labour mobility as well as through mobility schemes and better cooperation between institutions and relevant stakeholders
112	Enhancing access to affordable, sustainable and high-quality services, including health care and social services of general interest
116	Improving the quality and efficiency of, and access to, tertiary and equivalent education with a view to increasing participation and attainment levels, especially for disadvantaged groups
123	Information and communication (technical assistance)

Source: Annex I of Regulation 215/2014.

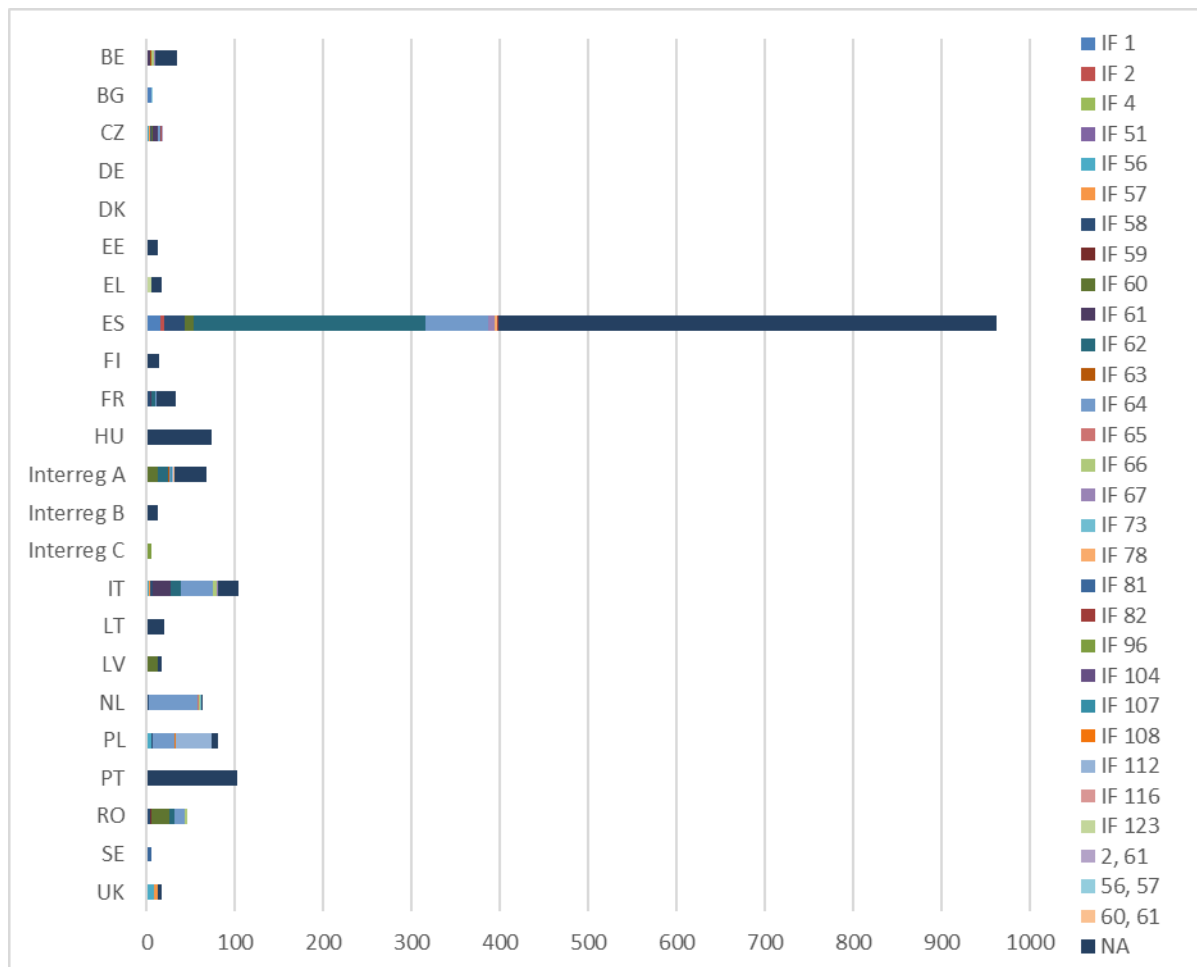
Considering the categories described in Regulation 215/2014, the most relevant intervention fields for thematic block 4 are 56-65 concerning research, development and innovation. Even though the majority of the research and innovation health projects identified do not have information about the intervention fields assigned, those with information are primarily assigned intervention fields 62 ‘Technology transfer and university-enterprise cooperation primarily benefiting SMEs’ (295 projects) and 64 ‘Research and innovation processes in SMEs [...]’ (207 projects). Other 153 projects are assigned to the remaining intervention fields 56-65. All projects and intervention fields for which data were available are shown in the following figures.

