



European  
Commission

Horizon 2020  
European Union funding  
for Research & Innovation

# ERC funding activities 2007-2013

Key facts, patterns and trends

RESEARCH & INNOVATION  
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European Research Council

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

## ERC Funding Activities 2007-2013

ERC  
European Research Council



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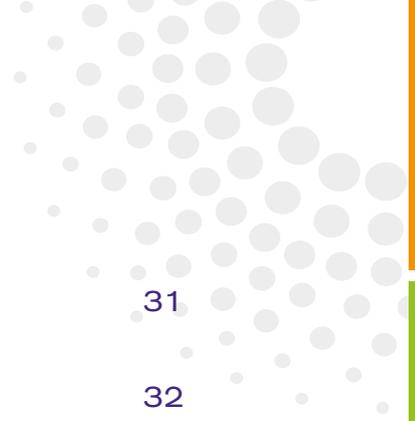
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# Introduction





# Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of the report

This report aims to provide an authoritative quantitative overview of the European Research Council (ERC) funding activities over the course of the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Union for research, technological development and demonstration activities 2007-2013 (FP7).

This report complements other material already published by the ERC, through which reliable and timely information on the outcomes of its competitions was regularly communicated to its stakeholders and the general public:

- > After the completion of each call the ERC published the names of the grantees and statistics on the competitions, which included success rates by research area and country, as well as committed budget.
- > The ERC contributed to the annual FP7 monitoring reports produced by the European Commission Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG Research and Innovation), which presented data on the implementation of FP7 and its Specific Programmes (SPs).
- > The ERC produced annual reports, which regularly presented selected sets of indicators, such as mobility patterns of ERC grantees or the demographic characteristics of the participants in ERC competitions.
- > The ERC regularly provided information on its funding activities in the form of presentations made by members of the ERC Scientific Council or ERC staff members in scientific fora and information events.

The primary target group of this report are EU and national policy makers and administrators, but the report is also addressed to other types of stakeholders in the field of research policy.

The report brings together existing information and analyses on ERC funding activities with comprehensive new analyses that expand substantially the scope of information published so far. For example, it publishes for the first time aggregated data on applications and funding at the level of research organisations that ERC applicants and grantees are affiliated with and/or hosted by, as well as at the level of the regions and localities where these organisations are located.

## 1.2 Data source

This report combines in-house data on ERC funding activities and data from external sources. Data on ERC funding activities come from an in-house database (ERCSTATS) purposely designed for statistical analysis. This database is mainly based on data from other information systems used for various administrative operations of funding activities: grant submission by applicants, evaluation of submitted proposals as well as financial transactions on funded projects. An extensive quality check has been performed in order to produce this report, including for example the detection and correction of data entry errors on date of birth and the harmonisation of names of Host Institutions. In addition, the database also includes datasets related to the funding activities of other parts of FP7 which come primarily from the Common Research Data Warehouse (CORDA) but also relevant datasets from official sources (mainly the statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat)). Due to the significant size of the raw data that were cleaned, cross-checked and analysed and the multiple sources used, there is always the chance that some data were not processed accurately. We apologise for any possible errors and discrepancies.

## 1.3 Outline of the report

The report consists of nine chapters. After this introductory chapter, Chapter 2 presents the mission, structure and budget of the ERC in the context of FP7, as well as a comparison with other public research-funding organisations. Chapter 3 presents the ERC funding schemes, their main parameters, their evolution over the course of FP7, and detailed quantitative evidence on the proposal submission, evaluation and funding processes, and the related success rates. Chapter 4 presents the number of proposals received, the corresponding success rates, and the distribution of ERC funding by ERC peer-review evaluation panel. Chapter 5 discusses aggregate ERC grant characteristics, such as duration, cost, and budget allocation. Chapter 6 focuses on the distribution of proposals, corresponding success rates and funding with regard to the demographic characteristics of ERC applicants and grantees, including gender, nationality, age and career stage. Chapters 7, 8 and 9 present some aggregate characteristics of the organisations with which ERC applicants and grantees are affiliated, including their geographical location, again in terms of numbers and corresponding success rates of received proposals and funding distribution.





ERC in context

# ERC in context

This chapter presents the ERC in the context of FP7, highlighting its mission, European added value, structure and budget. The ERC budget is also examined in the context of the overall FP7 budget as well as of the overall research funding in the EU, and compared to the budgets of other major research-funding bodies.

## 2.1 ERC and the Framework Programmes

The EU Framework Programmes (FPs) are the main funding instruments of EU research policy, bundling all research-funding EU initiatives under a common roof. The FPs are considered to be instrumental in the aspiration of the EU to maintain its leadership in the global knowledge economy, while creating favourable socio-economic conditions in terms of employment, growth, competitiveness and the quality of life of its citizens and are one of the pillars of the European Research Area (ERA).

The broad objectives of EU research policy in the context of FP7 have been subsumed under four SPs:

- > 'Cooperation' is designed to foster collaborative research among EU Member States, Associated Countries and third (non-associated) countries by funding projects carried out by transnational consortia of various types of research bodies, from academia, industry and the public sector. It has an allocated budget of EUR 32.4 billion.
- > 'People' aims to strengthen Europe's research and development (R&D) human potential by supporting researchers' mobility and career development through its Marie Curie fellowships. It has an allocated budget of EUR 4.7 billion.
- > 'Ideas' (ERC) is conceived to support frontier research in Europe through competitive, investigator-driven grants. It has an allocated budget of EUR 7.5 billion.
- > 'Capacities' aims to enhance Europe's research and innovation capacities by supporting the development of research infrastructures, the innovation capacities of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), the coherent development of research policies, and the fostering of synergies with regional and cohesion policies. It has an allocated budget of EUR 4.1 billion.

The non-nuclear research activities of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) are grouped under a specific programme with individual budget allocation.

FP funding takes the form of grants for research actors from

EU Member States, as well as from Associated Countries and third countries, for the co-financing of research, technological development and demonstration projects. These grants are allocated through calls for proposals and a competitive selection process based on expert evaluation of the proposals. Research projects are usually carried out by consortia of research teams from different EU Member States and/or Associated Countries and third countries.

Transnational cooperation in most actions is perceived to be a key aspect of the 'European added value', which EU funding is expected to yield. However, in the case of the Specific Programme 'People' (Marie Curie Actions), the expected 'European added value' consists primarily in the promotion of researchers' transnational mobility, while in the case of the Specific Programme 'Ideas' (ERC), the main European added value lies in the promotion of excellence in frontier research by raising competition among scientists from the national to the European level.

## 2.2 Mission and European added value of the ERC

The ERC was established as the funding body for the implementation of the Specific Programme 'Ideas' of FP7. Its conception as a pan-European research funding apparatus was a radical departure from existing EU research funding mechanisms in several ways.

The ERC was set up to support curiosity-driven, frontier research and to strengthen the capacity of the European research system to generate new scientific and technological knowledge with potential spillover effects for Europe's economy and society. In the course of FP7 this approach has allowed the Specific Programme 'Ideas' to fund a very diverse portfolio of research projects, from projects addressing fundamental scientific questions to those addressing specific societal challenges. There is also an emphasis on supporting radical, high-risk, 'transformative' research, i.e. research with an inherent high degree of uncertainty but also with a potential to instigate paradigmatic shifts in science and the discovery and development of new technologies. This type of research tends to be underfunded, as its outcome is usually not directly appropriable and its long-term socio-economic impacts may be difficult to predict and to measure. This is one of the gaps in the European research system that the ERC aspires to fill.

The ERC was the first pan-European funding body specifically designed to stimulate excellence, dynamism and creativity in the European research system by funding investigator-driven research projects of the highest quality on the basis of Europe-wide competition. Until then the research funding efforts of the EU were predominantly directed towards fostering collaborative links between



teams of researchers from different countries carrying out applied research in predefined thematic areas. Against this backdrop, the ERC introduced a new approach to 'European added value' in EU research funding by providing, for the first time, a pan-European competitive research funding apparatus, which was envisaged:

- > to channel resources to the most promising researchers selected from a larger pool, thus reinforcing their capacity to rival the world's best (in terms of resources and visibility), and raising the overall level of excellence in frontier research in Europe;
- > to catalyse changes in national research policies as well as institutional practices by providing a point of reference for national research systems and institutional actors on the basis of their performance in the European competition.

Finally, the setting up of the ERC was a response to the need to increase the attractiveness of Europe as a destination both for the best researchers worldwide and for industrial research investment.

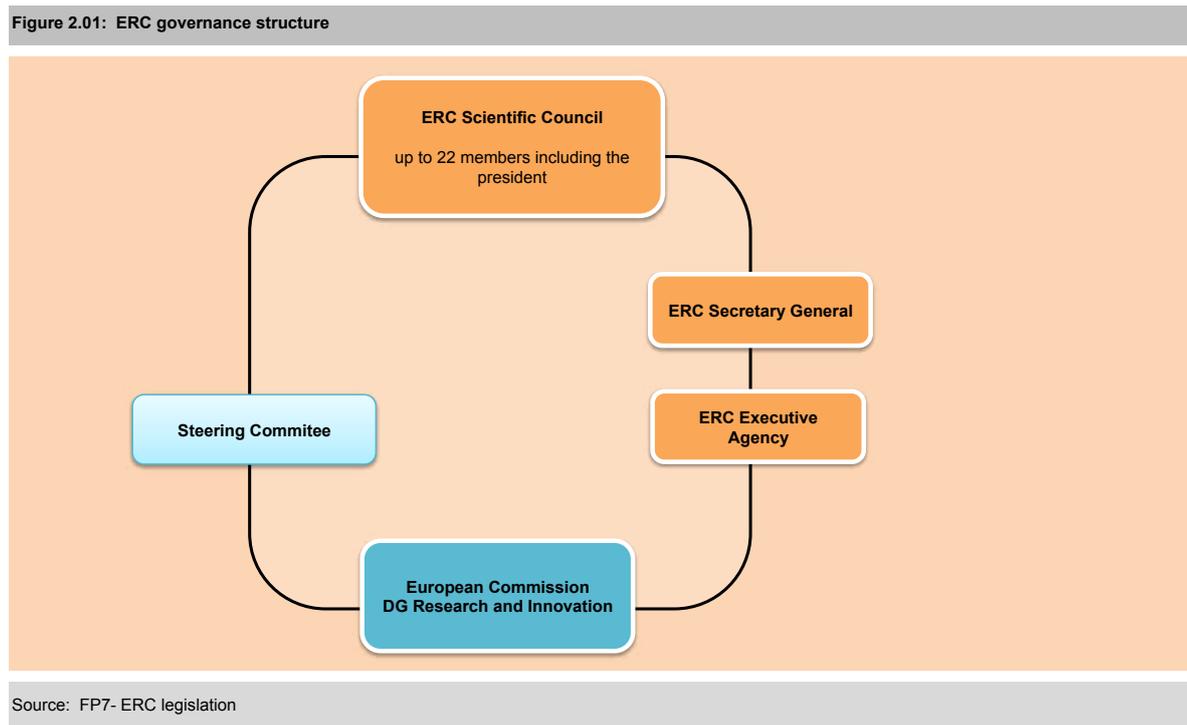
## 2.3 Structure of the ERC

The ERC is designed to be a science-led funding body, supporting research at the highest level of excellence and operating to global standards of best practice. It consists of an independent Scientific Council, which establishes and monitors the implementation of its scientific strategy, and a Dedicated Implementation Structure (DIS), which is its administrative arm in charge of its operational management. The DIS operated under DG Research and Innovation as

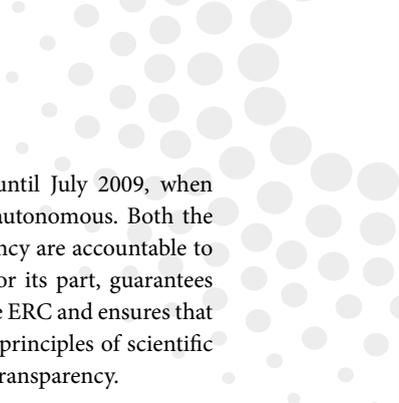
part of the European Commission until July 2009, when the ERC Executive Agency became autonomous. Both the Scientific Council and Executive Agency are accountable to the European Commission, which, for its part, guarantees the 'full autonomy and integrity' of the ERC and ensures that the ERC acts in accordance with the principles of scientific excellence, autonomy, efficiency and transparency.

