

society of the future” (Muldur, et al., 2006, p. 62). The overall strategy put into action by the EU aimed at creating the bases for a knowledge driven economy using better R&D and information society policies, while completing the internal market and modernising the European social model by investing in people and social exclusion. According to this strategy, the EU would regain the conditions for full employment under continual investment in research, education and innovation.¹⁶ FP7 is expected to reinforce the existing links between these three knowledge angles by

1) strengthening the scientific and technological base of European industry and 2) encouraging its international competitiveness, while promoting research that supports the aforementioned policies.¹⁷ Employment mobility among these interactions require that pluralism be considered an important asset, thus, strengthening the scientific technological base for industrial and international competitiveness means linking efforts and collaboration with a wider community such as universities and small and medium enterprises (SME).¹⁸



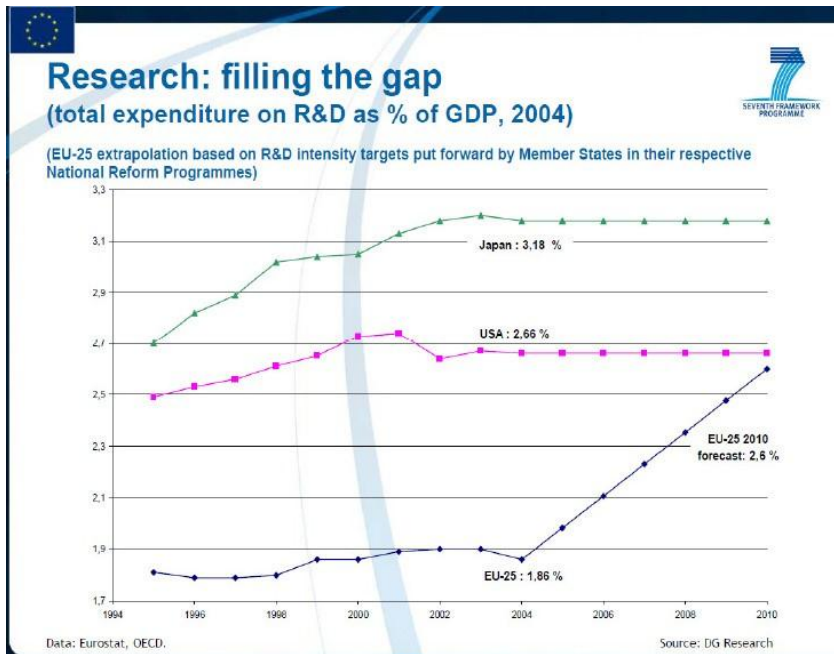
Source: European Commission (2010) http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess/links/usa/newsletters/november_2010.htm. (In Cache)

Part of the EU’s Lisbon strategy is to “catch up” with other nation’s total expenditure in R&D as a percentage of its GDP. FP7 was assigned almost double the budget that FP6 executed. The current goal for European research is 3% of its GDP.

¹⁶ Consilium (2011) Presidency Conclusions Lisbon European Council Retrieved 28 July 2011 from: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/00100-r1.en0.htm

¹⁷ European Commission (2011) Ibid. Retrieved 10 July 2011 from: http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/understanding/fp7inbrief/what-is_en.html

¹⁸ Swedish Presidency of the European Union (2011) The Knowledge Triangle Shaping the Future Europe Retrieved 28 July 2011 from: <http://www.hsv.se/download/18.211928b51239dbb43167ffe1820/ConferenceConclusions.pdf>



For research purposes, FP7 was organized into four thematic or specific Work Programmes which include:

- Cooperation. Supporting all types of transnational research subdivided into ten distinct themes and aiming to consolidate leadership in key S&T areas.¹⁹
- Ideas. Dealing with “frontier” or “basic” research for knowledge generation and its translation into economic and social growth.²⁰
- People. Divided into “Marie Curie Actions” and ranging from mobility fellowships to scientific career funding.²¹
- Capacities. Designed to obtain the most from research and innovation capacities and divided into seven broad areas. It also aims to support and contribute to the coherence of EU policies and initiatives through regional cooperation and training and complement the Cooperation programme.

