



FCH 2 JU FIRST RESULTS REPORT 2016



FUEL CELLS AND HYDROGEN
JOINT UNDERTAKING

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1. Introduction and key facts

This factsheet presents the results of FCH 2 JU first 3 calls under H2020 programme. It should be noted that any patterns, trends and conclusions may change in the future.

Whenever possible, comparable data to FP7 are presented to draw conclusions. It is noted that FCH earmarked contribution reached EUR 453 million under FP7 whereas the FCH contribution for H2020 operational activities amounts to EUR 646 million.

FCH will continue to monitor and update this report after the closure of each subsequent call.

Key facts

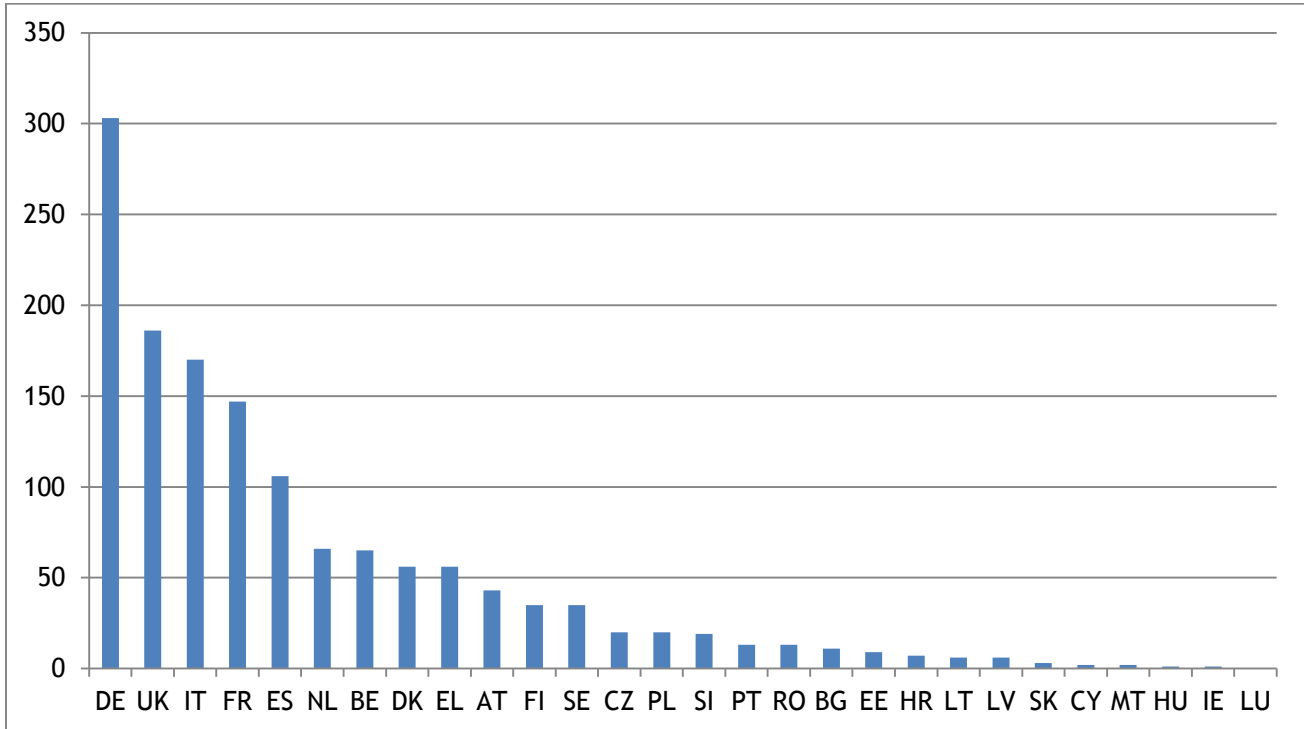
- A total of 1538 applications were submitted under H2020 first 3 calls (FP7:3,018 applications over the whole 7-year period of the Programme)
- In total 204 proposals were submitted. 49 grant agreements are expected to be signed by the end of 2016. The overall success rate of proposals is 24% compared with around 40% for FP7.
- These grant agreements will be awarded a total of EUR 286 million.
- 31% of participants are newcomers, which shows the attractiveness of the Programme.
- The 20% budget target for SMEs has been achieved (currently around 27%).

The report follows a chronological order in the project lifecycle starting with the applications. Success rates for EU member states and per type of organisation are presented and more statistics on signed grant agreements with comparison to FP7 are included. Selected data for certain Key Performance Indicators (newcomers, SMEs and Time to Grant) are also presented in this report.

2. Applications

How many applications have been received?

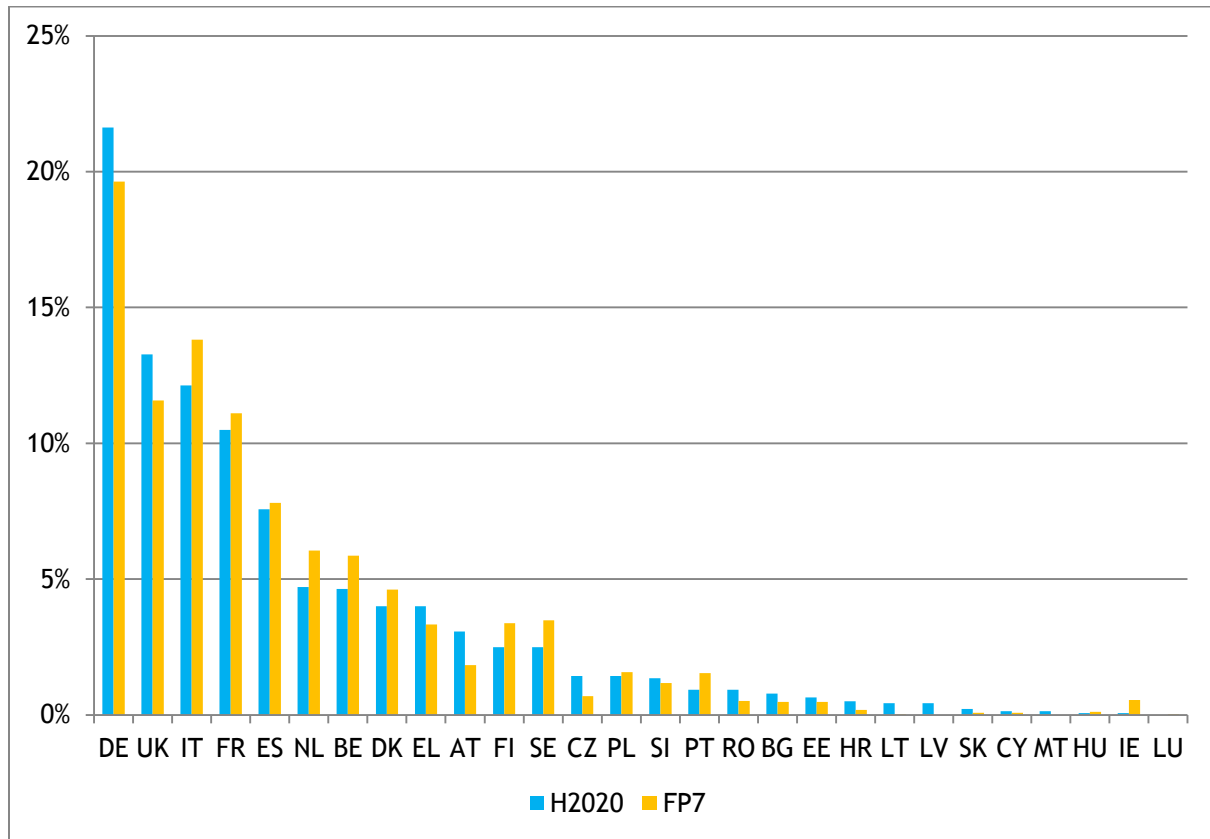
Graph 1: Number of applications to H2020 first calls (2014, 2015, 2016) per EU Member State



1401 applications were received from the 28 Member States of the EU (out of a total 1538) under the first 3 calls of H2020. This represents a share of 91%. By way of comparison, 3018 applications were received during the 7-year lifetime of FP7.