The Scientific Council is composed of 22 distinguished scientists, engineers and scholars, who collectively represent Europe's scientific community, and act in their personal capacity, independently of political or other interests. This body sets the scientific policy of the ERC, establishes its overall research funding strategy and management arrangements, including the organisation of the peer review evaluation process and the selection of peer review experts, oversees the implementation of its work programme, and certifies the outcome of calls for proposals and the associated selection processes.

The members of the Scientific Council are appointed by the European Commission for a term of up to four years, renewable once (but possibly also for shorter periods in order to allow the staggered rotation of the Council's members), and remain in office until they are replaced or their term expires. In duly justified cases, the Commission may terminate the term of a member on its own initiative. The appointment of the members of the Scientific Council follows after a search process carried out by an independent identification committee, on the basis of criteria set out in Commission Decision 2007/134/EC of 2 February 2007 establishing the ERC, and in consultation with the research community. The mandate of the identification committee is twofold: to identify new members for the staged renewal of Scientific Council membership, and to create a pool of



Source: FP7- ERC legislation



candidates for future replacements of Scientific Council members. The first identification committee was created in 2005 with a mandate to name the founding members of the Scientific Council, while in the course of FP7 two more committees were set up for the renewal of the Scientific Council, in 2009 and 2011.

In the course of FP7, the two past Presidents of the Scientific Council were elected by its members.

The Executive Agency is the administrative apparatus which supports the work of the Scientific Council, implements the established scientific strategy and carries out the ERC operational activities. Its Director is appointed by the European Commission. Its administrative oversight is carried out by a Steering Committee consisting of three representatives of the European Commission and two members of the ERC Scientific Council.

In the course of FP7, the ERC had a Secretary-General, independently selected by the Scientific Council and acting under the authority of the Scientific Council, whose main task was to assist the Scientific Council in its liaison with the Commission and the Executive Agency and in monitoring the effective implementation of its strategy and positions.

Finally, the ERC Board consists of the President and the Vice-Presidents of the ERC, who convene with the Director of the Executive Agency. The ERC Board supports the liaison of the ERC Scientific Council with the Agency. Its meetings are also attended by the senior management of the Agency.

## 2.4 ERC budget

### 2.4.1 ERC budget in FP7

FP7 spanned a period of seven years, from 2007 to 2013. The programme was endowed with a total budget of EUR 50.5 billion from the EU budget. This represents a substantial increase compared to FP6 (63% at current prices). The four SPs of FP7 are allocated a combined budget of EUR 48.7 billion, while the remaining EUR 1.75 billion is allocated to research activities carried out by the JRC of the European Commission.

The ERC implements the Specific Programme 'Ideas'. Its committed budget for the entire course of FP7 (including the contributions of the Associated Countries) is EUR 7.7 billion, corresponding to approximately 15% of the total FP7 budget. This makes 'Ideas' the second largest SP in budgetary terms after 'Cooperation'.

As Figure 2.02 below shows, when the FP7 budget is broken down by thematic area, the ERC budget ranks second, between the budget allocated to the thematic area 'Information and Communication Technologies' (EUR 9.0 billion) and that allocated to 'Health' (EUR 6.1 billion), both under 'Cooperation'.

### 2.4.2 ERC budget evolution

The average annual ERC budget is approximately EUR 1.1 billion. However, as a brand new instrument under FP7, the budget was heavily back-loaded to allow for the gradual build-up of the operational capacity of the ERC. The first calls were implemented by the Commission services and then through the ERC Executive Agency from July 2009. The budget therefore started small, from a level of just above EUR 300 million in commitments in the first year of its implementation (2007), reaching a level of more than EUR 1.8 billion in commitments in its last year (2013), as Figure 2.03 below shows. Budget commitments and payments broken down by year, funding scheme and scientific field are presented in more detail in Table A2.01 in Appendix.

### 2.4.3 ERC budget allocation by funding scheme

The Scientific Council initially decided that the Starting Grant (StG) would receive around one third of the ERC's budget over the course of FP7, but in response to the demand for the scheme and its impact, this position was gradually reversed so that by the end of FP7, the StG and Consolidator Grant (CoG) received 60% of the funding available in 2013. Overall in the course of FP7, Advanced Grant (AdG) received almost half of the ERC budget, notably 48.2% (EUR 3.7 billion in commitments), while StG received 40.5% (EUR 3.1 billion in commitments). The more recently introduced CoG received 7.4% of the ERC budget (EUR 573 million in commitments), the Synergy Grant (SyG) 3.5% (EUR 274 in commitments), and finally the Proof-of-Concept (PoC) grants received 0.34% (or EUR 26 million in commitments). About EUR 1.2 million is allocated to support actions (see Figure 2.04).

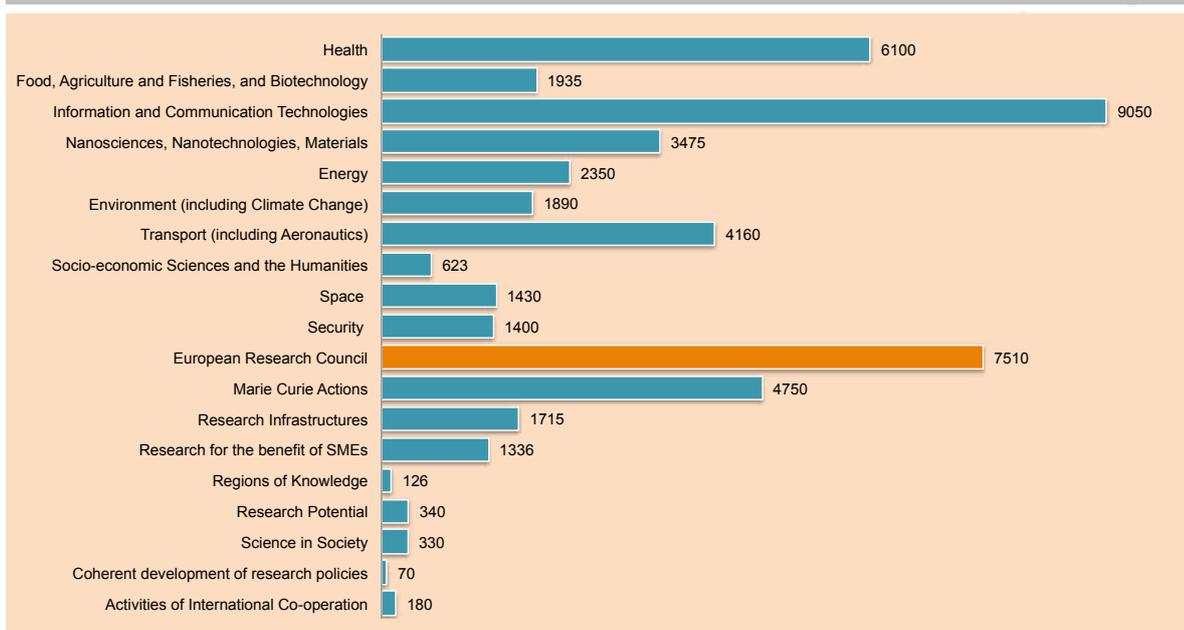
### 2.4.4 ERC budget in comparative perspective

Despite the impact and reputation that the ERC has managed to achieve since 2007, in budgetary terms the ERC is just a small- to medium-sized player in the complex global research landscape, which co-exists with a multitude of national and EU-level funding sources and instruments, both private and public. This becomes obvious when the ERC budget is compared to budget commitments of EU Member States and to the budgets of other public research-funding organisations.

During the course of FP7, the period 2007-2013, the aggregate government budget commitments, and more specifically Government Budget Appropriations or Outlays for R&D (GBAORD) of the 27 Member States amounted to an estimated EUR 632 billion. For the same period the aggregate EU27 government-financed Gross domestic Expenditure on R&D (GERD) reached an estimated EUR 593 billion, which again is only a fraction of the total EU27 GERD (including private-sector R&D expenditure) of approximately EUR 1,757 billion. The entire FP7 corresponds

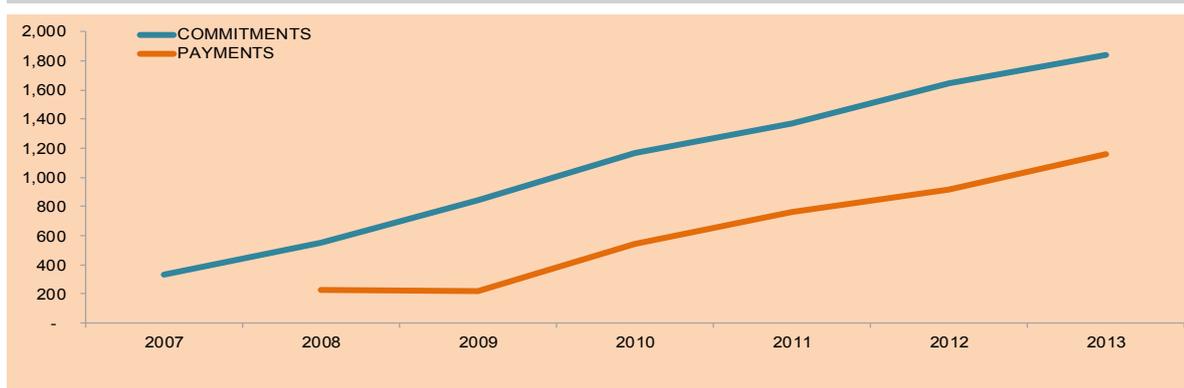


**Figure 2.02: Breakdown of FP7 budget by thematic area (€M)**



Source: CORDA

**Figure 2.03: Evolution of ERC budget commitments and payments by year (€M)**



Source: ERC statistical database

to roughly 8% of total EU27 GBAORD, and to less than 3% of total EU27 GERD, while the ERC budget, in particular, corresponds to a mere 1.2% of total EU27 GBAORD, and to less than 0.5% of total EU27 GERD.

The relative size of the ERC budget can perhaps be better perceived when compared to those of other major research-funding agencies, bearing in mind, however, that direct comparisons are not always feasible or meaningful for the following reasons:

- > Unlike the ERC, many research-funding agencies fund not only competitive grants for basic research, but also research infrastructures, specific top-down research programmes, innovation activities and applied R&D, etc.
- > Reliable and accurate data on the budgets of national research-funding agencies are not always publicly available.