¹⁹ European Commission: CORDIS (2011) Cooperation Retrieved 11 July 2011 from: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/cooperation/home_en.html

²⁰ European Commission: CORDIS (2011) Ideas Retrieved 11 July 2011 from: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ideas/home_en.html

²¹ European Commission: CORDIS (2011) Ideas Retrieved 11 July 2011 from: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ideas/home_en.html

Communication Technologies, labour and employment, air transport, climate change, energy, and science and technology. And as of July of 2010 the EU had allocated 70 billion Euros to ASEAN regional programmes.²⁵

Another bi-regional dialogue on science, research, technology and innovation was adopted by the Madrid Action Plan 2010-2012 for the EU-LAC process²⁶ (Council of the European Union, 2010), with the main objective of creating the “EU-LAC knowledge Area” through improving cooperation and capacities for sustainable S&T research, including new and traditional knowledge and foster social inclusion.²⁷

Both regional dialogues seek to give a level of coherence to the current processes in their respective regions.

Inside these regional dialogues FP7 has funded cooperation projects created in order to enhance regional cooperation capacities with South East Asia such as the “SEA-EU NET”²⁸ project, which was created to “expand scientific collaboration between Europe and Southeast Asia in a more strategic and coherent manner”²⁹ or SEACOOP³⁰ which deals with information and communication technology at a regional level as a direct result from an FP7 project (European Commission, 2008) and the aforementioned EU- LAC process’s ALCUE Knowledge Area³¹ for Latin America. Both regional dialogue instruments under the FP7 have enabled a framework for cooperation through measures on scientific and technological policy dialogue, promotion and activities to improve coordination of international S&T cooperation of EU Member States (European Commission, 2008).

²⁵ ASEAN (2010) Overview of the ASEAN-EU Dialogue Relations Retrieved 25 July 2011 from:

<http://www.asean.org/23216.htm>

²⁶ Strategic Partnership between the European Union (EU) and the countries of Latin

America and the Caribbean (LAC). Commission of the European Communities The European Union and Latin America: Global Players in Partnership Retrieved June 20, 2011 from: http://eeas.europa.eu/la/docs/com09_495_en.pdf

²⁷ Council of the European Union (2010) Towards a New Stage in Bi- Regional partnership: innovation and technology for sustainable development and social inclusion Retrieved 25 July 2011 from: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/er/114540.pdf

²⁸ South East Asia (SEA) and European Union (EU) Network (NET), launched as a cooperating network for both regions in 2008, expected to run to 2012. Retrieved June 29, 2011 from: <http://www.sea-eu.net/>

²⁹ SEA-EU-NET (2011) Background Retrieved June 20 2011 from: <http://www.sea-eu.net/about.html>

³⁰ European Commission Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN) and the European Union: Past Achievements and future prospects Retrieved June 20, 2011 from: http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/pdf/978-92-79-09295-4_en.pdf

³¹ European Commission (2011) Research IC: Policy Framework EU-LAC Retrieved June 20 2011, from : <http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/index.cfm?lg=en&pg=latin-america-carib-4>

Scientific and Political Considerations about FP7

Before analyzing the participation of the selected countries for this paper, it is worthwhile to point out the case for FP7 and the Lisbon Strategy (soon to be updated to EU 2020 Strategy³²) amidst the current international context.

First, academic participation in the international arena provides additional funding and access to supplementary and reliable resources that otherwise could not be available at a domestic level (Krige & Barth, 2006). While FP7 has assigned well over 32 billion Euros for the Cooperation programme alone, the selected countries currently lag behind their own domestic goals and budget quotas for R&D as will be shown ahead.

Second, any academic field that progresses inwards (e.g. seeking to approach themes only relevant to scholars) limits its future capacity to share and ultimately apply knowledge. To sort out the situation, different fields must not only consider interdisciplinary projects, but at the same time connect to the public sphere (i.e. the broader public, policy makers etc). FP7 is also a communication tool for the scientific community. This statement comes from nowhere else but the vast array of collaborative projects that have been completed under the framework and the projects that are expected to be executed in the future.