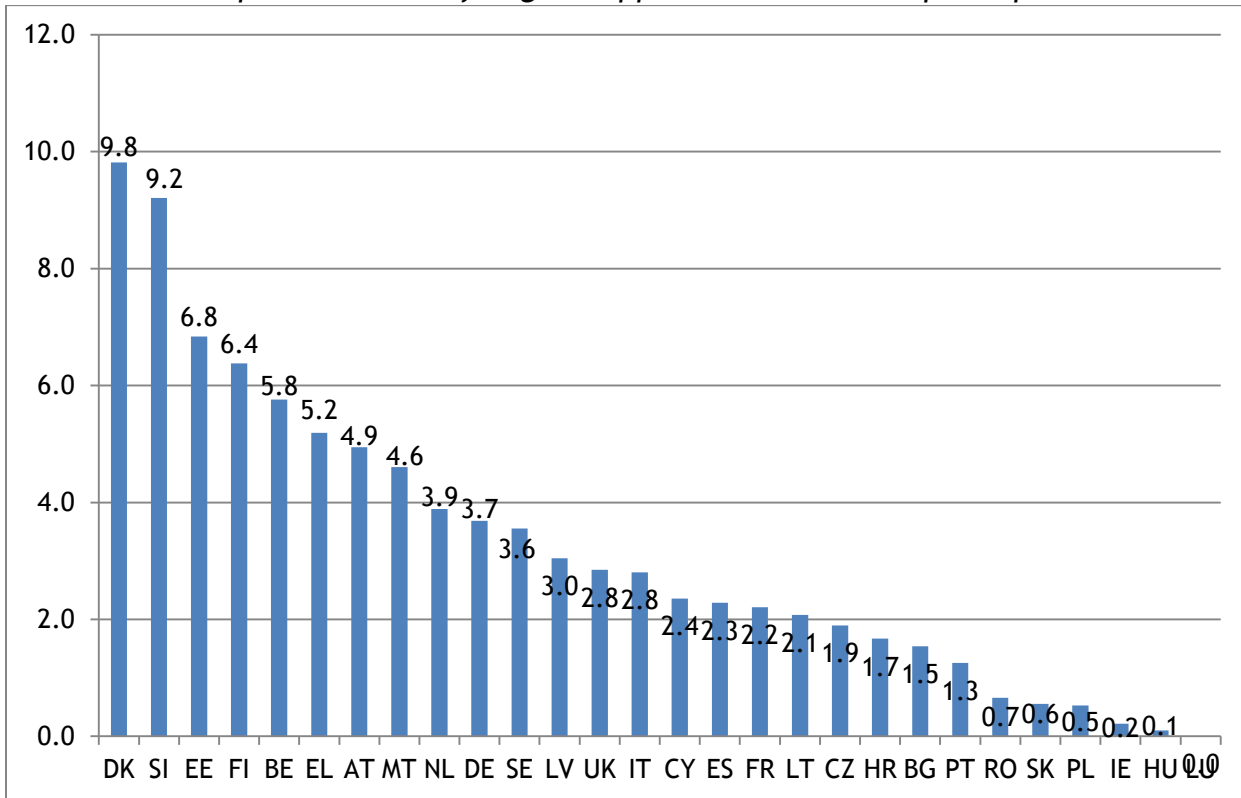
How do the applications per country compare with FP7?

Graph 2: Share of eligible applications per EU Member State: Horizon 2020 compared with FP7



From the top 10 countries, Germany, UK, Greece and Austria have increased their share in H2020 compared to FP7. The majority of EU-13 countries (defined as the countries that admitted after 2004) have also increased their share in applications. On the contrary Italy, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark saw this share decreasing.

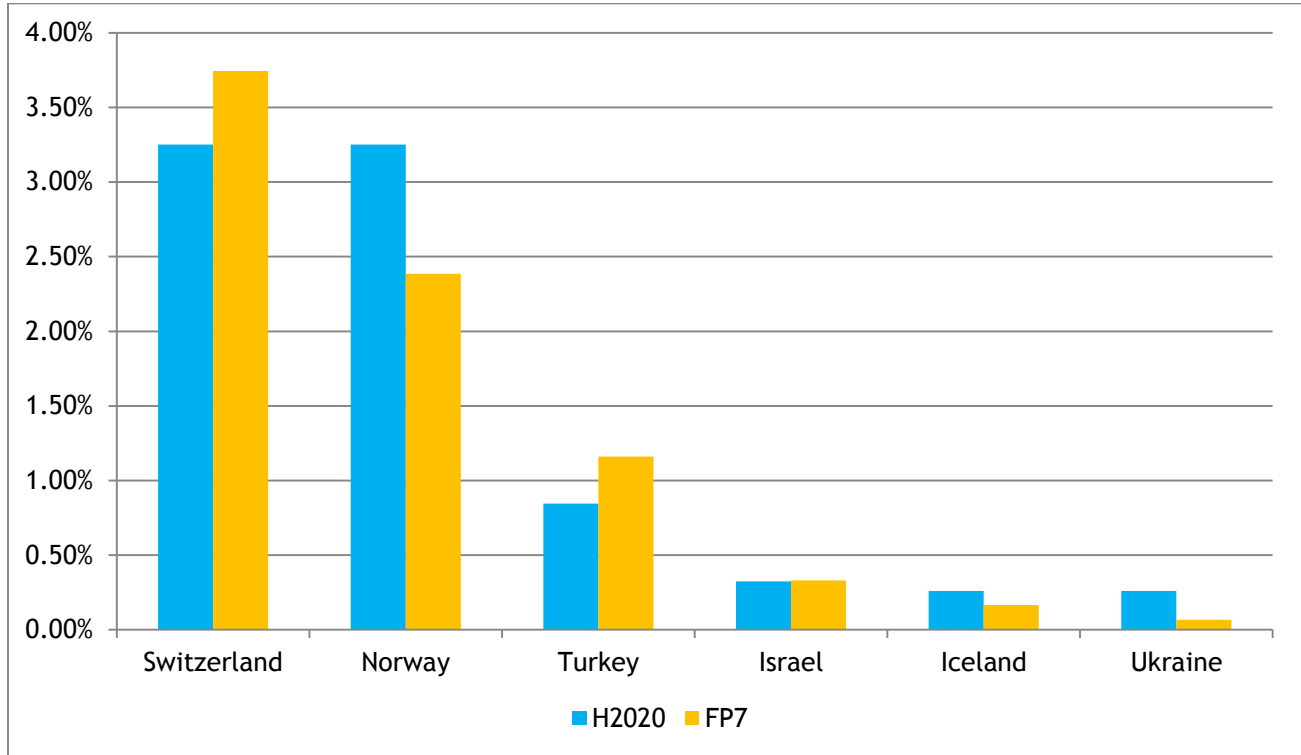
What is the rate of applications per country?
Graph 3: Number of eligible applications to H2020 per capita



The data presented here is the number of applications per million inhabitants. Some smaller Member States, in particular Denmark and Slovenia are quite active.

What about applications to H2020 from the rest of the world?

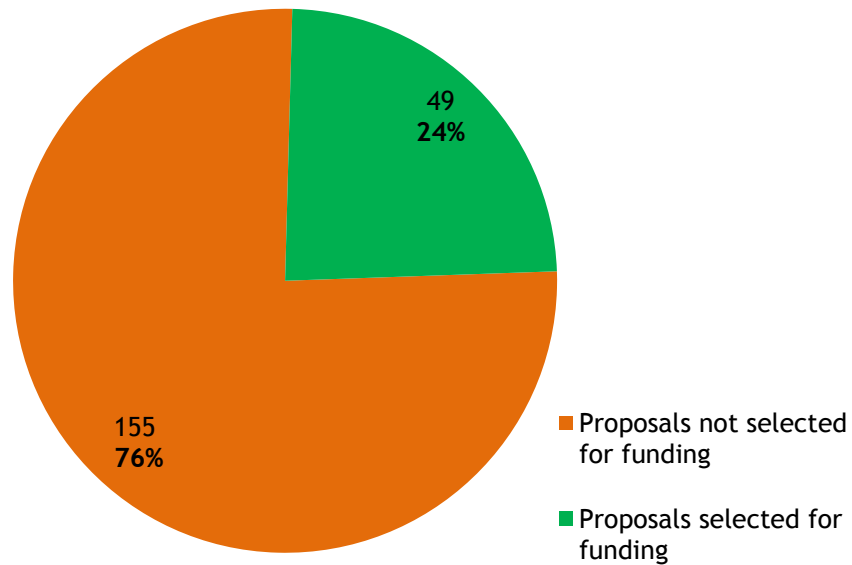
Graph 4: Top 6 countries in terms of share of applications: H2020 compared to FP7



This chart shows the share of applications from the six countries from the rest of the world (not EU Members) that have performed best so far in H2020 as compared to their FP7 share.