Figure 12: Number of research and innovation projects by intervention field



Note: NA = Not available.

Figure 13: Intervention fields assigned to the research and innovation projects across Member States and Interreg programmes



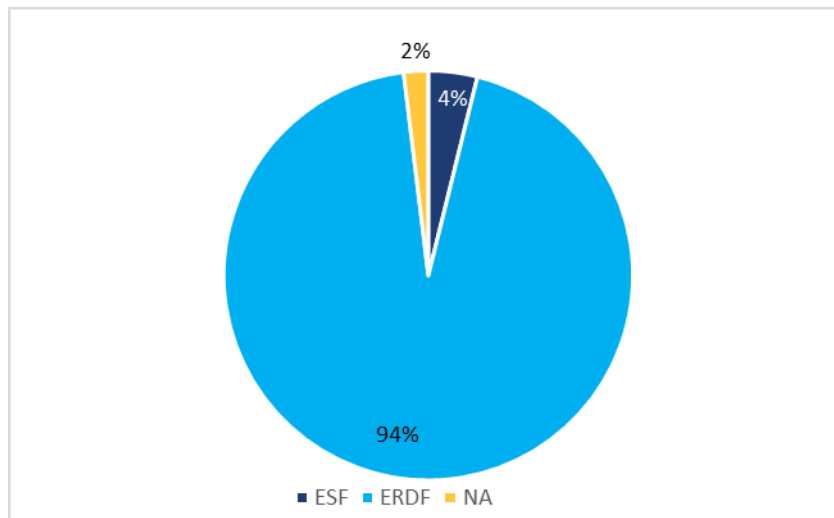
Note: NA = Not available.

## Origin of funding

Information about the funding source of the research and innovation projects is not available for most of the projects due to the missing information about the numerous Italian projects (Figure 14). The majority of the research and innovation projects, for which information is available, are financed by the ERDF - 1,609 projects. The average co-financing rate of the EU funding for the T4 projects is 63%<sup>9</sup>. The lowest co-financing rate is 13% and is found in Italy, while the highest co-financing rate is 100% and can be found in France and Hungary.

<sup>9</sup> This is the average for the projects for which the co-financing rate was reported, in total 1253 projects. For 1120 projects the co-financing rate was not available.

