



**TEMPUS Programme**

**Preferred partnerships  
on Tempus (2008-2011)**

**Mapping by country**



European Commission  
**TEMPUS**

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# **Preferred partnerships on Tempus (2008-2011) Mapping by country**

**December 2011**

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Unit P10 – Tempus & Bilateral Cooperation with Industrialised Countries

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## Introduction

The purpose of this document is to map, for the first time, in Tempus the preferred partnerships between the participating countries, namely the 27 EU Member States and the 29 neighbouring countries and territories benefiting from the Programme.

The objective is to highlight the privileged relations among the countries concerned as reflected in the composition of Tempus project consortia and try to distinguish categories of countries.

The interpretation of the data available goes far beyond the objective of this working document and would need an actual in-depth geo-political analysis of inter-country relations. However it is obvious that the Tempus cooperation maps reflect to a large extent historical, cultural, linguistic, economic and societal links inherited from the past.

The information provided by the maps may be helpful for future reflections regarding the adaptation of EU policies and programmes, in particular Tempus. It may also provide interesting references for higher education policy makers and those who manage programmes and actions with the countries concerned.

## Approach




This document is based upon the analysis of the 4 first generations of Tempus IV projects (2008 – 2011) representing a total number of 273 projects proposed for funding.

For each pair of countries (EU Member States and Partner Countries), the number of projects of country X in which country Y is involved has been calculated as a percentage of the total number of country X projects (e.g. Austria - country Y - is involved in 30% of the Albanian - country X - projects).

Rather than comparing absolute figures (with big discrepancies among countries), the use of percentages allows for a better comparison between countries.

Whereas the overall set of figures is presented in annex 1, three categories of maps have been produced in order to visualise the situation, country by country (annex 2 and annex 3):




**1 - Maps A** try to visualise the most significant relations among countries involved in the Tempus programme.

For each country X participating in the Tempus programme (dark brown ), Map A shows its main cooperation partners. The countries which are involved in more than 40% of country X's projects are shown in dark orange  and those involved in 20 to 40% of country X's projects in light orange .

The percentage here refers to the projects of country X.



*Example: Albania: Italy is involved in more than 40% of the Albanian projects. Austria is involved in 20 to 40% of the Albanian projects.*

**2 - Maps B** try to capture the notion of presence / contribution of each country in the other countries involved in the Tempus programme.

For each country X participating in the Tempus programme (dark brown ) , Map B shows the countries in which country X is present in more than 40% of their projects (dark orange ) or in 20 to 40% of the projects (light orange ) .

The percentage here is based on the number of projects of each country that country X cooperates with.

Example: *Albania*: 40% of the projects of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Albania is involved in 20 to 40% of the Bosnia & Herzegovina projects.

**3 - Maps C** show for each EU country (dark brown ) those countries (in yellow ) which they do not have any relations with.

## Limitations – Disclaimer

When interpreting the maps it must be kept in mind that the figures reflect the links between individual and independent stakeholders. These do not necessarily result from explicit / elaborated national strategies. Moreover, the analysis is based upon the selected projects and not the applications. An analysis of the applications may have lead to a different picture not influenced by the selection process.

It should also be taken into account that some countries are involved in very few projects and the percentages in those cases should be interpreted with caution. This is the case for Israel (2008) and Libya (2010) which have only recently joined the Programme and are involved in a limited number of projects, respectively 5 and 1. It is therefore difficult to draw any particular conclusions from their involvement in Tempus projects. The same reasoning applies to Turkmenistan which is involved in only 6 projects.

As regards the EU Member States the same remark applies as well when it comes to the following countries: Cyprus (2 projects), Luxembourg (1 project), Malta (2 projects).

The tables below provide the total numbers of projects proposed for funding (2008-2011) per participating country.

### EU countries:

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE
69	56	22	2	22	115	13	9	96	21	82	42	21	24

IT	LV	LT	LU	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK
108	10	16	1	2	31	40	29	23	51	38	17	87

### Partner Countries:

AL	AM	AZ	BA	BY	DZ	EG	GE	IL	JO	KG	KZ	LB	LY
20	13	12	30	13	18	21	17	5	15	14	25	16	1

MA	MD	ME	MK(1)	PS	RS	RU	SY	TJ	TM	TN	UA	UZ	XK(2)
27	17	23	33	10	53	53	12	14	6	22	38	14	22

(1) former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(2) Kosovo under UNSCR 1244



In addition, it must be kept in mind that both the maps and the analysis below are based upon the definition of categories which are artificial by nature. The limits of the categories shown in the maps (20 to 40 %, more than 40%) have been arbitrarily defined but are applied in a systematic way for all countries.

Last but not least, the number of projects in which the countries are involved does directly reflect the number of institutions concerned. Indeed every country can cooperate with another country with a varying number of institutions. This notion of intensity of cooperation is not reflected by the indicator used (number of projects). Moreover, it must be kept in mind that several countries can be involved in the same projects. Therefore the percentages mentioned cannot be added.

## Cooperation of Tempus Partner Countries with EU countries

The analysis of the different maps in Annex 2 reflects a wide variety of situations but shows also some strong regional features.

Most of the **Western Balkan** countries have developed their strongest links with an axis including Austria, Germany, Italy, to a lesser extent Greece and in some cases Sweden. It goes without saying that they have also developed active links with the other big EU countries such as France, Spain and the United Kingdom and always show a clear interest in Western EU countries. Croatia and Serbia<sup>1</sup>, by contrast, have also managed to develop activities on their Eastern and North-Eastern side starting with Bulgaria and Romania and upwards North with Hungary, Slovenia, Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

In the **Caucasus**, the strongest links have been developed with Germany and Spain and to a lesser extent with Italy but also Poland (for Azerbaijan) and the United Kingdom (for Georgia). Belgium, France and Sweden appear as privileged partners as well.

**Central Asian** countries have quite a similar profile. They mainly cooperate with Italy, Germany, Spain and to a lesser extent Poland or even France. The United Kingdom, the Baltic States and the Nordic countries also appear as recurrent partners of these countries.

The **Eastern European** countries are those which show the highest interest in the Central European countries. They have developed activities with Germany, Italy and also Spain, France, Sweden or the United Kingdom but, in contrast with the other Tempus countries, active links also exist with Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and also Slovakia. Russia and Ukraine are among the most frequent partners of Finland and the Baltic states. It is worth noting that among the 4 eastern European Countries, Moldova has a rather strong interest in Western European countries.

The **Maghreb** countries are mainly cooperating with France, Italy and Spain and to a lesser extent with Germany and the United Kingdom. They have no significant relations with the Central, Eastern and Northern parts of the EU.

The **Middle East** countries are mainly collaborating with the big 5 EU countries, namely, Italy, France, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom as well as Greece to a lesser extent. Austria and also Portugal appear as a frequent partner for Syria, whereas Sweden and Ireland cooperate with Jordan and Belgium with the occupied Palestinian territory and Lebanon. Israel, by contrast, has a rather different profile. This country also collaborates significantly with the Central European Countries.

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<sup>1</sup> Serbia, in particular, is involved in 63% of the Slovenian projects.

## Cooperation between the Tempus Partner Countries

The cooperation between the Tempus Partner Countries is characterised by a very strong regional dimension. Very few links can be noted with counterparts beyond the traditional neighbouring relations.

This is obvious for the **Western Balkans**<sup>2</sup> and the **Central Asian**<sup>3</sup> countries even if it is worth noting the strong relations between Kazakhstan and Russia.

The strong regional links also apply to the **Caucasus** countries<sup>4</sup>. However, it is worth noting that they have also developed activities with the Eastern European countries, i.e. Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine.

The same remark applies for the **Eastern European** countries<sup>5</sup> but links also exist with the Caucasus countries.

The **Maghreb** countries<sup>6</sup> have developed strong relations with each other and the connections are strong also with the Middle East, in particular for Morocco and Tunisia.

The situation is slightly more diversified in the Middle East. Whereas Jordan, the occupied Palestinian territory and Syria mainly concentrate on cooperation with their neighbouring countries, Egypt and Lebanon have also developed active links with the Maghreb countries. Israel has mainly developed cooperation with the Eastern European countries.

## Cooperation of EU countries with Tempus Partner Countries

Whereas all EU Member States are involved in Tempus, there is a great variety of situations as reflected in the maps in annex 3. These different situations can be grouped into five categories as shown below.

**1 - The first category of EU countries** consists of those which have a high "impact" in the Partner Countries. These countries collaborate with most or all Tempus Partner Countries and have a significant presence in most of them in the sense of being involved in a high percentage of the projects in each of the Partner Countries. The largest EU countries belong to this category.

**Italy** is probably the best example of this category. With more than 100 projects it is present in all Partner Countries except Libya but none of these countries dominate as privileged partners (involved in more than 20% of the Italian projects). Moreover, Italy has a major presence in 13 Partner Countries covering all the regions concerned as it is involved in more than 40% of the projects in these countries. In that respect, it is worth noting that Italy is involved in more than 60% of the Albanian, Kosovar and Lebanese projects.

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<sup>2</sup> In particular, Bosnia & Herzegovina is involved in 61% of the Montenegro projects; the FYR of Macedonia in 75% of the Albanian projects; Serbia in 60% of the Albanian projects, 67% of the Bosnia & Herzegovina and Croatian projects and 61% of the Montenegro projects.

<sup>3</sup> In particular, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are involved in respectively 64 and 71% of the Tajik projects. Kazakhstan and Tajikistan are involved in respectively 86 and 71% of the Kyrgyz projects.

<sup>4</sup> In particular, Georgia is involved in 69% of the Armenian projects.

<sup>5</sup> In particular, Ukraine is involved in 69% of the Belarus projects.

<sup>6</sup> In particular, Algeria is involved in 68% of the Tunisian projects; Morocco in 78% of the Algerian projects and 82% of the Tunisian projects; Tunisia in 83% of the Algerian projects and 67% of the Moroccan projects.

**Spain** (96 projects) collaborates with all Partner Countries and, as for Italy, none of them dominate as privileged partners. On the other hand Spain has a major presence in 13 Partner Countries but these are essentially located in the Southern Mediterranean, the Caucasus and Central Asia. Spain nevertheless has a significant presence also in the other countries. It is worth noting in particular that Spain is involved in more than 60% of the Armenian, Algerian, Kyrgyz, Moroccan, Turkmen and Tunisian projects.

**Germany** (115 projects) also belongs to this category and cooperates with all Partner Countries but Libya. It has a privileged relation with Russia and a major presence in 10 Partner countries, in particular in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Middle East. In particular, it is worth noting that Germany is involved in more than 60% of the Israeli and Turkmen projects, even if the number of projects in these countries is limited.

**The United Kingdom** (87 projects) cooperates with all Partner Countries except Libya with a privileged relation with Serbia. By contrast with the previous countries, it has a major presence in 7 countries, in particular in the Middle East and to a lesser extent in the Western Balkans. It is worth noting that UK is involved in 70% of the Palestinian projects.

**France** (82) also belongs to this category of countries but to a lesser extent. It cooperates indeed with all Tempus countries but Libya and Turkmenistan, but has developed more focused relations with a certain number of countries such as Russia and the Maghreb countries. As a result, its "impact" is also more circumscribed to certain countries. In particular, it has a major presence in the Maghreb countries and in Syria and Lebanon (involved in more than 40% of the projects of these countries) and a significant presence in the Caucasus, the Middle East, Russia and some Western Balkan and Central Asian countries. It is worth noting that France is involved in more than 80% of the Algerian, Moroccan and Tunisian projects and 69% of the Lebanese projects.

**2 – the second category of EU countries** consists of countries which have also developed collaboration with a wide range of countries but their presence in the individual countries is more limited than for the previous category.

**Belgium** (56 projects) belongs to this category. It has developed relations with all Partner Countries but Libya and in particular with some countries of the Western Balkans. It has a significant presence (involved in 20 to 40% of the projects of these countries) in the Western Balkans, the Maghreb countries and some countries in Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Middle East. It is worth noting that it has a major presence in Algeria, Israel and the Occupied Palestinian territory (involved in more than 40% of the projects of these countries).

**Austria** (69 projects) is involved in projects with all Partner Countries but Algeria and Libya. It has developed the most active links with three countries of the Western Balkans (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia). In terms of presence, it is involved in many projects in the Western Balkans, the Middle East and some countries in Central Asia (Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan) and Eastern Europe (Belarus, Russia, Ukraine). It is involved in more than 40% of the projects in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo and Syria. It is also worth noting that Austria is involved in more than 60% of the Bosnian projects.

**Sweden** (51 projects) cooperates with all Partner Countries but Turkmenistan. It has established particularly active links with Ukraine. It is not involved in more than 40% of the projects of any country (Libya as an exception) but it has nevertheless a significant presence (involved in 20 to 40% of the projects of these countries) in several countries of different regions (Eastern Europe, several countries in Central Asia or in the Middle East).

**Greece** (42 projects), even though to a lesser extent, belongs to this category of countries as well. It does not cooperate with Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Israel and Libya and has developed important links with Russia and Serbia only. It has a significant presence in Albania and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (two neighbouring countries) but also in the Middle East (except Israel) or Morocco (involved in 20 to 40% of the projects of these countries).

Quite similarly to Greece, the **Netherlands** (31 projects) does not cooperate with Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in Central Asia nor the occupied Palestinian Territory and Libya. It has nevertheless established strong links with Serbia, Ukraine and Russia. Overall the country has a significant presence in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Ukraine (involved in 20 to 40% of the projects of these countries).

**3 - The third category of countries** is characterised by the fact they focus their activities on a limited number of regions but may nevertheless achieve a significant presence on some countries.

This is the case of **Slovenia** which does not cooperate with Northern Africa, parts of the Middle East and Central Asia. Nevertheless it is very active with most of the Western Balkan countries and has a major presence in two of them (Croatia and Serbia) (involved in more than 40% of the projects of these countries) and a significant presence in four of them (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro) (involved in 20 to 40% of the projects of these countries). It is worth noting that Slovenia is involved in 60% of the Croatian projects.

**Bulgaria** (22 projects) has a similar profile as it does not cooperate with most of the Southern Mediterranean countries. It has developed active links in the Western Balkans and reached a significant presence (involved in 20 to 40% of the projects of these countries) in four of them (Albania, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia).

**Portugal** (29 projects) does not cooperate with 5 countries from the Southern Mediterranean area but has developed significant links with Moldova and Ukraine. Both countries are involved in 20 to 40% of the Portuguese projects. As a result, Portugal has a limited presence on the Tempus Partner Countries with the exception of Turkmenistan (involved in more than 40% of the Turkmen projects), Syria and Moldova (involved in 20 to 40 % of the projects of these countries).

Whereas it is active in the other regions, **Poland** (40 projects) cooperates only with a limited number of countries in the Southern Mediterranean. It has developed numerous links with Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. As a result, it has a significant presence in the ex-USSR countries and even a major presence in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan, and also in Israel.

**4 - The fourth category of countries** is characterised by the fact they focus their activities on a limited number of regions but that, due to their size and the number of projects they are involved in, they have a limited presence in the Partner Countries (involved in less than 20% of the projects of the Partner Countries).

**The three Baltic States** belong to this category and have all a very similar profile. They do not cooperate with the Southern Mediterranean and marginally with the Western Balkans and Central Asia. They have established strong relations notably with Eastern Europe but their presence remains limited due to the limited number of projects they are involved in (Estonia 9 ; Latvia 10 ; Lithuania 16). Nevertheless Lithuania has a significant presence in some of the Central Asian countries and Latvia in Armenia.

**Slovakia** (17 projects) also belong to this category. It does not collaborate with countries from the Middle East and most of the Western Balkans but it has developed active links with Eastern Europe

(Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine) except Caucasus. Like the Baltic States, it nevertheless has no significant presence in any country (Belarus is an exception).

**Finland** (21 projects) is not at all involved in the southern Mediterranean and also not in Belarus, Moldova and Turkmenistan. It has nevertheless developed active links with Russia, Serbia and Ukraine. However its presence is limited. Apart from Kyrgyzstan, it is not involved in more than 20% of the projects of any country.

**Hungary** (21 projects) does not cooperate with the majority of Southern Mediterranean countries (with the exception of Morocco and Tunisia). It has developed important links with Serbia only and has a significant presence in three of the Central Asian countries (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan) and in Bosnia and Herzegovina (involved in 20 to 40% of the projects of these countries).

**5 - The fifth category of countries** corresponds to those which have developed some active links with a limited number of countries and may have a significant presence on some of them. By contrast they are totally absent from certain regions.

**The Czech Republic** (22 projects), for instance, does not collaborate at all with many of the Southern Mediterranean countries. It has developed active links with Russia and Serbia but has a limited presence in them (involved in less than 20% of the projects of these countries). Nevertheless, it has achieved a significant presence (involved in 20 to 40% of the projects of these countries) in Belarus, Croatia and Israel.

**Denmark** (13) has quite a similar profile. It is not involved in the Caucasus, Central Asia and most of the Southern Mediterranean countries. It has nevertheless developed active links with Russia, Serbia and Montenegro. In none of the Tempus Partner Countries, Denmark is present in more than 20% of the projects.

**Ireland** (24 projects) does not cooperate at all with the Maghreb countries, part of the Caucasus and Central Asia. It has developed significant relations in the Western Balkans (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia) and in Russia. It has a significant presence in Israel and Jordan.

**Romania** (23 projects) does not collaborate with various countries in the Middle East and Central Asia but has developed active collaboration with neighbouring countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova and Serbia). Nevertheless it does not achieve any significant presence in most of its Partner Countries apart from Croatia and Moldova (involved in 20 to 40% of the projects of these countries). Finally, 3 EU countries are only involved marginally in Tempus projects (1 or 2 projects): **Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta**.

## **Cooperation between EU countries**

In more than 20 years, most EU countries have developed intensive relations with each other within the framework of the Tempus programme. As a result, most EU countries are involved in projects with almost all the other EU countries apart from Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta which are marginally participating in the programme. Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia and Slovakia are an exception with an involvement limited to fewer EU countries.

5 different categories of countries can be distinguished:

The **first category** refers to EU countries which strongly cooperate with numerous EU countries: Italy (no real privileged relations with any EU country, but a major presence in the projects of some

countries such as France, Greece<sup>7</sup>, Poland, Spain, etc.), Germany (no real privileged relations with any EU country, but a major presence in the projects of countries such as Austria, Finland, Lithuania<sup>8</sup>, Poland, Spain, Portugal, etc.), Spain (privileged relations with Germany and Italy ; major involvement in projects of Belgium, France, Slovakia).

The **second category** corresponds to countries which have developed privileged relations with several EU countries and are significantly present in the projects of some of the EU countries: Belgium (privileged relations with France and Spain), France (Italy, Spain), Poland (Italy, Germany). To a lesser extent, Austria also belongs to this category (privileged relations with Germany) and United Kingdom as well (major presence in projects of Bulgaria, Ireland and Slovenia).

The **third category** corresponds to countries which have developed privileged relations with more than one other EU country but are not necessarily present in many of their projects. This is the case of Bulgaria (privileged relations with Italy, United Kingdom), Czech Republic (Germany and Italy), Latvia (Italy, Germany and Poland), Slovakia (Italy, Spain).

The **fourth category** gathers countries which developed in particular a privileged relation with one other EU country but are not necessarily present in many of their projects. This concerns Estonia (privileged relations with Italy), Finland (Germany), Greece (Italy), Hungary (Italy), Ireland (United Kingdom), Lithuania (Germany), Portugal (Germany) and Slovenia (United Kingdom).

The **fifth category** consists of countries which have developed relations with several other EU countries without establishing any privileged link. Moreover, their presence in the projects of these countries remains limited: Denmark, Netherlands, Romania and Sweden.

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<sup>7</sup> Italy is involved in 64% of the Greek projects.

<sup>8</sup> Germany is involved in 63% of the Lithuanian projects.

# ANNEX 1

## Basic Data

The following tables provide for each country X (in row) the % of projects in which country Y (in column) is involved.

Example:

- Albania (20 projects in total): Austria is involved in 30% of the Albanian projects  
Bosnia & Herzegovina is involved in 45% of the Albanian projects.
- Austria (69 projects in total): Albania is involved in 9% of the Austrian projects.  
Belgium is involved in 28% of the Austrian projects





%	Table 1: PC-EU																											Nr. of projects involving the country in first column	
	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK		
AL - Albania	30	25	25	0	5	35	10	0	30	15	10	20	15	15	60	0	0	0	5	10	5	5	10	15	20	0	0	40	20
AM - Armenia	8	23	8	0	8	54	0	8	15	62	8	31	8	0	38	0	0	23	0	8	31	15	15	23	8	8	38	13	
AZ - Azerbaijan	17	17	8	0	8	58	0	8	17	58	8	25	8	0	50	0	0	8	0	17	42	8	8	25	8	8	33	12	
BA - Bosnia & Herzegovina	63	37	10	0	10	40	3	3	7	30	10	10	10	17	20	3	0	0	0	20	0	3	17	17	37	0	30	30	
BY - Belarus	31	8	0	0	23	46	0	8	8	38	0	8	15	8	38	8	0	0	0	31	31	8	8	23	0	31	15	13	
DZ - Algeria	0	50	0	0	0	28	0	0	17	78	0	94	0	0	50	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	11	11	0	6	17	18	
EG - Egypt	14	10	5	0	0	57	5	0	24	43	0	33	0	10	38	0	0	0	0	14	5	14	5	19	5	0	48	21	
GE - Georgia	18	29	18	0	6	41	0	12	12	53	6	24	12	6	41	6	0	18	0	24	12	12	12	18	12	6	53	17	
HR - Croatia (until 2009)	53	33	20	0	20	40	13	7	27	27	7	20	27	0	40	7	0	7	0	13	13	7	27	27	60	0	27	15	
IL - Israel	20	40	20	20	20	80	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	20	40	40	0	0	0	20	40	0	0	20	20	0	40	5	
JO - Jordan	13	13	7	0	0	40	0	0	33	33	0	27	0	20	47	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	27	7	0	53	15	
KG - Kyrgyzstan	7	21	7	0	7	43	0	14	0	64	21	29	21	7	43	21	0	7	0	21	50	7	0	21	0	14	7	14	
XK - Kosovo*	50	18	14	0	9	41	9	0	18	27	5	5	9	18	64	5	0	0	5	5	9	5	9	27	14	0	36	22	
KZ - Kazakhstan	20	16	12	0	8	56	0	8	16	48	16	32	16	4	48	16	0	16	0	16	32	8	8	8	8	4	8	24	25
LB - Lebanon	13	38	13	0	0	19	0	0	31	44	0	69	0	13	63	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	6	13	0	0	25	16	
LY - Libya (since 2011)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	1	
MA - Morocco	4	33	0	0	0	19	0	0	22	67	0	81	4	0	48	0	0	0	0	15	4	7	15	11	0	4	19	27	
MD - Moldova	12	18	12	0	0	35	0	12	18	47	0	29	12	12	41	6	0	6	0	12	18	35	35	29	0	6	18	17	
ME - Montenegro	39	22	17	0	4	30	13	0	13	17	9	22	13	13	39	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	4	13	35	0	35	23	
MK - FYR of Macedonia**	48	36	21	0	6	39	6	0	24	18	6	18	9	9	52	0	0	0	3	6	6	6	3	21	27	0	30	33	
PS - occ. Palestinian ter.***	10	40	0	0	10	50	0	0	30	40	0	30	0	10	40	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	30	10	0	70	10	
RS - Serbia	36	21	21	0	15	28	8	2	19	23	9	19	13	9	32	4	0	2	0	13	8	8	11	11	45	11	40	53	
RU - Russian Federation	21	8	6	2	11	55	6	4	17	25	15	32	8	9	40	9	2	8	0	15	28	8	4	13	4	8	26	53	
SY - Syria	50	8	0	0	8	58	8	0	8	25	8	42	0	8	25	0	0	0	0	17	17	25	8	17	0	0	17	12	
TJ - Tajikistan	14	36	7	0	14	57	0	14	7	57	14	7	21	7	43	21	0	0	0	21	36	7	0	14	0	14	14	14	
TM - Turkmenistan	33	33	17	0	0	67	0	0	0	67	0	0	33	0	33	17	0	0	0	0	33	50	0	0	0	0	0	17	6
TN - Tunisia	5	32	0	0	5	36	0	0	18	64	0	82	5	0	55	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	9	14	0	5	23	22	
UA - Ukraine	24	13	8	0	3	37	3	11	11	37	16	18	5	3	29	11	0	11	0	21	26	16	8	34	8	11	24	38	
UZ - Uzbekistan	7	21	7	0	7	50	0	14	14	50	7	7	14	0	57	29	0	14	0	0	29	14	7	21	7	7	21	14	

\* Kosovo under UNSCR 1244

\*\* Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (until 2010)

\*\*\* Occupied Palestinian territory

60-100%	2/5
40-59%	1/5
20-39%	1/5
1-19%	1/5
0%	

% Table 2 - EU-EU		AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Nr. of projects involving the country in first column
		28	7	0	6	48	7	0	14	35	6	14	10	13	30	6	0	0	1	0	10	12	12	9	14	19	6	17	69
		34	9	0	5	34	5	4	11	52	5	41	7	4	30	9	0	0	2	2	13	11	11	16	13	14	2	21	56
		23	23	0	14	18	0	5	32	36	5	27	23	9	45	0	0	0	5	5	5	9	14	9	9	14	5	45	22
		0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	50	2
		18	14	14	0	59	5	5	9	27	18	18	5	5	41	14	0	0	5	0	9	14	0	9	23	14	14	32	22
		29	17	3	2	11	1	2	8	33	8	25	3	6	33	9	1	3	0	8	15	11	4	16	12	5	23	115	
		38	23	0	0	8	8	8	15	8	23	15	15	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	8	15	15	0	23	13
		0	22	11	0	11	22	11	11	33	22	0	22	0	44	11	0	22	0	22	0	22	22	22	33	22	0	11	9
		24	14	17	0	5	21	5	2	24	7	33	7	7	64	2	0	7	0	7	5	14	10	17	19	0	36	42	
		25	30	8	0	6	40	1	3	10	6	34	7	7	42	3	0	2	0	2	11	14	9	6	17	8	7	24	96
		19	14	5	0	19	43	14	10	14	29	33	10	0	33	5	0	10	0	19	19	10	5	33	5	5	14	21	
		12	28	7	1	5	35	2	0	17	40	9	1	4	50	1	1	1	1	1	7	13	9	11	7	6	6	23	82
		33	19	24	0	5	19	10	10	14	33	10	5	5	48	0	0	5	5	24	19	10	14	14	24	10	29	21	
		38	8	8	0	4	29	0	0	13	29	0	13	4	17	4	0	0	4	13	4	8	8	8	25	13	0	46	24
		19	16	9	1	8	35	5	4	25	37	6	38	9	4	1	1	5	1	6	18	6	7	18	12	8	25	108	
		25	31	0	0	19	63	0	6	6	19	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	0	13	6	6	13	19	19	6	19	16	
		0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		10	10	10	0	10	40	0	20	30	20	20	10	10	50	10	0	0	0	0	40	20	20	20	20	20	0	20	10
		0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	100	2
		23	23	3	0	6	29	3	3	6	35	13	19	16	10	19	6	0	0	10	10	3	10	19	13	6	35	31	
		20	15	5	3	8	43	3	5	15	33	10	28	10	3	48	3	0	10	0	8	8	8	5	15	10	10	20	40
		28	21	10	0	0	45	0	7	14	31	7	24	7	7	21	3	0	7	3	3	10	24	3	3	0	3	24	29
		26	39	9	0	9	22	4	9	17	26	4	39	13	9	35	9	0	9	0	13	9	30	13	22	0	26	23	
		20	14	4	0	10	35	4	6	14	31	14	12	6	12	37	6	0	4	0	12	12	2	6	16	0	33	51	
		34	21	8	0	8	37	5	5	21	21	3	13	13	8	34	8	0	5	0	11	11	0	13	21	5	42	38	
		24	6	6	0	18	35	0	0	41	6	29	12	0	53	6	0	0	0	12	24	6	0	12	0	24	24	17	
		14	14	11	1	8	30	3	1	17	26	3	22	7	13	31	3	0	2	2	13	9	8	7	20	18	5	87	

60-100%	2/5
40-59%	1/5
20-39%	1/5
1-19%	1/5
0%	

%	Table 3: PC-PC																				Nr. of projects involving the country in first column								
	AL	AM	AZ	BA	BY	DZ	EG	GE	HR	IL	JO	KG	KZ	LY	MA	MD	ME	MK	PS	RS		RU	SY	TJ	TM	TN	UA	UZ	
AL - Albania	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	40	75	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
AM - Armenia	0	0	31	0	8	0	0	69	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	8	15	0	0	0	0	38	8	13	
AZ - Azerbaijan	0	33	0	0	25	0	0	33	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	17	0	8	0	0	33	8	12	
BA - Bosnia & Herzegovina	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	3	17	0	0	3	47	43	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	30	
BY - Belarus	0	8	23	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	0	0	0	0	46	0	8	0	0	0	69	8	13	
DZ - Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	6	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	83	0	18	
EG - Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	10	5	0	10	0	0	24	0	0	21	
GE - Georgia	0	53	24	0	12	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	12	6	0	41	12	17	
HR - Croatia (until 2009)	13	7	7	40	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13	47	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
IL - Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	5
JO - Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	7	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	15	
KG - Kyrgyzstan	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	7	0	0	0	0	14	0	71	7	0	14	50	14	
MK - Kosovo*	50	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	50	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	
KZ - Kazakhstan	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	48	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	36	8	0	16	32	25	
LB - Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	25	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	31	0	0	16	
LY - Libya (since 2011)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
MA - Morocco	0	0	0	0	4	52	22	0	0	0	15	0	0	26	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	67	4	0	27	
MD - Moldova	0	24	0	6	12	0	0	18	0	6	0	6	0	18	0	6	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	17
ME - Montenegro	35	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	43	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
MK - FR of Macedonia**	45	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	30	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	33	
PS - occ. Palestinian ter.***	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	10	50	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	
RS - Serbia	23	2	2	38	0	0	2	2	19	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	26	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	
RU - Russian Federation	0	4	4	0	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	19	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	32	4	53
SY - Syria	0	0	0	0	0	8	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	33	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	12	
TJ - Tajikistan	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	14	0	0	0	71	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	43	14	
TM - Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	6	
TN - Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	68	23	0	0	0	9	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	22	
UA - Ukraine	0	13	11	3	24	0	0	18	0	3	0	5	0	11	0	3	21	0	3	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	5	38	
UZ - Uzbekistan	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	14	0	0	0	50	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	43	7	0	14	0	14	

\* Kosovo under UNSCR 1244

\*\* Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (until 2020)

\*\*\* Occupied Palestinian territory

60-100%	2/5
40-59%	1/5
20-39%	1/5
1-19%	1/5
0%	

%	AL	AM	AZ	BA	BY	DZ	EG	GE	HR	IL	JO	KG	KZ	LB	LY	MA	MD	ME	MK	PS	RS	RU	SY	TJ	TM	TN	UA	UZ	Nr. of projects involving the country in first column	
AT - Austria	9	1	3	28	6	0	4	4	12	1	3	1	16	7	3	0	1	3	13	23	1	28	16	9	3	1	13	1	69	
BE - Belgium	9	5	4	20	2	16	4	9	9	4	4	5	7	7	11	0	16	5	9	21	7	20	7	2	9	4	13	9	56	
BG - Bulgaria	23	5	5	14	0	0	5	14	14	5	5	5	14	14	9	0	9	18	32	0	50	14	0	5	5	0	14	5	22	
CY - Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
CZ - Czech Republic	5	5	5	14	14	0	0	5	14	5	0	5	9	9	0	0	0	5	9	5	36	27	5	9	0	5	5	5	22	
DE - Germany	6	6	6	10	5	4	10	6	5	3	5	5	8	12	3	0	4	5	6	11	4	13	25	6	7	3	7	12	6	115
DK - Denmark	15	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	23	15	0	31	23	8	0	0	0	8	0	13	
EE - Estonia	0	11	11	11	11	0	0	22	11	0	0	22	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	0	11	22	0	22	0	0	44	22	9	
EL - Greece	14	5	5	5	2	7	12	5	10	0	12	0	10	10	12	0	14	7	7	19	7	24	21	2	2	0	10	10	5	42
ES - Spain	3	8	7	9	5	15	9	9	4	1	5	9	6	13	7	1	19	8	4	6	4	13	14	3	8	4	15	15	7	96
FI - Finland	10	5	5	14	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	14	5	19	0	0	0	10	10	0	24	38	5	10	0	0	29	5	21	
FR - France	5	5	4	4	1	21	9	5	4	1	5	5	1	10	13	0	27	6	6	7	4	12	21	6	1	0	22	9	1	82
HU - Hungary	14	5	5	14	10	0	0	10	19	0	0	14	10	19	0	0	5	10	14	14	0	33	19	0	14	10	5	10	10	21
IE - Ireland	13	0	0	21	4	0	8	4	0	4	13	4	17	4	8	4	0	8	13	13	4	21	21	4	4	0	4	0	24	
IT - Italy	11	5	6	6	5	8	7	6	6	2	6	6	13	11	9	0	12	6	8	16	4	16	19	3	6	2	11	10	7	108
LT - Lithuania	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	6	6	13	0	19	6	25	0	0	0	6	0	0	13	31	0	19	6	0	25	25	16	
LU - Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
LV - Latvia	0	30	10	0	0	0	0	30	10	0	0	10	0	40	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	40	0	0	0	0	40	20	10	
MT - Malta	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
NL - Netherlands	6	3	6	19	13	10	10	13	6	3	3	10	3	13	3	0	13	6	6	6	0	23	26	6	10	0	13	26	0	31
PL - Poland	3	10	13	0	10	0	3	5	5	5	3	18	5	20	0	0	3	8	3	5	0	10	38	5	13	5	0	25	10	40
PT - Portugal	3	7	3	3	3	0	10	7	3	0	3	3	3	7	3	0	7	21	0	7	0	14	14	10	3	10	0	21	7	29
RO - Romania	9	9	4	22	4	9	4	9	17	0	0	0	9	9	4	0	17	26	4	4	0	26	9	4	0	9	13	4	23	
SE - Sweden	6	6	6	10	6	4	8	6	8	2	8	6	12	4	4	2	6	10	6	14	6	12	14	4	4	0	6	25	6	51
SI - Slovenia	11	3	3	29	0	0	3	5	24	3	3	0	8	3	0	0	0	21	24	3	63	5	0	0	0	0	8	3	38	
SK - Slovakia	0	6	6	0	24	6	0	6	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	35	24	0	12	0	6	24	6	17	
UK - United Kingdom	9	6	5	10	2	3	11	10	5	2	9	1	9	7	5	0	6	3	9	11	8	24	16	2	2	1	6	10	3	87




60-100%	2/5
40-59%	1/5
20-39%	1/5
1-19%	1/5
0%	

# ANNEX 2

## Tempus Partner Countries

### Map A: Privileged links

Maps A try to visualise the most significant relations among countries involved in the Tempus programme.




For each country X participating in the Tempus programme (dark brown ), Map A shows its main cooperation partners. The countries which are involved in more than 40% of country X's projects are shown in dark orange  and those involved in 20 to 40% of country X's projects in light orange .

The percentage here refers to the projects of country X.

*Example: Albania: Italy is involved in more than 40% of the Albanian projects. Germany is involved in 20 to 40% of the Albanian projects.*

### Map B: Presence / Contribution

Maps B try to capture the notion of presence / contribution of each country in the other countries involved in the Tempus programme.

For each country X participating in the Tempus programme (dark brown , Map B shows the countries in which country X is present in more than 40% of their projects (dark orange ) or in 20 to 40% of the projects (light orange .

The percentage here is based on the number of projects of each country that country X cooperates with.

*Example: Albania: Albania is involved in more than 40% of the projects of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Albania is involved in 20 to 40% of the projects of Serbia.*

### Note:

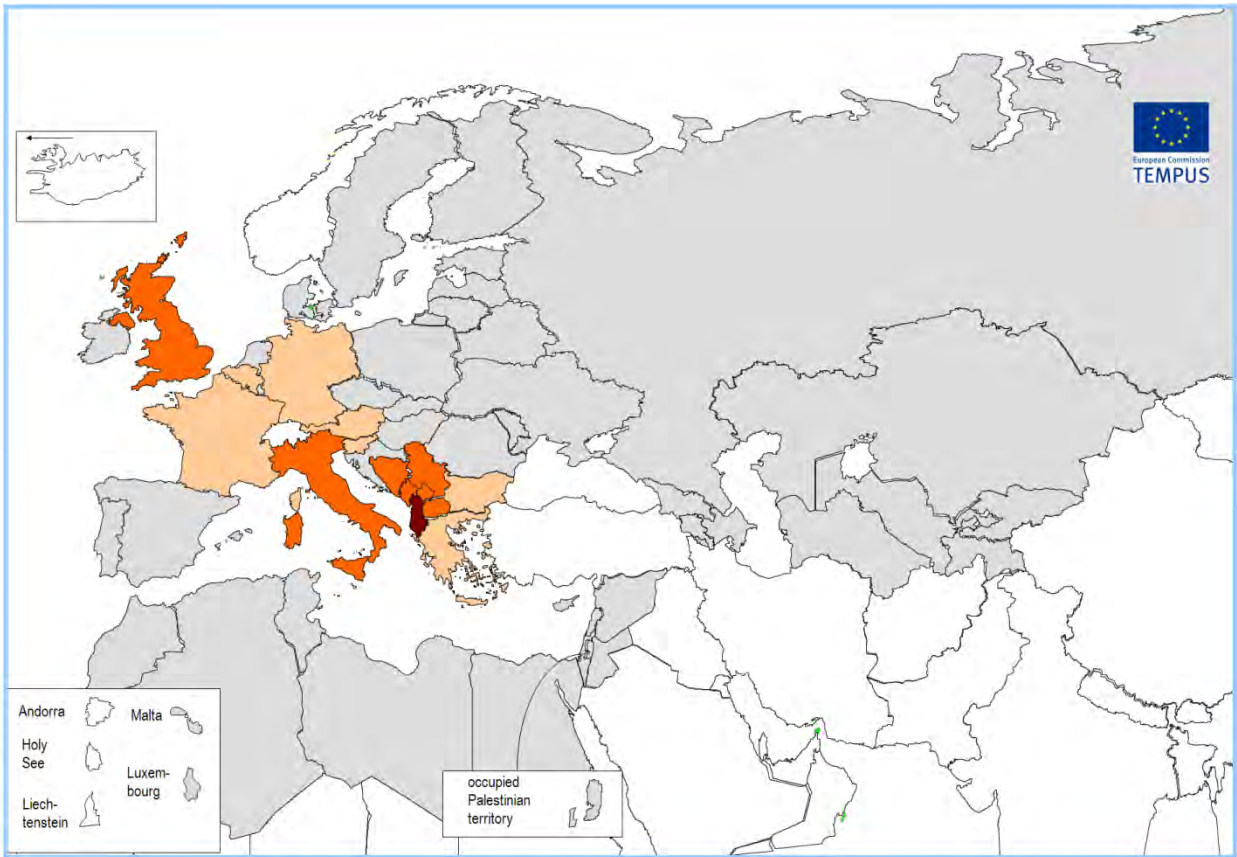
- No map for Libya is presented as Libya joined the programme in 2010 and is involved in only 1 project (2011).
- The maps reflect the number of projects in which the countries are involved independently from the number of institutions concerned.
- Percentages cannot be added as several countries can be involved in the same project.



# Western Balkans

ALBANIA (20 projects)