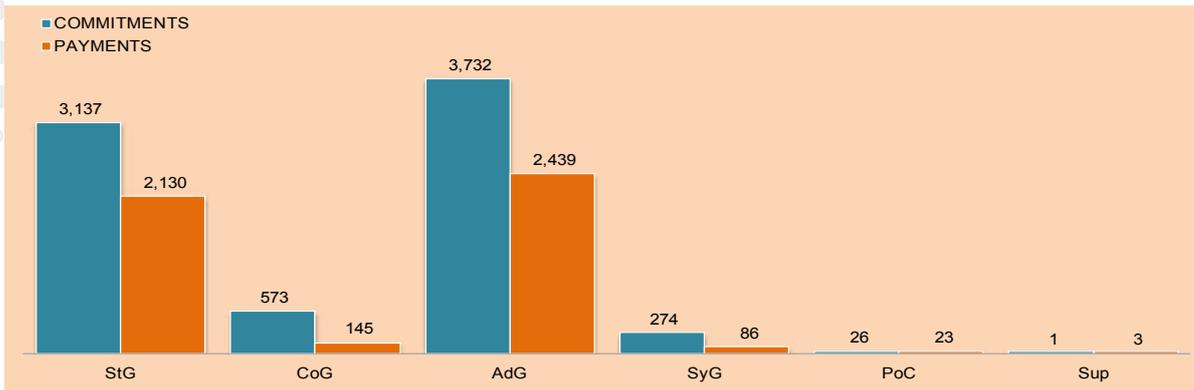
> Even when budget data are publicly available the figures may not be directly comparable, as it is often unclear whether they refer to expenditures or commitments, and they may include funds for the capitalisation of the agency.

> In some agencies the budget is decided on an annual basis, and the funding stream is relatively stable from year to year; by contrast, in the case of the ERC, the budget follows the life cycle of the entire FP, and the annual levels of commitments and payments are very different as the full cost of EU-funded projects is committed in a single year, while the payments are made over a number of subsequent years which can go beyond the seven years of the FP itself (as shown in Figure 2.03).

Despite these limitations, a comparison of the budgets of selected public funding agencies for scientific research is indicatively presented in Figure 2.05. This figure shows



**Figure 2.04: Breakdown of ERC budget by funding scheme (€M)**



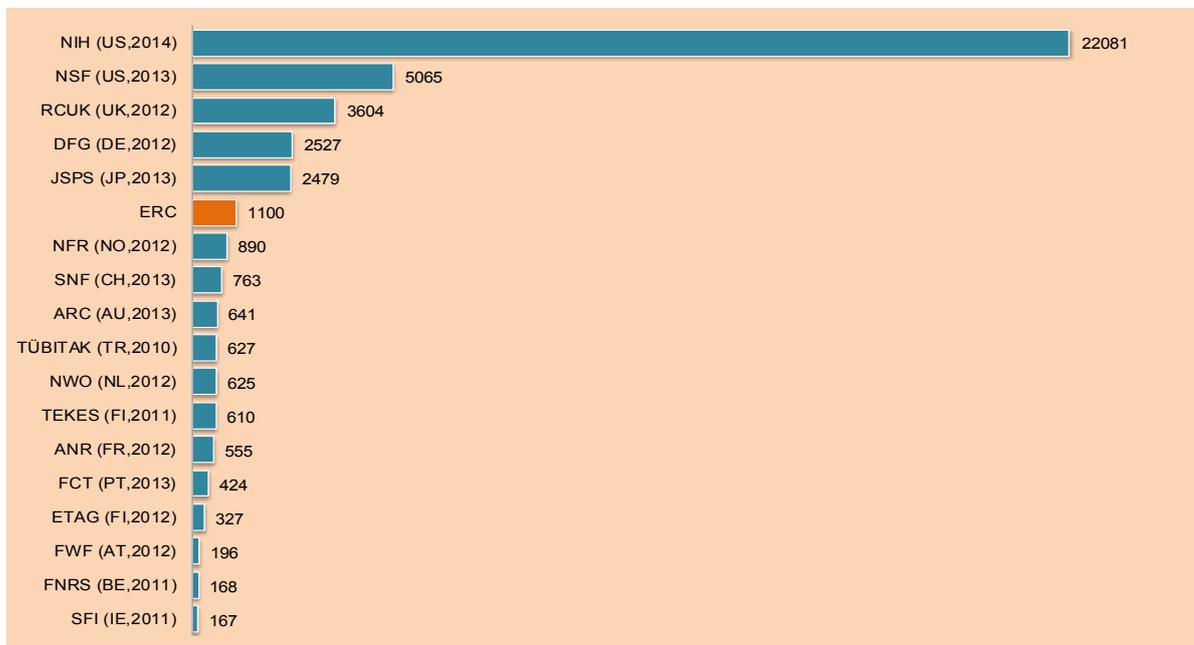
(data at the end of 2014)  
Source: ERC statistical database

that the average annual budget of the ERC lies somewhere between the budgets of the two largest public research-funding organisations in the EU (but is considerably smaller than any of them), notably the Research Councils UK (RCUK) and the German Research Foundation (DFG), and public research-funding agencies of smaller countries like the Research Council of Norway (NFR), the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF), the Australian Research Council (ARC) or the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBITAK). On the other hand, the ERC budget

is dwarfed by those of the two largest US research-funding organisations, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Science Foundation (NSF), and is merely half of that of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS).

Another interesting comparison can be drawn by considering that the combined annual budgets of the 44 organisations from 24 countries, which are members of the 'Science Europe' association, are about EUR 30 billion, i.e. roughly 30 times more than the ERC budget.

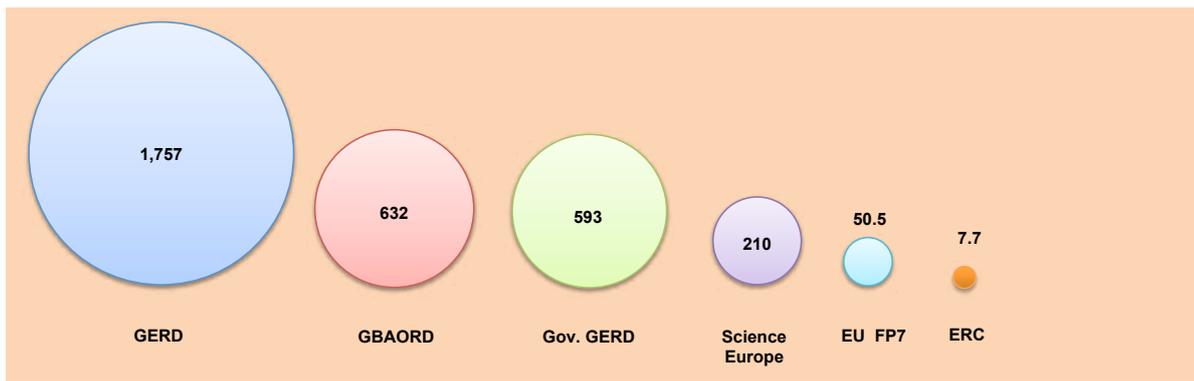
**Figure 2.05: Budgets of selected public research funding agencies (€M)**



Source: Agencies' annual reports



**Figure 2.06: ERC Budget in comparative perspective (2007-2013, €B)**



Source: GERD, GBAORD, Gov GERD from Eurostat  
The Budget of Science Europe members organisations is an sum over 7 years of the estimated 30 Billion € annual budget of the organisations (see Homepage of Science Europe).







ERC proposal selection and funding

# ERC proposal selection and funding

This chapter describes the ERC funding schemes, their corresponding eligibility criteria and their evolution since the establishment of the agency, and gives an overview of the proposal submission, evaluation and funding processes, with detailed data on the evolution of these processes in the course of FP7, including the volume of applications in the various stages of selection, their success and funding rates and the timelines of the processes.

## 3.1 ERC funding schemes

### 3.1.1 Description of funding schemes

By the end of FP7 five grant schemes designed by the ERC Scientific Council were available under the Specific Programme 'Ideas': StG, CoG, AdG, SyG and PoC.

- > The StG scheme is designed to support outstanding researchers at the early stage of their careers (2-7 years of post-doctoral research experience) by enabling them to develop an independent research career and to establish their own research team or programme in Europe. The scheme provides funds of up to EUR 2 million for a period of up to 5 years. This investment in research careers at their early stages is expected to foster the next generation of research leaders in Europe.
- > The CoG scheme is designed to support researchers at the stage of consolidating their independent careers in Europe and to help them strengthen their recently created research teams or programmes (7-12 years of post-doctoral research experience). This grant scheme was established in 2013 by creating two separate calls out of the two streams of the initial StG scheme, which targeted researchers with a post-doctoral research experience of 2-12 years. This step was taken simply because the number of applications to the single StG call was becoming too high for the panels to adequately evaluate. The scheme provides funds of up to EUR 2.75 million for a maximum period of 5 years.
- > The AdG scheme is designed to support established and outstanding scientists (with an excellent scientific track record during the last 10 years) in performing transformative, high-risk, and often unconventional and cross-disciplinary research that opens new directions in their scientific fields and expands the frontiers of scientific and technological knowledge. This scheme provides funding of up to EUR 3.5 million for a maximum period of 5 years. The StG and the AdG have formed the core of the ERC funding activities since its establishment under FP7.

> The SyG pilot scheme was established in 2012 to support small teams of scientists (two to four Principal Investigators and their research teams), who wish to jointly address research problems at the frontiers of knowledge by bringing together complementary expertise, knowledge and resources. It is increasingly recognised that for complex scientific problems, collaboration between different researchers and their teams, often on an interdisciplinary basis and using shared facilities, can lead to outstanding new ideas and unexpected discoveries. The scheme provides funds of up to EUR 15 million for a period of up to 6 years.

> The PoC scheme was launched in 2011 to provide existing ERC grantees with additional funding of up to EUR 150,000 for a maximum period of 18 months to establish the innovation potential of ideas arising from their ERC-funded frontier research projects. The funding can cover activities such as establishing intellectual property rights, mapping out commercial and business opportunities, and technical validation.

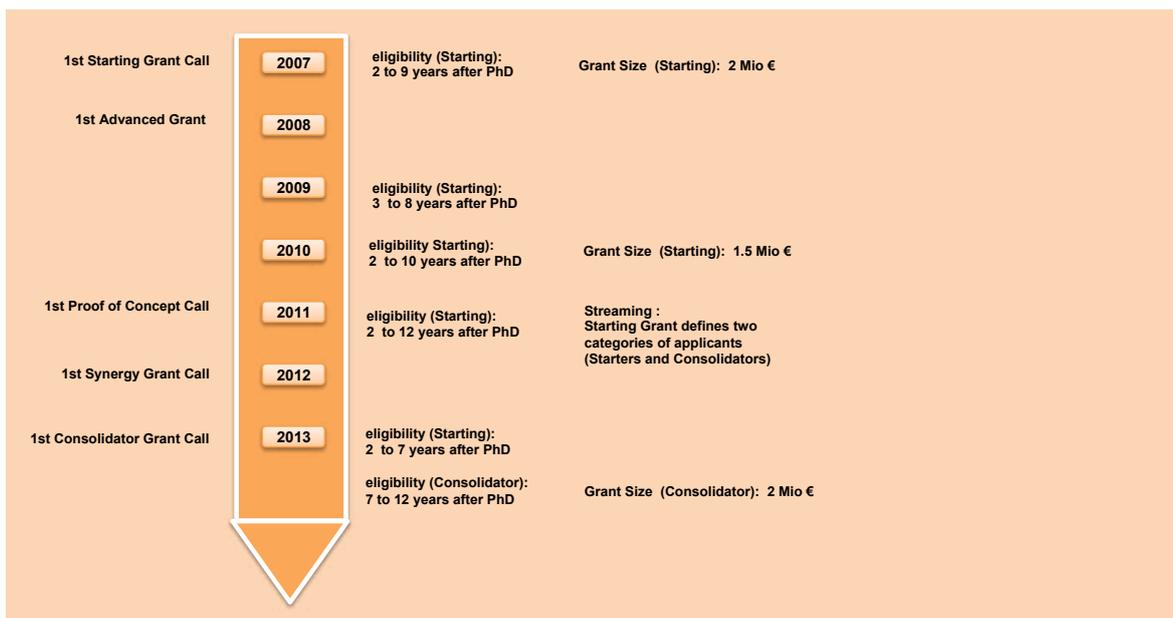
### 3.1.2 Evolution of funding scheme conditions

In the course of FP7, the Scientific Council chose to modify the eligibility and funding conditions of the ERC grant schemes several times from one call year to another in response to experience and changing circumstances.

