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Innovation Imperative: Securing Economic Growth and Jobs for the Next Decade

1. Introduction and summary of recommendations

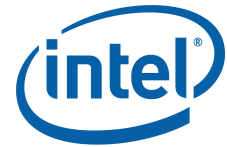
Against a backdrop of fragile economic recovery and unprecedented global competition, the European Union (EU) is about to define its strategy for growth and competitiveness in the next decade. President Barroso's "political guidelines" from June 2009 rightly identify innovation as an indispensable element of economic and industrial policy-making. It is imperative that the EU2020 Strategy have innovation at its heart – a true "*European Innovation Area*" needs to emerge if EU2020 is to succeed. Moreover, it is clear that decoupling growth of carbon emissions from economic growth will not happen without innovative deployment of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) throughout our economies and societies.

The European Commission (EC) made great strides fostering innovation during its last mandate. Its efforts included proposals for the European Institute for Innovation and Technology (EIT), the "Blue Card" to ease immigration of highly-skilled workers, Venture Capital funding through Competitiveness and Innovation Programme and EIF, and doubling of EU's Research & Development (R&D) funding under Framework Program 7.

Intel¹ welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the EC's work by submitting its views on innovation. We attempt to highlight a number of challenges facing the EU and formulate six actionable recommendations which, we hope, can contribute to framing of the forthcoming "Innovation Action Plan" and the EU2020 strategy at large:

- 1. Allocate one billion Euros to European Investment Fund's venture capital operations in order to build critical mass for European venture capital markets.**
- 2. Organize a high-profile yearly European business plan competition in association with the EIT and with funding for successful ideas.**
- 3. Focus on outputs of research by "designing in" technology transfer for Framework Programme 8.**

¹ **About Intel.** For decades, Intel Corporation has developed technology enabling the computer and Internet revolution that has changed the world. Founded in 1968 to build semiconductor memory products, Intel introduced the world's first microprocessor in 1971. Today, Intel the world's largest chip maker is also a leading manufacturer of computer, networking, and communications products. In Europe, Intel employs some 6000 employees, including more than 900 in R&D. For more information see <http://www.intel.com/europe>.



- 4. Embrace and follow-up the “Key Enabling Technologies” strategy set out by the EC in September 2009.**
- 5. Assessing impact on innovation should be established as part of the impact assessments that the EC undertakes prior to proposing any legislation.**
- 6. Stimulate international cooperation in innovation by developing Innovation Best Practices under the Transatlantic Economic Council and promoting them in other equivalent fora.**

2. Europe: High on Inventions, Low on Growth

There is no lack of European inventions. Indeed, Europe has an enviable record of breakthrough inventions. The World Wide Web was conceived by a British engineer, Tim Berners-Lee in 1989. The world’s largest particle accelerator laboratory, CERN, is conducting world-leading research into the genesis of the universe. Linux, the open source operating system, was initially developed in Finland. Skype, the groundbreaking Internet telephony service with a highly innovative business model was launched by Swedes and Estonians before it was bought by eBay.

European businesses – not just academic researchers – have shown recent leadership in research. For the past two years EU based companies have outpaced U.S. companies in increasing R&D investments, according to a report published by the EC in November 2009². And, according to the EC’s annual European Innovation Scorecard, the overall “Innovation Gap” between the EU and the US and Japan has decreased over the recent years³.

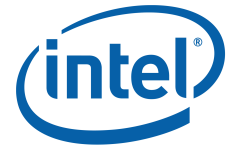
Indeed, there seems to be a paradoxical mismatch between the number of inventions and economic growth in Europe. Over the last decades, economic growth in the largest European countries has been significantly slower than the economies of Europe’s leading trading partners. Between 1991 and 2009 the German economy grew by 22 percent and the French economy grew 35 percent. During the same period, the U.S. economy grew by 63 percent⁴. Output from China and India grew even faster.

The key challenge is not only to increase the level of innovation capacity, but to ensure technological innovation turns into commercially successful products and growing enterprises. In the sections below, we examine innovation in Europe and propose six concrete recommendations to bridge the gap between inventions and growth.

² EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard, European Commission, November 16, 2009.

³ The European Innovation Scoreboard 2008, ProInno Europe, Inno Metrics, January 2009.

⁴ “An Innovation Agenda,” David Brooks, Dec 7, 2007, New York Times.