Finally science and technology have an international vocation but they are not exempt from a political dimension. In her address at the Conference on the Common Strategic Framework for EU research and Innovation in June 2011, the Member of the European Parliament (MEP) Marisa Matias pointed out when referring to the balance of results by her peers on FP7 so far, that:

“We cannot speak about excellence and results as empty significant, we need to give the meaning to these words considering the different participants we have to take into account”³³

³² European Commission Europe 2020 (2011) Europe 2020 Retrieved 29 July 2011 from: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm

³³ European Commission Directorate General for Interpretation (Director/Producer). (2011) Conference on the Common Strategic Framework for EU research and Innovation funding Opening Session: Address by Marisa Matias MEP http://webcast.ec.europa.eu/eutv/portal/res/_v_fl_300_es/player/index_player.html?id=12146&pId=12143&userlocale=es

While impossible to attain ourselves solely to specific definitions (especially those that intend to be taken literally) for such a large programme, the MEP did signal a broader dimension to the scientific challenges and an important principle to any public policy or programme: definitions that lack a broader context are prone to problems in the broader context. The need to reflect and contextualize the financial incentives in FP7 necessarily include the fact that, in any public program (national or international) with designated public funds, there are interest groups amidst the different sectors of participation. However, FP7 is not solely a financial mechanism, but also a political one. At its heart, the Lisbon Agenda sought out not only to create jobs and economic growth, but to create them in an ultimately different form. The pluralism shown through the inclusion of participants in the framework is not only the base for the programme, but ultimately defines the manner in which knowledge is produced, applied and shared. Intellectual property indicators can show us how knowledge can be appropriated at different levels and by different countries, as well as different sectors inside those countries as will be shown for the selected countries. FP7 offers an intellectual rights scheme for most projects that make the rights negotiable, transferable and/or available for all participants.

Participation in FP7 of selected countries

Both Mexico and Thailand have either completed or are currently participating in 44 (Mexico³⁴) and 21 (Thailand³⁵) FP7 projects. According to the World Bank, the latest estimate for Mexico's research and development (R&D) expenditure (2007) was equivalent to 0.37% of its Gross National Product (GDP) which represented a decrease in relation to 2006 (0.39%).³⁶ The data reflects a deficit regarding the current Mexican Law of Science and Technology that requires 1% of the Nation's GDP as an expenditure for this area³⁷. The latest data the World Bank displays for Thailand's R&D

³⁴ European Commission: CORDIS (2011) Find a Project Retrieved 11 July 2011 from: http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=FP7_PROJ_EN&QZ_WEBSRCH=&QM_PJA=&QM_EN_OC_A=MEXICO&USR_SORT=EN_QVD+CHAR+DESC

³⁵ European Commission: CORDIS (2011) Find a Project Retrieved 11 July 2011 from: http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=FP7_PROJ_EN&QZ_WEBSRCH=&QM_PJA=&QM_EN_OC_A=THAILAND&USR_SORT=EN_QVD+CHAR+DESC

³⁶ World Bank (2011) Research and Development expenditure (% of GDP) retrieved 27 July 2011 from: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS/countries/1W?display=default>

³⁷ Cámara de Diputados (2011) Ley de Ciencia y Tecnología Retrieved 28 July 2011 from: <http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/242.pdf>

expenditure was 0.25% of its GDP in 2006.³⁸ In Thailand's National Science and Technology Development Agency Research and Innovation Report for 2011, it admits that the percentage has largely fluctuated between 0.2% and 0.25%³⁹.

These two national levels of investment in R&D are indicating the enormous potential to support national efforts by participating in multilateral funding and projects.

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) observes in its 2010 report on intellectual property indicators that out of a total of 10,440 patents granted in Mexico, 10,243 were granted to non-resident (i.e. foreign) entities,⁴⁰ equivalent to a 98.1% of total patents granted for the year 2008.