The initial StG scheme in 2007 envisaged the provision of EUR 0.1-0.4 million per year for a maximum period of 5 years, hence a total of EUR 0.5-2 million. In order to be considered eligible, the applicant should have received his/her first doctoral degree more than 2 and less than 9 years prior to the deadline of the ERC call for proposals. With the 2009 StG call, funding was consolidated to up to EUR 2 million for the entire grant period of 5 years, while the applicant should have received his/her first doctoral degree more than 3 and less than 8 years prior to the publication date of the ERC call for proposals. In 2010 the StG eligibility window was extended to 2-10 years and streaming was introduced to better compare applicants with different levels of experience (2-6 for 'starters', 6-10 for 'consolidators'). Funding for StG grants was limited to EUR 1.5 million with the option of an additional EUR 0.5 million if the funded project involved the establishment of a new research activity in EU Member States or Associated Countries by a grantee who was moving there from a third country. With the 2011 StG, call the required post-doctoral experience band for applicants was extended to a maximum of 12 years prior to the publication date of the ERC call (2-7 for 'starters', 7-12 for 'consolidators'). In 2012 the terms for the additional funding of EUR 0.5 million were modified to cover (a) eligible 'start-up' costs for Principal Investigators moving from a third country to an EU Member State or an Associated Country,



Figure 3.01: Evolution of ERC funding schemes (2007-2013)



Source: ERC annual Work Programmes

or (b) the purchase of major equipment. In 2013 these terms were modified again to cover (a) eligible ‘start-up’ costs for Principal Investigators moving from a third country to an EU Member State or an Associated Country as a consequence of receiving the ERC grant, and/or (b) the purchase of major research equipment, and/or (c) to obtain access to large research facilities. In 2013 the StG call, which had been streamed since 2010, was now split into two separate calls, with the 2013 StG call restricted to applicants with 2–7 years eligible post-doctoral experience.

In order to be eligible, for the new CoG scheme, the applicant must have been awarded his/her first doctoral degree more than 7 and less than 12 years prior to the publication date of the ERC call for proposals. CoG provided funding of up to EUR 2 million for a period of 5 years. This amount can be increased by an additional EUR 0.75 million to cover, similarly to the 2013 StG (a) eligible ‘start-up’ costs for Principal Investigators moving from another country to an EU Member State or an Associated Country as a consequence of receiving the ERC grant, and/or (b) the purchase of major research equipment, and/or (c) access to large research facilities.

Throughout the period, extensions of the eligibility period were allowed for applicants to the StG and CoG in case of eligible career breaks such as maternity, long-term illness and national service.

The first AdG in 2008 provided funding of up to EUR 3.5 million for a period of 5 years. However, funding would normally be limited to a maximum of EUR 2.5 million unless specific features of the research project required a higher level of support. Similarly, the 2010 AdG call envisaged the provision of a maximum of EUR 2.5 million for a period of

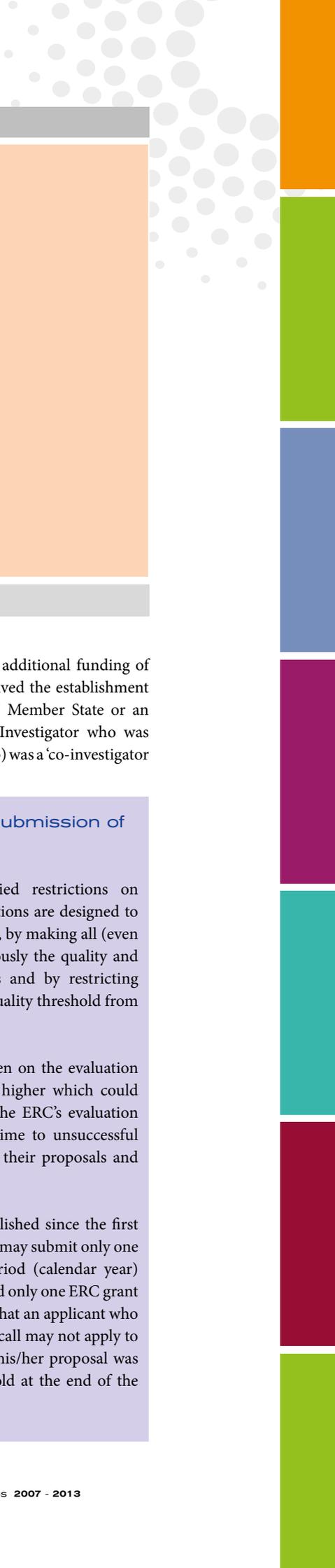
up to 5 years, with the possibility of additional funding of EUR 1 million if the project (a) involved the establishment of a new research activity in an EU Member State or an Associated Country by a Principal Investigator who was moving from a third country, and/or (b) was a ‘co-investigator

### Box 3.1: Restrictions on submission of proposals

The Scientific Council has applied restrictions on applications since 2009. The restrictions are designed to manage the number of applications, by making all (even first-time) applicants consider seriously the quality and competitiveness of their proposals and by restricting unsuccessful applicants below the quality threshold from submitting again immediately.

Without such restrictions the burden on the evaluation panels of the ERC would be even higher which could affect the quality and integrity of the ERC’s evaluation process. The restrictions also give time to unsuccessful applicants to improve substantially their proposals and their profiles before they resubmit.

According to the general rule established since the first ERC work programme, an applicant may submit only one proposal per work programme period (calendar year) and a Principal Investigator may hold only one ERC grant at any time. The main restriction is that an applicant who has submitted a proposal to a given call may not apply to calls in the following years, unless his/her proposal was evaluated above the quality threshold at the end of the first step of the evaluation process.



project, and/or (c), required the purchase of major research equipment. The 2011 AdG call modified the terms for the provision of additional funding of EUR 1 million, this time to cover (a) eligible 'start-up' costs for Principal Investigators moving from a third country to an EU Member State or Associated Country, (b) 'co-investigator projects,' and/or (c) the purchase of major research equipment. Finally, the 2013 AdG call modified the terms of the additional EUR 1 million to cover (a) eligible 'start-up' costs for Principal Investigators moving from another country to an EU Member State or an Associated Country as a consequence of receiving the ERC grant, and/or (b) the purchase of major research equipment, and/or (c) access to large research facilities.

## 3.2 Proposal selection

### 3.2.1 Calls for proposals

During the course of FP7 the ERC launched a total of 18 calls for proposals, of which six were for the StG scheme, six for the AdG scheme, three for the PoC scheme (starting in 2011), two for the SyG scheme (starting in 2012), and one for the CoG scheme (in 2013).

The very first ERC call (ERC-2007-StG) was published in December 2006. The initial date for accepting proposals was 1 April 2007 with a first-stage deadline of 25 April. The corresponding grants were awarded in the fiscal year 2008. That call was the only one to be launched in two stages, allowing for a pre-selection of the most promising research projects on the basis of shorter proposals submitted in the first stage. This call design was abandoned as it probably contributed to an unexpectedly large number of proposal submissions in the first call, along with other factors such as the novelty of the scheme.

In all subsequent ERC calls the applicants were required to submit in a single stage an 'extended synopsis' of their research project together with their full project proposal, while the peer-review evaluation takes place in two steps, as explained in the following subsection. The number of applications decreased dramatically with the second StG call (by 73%), but has been steadily rising in each subsequent call.

### 3.2.2 Proposal submission

Following the publication of ERC calls, applicants can submit their project proposals via a dedicated electronic portal. The call specifications provide information on the submission deadlines, the applicant eligibility criteria, and the formal requirements that the proposal must fulfil. All proposals introduced in the submission system before the call closure date are considered 'submitted'. After the call closure date ERCEA staff members check the submitted proposals for completeness and for compliance with the eligibility criteria set in the work programme of the calls for proposals. Proposals which either are incomplete or fail to

meet all eligibility criteria are declared 'ineligible' and are not retained for evaluation. In some cases, applications are withdrawn by the applicants themselves before, or in some cases after, undergoing evaluation. We define proposals which are neither ineligible nor withdrawn as 'evaluated'. These proposals undergo the evaluation process foreseen by the work programme of each call.

### 3.2.3 Evaluation experts and panels

The peer-review evaluation of eligible proposals is carried out by independent experts, i.e. experts who are external to the ERC and the European Commission, are working in their personal capacity and, in performing their tasks, do not represent any organisation or scientific community. An independent expert may be requested to perform one of the following tasks with or without remuneration:

- > to participate as a member in one of the ERC peer-review evaluation panels (see Table 4.01 in Chapter 4 for a full list of these panels), carrying out the individual evaluation of proposals, usually remotely, and attending and contributing to panel meetings;
- > to act as chair-person in one of the ERC peer-review evaluation panels, organising the work of the panel, chairing panel meetings, and attending the final consolidation meeting (chair-persons may also perform individual evaluation of proposals, usually remotely, in preparation for panel meetings);
- > to act as external referee to an ERC peer-review evaluation panel, whose task is the remote evaluation of individual proposals;
- > to act as observer of an evaluation panel, examining the peer-review evaluation process from the point of view of its implementation;
- > to carry out the ethics review process and the ethics monitoring of projects, if the expert has the appropriate skills in ethics;
- > to assist the ERC in assessing cases of breach of research integrity (scientific misconduct) during all stages of evaluation, granting and project implementation.

The peer-review evaluation panels are ultimately collectively responsible for the evaluation of the eligible proposals. The panels for the evaluation of the StG, CoG and AdG calls are composed of 12 to 16 members including the chairperson. Their members and chairs are nominated by the Scientific Council and selected on the basis of their scientific standing by a Committee on Panels, which consists of the ERC President and six members of the Scientific Council, representing the three ERC scientific domains. The maximum mandate period of panel members is four ERC calls, serving for one year at a time, which can be repeated in no less than two years following the last call, while for panel

chairs this period is limited to three ERC calls. In exceptional circumstances the mandate period of a panel member may be extended to 5 years.

The peer-review process is supported by written reports of external referees. These are independent experts appointed by the panels to provide additional (remote) evaluation for all proposals reaching step 2 of the evaluation, which fall within the core of their scientific expertise. The external referees can also be members of other ERC peer-review evaluation panels.

### 3.2.4 Proposal evaluation

Each eligible proposal is allocated to a panel on the basis of the subject-matter of the proposal, as indicated by the applicant, the title and content of the proposal and/or information, possibly in the form of keywords, provided in the proposal. Proposals may be reallocated to a different panel with the agreement of both panel chairs concerned.

Proposals are then assessed by at least three independent experts qualified in the scientific fields related to the proposal, who participate in the evaluation panels, prepare individual assessment reports and award scores. The reports must provide sufficient justification for the scores and, where appropriate, recommendations for modifications to the proposal, should the proposal be retained. In the case of remote evaluation, the results are communicated electronically to the ERCEA.