Map A: Privileged links



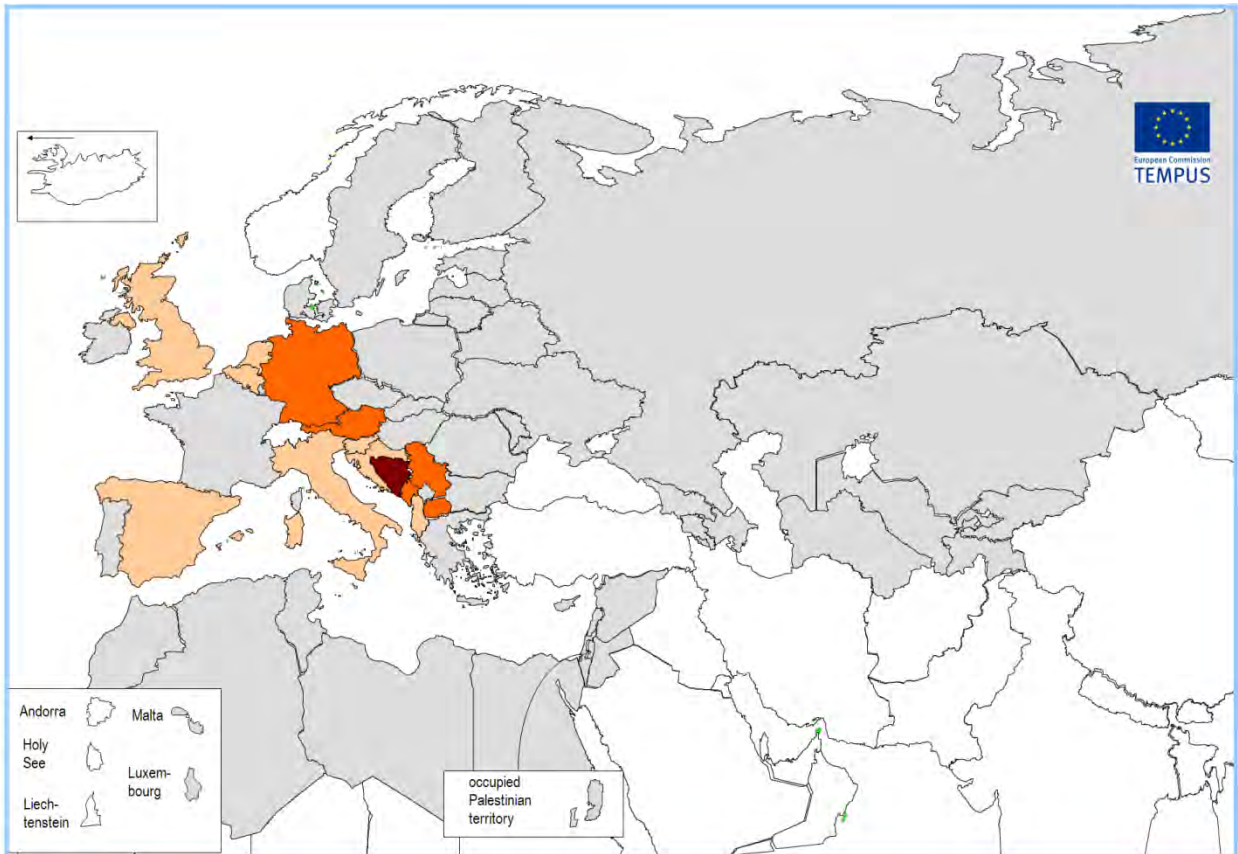
Map B: Presence / contribution



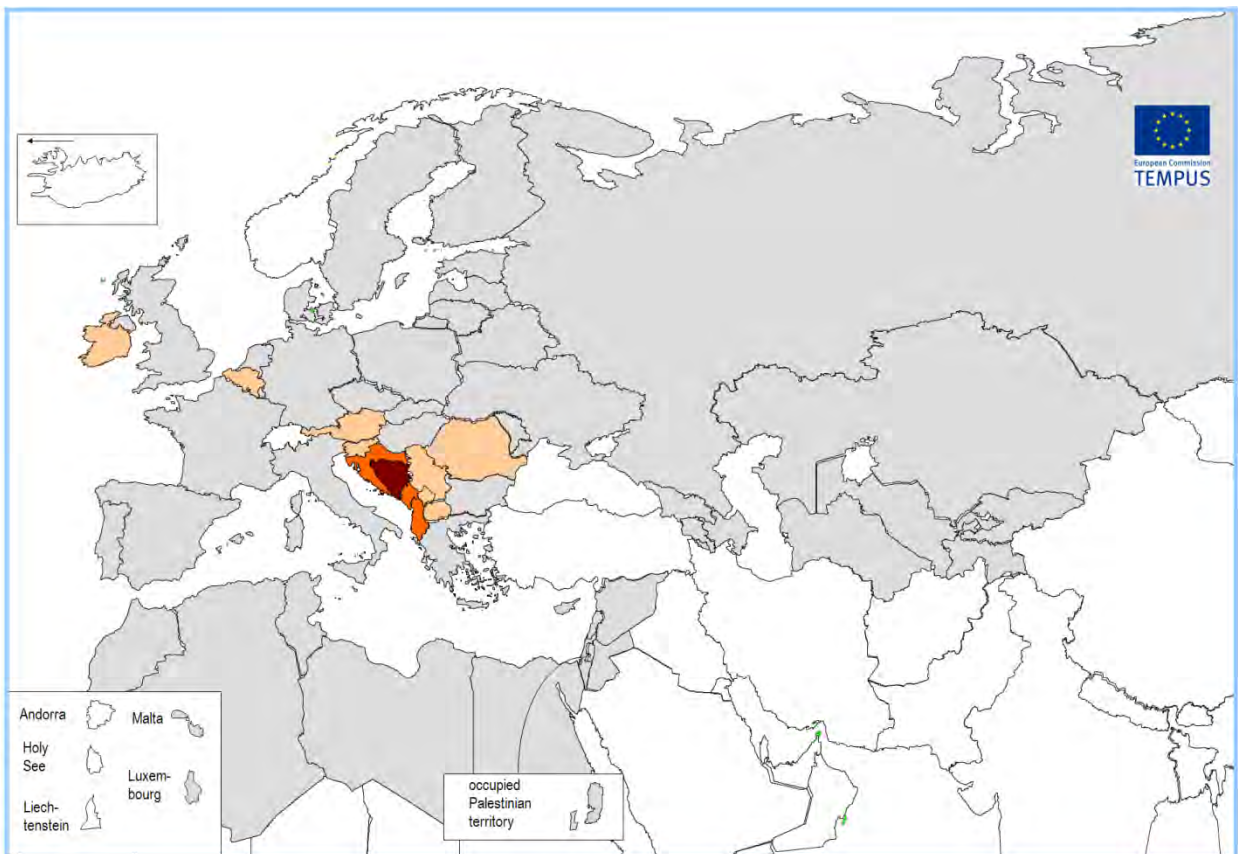


## BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA (30 projects)

Map A: Privileged links

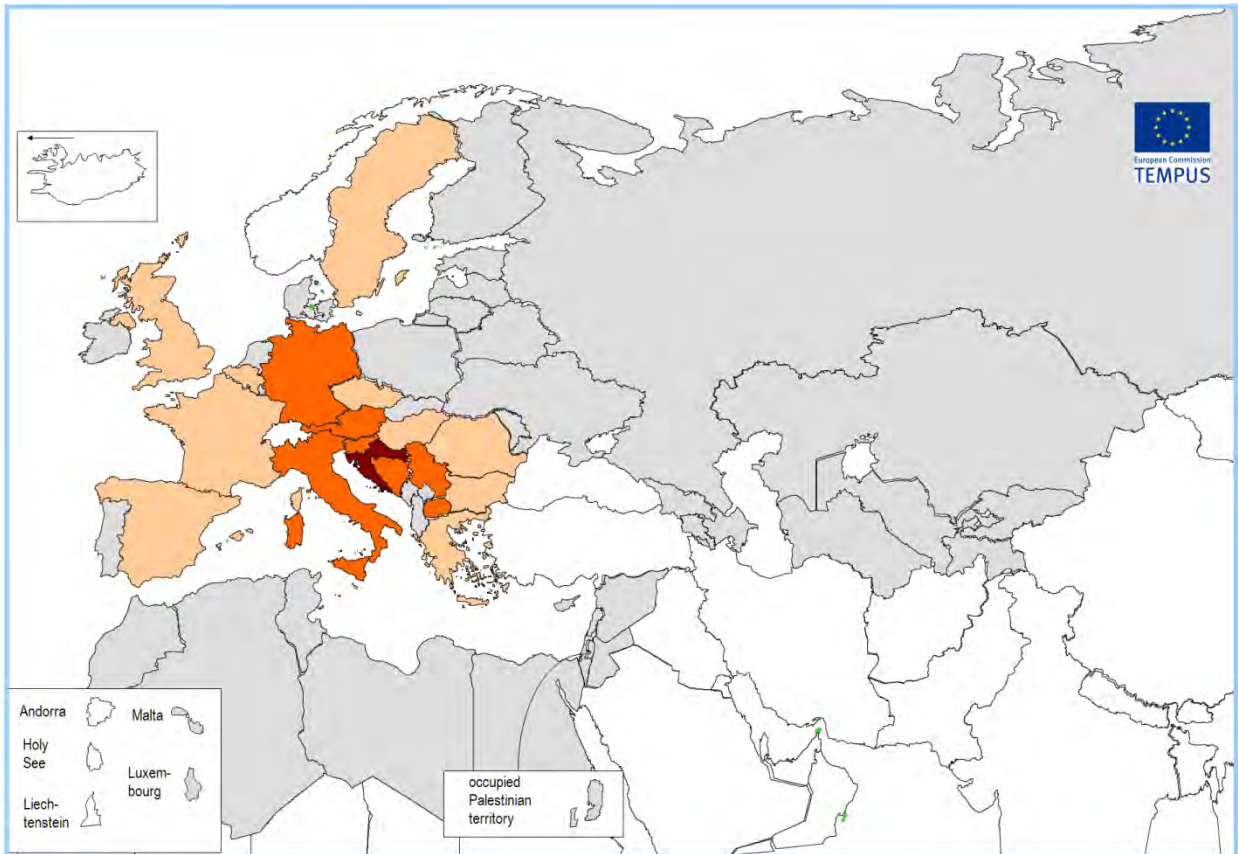


Map B: Presence / contribution



## CROATIA (15 projects)

Map A: Privileged links

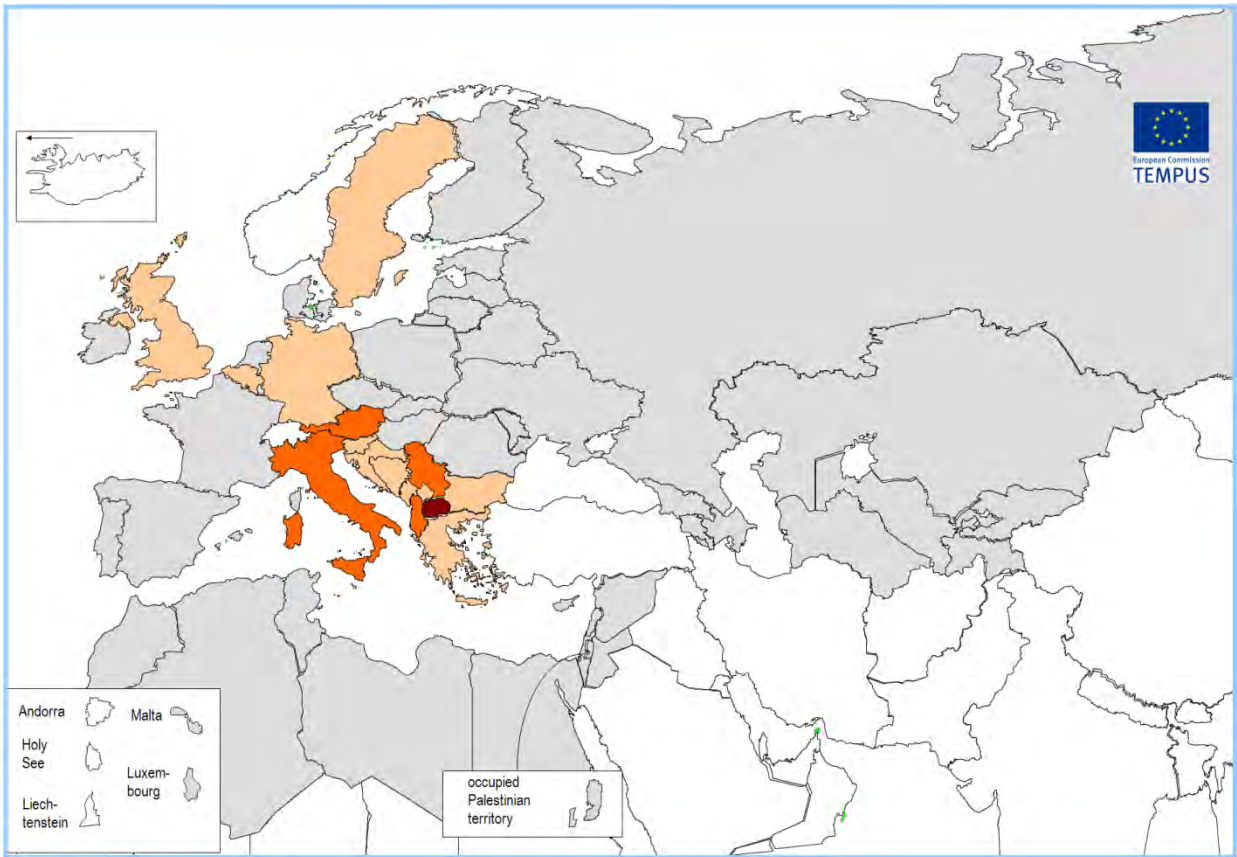


Map B: Presence / contribution

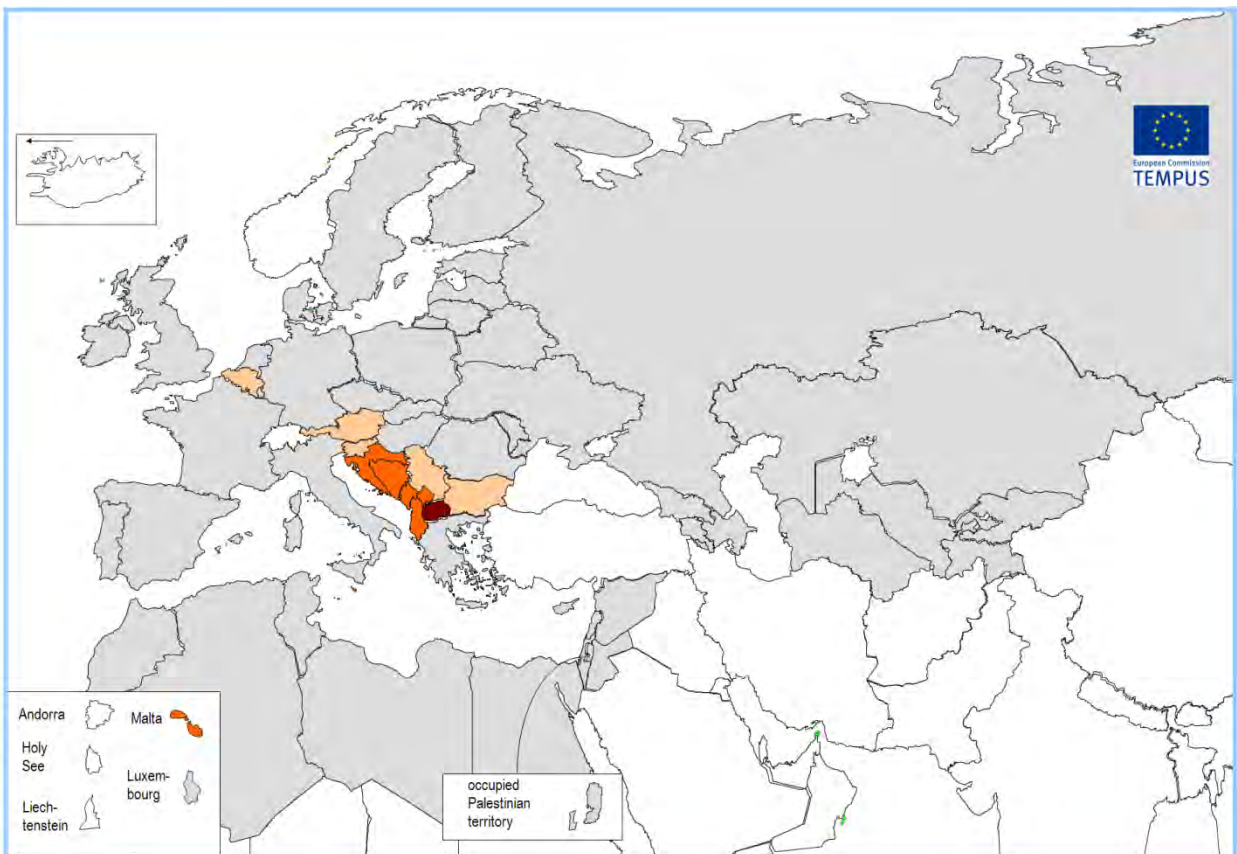


FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (33 projects)

Map A: Privileged links

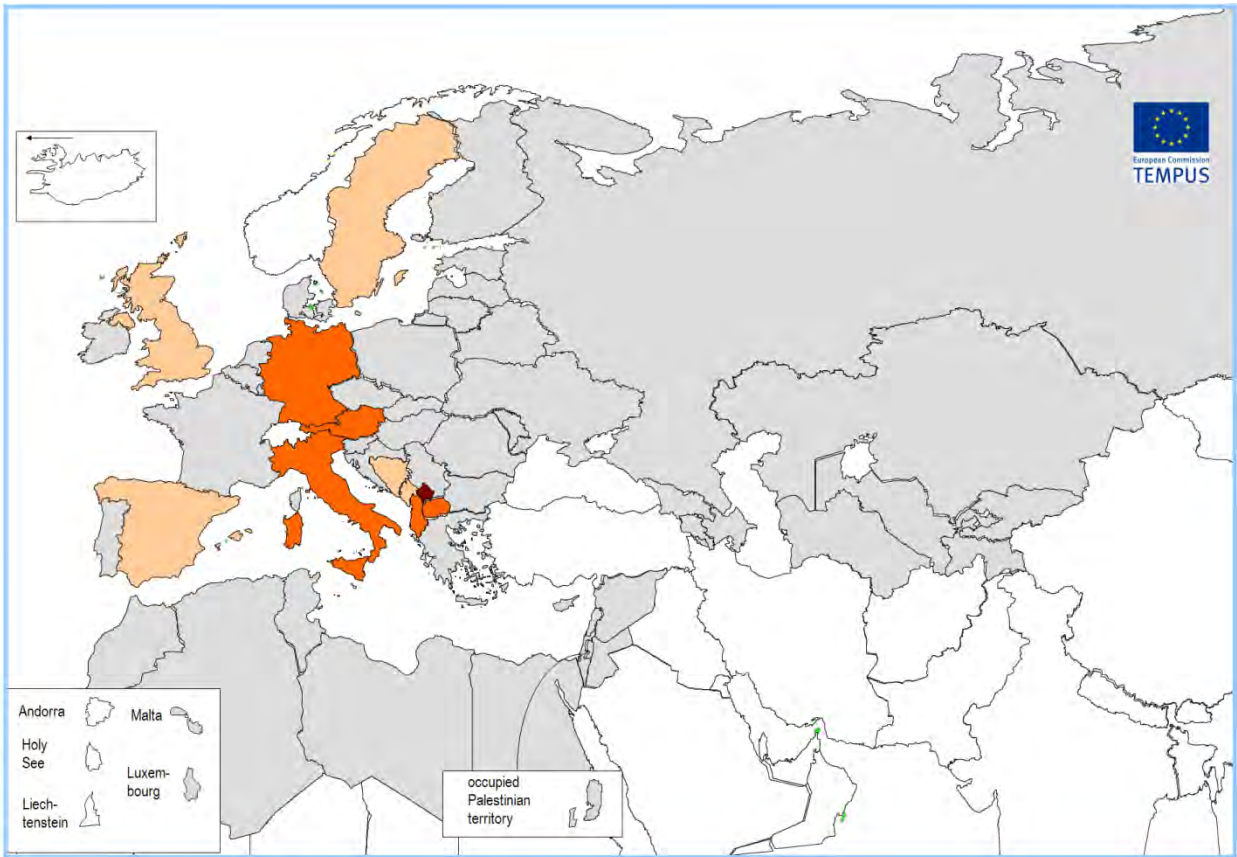


Map B: Presence / contribution



KOSOVO under UNSCR 1244/99 (22 projects)

Map A: Privileged links

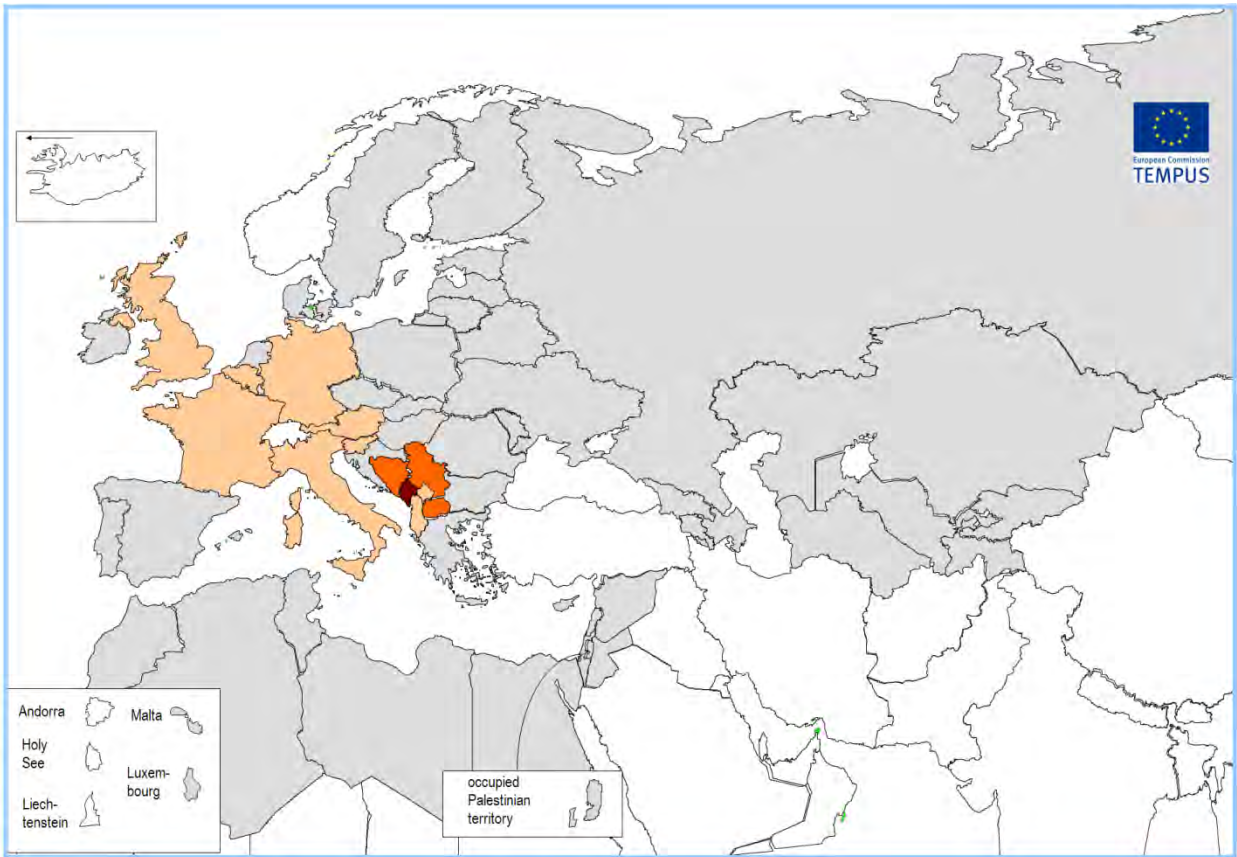


Map B: Presence / contribution

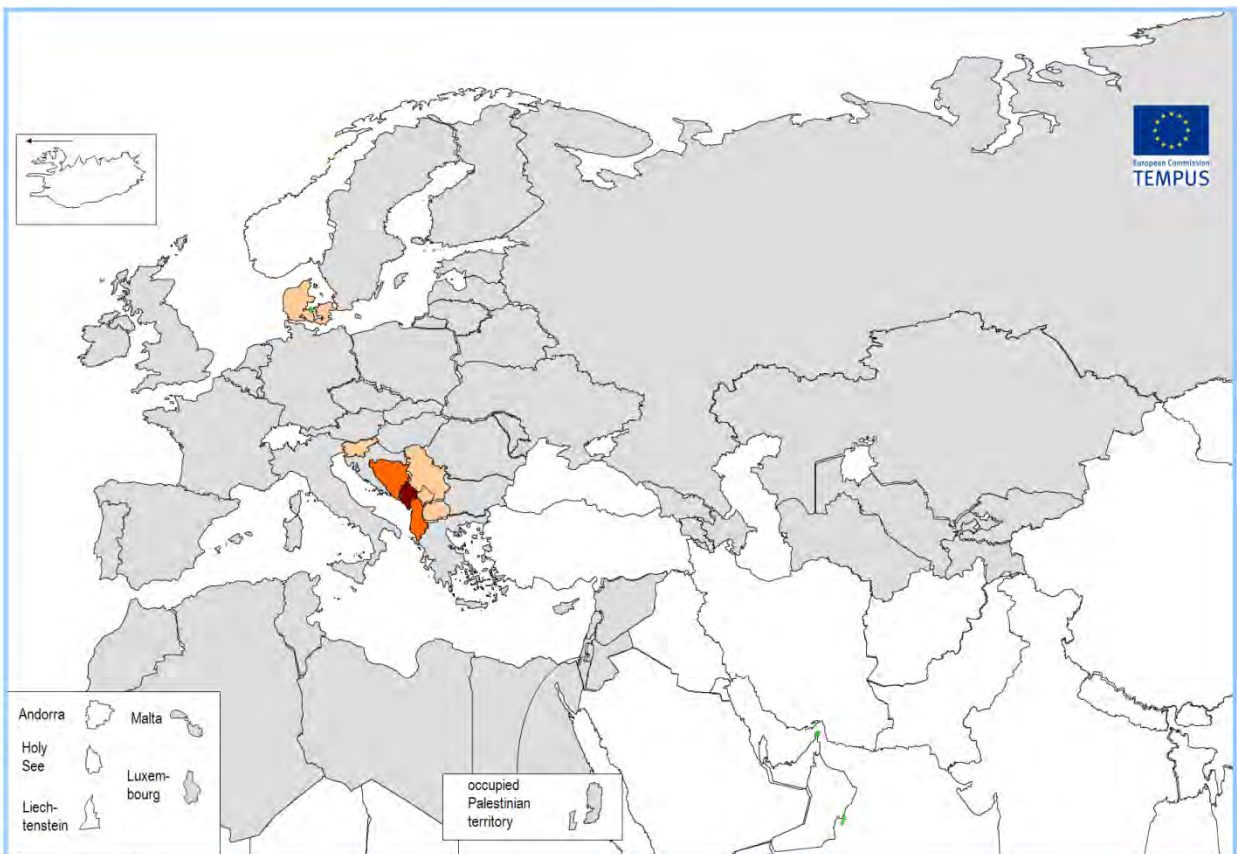


# MONTENEGRO (23 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links

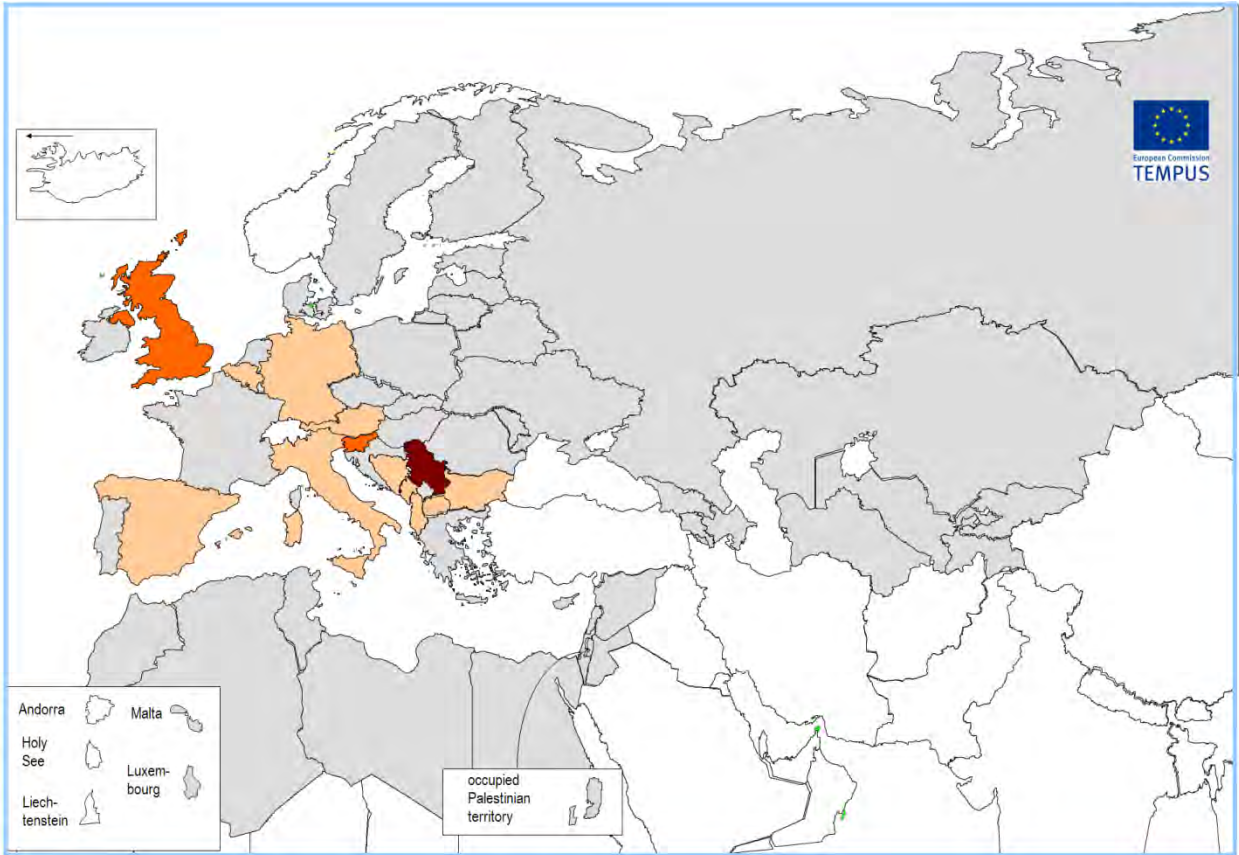


## Map B: Presence / contribution

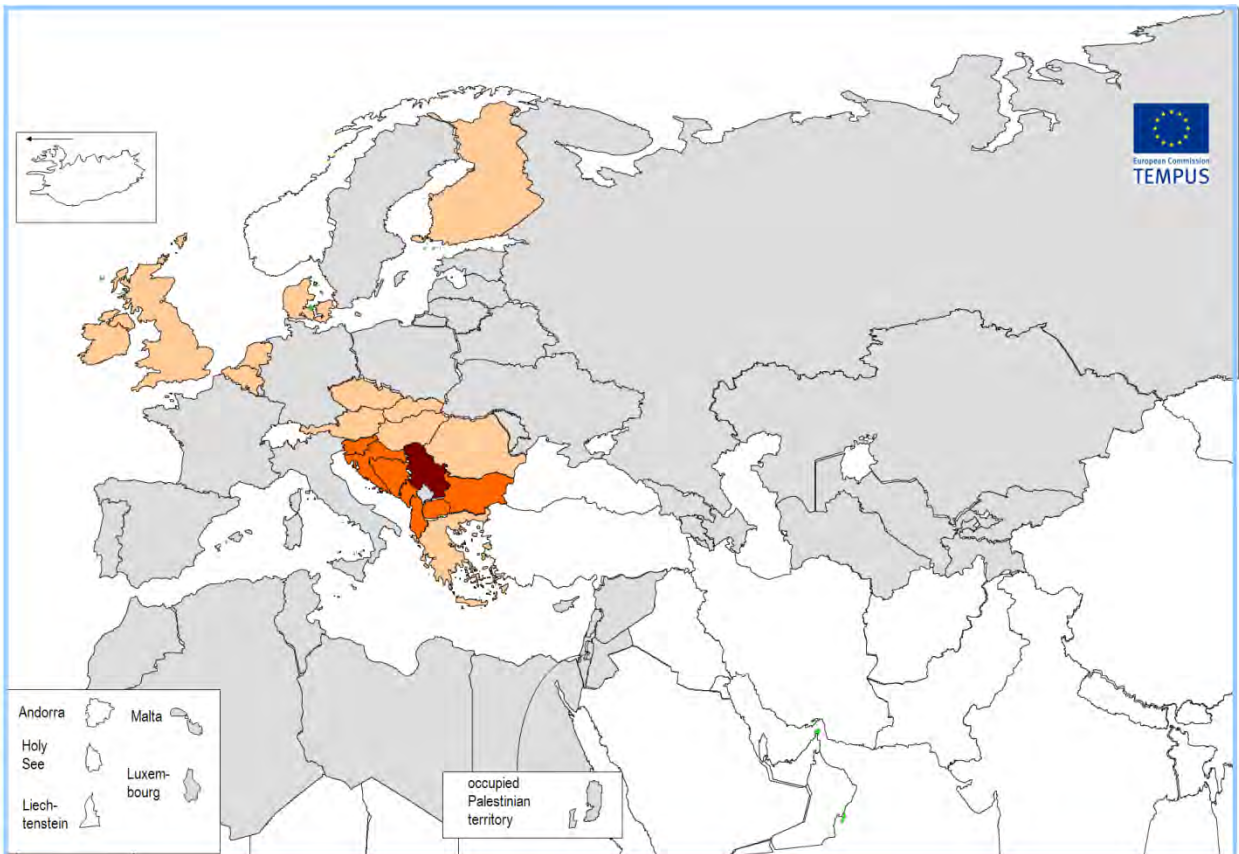


# SERBIA (53 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links



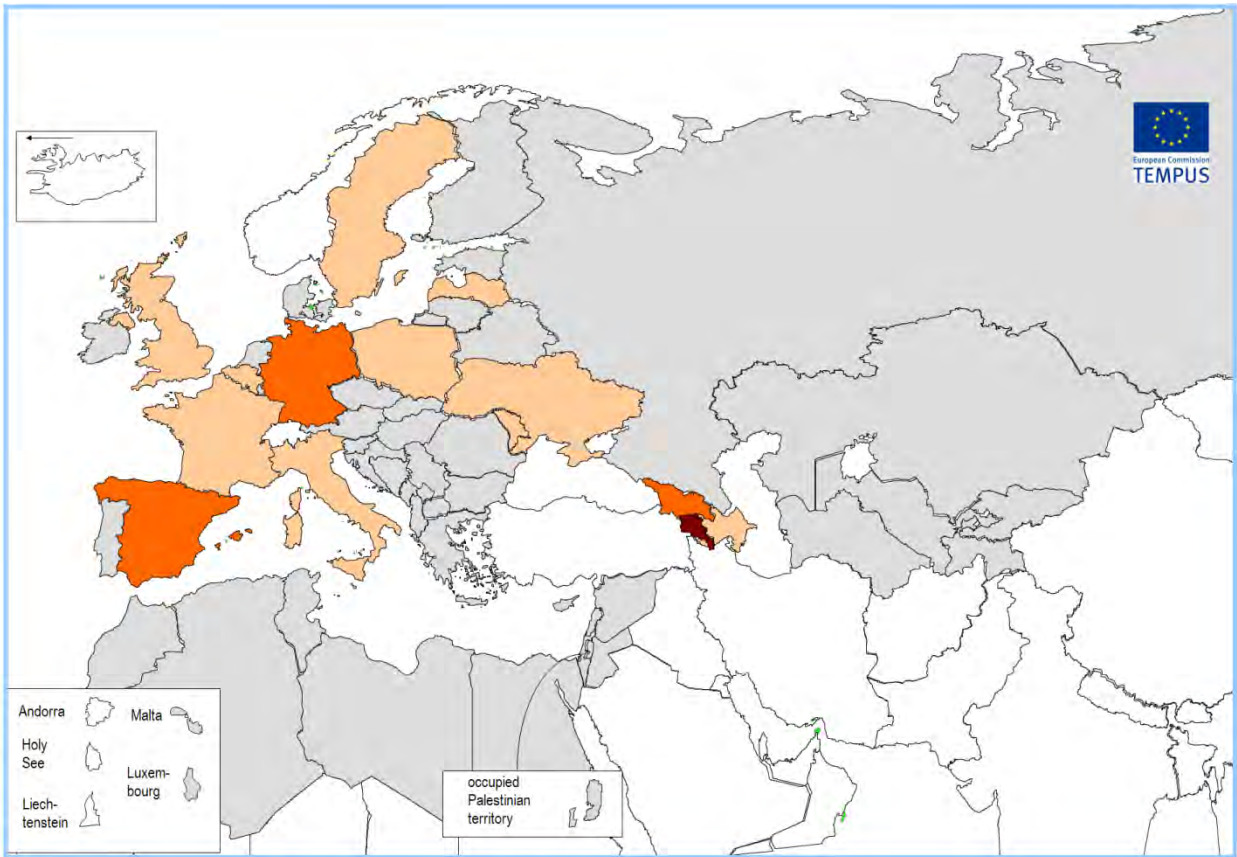
## Map B: Presence / contribution



# CAUCASUS

## ARMENIA (13 projects)

Map A: Privileged links



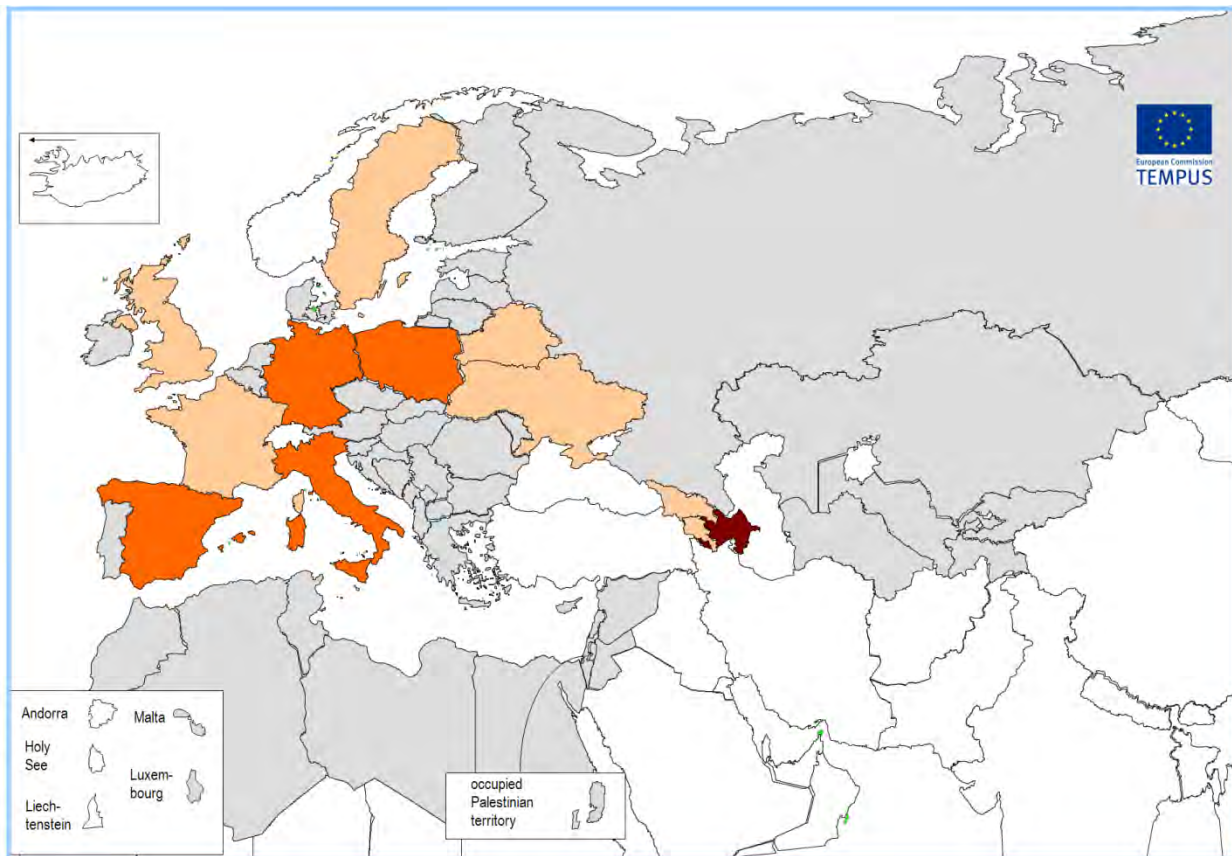
Map B: Presence / contribution





## AZERBAIJAN (12 projects)

Map A: Privileged links

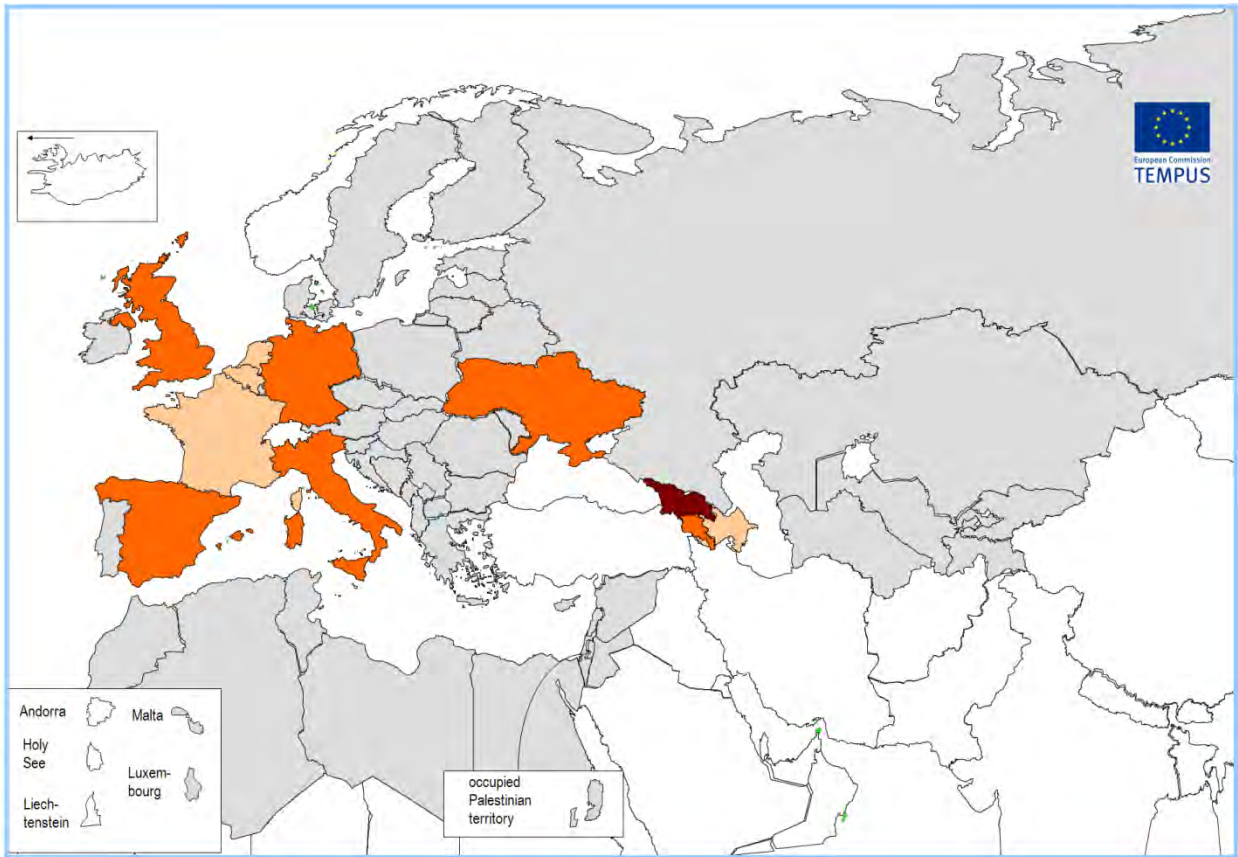


Map B: Presence / contribution



# GEORGIA (17 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links



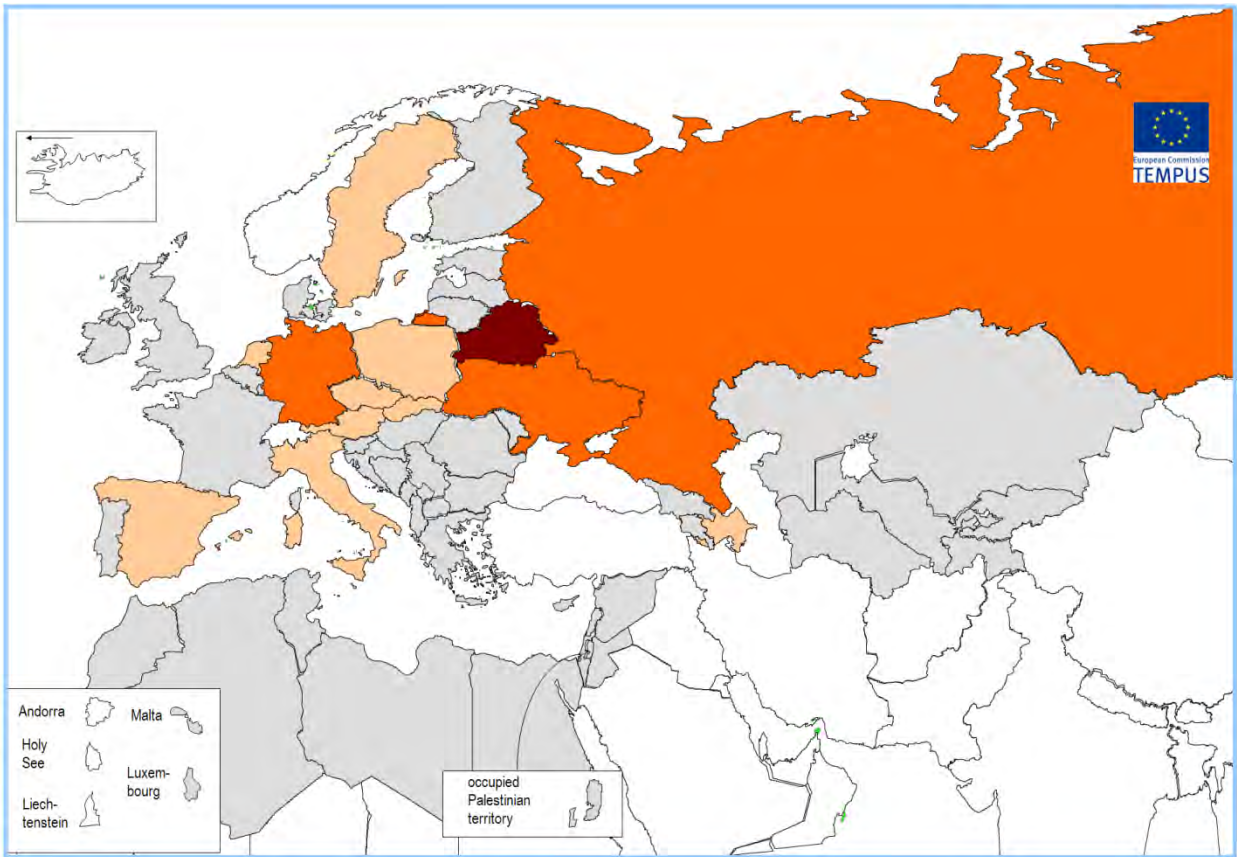
## Map B: Presence / contribution



# EASTERN EUROPE

BELARUS (13 projects)

Map A: Privileged links

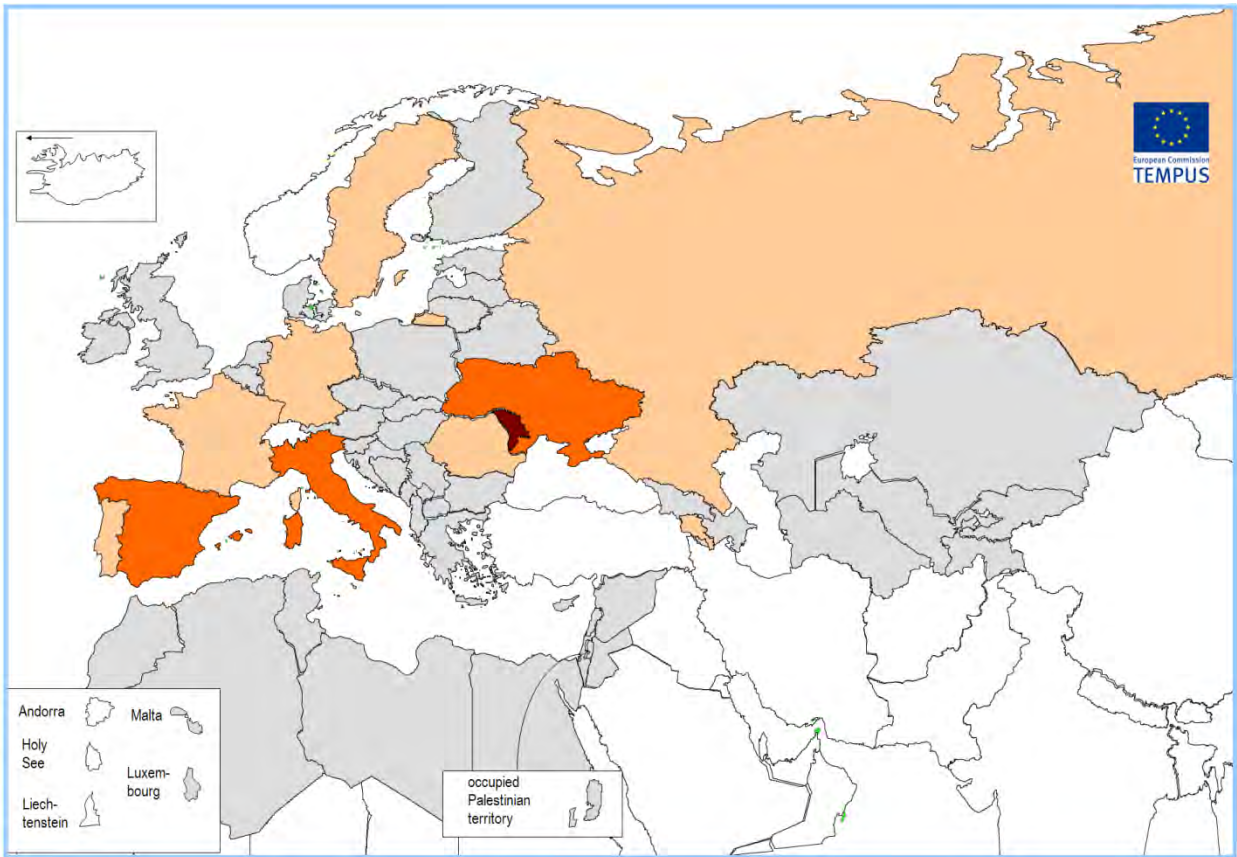


Map B: Presence / contribution



MOLDOVA (17 projects)

Map A: Privileged links

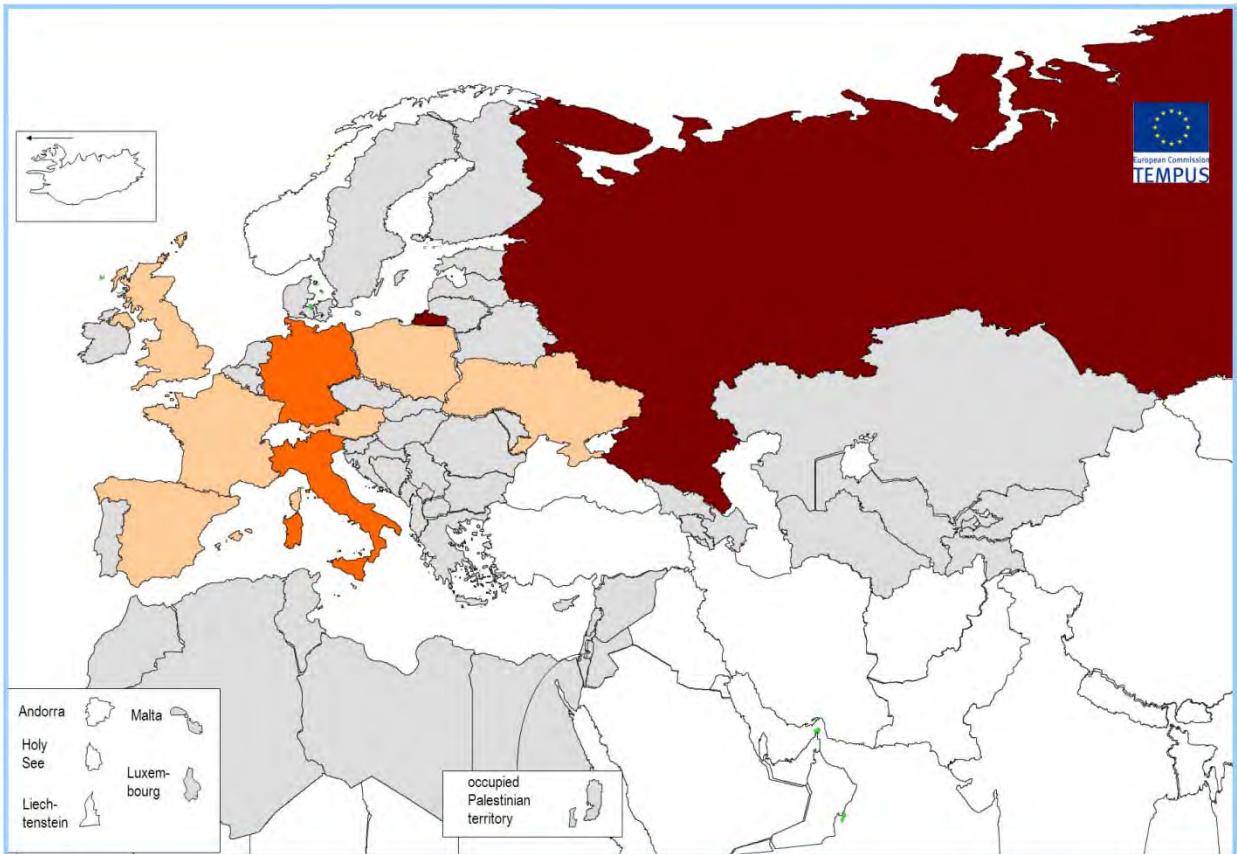


Map B: Presence / contribution

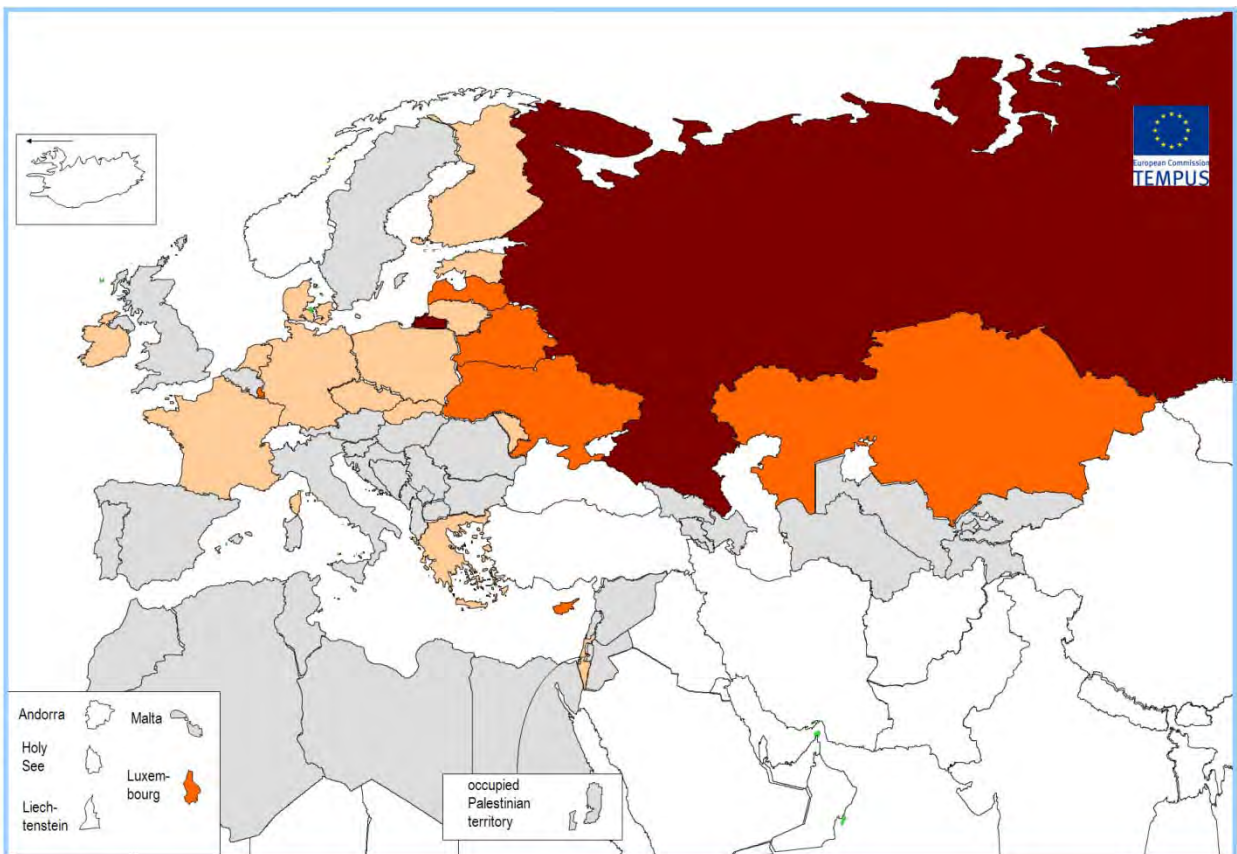


RUSSIAN FEDERATION (53 projects)