3. Innovation Bedrock: Education

Innovation-fueled growth starts with education. To grow its already strong standing as an innovator, Europe needs a highly educated workforce particularly in mathematics and science.

Many countries and businesses have been promoting mathematics and science but the supply of talent continues to diminish as demand is increasing. This “skills gap” in mathematics and science has potentially a chilling, long-lasting effect on Europe’s innovation potential and growth.

Besides the basic mathematics and science education, keeping students at the cutting edge of ICT developments has become critical for their employability. Partnerships with private companies can be a part of the solution. Intel has made its contributions both in primary and secondary, as well as higher education (see Annex 1 on Intel education programmes).

4. From Inventions to Growth: Entrepreneurship and Venture Capital

“Nothing happens until something gets sold” – Bob Metcalfe, inventor of the Ethernet technology

The World Wide Web was conceived in Europe but U.S.-based companies such as Google and Yahoo reaped the main rewards – and much of the resulting high-skill employment growth. Why didn’t Europe benefit more from innovation that came from its own labs? This phenomenon isn’t limited to the Internet sector. Only five percent of all EU companies started since 1980 have become part of the 1,000 biggest in the EU by market capitalisation. In the U.S. the percentage is more than four times greater, 22, according The Economist newspaper⁵.

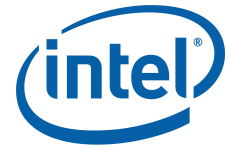
By no means is the relative lack of high-technology start-ups an unknown challenge to European policy-makers. And European public opinion seems to be somewhat defeatist about this challenge: according to a recent poll funded by Intel and Newsweek magazine, Europeans said they were less optimistic than other nations regarding their future innovations - only 14 percent see a European country delivering on technology innovation over the next 30 years. By contrast, 54 percent of Chinese predict their country will pioneer the next society-changing technology.

There is no magic wand to solve this problem but we would propose two concrete measures to fuel the birth and growth of European high-technology enterprises.

The first imperative is to significantly increase venture capital (VC) investments in Europe. In 2008, VC investments per GDP in Europe stood at only at 25 percent of the VC investments in U.S.⁶. Simply put, there is not enough Venture Capital and not enough Venture Capitalists in Europe to have the critical mass of potential sources of capital which inherently risky high technology start-ups need to find funding to bring their inventions to the market place.

⁵ The Economist newspaper, “Big Is Back,” August 27, 2009.

⁶ Source: European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association, EVCA.



The European Investment Fund (EIF) has become a valuable partner to private VC investors. To achieve a critical mass, EIF's activity needs to be increased. An additional one billion Euro allocation to an EIF-managed "fund of funds" for technology investment would be a

great step forward. This fund would have a great multiplier effect, as it would generate additional VC activity in Europe through syndicated investment. Intel Capital, Intel's venture investing arm, has invested 1.2 billion USD in start-up companies since 1991 in Europe, the Middle-East and Africa.

Recommendation: the EC and EIB should allocate 1 billion Euros to European Investment Fund's venture capital operations to build critical mass for European VC markets.

Secondly, entrepreneurial skills can be nurtured and entrepreneurial spirit can be encouraged. Europe has many excellent universities, but too few students seek to start their own companies. Embedding entrepreneurship into the curriculum of these universities can make a difference.

In the past 5 years, Intel has trained over 600 technical faculty members on entrepreneurship. This has resulted in thousands of technical students in more than 100 universities in 12 EU countries being taught basic entrepreneurial skills. The program has played a role in the development of at least 50 European businesses and proven extremely popular with students and professors. Intel would be glad to share this curriculum also with EIT.

In addition, theoretical entrepreneurship skills can be practiced and rewarded through business plan competitions which serve as "lab exercises" for budding entrepreneurs. In such competitions, students present real business plans to a jury of venture capitalists – and may ultimately find funding. It is often the "soft skills" such as presenting plans and persuading investors that can make the difference in launching a successful company. Intel has run such competitions as part of its technology entrepreneurship programmes.

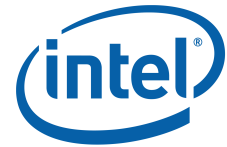
Recommendation: the EC should institute a high-profile, annual European Business Plan Competition in association with EIT and with funding for successful ideas.

