



Country Participation in the EU R&I Framework Programmes

A retrospective on the first three years of Horizon Europe (2021-2023)



MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT

Research and Innovation

Country Participation in the EU R&I Framework Programmes - A retrospective on the first three years of Horizon Europe (2021-2023)

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Country Participation in the EU R&I Framework Programmes

***A retrospective on the first three
years of Horizon Europe
(2021-2023)***

Monitoring and Evaluation Report

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1. Introduction

Research and innovation are key drivers towards prosperity in society, economy, and environmental sustainability of the European Union. Still, there are differences in the research and innovation performance of different EU Member States. The difference is also reflected in the participation levels in the European Framework Programmes for Research and Innovation, for which funding is allocated on an excellence basis.

This report highlights key figures related to the application and participation levels of different countries in the current Framework Programme for research and innovation, Horizon Europe, during the first three years of its implementation (2021 to 2023). To provide the necessary background and perspective, the report includes additional implementation figures beyond the countries' participation and, when reasonable, reference figures from Horizon Europe's predecessor, Horizon 2020.

The report complements existing public data on the implementation of the Framework Programmes, in particular by aggregating rates of participation and funding per country and country group. Moreover, it pairs internal monitoring data with information about the national R&I systems of EU Member States to provide a more detailed analysis on the interlinkages between the latter and participation to the Framework Programmes.

Only calls that were closed and fully evaluated as of 31 December 2023 are included in the extraction used for this report. Statistics captured in future extractions for the same period may therefore vary once these calls are fully evaluated and integrated in the system.

Annex 3 presents a detailed breakdown by country for most applications and participation statistics used in this report.

1.1. The Framework Programme in brief

Horizon Europe is the 9th EU Framework Programme for research and innovation for the period 2021-2027 with an initial budget of €95.5 billion¹. The programme aims to strengthen the EU's scientific and technological base and the European Research Area (ERA), foster the EU's competitiveness and address the EU's strategic priorities and the global challenges. Horizon Europe is structured around three Pillars and a part addressing Widening Participation and Strengthening the ERA².

As a general principle, Horizon Europe, similarly to Horizon 2020 – the previous programme, is open to worldwide participation. The procedures for participation and funding possibilities vary for different groups of countries. EU Member States enjoy the broadest rights and

¹ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-06/ec_rtd_he-investing-to-shape-our-future_0.pdf

² Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32021R0695>

access to funding. The same conditions apply to countries associated to the Framework Programme^{3,4}.

2. Who is applying to the Framework Programme?⁵

During the first three calendar years of Horizon Europe's implementation, **more than 68 000 eligible proposals** were submitted by more than **63 000 distinct applicants**⁶. On average, each proposal involved around 4.8 applicants, compared to about 3.5 in Horizon 2020⁷. Each proposal requested, on average, more than EUR 2.5 million, higher than the EUR 1.7 million in Horizon 2020⁸. Most applicants are private-for-profit entities (almost 40 000).

Although the quality and success rates of proposals have increased in Horizon Europe, there is still significant oversubscription to the programme. An **additional EUR 55 billion** would have been needed to fund all high-quality proposals in the first three years.

2.1. Countries and country groups

Horizon Europe attracts approximately 23 000 distinct applicants per year, slightly more than Horizon 2020 (21 800). However, the number of *applications* in Horizon Europe is lower, from almost 146 000 applications per year in Horizon 2020 to approximately 120 000.

This may be primarily explained by reporting lag: at the time of the extraction, the evaluation of proposals received for some 2023 calls was not completed, and therefore their results did not appear yet in the Commission monitoring systems. This is particularly impactful on Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (Doctoral Networks, Postdoctoral Fellowships), whose 2023 applications (almost 30 000 overall) are not reflected in this report.

However, there are other reasons that contribute to lower the number of applications compared to the previous programme. First, the discontinuation of the phase 1 of the Horizon 2020 SME Instrument (SME-I), which awarded small grants and attracted many applicants (around 3 600 applicants and 7 200 applications per year). Second, the late start of Horizon Europe – which legally started only on 1 April 2021 – which attracted 100 000

³ Horizon Europe, Associated Countries: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/list-3rd-country-participation_horizon-auratom_en.pdf

Until association agreements with Canada, Morocco and the United Kingdom start producing legal effects (1 January 2024 for the UK, which is after the data cut-off date), these countries are considered Third Countries for Horizon Europe in this analysis (UK participated as a Member State for Horizon 2020 and is considered as such for this analysis for Horizon 2020).

⁴ Horizon 2020, Associated Countries:

https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/hi/3cpart/h2020-hi-list-ac_en.pdf

⁵ Data freeze date: 31 December 2023. Key implementation figures at the same reference date are presented in the following Commission factsheet: European Commission: Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Horizon Europe implementation – Key figures 2021-2023, Publications Office of the European Union, 2024, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2777/646835>

⁶ An applicant is a legal entity submitting an application to a call for proposals. The involvement of a legal entity in a proposal is called an application. A single applicant can make several applications in different proposals. One proposal can include several organisations and, therefore, several applications.

⁷ The Horizon 2020 figure is deflated by a specific instrument under this programme, the **SME Instrument – Phase 1** (SME-I) that received many applications and was granting a small grant of EUR 50 000. This instrument was discontinued and not replaced in Horizon Europe. Excluding this gives an average of 4 applicants per proposal for Horizon 2020.

⁸ When SME Instrument Phase 1 is excluded, this figure increases to EUR 2 million.

applications in 2021 compared to 145 000 applications in 2022. Third, the change of status of the United Kingdom⁹ and Switzerland, which has negatively affected their participation in the programme up to date (see further).

Non-Widening Member States have registered most eligible applicants and requested EU contribution in Horizon Europe and Horizon 2020. They represent 56% of all unique applicants, 63% of all applications, and 68% of the requested EU contribution. These figures are lower compared to Horizon 2020 (64%, 72%, 77%, respectively), largely due to the change in status of the UK. **Widening Member States** represent 20% of all the unique applicants, 19% of all applications, and 16% of the requested EU contribution. These figures are higher compared to Horizon 2020 (18%, 16%, and 12% respectively).

As a grouping, **Third Countries** show a surge in shares of distinct applicants (up from 7% to 15%), total applications (from 4% to 12%) and requested EU contribution (from 1% to 10%): in the first three years of Horizon Europe they included Switzerland – an Associated Country in Horizon 2020 – as well the UK. As shown in Table 1, these two countries represent the vast majority of participation from (hitherto) not associated Third Countries. Lastly, **Associated Countries** depict similar shares under Horizon Europe, although slightly declining following the departure of Switzerland from the group.

Table 1. Applications to Horizon Europe and Horizon 2020 by country group¹⁰

	Horizon Europe 3 years		Horizon 2020 7 years	
	Applications (Distinct applicants)	Requested EU contribution (bn EUR)	Applications (Distinct applicants)	Requested EU contribution (bn EUR)
Non-Widening MS	208 100 (35 600)	116.8	725 800 (98 300)	367.8
			UK: 100 100 (13 000)	UK: 55.0
Widening MS ¹¹	63 300 (12 800)	27.1	158 000 (27 600)	57.8
Associated Countries	20 500 (5 500)	12.6	83 100 (15 000)	47.7
			CH: 26 600 (3 300)	CH: 14.7
Third Countries	38 300 (9 200)	16.1	37 900 (11 700)	5.2
	UK: 19 900 (3 100) CH: 6 900 (1 200)	UK: 12.4 CH: 1.1		

⁹ Participating as Third Country in the first three years of Horizon Europe, but as a Member State in Horizon 2020. The UK is an Associated Country in Horizon Europe starting from 1 January 2024, i.e. beyond the reference date for this report.

¹⁰ Widening MS: Widening Member States, Non-Widening MS: Non-Widening Member States. Numbers are rounded to the closest hundred to account for encoding errors (which are more likely at application stage, especially for unsuccessful applications).

¹¹ For comparisons purposes the Horizon Europe definition of Widening Member States for Horizon 2020 is used, too. These are: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Croatia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia.

As shown in Figure 1, Non-Widening Member States applied more for funding than Widening Member States. Nevertheless, even accounting for data lags, some Widening countries like Greece, Portugal, Czechia, Romania and Cyprus have already seen an increase in the number of applications sent by year.

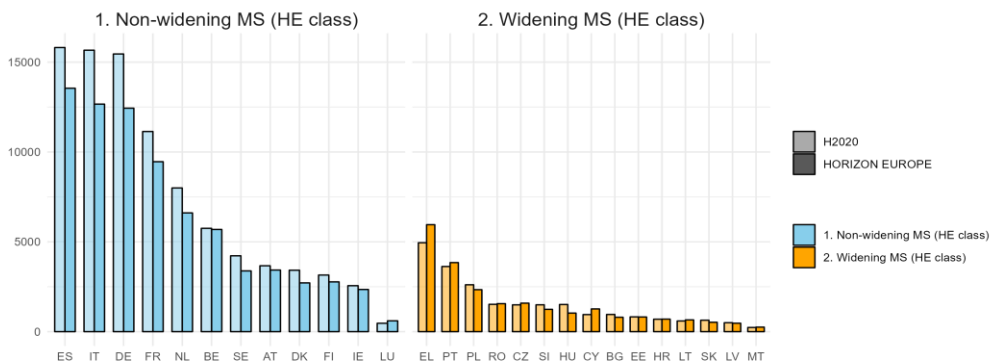


Figure 1. Average yearly applications per Member State

While these figures provide some trends, it is important to see them in the context not only of the different size of each Member State – by far the most important determinant of absolute country variation – but also of the different R&I performance of EU countries.