According to the WIPO, Thailand granted a total of 966 patents in 2008 and 904 of them were granted to non-residents,⁴¹ indicating a 93.5% of the total patents grants in that year.

Mexico currently has a bilateral agreement for scientific and technological cooperation with the EU that was put into practice in 2005.⁴² Mexico and the EU have also established a mutual Science and Technology International Cooperation Fund (FONCYCIT, additional to FP7) for financing networks and collaborative research with a total budget of 20 million Euro (10 million Euros each).⁴³ Each project and network consists of at least two Mexican and two EU entities, which include research centers, universities and SMEs from both regions.⁴⁴

During the Sixth Framework Programme (FP6) Mexican participation was divided in 59 participants from 33 institutions in 48 projects.⁴⁵ A 2010 survey by Manfred Horvat and José Luis Briansó (2010) amongst Mexican participants in FP6 and Fp7 showed

³⁸ World Bank (2011) Research and Development expenditure (% of GDP) retrieved 27 July 2011 from: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS/countries/1W?display=default>

³⁹ National Science and Technology Development Agency (2011) The Report: Thailand 2011 Retrieved from <http://www.nstda.or.th/eng/index.php/patents-a-publications/publications/others/item/188-the-report-thailand-2011>

⁴⁰ WIPO (2010) World Intellectual Property Indicators Retrieved 29 July 2011 from: http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/pdf/941_2010.pdf

⁴¹ WIPO (2010) Ibid.

⁴² EUR-Lex (2011) JOL_2005_290_R_0016_01 Retrieved 28 July 2011 from: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/Notice.do?val=414547:cs&lang=es&pos=1&phwords=Ciencia%20y%20tecnologia~Mexico~&checktexte=checkbox>

⁴³ PCTI (2011) ¿Qué es FONCYCIT? Retrieved 28 July 2011 from: <http://www.pcti.gob.mx/es-es/foncicyt/Paginas/queesfoncicyt.aspx>

⁴⁴ PCTI (2011) Project Catalogue of the Science and Technology International Cooperation Fund <http://www.pcti.gob.mx/es-es/foncicyt/DocumentosInteres/PUBLICACI%C3%93N/Catalogue-Foncicyt.pdf>

⁴⁵ Horvat, Manfred & Briansó, José Luis (2010) Review of the S&T Cooperation between the European Community and the United States of Mexico 2005 – 2010 Retrieved 27 July 2011 from: http://www.pcti.gob.mx/es-es/Documents/100923_Horvat-Brianso%20Report_SC%20Meeting_Brussels.pdf

Mexico and Thailand together in FP7

Joint products of this framework where Mexico and Thailand have participated together with an important number of Asian and Latin-American members include the Creating a circle by extending the BIO NCP network to Third Country NIPs (BIO CIRCLE)⁵⁰ in the area of Knowledge based Bio-economy (KBBE) and Trans-national co-operation among NCPs for International Cooperation (INCONTACT-ONE WORLD)⁵¹ in the International Cooperation (INCO) area. Both projects are subject to the aforementioned specific Cooperation Work Programme.

As for the BIO CIRCLE project, defined as a Network of Third Countries National Information Points (ICPC and countries with bilateral S&T agreements with the EC), was set up over a two year period (October 2008- January 2011) to identify, share and implement good practices between National Contact Points (NCP) and National Information Points (NIP)⁵² for the FP7 Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and Biotechnology theme. The call for the project was organised by the Agency for the Promotion of European Research in Rome.⁵³ The Thai and Mexican actors put into contact were the National Science and Technology Development Agency of Thailand (NSTDA) and the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). The NSTDA was established in 1991 as a science park North of Bangkok and home to four national research centres.⁵⁴ The NSTDA's current research and development (R&D) programme is dedicated to agriculture and food; energy and environment; health and medicine; bio resources, communities and the underprivileged; and manufacturing and service industries.⁵⁵ UNAM is Mexico's top public university and concentrates a high