5. Innovation Engine: R&D

"Research is about turning money into knowledge, innovation is about turning knowledge into money" - unknown

Focus on outputs

The level of R&D funding – with the target of 3 percent of GDP - was one of the key indicators monitored under the Lisbon strategy. This was an important target, but was not sufficient. The focus should be shifted on the output and value of R&D, and not only consider the monetary input as a proxy for success in R&D. The next big revision of EU's R&D policy, the definition and adoption of Framework Program 8 gives an opportunity to think



how the shift to measuring outputs can be accomplished. Technology transfer – i.e. the process through which results of research are turned into commercial products and services – should be “designed into” the relevant parts of Framework Program 8.

On the input side, the recent investment trends in European corporate R&D are promising, according to a European Commission report⁷. Despite the economic downturn, in 2008 EU companies increased their R&D spending 8.1 percent. In contrast, worldwide corporate R&D investment increased 6.9 percent and U.S. investment grew just 5.7 percent. This was the second year in a row that the growth in EU corporate R&D out-paced the growth in such spending in the U.S. (For an overview of Intel research in Europe, see Annex II)

Despite this growth, EU firms still trail in R&D spending overall, investing just 2.7 percent of their sales in R&D, compared with 4.5 percent for the U.S. and 3.4 percent in Japan⁸. And European R&D investment growth is largely in “medium-intensity” sectors such as automobiles and household goods, according to the EC report. The U.S. increase was driven by “high-intensity” sectors such as biotechnology and ICT services.

Private companies invest in research when they see a reasonable probability of financial return within a reasonable time. To further stimulate private investment into R&D, companies should have access to financing, adequate protection of their intellectual property at a reasonable cost, and a business environment that encourages considered risk-taking. Many nations in Europe and beyond have introduced attractive tax credit schemes for R&D activity⁹. EU member states should strive to adopt such tax credit schemes to the level of “best of class” in Europe to foster private R&D investment.

Focus on “Grand Challenges”

Maximizing the impact of the EU R&D programmes requires greater focus. The Lund Declaration¹⁰, adopted during the Swedish Presidency, set out a clear vision for a more focused R&D agenda around commonly agreed “Grand Challenges” and a stronger alignment between EU and national R&D programmes. Intel is supportive of greater focus of R&D programmes and believes that the selection of key focus areas should reflect EU’s policy strategies, such as the Key Enabling Technologies strategy discussed below.

Recommendation: Focus on outputs of research by “designing in” technology transfer into Framework Programme 8.

6. Innovation Enablers: “Key Enabling Technologies”

In September 2009, a Communication from the EC introduced the concept of “Key Enabling Technologies” (KETs), *the deployment of which “...is not only of strategic importance, but*

⁷ “EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard,” European Commission, Nov. 16, 2009

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ See for example, “Mastering Innovation, Shaping the Future”, the European Semiconductor Industry Association 2008 Competitiveness report, www.eeca.eu.

¹⁰ See: http://www.se2009.eu/polopoly_fs/1.8460!menu/standard/file/lund_declaration_final_version_9_july.pdf



indispensable for Europe's competitiveness. According to EC, "KETs are knowledge-intensive and associated with high R&D intensity, rapid innovation cycles, high capital expenditure and highly-skilled employment". This certainly is the case of semiconductor industry, one of the KETs that EC identified.

The KET Communication is an excellent starting point as a recognition of the need for Europe to keep both R&D and manufacturing of KET industries, including semiconductors, in Europe. Europe already has a strong base in micro- and nanoelectronics R&D and is home to some of the finest research institutions in the world, such as IMEC in Belgium, LETI in France, Fraunhofer Institute in Germany and Tyndall in Ireland. This base needs to be fostered by prioritising R&D spending to micro- and nanoelectronics.

As the EC recognises, R&D and manufacturing in KETs are intrinsically linked and often concentrated in the same geographical areas. The cost of building and equipping a next generation semiconductor manufacturing plant is estimated around two billion Euros. As there is intensive international competition for these investments, the EU needs to make sure there is a level-playing internationally and within Europe for government incentives for making such large investments, while avoiding bailing out failing companies.

Recommendation: Embrace and follow-up the "Key Enabling Technologies" strategy set out by the EC in September 2009 in order to keep semiconductor R&D and manufacturing in Europe.

