

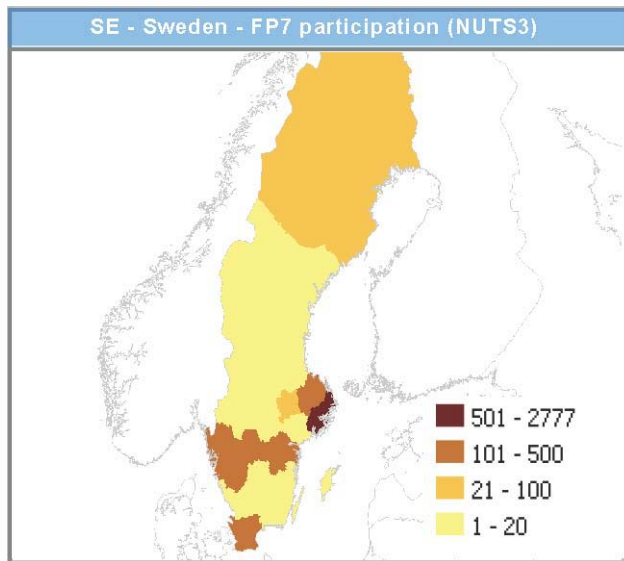


# HORIZON 2020

## SWEDEN



Sweden invests around 3.8 % of GDP in R&D, which places Sweden among the world leaders as regards R&D intensity. Sweden demonstrates that an innovation-intensive country is more resilient in an economic crisis. The Swedish economy was severely hit by the crisis in 2008-2009, but recovered very swiftly and achieved a real GDP growth of 5.5 % in 2010. Sweden benefits from a budget surplus and a relatively low public debt, which puts the country in a good position to continue to increase its public R&D spending in key strategic sectors for the country, including beyond the current set 4% R&D target.



Beside the positive developments, there are also drawbacks mostly related to private R&D investments. Policy measures are needed to address the "Swedish paradox", the relative low capacity to generate new fast-growing innovative enterprises. Currently corporate R&D investments are very concentrated into a handful of

multi-national enterprises, mostly created before the 1950s. While the multinational enterprises are active in several High-Tech and Medium-High-Tech sectors, such as the motor vehicle sector, the machinery sector, the computer and telecommunication sector, the energy sector, and the pharmaceutical sector, a significant share of job creation by these sectors took place outside Sweden.

<b>Innovation Union Scoreboard position</b>	1 out of 27
<b>R&amp;D intensity target</b>	4%
<b>Number of eligible proposals</b>	8.282 in response to 294 FP7 calls for proposals
<b>Number of applicants</b>	11.270 (3. 6% of EU-27)
<b>Success rate (EU-27 =21,5%)</b>	24.1%
<b>Rank in number of participants signed contracts (EU-27):</b>	8
<b>Rank in budget share (EU-27)</b>	7
<b>Top collaborative links</b>	DE, UK, FR, IT, ES
<b>Total Population &amp; EU 27 Population Share</b>	9.415.570 (1.9% of EU-27)