⁵⁰ European Commission CORDIS (2011) Biocircle Retrieved June 20 2011 from:
http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=FP7_PROJ_EN&ACTION=D&DOC=1&CAT=PROJ&QUERY=0125c5b8de61:e30b:74eb449e&RCN=89798

⁵¹ European Commission CORDIS (2011) IN CONTACT Retrieved June 20 2011 from:
http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=FP7_PROJ_EN&ACTION=D&DOC=58&CAT=PROJ&QUERY=0125c5b8de61:e30b:74eb449e&RCN=93345

⁵² NCP's are national structures designated nationally by competent authorities following. The type and level may vary from country to country since there is no fixed standard, only a series of Guiding Principles by FP7. NIP's are likewise national structures setup to promote updated information regarding FP7 opportunities.

⁵³ European Commission CORDIS (2011) Biocircle Retrieved June 20 2011 from:
http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=FP7_PROJ_EN&ACTION=D&DOC=1&CAT=PROJ&QUERY=0125c5b8de61:e30b:74eb449e&RCN=89798

⁵⁴ The National Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, the National Metal and Materials Technology Centre, the National Electronics and Computer Technology Centre and the National Nanotechnology Centre.

⁵⁵ National Science and Technology Development Agency (2011) NSTDA Profile Retrieved 27 July 2011 from
<http://www.nstda.or.th/eng/index.php/at-a-glance/vision-mission>

percentage of the country's research,⁵⁶ in the case of BIO CIRCLE, UNAM's Food Programme (PUAL) participated and is currently a NCP for FP7. After BIO CIRCLE was completed in January of 2011, UNAM went on to participate in BIO CIRCLE 2⁵⁷ which is currently in execution. Thailand's NSTDA is currently not participating in this last project.

The second project with Mexican and Thai participation under FP7, INCONTACT- ONE WORLD, is currently under execution having started in January 2010 and organised by the Greek Foundation for Research and Technology (FORTH), similar to BIO CIRCLE, it seeks to stimulate closer cooperation among NCP's in the field of International Cooperation. Once again Thailand's NSTDA is a participant as well as Mexico's CONACYT⁵⁸. A product of this project is INCONTACT's INCO-Wiki web page designed to foster updated information regarding FP7 and where any participant may contribute.⁵⁹

Conclusions and current opportunities

The study was made to shine light on the possibilities for research among participants in countries in and outside the EU under the largest R&D framework worldwide known as FP7. As a reliable source of funding over a period of time, FP7 could offer Mexico and Thailand the supplementary funds much necessary for research. The paper also hopes to have pointed out that for this multilateral effort to strive beyond its tangible financial attractiveness and create a scientific community engaged in collaborative research and knowledge diffusion, the bases for cooperation have to remain plural and redefined not only through past experiences but through updated information as well, and according to the study, FP7 calls are ready and available for collaborative projects among both countries or for their individual access as well. Ultimately for Mexico and Thailand, the opportunity that FP7 represents for their share of knowledge could also spawn further collaboration among both countries as further studies become interested.

⁵⁶ Corsi, Cabrera Irma (n/d) ¿Dónde y quiénes realizan la investigación en la UNAM? Retrieved 25 July 2011 from: http://www.cife.unam.mx/Programa/D14/Area_01A/14FM-T05.pdf

⁵⁷ European Commission CORDIS (2011) BIO CIRCLE 2 Retrieved 25 July 2011 from: http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=FP7_PROJ_EN&ACTION=D&DOC=2&CAT=PROJ&QUERY=013170f498dc:ea32:26fffd7&RCN=98629

⁵⁸ European Commission CORDIS (2011) IN CONTACT , Ibid.