#### Box 3.2: Scoring of proposals

Since 2012, proposals are scored on a A-B-C scale.

In first step, evaluated proposals are marked:

- > A when its quality is deemed sufficient to pass to step 2;
- > B when its quality is deemed high but not sufficient to pass to step 2;
- > C when its quality is deemed not sufficient. In this case, the applicant will also be subject to restrictions on future proposal submissions to ERC calls (see above).

In Step 2, proposals are marked with

- > A, if it fully meets the ERC excellence criterion. This proposal is recommended for funding if sufficient funds are available, in priority order based on its rank;
- > B, if it meets some but not all elements of the ERC excellence criterion. This proposal will not be funded.

Panels have the duty to examine consistently proposals falling within their area of competence and to operate in a coherent manner with other panels to ensure consistency of treatment of proposals across the range of panels within their scientific domain. The sole overarching evaluation criterion for all proposals, which is applicable to both the proposed research project and the applicant's profile, is excellence. The elements to be considered in relation to the excellence of the proposals are set in the work programme of each call. The judgement of a panel on a proposal and its position in the ranked list is based on the individual assessments and discussion in the panel, and is decided by majority vote. The outcome of the panel assessment phase is a rank order list. In the final step of the peer review evaluation, the panel identifies those proposals which are recommended for funding if sufficient funds are available.

All grant schemes, with the exception of PoC, involve a two-step evaluation process, whereby the outcome of the first step is the input for the second step. At the end of each evaluation step, the proposals will be ranked on the basis of the scores they have received against the specific selection and award criteria defined in the work programme of the call, and their overall strengths and weaknesses. Only proposals which attain evaluation scores above the established thresholds on each specific criterion are deemed to be 'satisfactory' and considered further. Proposals whose evaluation score is below the established threshold are defined as 'unsatisfactory'. Proposals retained through each evaluation step are those which have attained not only above-threshold scores but also the highest overall scores within their groups.

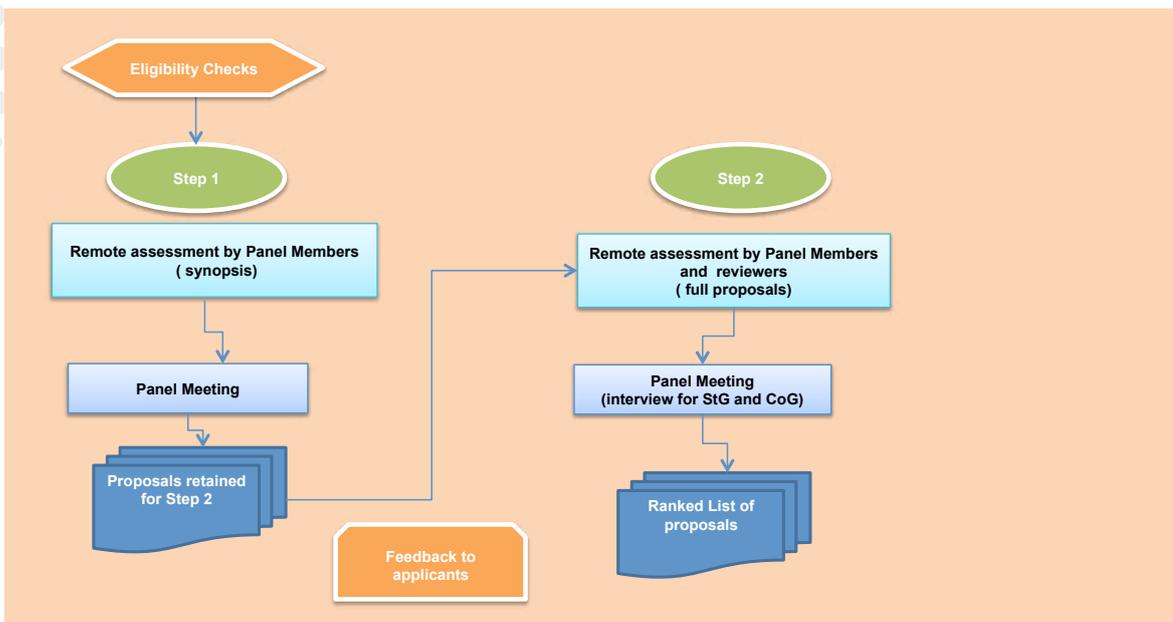
The assessment is done on a scale which has changed over time. Box 3.2 describes the new scoring that the panels have used since 2012.

The group of proposals retained from the first evaluation step to the second should have a combined project budget of approximately three times the allocated budget of the call. This rule of thumb, which defines the cut-off threshold for 'retained' proposals, is applied by the scientific panels with a certain amount of flexibility, as the emphasis is placed on the overall quality of the proposals. Proposals retained for funding are placed on the basis of their rank in the second evaluation step either on the 'main list' (those projects with a budget equal to the budget of the call), in which case they directly enter the granting phase, or on the 'reserve list', in which case they are earmarked for funding in cases of failures at the granting stage or on the condition that additional funds become available during the course of the implementation of the programme.

### 3.2.5 Evolution of submitted and evaluated proposals in numbers

As already explained above, ERC-2007-StG is the only call that was designed to have two separate proposal submission stages, while the PoC scheme is the only type of grant in which proposals are evaluated in a single step.

Figure 3.02: ERC evaluation process



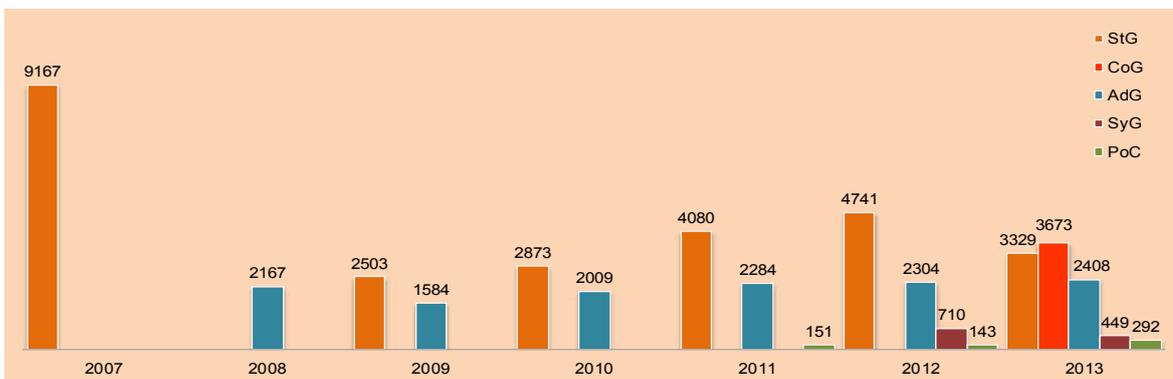
Source: ERC guide for Peer Review

In the course of FP7, the 18 completed calls for proposals under the five ERC grant schemes received a total of 44,867 applications. As Figure 3.03 and Table A3.01 in Appendix show, there are considerable differences in the numbers of proposals submitted under the various grant schemes. The one which has attracted by far the largest number of applications is StG (26,693 applications or 59.5% of the total), followed by AdG (12,756 applications or 28.4% of the total). The first StG call alone accounts for more than a third of all proposals submitted under the StG scheme (9,167 applications), and has been unequalled since. The number of applications decreased dramatically with the second StG call (by 73%), but has been steadily rising in each subsequent call. The fall in the number of proposals submitted under the last StG call (ERC-2013-StG) should not be interpreted as a reversal of this upward trend, as it is due to the separation of the StG scheme into two separate calls with the introduction of the CoG scheme, which absorbed the upper segment (in terms of research experience) of applicants to the old StG scheme. These two 2013 calls (ERC-

2013-StG and ERC-2013-CoG) taken together and compared to the ERC-2012-StG call, exhibit a significant rise in the number of applications of 47.7%. The evolution of applications under the AdG scheme follows a similar but more moderate pattern: while in the second call (ERC-2009-AdG) the number of applications fell by 27%, in all subsequent calls it has been rising, but at a more modest pace.

Out of 44,867 submitted proposals, 1,375 (or 3%) have been either declared ineligible or withdrawn by the applicants before or, in some occasions, after evaluation. The share of ineligible and withdrawn proposals is slightly higher in StG (3.2%) and in SyG (3.2%) than in AdG (2.8%), which can be attributed to the stricter eligibility criteria in the case of StG and the greater number of Principal Investigators per project in the case of SyG. The share of ineligible proposals has been declining, probably as a result of the applicants' increasing familiarity with ERC submission rules and eligibility criteria.

Figure 3.03: Number of submitted proposals by funding scheme and call year



Source: ERC statistical database

Table 3.01: Proposals in the evaluation process by funding scheme and year

SCHEME (Year)	Evaluated - Step 1	Evaluated - Step 2	Retained	Funded	Success rate - Step 1	Success rate - Step 2	Success rate - Overall
<b>StG</b>	<b>25,858</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>52.3%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>
2007	8,787	552	299	299	6.3%	54.2%	3.4%
2009	2,392	457	256	245	19.1%	56.0%	10.2%
2010	2,767	775	440	436	28.0%	56.8%	15.8%
2011	4,005	946	488	486	23.6%	51.6%	12.1%
2012	4,652	1,074	567	566	23.1%	52.8%	12.2%
2013	3,255	688	300	300	21.1%	43.6%	9.2%
<b>CoG</b>	<b>3,604</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
2013	3,604	694	318	313	19.3%	45.8%	8.7%
<b>AdG</b>	<b>12,404</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>
2008	2,034	648	294	282	31.9%	45.4%	13.9%
2009	1,526	553	285	245	36.2%	51.5%	16.1%
2010	1,967	660	280	271	33.6%	42.4%	13.8%
2011	2,245	705	304	301	31.4%	43.1%	13.4%
2012	2,269	759	321	319	33.5%	42.3%	14.1%
2013	2,363	700	292	291	29.6%	41.7%	12.3%
<b>SyG</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
2012	697	32	11	11	4.6%	34.4%	1.6%
2013	427	111	14	13	26.0%	12.6%	3.0%
<b>PoC</b>	<b>538</b>		<b>179</b>	<b>178</b>			<b>33.1%</b>
2011	139		52	51			36.7%
2012	120		60	60			50.0%
2013	279		67	67			24.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,528</b>	<b>9,354</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>4,556</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>49.7%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>

Source: ERC statistical database

In the case of the funding schemes involving a two-step evaluation process, because the number of proposals taken through to the second step is related to the available budget, on average only 21.5% of the proposals evaluated in the first evaluation step make it through to the second evaluation step. The ‘first-step success rate’ (defined as the number of proposals retained for second-step evaluation over the number of proposals evaluated in the first step) varies greatly among the different funding schemes, being by far higher for AdG (32.4%), followed by CoG (19.3%), StG (17.4%) and SyG (12.7%). The ‘second-step success rate’ (defined as the number of proposals retained for the main or the reserve lists over the number of proposals evaluated in the second step), is on average more than twice as high as the first-step success rate, but here variation is much smaller among StG, CoG and AdG, with the StG scheme exhibiting the highest values (52.3%) and SyG still showing the lowest (17.5%). Finally, the largest part of proposals on the main and reserve lists (on average 98%) make it through the granting phase and receive funding.