Considering the number of scientists and engineers in each country, **Widening Member States have more distinct applicants per thousand scientists and engineers** in both Horizon Europe and Horizon 2020. Widening Member States registered 2.7 applicants per thousand scientists and engineers in Horizon Europe and 7.2 in Horizon 2020, compared to 2.6 and 6.8 for Non-Widening Member States, respectively.

On the other hand, **Non-Widening Member States register more applications per thousand scientists and engineers than Widening Member States** – 15.8 versus 14 in Horizon Europe and 52.5 versus 43 in Horizon 2020. These figures suggest more extensive application from Widening Member States, but a more intensive one from Non-Widening Member States- meaning, **the same entities from Non-Widening Member States are involved in more proposals**¹².

Figure 2 illustrates the yearly number of applications per thousand scientists and engineers in each country. Cyprus, Greece, Luxembourg, Estonia and Slovenia are applying the most to Horizon Europe compared to their relative populations of scientists and engineers. For each thousand scientists and engineers in Cyprus, the country registers, on average, 33 applications from 5 distinct applicants to the programme each year. On the other hand, Poland, Romania and Germany apply the least in relative terms.

¹² For example, just 10 out of the top-100 entities by number of Horizon Europe projects joined are from EU Widening Countries. Eight out of 10 are from the same country, Greece. The first non-Greek entity is ranked below the 80th position.

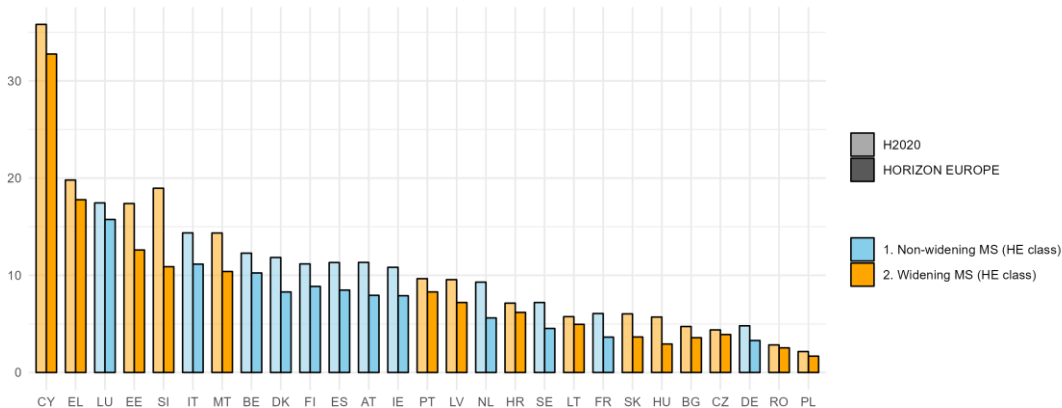


Figure 2. Yearly applications per thousand scientists and engineers in the population

The size of a country's **population of scientists and engineers** and its **Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (GERD)** are **positively correlated with the number of unique applicants to the programme and to their requested EU contribution**, respectively, regardless the country group. This result seems to corroborate the findings of the European Court of Auditors, who concluded that a genuine sustainable change on the performance of the Widening Member States depends to a large degree on investments and reforms at national level¹³.

2.2. The quality of applications and their success rate

Success rates in R&I Framework Programmes can be assessed through two different measures:

- The success rate of **proposals**: the share of consortia that are selected for funding;
- The success rate of **applications**: the share of applicants that are selected for funding. The two rates are not the same because project consortia include multiple applicants, which are counted as multiple applications for this indicator¹⁴.

The success rate of proposals in Horizon Europe is 16%, a clear increase from 12% in Horizon 2020. Success rates of applications increased even more, from 14% to 22%. The increase in success rates is an expected outcome of the larger budget of Horizon Europe compared to Horizon 2020.

Alongside the improvement in success rates, **there is an increase in the quality of applications for every country group**. This is notable, as it cannot be explained by the increase in funding available in the same way as success rates. Widening Member States show the highest relative increase in both high-quality (above evaluation thresholds) applications and their success rates, followed by Non-Widening Member States, while the

¹³ European Court of Auditors Special Report 15/2022: Measures to widen participation in Horizon 2020 were well designed but sustainable change will mostly depend on efforts by national authorities.

¹⁴ As a rule, when collaborative projects have better success rates than mono-beneficiary programmes (which include the ERC and the EIC, which are very selective), the success rate of applications will be higher than the success rate of proposals. For more details on the definition, see Glossary in Annex 2.

share of high-quality proposals from Associated and Third Countries remained relatively stable (see Table 2).

Success rates and rates of high-quality proposals by country (all MS and Associated Countries, and selected Third Countries) are presented in Annex 3.

Table 2. Quality and success rates of applications by country group

	Horizon Europe		Horizon 2020	
	High-quality applications	Application success rate	High-quality applications	Application success rate
Non-Widening MS	67.2% (+7.9 p.p.)	22.5% (+6.8 p.p.)	59.3%	15.7%
Widening MS	61.0% (+10 p.p.)	19.6% (+6.2 p.p.)	51.0%	13.4%
Associated Countries	56.8% (+1.1 p.p.)	18.9% (+4.3 p.p.)	55.1%	14.6%
Third Countries	66.9% (-1.3 p.p.)	21.4% (+3.5 p.p.)	67.3%	17.9%

In both Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe, **success rates and especially the quality of applications are correlated with investment in R&D at national level** (Figures 3-4). Countries with high R&D expenditure generally have more proposals meeting quality threshold for funding, although this variable explains less than half of the statistical variation between countries. It is noteworthy how a gap clearly exists between Widening and Non-Widening Member States, with most of the former having both lower quality of applications and lower success rates (orange labels in the charts). However, some Widening countries like **Slovenia** perform relatively well under both these metrics.

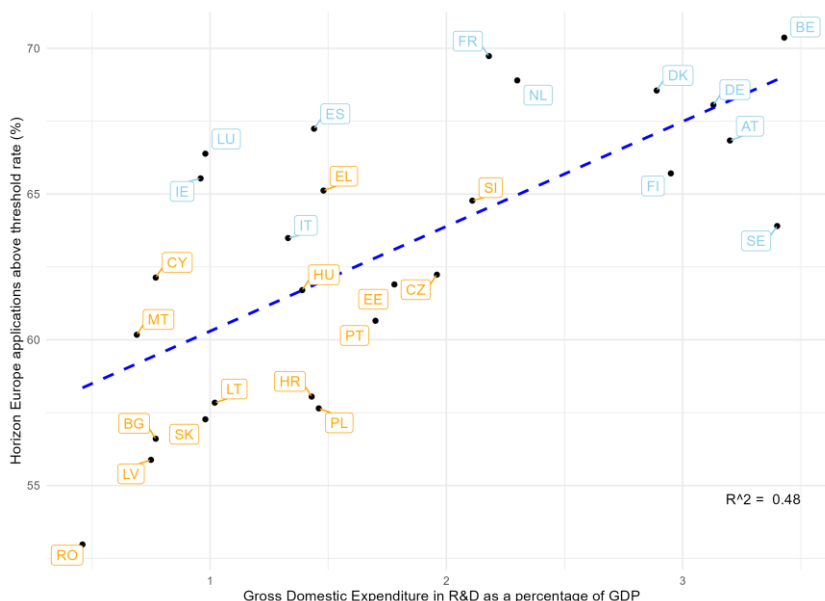


Figure 3. Relation between Horizon Europe application quality and GERD as a percentage of GDP

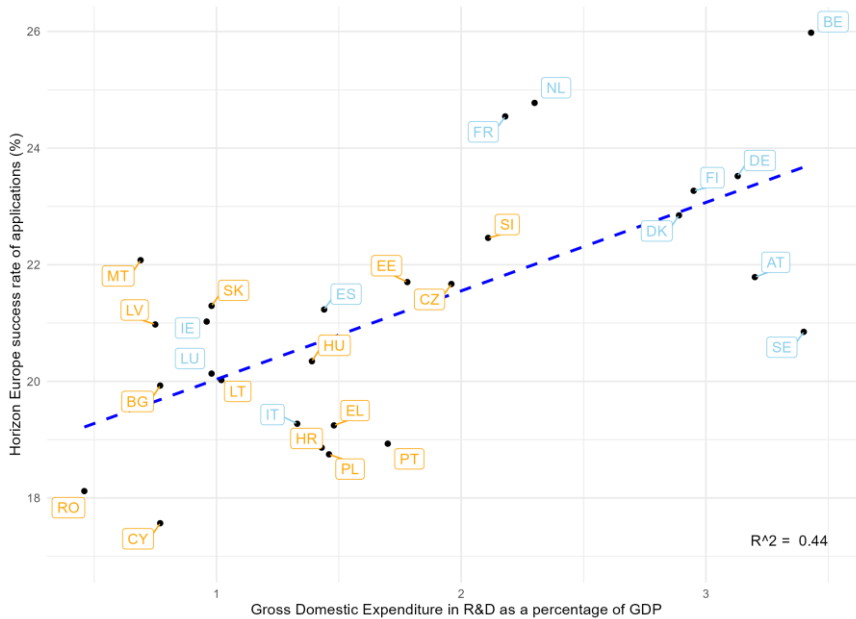


Figure 4. Relation between Horizon Europe success rates of applications and GERD as a percentage of GDP

Countries can leverage the positive relationship between the relative expenditure on R&D and the quality of applications aiming to increase their success rates when applying to the programme. **By integrating national funding opportunities with schemes such as the Seal of Excellence¹⁵ countries can reduce the administrative cost associated with evaluating project proposals under national schemes.**

¹⁵ [The Seal of Excellence](#) is awarded to project proposals submitted under some Horizon Europe calls for proposals and ranked above a predefined quality thresholds but were not funded by Horizon Europe due to budgetary constraints.