3. Success rates

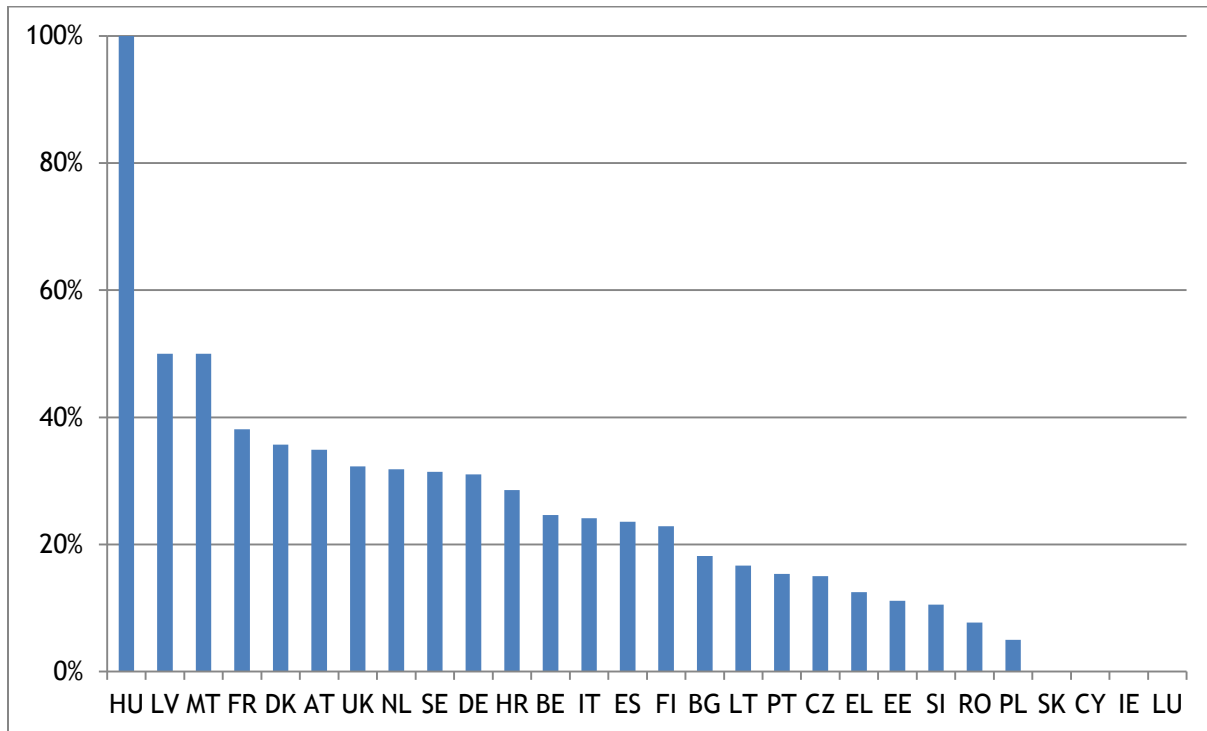
What percentage of proposals received funding?
Graph 5: Success rate of proposals to H2020



This chart concerns the 204 proposals that were received. Around 24% of proposals were selected for funding, a success rate which is higher than the average for Horizon 2020 programme overall and reflects the very high number of eligible proposals made to the first 3 calls. Nevertheless this rate is lower than the success rate of proposals over the full 7-year duration of FP7 which was around 40%.

What are the success rates of the different Member States?

Graph 6: Success rates for applications to H2020 per EU Member State

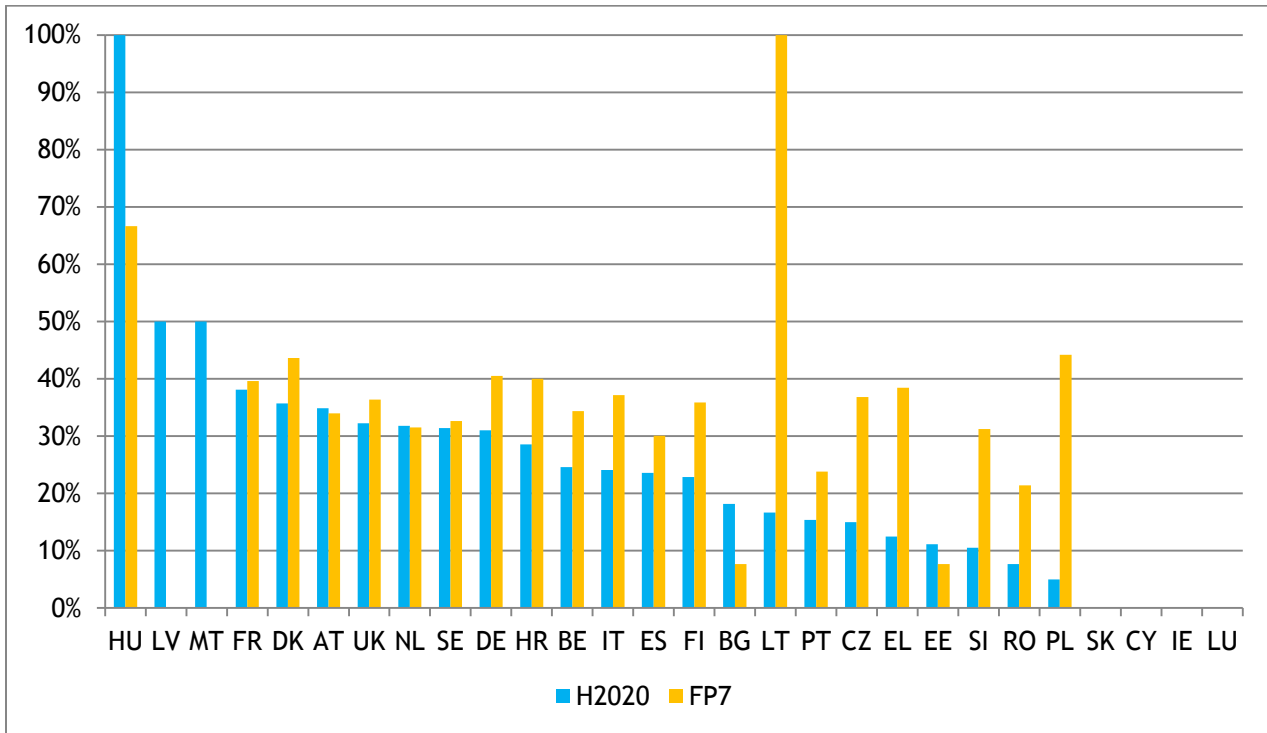


This chart shows for each Member State the overall success rate of its applications across H2020. Taking all applications from all Member States together, the overall success rate is approximately 28%. Please note that an organisation can submit multiple applications for funding if it is involved in more than one proposal, therefore the success rate for proposals (around 24%) differs from the rate for applications.

Nevertheless, conclusions on these rates may be biased as the data for countries with a small amount of applications are not reliable. For instance Hungary had 1 successful application, for Latvia out of 6 applications, 3 were successful and for Malta 1 out of 2 applications were successful.