Map A: Privileged links

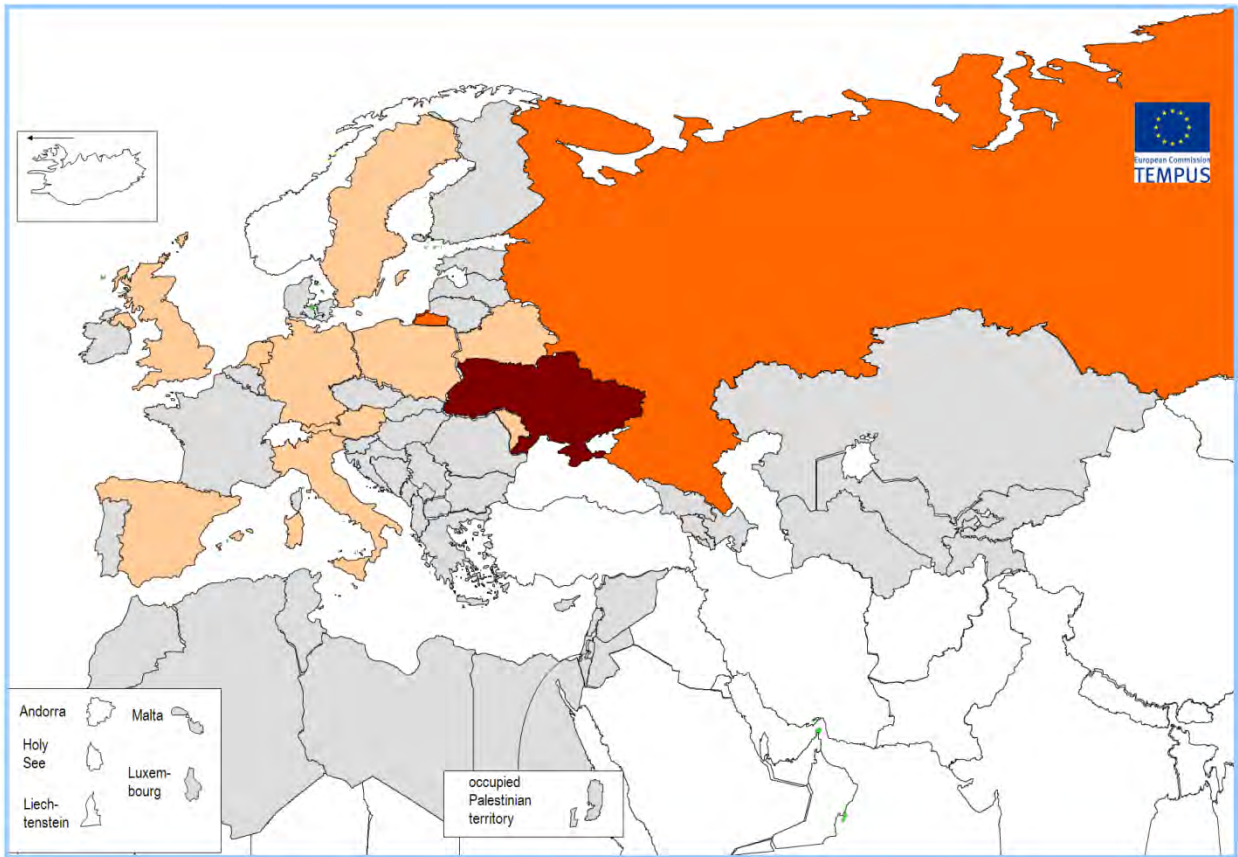


Map B: Presence / contribution

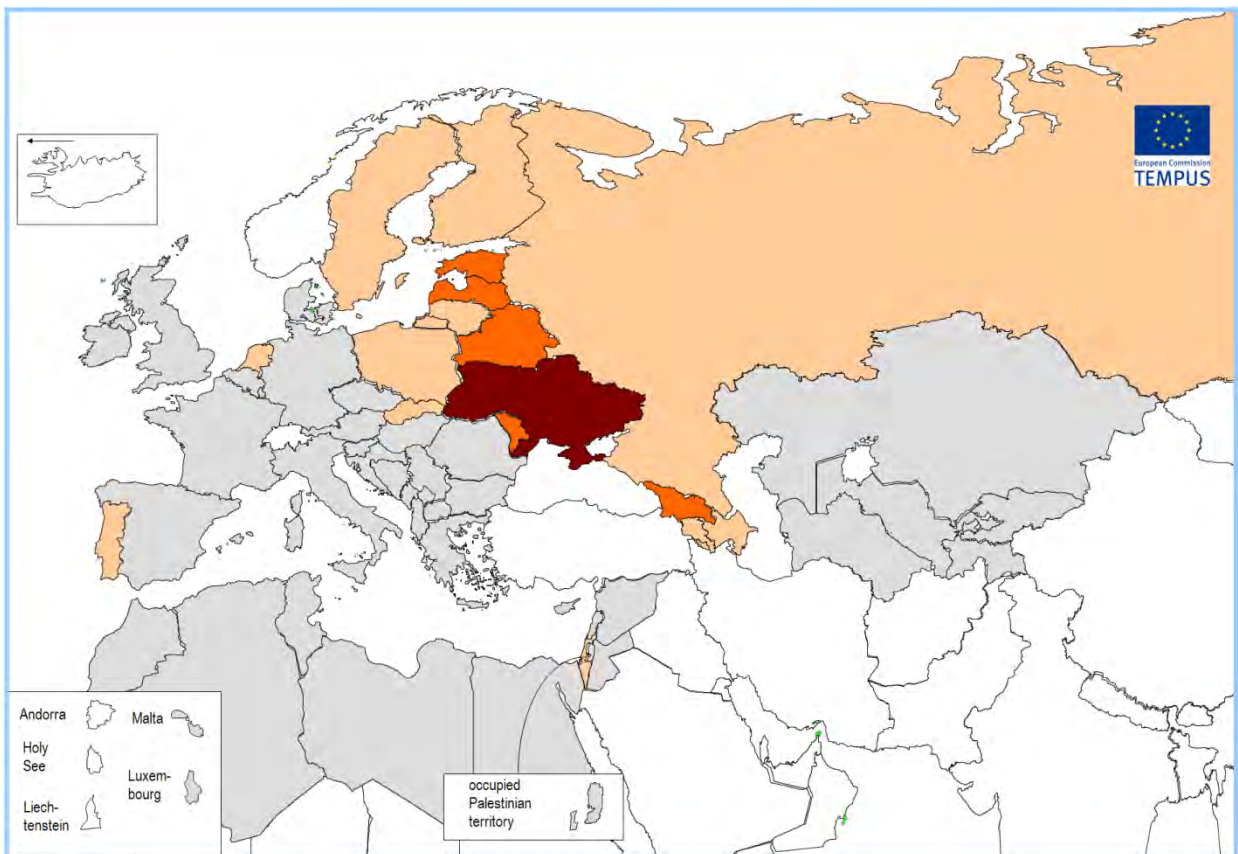


# UKRAINE (38 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links



## Map B: Presence / contribution



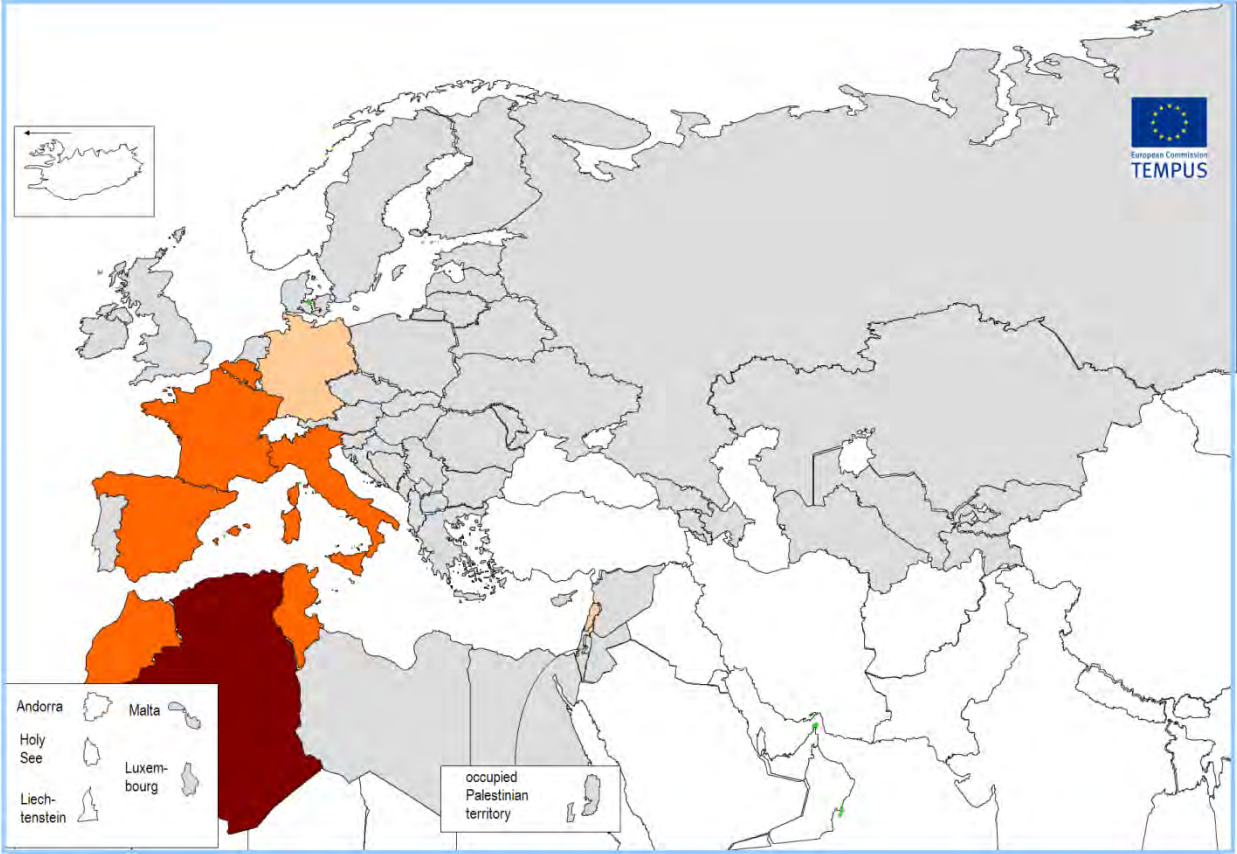




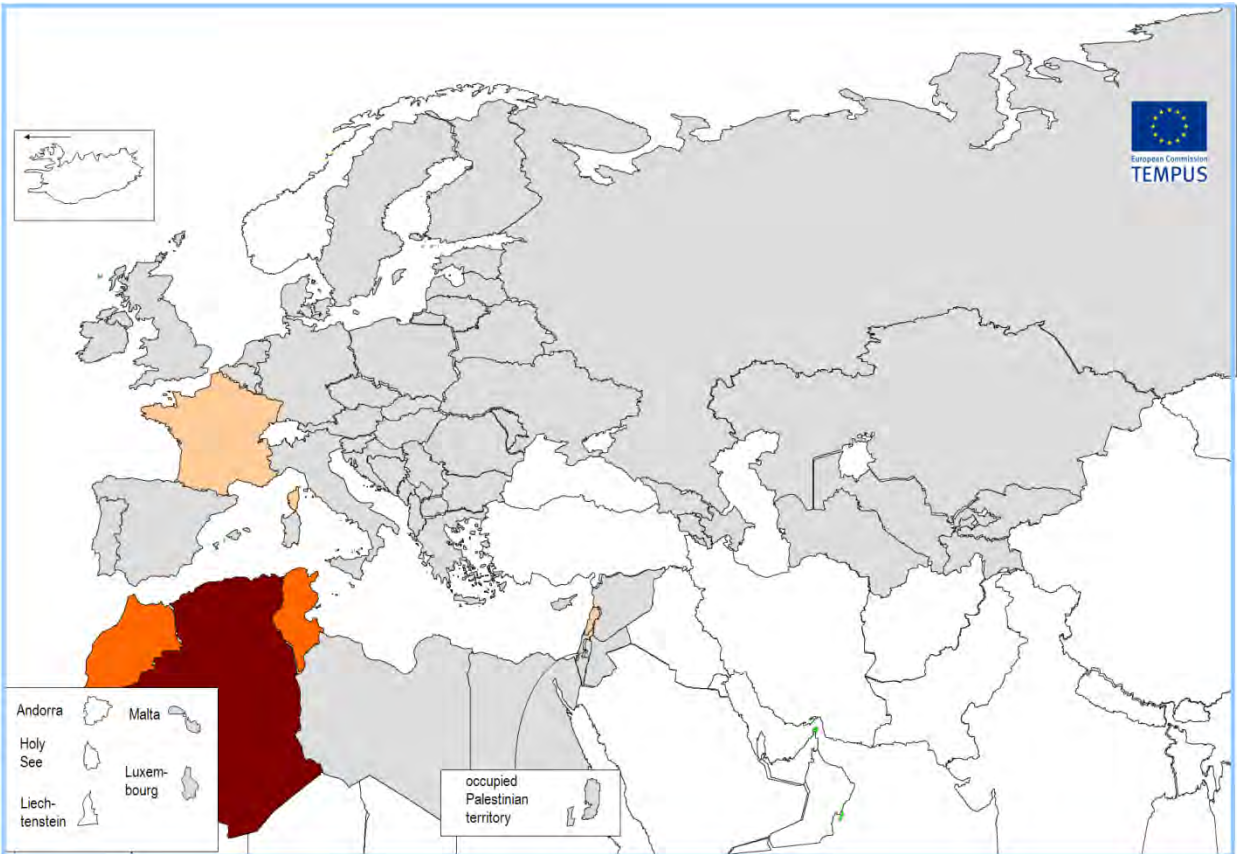
# MAGHREB

ALGERIA (18 projects)