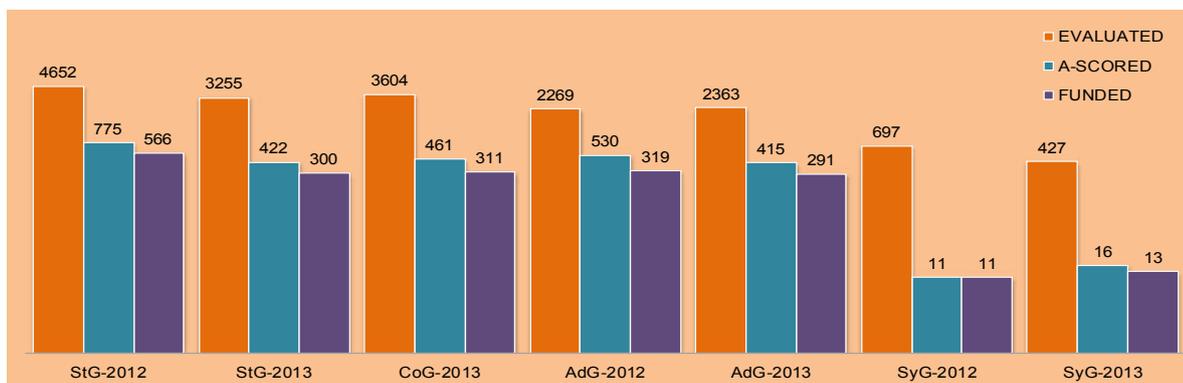
Table A3.01 in Appendix gives an overview of the numbers of proposals in the various stages of submission, evaluation and funding by funding scheme and call year.

### 3.3 Proposal success rates

Competition for ERC grants is intense. A common measure of the intensity of competition is the success rate of applicants. This is defined as the ratio of the number of funded proposals, i.e. submitted proposals which have successfully passed the entire peer-review evaluation process described in previous paragraphs, over the number of evaluated proposals in the first step of the evaluation process, i.e. submitted proposals after excluding ineligible or withdrawn ones.

Success rates vary significantly among the various ERC grant schemes. As Table 3.01 shows, SyG exhibits by far

Figure 3.04: Number of A-scored proposals receiving funding (log-scale)



Source: ERC statistical database

the lowest (2.1% on average). StG and CoG on average exhibit a considerably lower success rate (9.0% and 8.7% respectively) than AdG (13.8%), Some of this variation is due to the very low success rate of the first StG call but, in general, AdG receives less proposals in relation to the number that can be funded than the other calls.

### 3.3.1 Success rates of A-scored proposals

As already noted in a previous subsection, only A-scored proposals are considered for funding conditionally on budget availability, but not all A-scored proposals are finally retained or funded. Since the first implementation of the new categorical scoring system in 2012, it is estimated that under the StG scheme, 73% of all A-scored proposals were finally approved for funding in the 2012 call, and 71% in the 2013 call; under the AdG scheme this success rate is just 60% in the 2012 call and 70% in the 2013 call, while under the CoG scheme it is 67% in the 2013 call. Under the SyG scheme all A-scored proposals were funded in the 2012 call and 81% in the 2013 call.

### 3.3.2 ERC success rates from a comparative perspective

As Figure 3.05 shows, success rates in ERC competitions are significantly lower than those of any other FP7 SP – actually about half, including Marie Curie Actions ('People'). In terms of thematic areas, ERC success rates are the third lowest after 'Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities' under 'Cooperation', and 'Research Potential' under 'Capacities'.

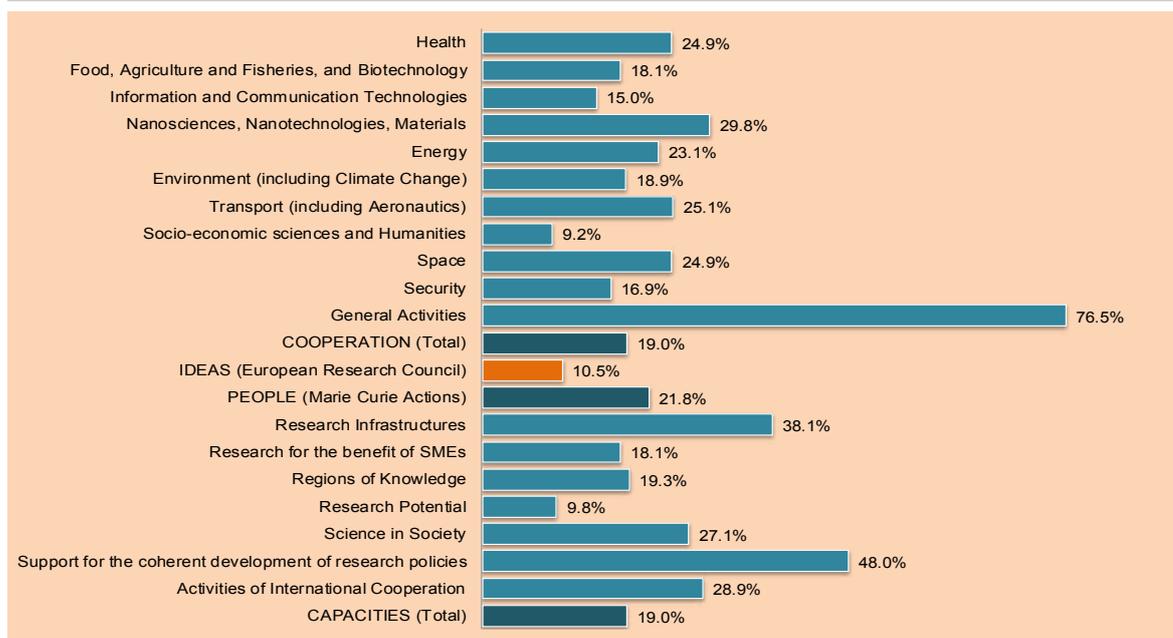
ERC success rates are also well below those of other similar funding organisations. As a measure of comparison, the average proposal success rate of the US NSF was reported to be 24% in fiscal year 2012, that of the entire US NIH was 21% in fiscal year 2014, that of the DFG was 31.3% in 2013, and that of the UK Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council was 32% in the year 2013-2014, and comparable to those of the other Research Councils UK.

The low ERC proposal success rates is due to the very high level of applications to the ERC calls relative to the call budgets. There a number of factors which explain this. Firstly, from the start ERC grants are seen as highly prestigious within the scientific communities, given their international visibility, the high level of the evaluation panels and the high level of competition to get a grant. And secondly the ERC grants provide funding which is qualitatively different from that offered by most national schemes both in terms of the freedom given to researchers to propose projects of their own devising in any field of research, and in terms of the size and length of funding offered, which are among the biggest available. The very high demand for ERC grants can be interpreted as an indication that the ERC grants cover a real gap in the European research landscape.

## 3.4 Proposal funding

The requested funds are the aggregated project costs of all evaluated proposals, while the committed funds are the aggregated project costs of all funded proposals. The funding success rate is defined as the ratio of committed funds to

Figure 3.05: Proposal success rates of FP7 components



Source: ERC statistical database

that of requested funds. Table 3.02 presents these figures by funding scheme in the course of FP7.

### 3.4.1 Time-to-grant

Time-to-grant (TTG) is defined as the time, expressed in numbers of calendar days, lapsed from a call's closing date (deadline for submission of proposals) to that of a grant signature by the European Commission. In the case of two-stage calls for proposals, it is the second stage call deadline that is used in the calculation of the TTG.

At the moment of data extraction for the purposes of this report all ERC calls had a very high completion rate (defined as the ratio of signed grant agreements to funded proposals). On average 99.2% of all funded ERC proposals have been signed. At this stage, the average TTG for ERC calls is 363 days. This time was considerably lower for the PoC calls, which is explained by the fact that this type of grants are awarded to existing ERC grantees and are of a significantly smaller size. By contrast, TTG has been considerably higher for the SyG calls, which can be attributed to the higher complexity of projects and of project team compositions. Table 3.03 shows these figures in detail.

**Table 3.02: Requests, commitments and payments (€M) and funding success rates by funding scheme and call year**

	REQUESTS	COMMITMENTS	PAYMENTS	SUCCESS RATE
<b>StG</b>	<b>33,054.7</b>	<b>3,136.7</b>	<b>1,791.7</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
2007	9,865.5	333.8		3.4%
2008			130.7	
2009	3,338.3	323.0	97.8	9.7%
2010	3,583.6	571.2	252.9	15.9%
2011	5,376.4	681.5	413.6	12.7%
2012	6,361.1	796.1	443.0	12.5%
2013	4,529.8	431.2	453.7	9.5%
<b>CoG</b>	<b>6,388.6</b>	<b>573.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>9.0%</b>
2013	6,388.6	573.3	2.4	9.0%
<b>AdG</b>	<b>26,912.9</b>	<b>3,732.1</b>	<b>1,964.3</b>	<b>13.9%</b>
2008	4,003.8	548.8	96.4	13.7%
2009	3,255.9	517.6	123.6	15.9%
2010	4,310.2	599.5	289.0	13.9%
2011	4,966.2	677.7	345.1	13.6%
2012	5,010.2	713.0	466.4	14.2%
2013	5,366.7	675.4	643.9	12.6%
<b>SyG</b>	<b>9,511.9</b>	<b>274.3</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
2012	5,833.8	126.3		2.2%
2013	3,678.1	148.0	50.8	4.0%
<b>PoC</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>32.5%</b>
2011	20.4	7.5		36.6%
2012	19.0	8.8	8.2	46.3%
2013	41.0	9.9	6.9	24.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,948.6</b>	<b>7,742.4</b>	<b>3,824.3</b>	<b>10.2%</b>

(data at the end of 2014)  
Source: CORDA

**Table 3.03: Time-to-grant by call**

CALL	FUNDED	SIGNED	COMPLETION	TTG MEAN	TTG STD	TTG MAX	TTG MIN
StG-2007	299	299	100%	324	51	459	203
StG-2009	245	245	100%	355	64	666	264
StG-2010	436	436	100%	378	84	672	230
StG-2011	486	486	100%	365	71	749	257
StG-2012	566	566	100%	370	77	733	261
StG-2013	300	294	98%	371	79	659	253
CoG-2013	313	294	94%	398	62	545	274
AdG-2008	282	282	100%	313	77	629	214
AdG-2009	245	245	100%	331	64	596	238
AdG-2010	271	271	100%	399	67	628	271
AdG-2011	301	301	100%	388	79	649	265
AdG-2012	319	319	100%	374	65	617	268
AdG-2013	291	284	98%	406	81	635	267
SyG-2012	11	11	100%	520	70	638	406
SyG-2013	13	9	69%	554	12	571	530
PoC-2011	51	51	100%	240	93	524	110
PoC-2012	60	60	100%	213	81	529	120
PoC-2013	67	66	99%	247	59	391	146
<b>ALL CALLS</b>	<b>4556</b>	<b>4519</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>110</b>

(data as of 21/08/2014)  
Source: CORDA

Table 3.04: Time-to-grant by FP7 thematic area

SP	THEMATIC AREA	SIGNED	TTG MEAN	TTG STD	TTG MAX	TTG MIN
COOPERATION	Health	967	351	125	804	142
	Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology	509	366	103	650	204
	Information and Communication Technologies	2,316	259	47	629	141
	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials	793	329	110	755	146
	Energy	333	343	139	1,206	142
	Environment (including Climate Change)	483	373	127	651	185
	Transport (including Aeronautics)	609	409	158	1,997	154
	Socio-economic sciences and Humanities	243	394	95	748	223
	Space	240	399	79	724	281
	Security	289	524	121	914	228
	General Activities	20	341	131	493	112
IDEAS	<b>ERC</b>	<b>4,519</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>110</b>
PEOPLE	Marie-Curie Actions	10,089	271	97	671	107
CAPACITIES	Research Infrastructures	318	342	102	641	200
	Research for the benefit of SMEs	953	370	91	809	202
	Regions of Knowledge	64	317	84	589	229
	Research Potential	176	326	58	473	239
	Science in Society	153	385	96	696	210
	Support for the coherent development of research policies	10	300	101	538	180
	Activities of International Cooperation	150	307	82	717	227

(data as of 21/08/2014)  
Source: CORDA

Compared to the other components of FP7, the ERC average TTG is higher than the overall average (314 days), but in the case of the ERC the majority of this time is spent on the two-step evaluation process and the ‘time to pay’ following evaluation is one of the fastest in the research family. For

the other components of FP7, the reverse is true, and most of the time is spent negotiating the grant agreement after evaluation. Overall, as Table 3.04 shows, ERC TTG is still lower than several other FP7 thematic areas, ranking in the 12th position.