Figure 14: Split of ESF/ERDF funding across research and innovation projects



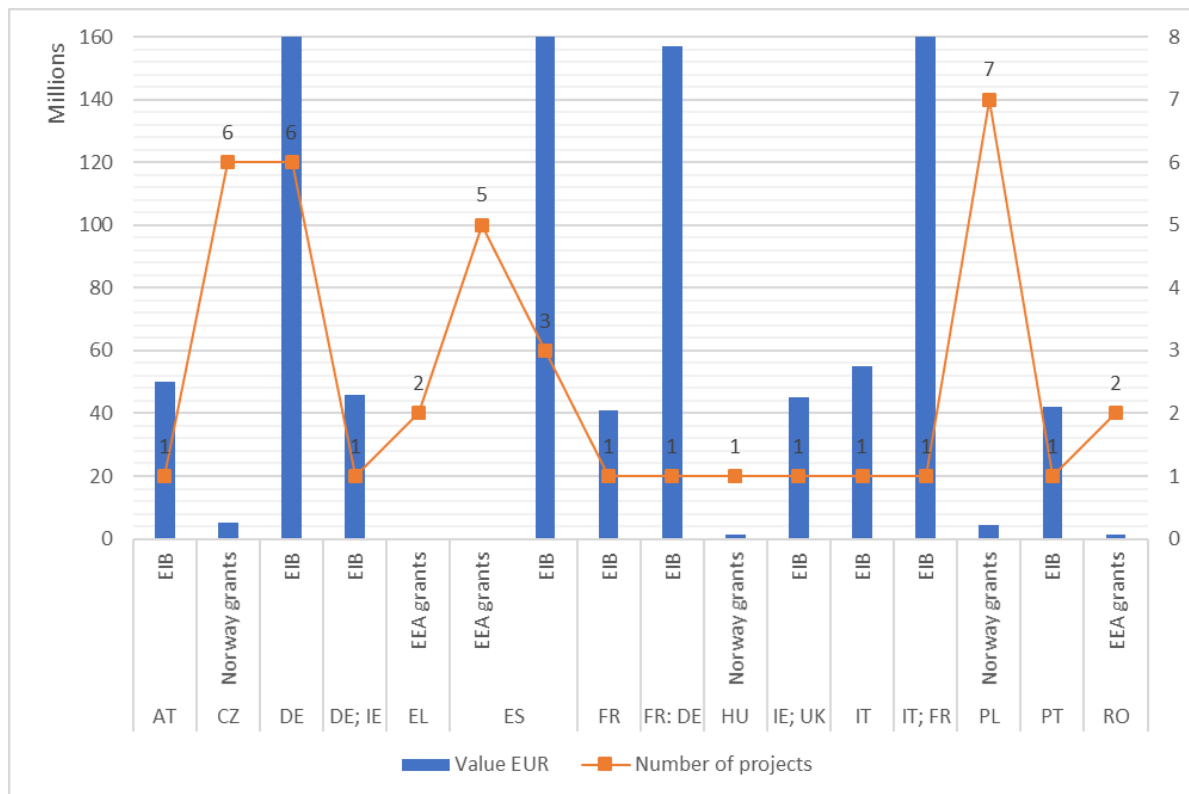
Note: NA = Not available.

## Projects funded from other sources

This section describes projects funded from external sources other than ESIF supporting research and innovation in health.

Out of the total number of 229 identified projects, 40 projects in 11 countries and three projects involving cooperation of two countries (Germany and Ireland, France and Germany, and Italy and France) with the total value of EUR 1.7 billion support research and innovation in health, which constitutes 17% in terms of the number of projects and 45% in terms of the total budget. The highest number of projects in this theme was found in Spain (8), Poland (7), the Czech Republic and Germany (both Member States having 6 projects). 23 projects are supported by the EEA grants and Norway grants, while 17 projects are supported by the EIB (this is the largest group of the projects co-financed by the EIB across all health themes). The projects supported by the EIB typically focus on the development and testing of new therapies, diagnostics and medical solutions that are often devised in hospitals, research centres and pharmaceutical companies. The projects supported by the EEA grants and Norway grants are smaller and typically focus on development of a therapy for a specific disease or on a particular medical technique or material/drug. The largest total budget for projects classified in this theme was found in Spain, which has 3 large projects financed from the EIB (these projects concern development of innovative plasma-protein technologies and various drug-delivery technologies) and 5 projects supported from the EEA grants. Figure 15 presents a breakdown of the number and value projects in this theme per Member State and source of funding.

Figure 15 Number and total value of projects supporting research and innovation in health according to Member State and source of funding (total value of projects on the left axis, number of projects on the right axis)



Note: The left axis has been cut-off at the value of EUR 160 million; the project in Germany, Spain and a project implemented in cooperation between Italy and France are not fully reflected in the figure (6 projects in Germany have a total value of EUR 381 million, 3 projects in Spain have a total value of EUR 596 million, and the project implemented in cooperation of Italy and France has a value of EUR 232 million).