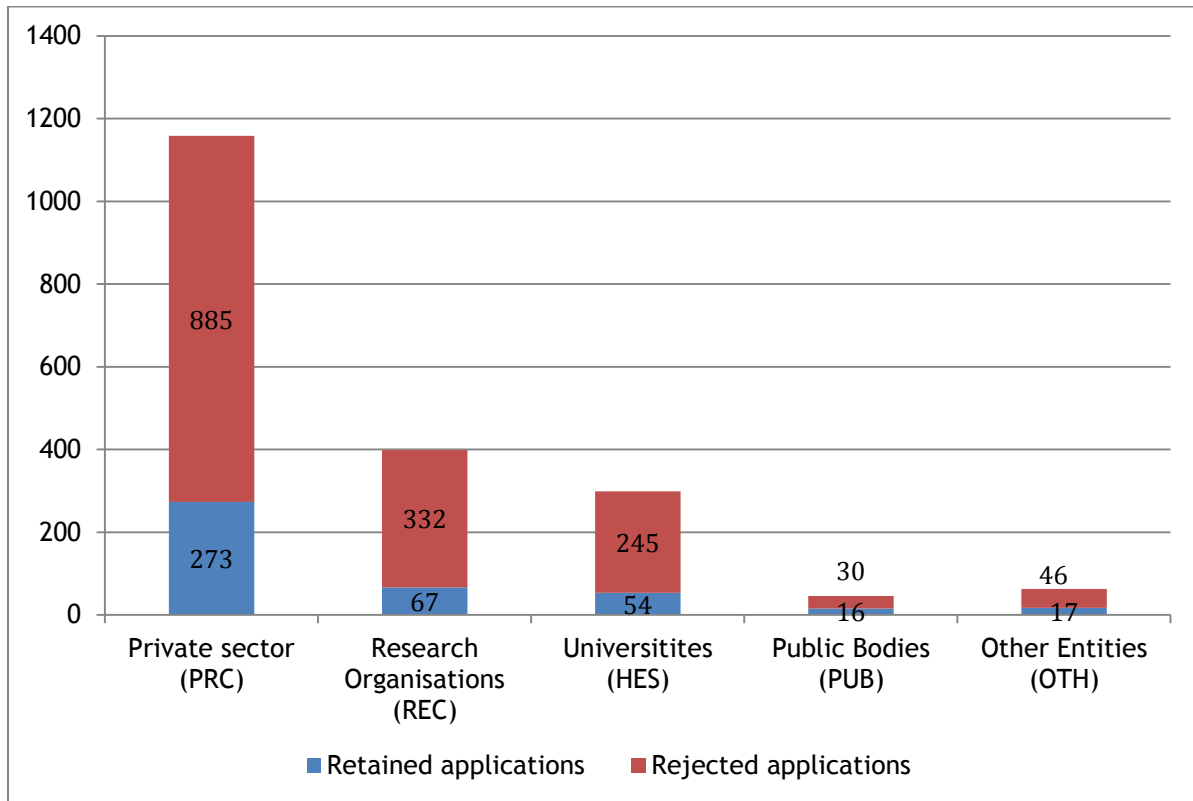
It is possible that future calls will provide more reliable information to draw conclusions on this subject.

How does each Member State's success rate compare with FP7?
Graph 7: Success rate as percentage of eligible applications: H2020 compared with FP7



The chart shows the success rates for each of the 28 Member States under H2020 and FP7. Taking all applications from all Member States together, the overall success rate for H2020 is approximately 28%. The equivalent success rate under FP7 was approximately 36%. Please note that an organisation can submit multiple applications for funding if it is involved in more than one proposal, therefore the success rate for proposals (around 24% for H2020) differs from the rate for applications. As in the previous graph, some results could not be considered reliable due to the low number of applications. Notable cases are Hungary in H2020 and Lithuania in FP7.

Which types of organisations applied to Horizon 2020?
Graph 8: Number of applications to H2020 per type of organisation

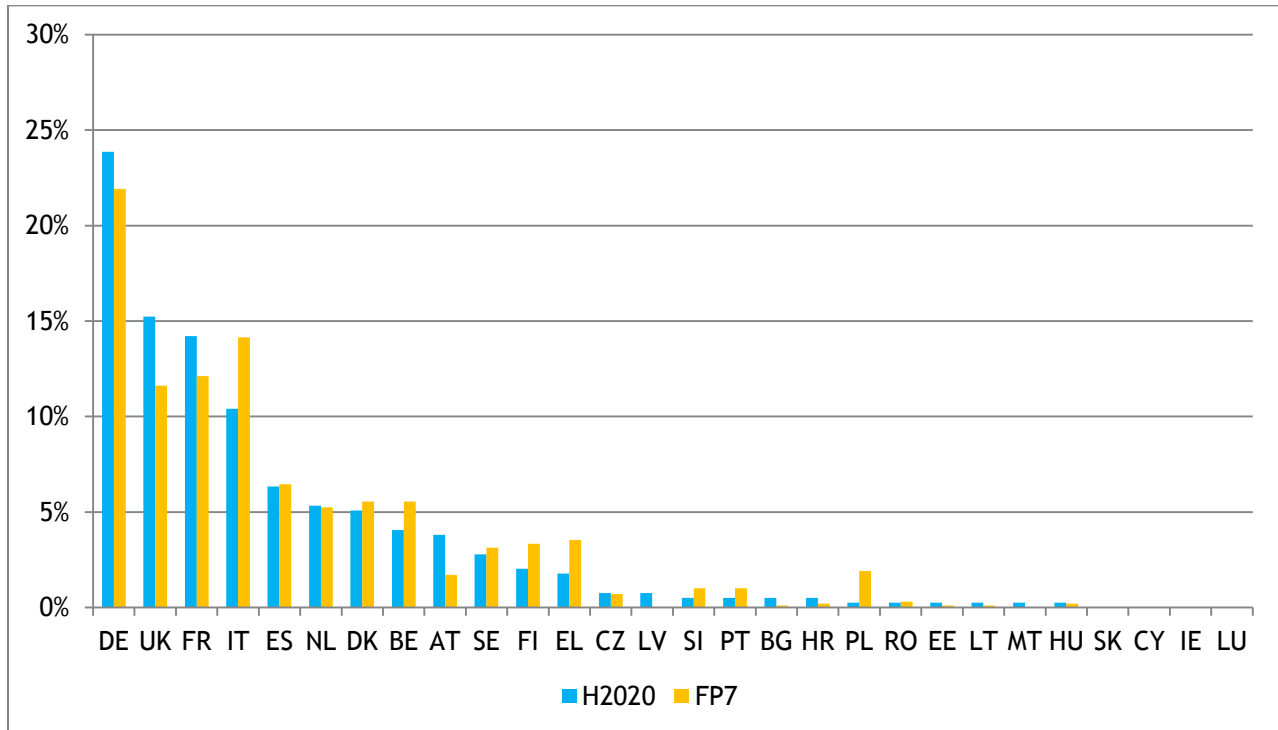


Entities coming from the private sector are in first place in terms of the overall number of applications, followed by research organisations and universities. Private sector entities have also higher success rates (31%) compared to research organisations (20%) and universities (22%).

4. Signed grant agreements

What is each Member State's share of signed grant agreements?