ERC research areas

# ERC research areas

This chapter focuses on statistical evidence concerning evaluated and funded proposals, their success rates and related project costs on the basis of the ERC evaluation panel structure. The ERC's frontier research grants operate on a 'bottom-up' basis without predetermined priorities and applications may be made to the ERC in any field of research. In order to organise the evaluations the Scientific Council decided on a structure of panels grouped into three main domains: Life Sciences (LS), Physical Sciences and Engineering (PE), and Social Sciences and Humanities (SH). The three main domains are further divided into 25 panels (9 in LS, 10 in PE and 6 in SH), each of which has a title and a series of panel descriptors.

In general, the SH domain receives a smaller number of (eligible) applications and exhibits lower success rates than LS and PE because of the indicative and actual allocation of the ERC budget by domain.

## 4.1 Scientific domains and ERC peer-review evaluation panel structure

In the current ERC panel structure the three main domains are further divided into 25 subdomains or panels (9 in LS, 10 in PE and 6 in SH), each of which has a title and a series of panel descriptors. The panel titles are listed in Table 4.01 as of 2013.

The current ERC panel structure for the evaluation of the StG, CoG and AdG calls utilises 150 panels, two per scientific subdomain and funding scheme (2 x 25 x 3). This allows panel members to alternate each year, both to reduce their workload and to allow them to apply to the ERC themselves in years when they are not serving. Five more panels (two in the LS domain, two in the PE domain, and one in the SH domain) were formed for the first-step evaluation and one for the second-step evaluation of the SyG calls. Finally, one panel for the evaluation of the PoC calls is formed from a different pool of experts, notably experts in innovation and technology transfer.

In addition to the panel structure above, the Scientific Council also decided an indicative budget per domain in each work programme (see Figure 4.01). An indicative budget was then allocated to each panel within each domain, in proportion to the budgetary demand of its assigned proposals.

In 2012 the Scientific Council increased the indicative domain budget for SH to 17% to address the increased demand from applications in this domain. For 2013, for the

### Box 4.1: ERC Panel structure

For the first ERC call (2007 StG) the three scientific domains were divided into only 20 subdomains. The current structure of 25 panels was introduced in 2008. For the purposes of this analysis the 20 subdomains of the 2007 StG call have been mapped onto the current structure of 25 subdomains on the basis of corresponding panel descriptors. The reader should also be aware that the detailed panel titles and descriptors were in some cases modified from one work programme to another, so the thematic coverage of each panel is not exactly the same in all work programmes. However the variation is not enough to substantially affect the aggregate statistics.

StG, CoG and AdG calls, the Scientific Council established the following indicative percentage budgets for each of the three main research domains: 44% for PE, 39% for LS, and 17% for SH.

## 4.2 Funding

The levels of funding awarded to proposals in the three domains were therefore pre-allocated according to the indicative budgets decided by the Scientific Council. Reflecting this, over FP7 in the three main funding schemes (StG, CoG, AdG), the PE domain received 41.2% of the budget (EUR 3.2 billion in commitments), the LS domain 36.2% (EUR 2.8 billion in commitments), and the SH domain 15.4% (EUR 1.2 billion in commitments). Finally 3.3% of the total

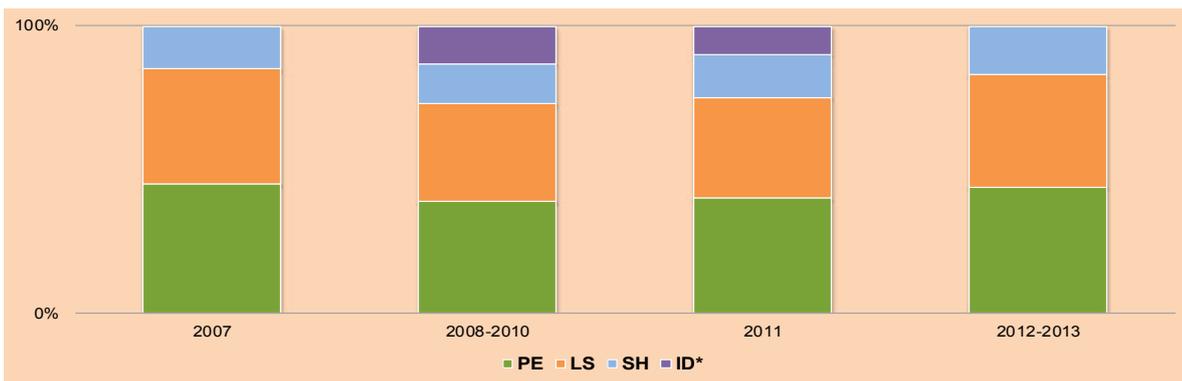
Table 4.01: Peer-review evaluation panel codes and descriptors

LS	Life sciences
LS01	Molecular and structural biology and biochemistry
LS02	Genetics, genomics, bioinformatics and systems biology
LS03	Cellular and developmental biology
LS04	Physiology, pathophysiology and endocrinology
LS05	Neurosciences and neural disorders
LS06	Immunity and infection
LS07	Diagnostic tools, therapies and public health
LS08	Evolutionary, population and environmental biology
LS09	Applied life sciences and non-medical biotechnology
PE	Physical sciences and engineering
PE01	Mathematics
PE02	Fundamental constituents of matter
PE03	Condensed matter physics
PE04	Physical and analytical chemical sciences
PE05	Materials and synthesis
PE06	Computer science and informatics
PE07	Systems and communication engineering
PE08	Products and process engineering
PE09	Universe sciences
PE10	Earth system science
SH	Social sciences and humanities
SH01	Individuals, institutions and markets
SH02	Institutions, values, beliefs and behaviour
SH03	Environment and society
SH04	The human mind and its complexity
SH05	Cultures and cultural production
SH06	The study of the human past

Source: ERC Work Programme 2013



**Figure 4.01: Indicative budget per scientific domain in ERC Work Programmes**



\*ID: Interdisciplinary projects  
Source: ERC statistical database

ERC budget (EUR 256 million in commitments) was allocated to ‘interdisciplinary’ projects (ID), while the remaining 3.9% (EUR 301 million in commitments) corresponds to the SyG and PoC funding schemes, and to support actions (see Figure 4.02 below).

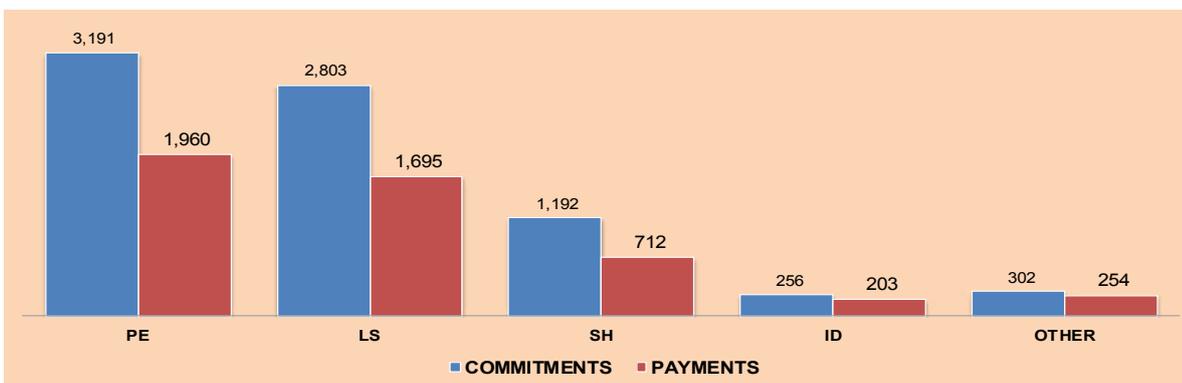
Budget allocation among different scientific disciplines as mapped by the ERC evaluation panel structure, by contrast, is determined by actual demand in relation to project quality, within the limits of the pre-determined budget allocations by domain. This explains the larger variation in the amount of funding among panels. Projects in LS05 (Neurosciences and neural disorders) receive the largest amount of funding (5.6% of the total budget for StG, CoG and AdG), closely followed by PE05 (Materials and synthesis) (5.5%) and LS07 (Diagnostic tools, therapies and public health) (5.3%). At the other end of the scale, projects in SH03 (Environment and society) receive 1.5% of the total budget, followed (in reverse order) by two more SH panels, SH05 (Cultures and cultural production) (1.8%) and SH01 (Individuals, institutions and markets) (2.3%). Interestingly, the budget shares of the panels are more or less similar among the three funding schemes (StG, CoG and AdG) (see Figure 4.03).

### 4.3 Proposals and success rates

One can see that the original indicative domain budgets decided by the Scientific Council matched rather well the demand by domain in terms of applications. However, the indicative domain budget for SH was increased in the final two years of the programme to cover the rising demand from this domain. Over FP7, the PE domain received the highest number of evaluated applications and awarded the highest number of grants under all three funding schemes (StG, CoG, AdG), namely around 45% of the total, followed by LS, which on aggregate received 35% of evaluated applications and awarded 36% of grants, and SH, which received just under 21% of all evaluated applications and awarded 19% of all grants (see Figure 4.04).

The panels receiving the highest volume of evaluated applications for funding in all funding schemes (between 5.4 and 5.1% of the total each) are PE06 (Computer science and informatics), PE03 (Condensed matter physics), and SH02 (Institutions, values, beliefs and behaviour), while the ones which actually award the highest number of grants (between 5.6 and 5.4% of the total each) are PE02 (Fundamental constituents of matter), PE01 (Mathematics), and PE05 (Materials and synthesis). The panel with the lowest numbers of eligible and funded proposals (below 2% of the

**Figure 4.02: Breakdown of ERC budget by scientific domain (€M)**



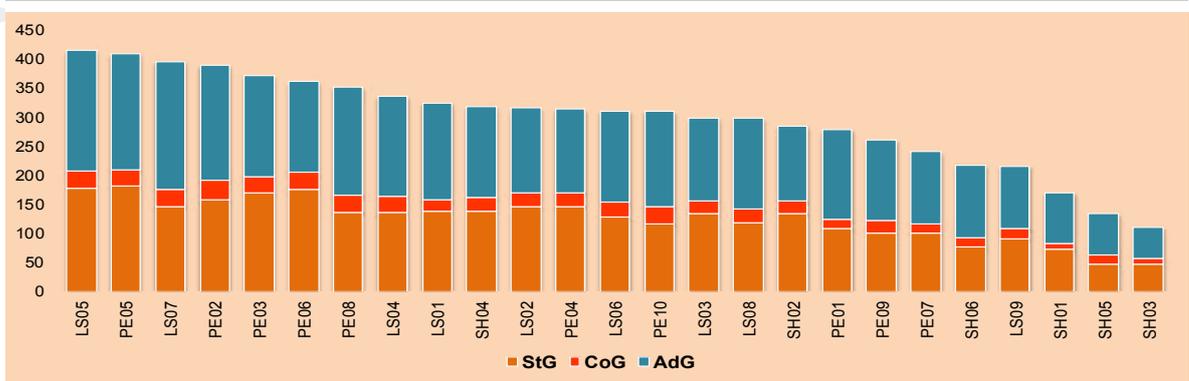
Source: ERC statistical database



total), under all funding schemes, is SH03 (Environment and society) (see Figure 4.05).