3. Who is funded by the Framework Programme?

3.1. Participants by country and country group

Participants from Non-Widening Member States represent 60% of all Horizon Europe participants, but receive 78% of the EU contribution. The shares of Widening Member States have increased from Horizon 2020: they represent 19.6% of Horizon Europe participants (compared to 15.1% in Horizon 2020) and receive 13.6% of the grants (compared to 9.5%).

Table 3. Participants and EU contribution by country group

	Horizon Europe 3 years					Horizon 2020 7 years		
	Participants	Share of unique Participants	Coordinators ¹⁶	EU Contribution (EUR billion)	EU Contribution per EUR million GERD	Participants	Coordinators	EU Contribution (EUR billion)
Non-Widening Member States	13 215	60.3%	8 508	24.1	77 120	31 777 UK: 3 598	29 952 UK: 5 615	55.3 UK: 7.8
Widening Member States	4 283	19.6%	1 337	4.2	140 618	7 054	3 255	6.4
Associated Countries	1 486	6.8%	787	2.0	NA	4 272 CH: 1 310	3 817 CH: 1 598	6.1 CH: 2.4
Third Countries	2 910 UK: 933 CH: 486	13.3%	42 UK: 10 CH: 21	0.4 UK: 0.1 CH: 0.1	NA	3 585	214	0.5

The disproportion between the number of participants and the share of funding received between Non-Widening Member States and other country groups is primarily explained by two factors: the number of projects each participant joins, and the different role they play in collaborative projects.

As also seen for applications, participants from Non-Widening Member States tend to be funded in more projects than any other group. As of end 2023, the average participant from these countries joined 3.7 projects, against less than 3 for Widening Member States – while for Associated Countries and Third Countries the share is even lower.

Moreover, **participants from Non-Widening Member States are coordinating 80% of the projects in Horizon Europe**. The share is roughly the same as that seen in Horizon 2020. Widening Member States have increased their share compared to Horizon 2020 (from 8.7%

¹⁶ A legal entity can participate in more than one project, and consequently can be a coordinator more than once. Here, the total number of projects in the role of coordinator are counted.

in Horizon 2020 to 12.5% in Horizon Europe), but they still trail Non-Widening Member States. A coordinator receives on average around EUR 1.1 million in EU contribution per each project led, while the average consortium partner is allocated just around EUR 300 000.

However, as illustrated in Table 3, if the EU contribution is weighted by million euro spent on R&D nationally (GERD), Widening Member States received almost twice as many funds as Non-Widening Member States throughout the Horizon Europe implementation period.

There is also a clearly positive dynamic in the number of project participants coming from countries with lower R&I performance. Figure 5 shows that **there is an increase in the share of projects with at least one participant from Widening Member States and through time**, with a notable increase since the start of Horizon Europe in 2021. Moreover, there is an increase in Horizon Europe of projects with participants from Third Countries, mainly due to the change in status of the UK and Switzerland.

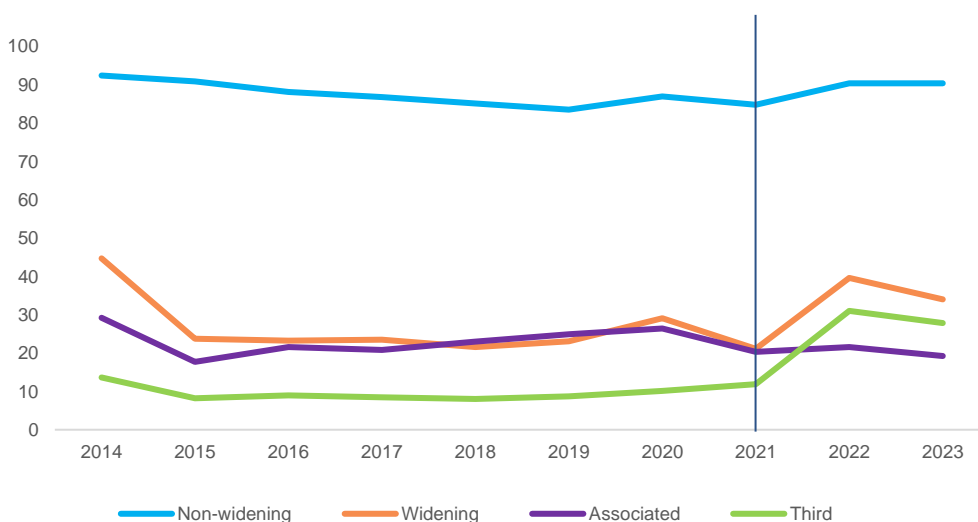


Figure 5. Share of projects (mono- and multi-beneficiary) with at least one participant from a country group

The number of distinct participants per year has increased by around 20% to 7 960 in Horizon Europe from 6 650 in Horizon 2020. Conversely, the number of participations per year (i.e. the number of projects they are involved in) has slightly dropped, by around 4%.

As Figure 6 illustrates, participation in projects by year has dropped heavily in the UK (- 57% down) and Switzerland (- 29% down) compared to the earlier Framework Programme, where both countries were fully eligible for funding. The UK has also seen a considerable decrease in the number of distinct participants, which have fallen by almost one third.

Figure 6 also shows that yearly unique participants have increased in most countries, but the total number of projects they are involved has decreased. This is particularly visible in Non-Widening Member States – although reporting lags may be the main reason for this decline. For Widening Member States the trend is opposite: there is a substantial increase both in yearly participants (+55%) and yearly participations (+22%), which can be observed across most countries.

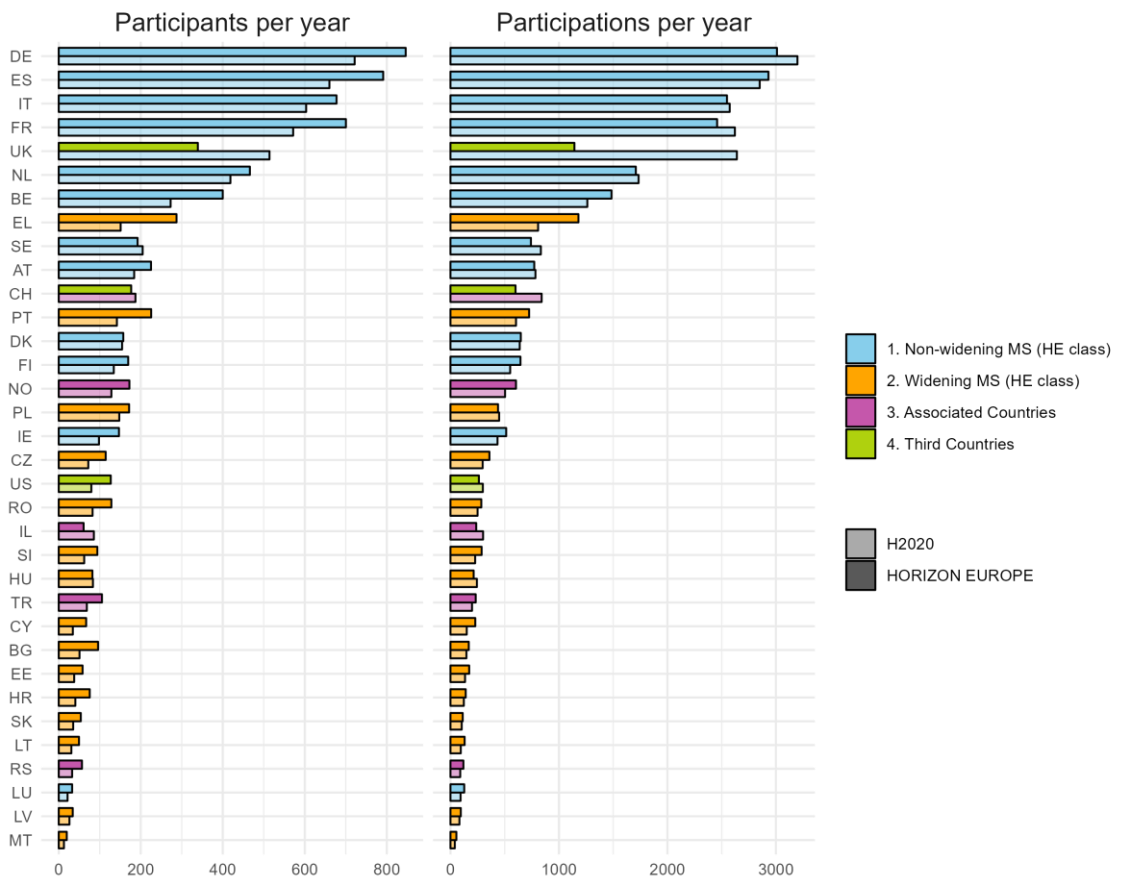


Figure 6. Yearly average number of participants and participations¹⁷

Since absolute levels of participation are primarily a function of the size of the R&I ecosystem in each country, Figure 7 shows the average yearly participation in Horizon Europe per thousand scientists and engineers in the population of each EU Member State. Under this weighted metric, **five of the first seven countries are Widening Member States**, with Cyprus and Greece leading the ranking.

However, the **countries with lowest participation intensity are also Widening Member States** (Poland, Romania, Hungary), clearly showing how this group is far from homogenous. Among the larger EU Member States, Italy and Spain showcase significantly higher ratios than France and Germany: due to the very high number of scientists and engineers in these two countries, participation intensity is among the lowest across all EU Member States.

¹⁷ Only Associated and Third Countries with more than 100 participants are shown.