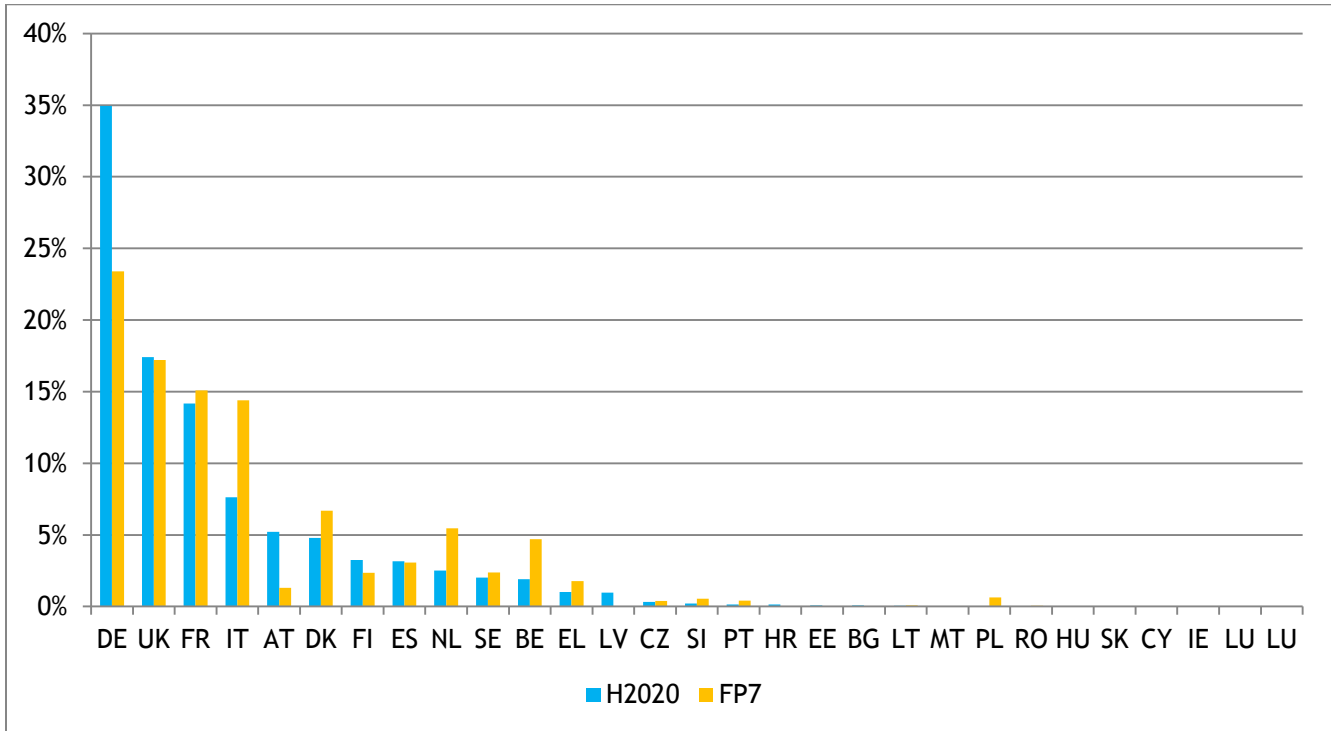
Graph 9: Share of participations in signed grant agreements per EU Member State: H2020 compared with FP7



Larger Member States (Germany, UK and France) as well as a number of EU-13 countries (Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta and Hungary) increased their share in signed grant agreements in H2020.

Note: The ranking in the bar chart follows H2020 data.

What share of Horizon 2020 funding does each Member State receive?
Graph 10: Share of FCH financial contribution to participants in signed grant agreements: H2020 compared with FP7

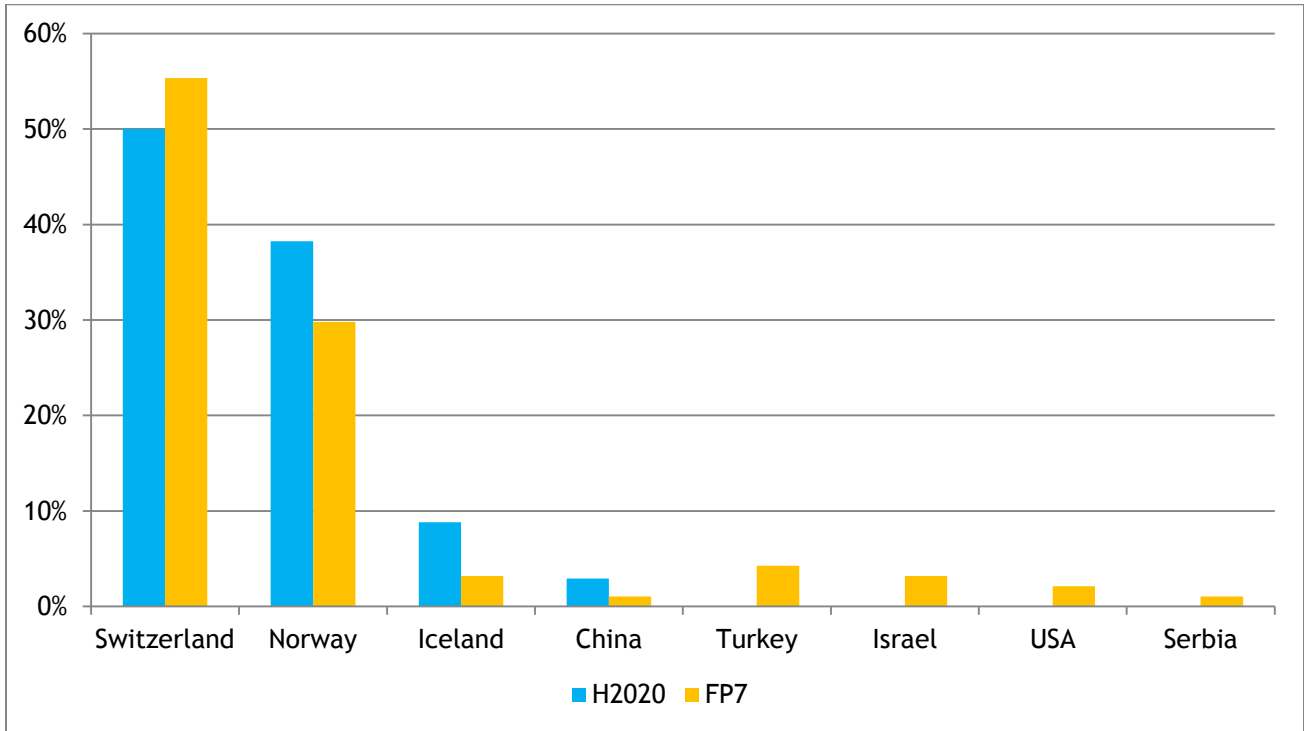


The FCH financial contribution received for each participation is dependent on many factors, including the size of the project, the different roles in the project and differing local costs associated with participating. This is why each Member State’s share of the participations in signed grant agreements might not correspond to their share in the amount of funding received.

Note: The ranking in the bar chart follows H2020 data.

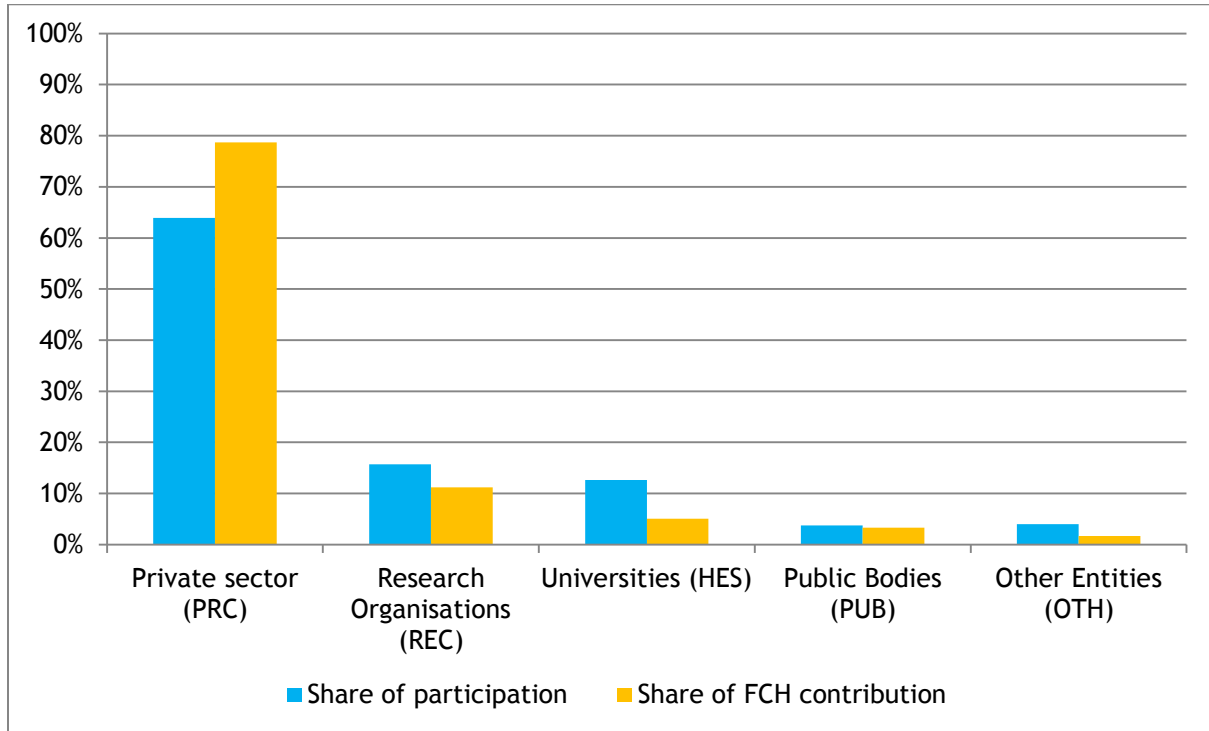
What about participation from the rest of the world?