⁵⁹ IncoWIKI (2011) Main Page Retrieved 27 July 2011 from http://www.ncp-incontact.eu/nkswiki/index.php?title=Main_Page

SEA-EU-NET (2011) ASEAN participation in FP7 – Findings and Conclusions Retrieved 10 July 2011 from http://www.sea-eu.net/attach/SEA-EUParticipationFindings_April2011.pdf

Cámara de Diputados (2011) Ley de Ciencia y Tecnología Retrieved 28 July 2011 from: <http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/242.pdf>

Swedish Presidency of the European Union (2011) The Knowledge Triangle Shaping the Future Europe Retrieved 28 July 2011 from: <http://www.hsv.se/download/18.211928b51239dbb43167ffe1820/ConferenceConclusions.pdf>

Ugur Muldur, Fabienne Corvers, Henri Delanghe, Jim Dratwa, Daniela Heimberger, Brian Sloan, Sandrijn Vanslebrouck (2006). A New Deal for An Effective European Research Policy Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Springer

WIPO (2010) World Intellectual Property Indicators Retrieved 29 July 2011 from: http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/pdf/941_2010.pdf

Annex: Current FP7 Calls (also for Third Countries like Mexico and Thailand)

Call Title	Call Identifier	Specific Programme	Date of publication	Deadline	Indicative budget	Topics called
"Energy-efficient Buildings" - 2012	FP7-2012-NMP-ENV-ENERGY-ICT-EeB	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	01 December 2011	EUR 140 million	
Transnational cooperation between regional research-driven clusters	FP7-REGIONS-2012-2013-1	CAPACITIES	20 July 2011	31 January 2012	EUR 17.99 million	
FP7-SCIENCE-IN-SOCIETY-2012	FP7-SCIENCE-IN-SOCIETY-2012-1	CAPACITIES	20 July 2011	22 February 2012	EUR 37.4 million	
Support to trans-national networks of procurers	FP7-COH-2012-Procurers	CAPACITIES	20 July 2011	05 January 2012	EUR 1.1 million	
ERC Starting Independent Researcher Grant	ERC-2012-StG_20111012, ERC-2012-StG_20111124, ERC-2012-StG_20111109	IDEAS	20 July 2011	12 October 2011, 24 November 2011, 09 November 2011	EUR 729.98262 million	
HEALTH-2012-INNOVATION	FP7-HEALTH-2012-INNOVATION-1	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	04 October 2011	EUR 546 million	
FP7-HEALTH-2012-SMES-FOR-INNOVATION	FP7-HEALTH-2012-INNOVATION-2	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	27 September 2011	EUR 108 million	
FP7- SUSTAINABLE SURFACE TRANSPORT (SST)-2012-RTD-1 including European Green Cars Initiative	FP7-SST-2012-RTD-1	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	01 December 2011	EUR 114.04 million	
FP7-Transport (TPT)-2012-RTD-1	FP7-TPT-2012-RTD-1	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	01 December 2011	EUR 10 million	
FP7-INFRASTRUCTURES-2012-1	FP7-INFRASTRUCTURES-2012-1	CAPACITIES	20 July 2011	23 November 2011	EUR 90.3 million	
Bilateral coordination for the enhancement and development of S&T	FP7-INCO-2012-2	CAPACITIES	20 July 2011	15 November 2011	EUR 16 million	Incl. 7.2.2 Area 2: Argentina, Chile, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Ukraine
Bi-regional coordination of S&T cooperation including priority setting and definition of S&T cooperation policies - Activity INCO-NET	FP7-INCO-2012-1	CAPACITIES	20 July 2011	15 November 2011	EUR 16 million	Incl. 7.1.2. Latin America and Caribbean Region 7.1.4. South-East Asian Region
Integration of research entities from the EU's Convergence and Outermost regions in the ERA and enhancement of their innovation potential	FP7-REGPOT-2012-2013-1	CAPACITIES	20 July 2011	03 January 2012	EUR 66.57 million	
Marie Curie Initial Training Networks 2012 (ITN)	FP7-PEOPLE-2012-ITN	PEOPLE	20 July 2011	12 January	EUR 423.23 million	
"ICT for Green Cars" - 2012	FP7-2012-ICT-GC	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	01 December 2011	EUR 30 million	
Marie Curie International Research Staff Exchange Scheme (IRSES)	FP7-PEOPLE-2012-IRSES	PEOPLE	20 July 2011	18 January 2012	EUR 30 million	