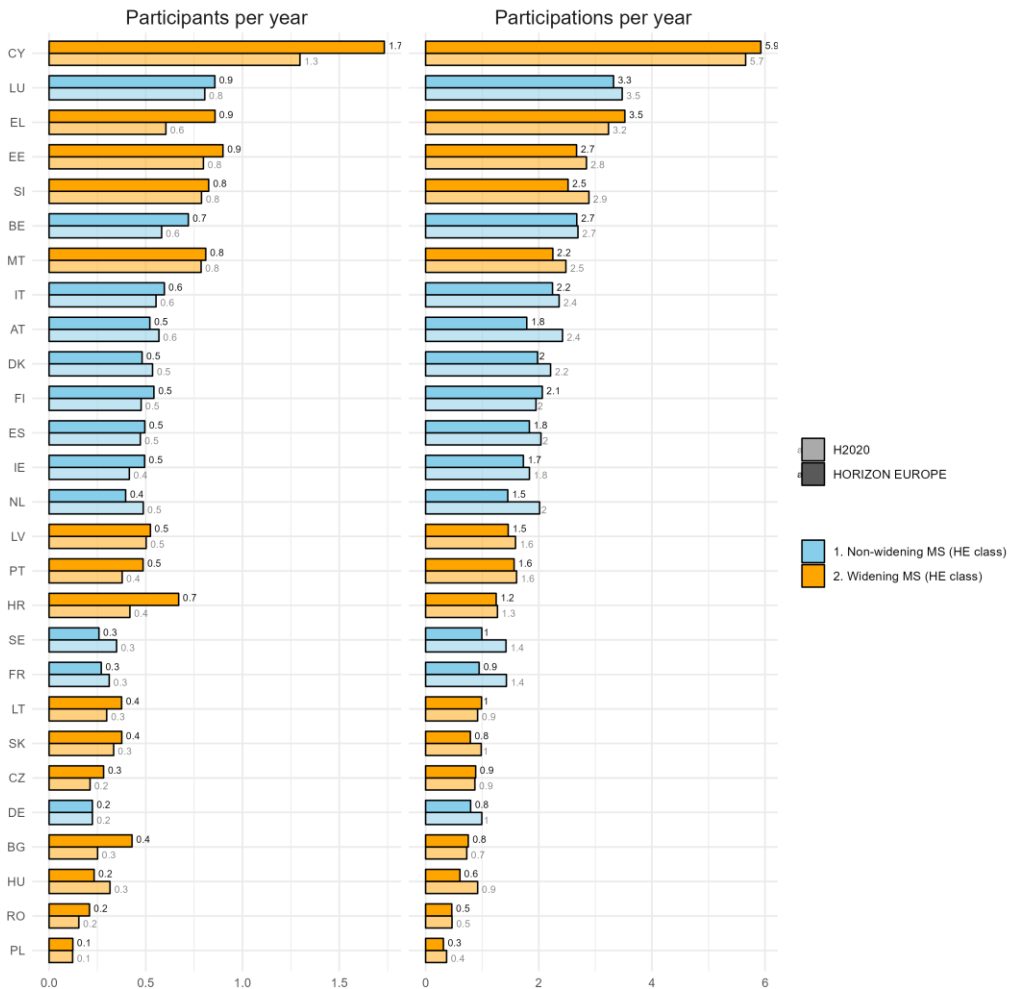


Figure 7. Yearly participation in Horizon Europe per thousand scientists and engineers in the population

Participants from Widening Member States rarely coordinate projects, and this also holds true when normalising by the number of scientists and engineers in the population 0.3 coordinators per thousand scientists and engineers in the population for Widening Member States, compared to 0.65 for Non-Widening Member States. Cyprus (0.59, highest ratio) and Greece (0.41, fourth highest) are again exceptions: as shown in Figure 8, most Widening Member States are positioned at the bottom of the ranking under this indicator.

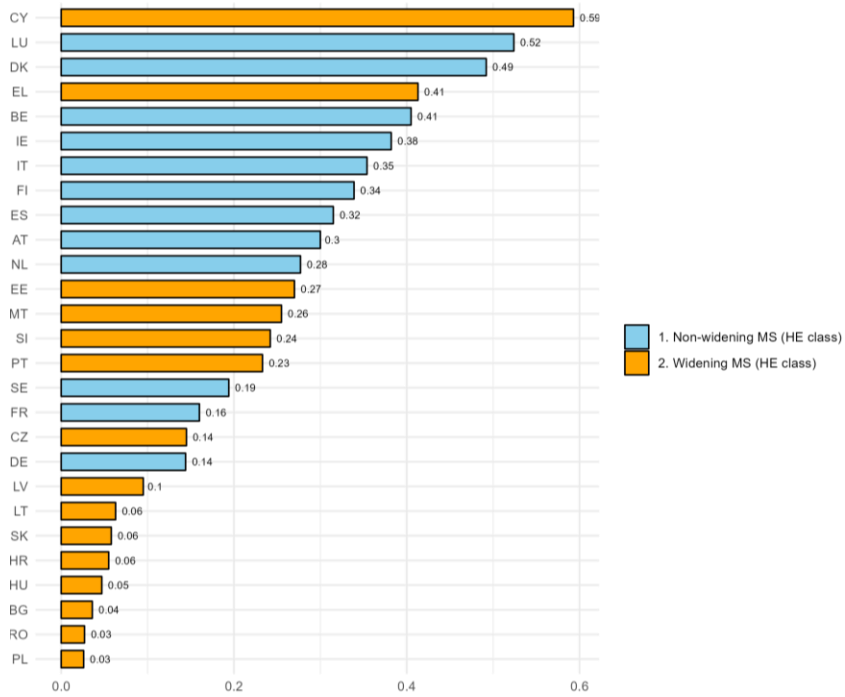


Figure 8. Number of coordinators per thousand scientists and engineers in the population, Horizon Europe

3.2. Newcomers to the programmes

Almost one out of two participants in Horizon Europe (47%) is a newcomer¹⁸. The number of new participants to the programme keeps increasing compared to 36% a year ago. However, this ratio is still lower than the 60% share registered in the first three years of Horizon 2020. The discontinuation of the phase 1 of the SME instrument, which was very attractive for newcomers (over 90% of its participants were not funded in FP7), explains only partly the gap between the two FPs, suggesting that Horizon Europe has been overall slightly less attractive for newcomers than its predecessor.

The share of newcomers is highest among Associated Countries (55.7% of unique participants). There are more newcomers in Widening Member States (48.3% than in non-Widening ones (45.4%): this is different than in Horizon 2020, where the share was identical in the two country groups. In line with this, Figure 9 shows that – when third countries with very few participants are excluded – countries with the largest shares of newcomers are in particular the Associated Countries, with percentages superior to those shown by both Widening and Non-Widening Member States.

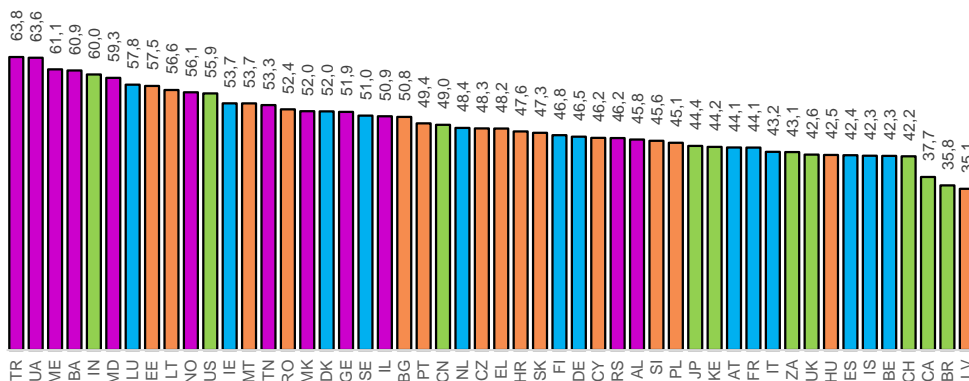


Figure 9. Percentage of newcomers by country (Horizon Europe, only selected Associated and Third Countries shown)

¹⁸ A newcomer is an entity that did not participate in any project under the previous Framework Programme, in this case, Horizon 2020.

3.3. Funding per country

The share of EU contribution going to beneficiaries from Widening Member States has increased from 9.5% to 13.6% (+43%) between Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe. At the same time, the share going to beneficiaries from Non-Widening Member States has remained rather stable, only slightly decreasing from 80.9% to 78.4%.

Considering individual countries, Germany, France, Spain, the Netherlands and Italy are the countries receiving the most Horizon Europe grants, followed mainly by Non-Widening Member States, with the exception of Greece, seventh, and Norway, ninth (Figure 10). Portugal, Poland and Czechia are the next Widening Member States in terms of received EU contribution in grants¹⁹.

In the first three years of Horizon Europe, the change in status of the United Kingdom and Switzerland, who became Third Countries, is most visible in the amount of EU funding that participants from these countries have received, which has fallen almost to zero (a change of over - 90% for both countries). Some of the funding classified as issued to UK and Swiss entities has been in fact allocated to intergovernmental organisations that are automatically eligible for funding, such as the CERN (CH) and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (UK). Otherwise, typical beneficiaries of EU funding located in non-associated Third Countries are organisations based in low- and middle-income countries.

If the amount of grants received from the Framework Programme is weighted per million euro spent nationally on R&I (Gross Domestic Expenditure in R&D, or GERD), some countries clearly stand out. Cyprus has by far the most funding intensity as measured by this method. Every year, organisations registered in Cyprus have received, on average, over EUR 370 000 from Horizon Europe per million spent on GERD. Very high ratios are observed in other Widening countries like Greece (EUR 150 000 per million), Malta (EUR 125 000), and Estonia (EUR 100 000). In comparison, Germany – which has the highest nominal GERD across EU Member States – receives just EUR 15 000 in EU contribution per EUR million in overall R&D investments.

¹⁹ Equity investments to Horizon Europe beneficiaries from the **EIC Fund**, which is also funded from the Horizon Europe budget, are not included in the calculation.