Map A: Privileged links

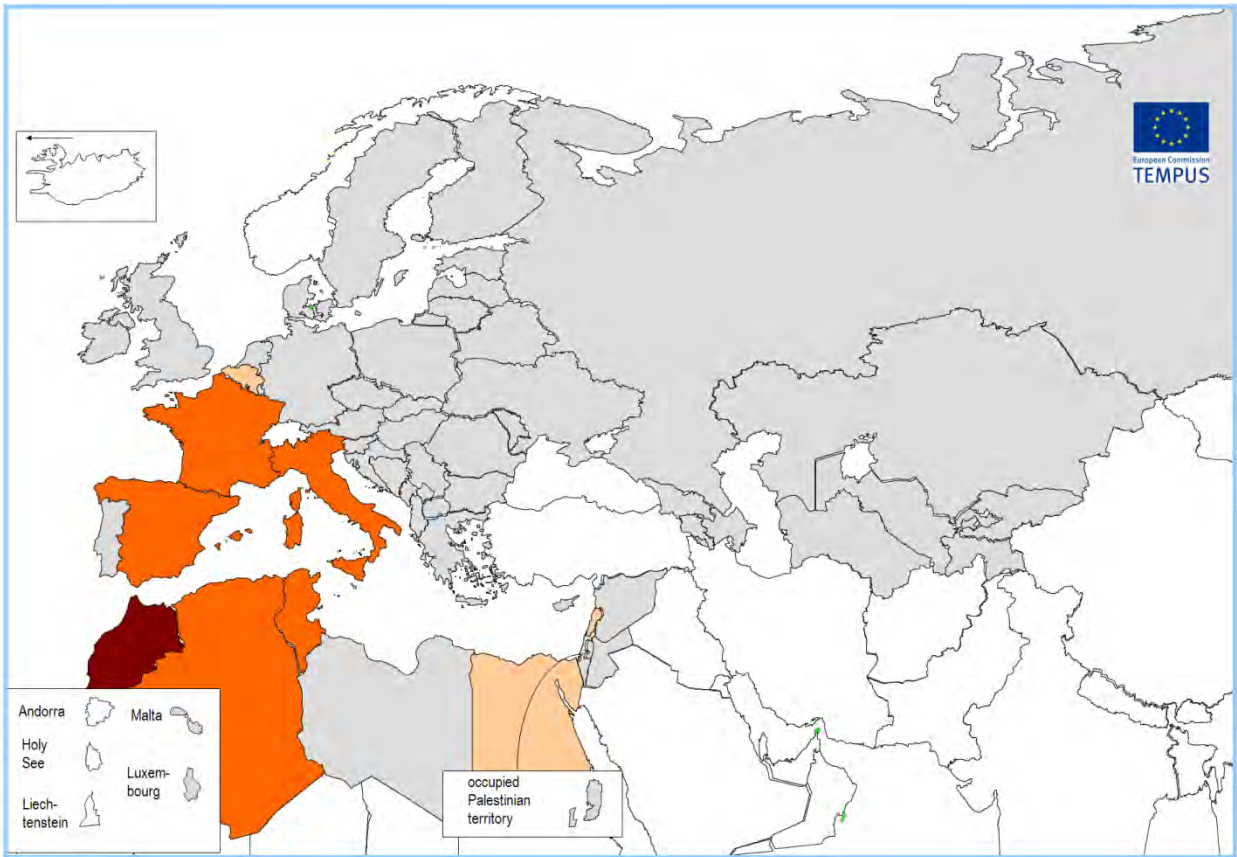


Map B: Presence / contribution

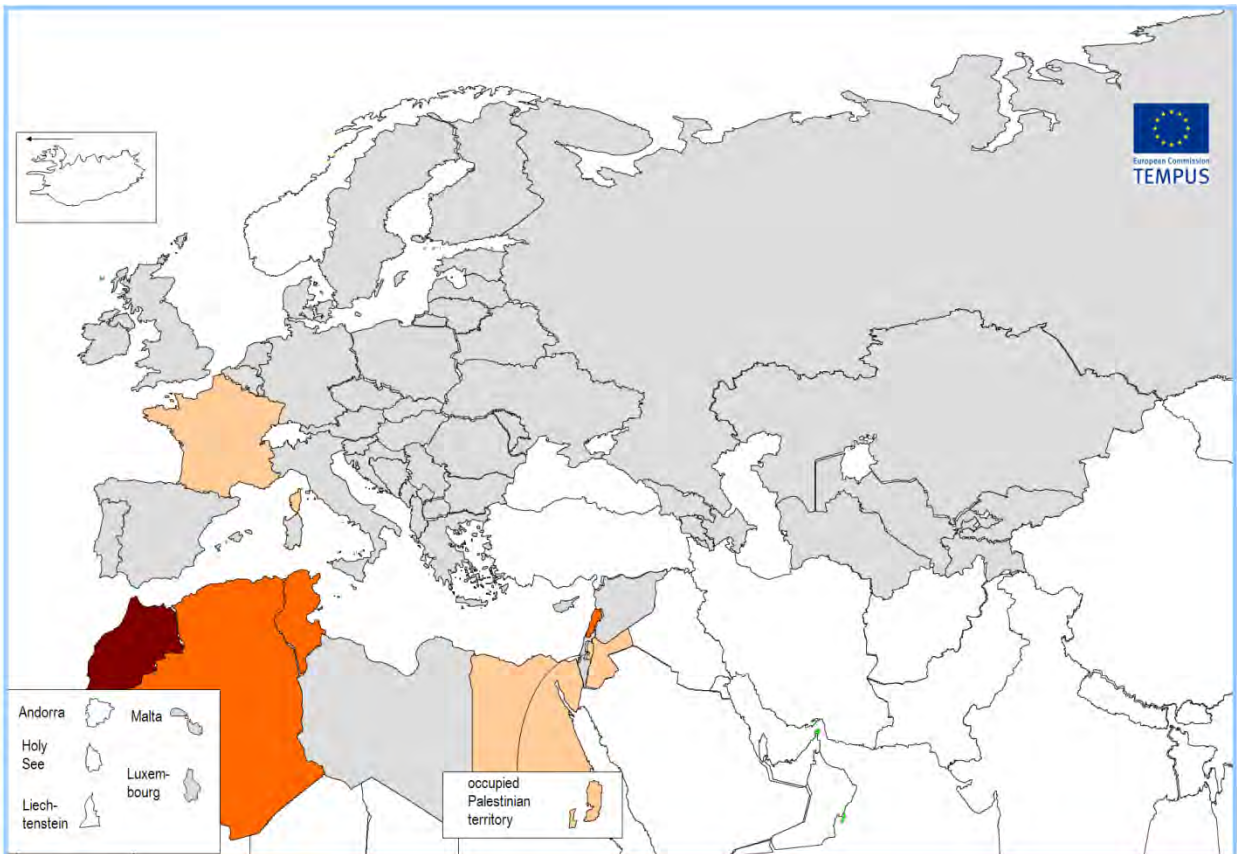


# MOROCCO (27 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links

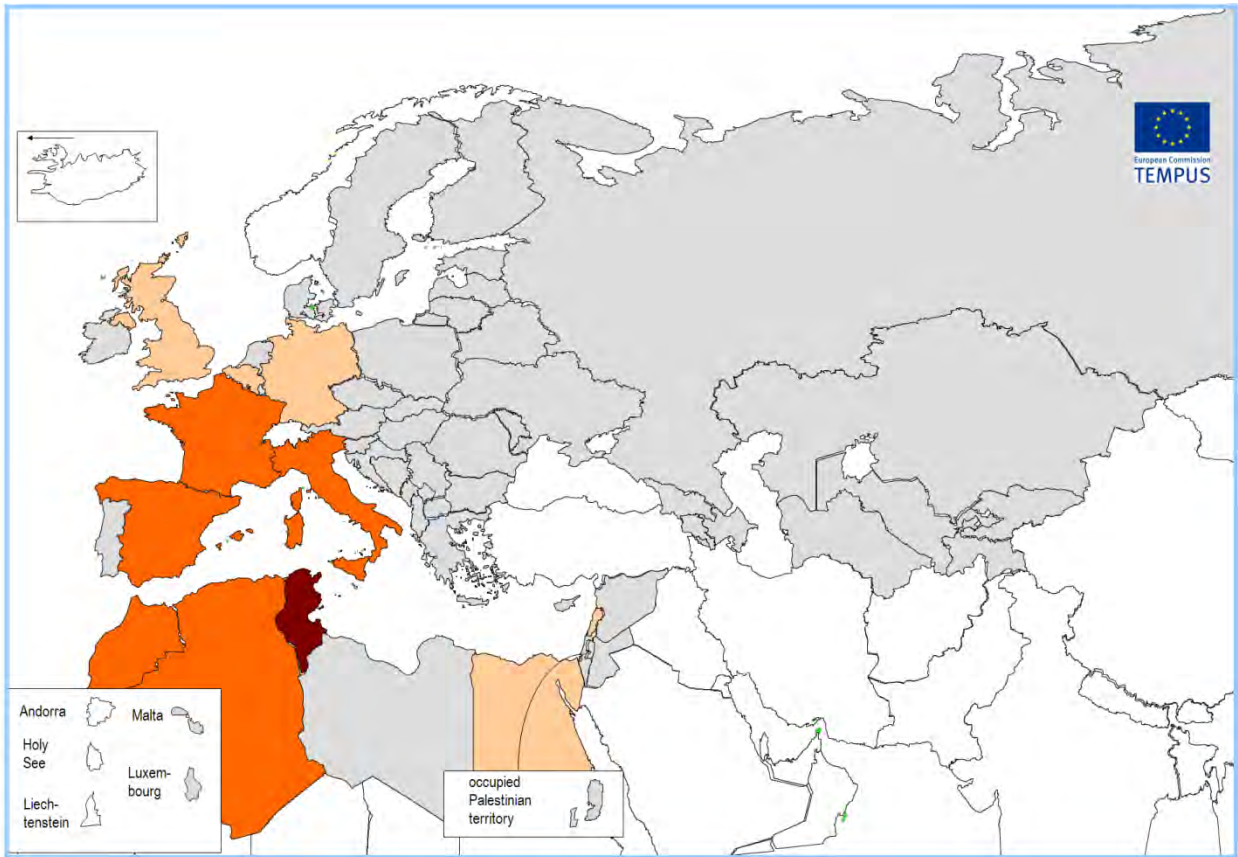


## Map B: Presence / contribution

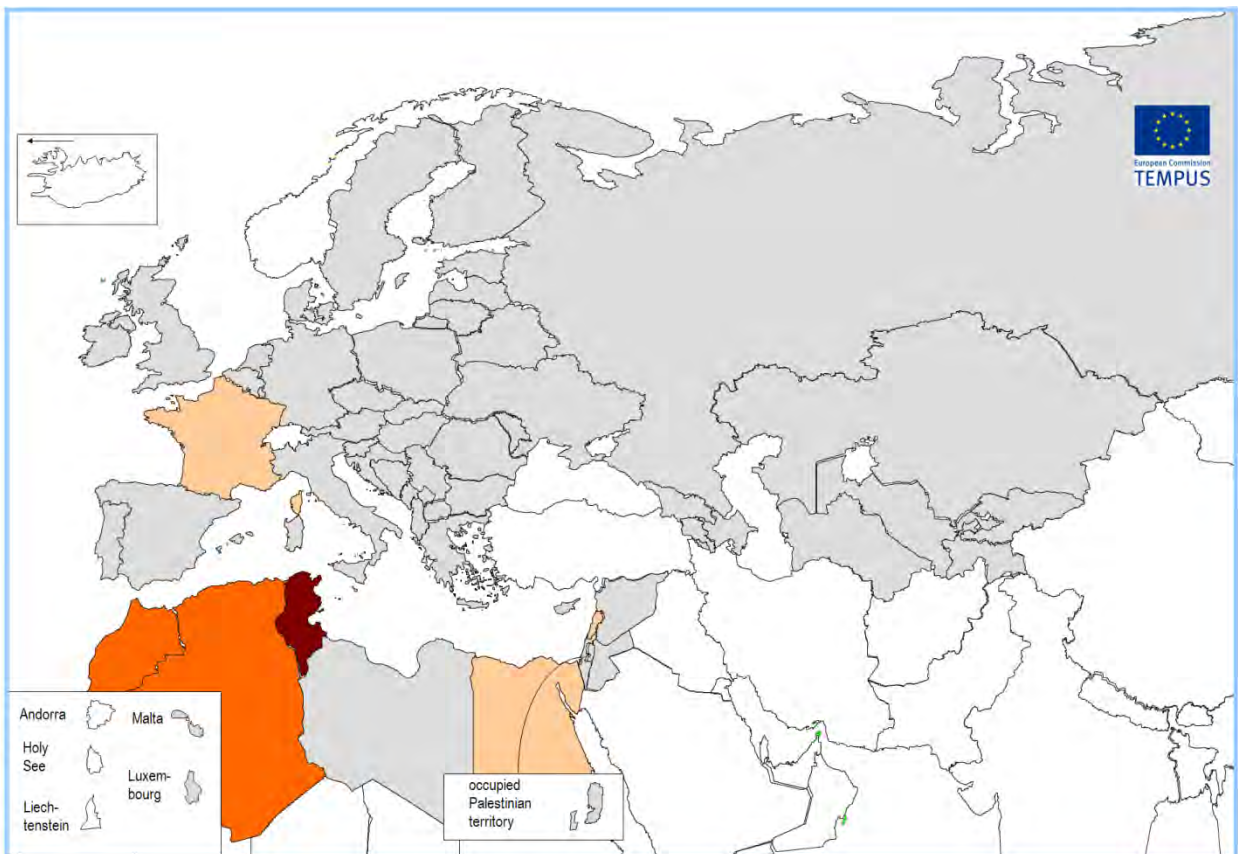


## TUNISIA (22 projects)

Map A: Privileged links



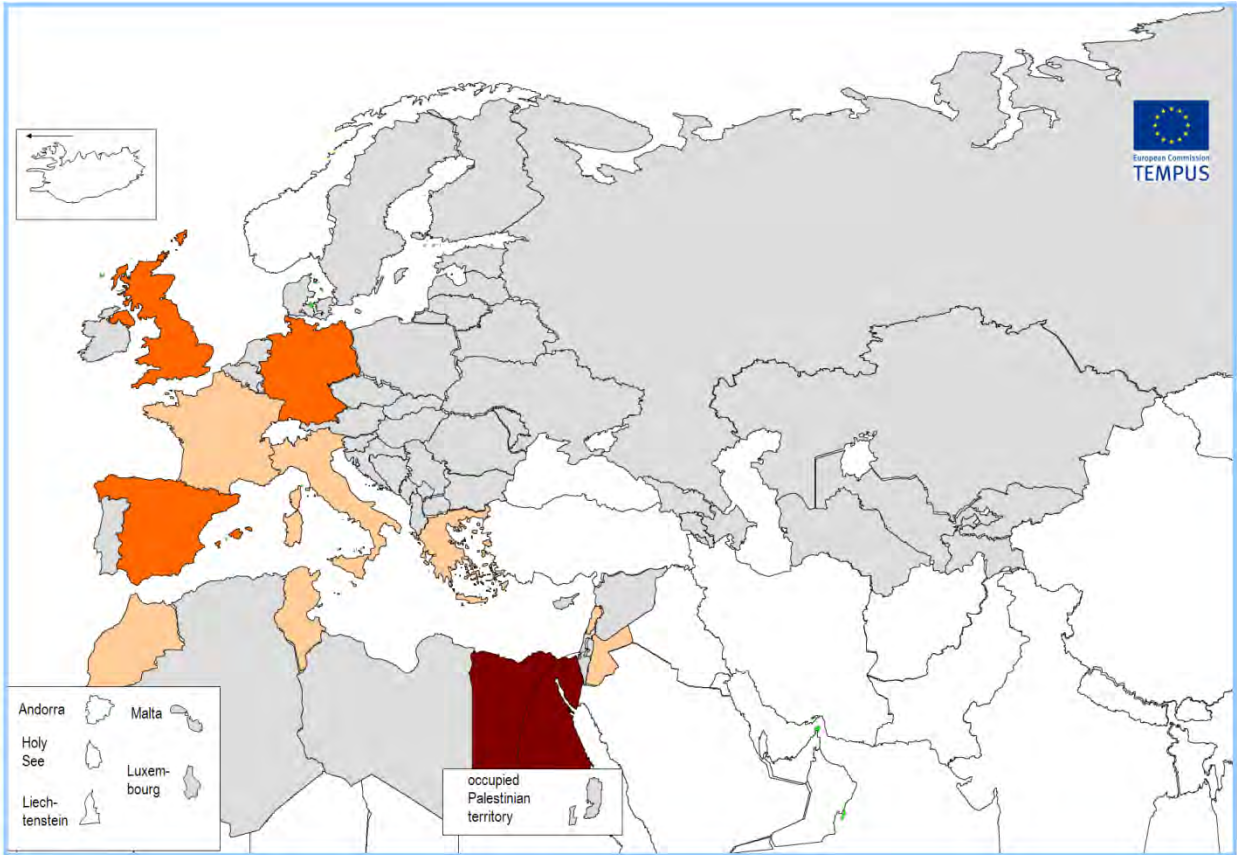
Map B: Presence / contribution



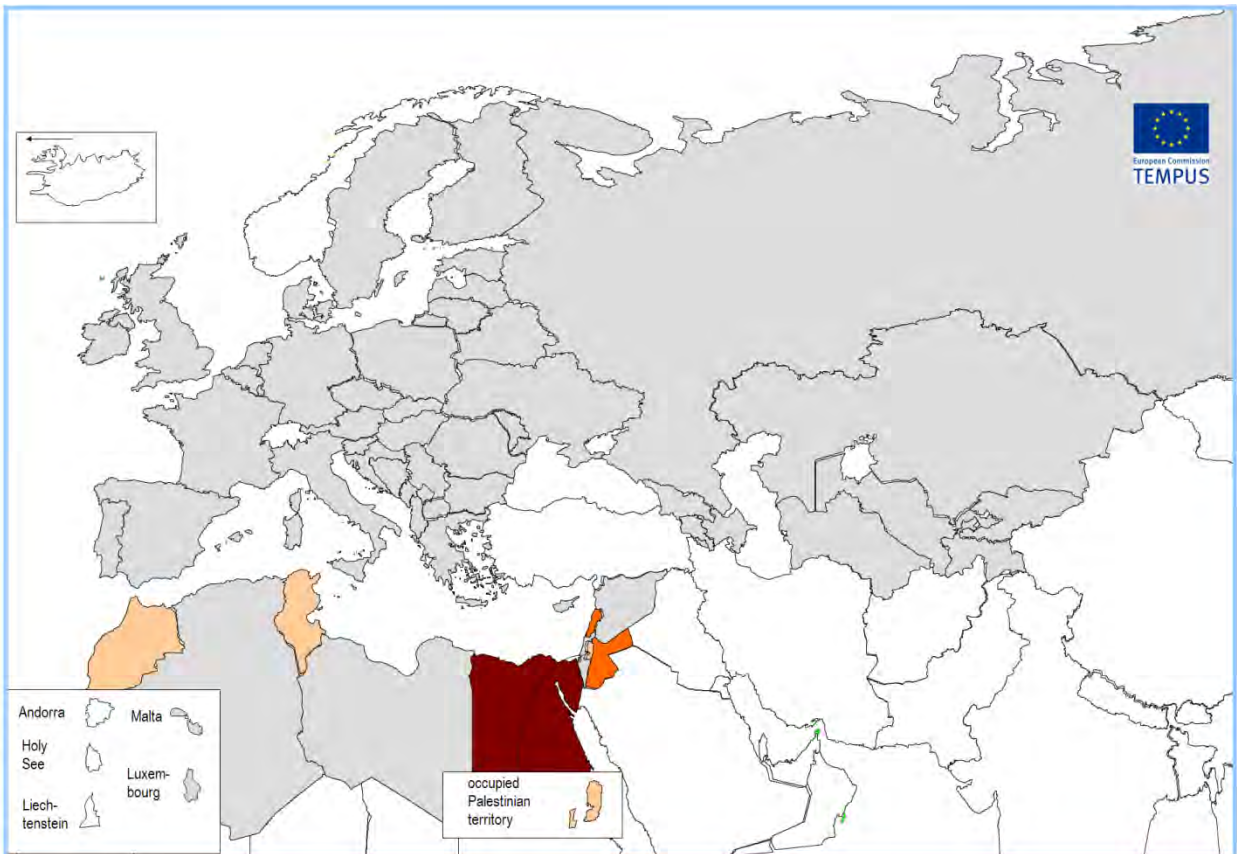
# MIDDLE EAST

# EGYPT (21 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links

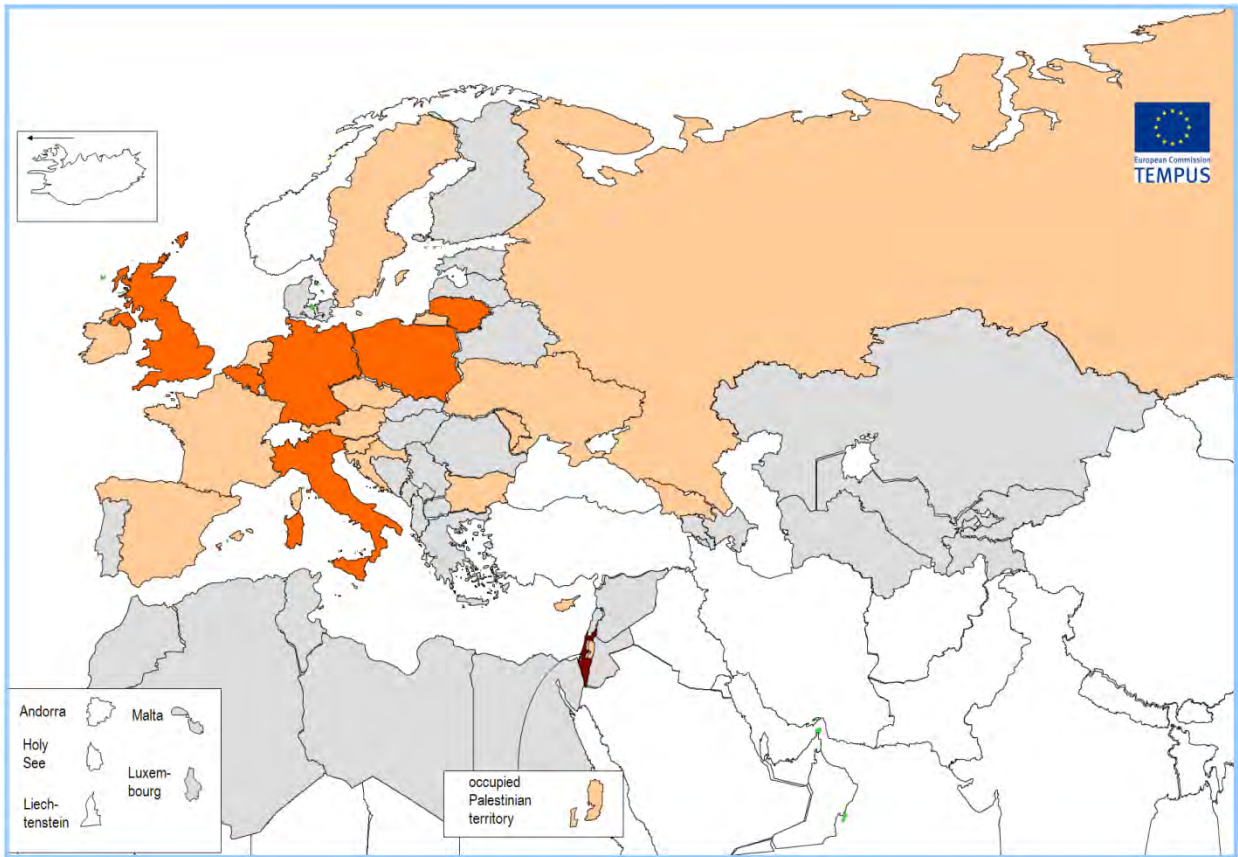


## Map B: Presence / contribution



# ISRAEL (5 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links

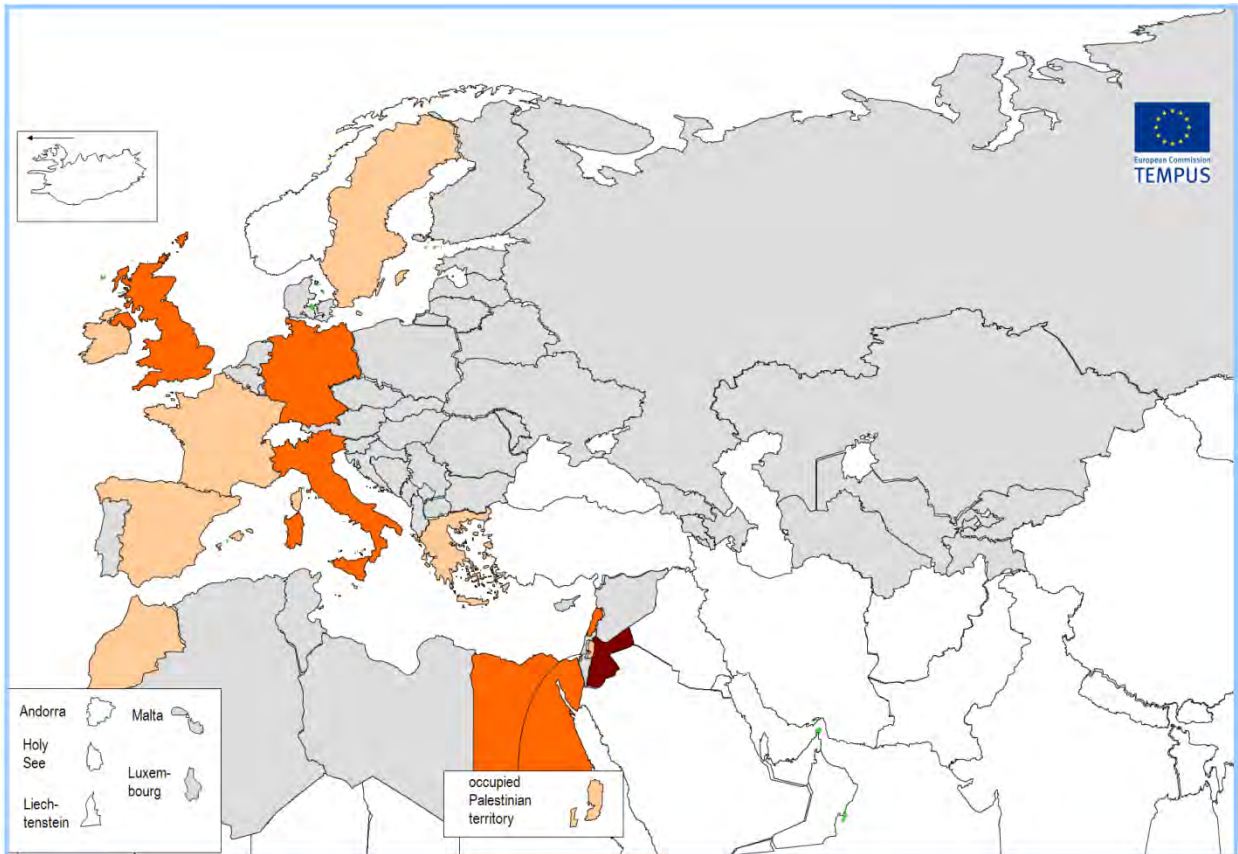


## Map B: Presence / contribution



## JORDAN (15 projects)

Map A: Privileged links



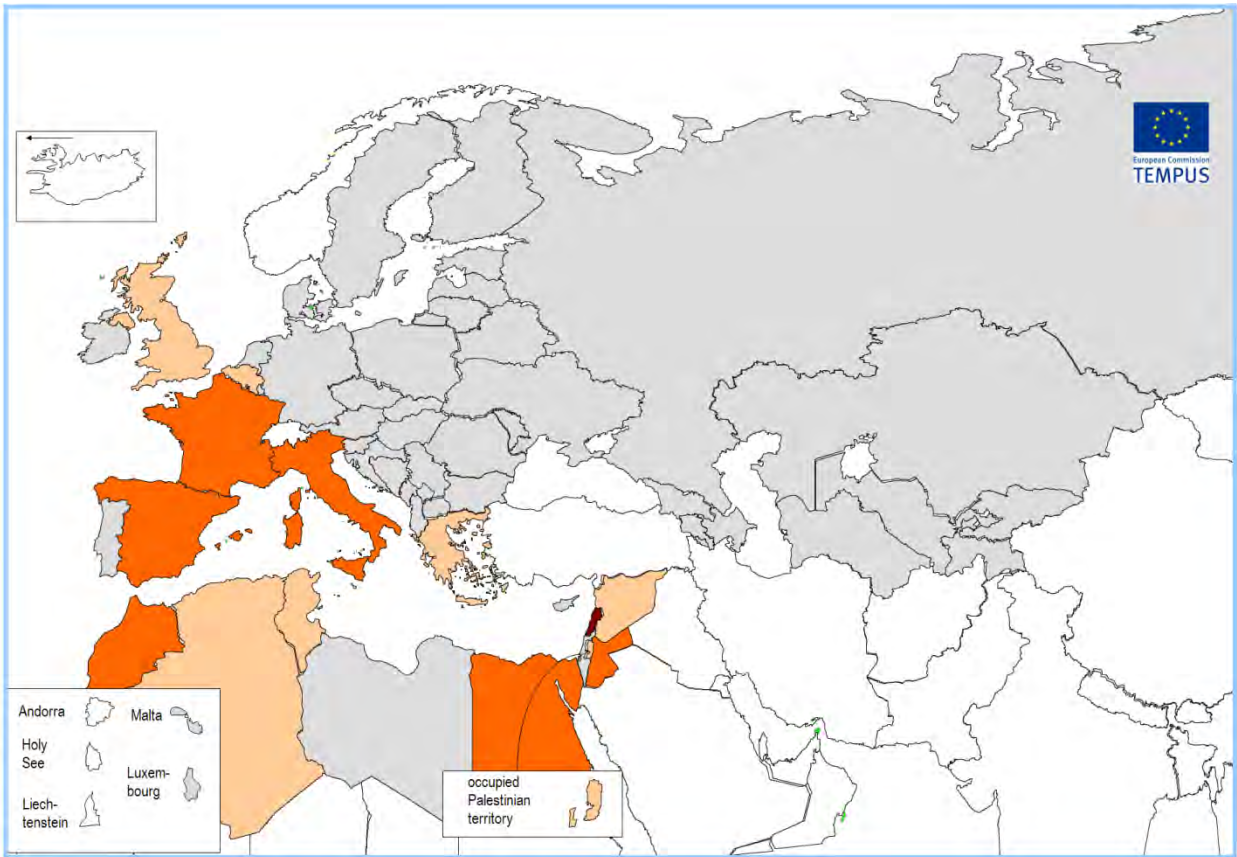
Map B: Presence / contribution





# LEBANON (16 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links

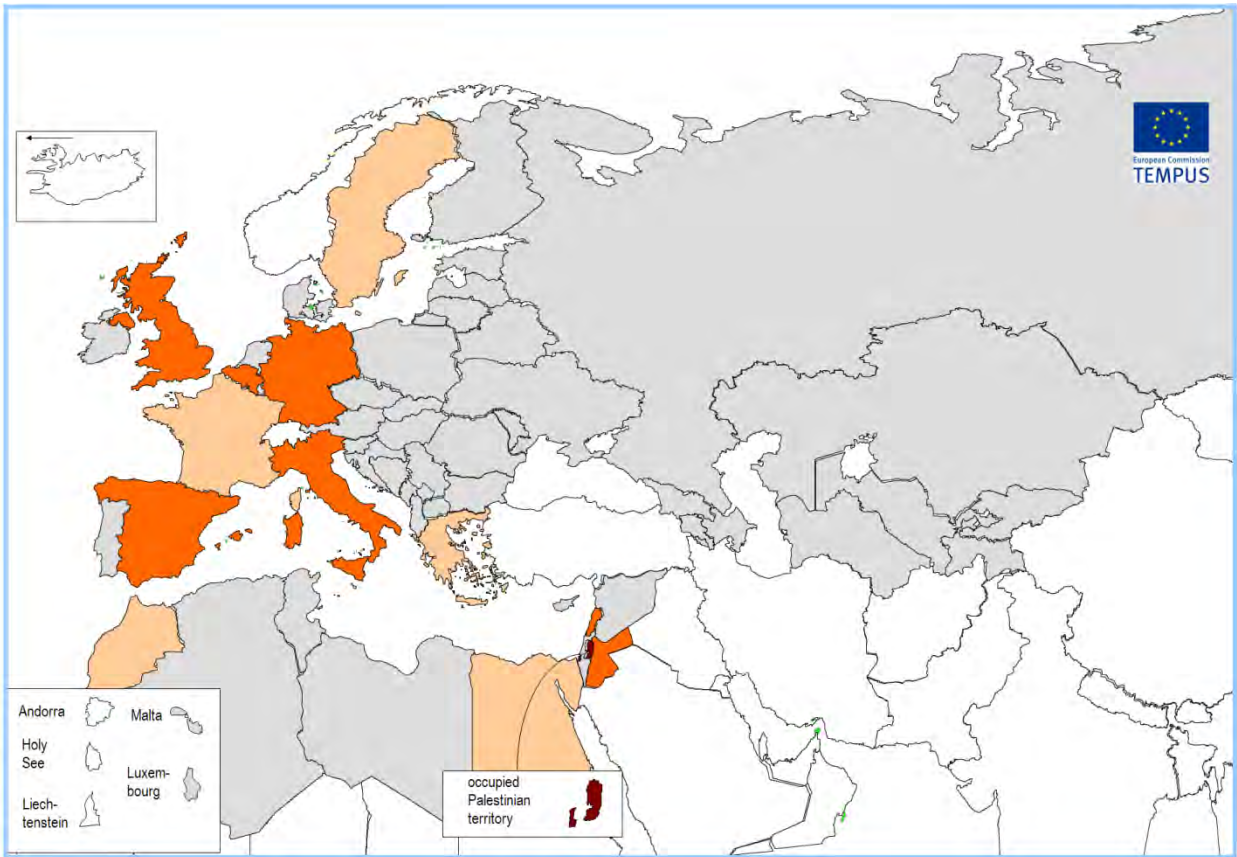


## Map B: Presence / contribution



# OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY (10 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links

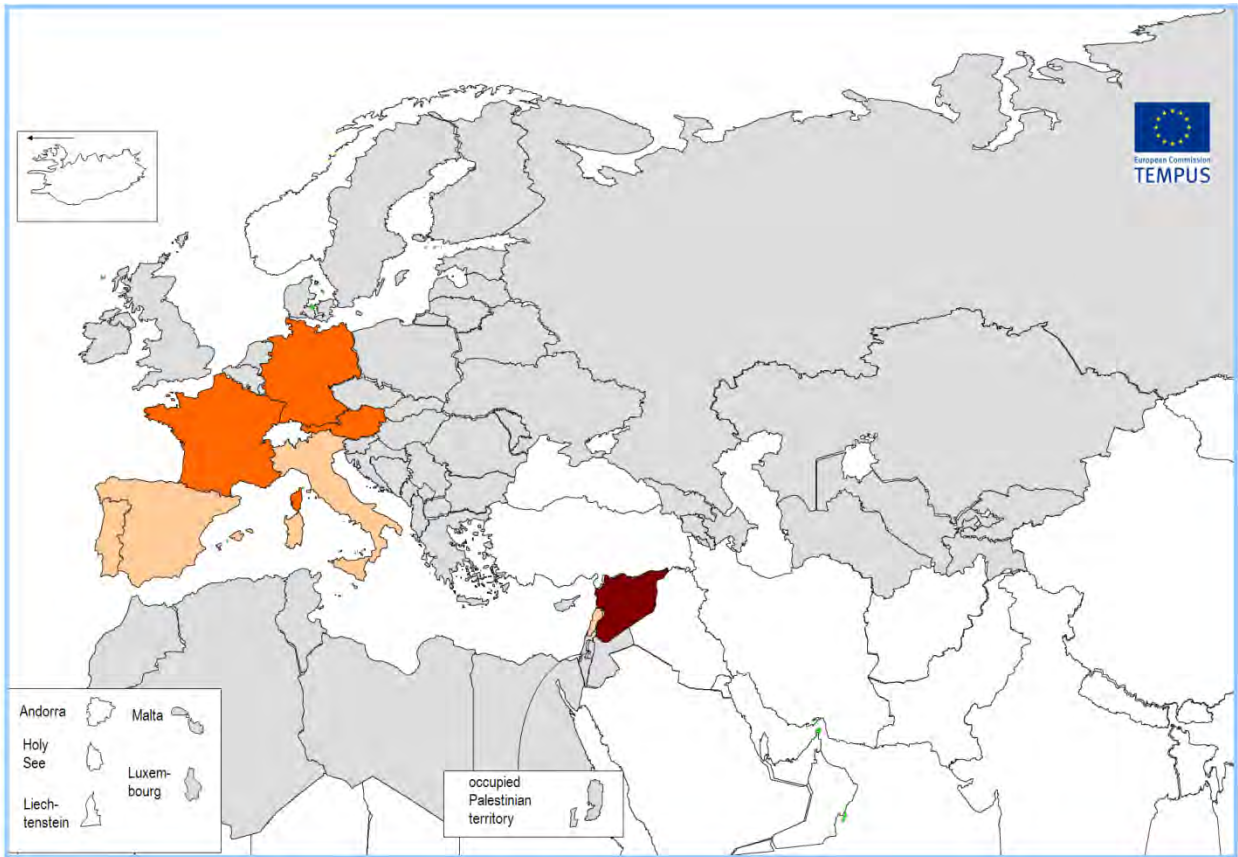


## Map B: Presence / contribution



## SYRIA (12 projects)

Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution

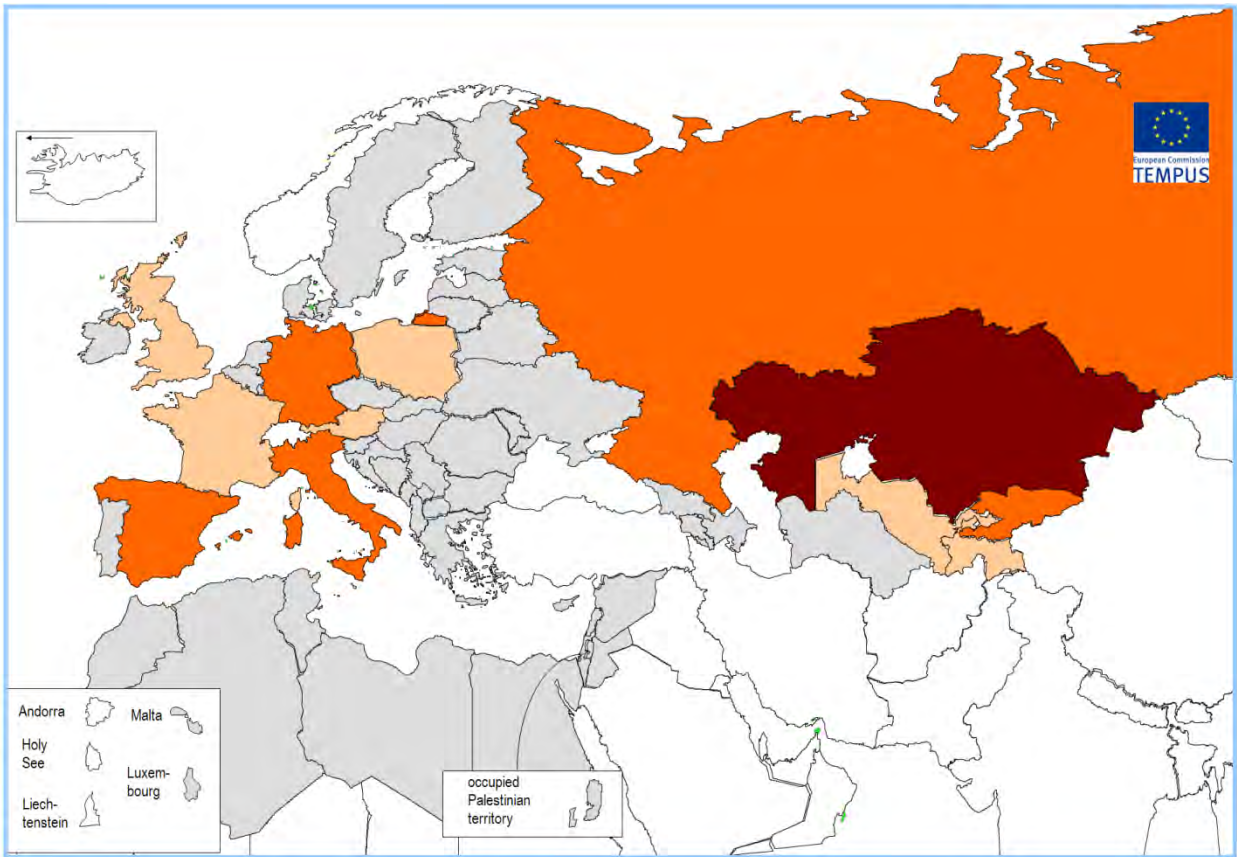




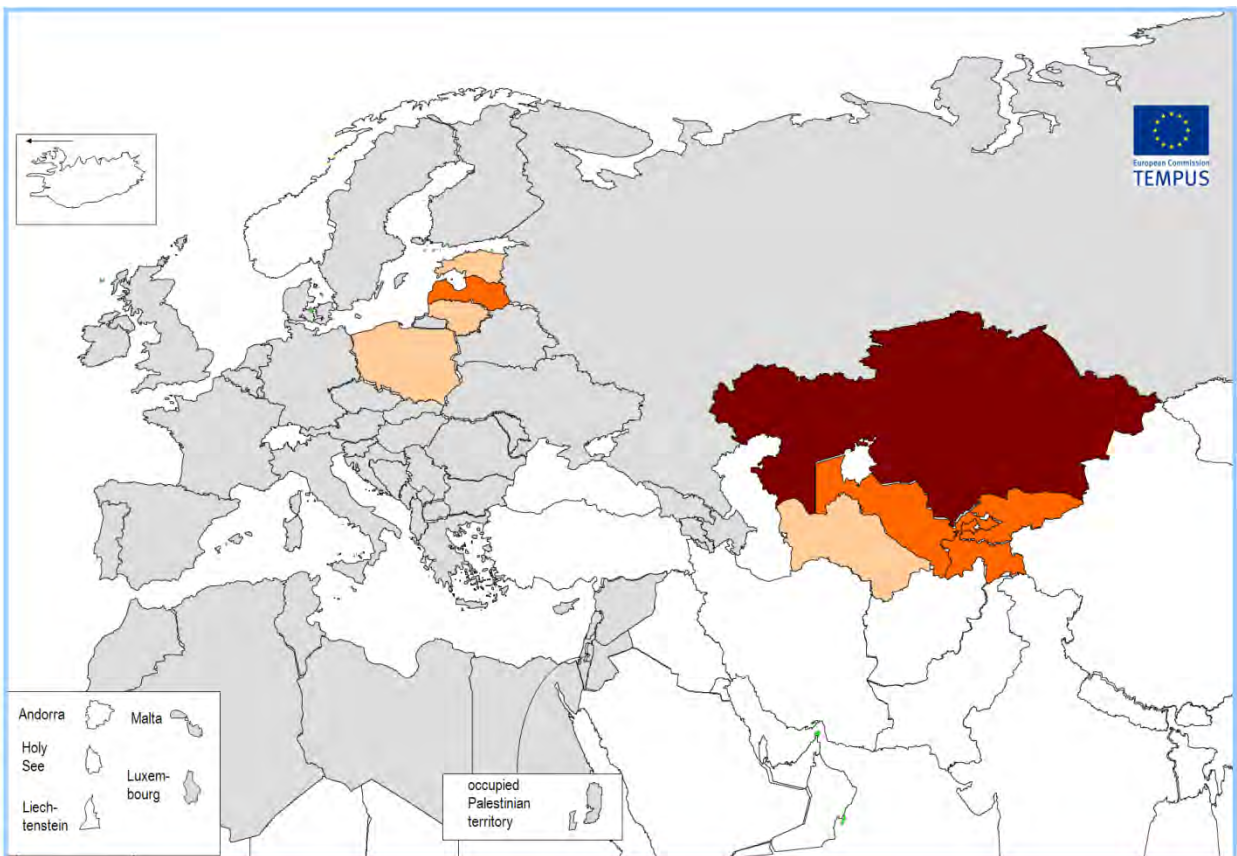
# CENTRAL ASIA

# KAZAKHSTAN (25 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links

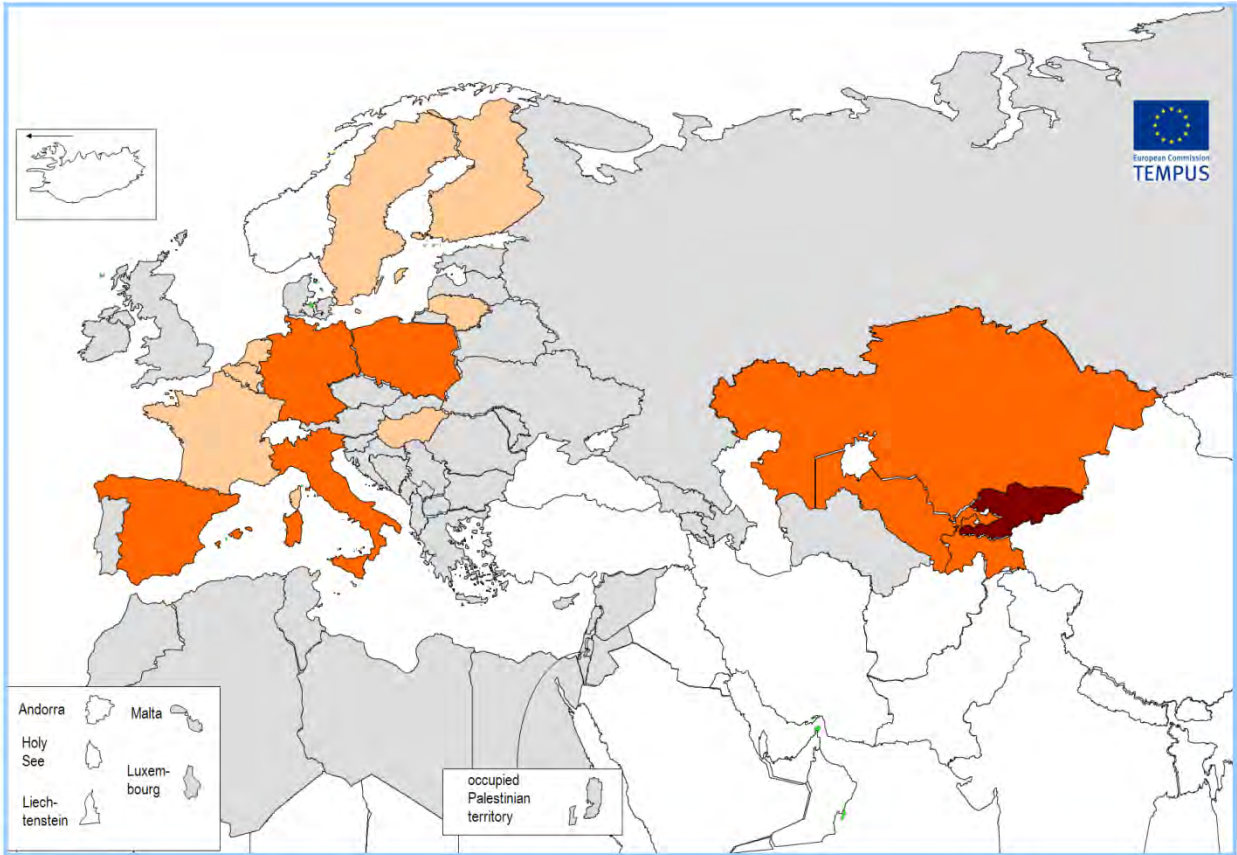


## Map B: Presence / contribution



# KYRGYZSTAN (14 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links

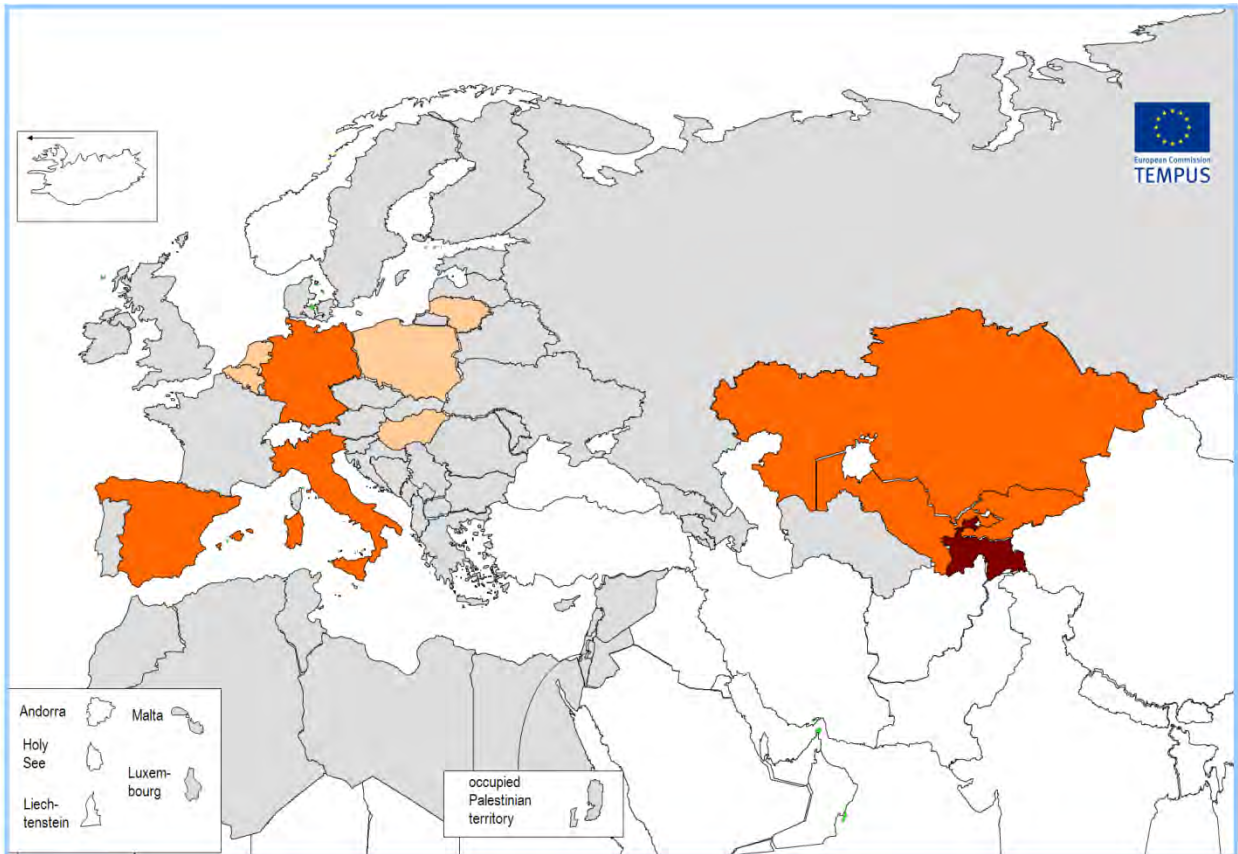


## Map B: Presence / contribution



## TAJKISTAN (14 projects)

Map A: Privileged links



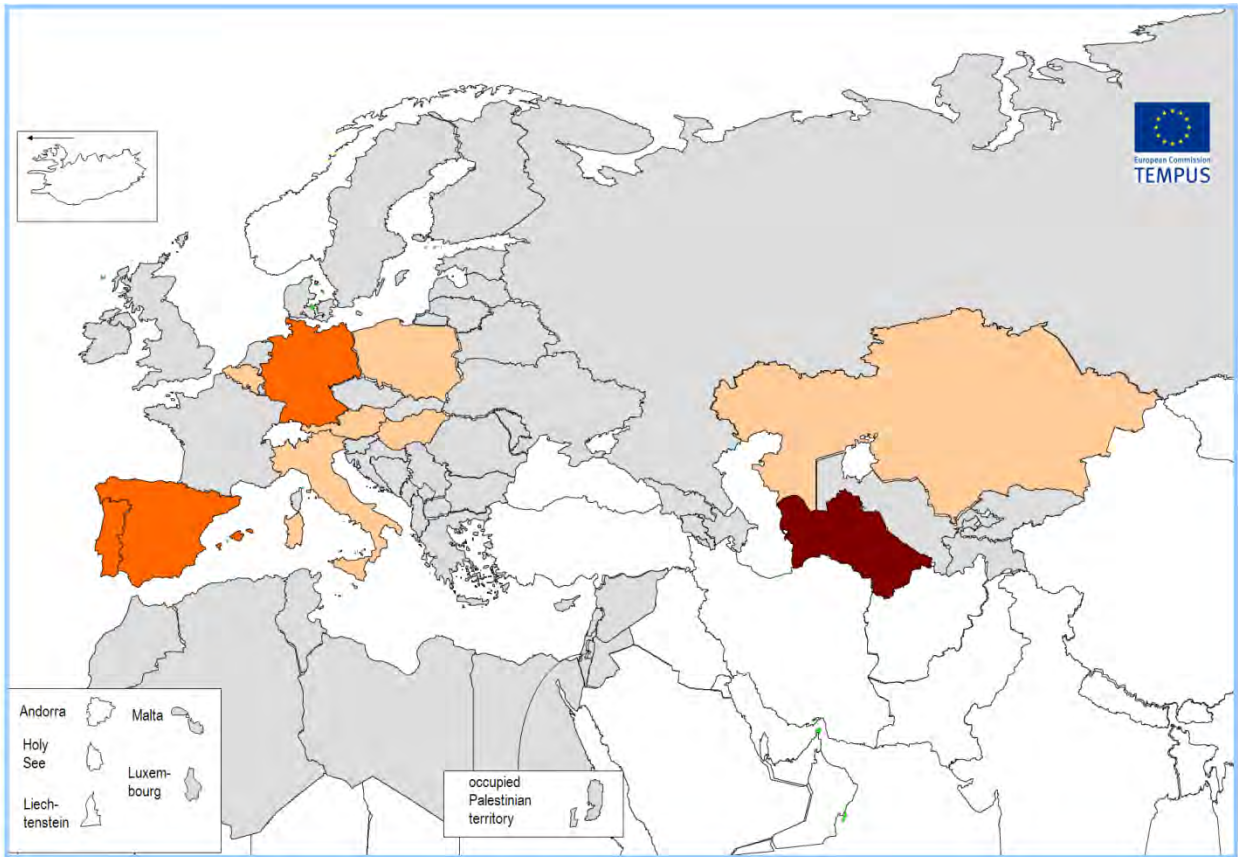
Map B: Presence / contribution





## TURKMENISTAN (6 projects)

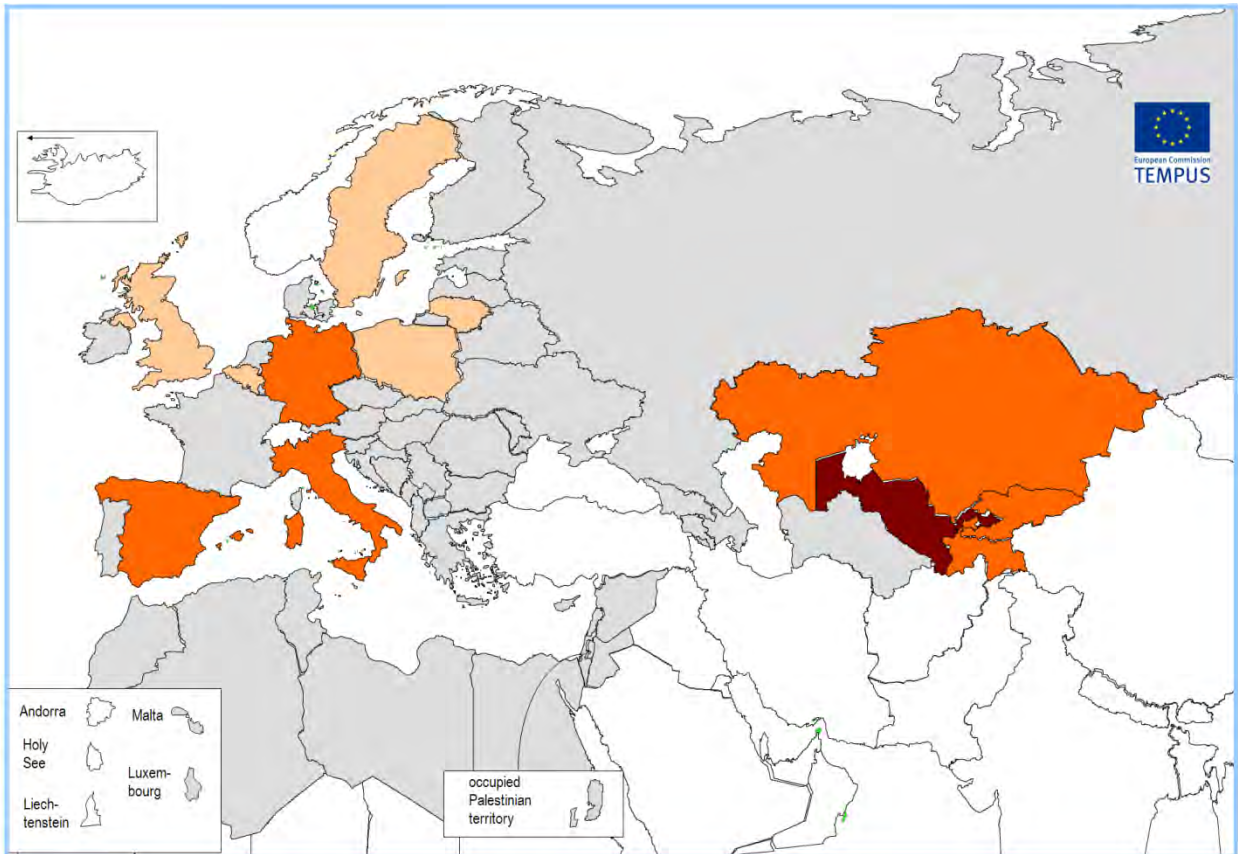
Map A: Privileged links



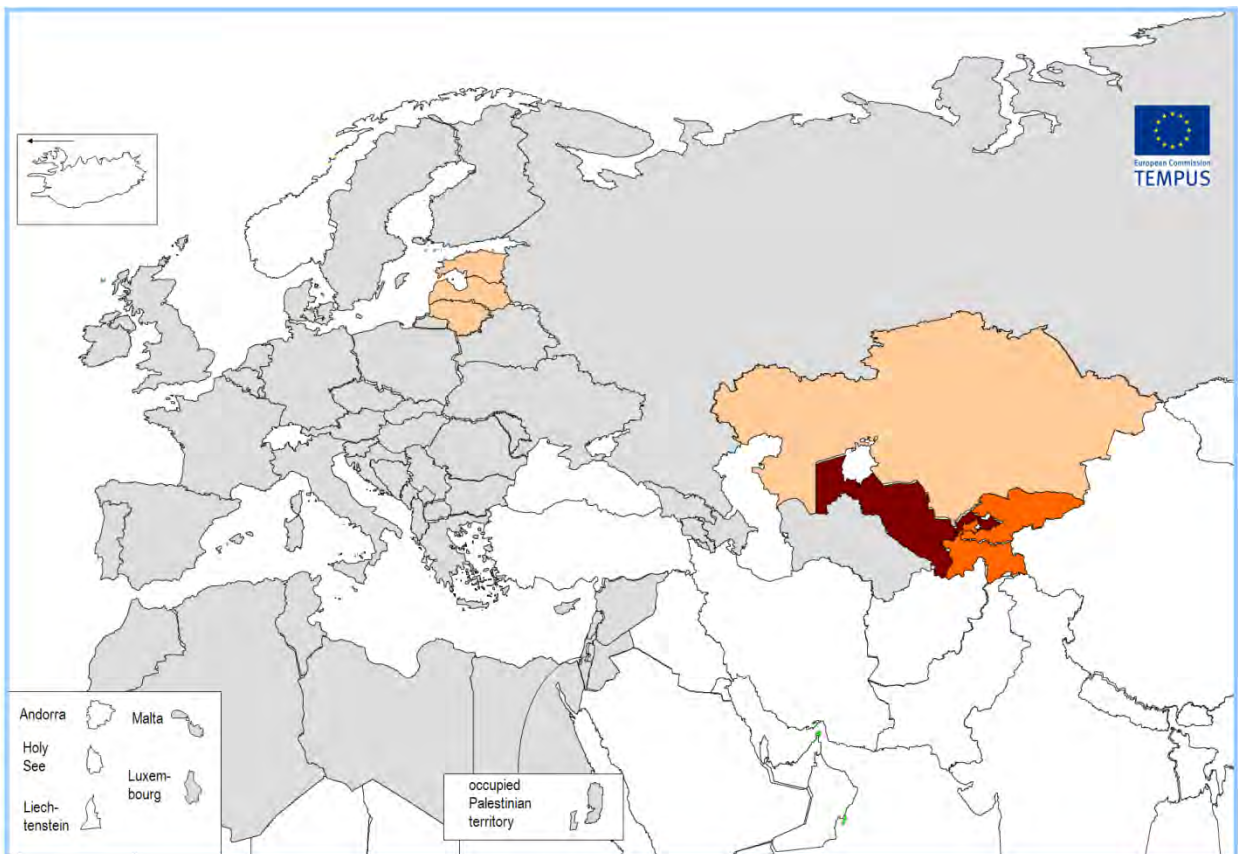
Map B: Presence / contribution (no country above 20%)

## UZBEKISTAN (14 projects)

Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution






# ANNEX 3

## EU Countries

### Map A: Privileged links

Maps A try to visualise the most significant relations among countries involved in the Tempus programme.




For each country X participating in the Tempus programme (dark brown ) , Map A shows its main cooperation partners. The countries which are involved in more than 40% of country X's projects are shown in dark orange  and those involved in 20 to 40% of country X's projects in light orange .

The percentage here refers to the projects of country X.

*Example: Austria: Germany is involved in more than 40% of the Austrian projects. Italy is involved in 20 to 40% of the Austrian projects.*

### Map B: Presence / contribution



Maps B try to capture the notion of presence / contribution of each country in the other countries involved in the Tempus programme.

For each country X participating in the Tempus programme (dark brown ) , Map B shows the countries in which country X is present in more than 40% of their projects (dark orange ) or in 20 to 40% of the projects (light orange ) .

The percentage here is based on the number of projects of each country that country X cooperates with.

*Example: Austria: Austria is involved in more than 40% of the Croatian projects. Austria is involved in 20 to 40% of the Ukrainian projects.*

### Map C: Absence of links

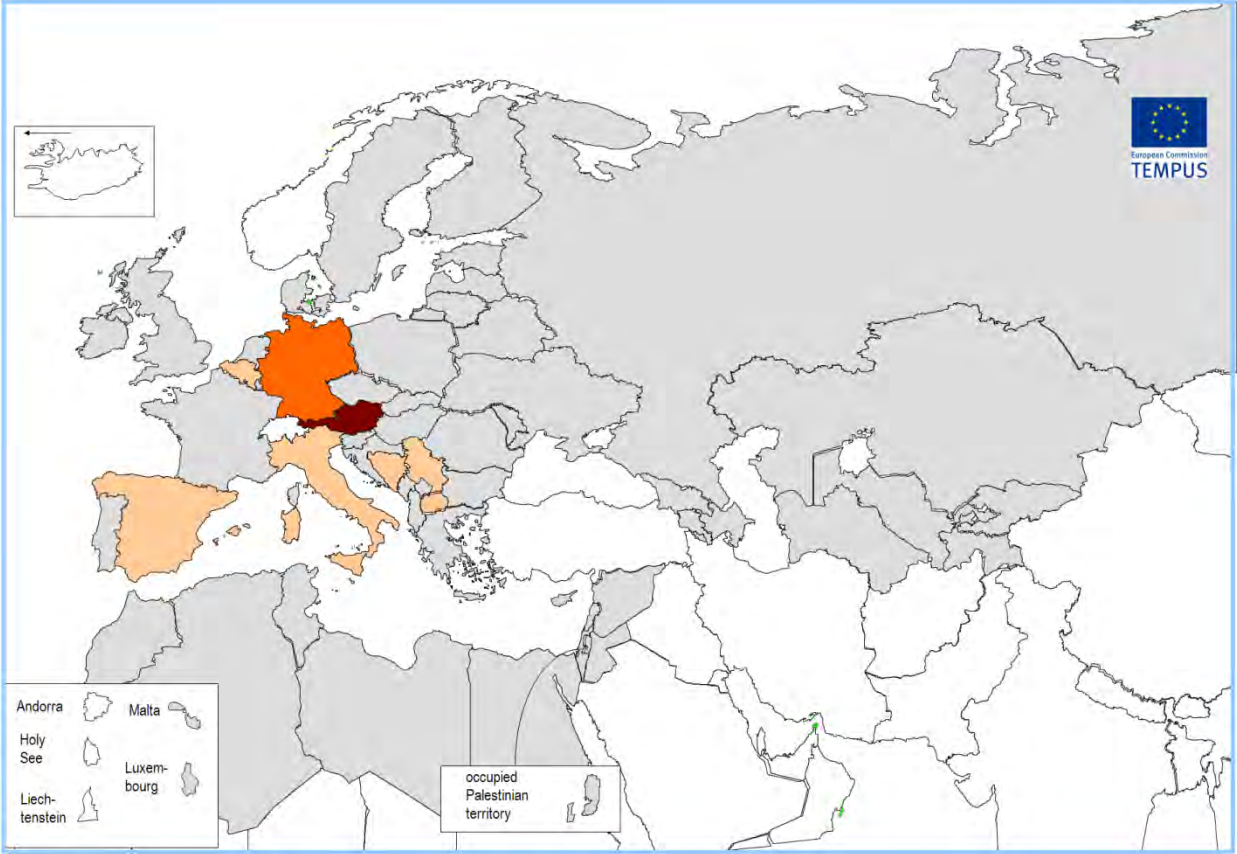
Maps C show for each EU country (dark brown ) those countries (in yellow ) which they do not have any relations with.

#### Note:

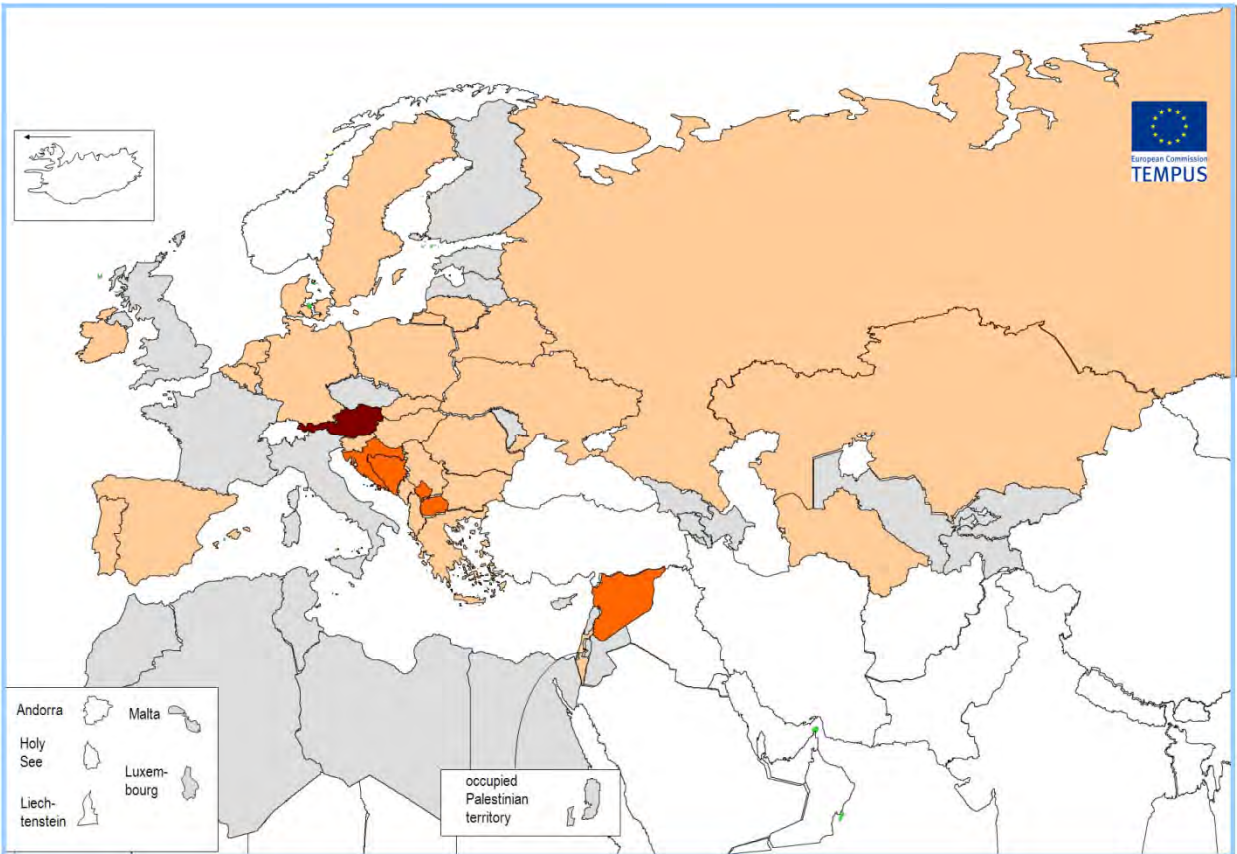
- No map for Luxembourg is presented as Luxembourg is only involved in one project.
- The maps reflect the number of projects in which the countries are involved independently from the number of institutions concerned. A country can be involved in another country with a varying number of institutions.
- Percentages cannot be added as several countries can be involved in the same project.

AUSTRIA (69 projects)

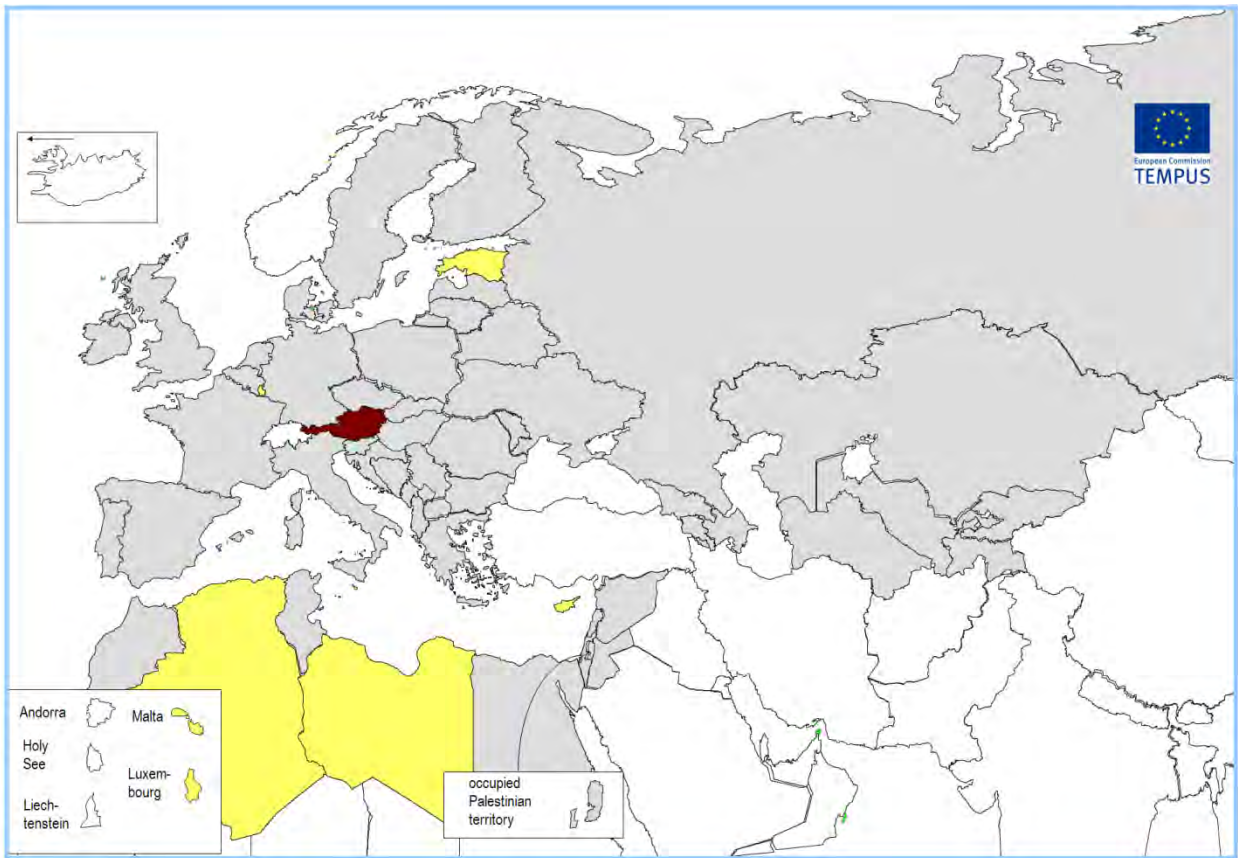
Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution

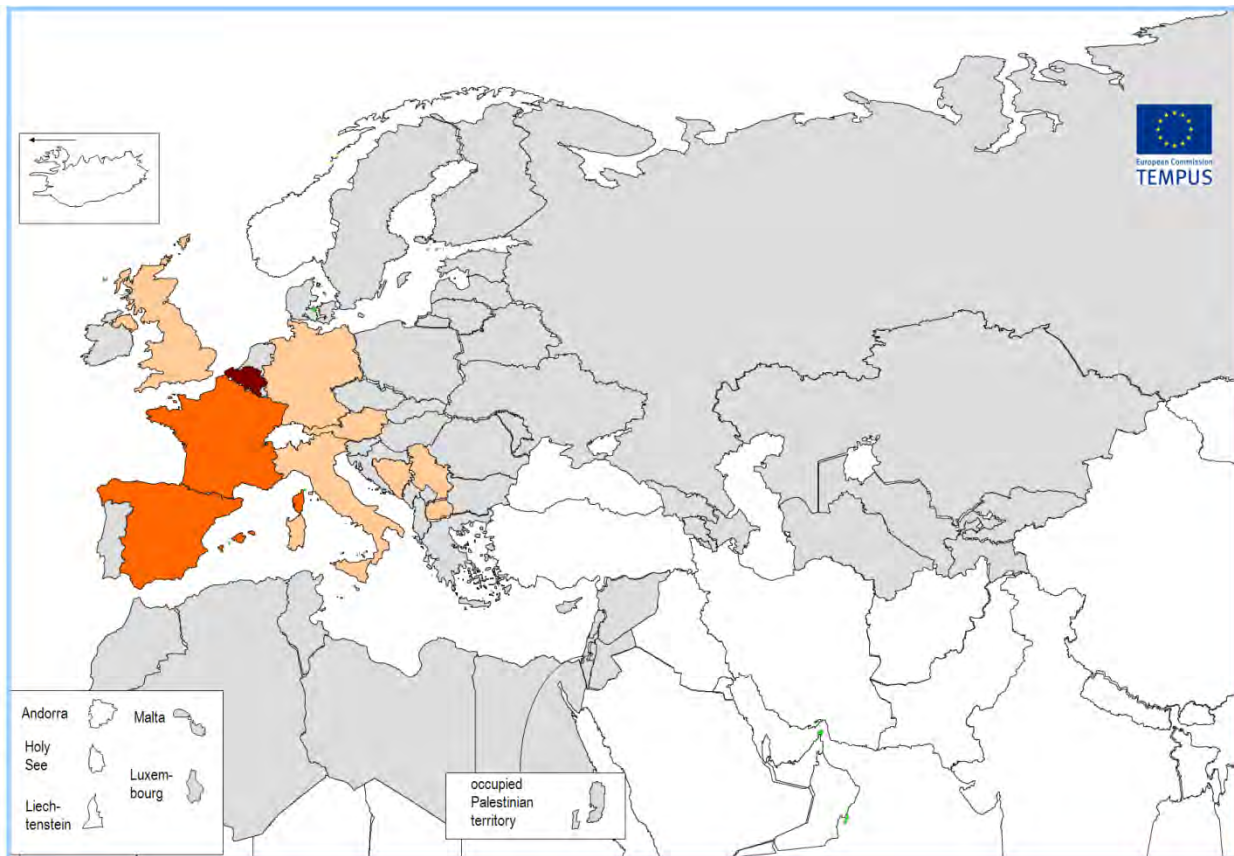


Map C: Absence of links

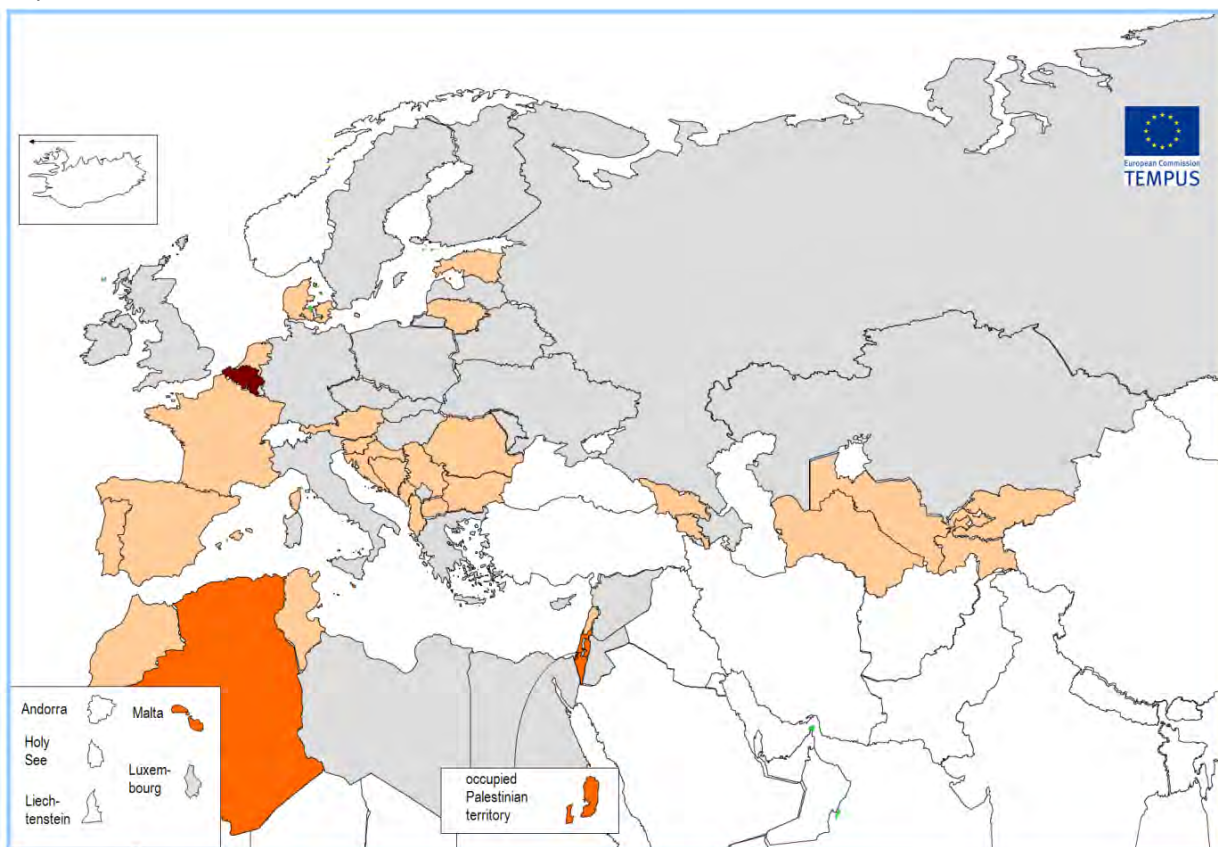


# BELGIUM (56 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links



## Map B: Presence / contribution

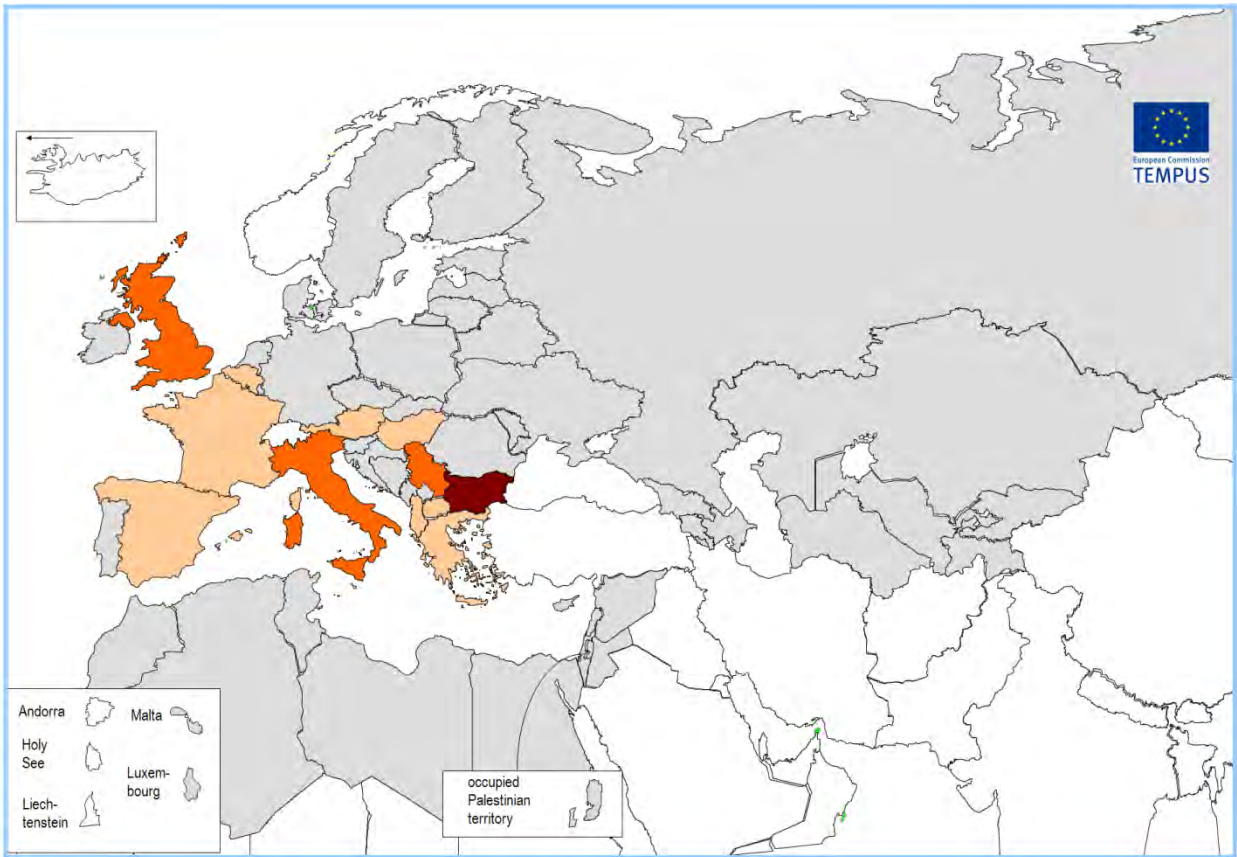


Map C: Absence of links

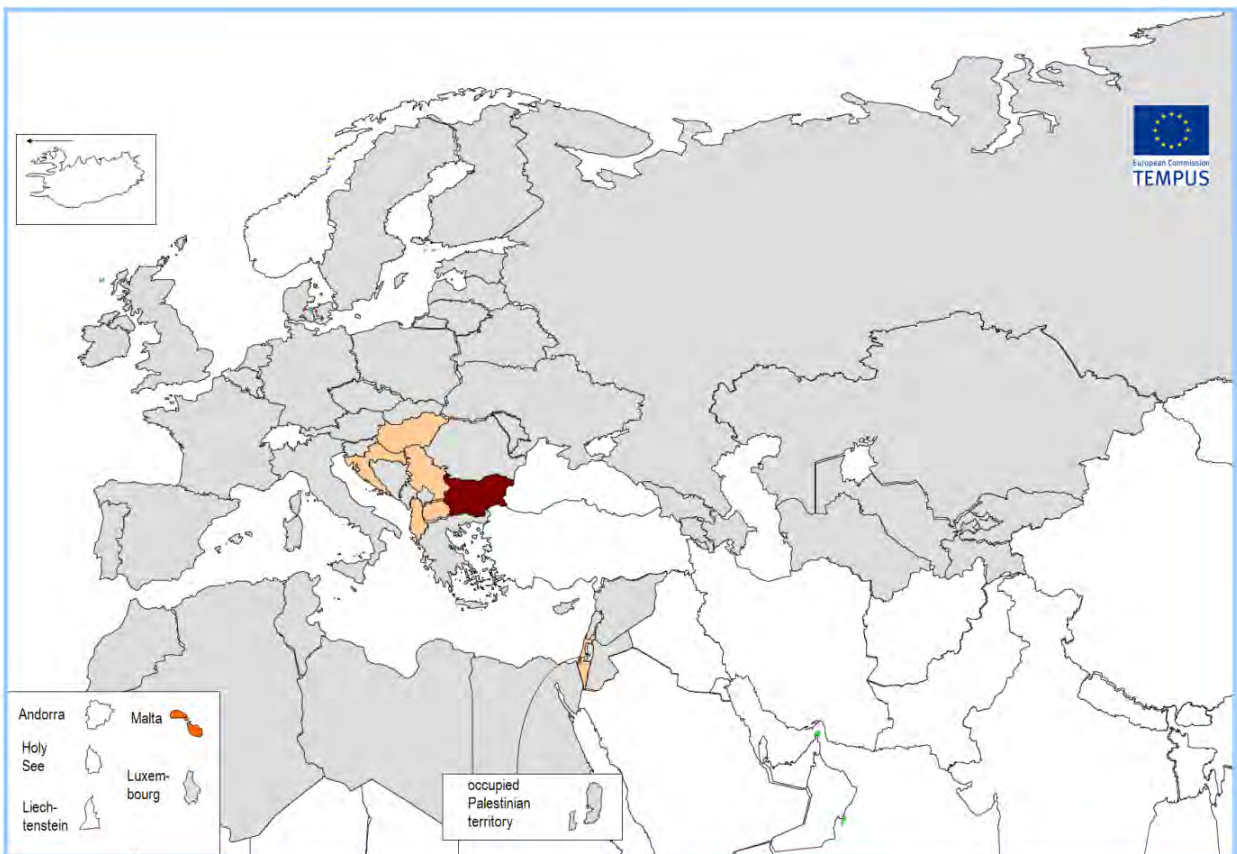


## BULGARIA (22 projects)

Map A: Privileged links

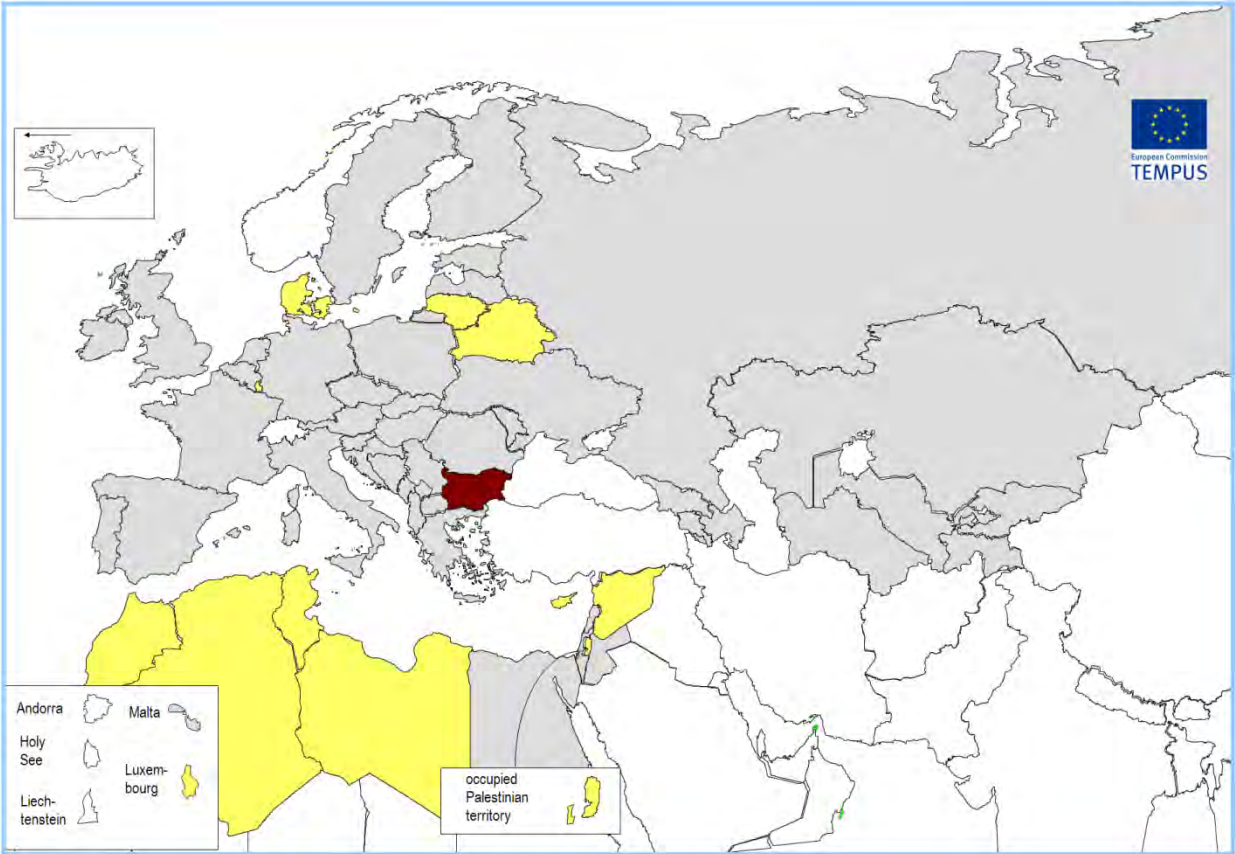


Map B: Presence / contribution



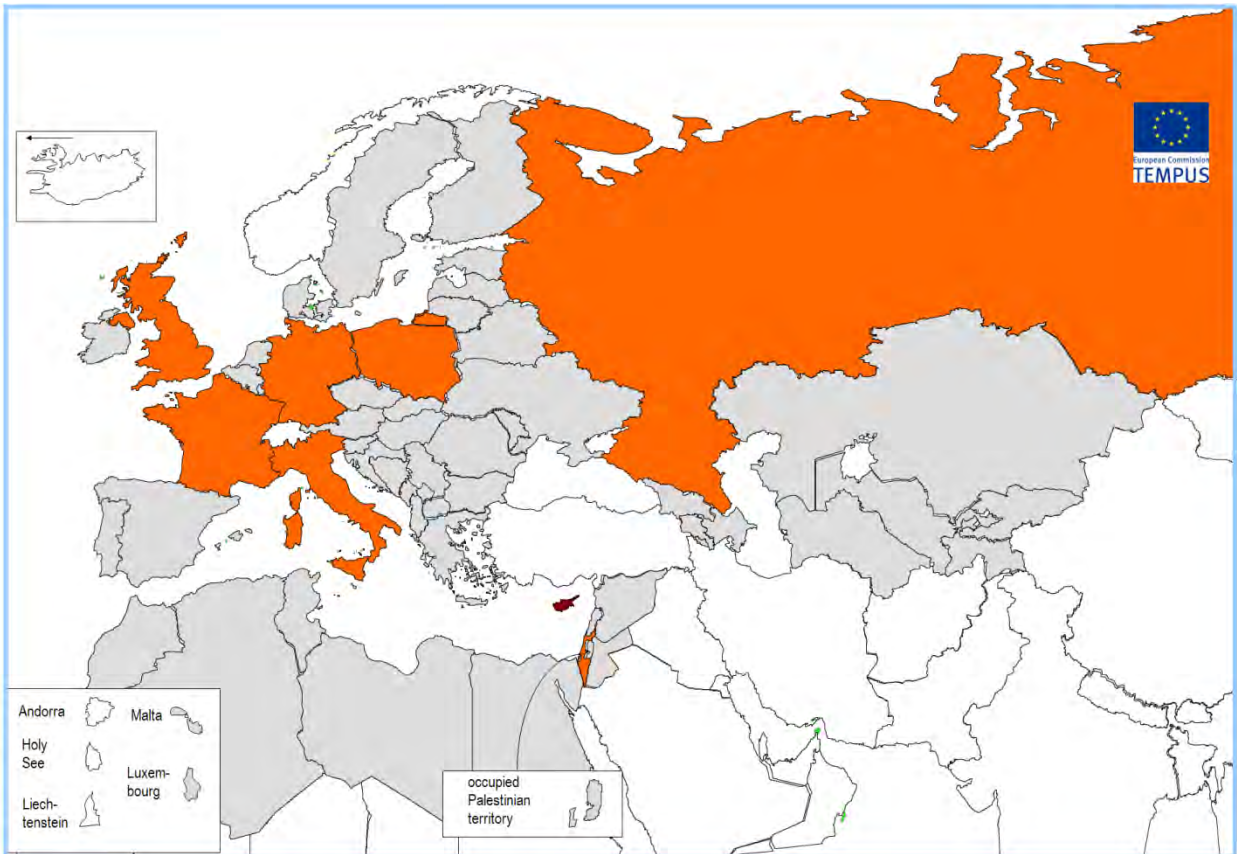


Map C: Absence of links



## CYPRUS (2 projects)

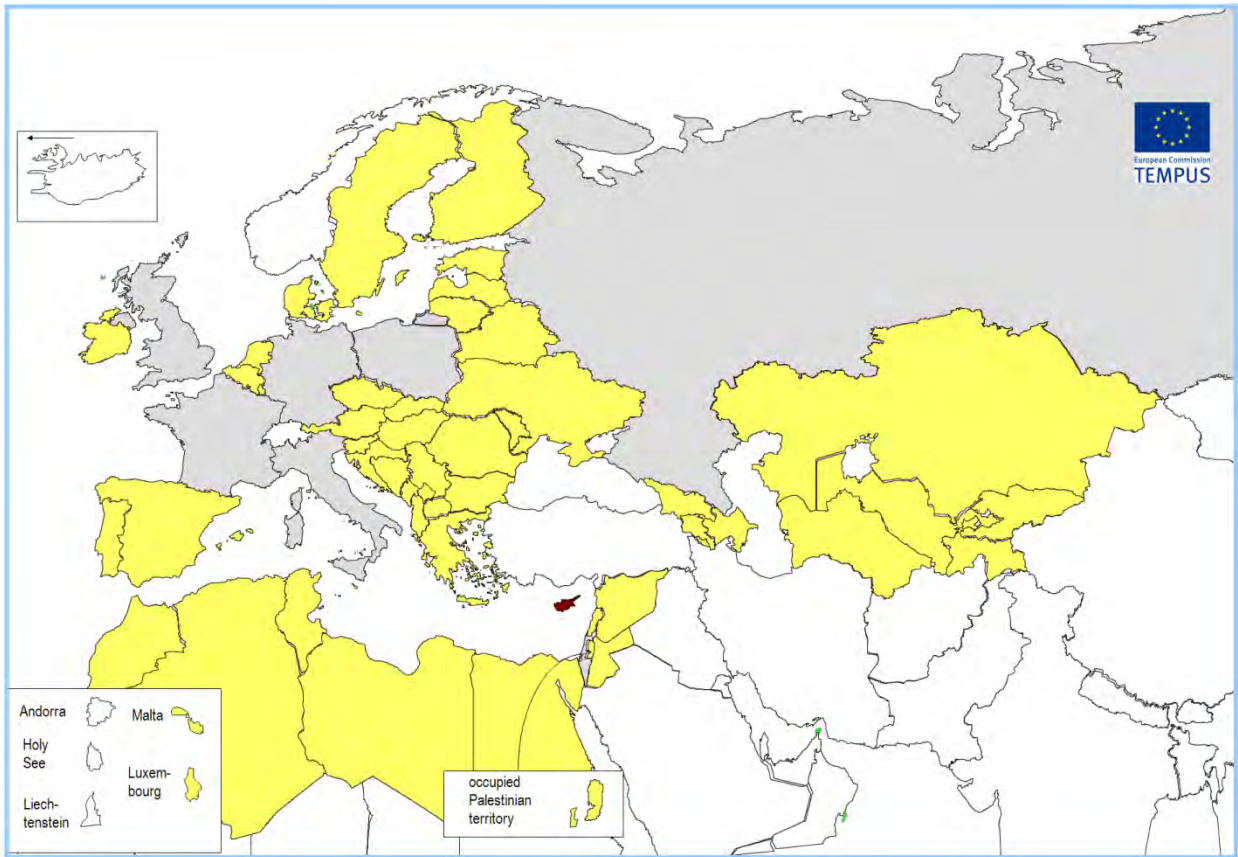
Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution

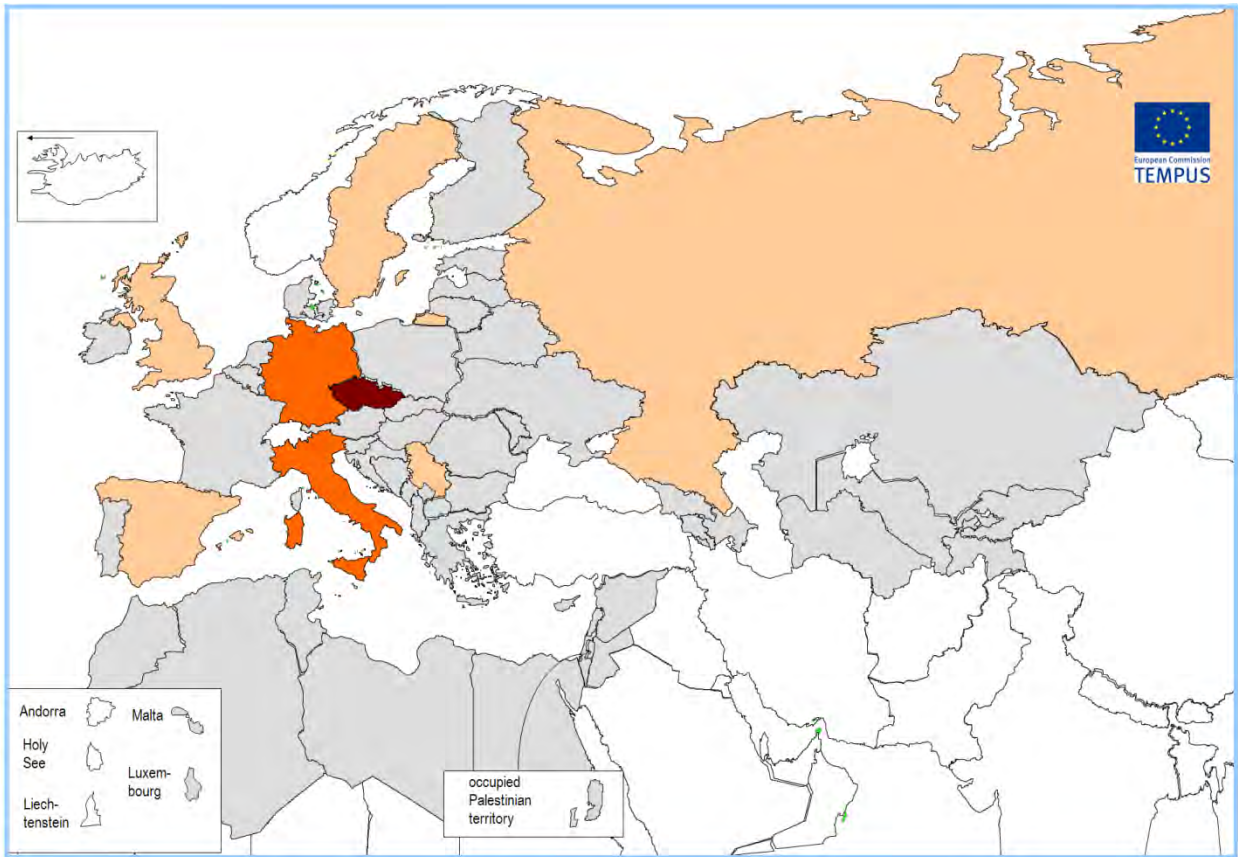


Map C: Absence of links



## CZECH REPUBLIC (22 projects)

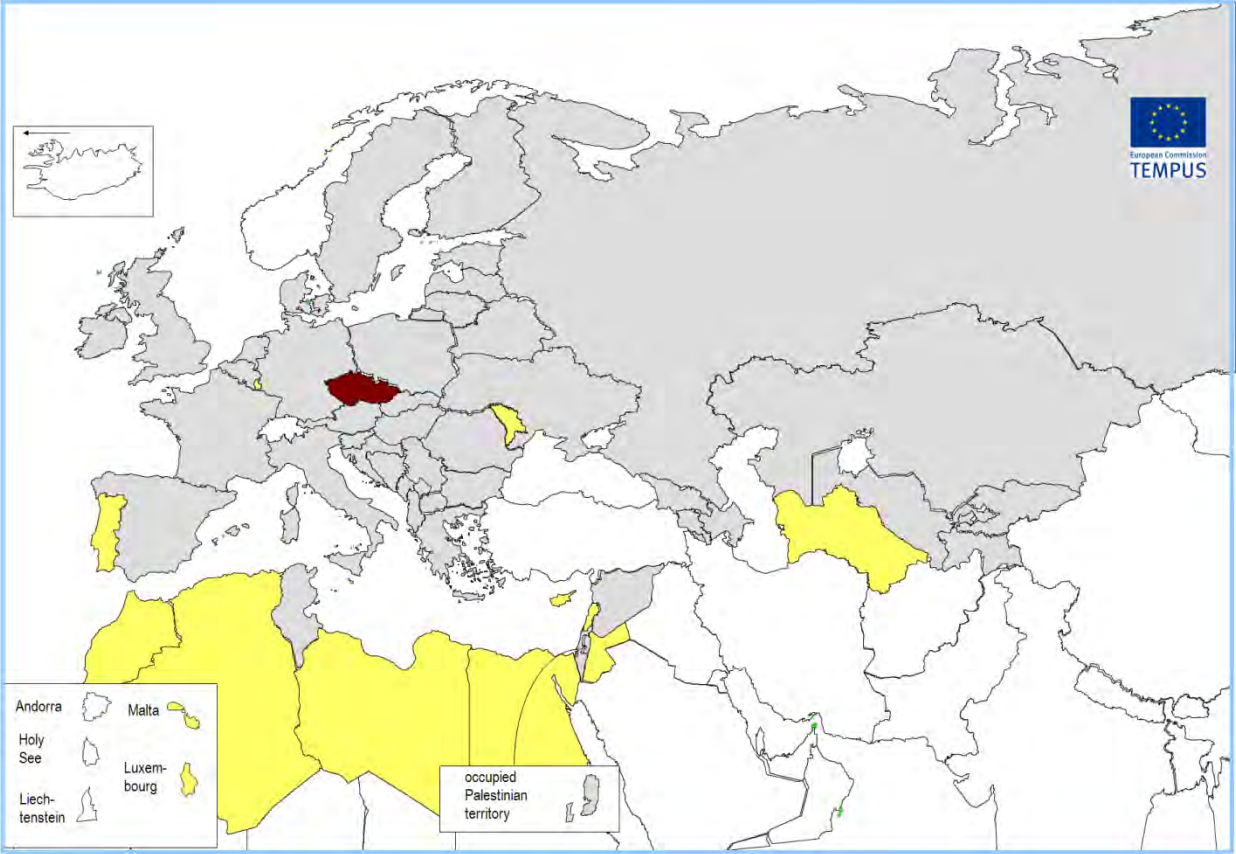
Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution



Map C: Absence of links



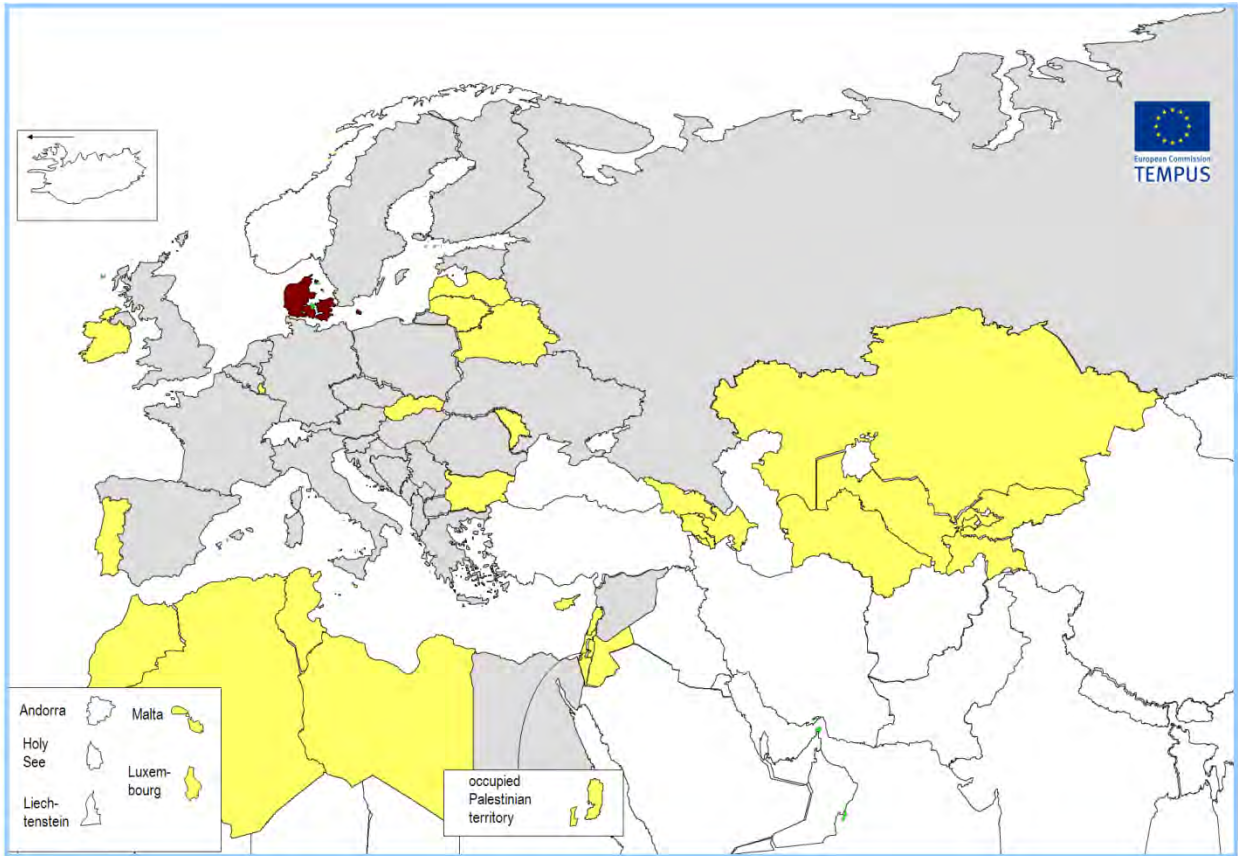
DENMARK (13 projects)

Map A: Privileged links



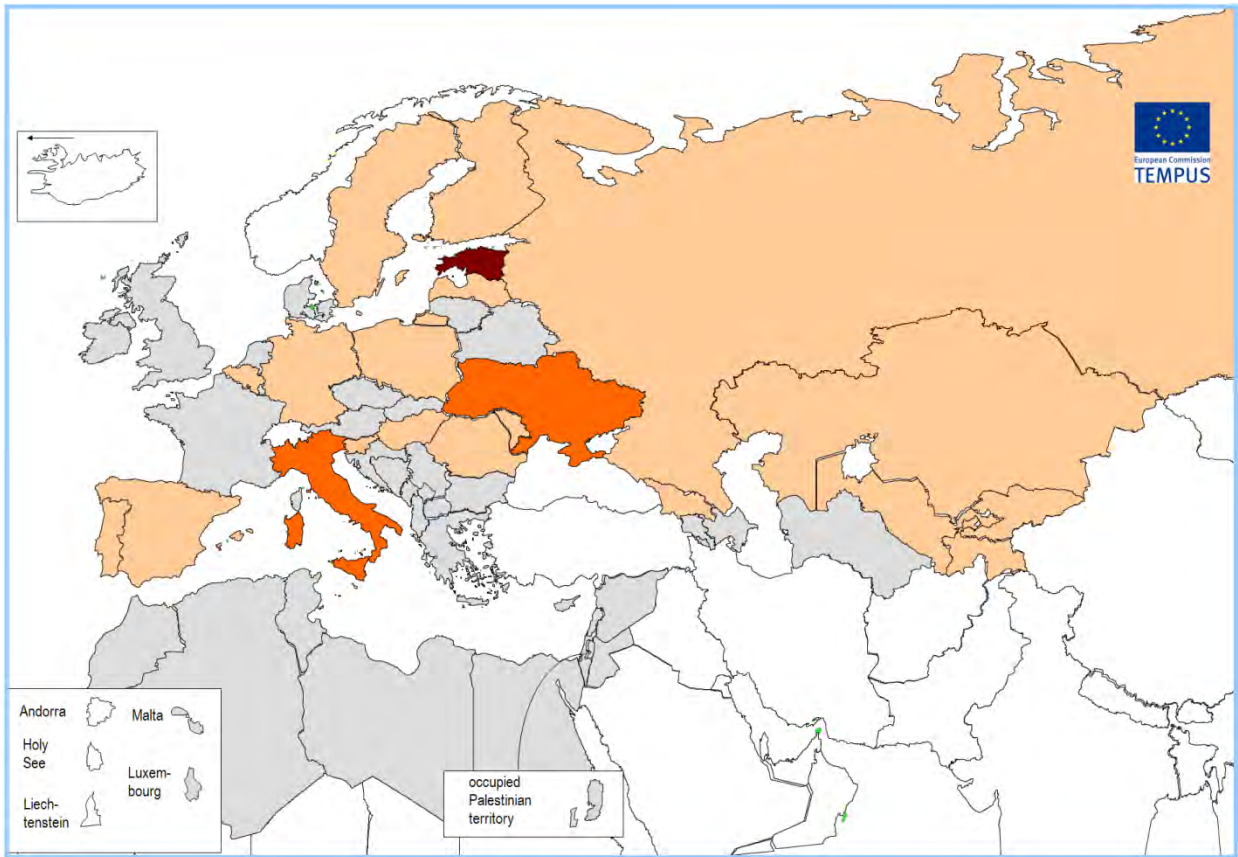
Map B: Presence / contribution (no country above 20%)

Map C: Absence of links



# ESTONIA (9 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links

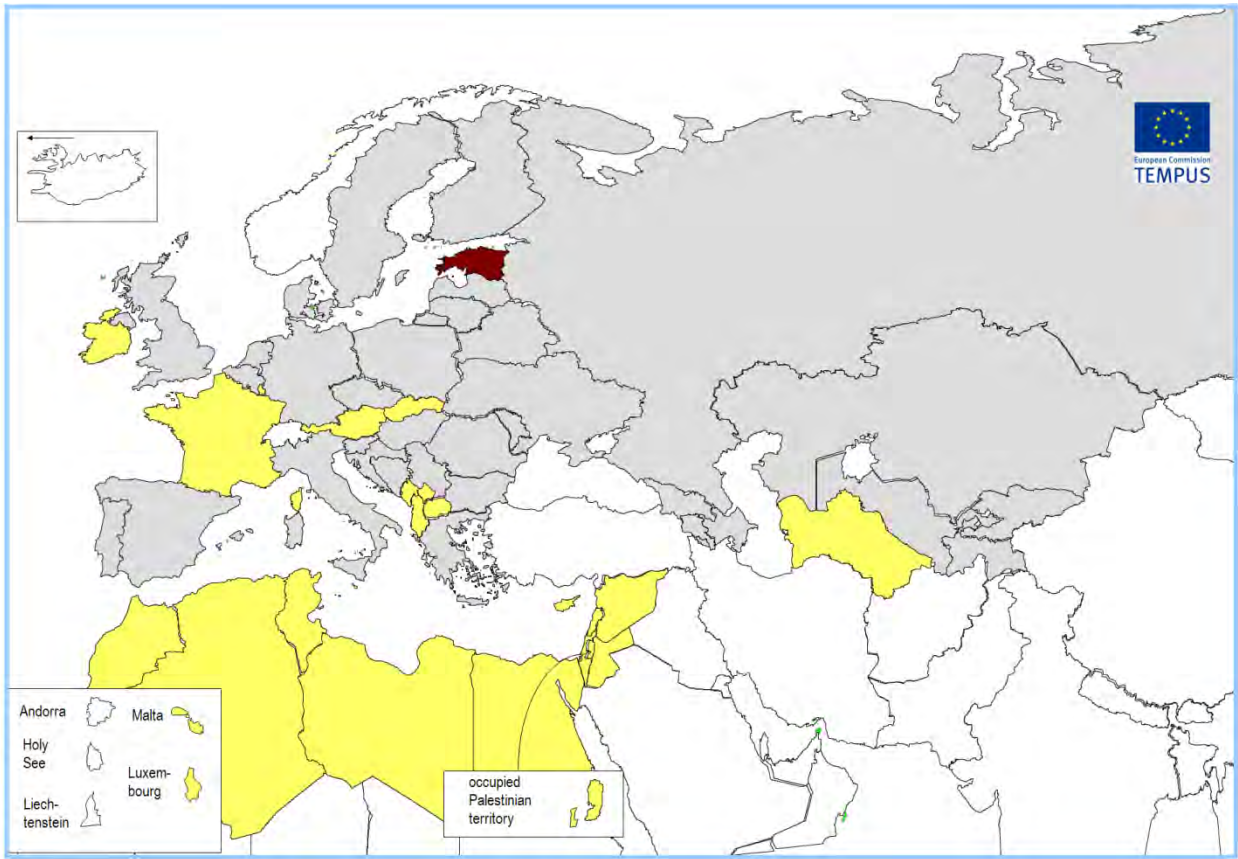


## Map B: Presence / contribution



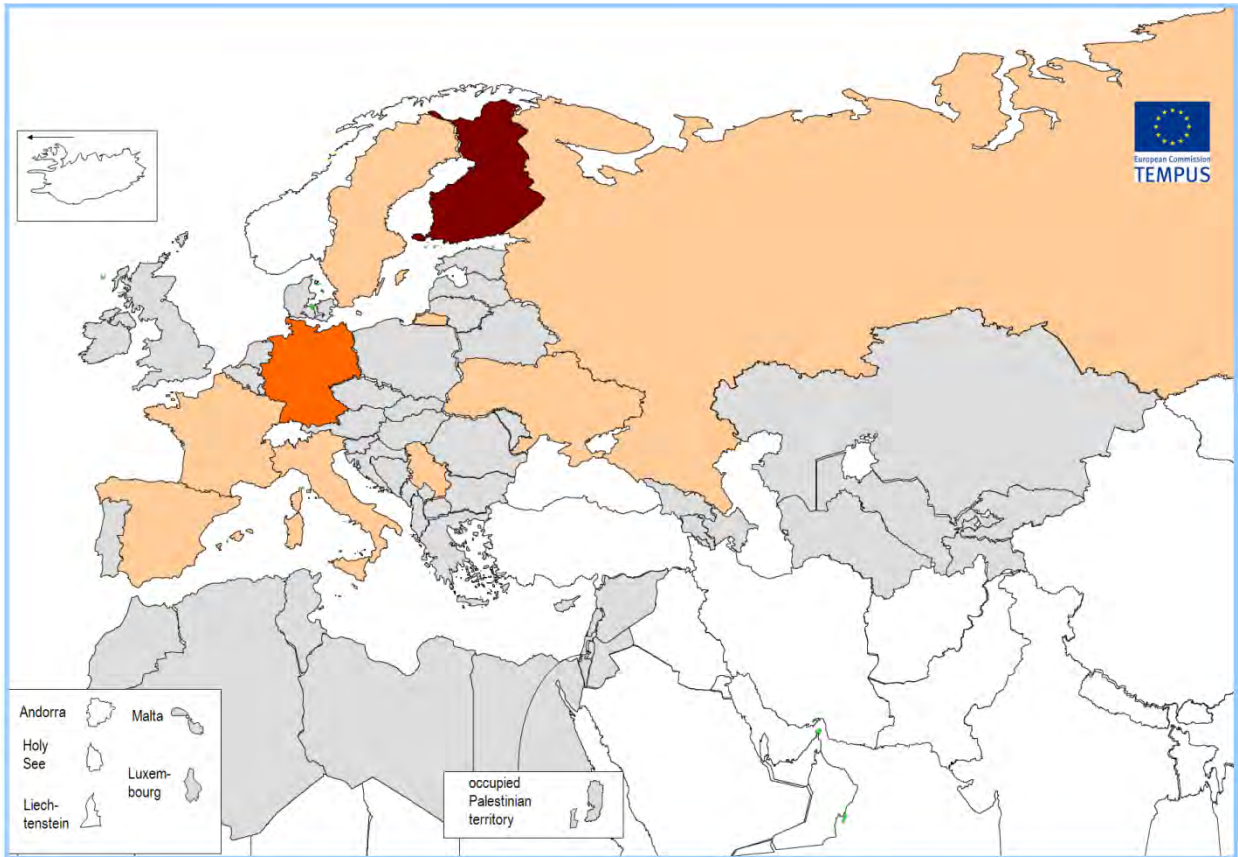


Map C: Absence of links

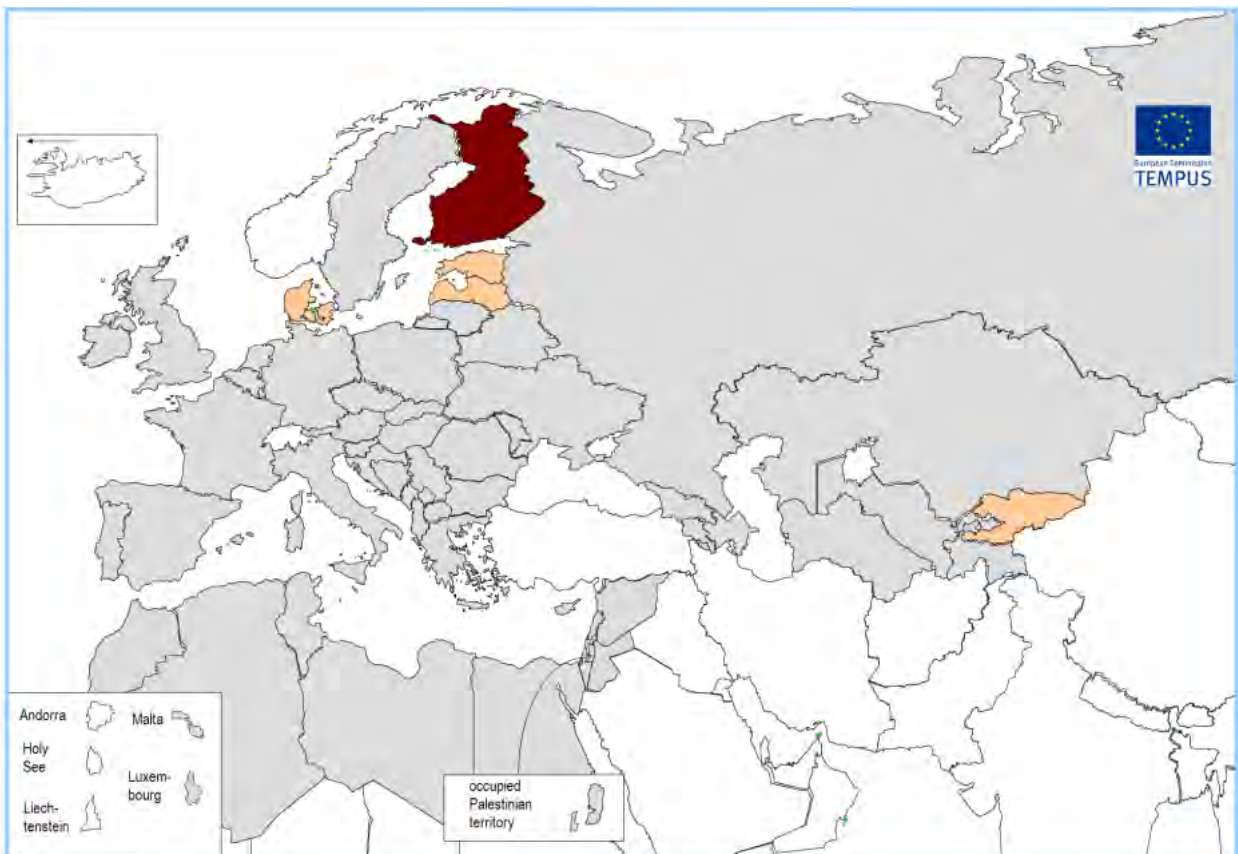


# FINLAND (21 projects)

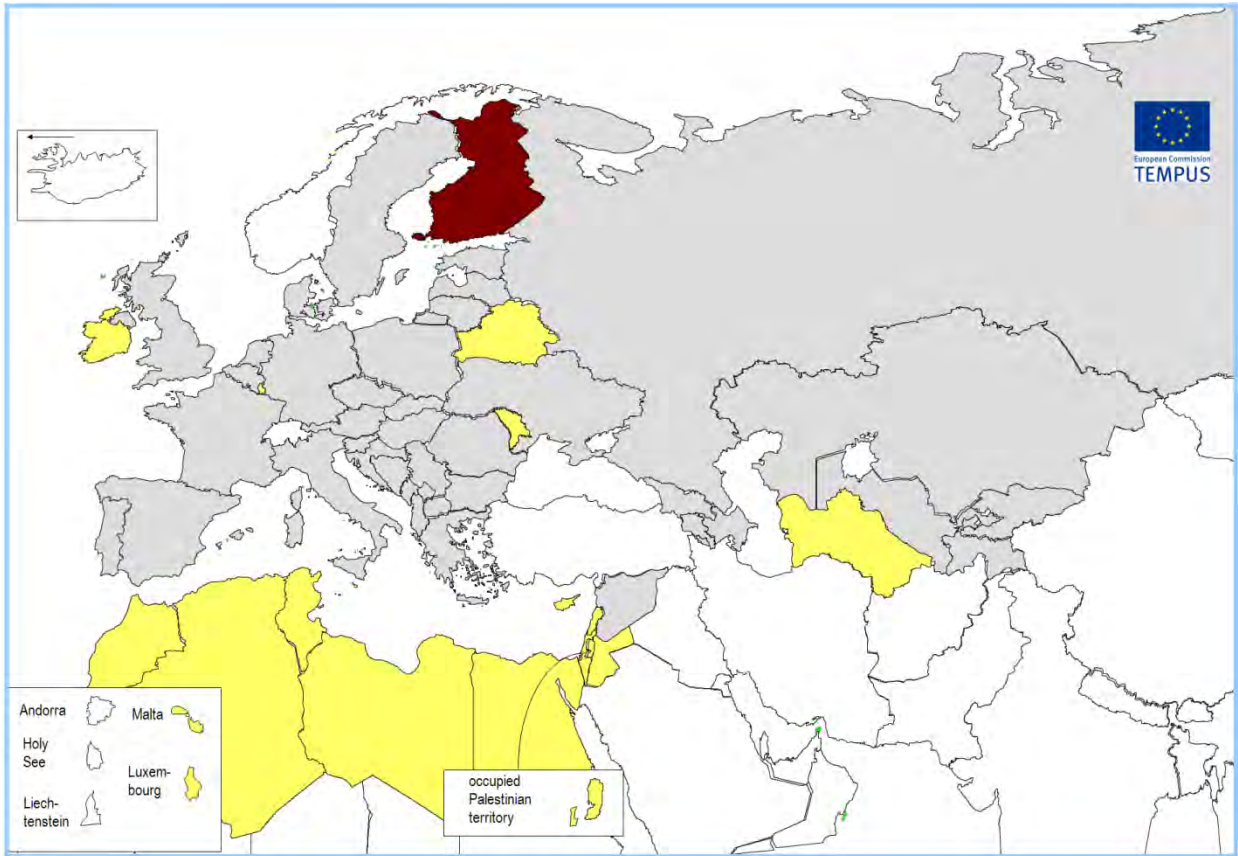
## Map A: Privileged links



## Map B: Presence / contribution

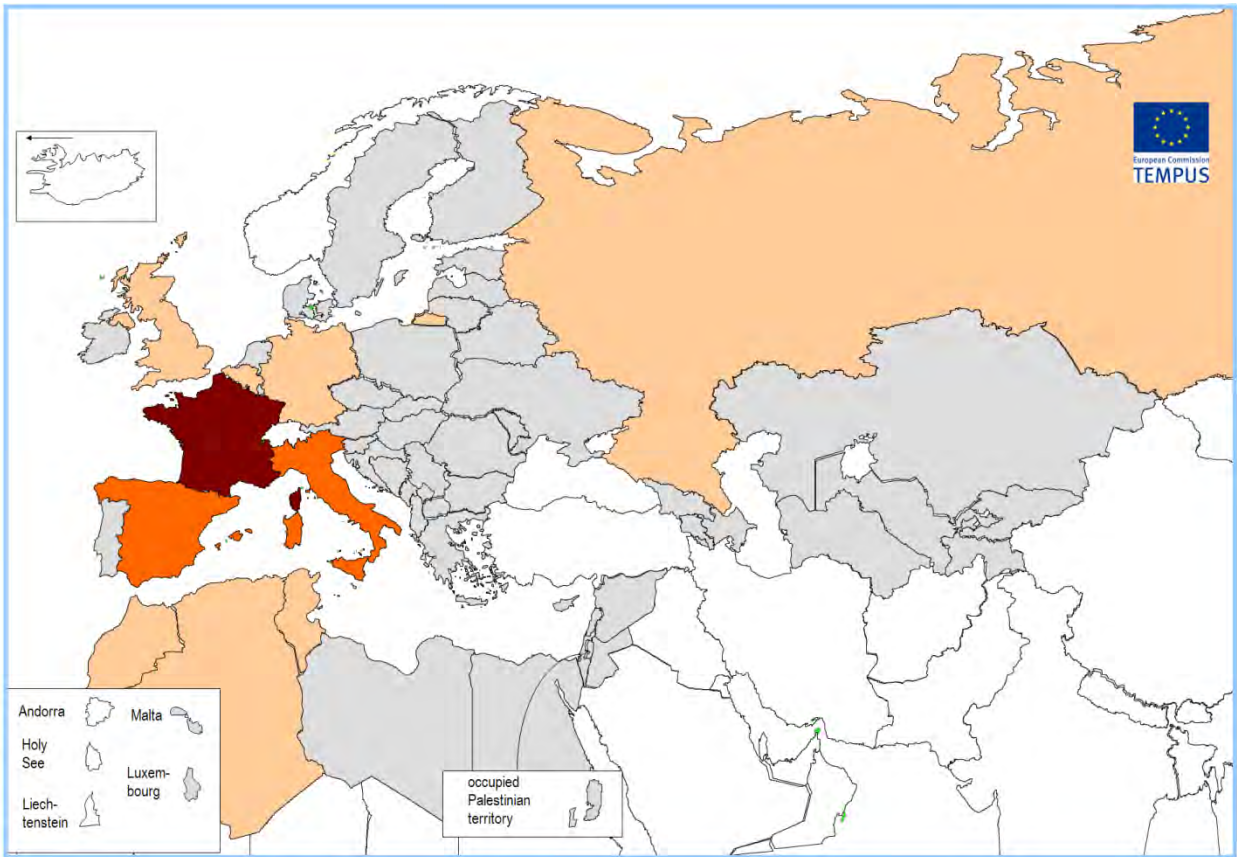


Map C: Absence of links

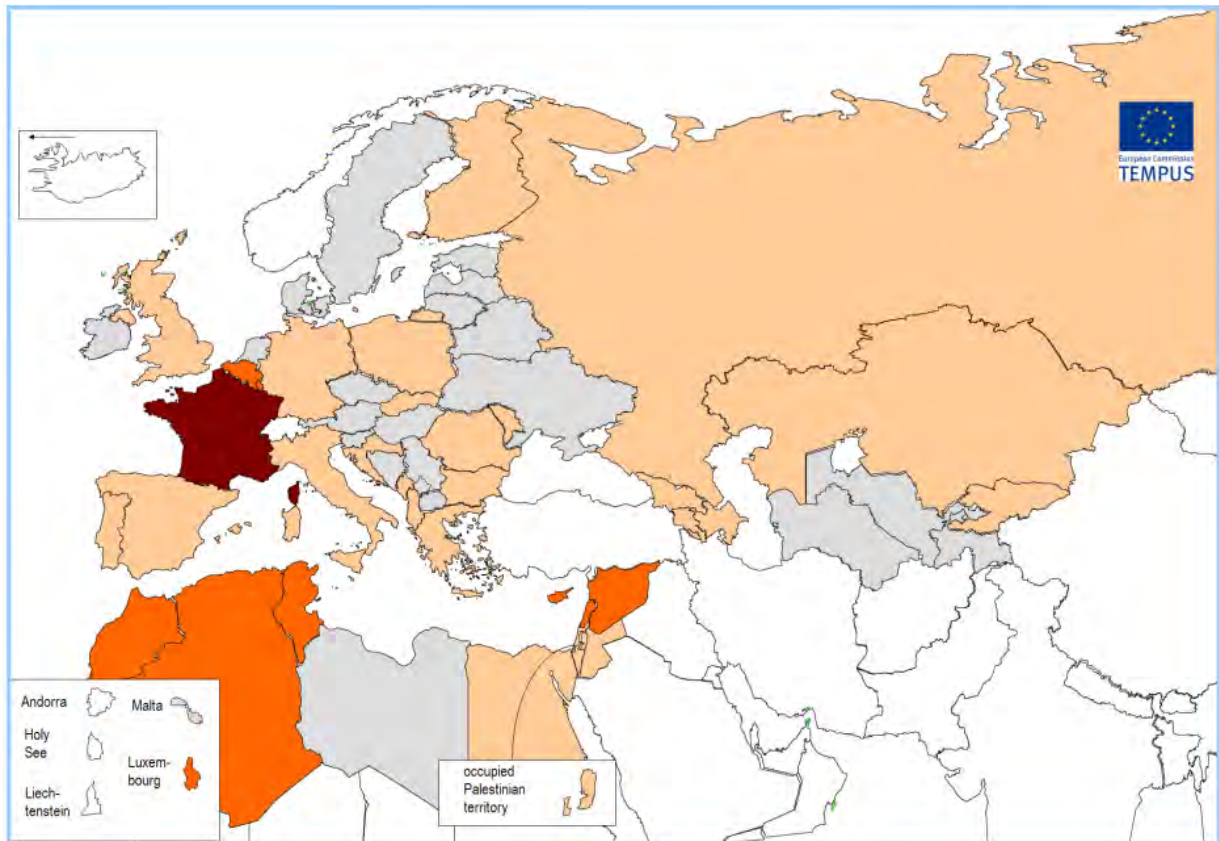


France (82 projects)