Graph 11: Countries in terms of share of participations in signed grant agreements: H2020 compared with FP7



This chart shows the share of participations in grant agreements from countries from the rest of the world (not EU Member States) that have performed best so far in H2020. Altogether there are participations in signed grant agreements from 4 different countries, one of which outside Europe.

How different types of organisations fare in terms of grant agreements?
Graph 12: Share of participations and FCH contribution in signed grant agreements per type of organisation

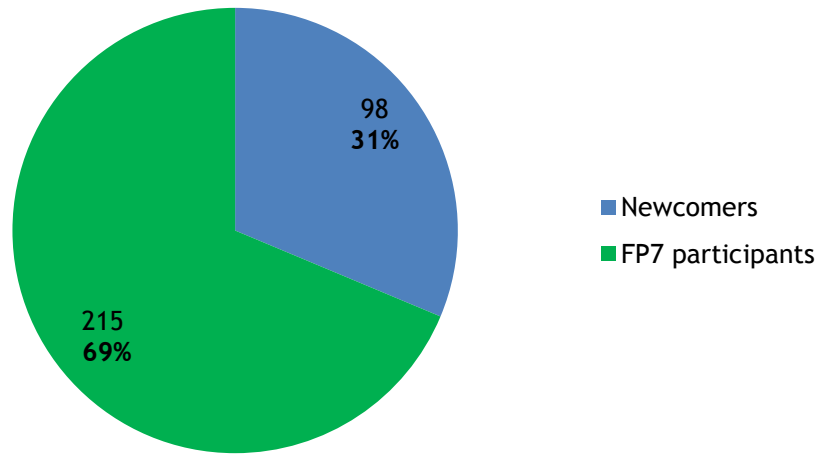


Private sector entities remain in first place in terms of both participations and financial contribution received. Research organisations, universities, public bodies and ‘Other’ have increased their relative share of participations and financial contribution.

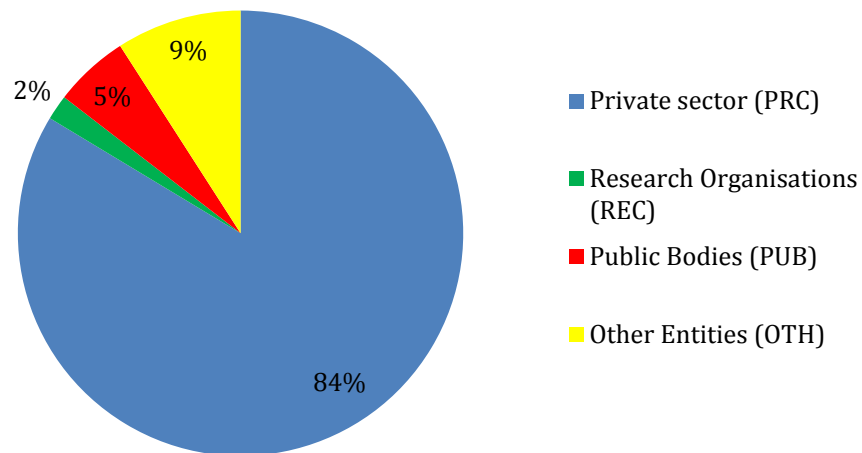
5. Newcomers

How well did newcomers do in H2020?

Graph 13: Participants in signed grant agreements in H2020



Graph 14: Newcomer participants in H2020



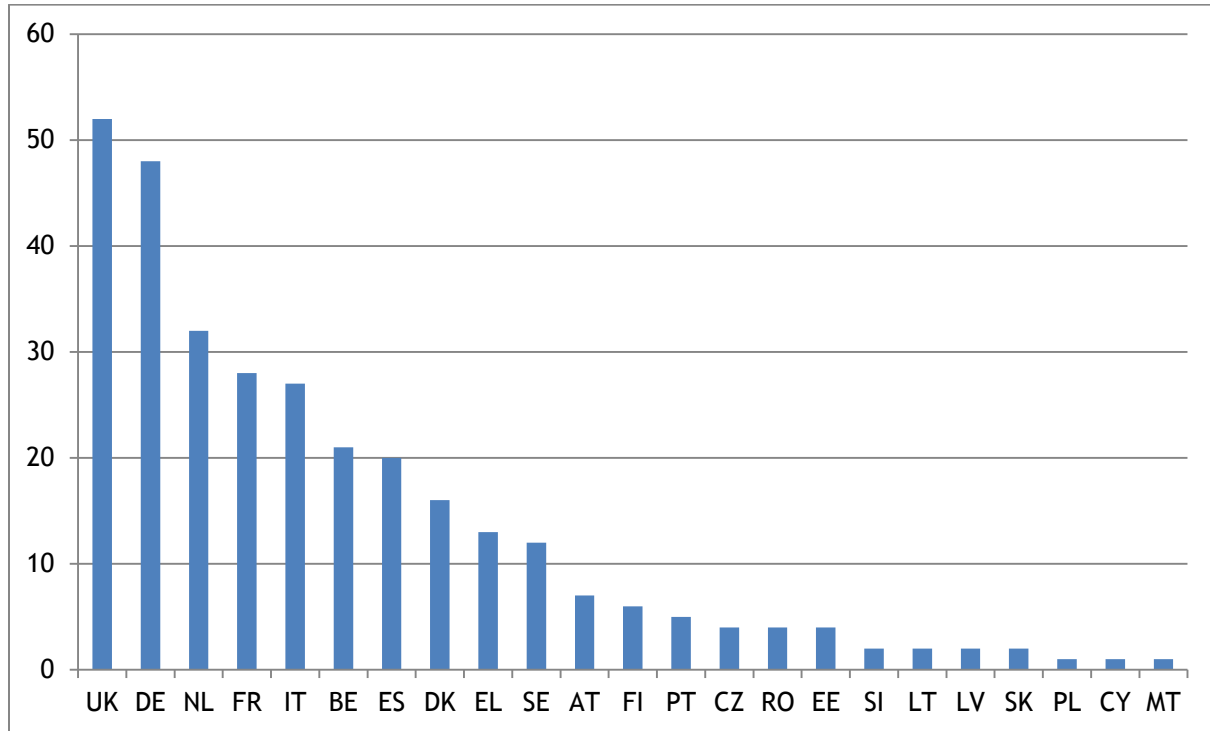
A newcomer is defined as a successful first-time applicant to H2020 who did not apply to FP7. An analysis of the 313 unique participants in Horizon 2020 signed grant agreements shows that around 69% also participated in FP7, which means that almost 30% are newcomers.

83% of newcomer participations come from the private sector.

In addition, 28 of the newcomers (9%) are SMEs, the majority of which (nearly 90% are from the private sector).