An overview of EIC Fund investments by country at the same reference date can be found in the following report:

European Commission: Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, SME participation in Horizon Europe – Key figures (and key issues) in the first three years, Publications Office of the European Union, 2024, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2777/576670>

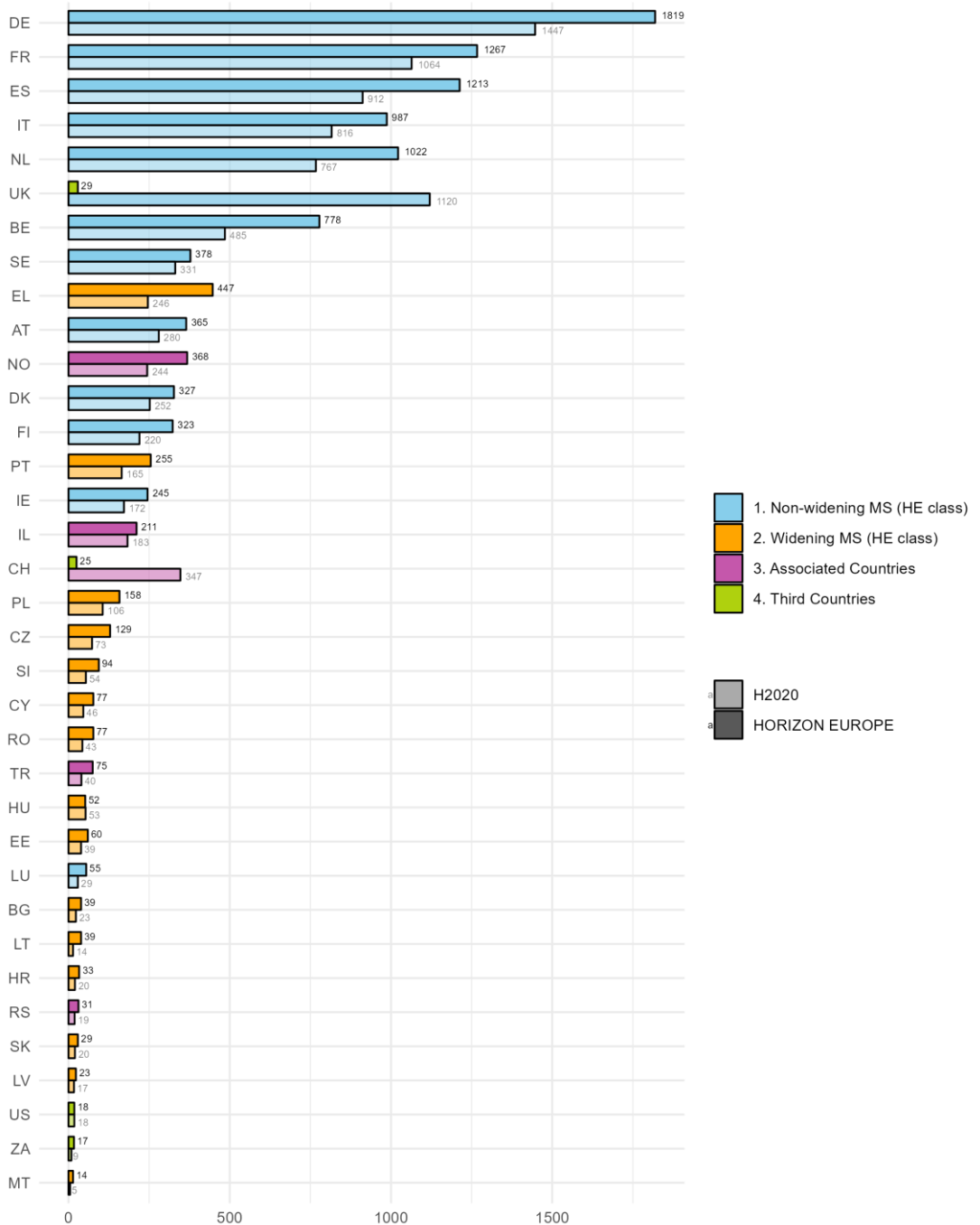


Figure 10. Yearly EU contribution (million EUR) by country²⁰

²⁰ Only Associated and Third Countries with contribution over EUR 10 million are shown.

3.4. Collaborations within Framework Programme projects

Non-Widening Member States represent almost 60% of participants in collaborative projects, while almost 20% of participants come from Widening Member States. The remaining fifth is split between **Associated Countries** (6.6% of participants) and **Third Countries** (13.6% of participants).

Figure 11 illustrates the network between the top-30 countries most involved in collaborative projects. The most common pair of countries in projects is between entities based in Germany and Spain, appearing in almost 2 000 projects.

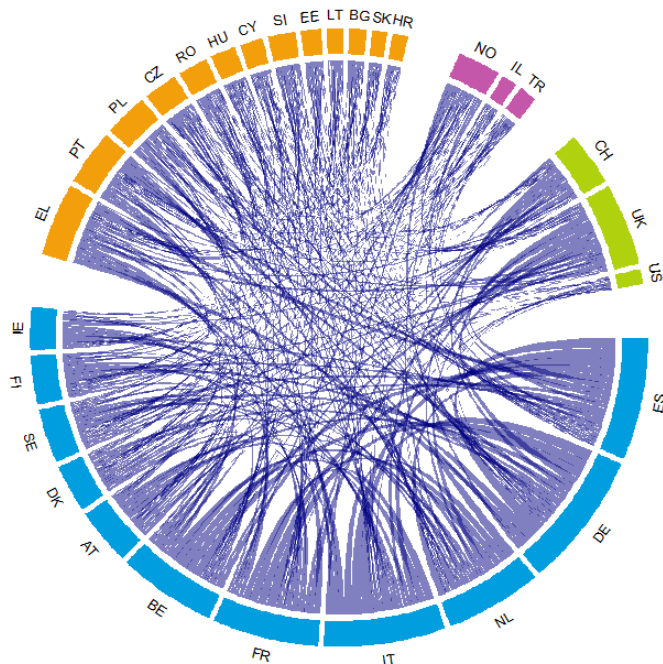


Figure 11. Country collaborations in Horizon Europe (top 30 countries by number of projects)

Notes: Edges' widths are proportional to the number of collaborations between countries. The colour of the edges represent country groups (**blue** for Non-Widening Member States, **orange** for Widening Member States, **purple** for Associated Countries and **green** for Third Countries)

While most collaborative projects indeed include beneficiaries from several country groups, there is a participant from Non-Widening Member States in virtually every collaborative project (97.4%)²¹. Widening Member States are represented in 59% of all collaborative projects, which is a 12-percentage point increase compared to the same country grouping in Horizon 2020. As a comparison, just 9% of projects with a single beneficiary involve an entity from a Widening Member State.

²¹ Total per 5960 collaborative projects in Horizon Europe. Data in this paragraph differs from the shares presented earlier in Figure 5, which encompass all Horizon Europe projects, as it rather refers to participants in consortia with 2 members or more.

Over half of all collaborative projects involve a non-associated third country, although this is influenced by the role of the United Kingdom, which even while a non-Associated Country was still represented in 31% of all Horizon Europe consortia.

Collaborative projects that involve at least one Non-Widening Member State consist, on average, of 11.5 participants. Projects that involve Widening Member States are larger, as they have 15.1 participants on average. Projects comprising Associated Countries and Third Countries have a mean of 16.7 and 13.9 participants, respectively.

3.5. Missions and partnerships

Compared to the past, Widening Member States have doubled their share of funding under Joint Undertaking calls in Horizon Europe and have now received almost 11% of funding. However, Non-Widening Member States still receive the largest part of the funding by far, even more than their programme-wide average (84% from Joint Undertakings compared to 78% in the rest of the Framework Programme).

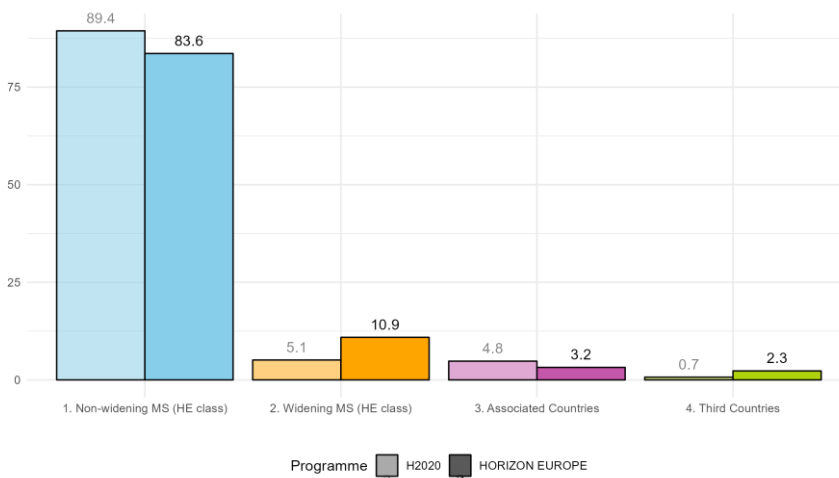


Figure 12. Share of EU contribution by country group in Joint Undertakings²⁸

Regarding Mission-specific calls, Widening Member States receive 19% of the funding, much higher than in other parts of the programme (13%, when Missions are excluded). The other country groups receive relatively less compared to their Programme averages. Non-Widening Member States receive 75%, while Associated Countries 6% and Third Countries 0.2% of the Missions call funding.

The Netherlands, Spain, Germany, Italy, Belgium and France, in this order, have each received over EUR 100 million from Mission-specific calls, accounting for over 60% of the total budget in signed grants in these calls. Greece follows as the first Widening Member State, having received EUR 75 million during the first three years.

4. Conclusion

Horizon Europe attracts applications from at least 23 000 distinct legal entities every year on average, a slight increase compared to Horizon 2020. A clear majority of applicants are from Non-Widening Member States, and they have requested almost 70% of all grants. Around 20% of applicants are located in Widening Member States.