7. Innovation Inhibitors: Technology Mandates and Picking Winners

Innovation happens when the right conditions exist. But innovation can be hampered by well-intended, yet poorly conceived public policies. Generating negative knock-on effects on innovation when regulating to safeguard legitimate public policy interests would not be consistent with the EU2020 ambitions. This could be avoided if a certain number of principles are followed. Given the central role of innovation in EU2020 agenda, the EC should consider including assessment of effects on innovation into its regulatory impact assessments.

First, public policy making should be based on science and appropriate risk and impact assessments. Addressing understandable and legitimate concerns through legislation in such areas as protection of health, safety and environment should not omit best available scientific advice and thorough risk assessments. Acting on basis of emotion or intuition to set limits for scientific discovery or development of products could close off immense economic or societal benefits.

Second, to avoid stifling innovation, when considering whether to regulate technology it is very important that governments consider other options. These include promoting the use of global, industry-led, voluntary standards or codes of good practice - rather than regulation - whenever feasible. As various studies have shown, the results of inappropriate regulation are



likely to be “higher costs, higher prices, misallocation of resources, a lack of product innovation and poor service quality.”¹¹

Third, as a general rule, governments should pursue technology neutral policies. While public authorities can, and should, pro-actively advance the development of technology by *inter alia* setting appropriate regulatory frameworks and financing R&D, they should refrain from favouring a particular technology. Consumers and businesses should ultimately decide which technologies and services they prefer. Technology neutrality has proven to be a good way to ensure that technologies compete on their merits, giving an incentive for companies to innovate, and allowing consumers and businesses to benefit from state-of-the-art technologies.

Fourth, if regulation of technology is essential to achieve a legitimate public interest, it should focus on performance and not its design. Regulations may prescribe particular behaviours, procedures or processes or they may simply specify a performance target and provide flexibility on how to achieve it. The inflexibility of prescriptive regulations results “in additional costs to the economy, for example through increased production costs, reduced competition, reduced innovation, or reduced customer choice.”¹² In contrast, performance regulations are based on outcomes rather than inputs, thus creating incentives to innovate to find more efficient ways of complying, and they are more likely to minimize barriers to trade and discrimination.

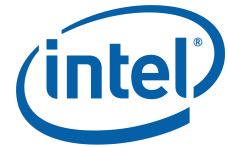
Recommendation: Assessing impact on innovation should be established as part of the impact assessments that the EC undertakes prior to proposing any legislation.

8. Innovation Stimulus: International Cooperation

Innovation is increasingly global and the challenges to promote and protect it need to be addressed holistically and globally. Companies need to tap into best talent and ideas no matter where they exist. Indeed, the ultimate open innovation platform, the Internet, is inherently global. Any political or regulatory impediments to capitalize on global innovation potential risk harming consumers and economic growth.

¹¹ S. Blondal and D. Pilat, *The Economic Benefits of Regulatory Reform*, OECD Economic Studies No. 28 (1997), at p. 8. See also OECD Report on Regulatory Reform – Synthesis (Paris, 1997); APEC and OECD. *Synthesis Report: The APEC – OECD Integrated Checklist for Regulatory Reform: Results of Self Assessments, 2006-2007, in Five Economies*. First Economic Committee Meeting. Lima, Peru, February 25–26, 2008, 2-41; *Regulatory Impact Analyses: Best Practices in OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD, 1997; *Regulatory Impact Analysis in OECD countries, Challenges for Developing Countries*, Paris, 2005; *Regulatory Performance: Ex post Evaluation of Regulatory Policies*. Paris: OECD, September 22, 2003 (<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/34/30/30401951.pdf>).

¹² Guidelines for the Preparation, Adoption and Review of Technical Regulations, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Organization (“APEC”), 97/SOM3/CTI/SCSC3/010, at p. 1 (adopted at the Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC) Meeting, St. John’s, Canada, 22-23 August 1997), page. 1.

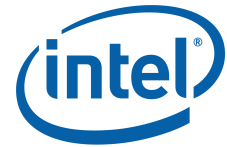


The EU should take the lead in supporting international policy discussions seeking to remove barriers and identify best practices for stimulating innovation. Intel strongly supported the creation of the Transatlantic Innovation Dialogue between the U.S. and the EU and sees this as a perfect example of such cooperation. The EU should actively drive this dialogue and use it as a test case for future dialogues with other regions and countries. Intel suggests that the Transatlantic Innovation Dialogue propose a set of Innovation Principles, based on good regulatory practices, which can be used to provide global guidance (especially to emerging economies which are more inclined to rely on industrial policies to promote local innovation) on how to ensure proposed technical policies on innovation achieve intended results in the most economically efficient and least trade restrictive manner. Intel looks forward to providing its expertise and views in any dialogue.