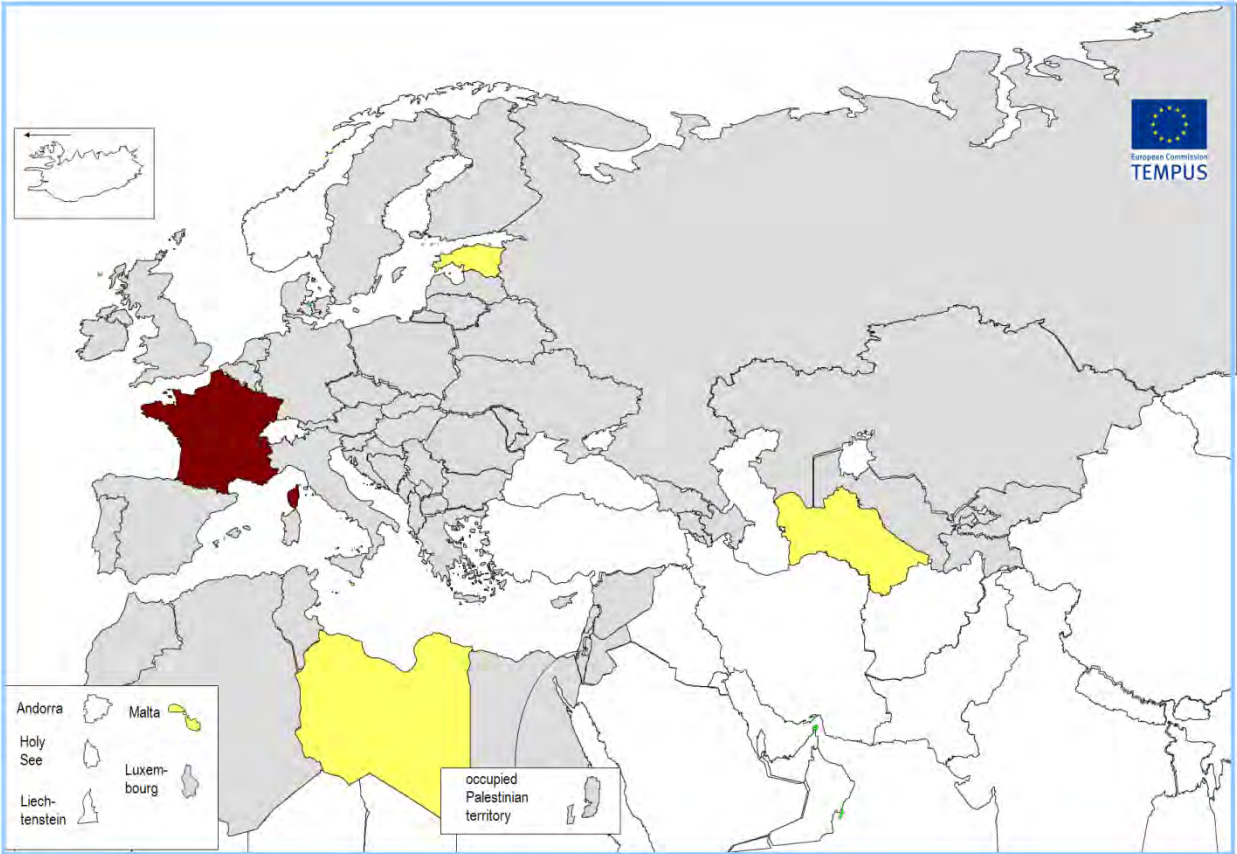
Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution

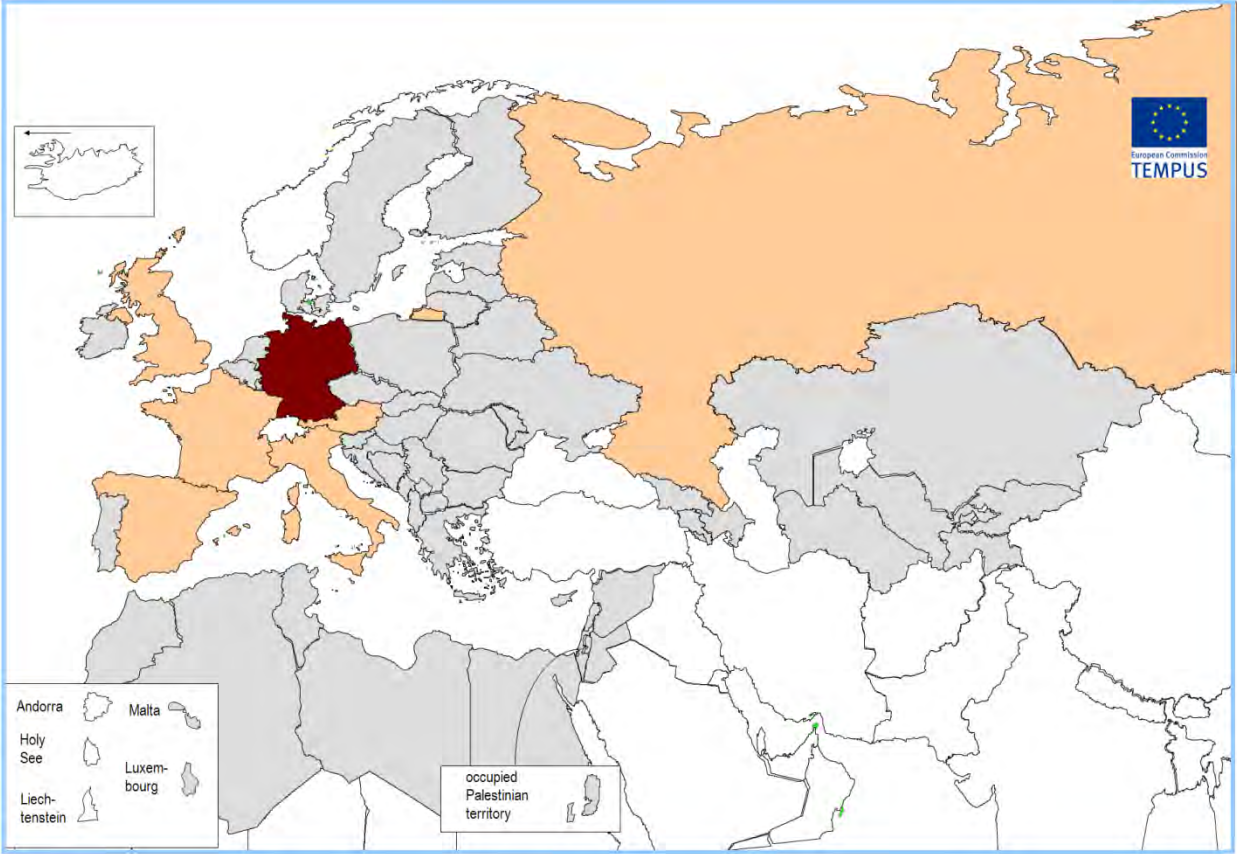


Map C: Absence of links

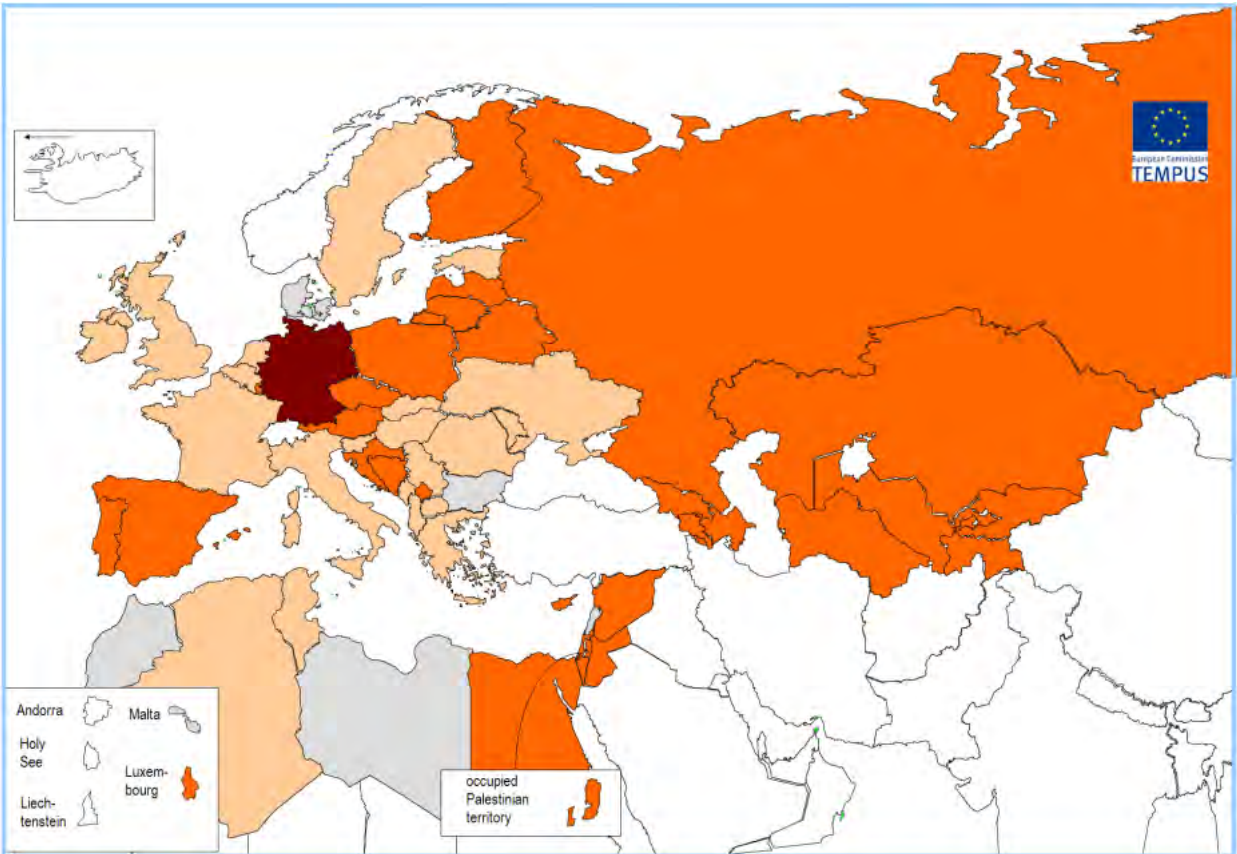


GERMANY (115 projects)

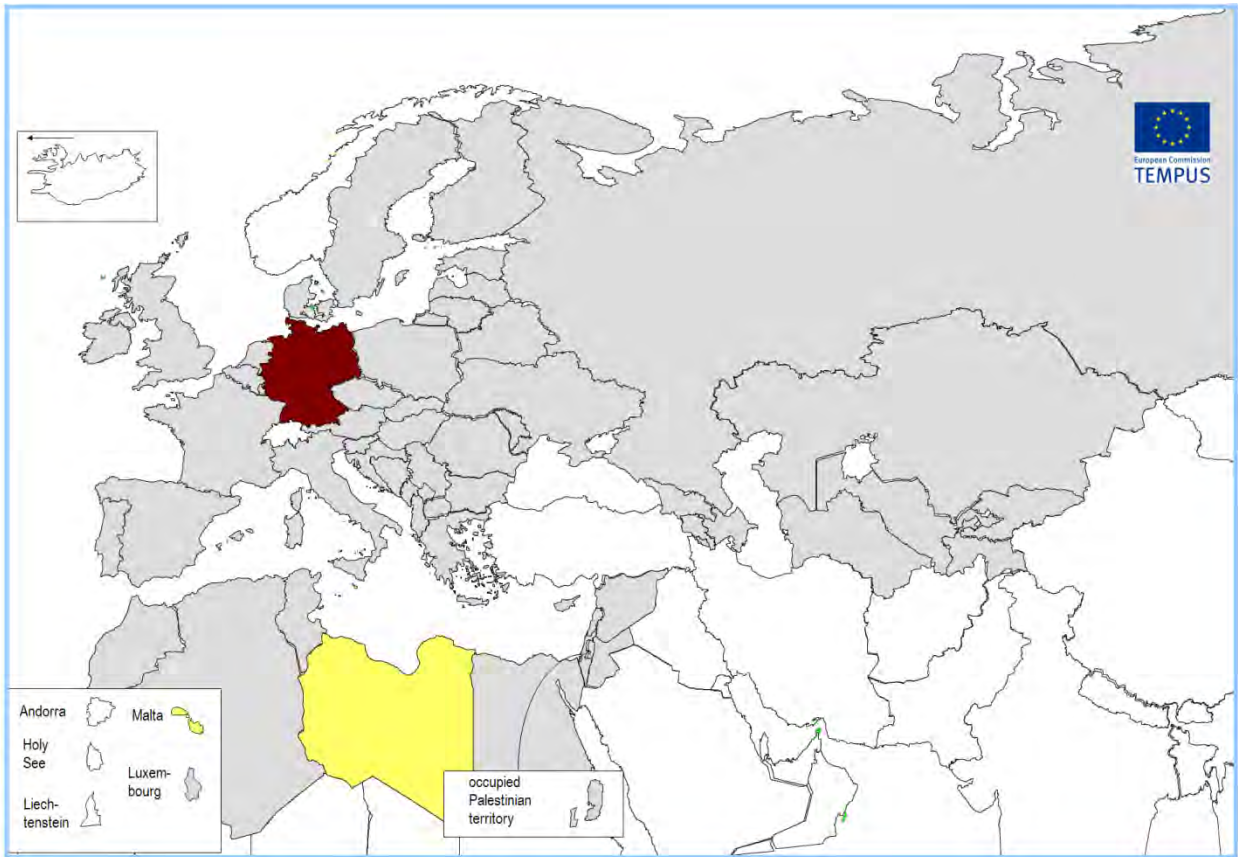
Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution

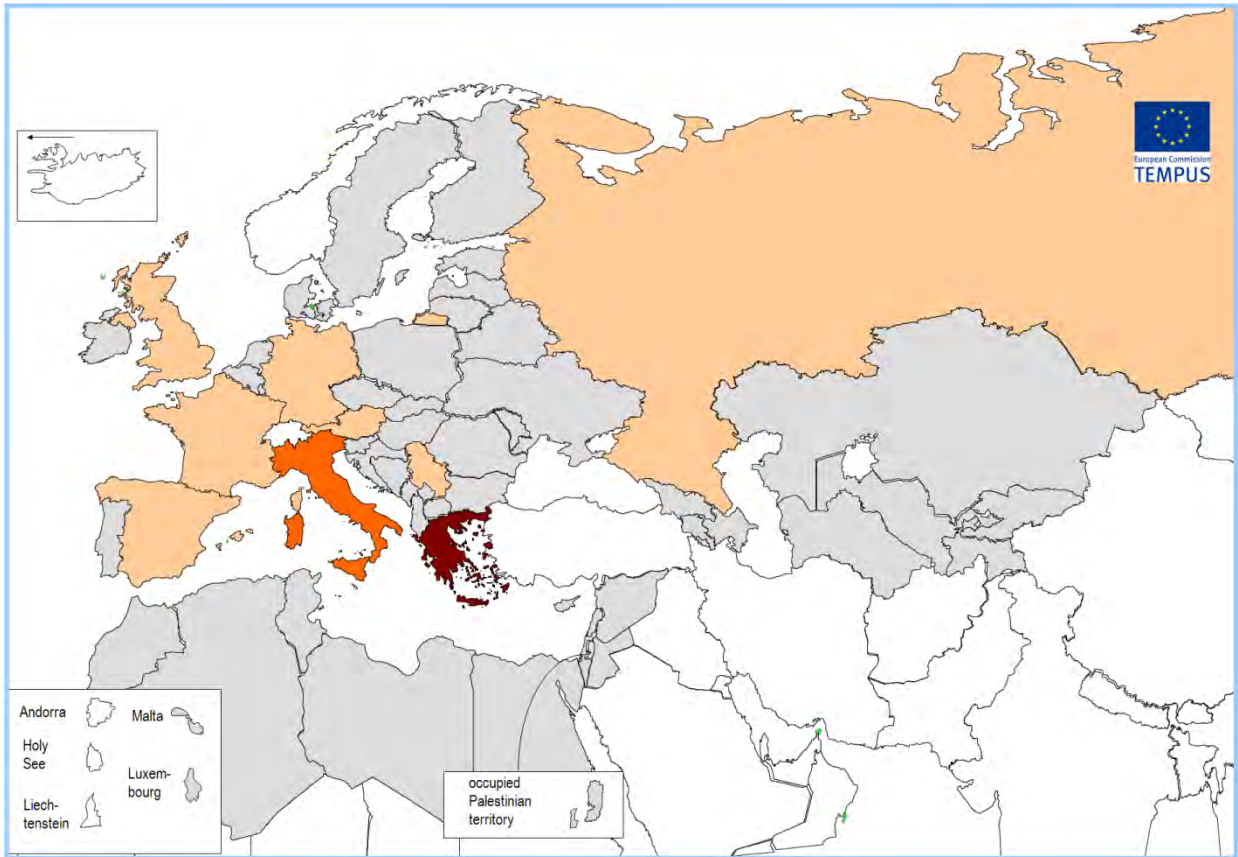


Map C: Absence of links

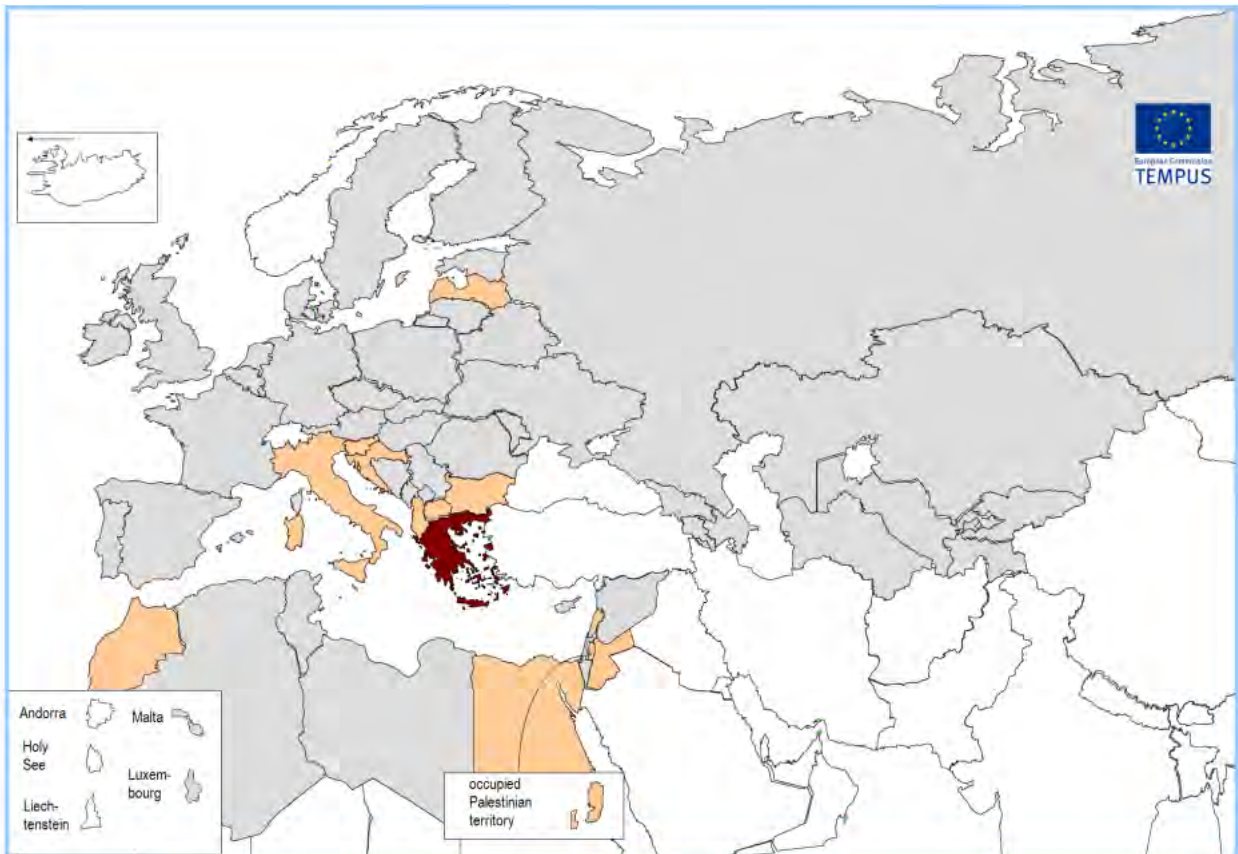


# GREECE (42 projects)

## Map A: Privileged links

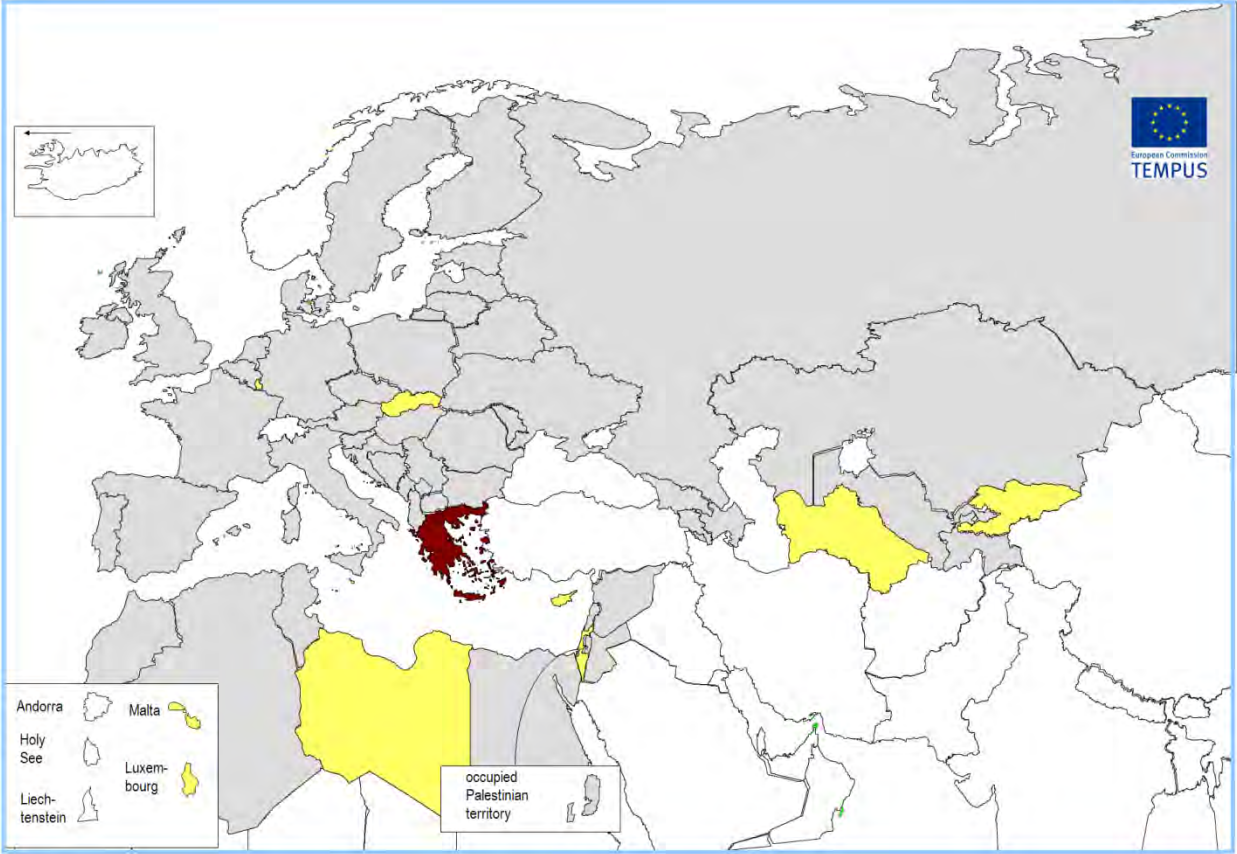


## Map B: Presence / contribution



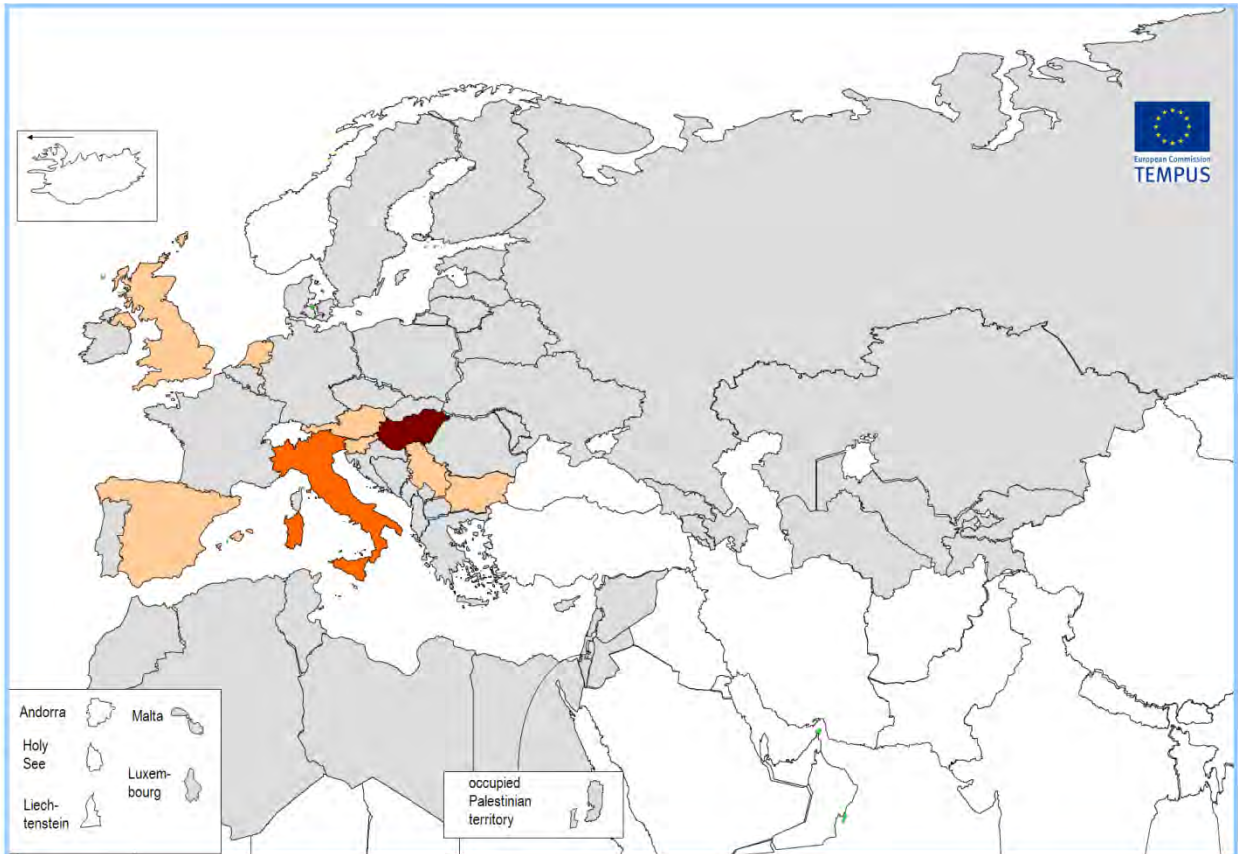


Map C: Absence of links



## HUNGARY (21 projects)

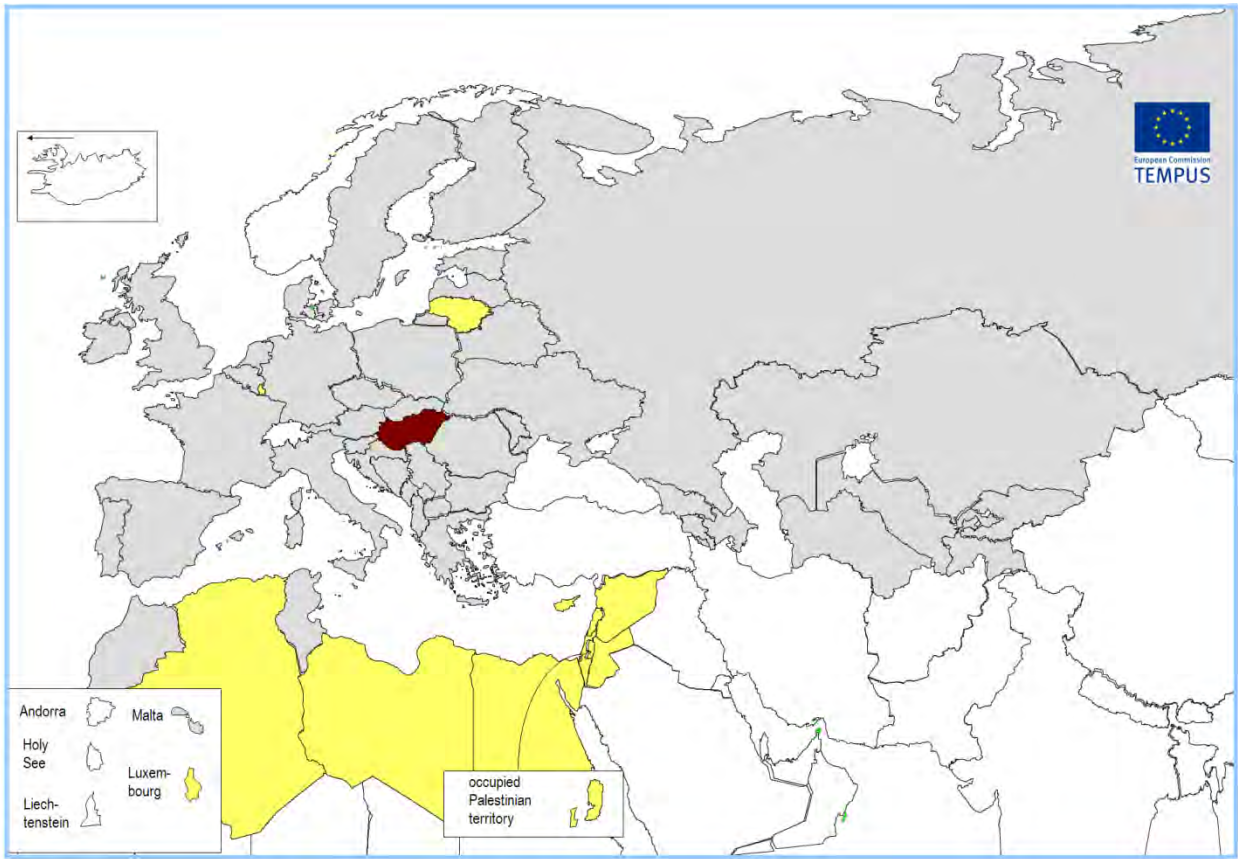
Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution



Map C: Absence of links

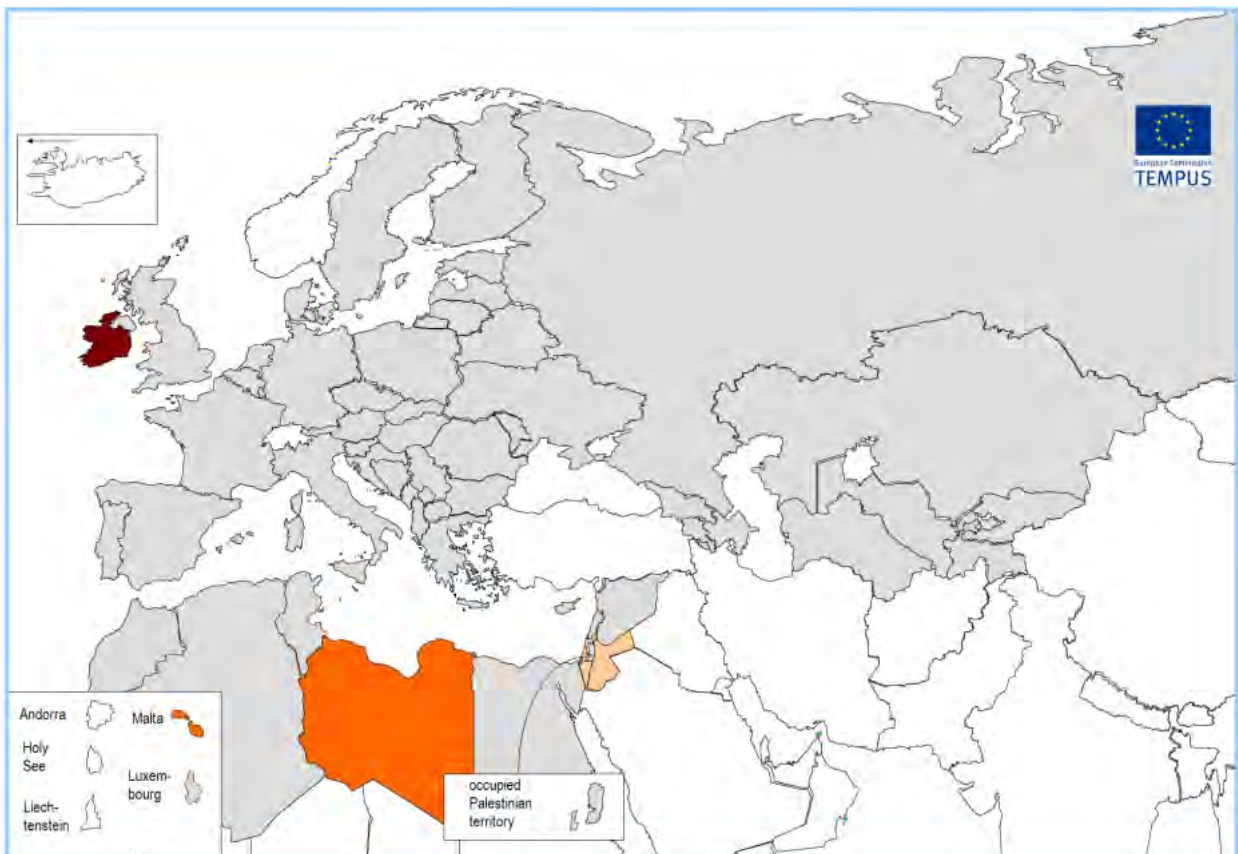


## IRELAND (24 projects)

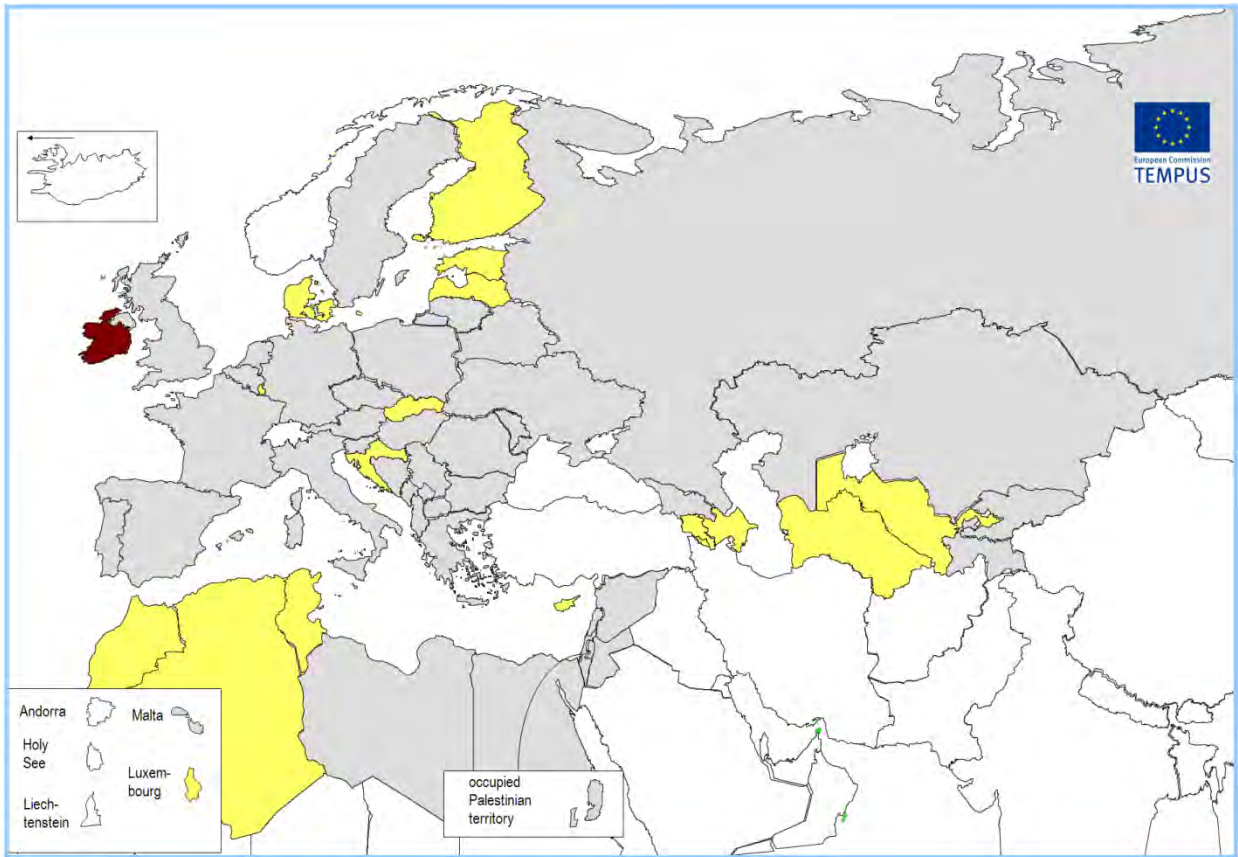
Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution

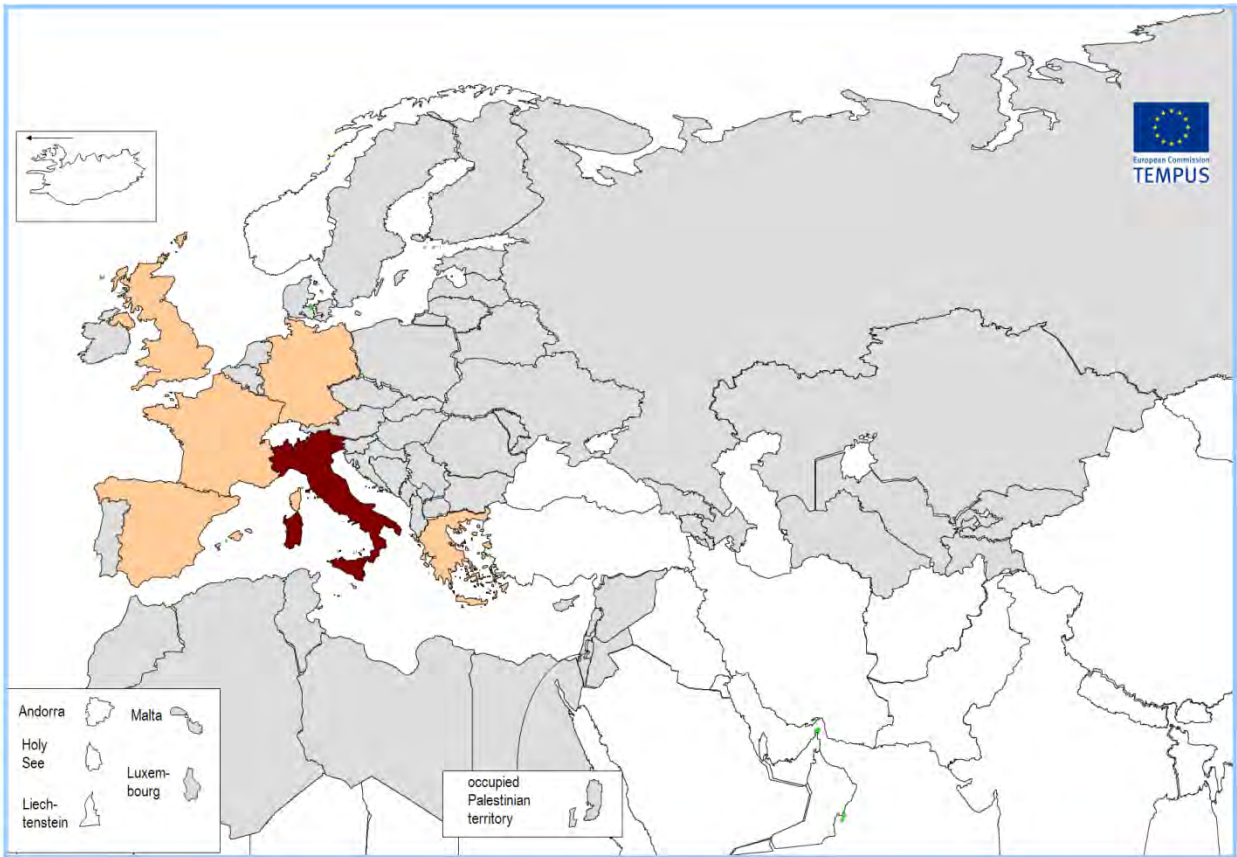


Map C: Absence of links

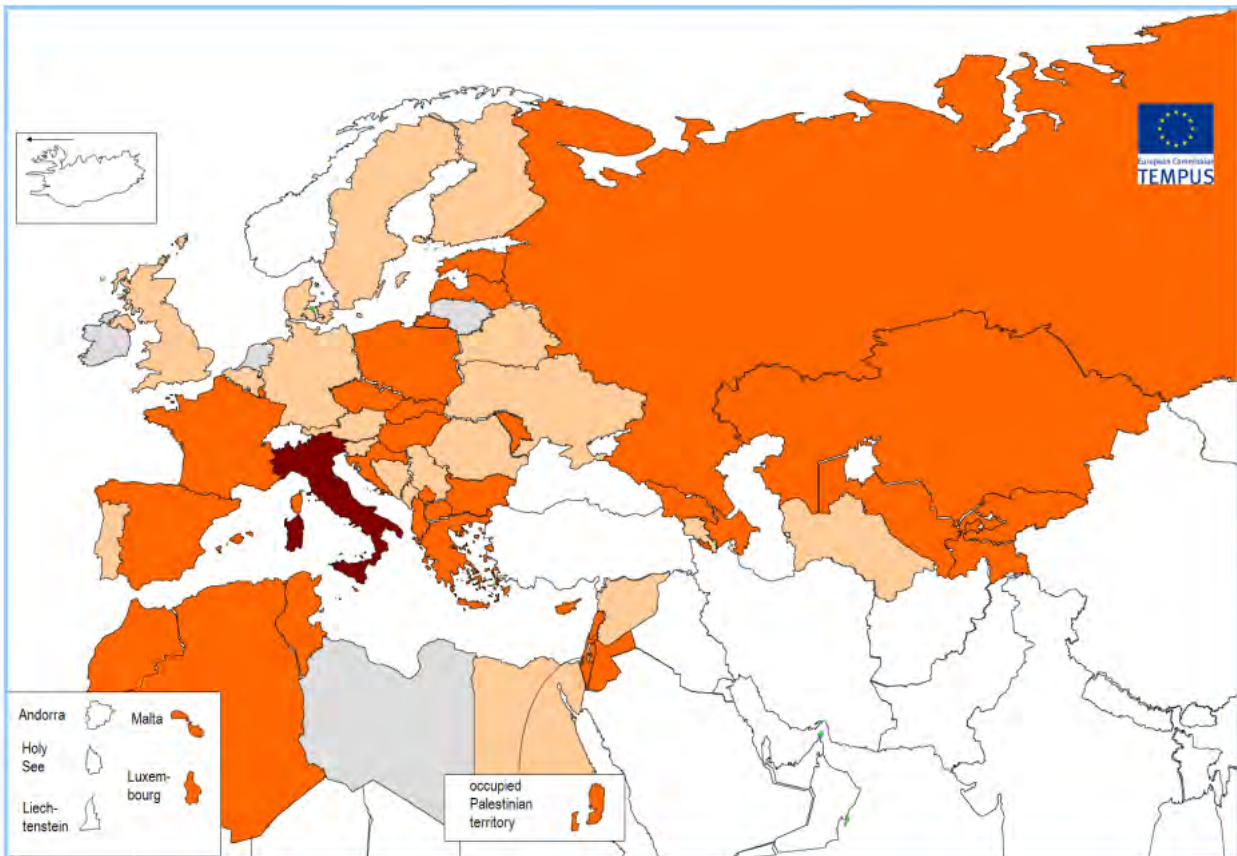


# ITALY (108 projects)

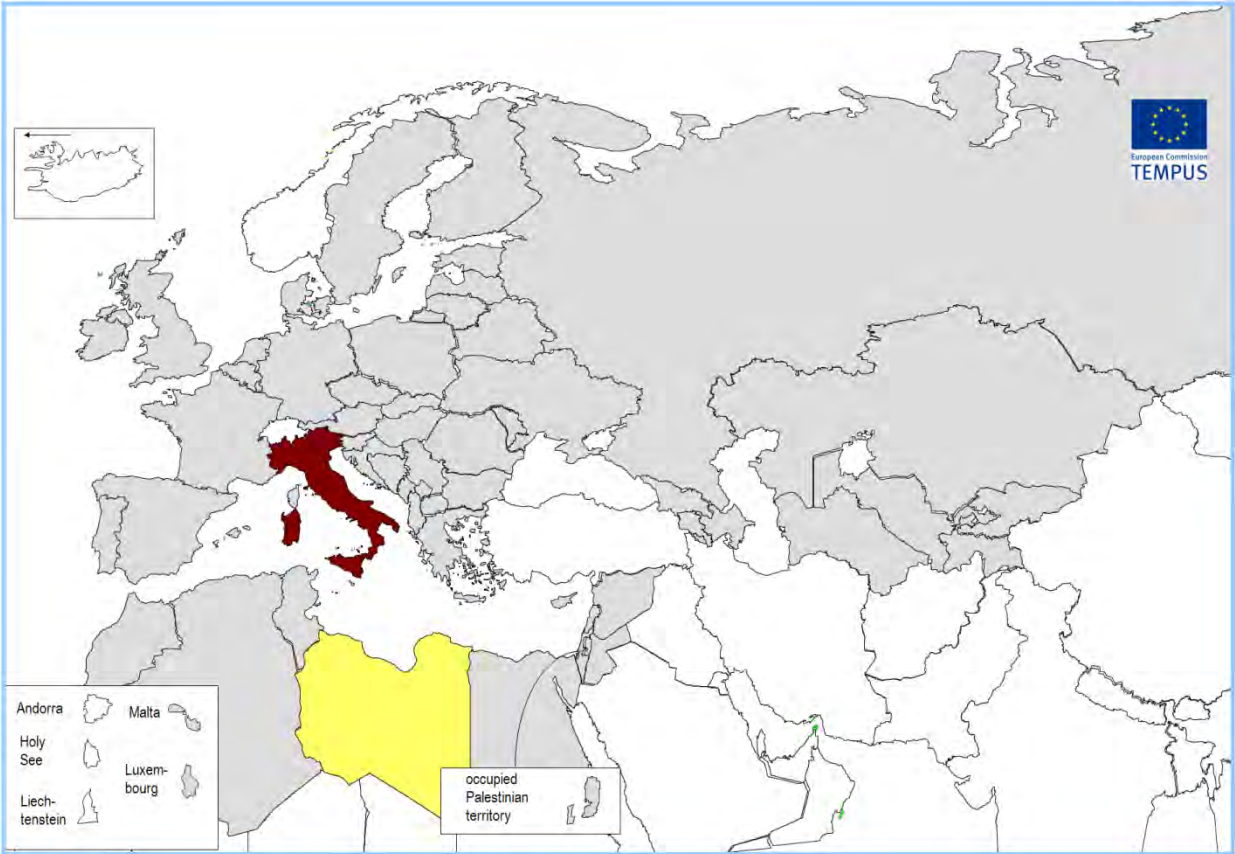
## Map A: Privileged links



## Map B: Presence / contribution

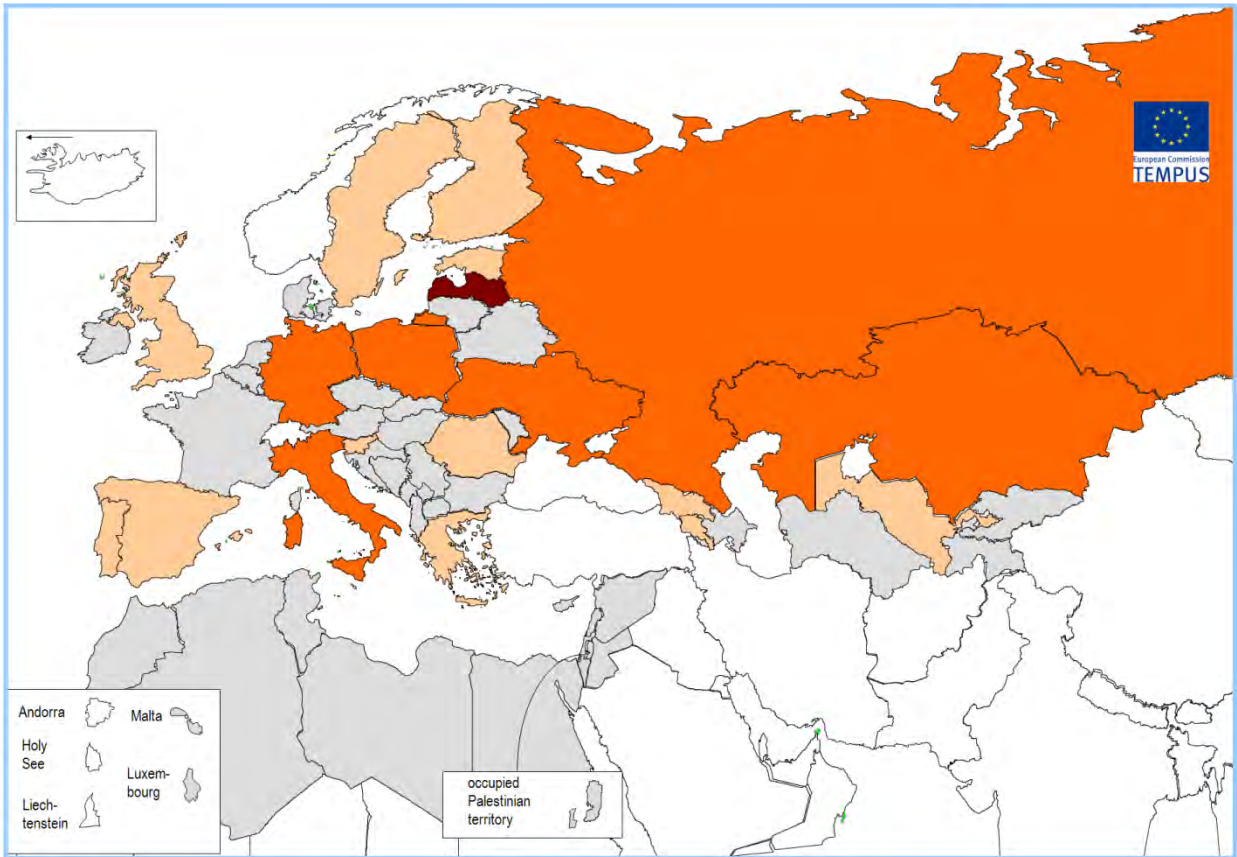


Map C: Absence of links



LATVIA (10 projects)

Map A: Privileged links

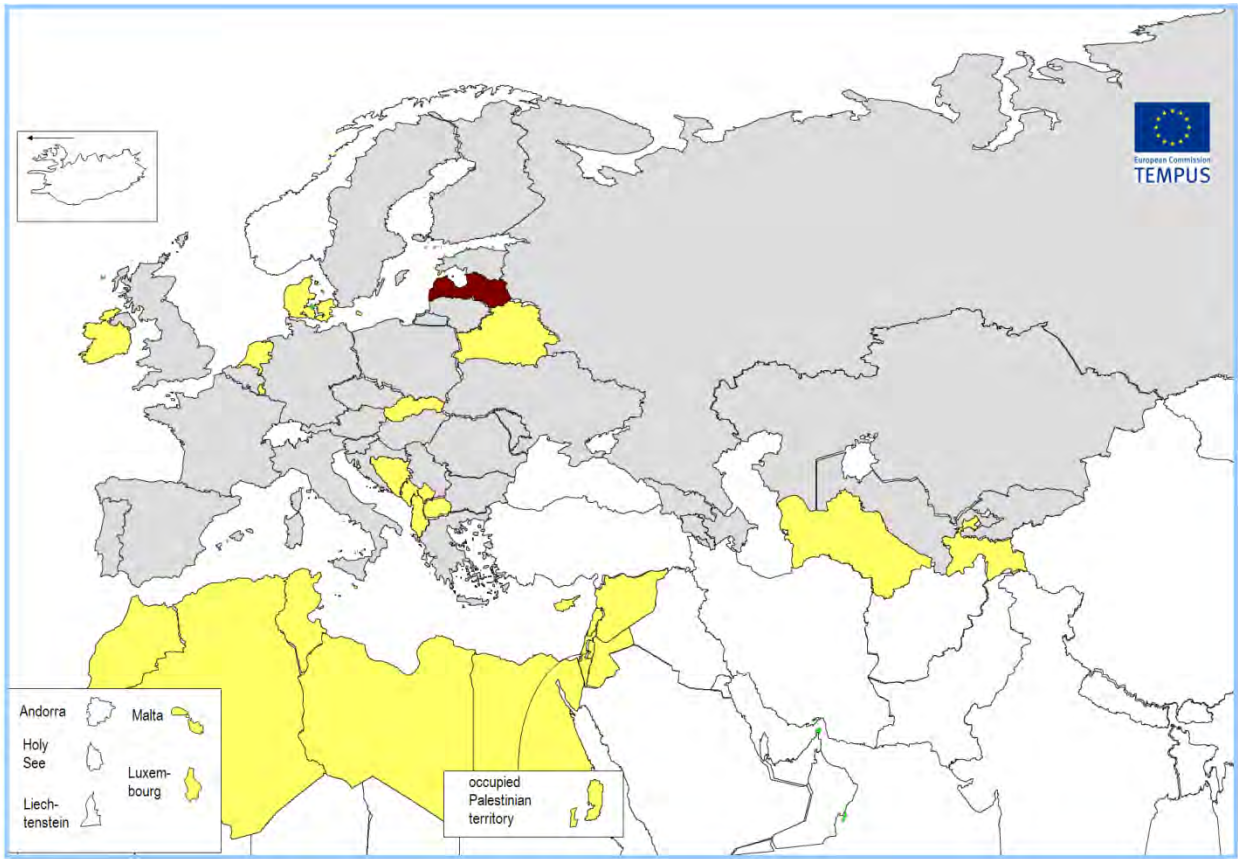


Map B: Presence / contribution



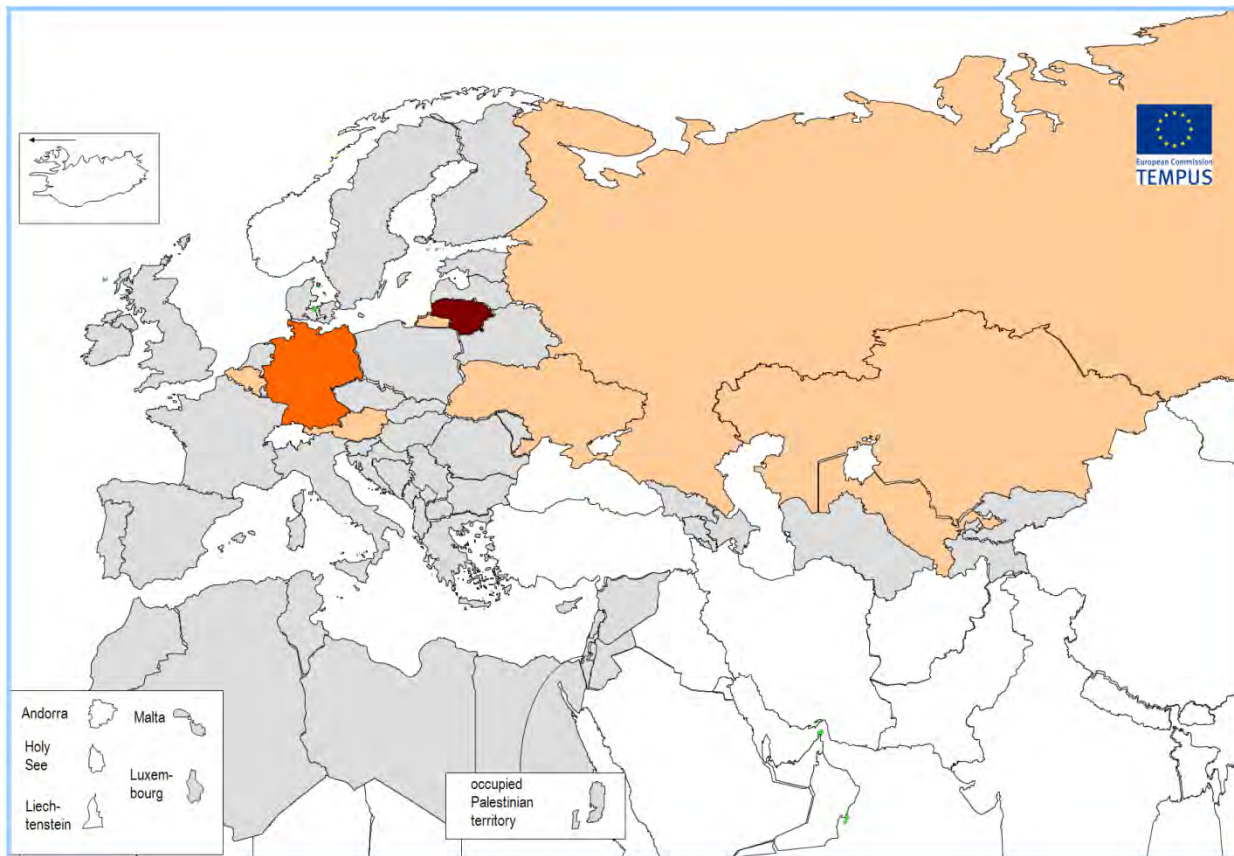


Map C: Absence of links



# LITHUANIA (16 projects)

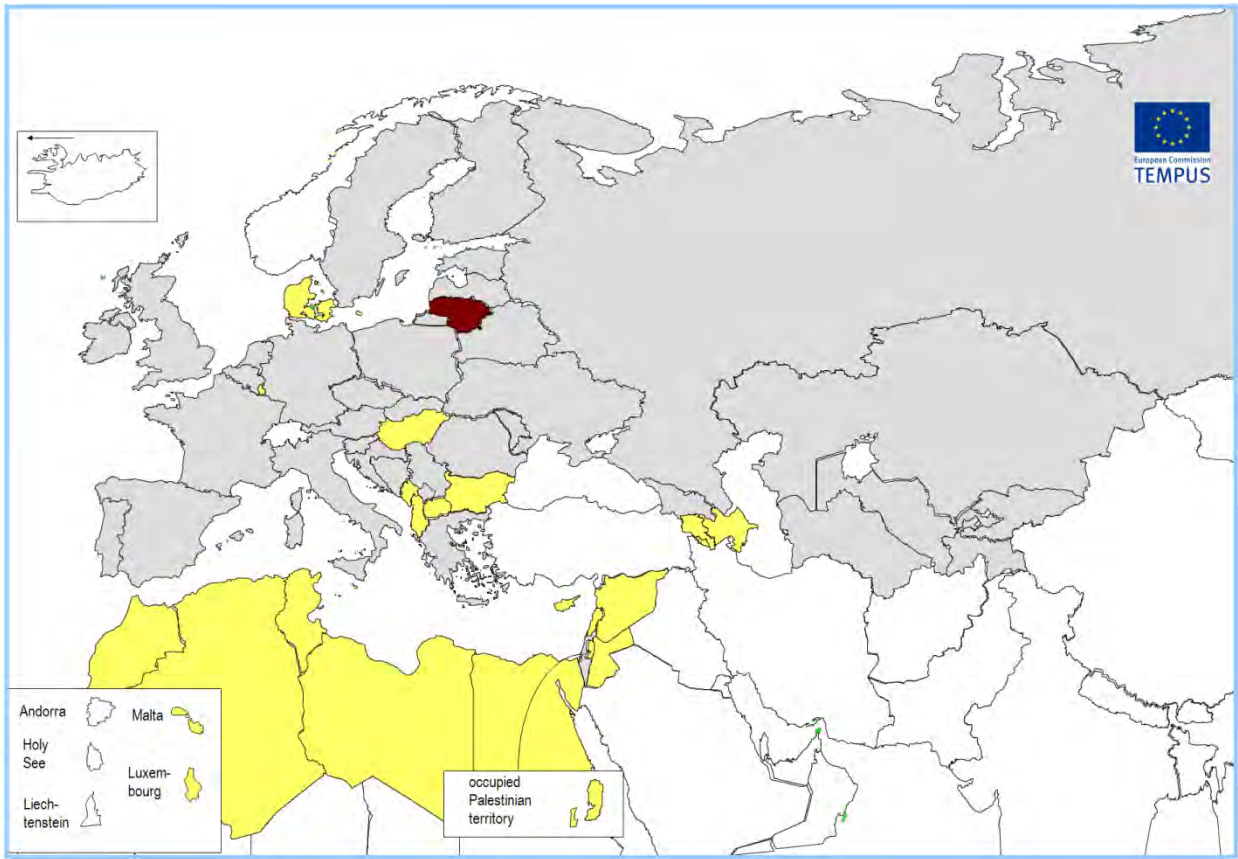
## Map A: Privileged links



## Map B: Presence / contribution

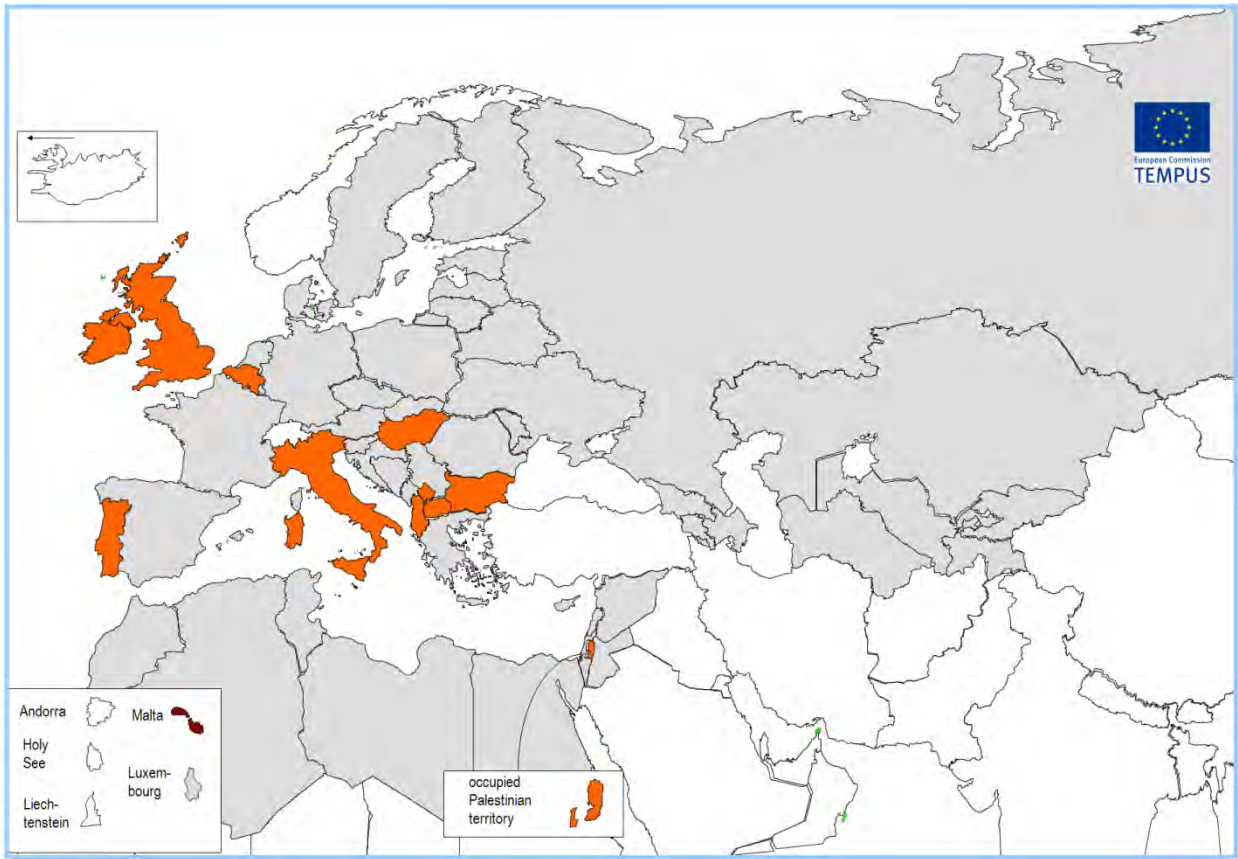


Map C: Absence of links



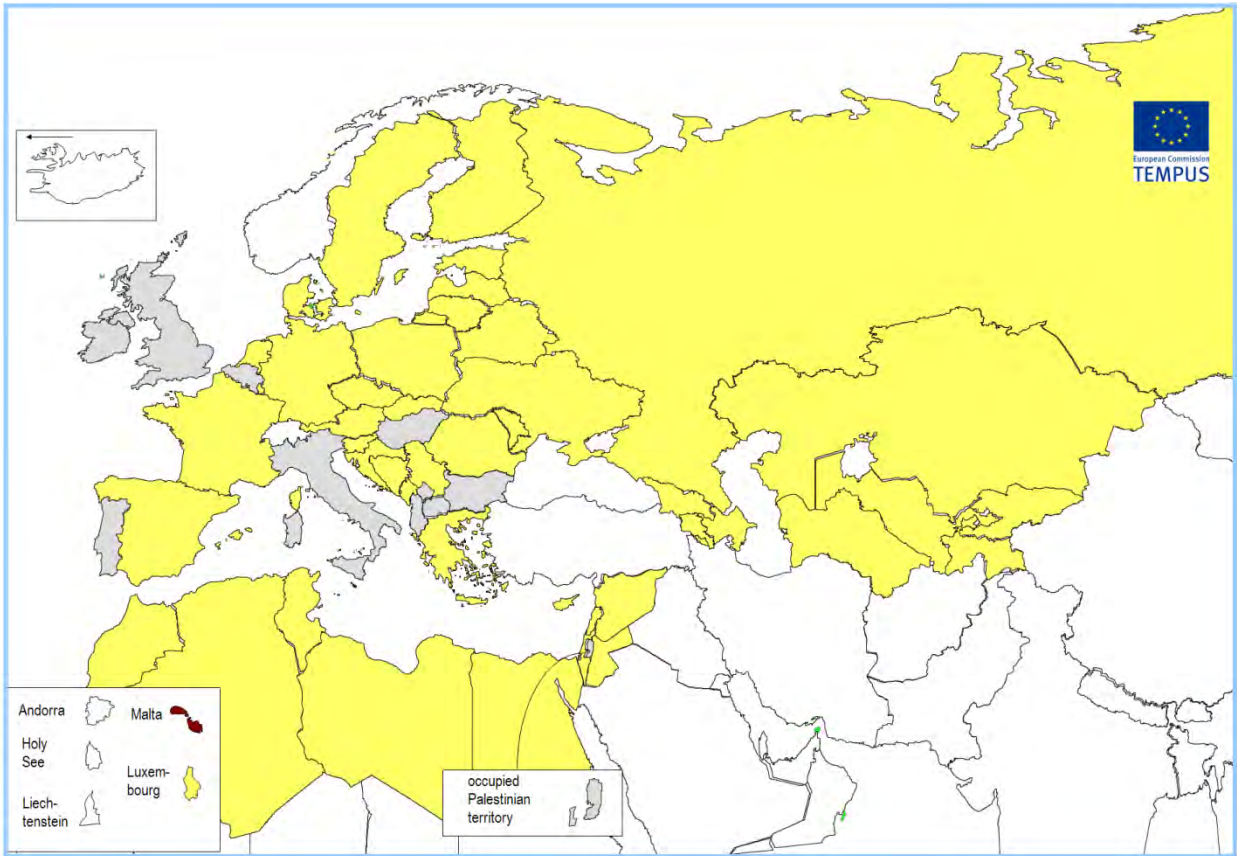
MALTA (2 projects)

Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution (no country above 20%)

Map C: Absence of links



NETHERLANDS (31 projects)

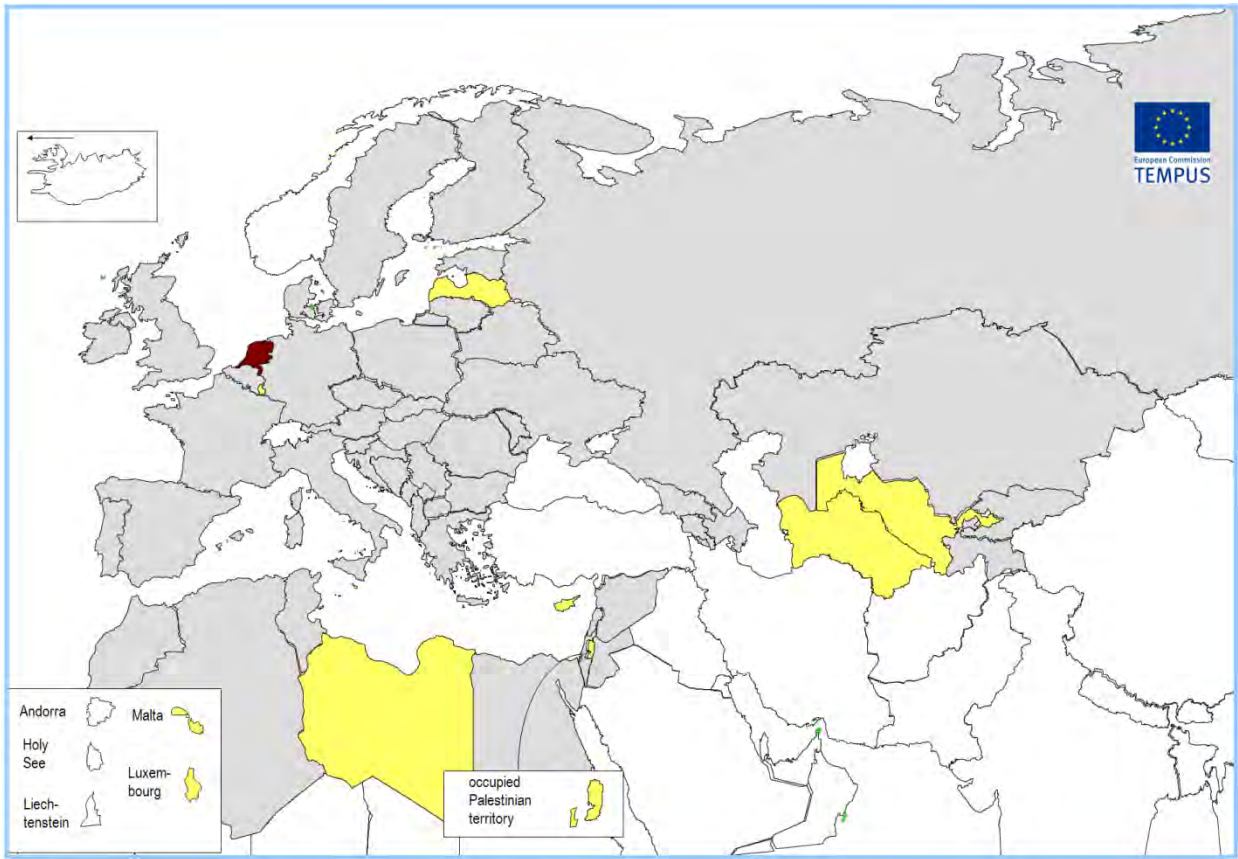
Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution

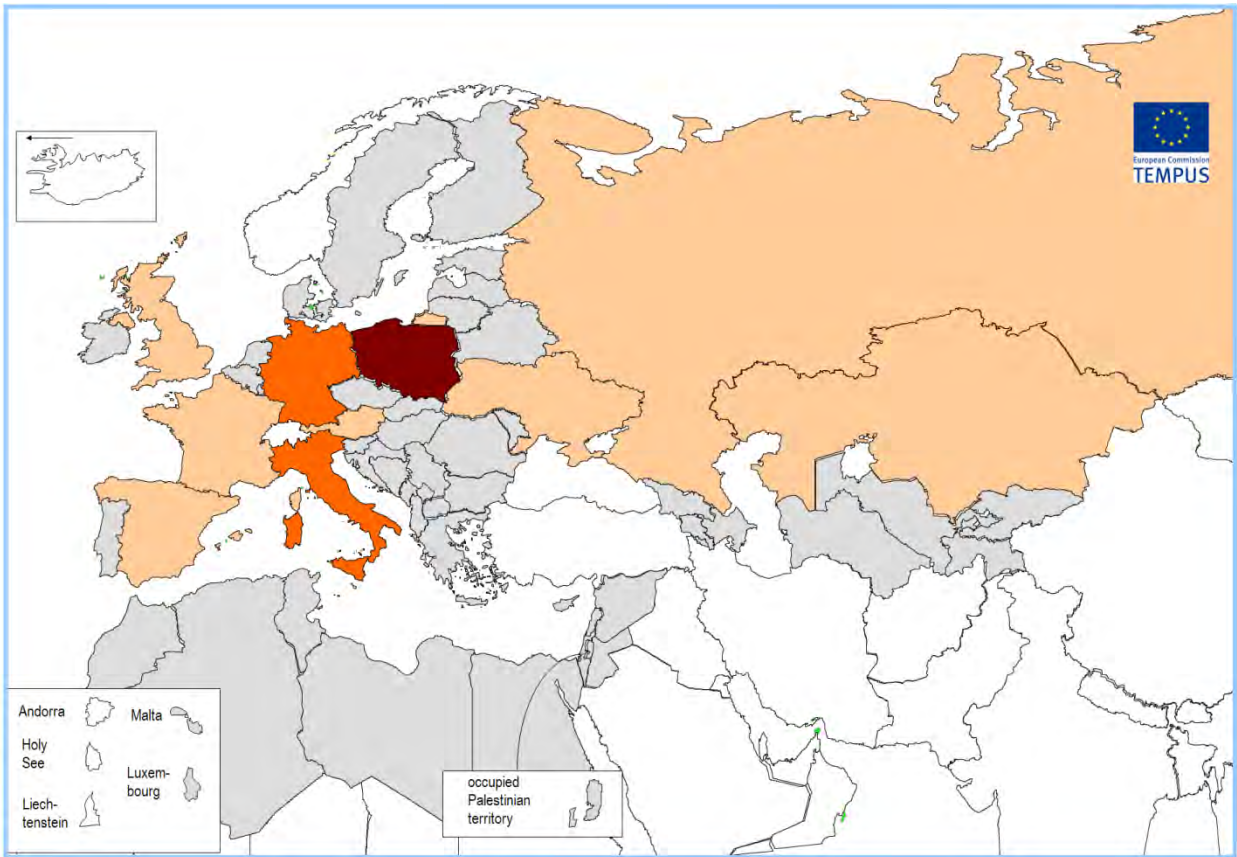


Map C: Absence of links

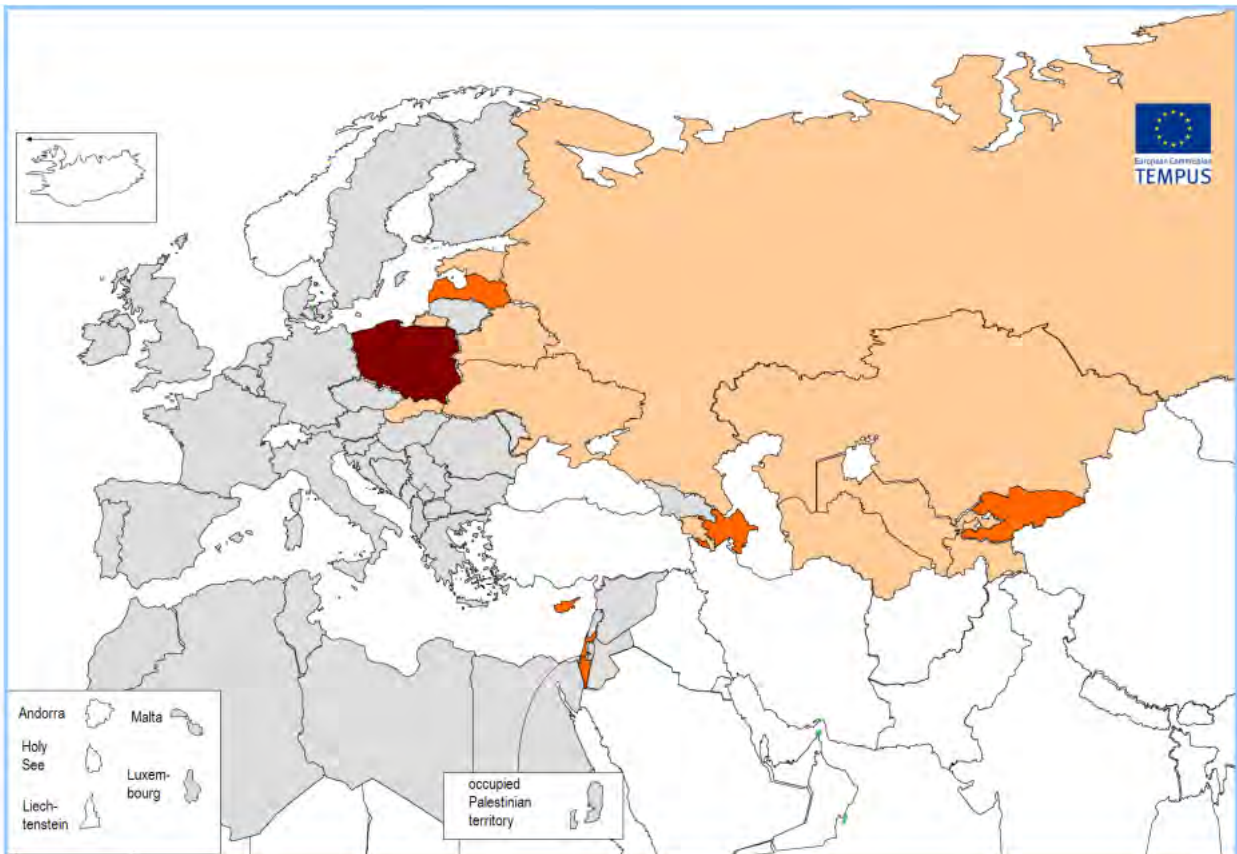


POLAND (40 projects)

Map A: Privileged links

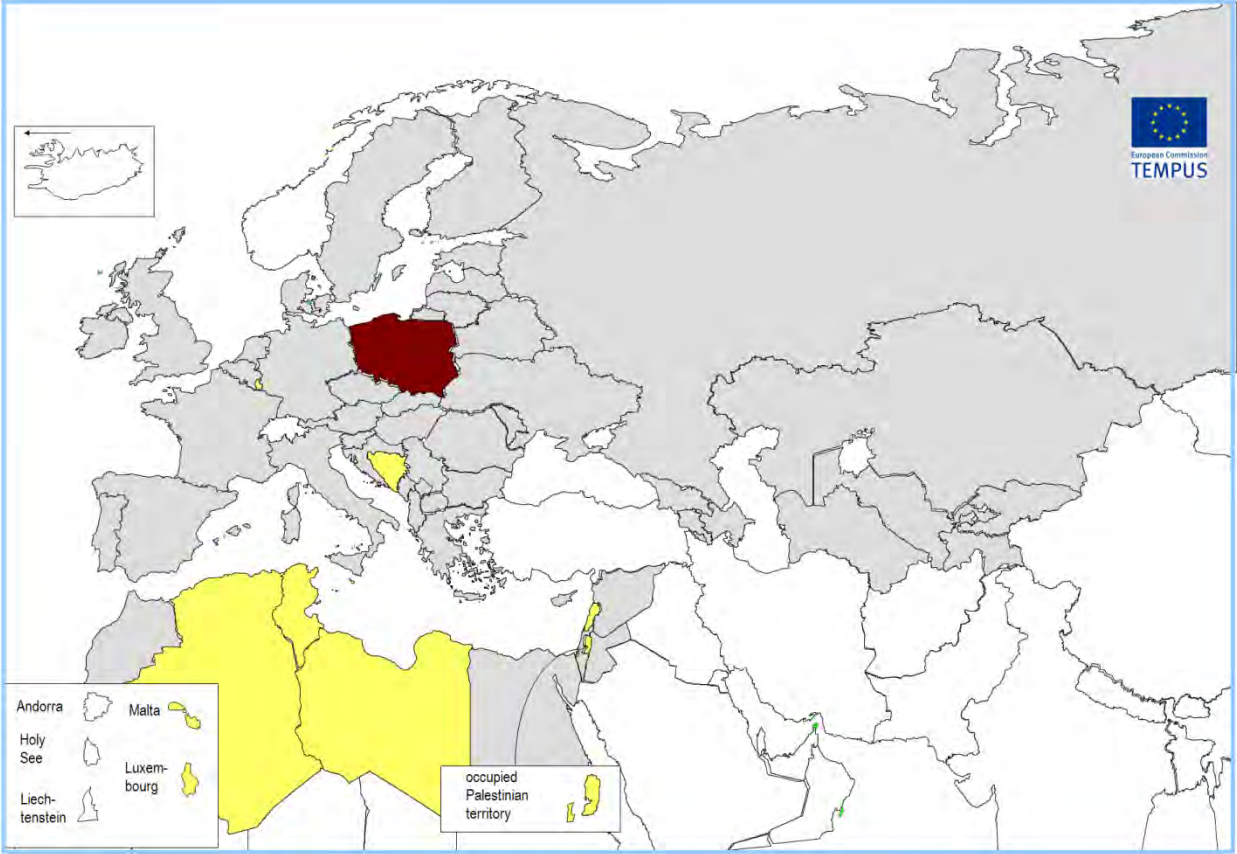


Map B: Presence / contribution



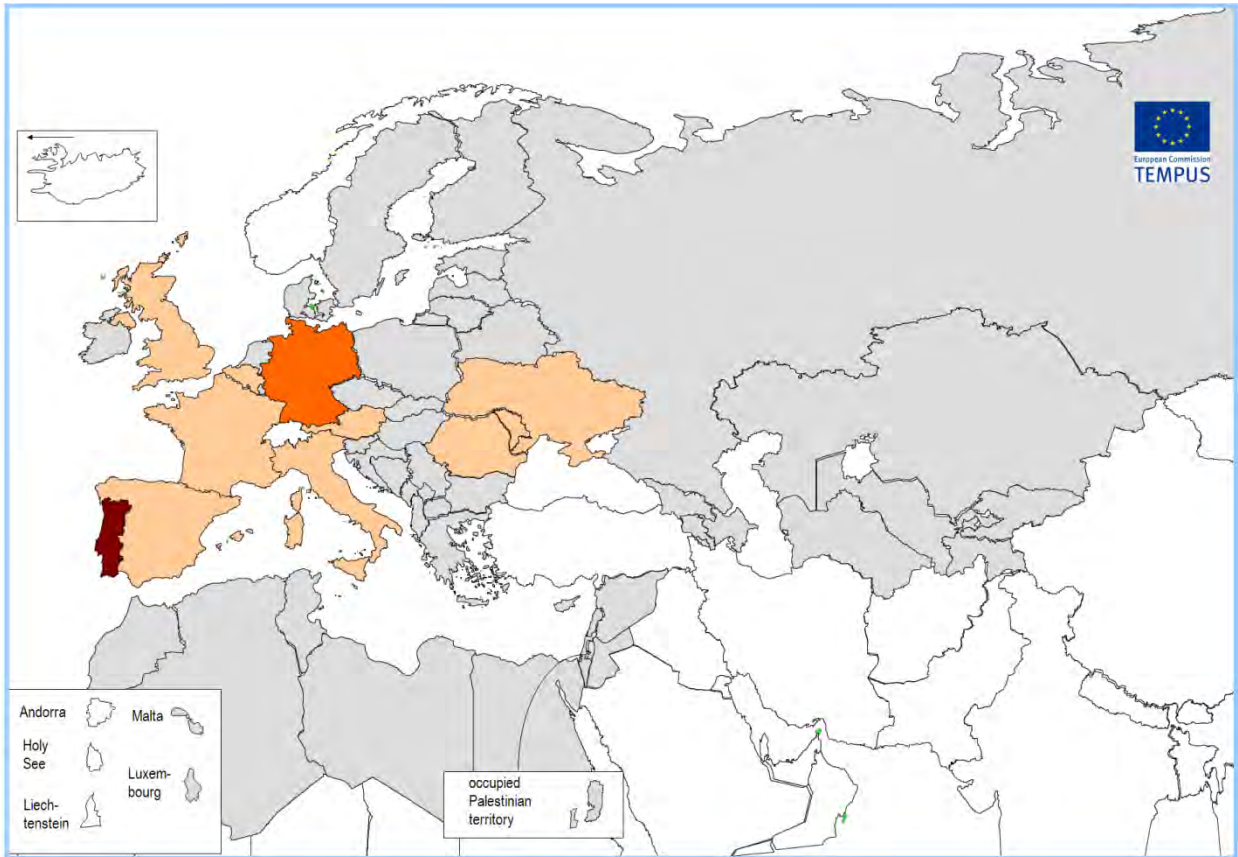


Map C: Absence of links

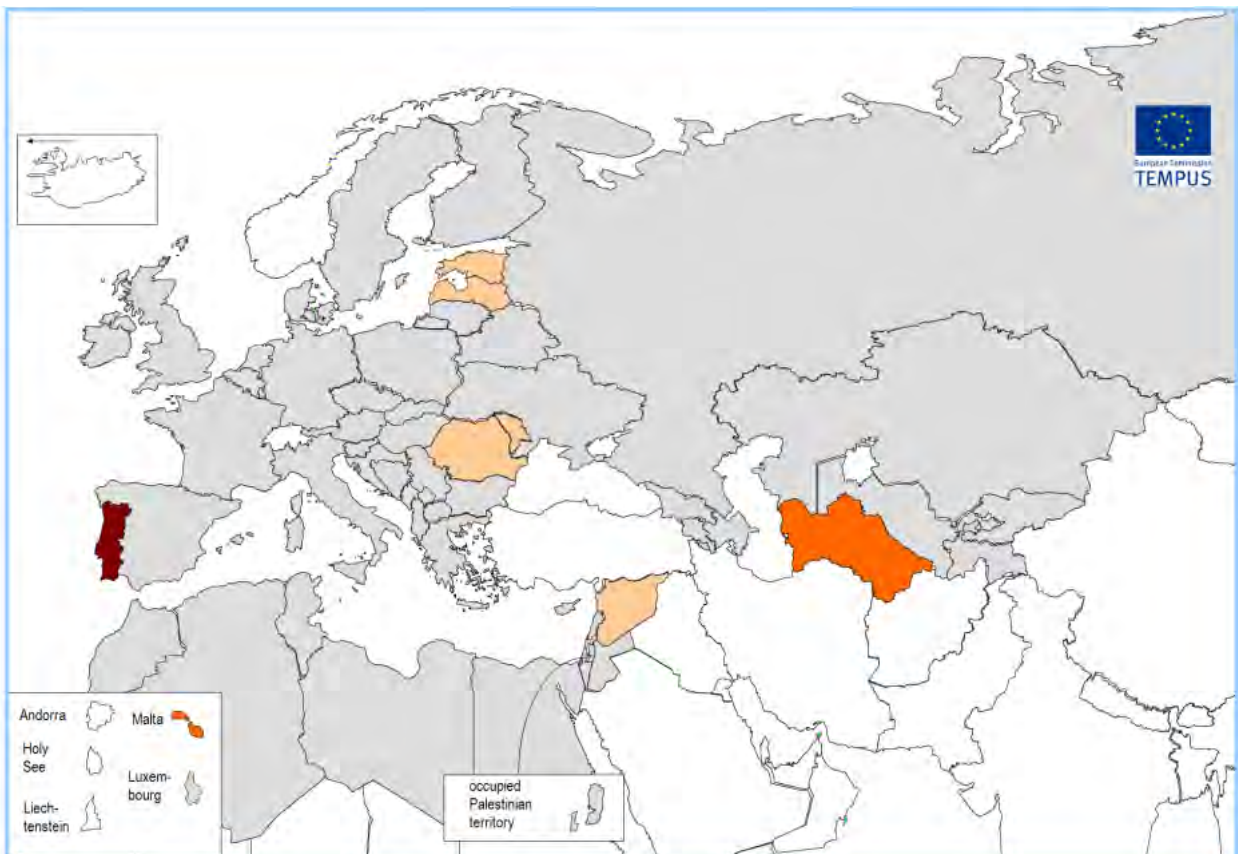


PORTUGAL (29 projects)

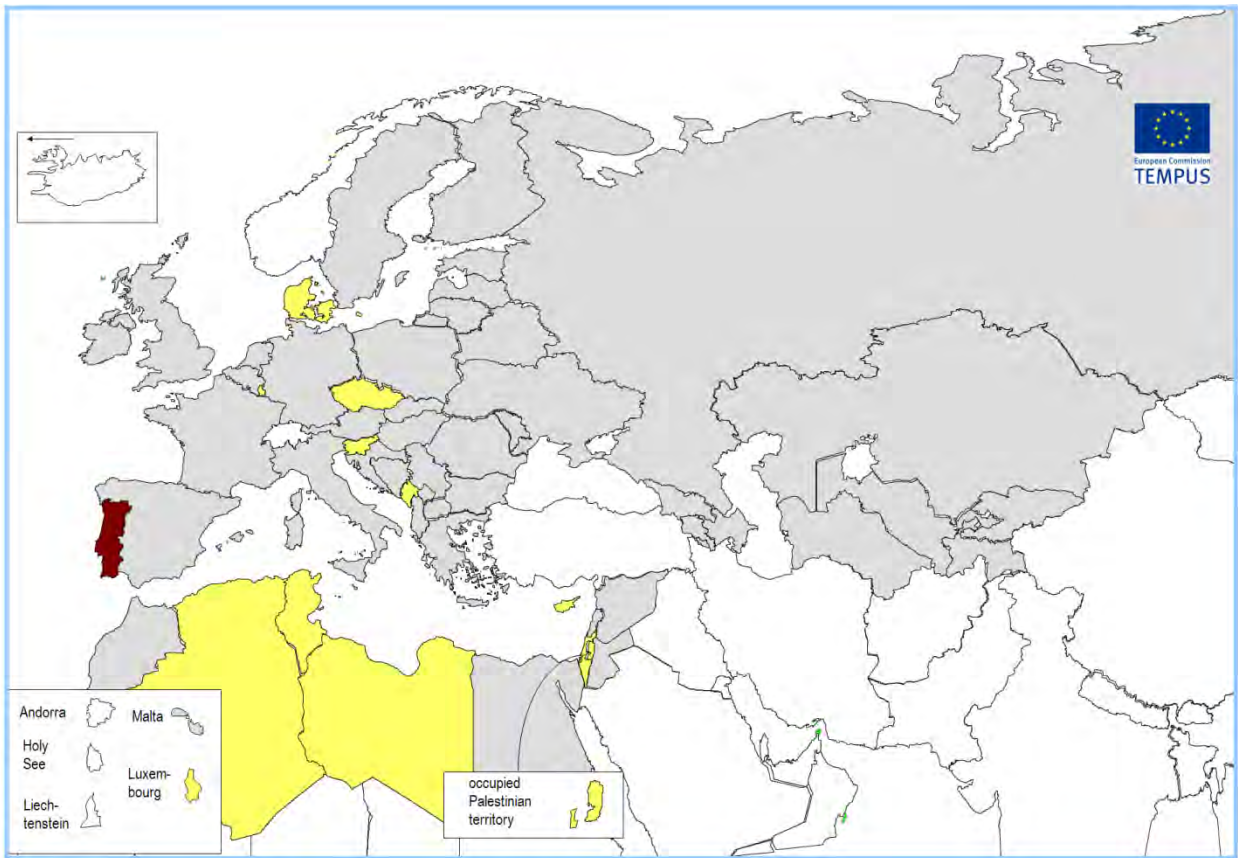
Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution

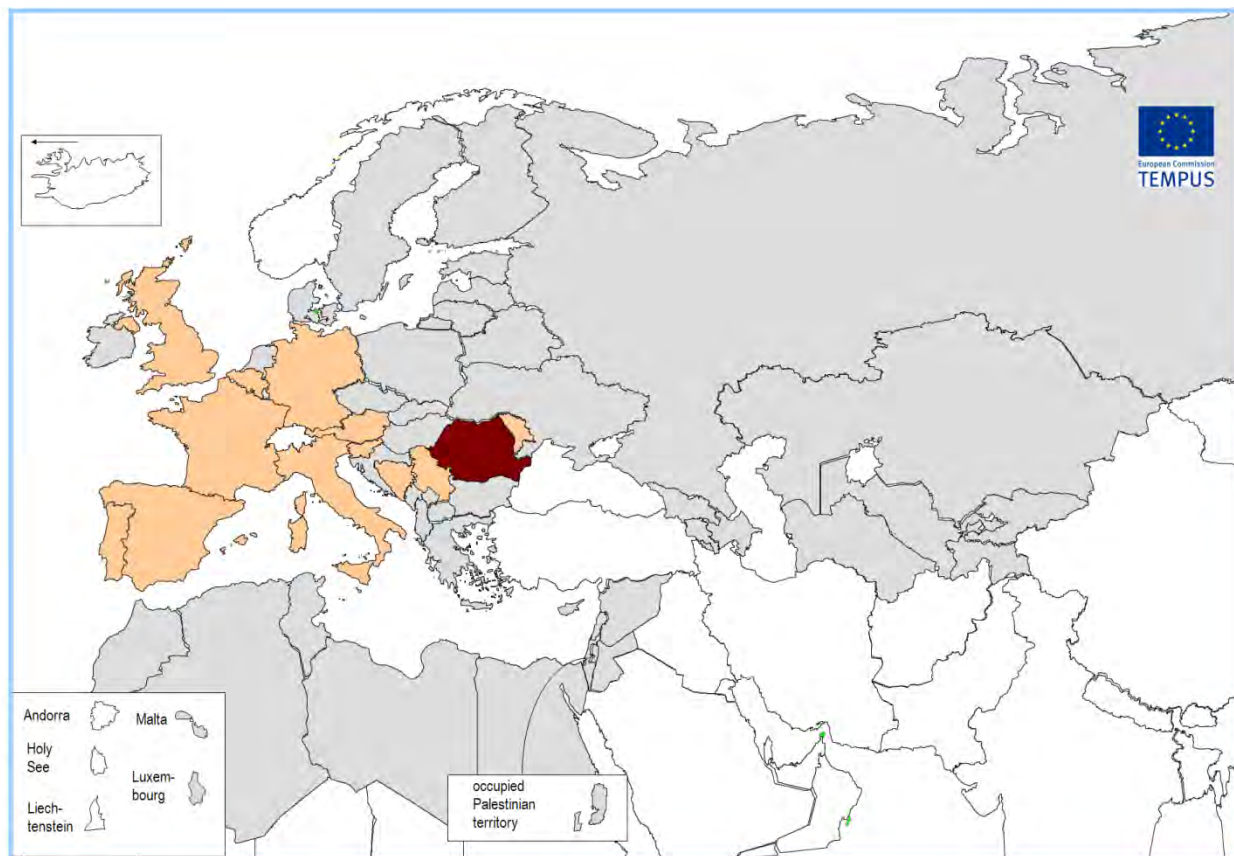


Map C: Absence of links

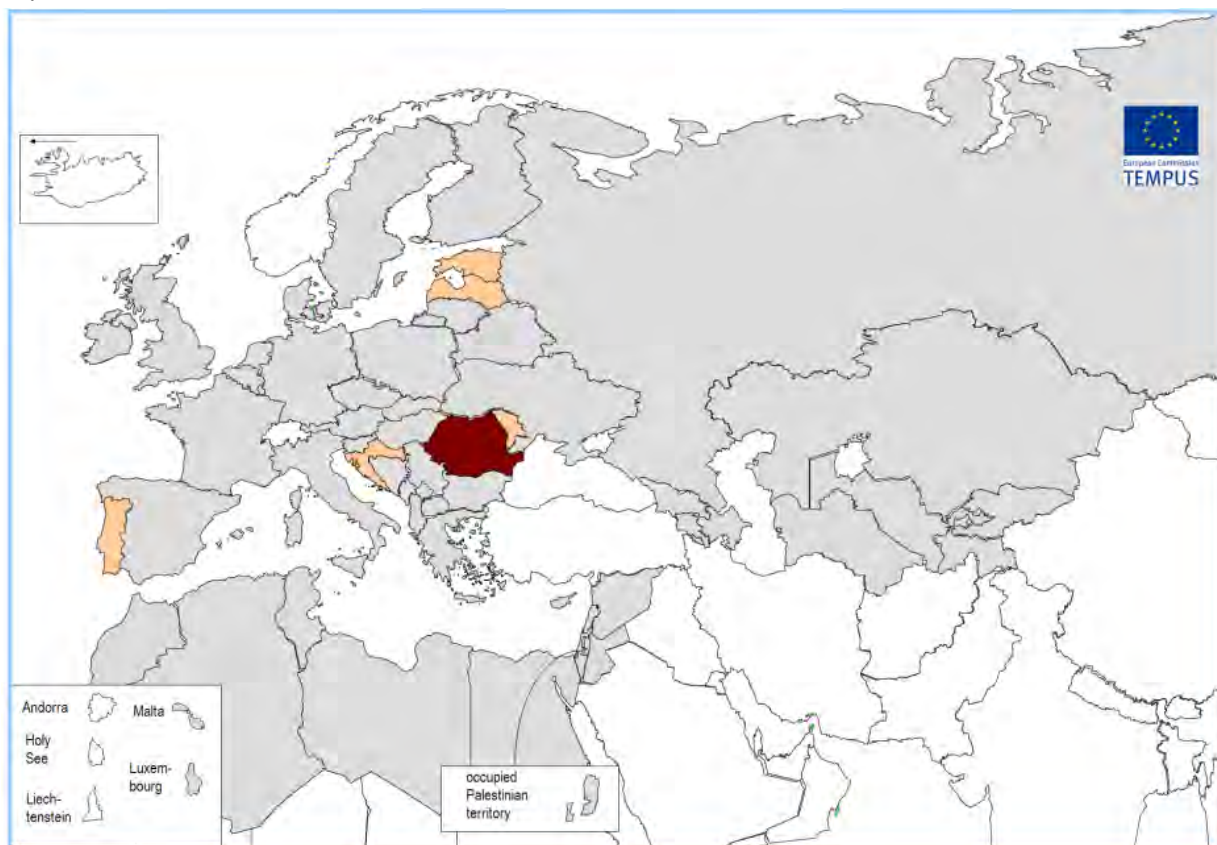


## ROMANIA (23 projects)

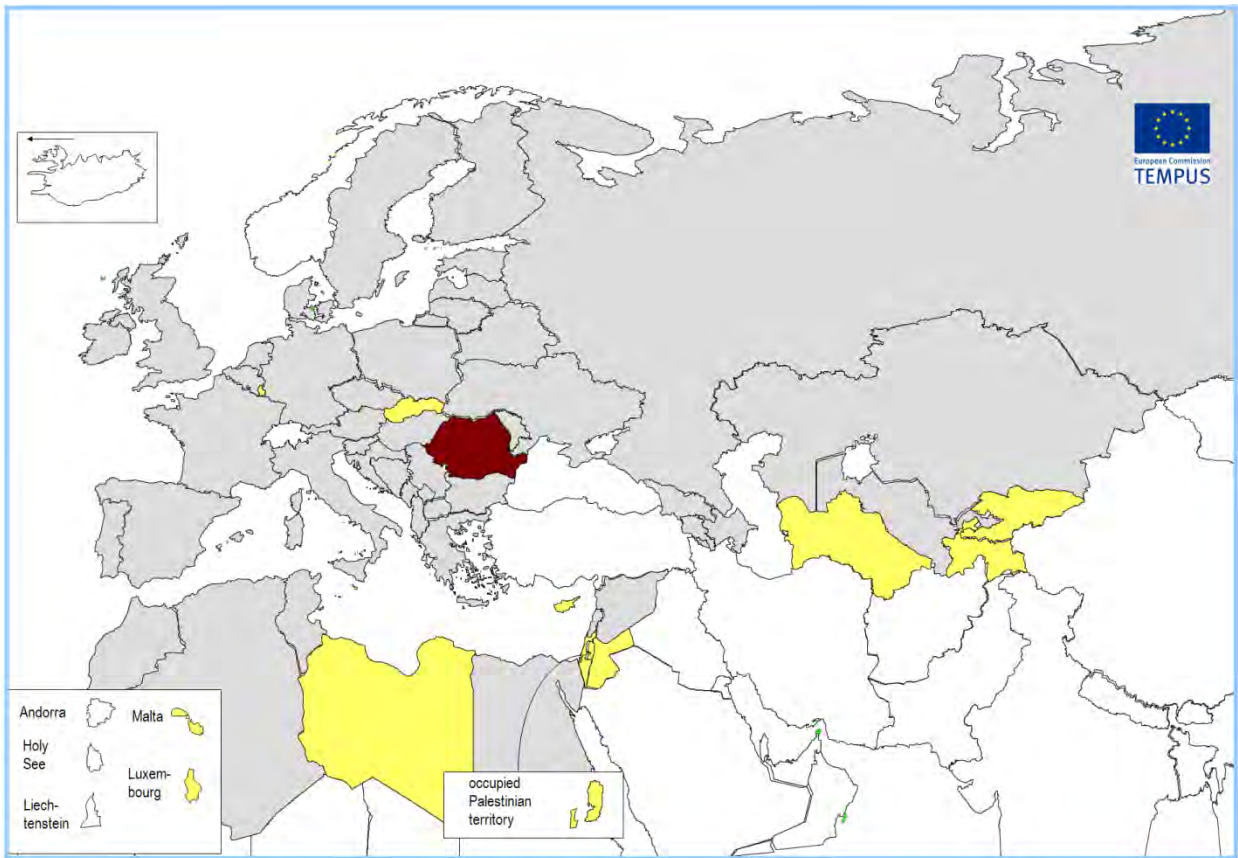
Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution

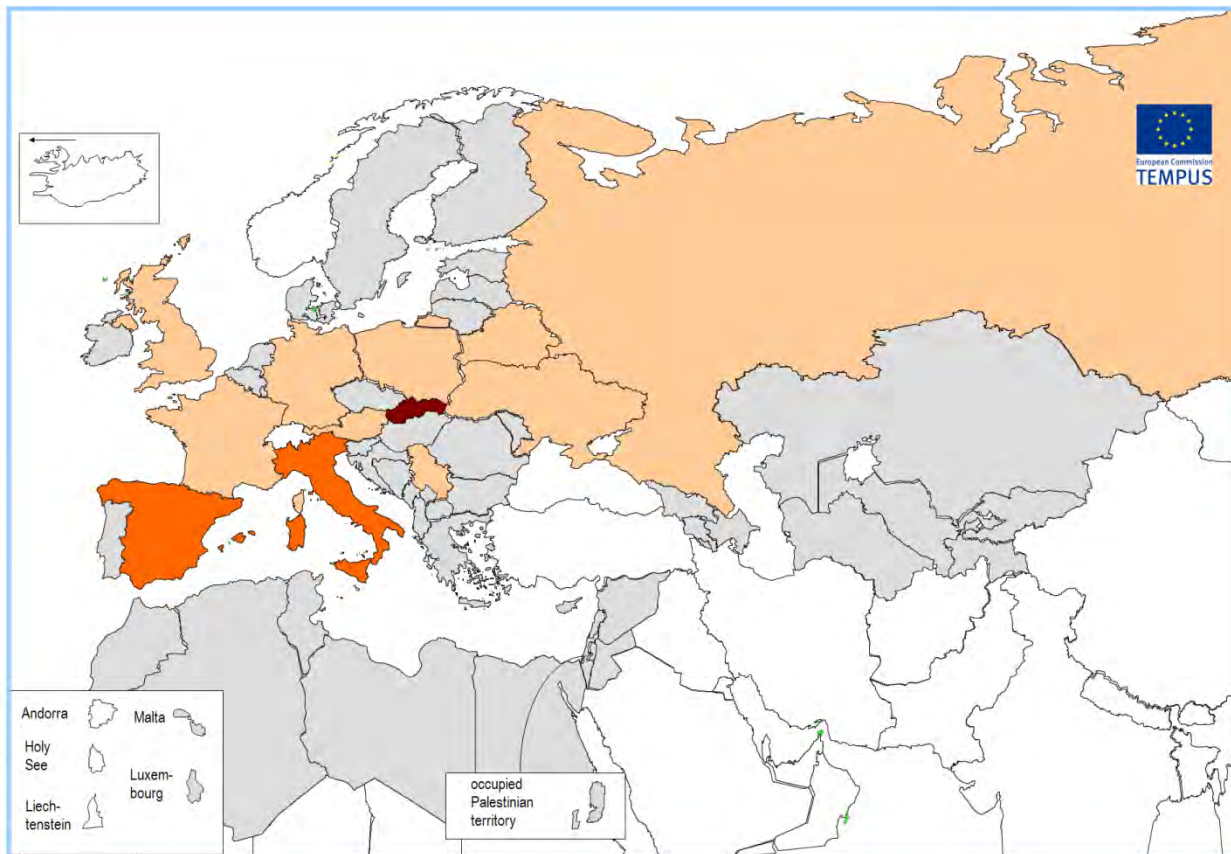


Map C: Absence of links



### SLOVAKIA (17 projects)

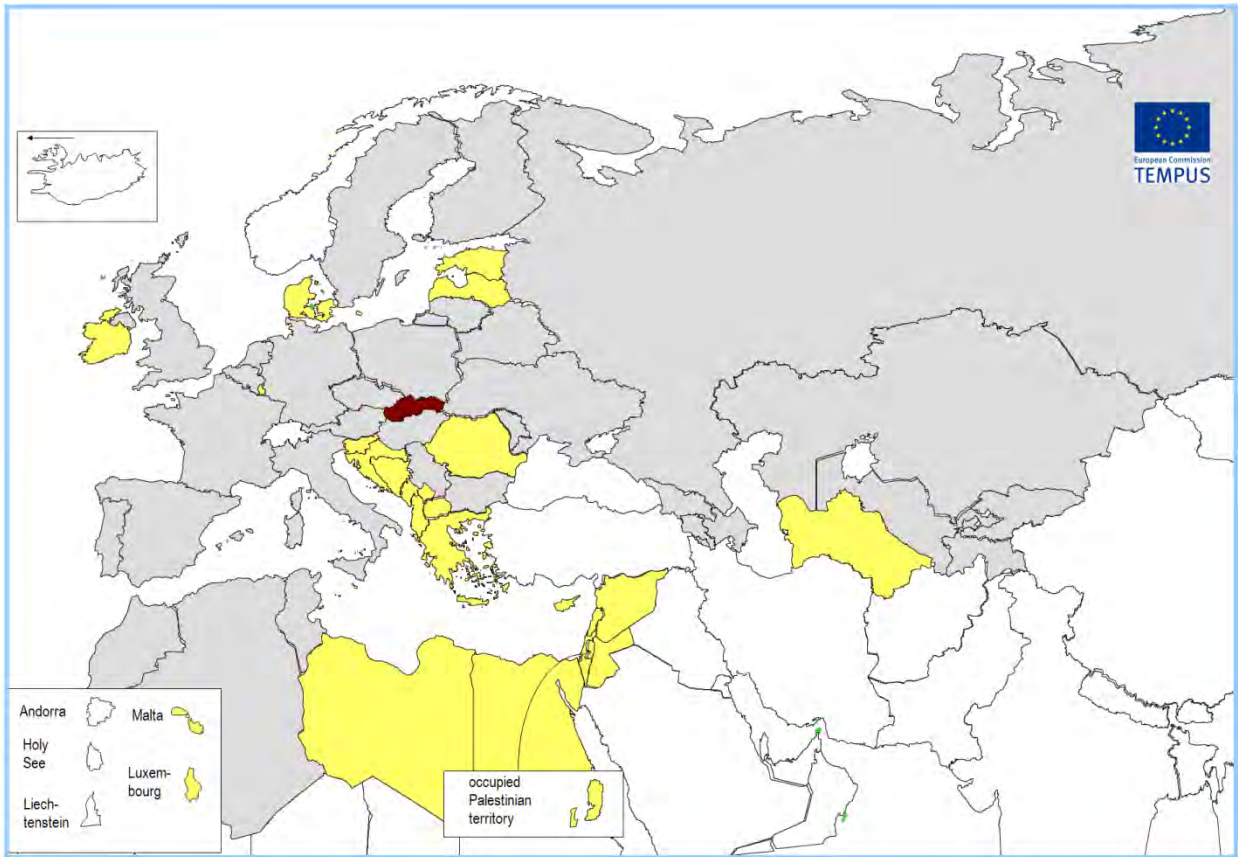
Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution

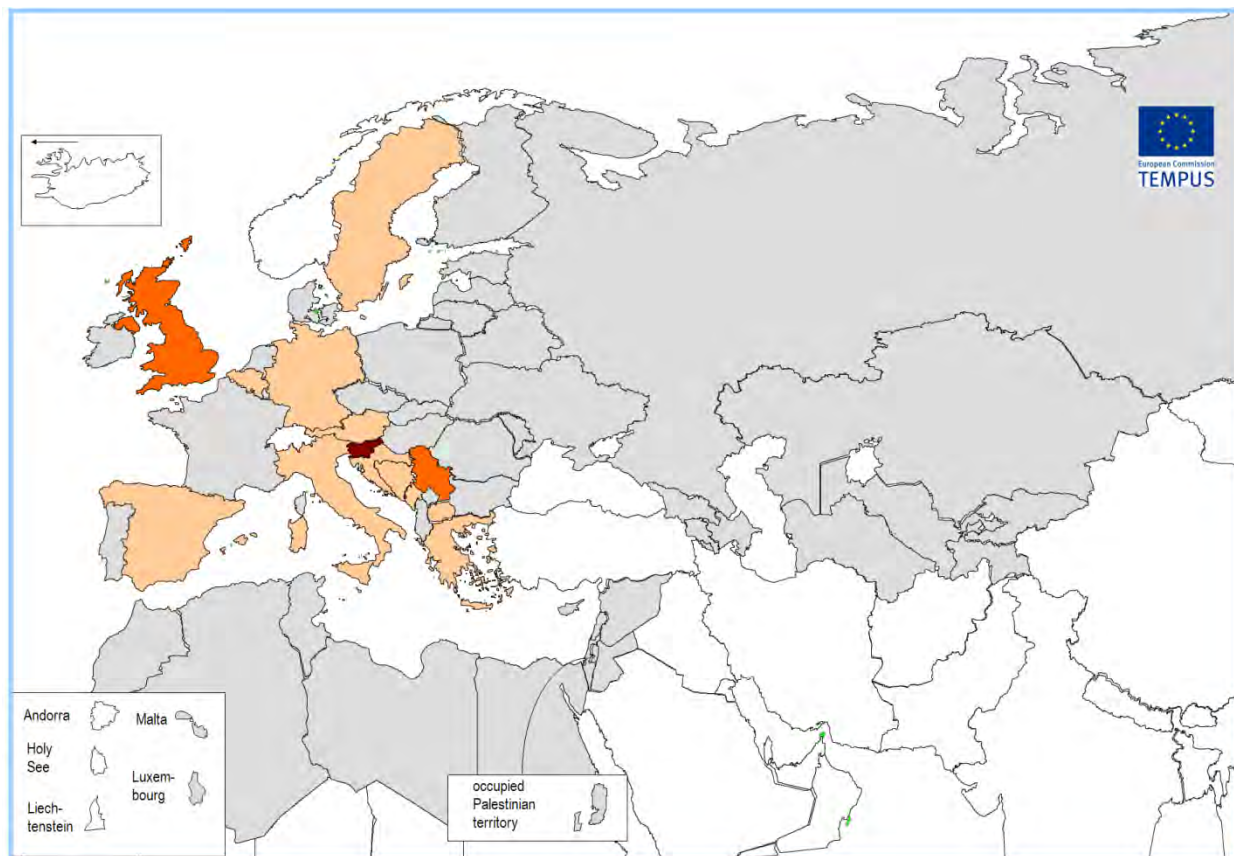


Map C: Absence of links

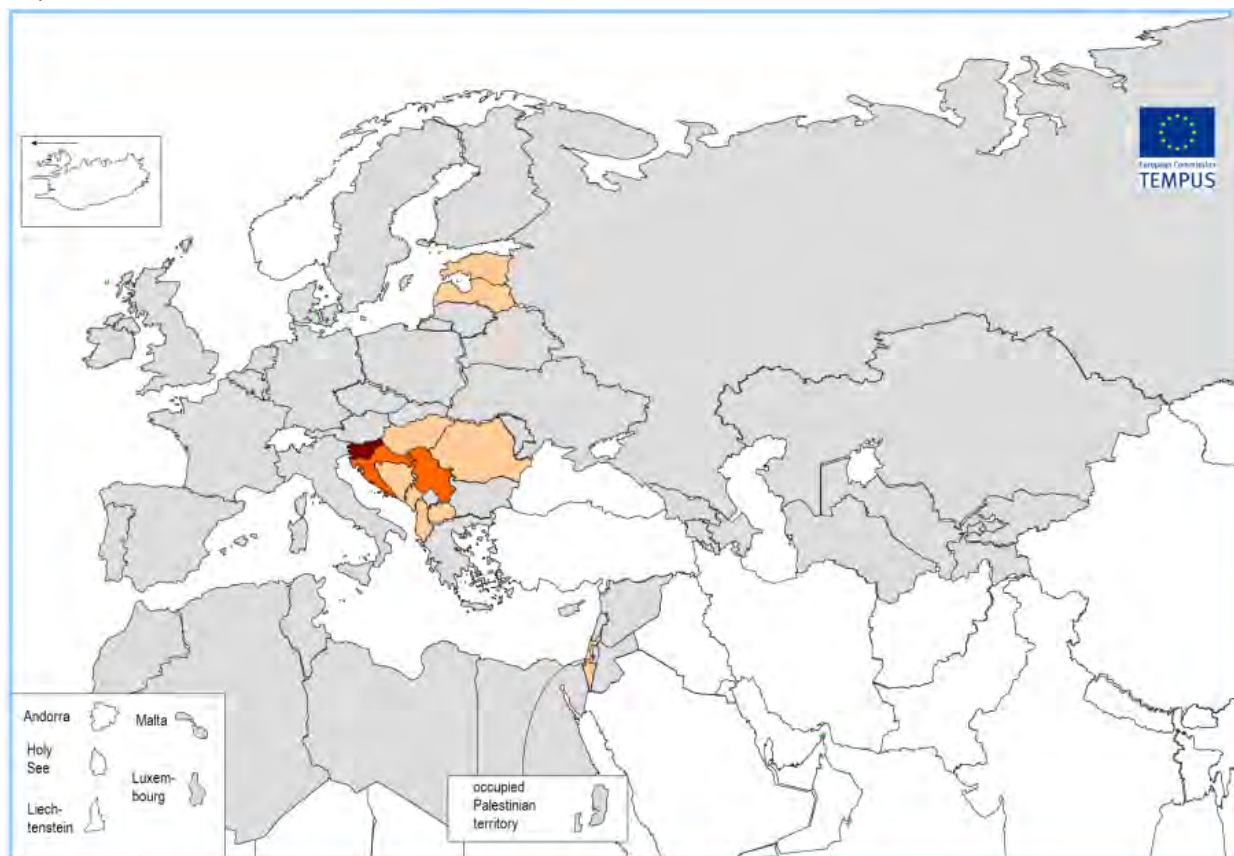


## SLOVENIA (38 projects)

Map A: Privileged links

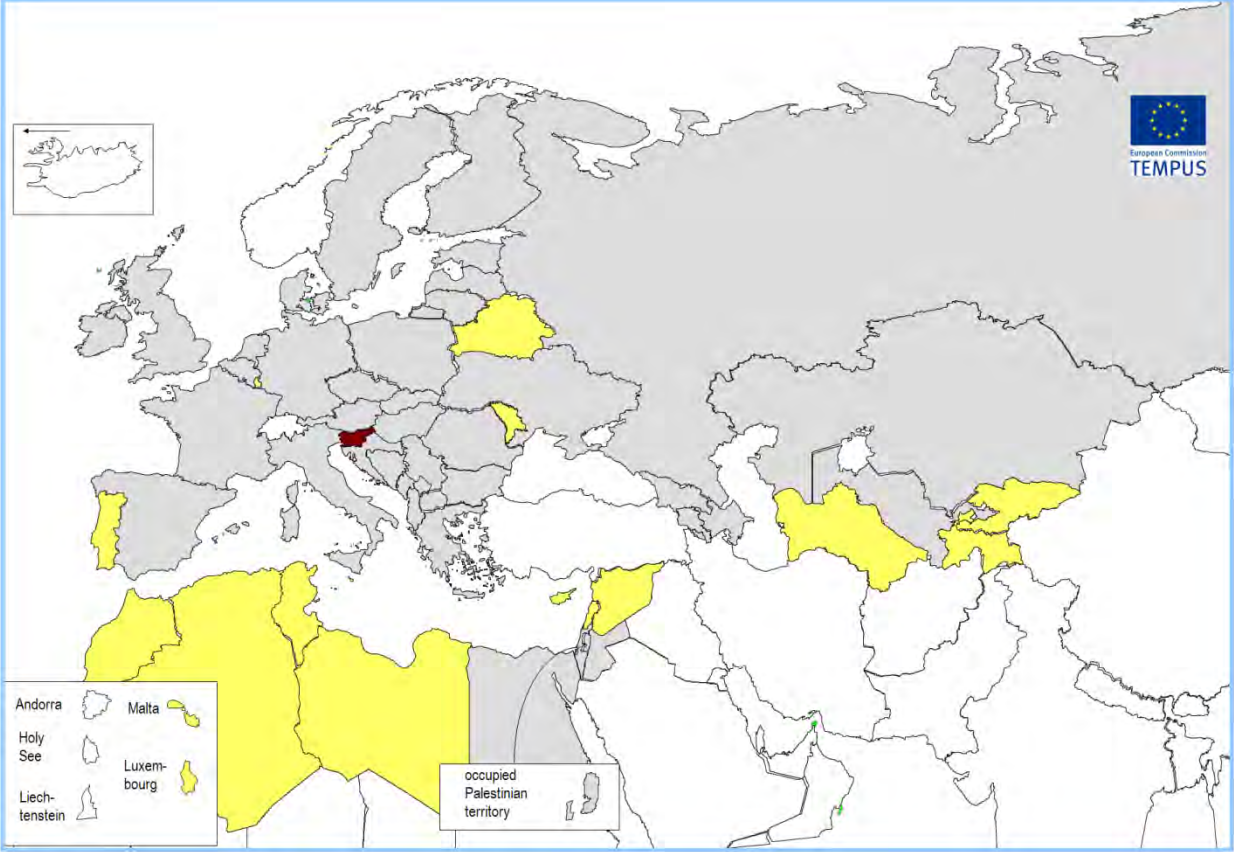


Map B: Presence / contribution





Map C: Absence of links

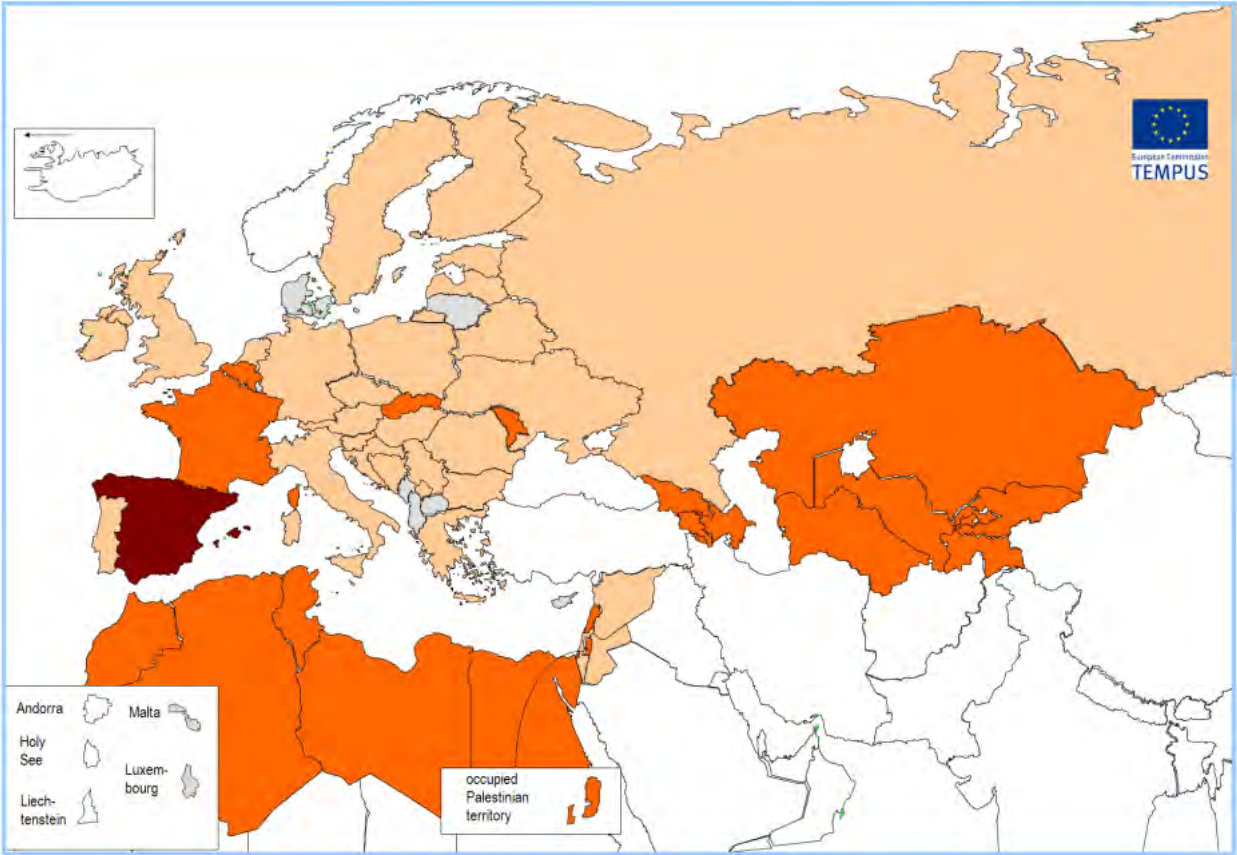


SPAIN (96 projects)

Map A: Privileged links



Map B: Presence / contribution

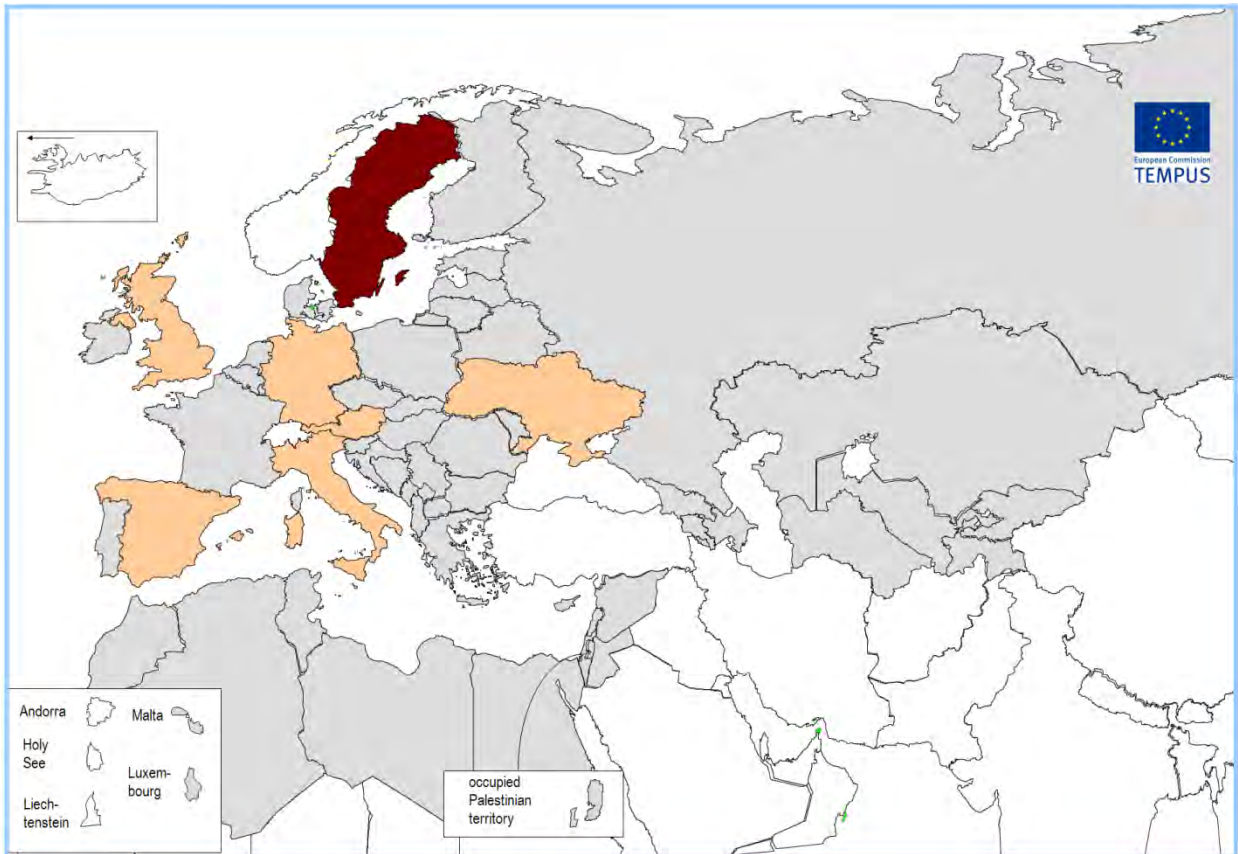


Map C: Absence of links

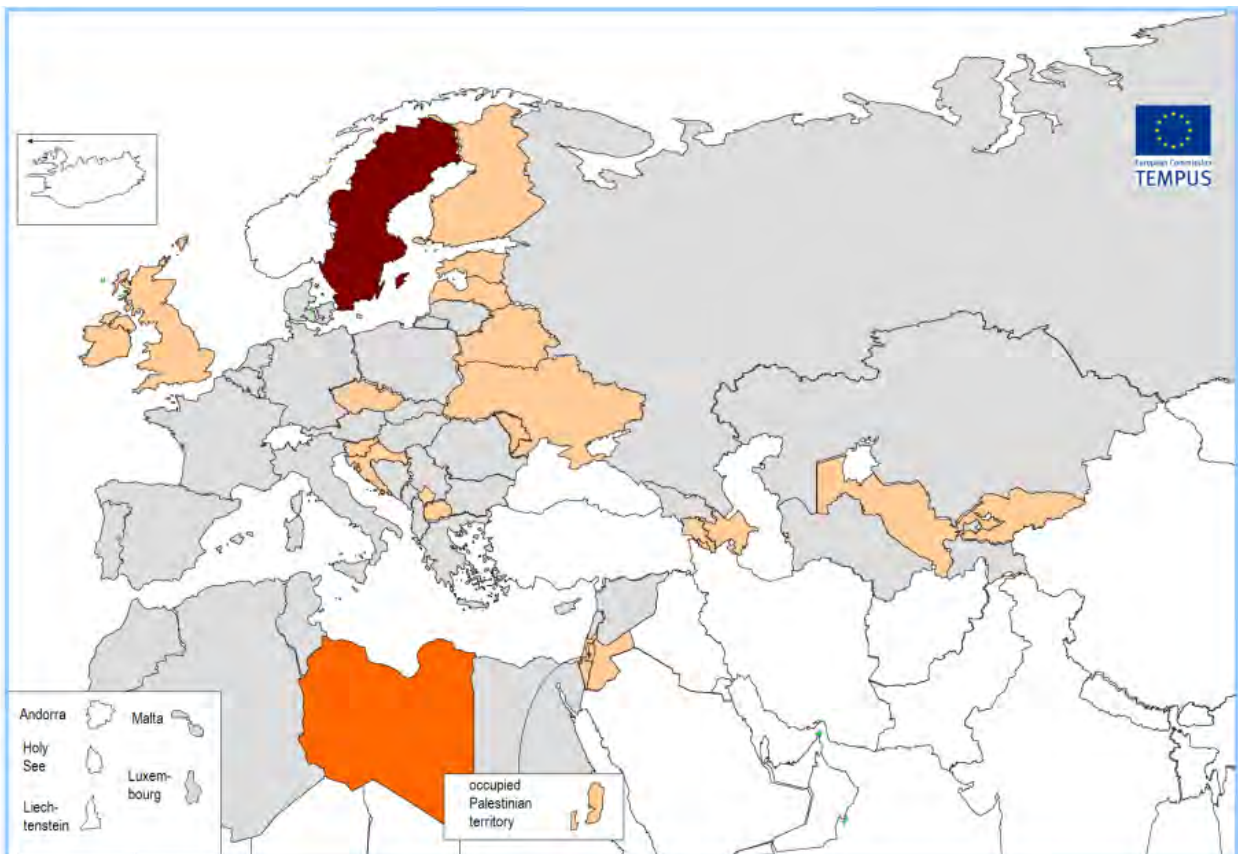


# SWEDEN (51 projects)

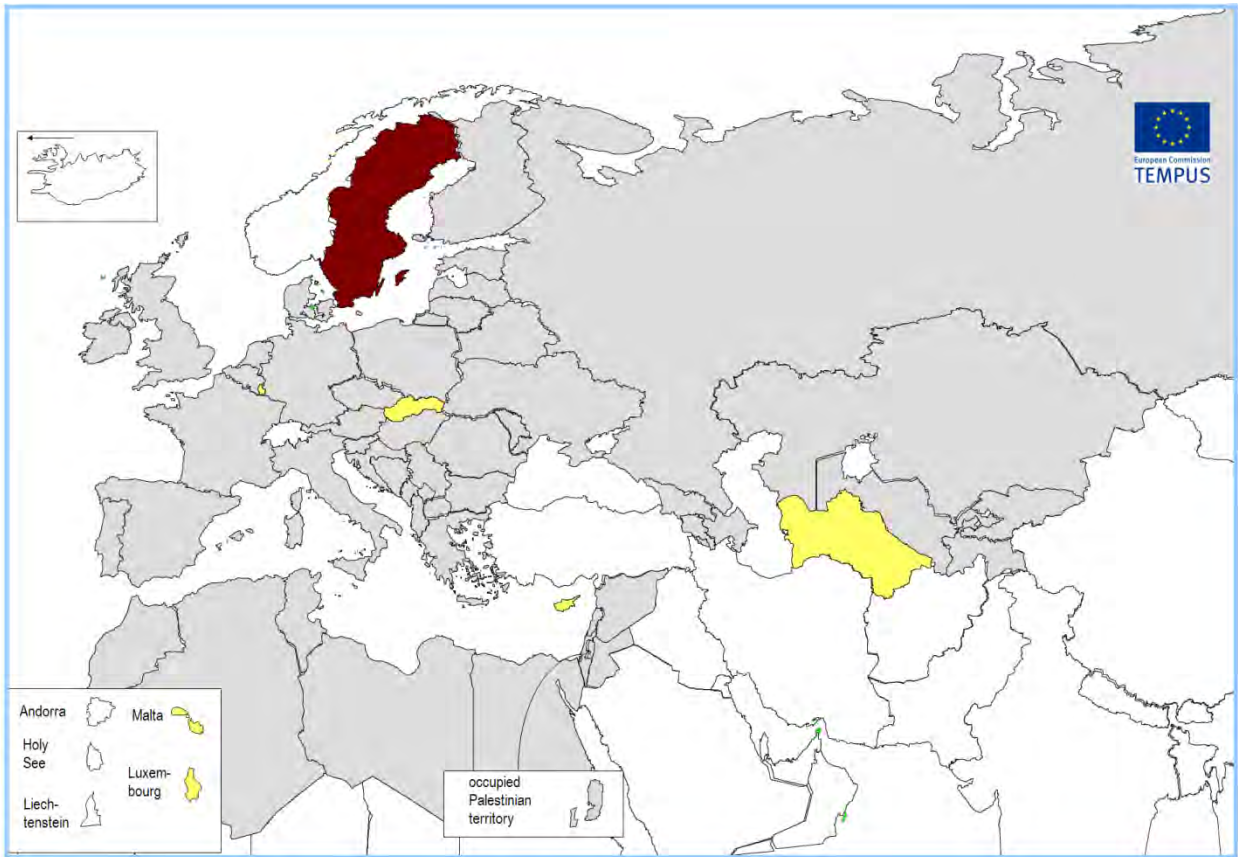
## Map A: Privileged links



## Map B: Presence / contribution



Map C: Absence of links

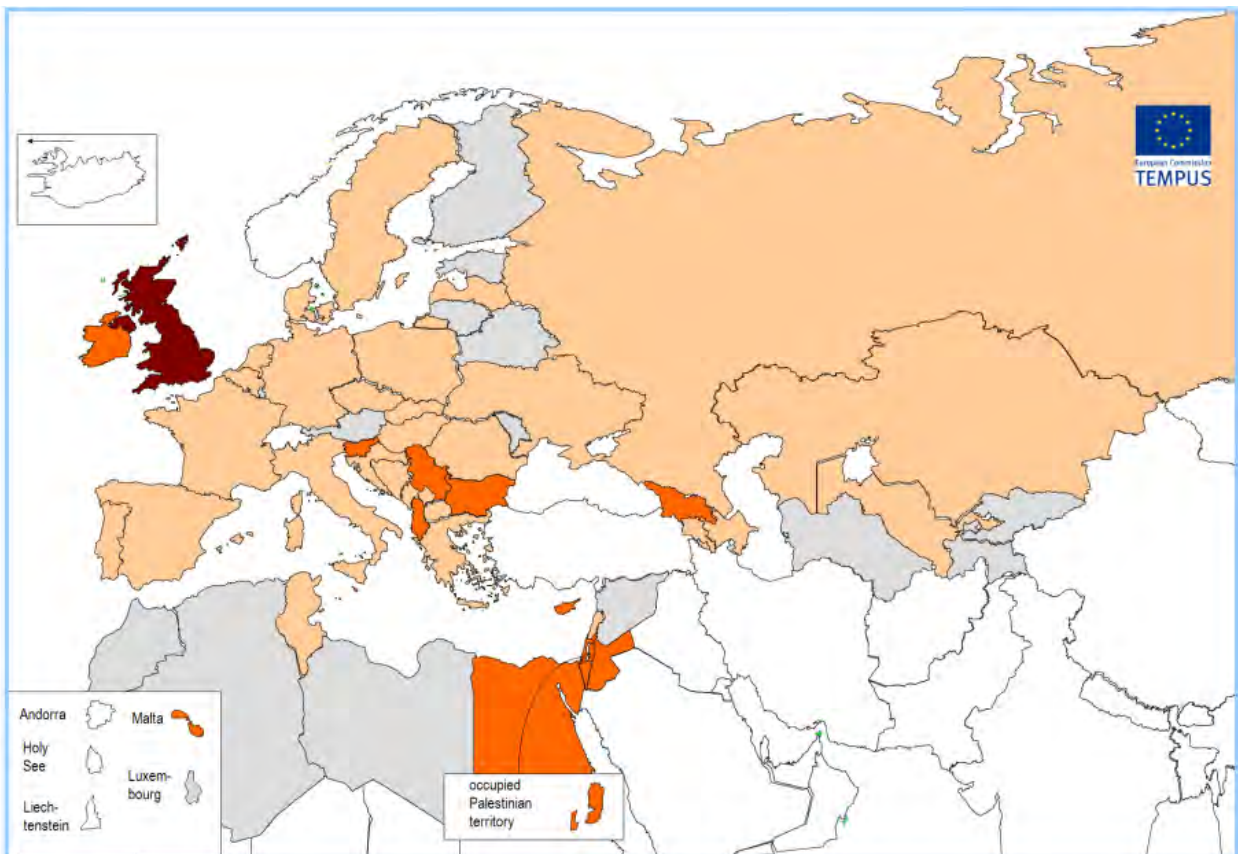


# UNITED KINGDOM (87 projects)

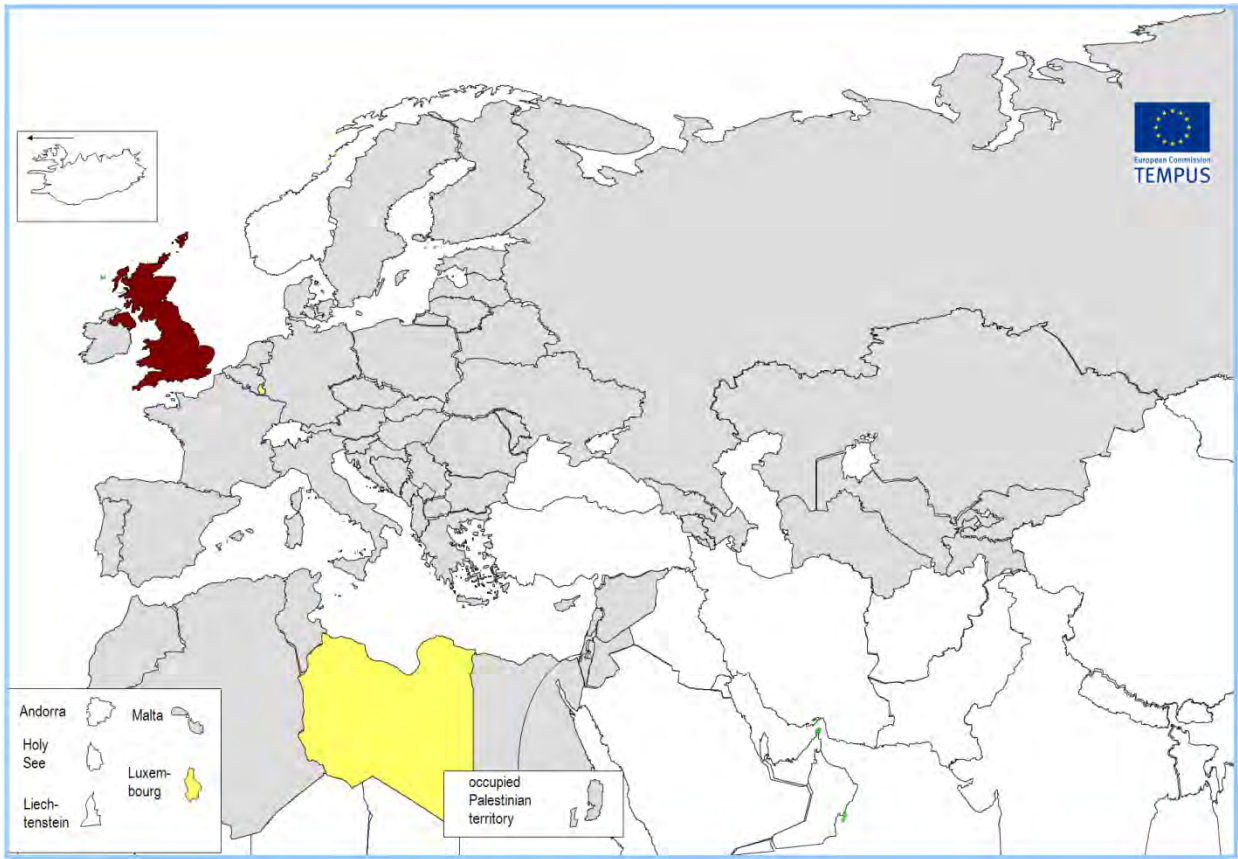
## Map A: Privileged links



## Map B: Presence / contribution



Map C: Absence of links









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