The report shows the extent of the correlation between a country's research and innovation potential – expressed in terms of its population of scientists and engineers, as well as its gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) – and the levels of participation in the programme. The correlation is significant and visible across country groups. Weighting by these or similar variables is therefore important to understand which countries have higher propensity to apply *compared to the size of their R&I ecosystem*.

Compared to the past, in Horizon Europe there is a noticeable increase in the quality and success rates of applications of every country group and for the programme overall. Widening Member States show the highest relative growth – the rate of applications that score above evaluation thresholds has increased by 10 percentage points compared to Horizon 2020. The quality and the success rate of applications is also correlated with the relative investments of the countries in R&D: organisations from countries that invest less in R&I overall tend to join fewer proposals eligible for funding, ultimately translating into lower success rates.

The number of distinct participants by year is on the increase in Horizon Europe compared to the past. Around half of such participants are newcomers to the programme: they were not part of any research project funded by Horizon 2020. This is a slightly lower share than under Horizon 2020.

Participants from Non-Widening Member States represent 60% of all Horizon Europe participants and receive almost 80% of the EU contribution. The shares of Widening Member States have slightly increased from Horizon 2020 and now represent 20% of all participants. However, considering the size of each country's R&I sectors, Widening Member States receive more grants per million euro invested in R&I nationally than the other Member States.

Finally, Horizon Europe has created thus far a large network of collaborations. Almost all collaborative projects include at least an entity from a Non-Widening Member State. Also, by now well over half of all consortia include at least one participant from a Widening Member State. The share of projects coordinated by Widening Member States has also substantially increased, even though over 80% of all projects are still led by entities located in the highest-performance EU Member States.

ANNEX

1. Glossary

Glossary

Term	Meaning or definition
Above threshold proposals	An eligible proposal (see below) whose final evaluation status is either "MAIN" (the proposal will be invited for grant preparation), "RESERVE" (the proposal may be invited for grant preparation if sufficient budget is made available after all the main list proposals finalise their grant preparation phase), or, "NO_MONEY" (despite the proposal having passed all the thresholds, it cannot be funded in view of the limited budget available for the call)
Above threshold applications	The involvement of a legal entity in an above threshold proposal.
Above threshold rate (of proposals)	Ratio of the above threshold proposals to the total number of eligible proposals (see below) received.
Above threshold rate (of applications)	Ratio of the above threshold applications to the total number of eligible applications (see below) received.
Administrative data	Data collected by government entities and agencies in the course of their regular activity for administrative purposes, such as to keep track of project payments.
Applicant	Legal entity submitting an application to a call for proposals.
Application	The involvement of a legal entity in a proposal. A single applicant can make several applications in different proposals. A single proposal can include several organisations and, therefore, several applications.
Application or Applicants success rate	(Number of retained applications in single-stage calls + Number of retained applications in the 2 nd stage of two-stage calls) / (Number of evaluated eligible applications in single-stage calls + Number of evaluated eligible applications in the 2 nd stage of two-stage calls)*100 This definition is applied when measuring the success rates of countries or organisation types.
Associated countries	Entities from associated countries can participate in Horizon 2020 (Horizon 2020 Regulation Art. 7) and Horizon Europe (Horizon Europe Regulation 2021/695) under the same conditions as those from EU countries. A country becomes associated through an international agreement. Associated countries and territories in Horizon 2020 were ²² : Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Armenia, Georgia, Israel, Moldova, Tunisia, Ukraine, and the Faroe Islands. Associated countries and territories in Horizon Europe are ²³ : Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Kosovo*, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Turkey, Tunisia, Ukraine, New Zealand ²⁴ .

²² https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/hi/3cpart/h2020-hi-list-ac_en.pdf

²³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/list-3rd-country-participation_horizon-euratom_en.pdf

²⁴ Until association agreements with Morocco and the United Kingdom start producing legal effects (1 January 2024 for the UK), these countries are considered Third Countries for Horizon Europe in this analysis.

	* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ opinion on Kosovo Declaration of Independence.
Beneficiary	Legal entity (see below), other than the European Commission, who is a funded party in the grant agreement. The beneficiaries are the participants signing the grant agreement and therefore eligible to receive EU contributions.
CORDA and eCORDA	CORDA stands for Common Research Datawarehouse. It is the internal repository of Research & Innovation data gathered from EU research and innovation Framework Programmes. eCORDA stands for External Common Research Datawarehouse. It contains data on projects and proposals.
Coordination and support action (CSA)	An action consisting primarily of accompanying measures such as standardisation, dissemination, awareness-raising and communication, networking, coordination or support services, policy dialogues and mutual learning exercises and studies, including design studies for new infrastructures. This may also include complementary networking and coordination activities between programmes in different countries.
Correlation	Association between two variables. The establishment of a reasonable correlation between variables does not imply the establishment of a causal effect.
Direct leverage	Difference between a project's total eligible costs and the EU contribution (see below) given to the project.
Direct leverage factor	Ratio of the direct leverage and the EU contribution. It is related to the 'Funding rate' (see the definition below) via the following formula: $Direct\ leverage\ factor = \frac{1}{Funding\ rate} - 1$
Eligible proposals	Statistics on "eligible proposals" in standard reports take the "overall eligibility" into account, not just the result of the eligibility check in the evaluation process. In that context, an "eligible proposal" will therefore refer to a proposal which final evaluation status is neither "INELIGIBLE" (failed at eligibility step), nor "INADMISSIBLE" (failed at admissibility step), nor "DUPLICATE", nor "WITHDRAWN", nor null (proposal not fully evaluated yet).
European Research Council (ERC)	The European Research Council is a European funding organisation for excellent frontier research which offers different grant schemes: starting grants , consolidator grants , advanced grants , synergy grants and proof of concept. The ERC is led by an independent governing body, the Scientific Council .
EU Contribution	Amount of money by way of direct subsidy or donation, from the EU budget in order to finance an action intended to help achieve an EU policy objective or the functioning of a body, which pursues an aim of general EU interest or has an objective forming part of, and supporting, an EU policy. The sum of the EU contributions of all participants in a project is equal to the grant amount.
Excellent proposals	See above threshold proposals.
Funding rate	Ratio of the EU contribution to a project and project's total costs.
High quality proposal	See above threshold proposals.
Innovation action	An action primarily consisting of activities directly aimed at producing plans and arrangements or designs for new, altered or improved products, processes or services.
Legal Entity	Organisation applying/participating to the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation.
Oversubscription	Share of above threshold proposals (see above) that were not retained due to budget constraints, out of all eligible proposals evaluated by experts with a score above the quality threshold.
Participant	Same as beneficiary, but also including entities involved in the projects that do not receive directly funding from the EU (associated partners, third parties).

Participation	The act of involvement of a legal entity in a Project. A single participant can be involved in multiple projects.
Project	A contract concluded between the European Commission (representing the European Union) and the beneficiary (or beneficiaries) under which the parties receive the rights and obligations e.g. the right of the EU financial contribution and the obligation to carry out the research and development work.
Retained proposals	A proposal selected for funding (evaluation status "MAIN"). Note that the total number of projects (see above) might not be the same as the total number of retained proposals (for instance if some proposals from the Reserve list (see above) were eventually funded)
Reimbursement rate	See funding rate.
Research and innovation action (RIA)	A type of action (see below) primarily consisting of activities aiming to establish new knowledge and/or to explore the feasibility of a new or improved technology, product, process, service or solution. It may include basic and applied research, technology development and integration, or testing and validation on a small-scale prototype in a laboratory or simulated environment.
Seal of excellence	A certificate declaring that the proposals are of high quality and meriting funding. The Seal of Excellence (in Horizon 2020) was awarded to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SME Instrument • Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions (MSCA) individual fellowships • Special COVID19 Seal of excellence <p>The SME instrument Seal of Excellence is awarded to all high quality proposals submitted to the Horizon 2020 SME Instrument either in Phase 1 or in Phase 2, which are above the quality threshold, but cannot be funded under the available call budget. "Above quality threshold" means an evaluation score of 13 points or more (out of 15). In reporting terms, a proposal is tagged as Seal of Excellence if the evaluation process is positive, but the proposal was not financed due to budgetary constraints, i.e. the evaluation result code is NO_MONEY.</p> <p>The MSCA individual fellowships Seal of Excellence is awarded to MSCA-IF proposals, starting with the 2016 call, that obtained a score of 85% or more and that are not main-listed.</p> <p>A special COVID19 Response Seal of Excellence has been awarded to COVID19 relevant proposals submitted to the March 2020 EIC Accelerator cut-off which passed the thresholds, but were not funded.</p> <p>The proposals awarded with a Seal of Excellence might be funded in a further call after re-submission or receive additional funding if they are in the RESERVE list. By default, the dashboards show only the ones which at the moment of the data extraction appear still unfunded.</p>
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise. According to the EU definition, to count as an SME, the organisation must be engaged in an economic activity, it must have fewer than 250 employees and an annual turnover of no more than €50 million and/or a balance sheet of no more than €43 million (EU recommendation 2003/361).
SME instrument	The SME instrument (Horizon 2020) targeted all types of innovative SMEs that showed a strong ambition to develop, grow and internationalise. It provided support at different stages of the entire innovation cycle, in three phases, complemented by a mentoring and coaching service. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1: Feasibility study verifying the technological/practical as well as economic viability of an innovation idea. • Phase 2: Innovation projects that demonstrate high potential in terms of company competitiveness and growth underpinned by a strategic business plan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 3: Support to commercialisation.
Societal Challenges	<p>Priorities identified in the Europe 2020 strategy aiming at stimulating research and innovation to achieve the EU's policy goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health, demographic change and wellbeing 2. Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research and the bioeconomy 3. Secure, clean and efficient energy 4. Smart, green and integrated transport 5. Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials 6. Europe in a changing world: inclusive, innovative and reflective societies 7. Secure societies: protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens.
Success rate (of proposals)	The percentage of proposals that are retained for funding out of the total number of eligible proposals expressed as a percentage (Funded proposals/Eligible proposals*100).
Success rate (of applications)	The percentage of applications that are retained for funding out of the total number of eligible applications expressed as a percentage (Funded proposals/Eligible proposals*100).
Topic	A topic defines a specific research and innovation subject or area for which applicants are invited to submit proposals. The description of a topic comprises its specific thematic scope and expected impact of the funded projects.
Total cost	The total cost is an amount of money (in EUR) invested in the project in total or by participating body – project participant. The total cost includes EU contribution as well as other project costs not covered by EU funding.
Type of action (ToA)	<p>Funding scheme inside a programme with common features.</p> <p>The type of action specifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the scope of what is funded the reimbursement rate specific evaluation criteria to qualify for funding the use of simplified forms of costs like lump sums
Technology Readiness Levels (TRL)	<p>Technology Readiness Levels indicate the maturity level of particular technologies through a common understanding of technology status and addresses the entire innovation chain.</p> <p>TRL 1 – basic principles observed; TRL 2 – technology concept formulated; TRL 3 – experimental proof of concept; TRL 4 – technology validated in the lab; TRL 5 – technology validated in a suitable environment; TRL 6 – technology demonstrated in a suitable environment; TRL 7 – system prototype demonstration in an operational environment; TRL 8 – system complete and qualified; TRL 9 – actual system proven in an operational environment.</p>
Widening Member States	<p>Countries and territories identified as 'low-performing' in research and innovation, and thus eligible to apply for actions dedicated to spreading excellence and widening participation.</p> <p>In Horizon 2020, these were²⁵: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia (EU Member States) and Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Faroe Islands, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine (associated countries).</p> <p>In Horizon Europe, these are²⁶: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia (EU Member States) and Albania, Armenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Faroe Islands, Georgia, Kosovo*, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, and once associated Morocco (Associated Countries) as well as the Outermost Regions (defined in Art. 349 TFEU).</p>

²⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2018-2020/main/h2020-wp1820-sewp_en.pdf

²⁶ [wp-11-widening-participation-and-strengthening-the-european-research-area_horizon-2023-2024_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2023-2024/wp11-widening-participation-and-strengthening-the-european-research-area_horizon-2023-2024_en.pdf) (europa.eu).

2. Methodological notes

This Monitoring and Evaluation Report is based on monitoring data²⁷ from Horizon Europe and Horizon 2020. Data covers the first 33 months of implementation of Horizon Europe (April 2021 – December 2023), and the full implementation of Horizon 2020.

Discrepancies might arise between values on program implementation presented in this report and the Horizon Dashboard, publicly available on the Funding and Tenders Portal.²⁸ The first reason for discrepancy is the different reference date: public dashboards are updated approximately once a month and not archived. Moreover, the public dashboard present data with a time lag due to extra data quality checks and according to specific disclosure rules. For the same reason, data in this report might also slightly differ from microdata made available to Member States representatives (a source named “eCORDA”).

Comparisons between programmes are deliberately done on relative dimensions (e.g. shares). The report generally avoids comparing the first 3 years of implementation of the two programmes as there are two lags - of evaluation of calls and of reporting, which when added up can lead to a lag of up to 6 months and might distort the analysis. Alternatively stated, figures observed in the past six months might be different if the same time span is observed after one year.

Throughout the analysis, four country groups were defined: EU Widening Member States, EU Non-Widening Member States, Associate Countries, and Third Countries²⁹. These categories evolve between Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe and this is reflected in the analysis, for instance, Associated Countries in Horizon 2020 are different from Associate Countries in Horizon Europe. The only exception concerns EU Widening Member States. This group is defined based on the Horizon Europe definition to facilitate comparisons with the previous Framework Programme. This implies that Greece is considered a Widening Member State in both Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe, while Luxembourg is not.

²⁷ Data source: CORDA. Data frozen at 31/12/2023.

²⁸ [EU Funding & Tenders Portal \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eu-funding-tenders-portal/)

²⁹ See glossary.

3. Additional tables

Table 4: Applicants by country³⁰

PROGRAMME	COUNTRY GROUP	COUNTRY	ELIGIBLE APPLICATIONS (DISTINCT APPLICANTS)	ELIGIBLE EU REQUESTED CONTRIBUTION (BN EUR)	ABOVE THRESHOLD RATE (% OF ELIGIBLE)	ABOVE THRESHOLD EU REQUESTED CONTRIBUTION (BN EUR)	APPLICATION SUCCESS RATE (% OF ELIGIBLE)	OVER-SUBSCRIPTION RATE (%)	
HORIZON EUROPE	Non-Widening MS	AT	9432 (1655)	5.27	66.8%	2.81	21.8%	67.4%	
		BE	15644 (2476)	8.11	70.4%	4.93	26.0%	63.1%	
		DE	34205 (6161)	22.18	68.1%	12.26	23.5%	65.4%	
		DK	7463 (1202)	4.64	68.6%	2.43	22.8%	66.7%	
		ES	37260 (5817)	17.57	67.2%	9.54	21.2%	68.4%	
		FI	7620 (1264)	4.94	65.7%	2.40	23.3%	64.6%	
		FR	26012 (4930)	15.13	69.7%	8.37	24.5%	64.8%	
		IE	6459 (1026)	3.83	65.5%	1.98	21.0%	67.9%	
		IT	34826 (5867)	16.62	63.5%	8.12	19.3%	69.6%	
		LU	1654 (258)	0.80	66.4%	0.46	20.1%	69.7%	
		NL	18176 (3284)	11.52	68.9%	6.30	24.8%	64.0%	
		SE	9300 (1616)	6.11	63.9%	2.81	20.8%	67.4%	
	Associated	Widening MS	BG	2203 (719)	0.75	56.6%	0.32	19.9%	64.8%
			CY	3478 (500)	1.30	62.1%	0.72	17.6%	71.7%
			CZ	4361 (855)	2.08	62.2%	0.92	21.7%	65.2%
			EE	2244 (523)	1.10	61.9%	0.50	21.7%	64.9%
			EL	16373 (2165)	6.56	65.1%	4.00	19.2%	70.4%
			HR	1919 (587)	0.63	58.1%	0.28	18.9%	67.5%
			HU	2841 (800)	1.32	61.7%	0.51	20.3%	67.0%
			LT	1798 (446)	0.70	57.8%	0.31	20.0%	65.4%
			LV	1292 (338)	0.55	55.9%	0.23	21.0%	62.5%
			MT	693 (147)	0.24	60.2%	0.12	22.1%	63.3%
			PL	6427 (1632)	3.36	57.6%	1.25	18.7%	67.5%
			PT	10570 (1811)	4.62	60.7%	2.23	18.9%	68.8%
			RO	4283 (1131)	1.92	53.0%	0.62	18.1%	65.8%
			SI	3415 (683)	1.42	64.8%	0.75	22.5%	65.3%
			SK	1437 (443)	0.53	57.3%	0.23	21.3%	62.8%
			AL	251 (103)	0.05	46.2%	0.02	14.7%	68.1%
			AM	82 (46)	0.03	48.8%	0.01	13.4%	72.5%

³⁰ Only selected third countries are shown for comparison across programmes.

PROGRAMME	COUNTRY GROUP	COUNTRY	ELIGIBLE APPLICATIONS (DISTINCT APPLICANTS)	ELIGIBLE EU REQUESTED CONTRIBUTION (BN EUR)	ABOVE THRESHOLD RATE (% OF ELIGIBLE)	ABOVE THRESHOLD EU REQUESTED CONTRIBUTION (BN EUR)	APPLICATION SUCCESS RATE (% OF ELIGIBLE)	OVER-SUBSCRIPTION RATE (%)
		BA	269 (108)	0.07	54.3%	0.03	13.4%	75.3%
		FO	48 (15)	0.02	72.9%	0.01	33.3%	54.3%
		GE	211 (105)	0.07	46.4%	0.01	18.0%	61.2%
		IL	3983 (988)	4.47	50.4%	1.41	15.8%	68.5%
		IS	515 (162)	0.26	64.5%	0.12	24.3%	62.3%
		MD	196 (78)	0.03	54.6%	0.01	25.5%	53.3%
		ME	154 (66)	0.03	50.0%	0.01	16.2%	67.5%
		MK	294 (117)	0.06	48.0%	0.03	17.3%	63.8%
		NO	6688 (1259)	4.61	66.3%	2.41	24.1%	63.7%
		NZ	84 (24)	0.03	67.9%	0.01	19.0%	71.9%
		RS	1662 (454)	0.52	61.1%	0.30	19.7%	67.8%
		TN	276 (131)	0.07	51.4%	0.03	17.8%	65.5%
		TR	4445 (1258)	1.93	49.7%	0.65	14.0%	71.8%
		UA	1212 (578)	0.36	51.7%	0.12	17.4%	66.3%
	XK	85 (40)	0.02	49.4%	0.01	12.9%	73.8%	
	Third countries	CH	6922 (1194)	1.14	71.8%	0.42	24.3%	66.2%
MA		224 (82)	0.05	52.7%	0.02	18.8%	64.4%	
UK		19920 (3217)	12.41	65.7%	6.05	20.1%	69.5%	