Recommendation: Stimulate international cooperation in innovation by developing Innovation Best Practices under the Transatlantic Economic Council and promoting them in other equivalent fora.

8. Conclusion

There is no lack of European inventions. It is imperative to turn those inventions into economic growth and job creation. The launch of EU2020 strategy will be the key opportunity to ensure that the gap between innovation and growth in Europe is bridged. Intel would like to be a partner in achieving this goal.



ANNEX I

Intel: Committed to Education

Background for Europe, Middle-East and Africa Region

Up-dated: September 2009

Since its founding in 1968, Intel has worked actively with governments and organizations to ensure that young people all over the world have the skills they need to compete at a global scale.

Intel is actively involved in education today to create the innovation of tomorrow. Intel believes that students at all levels everywhere, deserve to have the skills they need to become the next generation of innovators. The Intel initiative is unique as the company always works together with the government so that activities are integrated into the roots of the country.

The **Intel® Education Initiative** is a large-scale, sustained commitment to accelerate education improvement for the knowledge economy. Over the past decade, Intel has invested over \$1B and Intel employees have donated over 2.5M hours towards improving education in 50 countries. Intel's education programs focus on:

- improving teaching and learning through the effective use of technology;
- advancing math, science, engineering and research education;
- advocating and promoting educational excellence;

Improving Teaching and Learning

Intel® Teach Program

- Offers a methodology to help teachers to be more effective educators by training them on how to integrate technology into their lessons and promoting problem solving, critical thinking and collaboration skills among their students. Intel Teach is the largest, most successful program of its kind.
- Provides a platform with learning passes to teachers so that they can build their teaching programs. For example, the German Intel Teach Program encompasses 350 different learning passes, all developed by teachers.
- Over 6 million teachers trained worldwide, over 2 million teachers trained in EMEA and more than 1 million in Europe.
- In Q2'09, the Intel® Teach Program expanded to 3 new countries: Bangladesh, Rwanda and Cambodia.
- Great results: 89 percent of teachers report using technology with their students as a result of the Intel Teach Program.
- Intel Teach is currently running in more than 50 countries worldwide and 25 countries in EMEA including Germany, Austria, France, United Kingdom, Romania, Italy, Sweden, Poland and Czech Republic.
- The Advanced Online Program was originally developed in Germany and is now being rolled out to the rest of Europe, Israel and Jordan.
- In September 2007, at the Clinton Global Initiative (CGI), Former President Bill Clinton recognized Intel's commitment to improving the quality of education worldwide and named Intel's former Chairman Craig Barrett to CGI's Education



Advisory Committee. Barrett is the first private-sector partner to receive this honor. In December 2007, Intel Teach was endorsed by Ján Figel, the EU Commissioner, responsible for Education, Training, Culture and Youth, who complimented Intel on its engagement in Education and the professionalism of the program.

In January 2009, Intel, Cisco and Microsoft announced a collaboration to underwrite a multi-sector research project to develop new assessment approaches, methods and technologies for measuring the success of 21st-century teaching and learning in classrooms around the world.

Intel[®] Learn Program

- Helps young students in developing countries to learn key skills, with a focus on technology literacy, problem solving and collaboration.
- Intel's "Learn" program works with governments and local organizations to create after-school programs.
- Curriculum uses a project-based approach delivered in community technology centers.
- The program was launched in 2004 and to date has already reached more than 364,000 pupils in EMEA.
- Intel Learn is running in five countries in EMEA.

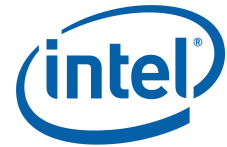
Intel Computer Clubhouse Network

- After-school, community-based learning program that enables youth in underserved areas to access cutting-edge technology and become self-confident, motivated learners. The network is based on a learning model created by the Boston Museum of Science and MIT Media Labs.
- Results: 25,000 youth at over 100 Clubhouses in 21 countries. In EMEA 16 Clubhouses in 9 countries among which 5 in European countries.
- EMEA countries where the program is run are: Denmark, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Palestine, South Africa and Russia.