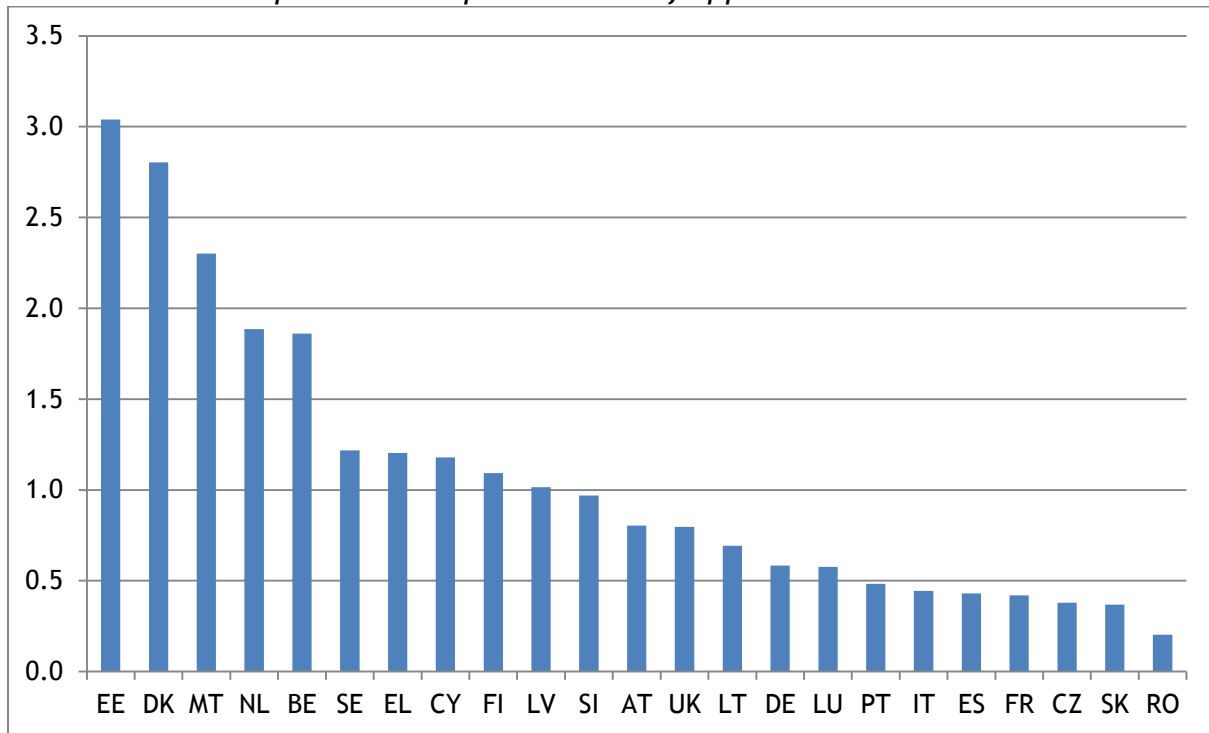
6. SMEs

What is the breakdown of SMEs participation by country?
Graph 15: SME applications to H2020 per EU member state



SMEs in EU Member States made 310 applications in the first 3 calls of H2020. Nearly 1/3 of the applications came from UK and Germany.

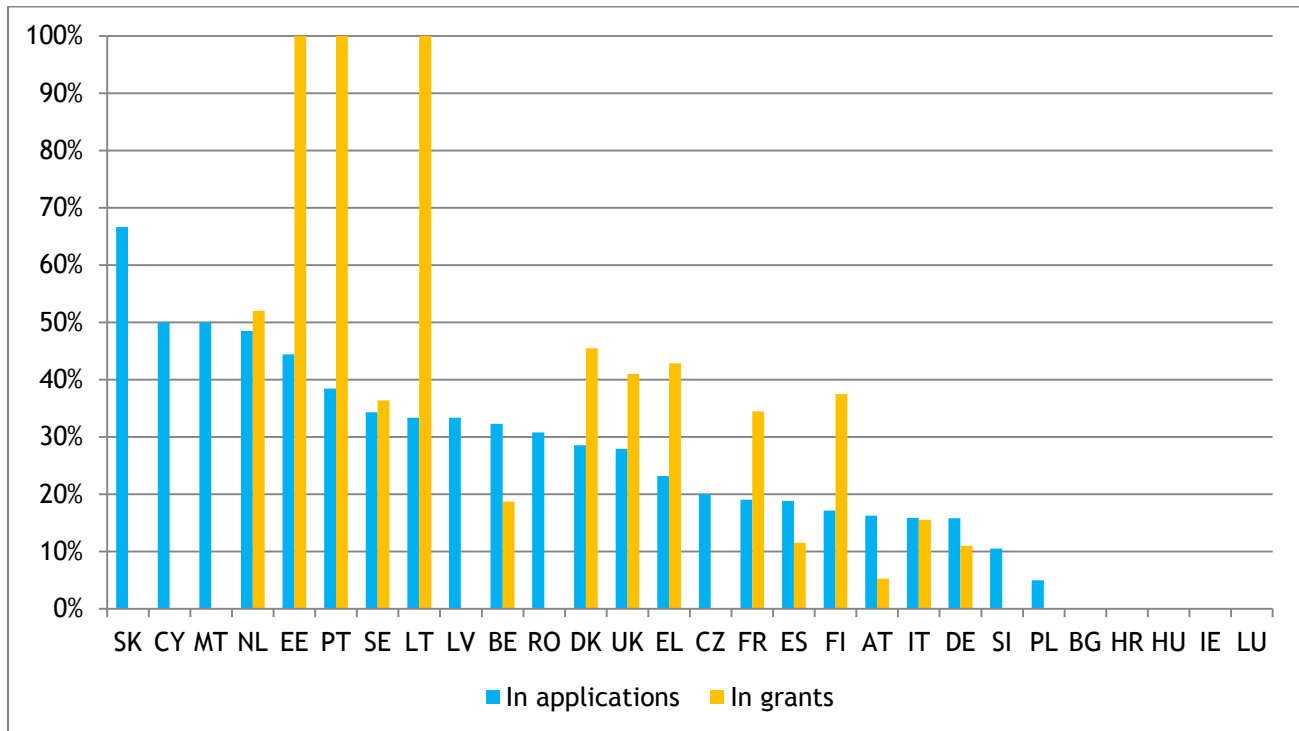
Which Member States had the highest rate of SME applications in H2020?
Graph 16: Per capita number of applications to H2020



The data presented here is the number of applications per million inhabitants. H2020 is particularly attractive for smaller Member States. The EU average is roughly 1 application per 1,650,000 inhabitants.

What is the rate of SME participation in applications and grants per Member State in H2020?

Graph 17: SME participation rate in applications and grants per Member State



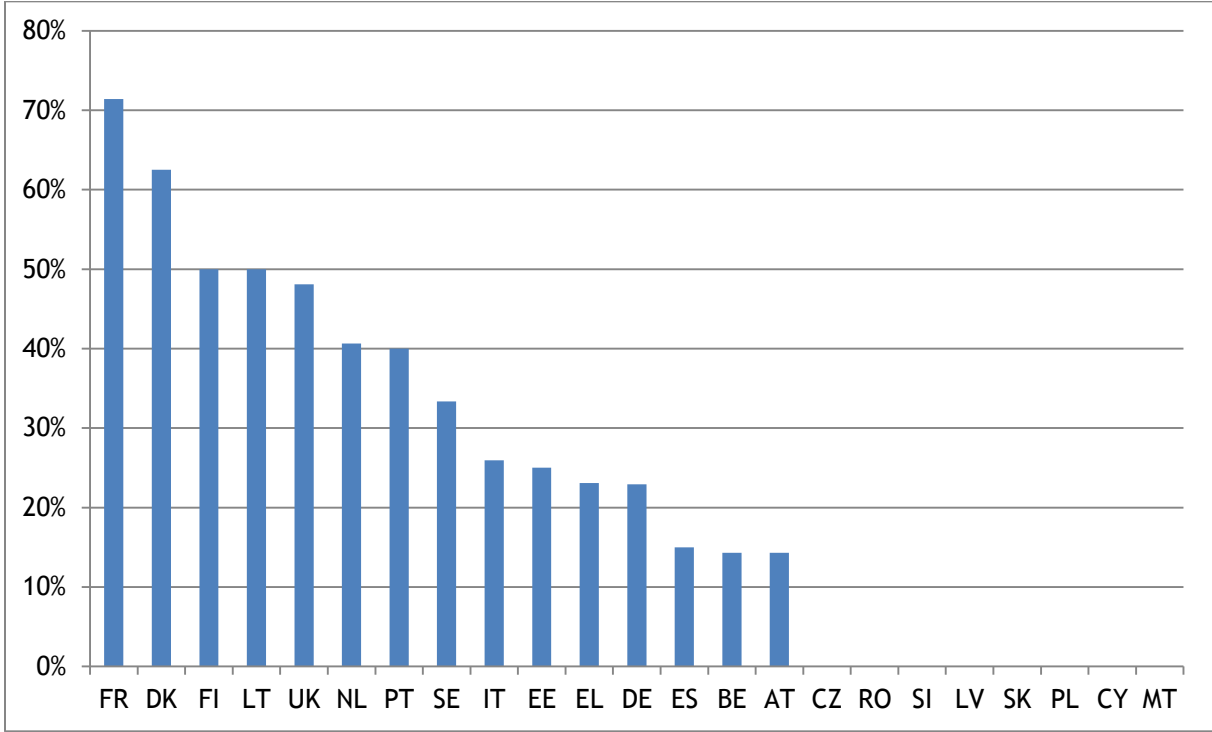
The chart presented here depicts the participation rate of SMEs in application and projects per Member State, as a percentage of the total participations in each country.