PROGRAMME	COUNTRY GROUP	COUNTRY	ELIGIBLE APPLICATIONS (DISTINCT APPLICANTS)	ELIGIBLE EU REQUESTED CONTRIBUTION (BN EUR)	ABOVE THRESHOLD RATE (% OF ELIGIBLE)	ABOVE THRESHOLD EU REQUESTED CONTRIBUTION (BN EUR)	APPLICATION SUCCESS RATE (% OF ELIGIBLE)	OVER-SUBSCRIPTION RATE (%)
HORIZON 2020	Non-Widening MS	AT	25666 (3276)	12.24	60.2%	6.10	17.3%	71.2%
		BE	40260 (4899)	17.51	64.8%	9.51	19.0%	70.7%
		DE	108186 (14598)	58.28	61.7%	29.51	16.9%	72.6%
		DK	23941 (3182)	13.41	63.0%	6.85	15.1%	76.0%
		ES	110695 (13851)	48.15	56.0%	22.83	14.3%	74.4%
		FI	22057 (3287)	13.45	54.1%	5.76	14.2%	73.8%
		FR	77980 (10656)	42.81	62.8%	21.35	17.5%	72.1%
		IE	17907 (2393)	9.44	58.9%	4.47	14.8%	74.8%
		IT	109659 (16706)	48.65	51.5%	20.12	13.0%	74.7%

PROGRAMME	COUNTRY GROUP	COUNTRY	ELIGIBLE APPLICATIONS (DISTINCT APPLICANTS)	ELIGIBLE EU REQUESTED CONTRIBUTION (BN EUR)	ABOVE THRESHOLD RATE (% OF ELIGIBLE)	ABOVE THRESHOLD EU REQUESTED CONTRIBUTION (BN EUR)	APPLICATION SUCCESS RATE (% OF ELIGIBLE)	OVER-SUBSCRIPTION RATE (%)	
Widening MS (Horizon Europe list)		LU	3273 (497)	1.42	59.8%	0.73	16.6%	72.3%	
		NL	55986 (7710)	29.98	63.8%	15.58	17.3%	72.9%	
		SE	29554 (4264)	17.48	59.7%	8.23	15.4%	74.2%	
		UK	100658 (12972)	55.01	61.2%	24.97	15.3%	75.0%	
		BG	6695 (1886)	2.09	39.9%	0.56	12.7%	68.3%	
		CY	6654 (787)	2.48	54.2%	1.18	13.2%	75.6%	
		CZ	10443 (1803)	3.84	54.7%	1.63	15.5%	71.6%	
		EE	5754 (1133)	2.47	50.2%	1.04	13.7%	72.6%	
		EL	34635 (3645)	12.67	55.7%	6.26	13.9%	75.0%	
		HR	4848 (1114)	1.42	47.1%	0.54	13.6%	71.2%	
		HU	10582 (2467)	4.12	48.5%	1.56	12.8%	73.6%	
		LT	4163 (941)	1.19	47.5%	0.44	13.0%	72.6%	
		LV	3480 (775)	1.15	45.0%	0.42	13.7%	69.6%	
		MT	1626 (324)	0.52	49.9%	0.19	14.0%	72.0%	
		PL	18262 (4081)	6.73	49.1%	2.65	13.6%	72.2%	
		PT	25388 (3291)	10.19	54.9%	4.52	13.0%	76.3%	
		RO	10647 (2370)	3.26	45.8%	1.11	13.0%	71.5%	
		SI	10461 (1828)	3.81	47.8%	1.50	11.9%	75.0%	
		SK	4459 (1140)	1.82	43.8%	0.61	13.3%	69.6%	
	Associated Countries		AL	611 (252)	0.13	35.0%	0.03	6.9%	80.4%
			AM	312 (121)	0.08	48.1%	0.02	11.9%	75.3%
			BA	732 (320)	0.19	39.9%	0.04	15.4%	61.3%
			CH	26622 (3298)	14.71	64.9%	7.45	17.5%	73.1%
			FO	157 (36)	0.05	58.6%	0.03	17.2%	70.7%
			GE	507 (190)	0.15	39.8%	0.04	11.8%	70.3%
			IL	15226 (2465)	14.10	49.1%	5.53	12.4%	74.7%
			IS	1939 (371)	1.10	60.6%	0.57	19.0%	68.6%
			MD	550 (185)	0.11	45.1%	0.03	14.5%	67.7%
			ME	324 (135)	0.06	45.7%	0.02	16.4%	64.2%
			MK	903 (316)	0.20	40.4%	0.06	10.7%	73.4%
			NO	17638 (2722)	10.75	59.6%	5.35	15.9%	73.4%
			RS	3995 (903)	1.14	49.8%	0.50	12.5%	74.9%
		TN	706 (283)	0.17	51.7%	0.06	13.3%	74.2%	
		TR	10330 (2534)	3.95	41.3%	1.24	10.4%	74.8%	
		UA	2842 (1016)	0.86	39.5%	0.23	9.4%	76.3%	

PROGRAMME	COUNTRY GROUP	COUNTRY	ELIGIBLE APPLICATIONS (DISTINCT APPLICANTS)	ELIGIBLE EU REQUESTED CONTRIBUTION (BN EUR)	ABOVE THRESHOLD RATE (% OF ELIGIBLE)	ABOVE THRESHOLD EU REQUESTED CONTRIBUTION (BN EUR)	APPLICATION SUCCESS RATE (% OF ELIGIBLE)	OVER-SUBSCRIPTION RATE (%)
Third countries	MA		621 (204)	0.13	54.8%	0.06	13.7%	75.0%
	NZ		290 (39)	0.02	75.5%	0.01	24.5%	67.6%
	XK		128 (66)	0.02	61.7%	0.01	17.2%	72.2%

Table 5: Participants by country and programme³¹

Programme	Country Group	Country	Participants (participations)	Coordinators	EU contribution (bn EUR)	Programme	Country Group	Country	Participants (participations)	Coordinators	EU contribution (bn EUR)
Horizon Europe	Non-Widening MS	AT	619 (2124)	356	1	Horizon 2020	Non-Widening MS	AT	1288 (5484)	1027	1.96
		BE	1100 (4082)	618	2.14			BE	1910 (8831)	1391	3.39
		DE	2327 (8276)	1500	5			DE	5052 (22388)	4036	10.13
		DK	433 (1783)	443	0.9			DK	1082 (4469)	1293	1.76
		ES	2176 (8060)	1383	3.34			ES	4621 (19954)	4472	6.38
		FI	466 (1775)	292	0.89			FI	940 (3853)	720	1.54
		FR	1926 (6759)	1146	3.48			FR	4002 (18352)	3476	7.45
		IE	404 (1413)	312	0.67			IE	687 (3036)	827	1.2
		IT	1863 (7009)	1107	2.71			IT	4224 (18018)	3250	5.71
		LU	90 (349)	55	0.15			LU	151 (652)	88	0.2
		NL	1282 (4699)	898	2.81			NL	2931 (12138)	2633	5.37
		SE	529 (2040)	398	1.04			SE	1433 (5833)	1124	2.32
	Widening MS	BG	264 (464)	22	0.11		UK	3598 (18480)	5615	7.84	
		CY	184 (629)	63	0.21		BG	355 (1030)	75	0.16	
		CZ	315 (988)	162	0.35		CY	241 (1051)	171	0.32	
		EE	160 (475)	48	0.16		CZ	505 (2077)	241	0.51	
		EL	790 (3244)	380	1.23		EE	264 (941)	178	0.27	
		HR	208 (387)	17	0.09		EL	1057 (5655)	692	1.72	
							HR	284 (863)	60	0.14	

³¹ Only selected third countries are shown for comparison across programmes.

Programme	Country Group	Country	Participants (participations)	Coordinators	EU contribution (bn EUR)	Programme	Country Group	Country	Participants (participations)	Coordinators	EU contribution (bn EUR)		
	Associated countries	HU	226 (588)	46	0.14		Associated countries	HU	584 (1706)	215	0.37		
		LT	136 (359)	23	0.11			LT	216 (666)	86	0.09		
		LV	94 (262)	17	0.06			LV	183 (579)	52	0.12		
		MT	54 (150)	17	0.04			MT	89 (281)	41	0.04		
		PL	472 (1206)	101	0.43			PL	1034 (3142)	337	0.74		
		PT	620 (1994)	297	0.7			PT	993 (4230)	702	1.16		
		RO	353 (782)	45	0.21			RO	578 (1750)	115	0.3		
		SI	259 (790)	76	0.26			SI	435 (1593)	211	0.38		
		SK	148 (311)	23	0.08			SK	247 (727)	79	0.14		
	Associated countries	AL	24 (40)	2	0.01		AL	38 (53)	1	0.01			
		AM	7 (13)	2	0		AM	20 (45)	10	0			
		BA	23 (36)	2	0.01		BA	58 (147)	16	0.01			
		FO	6 (14)	1	0		CH	1310 (5885)	1598	2.43			
		GE	27 (34)	1	0		FO	19 (33)	7	0			
		IL	167 (653)	272	0.58		GE	36 (65)	3	0.01			
		IS	52 (124)	18	0.05		IL	600 (2105)	872	1.28			
		MD	27 (51)	1	0		IS	161 (414)	133	0.14			
		ME	18 (29)	3	0		MD	37 (91)	7	0.01			
		MK	25 (48)	0	0.01		ME	23 (68)	7	0			
		NO	474 (1661)	359	1.01		MK	63 (126)	9	0.01			
		NZ	9 (18)	0	0		NO	899 (3524)	810	1.71			
		RS	156 (328)	34	0.08		RS	229 (631)	67	0.14			
		TN	30 (44)	4	0.01		TN	126 (220)	12	0.01			
		TR	290 (640)	84	0.21		TR	480 (1392)	237	0.28			
	UA	143 (185)	4	0.04	UA		174 (341)	28	0.04				
	Third countries	XK	8 (11)	0	0		Third countries						
		CH	486 (1650)	21	0.07			MA	76 (162)	0	0.01		
		MA	26 (41)	0	0			NZ	23 (82)	0	0		
			UK	933 (3142)	10		0.08						
			XK										

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Research and Innovation policy