Advancing Math, Science, Engineering and Research Education

Intel International Science and Engineering Fair

- Is the world's largest pre-college science competition, bringing together millions of young scientists to share ideas, showcase cutting-edge science and compete for scholarships. The 2009 competition brought together approximately 1,563 young scientists from more than 50 countries, regions and territories to compete for \$4 million in scholarships and awards.
- In 2009, nearly 140 students from 28 EMEA countries from Albania to South Africa were among the finalists.
- In 2009, Joshua Ojapaand and Funmilola Lawal, two Nigerian finalists focused their project on designing and constructing a fuel less power generator. Natalia Butina, a Russian competitor, developed "TOUCH" a technology to make tactile pictures and aids books for blind and partially sighted preschool children. This technology is intended to allow these children to overcome their emotional and psychological lag.
- In October 2008, Intel committed \$120 million over the next 10 years to stimulate more interest among youth in math and science; the amount will serve to extend Intel's commitment to the Intel Science Talent Search and ISEF.

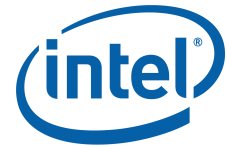


skool™ Learning and Teaching Technology Program

- Provides secondary level teachers and students with online access to science and mathematics resources and tools set in an engaging, multimedia environment to help improve learning.
- Available in several languages including Arabic, English, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish and Turkish.
- Countries where the program is run are: Ireland, Portugal, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and United Kingdom.

Intel® Higher Education Program

- Advances technology innovation in collaboration with universities and governments worldwide. The program helps move technology out of university labs and into local communities through research grants, technology entrepreneurship forums and mentoring by Intel technologists.
- Efforts focus on research, curriculum, student opportunities as well as entrepreneurship. In 2008, Intel awarded grants totaling over \$21million, enabling research conducted by leading universities around the world. Intel provided graduate fellowship support to more than 250 students worldwide.
- The Intel Academic Community: In March 2009, Intel hit a significant milestone in its effort to bring parallel computing curricula to universities worldwide. The Jordan University of Science and Technology became the 1,000th university to join the Intel Academic Community. Supporting the new paradigm of multicore architecture and parallel programming, Intel has worked with leading universities in over 72 countries to implement parallel programming curricula. More than 100,000 students now have skills to develop software with the latest technology when they graduate.
- Intel Higher Education Programs run in 23 countries in EMEA: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom



ANNEX II

Intel research in Europe

Up-dated January 2010

Intel R&D/Innovation in Europe is driven by a network of research labs, product labs and innovation centres spanning the region as well as a variety of Intel business units. Intel Labs Europe (ILE) was formally established in 2009 as the central means of coordinating activities across this diverse network of labs and to further strengthen Intel's commitment and alignment to European R&D

- **Growing Headcount:**
 - Currently >900 R&D Professionals
 - Growth of >100 in 2009
- **Distributed Model:** 19 different R&D locations across 7 EU countries
 - Poland, Ireland, Germany, Spain, France, Belgium, UK
- **Growing Labs:** 6 new Labs opened in 2009
 1. Intel Visual Computing Institute (Intel VCI), Saarbrucken, Germany
 2. Open Lab Munich, Munich, Germany
 3. Innovation Open Lab, Leixlip, Ireland
 4. SAP-Intel Co-lab, Belfast, Ireland
 5. Exascale Lab, Paris, France
 6. Intel Lab, Toulouse, France
- Notable other labs.
 1. Braunschweig, Germany: Multi-core & system-on-chip
 2. Gdansk, Poland: Broad Technology and Software center.
 3. Barcelona, Spain: Microarchitecture innovations
 4. Shannon, Ireland: Embedded Computing
- **Broad Research Agenda:** Overall research activities include
 - Nanoelectronics Research
 - Microprocessor Design and Validation (includes Tera-scale)
 - Embedded Systems Development
 - Digital Communications and Media processing
 - Visualization Tools and Techniques
 - Digital Health
 - ICT – Cloud computing, enterprise Solutions, ICT for Energy
 - IT Business Value (Innovation Value Institute)



- **FP7 + EIT Engagement**

- Intel has secured 20 FP7 projects (including JTI engagement) - working with 10s of European partners.
- Intel is also a participant in two of the Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs) under EIT