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Relaciones

México - Tailandia - América Latina - Asia del Sudeste



Energy Call - Part 1	FP7-ENERGY-2012-1-1STAGE	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	25 October 2011	EUR 3 million	
FP7-AERONAUTICS and AIR TRANSPORT (AAT)-2012-RTD-JAPAN	FP7-AAT-2012-RTD-JAPAN	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	1 December 2011	EUR 4 million	
Theme 4 - NMP - Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - SMEs 2012	FP7-NMP-2012-SME-6	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	08 November 2011	EUR 48 million	
ERA-NET Call 2012	FP7-ERANET-2012-RTD	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	28 February 2012	EUR 38.5 million	
KBBE 2012	FP7-KBBE-2012-6-singlestage	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	15 November 2011	EUR 304.57 million	
Theme 4 - NMP - Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - LARGE 2012	FP7-NMP-2012-LARGE-6	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	08 November 2011	EUR 110 million	
Materials for Green Cars -2012	FP7-2012-GC-MATERIALS	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	01 December 2011	EUR 35 million	
FP7-AERONAUTICS and AIR TRANSPORT (AAT)-2012-RTD-LO	FP7-AAT-2012-RTD-LO	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	31 December 2012	EUR 5 million	
Theme 4 - NMP - Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new	FP7-NMP-2012-SMALL-6	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	08 November 2011	EUR 124 million	

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Production Technologies - SMALL 2012						
Theme 4 - NMP - Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies - CSAs 2012	FP7-NMP-2012-CSA-6	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	24 January 2012	EUR 10.5 million	
FP7-SEC-2012-1	FP7-SEC-2012-1	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	23 November 2011	EUR 241.7 million	
Energy Call - Part 1	FP7-ENERGY-2012-1-2STAGE	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	25 October 2011	EUR 138 million	
FP7-SSH-2012 - Collaborative projects (Large scale integrated research projects)	FP7-SSH-2012-1	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	02 February 2012	EUR 39 million	
"Factories of the Future" -2012	FP7-2012-NMP-ICT-FoF	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	01 December 2011	EUR 160 million	
ICT Call 8	FP7-ICT-2011-8	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	17 January 2012	EUR 787 million	
FP7-AERONAUTICS and AIR TRANSPORT (AAT)-2012-RTD-1	FP7-AAT-2012-RTD-1	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	01 December 2011	EUR 136.04 million	
FP7-SSH-2012 - Collaborative Projects (Small or medium-scale focused research projects) as well as Coordination and	FP7-SSH-2012 -2	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	02 February 2012	EUR 48 million	

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X SEMINARIO INTERNACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIÓN SOBRE LA CUENCA DEL PACÍFICO

Relaciones

México - Tailandia - América Latina - Asia del Sudeste



Support Actions						
ENVIRONMENT 2012: ONE-STAGE	FP7-ENV-2012-one-stage	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	20 October 2011	EUR 38 million	
ENVIRONMENT 2012: TWO-STAGE	FP7-ENV-2012-two-stage	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	20 October 2011	EUR 217 million	
Research for the benefit of SMEs	FP7-SME-2012	CAPACITIES	20 July 2011	06 December 2011	EUR 214.7 million	
Smart Cities and Communities	FP7-ENERGY-SMARTCITIES-2012	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	01 December 2011	EUR 40 million	
Space Call 5	FP7-SPACE-2012-1	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	23 November 2011	EUR 84 million	
Energy Call Part 2	FP7-ENERGY-2012-2	COOPERATION	20 July 2011	08 March 2012	EUR 81 million	
IMI 4th Call	IMI-CALL-2011-4	COOPERATION	19 July 2011	18 October 2011	EUR 105 million	
Clean Sky JTI 2011-03	SP1-JTI-CS-2011-03	COOPERATION	19 July 2011	12 October 2011	EUR 19.49775 million	

Source:

European Commission (2011) *FP7 Calls* Retrieved 29 July 2011 from <https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/page/calls>