Almost 1/3 of the countries have increased their SME participation rate in grants compared to applications. This is an indication that H2020 programme is SME-friendly. Nevertheless, the majority of EU-13 countries (Slovakia, Cyprus, Malta, Latvia, Romania, Czech Republic, Slovenia and Poland) do not have any SME participation in H2020 grants yet. It should be note however that there are not many SMEs application from these countries, Czech republic and Romania having the highest numbers with 4. More reliable conclusions may be drawn in future calls.

It is noted that Estonia, Portugal and Lithuania participate in H2020 grants only with SMEs, although the data this conclusion has to be handled with care given the low participation of these countries: Portugal has 2 beneficiaires in H2020 whereas Lithuania and Estonia have 1 each.

Note: The ranking in the bar chart follows applications data.

What is each country's SME success rate?
Graph 18: Success rate to H2020 per EU Member State

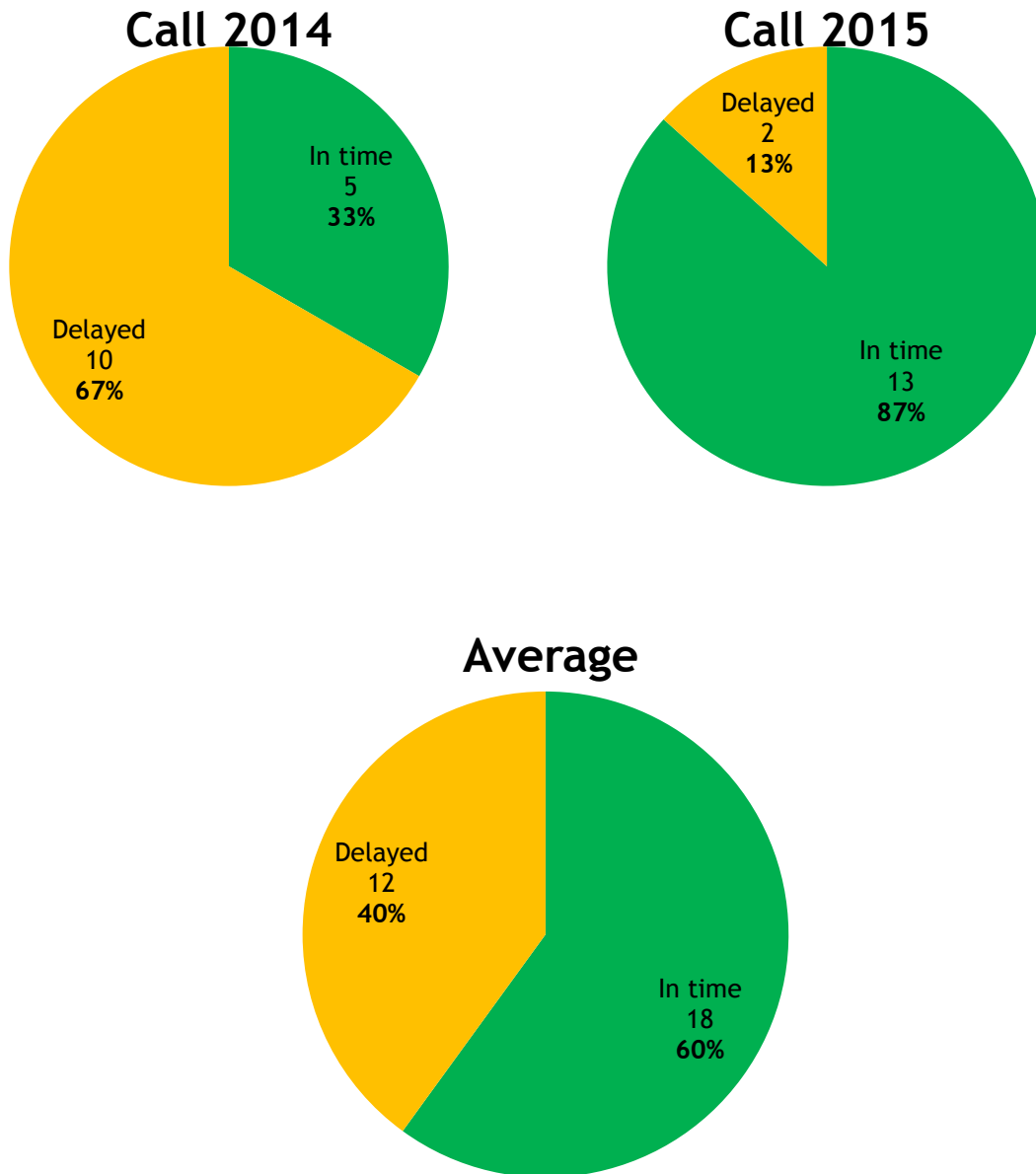


This chart presents the SME participation in grants as compared to SME eligible applications. In that sense, it is different from graph 17 that compares the SME participation in applications and grants compared to the overall number of applicants and beneficiaries.

France has the highest success rate on SME applications followed by smaller countries. The average for FCH programme is 34.5%, significantly higher than the 7.3% of H2020 programme as a whole.

7. Time to grant

How long does it take to receive funding?
Graph 19: Success rate to H2020 per EU Member State



The data represent the grant agreements signed in the first 2 calls. “Time to grant” is the elapsed time between the close of a call and the signing of the grant agreement. The legal obligation in H2020 is to sign the grant agreements within 8 months (245 days), a target that has been met in 60% of cases overall (for both calls).

The delays observed specifically in call 2014 are marginal as the majority of the 10 delayed projects were signed 1 or 2 days after the 245 days target. This was due to technical issues. There were also some more significant delays due to the complexity of projects (eg. establishing a co-funding scheme with national authorities).

In the 2 grants from 2015 call, the complexity of the projects and the numerous beneficiaries that needed to be coordinated resulted in delayed closure of the Grant Agreement Preparation procedure.

8. Glossary

Applicant

Legal entity submitting an application for a call for proposals. When the application is submitted in name of a consortium then the applicant is the coordinator.

Beneficiary

The legal person, other than the FCH 2 JU, who is a Party in the Grant Agreement.

Call for proposals

Procedure to invite applicants to submit project proposals with the objective of receiving funds from the European Union.

Definitions of types of organisations

Private Sector: Private, for-profit entities, including small or medium-sized enterprises and excluding Universities and Higher or Secondary Education Establishments.

Public Body: Any legal entity established as a public body by national law or an international organisation. Excludes Research Organisations and Higher or Secondary Education Establishments.

Research Organisation: A legal entity that is established as a non-profit organisation and whose main objective is carrying out research or technological development.

University: A legal entity that is recognised by its national education system as a University or Higher or Secondary Education Establishment. It can be a public or a private body.

Other: Any entity not falling into one of the other four categories

FP7

The Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-13); the Seventh Framework Programme.

Grant

Grants are direct financial contributions, by way of donation, from the EU budget in order to finance any of the following: a) an action intended to help achieve an EU policy objective; b) 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 ('operating grants').

Grant Agreement

A contract concluded between the FCH 2 JU (representing the European Union) and the beneficiary (or beneficiaries) under which the parties receive the rights and obligations (e.g. the right of the Union's financial contribution and the obligation to carry out the research and development work). It consists of the basic text and annexes.

Member State

A state that is party to treaties of the European Union and thereby subject to the privileges and obligations of European Union membership.

Participant

Any legal entity carrying out an action or part of an action under Regulation (EU) No1290/2013 [Horizon 2020] having rights and obligations with regard to the European Union or another funding body under the terms of the Horizon 2020 Rules for Participation (Regulation 1290/2013).

Small or Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME)

A micro, small or medium-sized enterprise within the meaning of Recommendation 2003/361/EC. Necessary (but not sufficient) conditions for being an SME are a number of employees smaller than 250 and an annual turnover not exceeding €50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding €43 million. These ceilings apply to the figures for individual firms only. A firm which is part of larger grouping may need to include employee/turnover/balance sheet data from that grouping too. More details are explained at: <http://bit.ly/SMEdefinition>