The variation of success rates across scientific domains is relatively small overall. But a closer look at the different funding schemes shows some differences. As Figure 4.06

**Figure 4.03: Granted funds by panel and grant scheme (€M)**



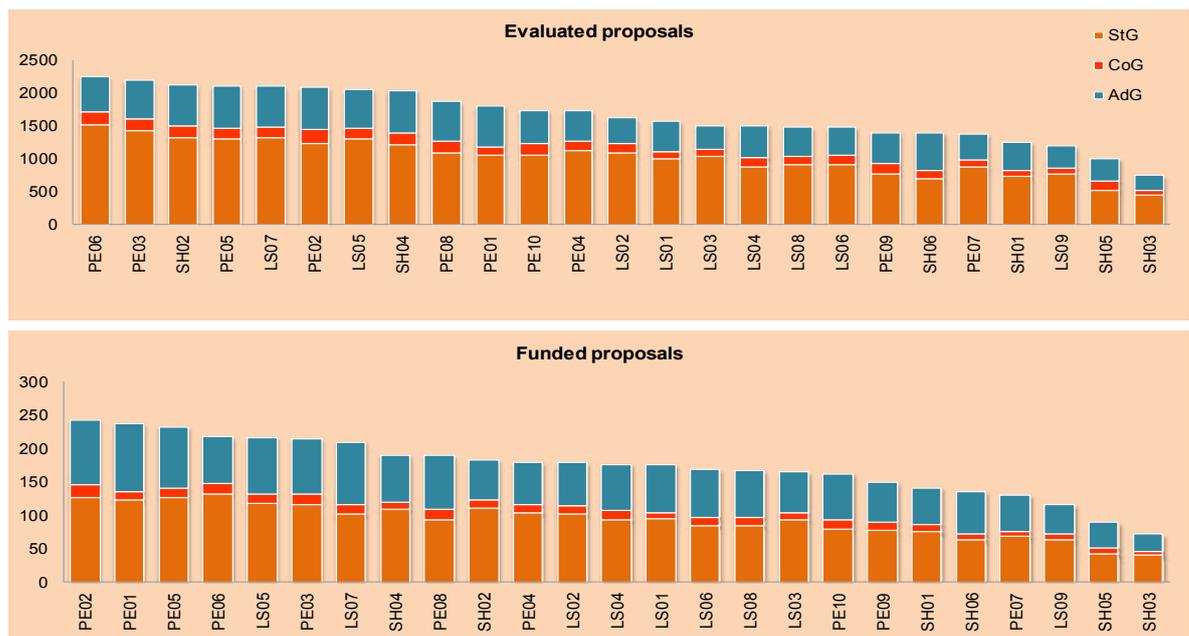
Source: ERC statistical database

**Figure 4.04: Number of evaluated and funded proposals by scientific domain and grant scheme**



Source: ERC statistical data

**Figure 4.05: Number of evaluated and funded proposals by panel and grant scheme**



Source: ERC statistical data

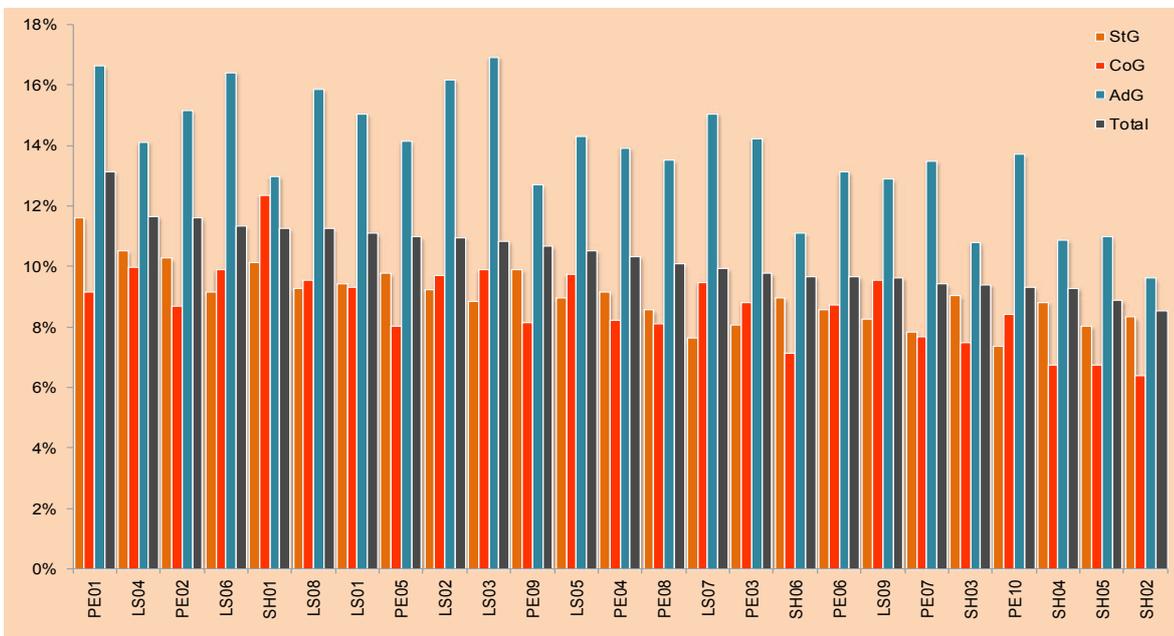
shows, SH exhibits the lowest success rates under all funding schemes, and the largest difference under the AdG scheme. Under the StG scheme success rates are almost equal (around 9%) across all three domains, while more variation occurs under the other two funding schemes, from 7.4% (SH) to 9.7% (LS) under the CoG scheme, and from 11% (SH) to 15.2% (LS) under the AdG scheme. In aggregate terms, the two largest fields, PE and LS, have success rates close to the overall average (10.5 and 10.8% respectively), while SH exhibits a lower than average success rate (9.4%).

By contrast, the variation of success rates across different scientific disciplines as mapped by the scientific panels assigned to the evaluated proposals, is considerably larger, ranging on aggregate for all funding schemes from 8.5% in SH02 (Institutions, values, beliefs and behaviour) to 11.3% in SH01 (Individuals, institutions and markets) in the SH domain, from 9.7% in LS09 (Applied life sciences and biotechnology) to 11.7% in LS04 (Physiology, pathophysiology and endocrinology) in the LS domain and from 9.3% in PE10 (Earth system science) to 13.1% in PE01 (Mathematics) in the PE domain (see Figure 4.07).

**Figure 4.06: Proposal success rates by scientific domain and grant scheme**



**Figure 4.07: Proposal success rates by panel and grant scheme**



Source: ERC statistical data





**ERC grant characteristics**

# ERC grant characteristics

This chapter provides detailed statistical evidence on the characteristics of ERC grants, and in particular their duration and size, and on how these compare to the characteristics of the grants awarded by other public-research funding organisations (wherever information is available). In most cases, statistical data on the totality of evaluated proposals is also provided together with the statistical data on grants (i.e. funded proposals) for comparison purposes.

The statistical evidence provided below confirms that the average duration of ERC-funded projects is close to the maximum project duration set in the work programmes of the corresponding calls. Similarly, on average, applicants tend to request close to the maximum amount of funding envisaged for each funding scheme in the work programmes of the corresponding calls. The vast majority of proposals request funding equal to their total project costs, and even in the relatively few exceptions of projects which are co-funded from other sources, the requested funding is, on average, equal to at least four fifths of the total project

costs. On average, the project budget is allocated according to a more-or-less standard cost estimate breakdown, with little variation from one call to another, but with some variation among projects in different scientific domains. Personnel costs, which include the segments of the salaries of the Principal Investigator(s) and all other researchers and technical staff involved in the project, which correspond to the work time allocated to the project, constitute the biggest budgetary line item, on average taking up between half and two thirds of the project budget.

## 5.1 Project duration

The average project duration in both evaluated and funded proposals is close to the maximum duration set in the work programme of each call in all funding schemes. As Table 5.01 shows, even though the average project duration increases slightly from year to year converging to the maximum duration set in the work programmes, the trend does not seem to be significant.

As Table 5.02 shows, there is no significant variation in the duration of the projects by scientific domain either. Social Sciences and Humanities projects have a marginally lower average duration than those in the two other scientific domains.

It is interesting to note that, in all three scientific domains, funded proposals seem to have a slightly higher project duration than non-funded proposals.

## 5.2 Project costs

On average, requested funding is almost equal to total project costs in all schemes and calls, both in evaluated and funded proposals. As shown in Table A5.01 in Appendix, the average project cost in funded proposals is EUR 1,476,253 for a StG (with average requested funding at 97.8% of this amount), EUR 1,921,125 for a CoG (average requested funding at 99.6%), EUR 2,401,905 for an AdG (average requested funding at 97.6%), EUR 12,245,679 for a SyG (average requested funding at 98.2%) and EUR 149,921 for a PoC grant (average requested funding at 97.9%).

On average, 85.6% of funded proposals in StG, 94.5% in CoG, 86.7% in AdG, 95.8% in SyG and 79.8% in PoC have requested funding equal to 100% of the total project costs. Funded proposals which do not request the totality of their project costs, request, on average, 86.3% of their costs in the case of StG, 94.5% in the case of CoG, 84.6% in the case of AdG, 83.7% in the case of SyG, and 90.6% in the case of PoC.

It is worth noting that in all calls the average total cost of funded projects exceeds the average total cost of evaluated

**Table 5.01: Project duration in evaluated and funded proposals by call (in months)**

CALL	EVALUATED				FUNDED			
	AVG	STD	MIN	MAX	AVG	STD	MIN	MAX
<b>StG</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>72</b>
2007	54.2	9.5	5	72	57.7	6.2	24	72
2009	56.4	8.0	12	72	58.3	5.2	24	60
2010	57.2	6.9	6	72	59.1	3.6	36	60
2011	57.6	6.5	6	72	59.3	3.2	36	72
2012	58.2	5.7	5	72	59.4	3.2	24	60
2013	58.6	5.1	12	60	59.7	1.8	48	60
<b>CoG</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>60</b>
2013	59.0	4.3	18	60	59.7	1.9	48	60
<b>AdG</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>60</b>
2008	55.6	8.8	3	60	58.4	5.2	24	60
2009	56.8	7.6	12	60	59.0	4.0	36	60
2010	57.5	6.7	10	60	59.6	2.4	36	60
2011	57.7	6.6	5	60	59.6	2.4	36	60
2012	58.1	6.3	4	60	59.5	3.0	36	60
2013	58.7	5.0	3	60	59.6	2.3	36	60
<b>SyG</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>72</b>
2012	66.0	10.5	12	72	68.7	7.8	48	72
2013	65.4	10.7	16	72	70.9	3.3	60	72
<b>PoC</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>
2011	11.9	0.5	8	12	12.0	0.3	10	12
2012	12.0	0.0	12	12	12.0	0.0	12	12
2013	12.0	0.3	8	12	12.0	0.0	12	12

Source: ERC statistical data

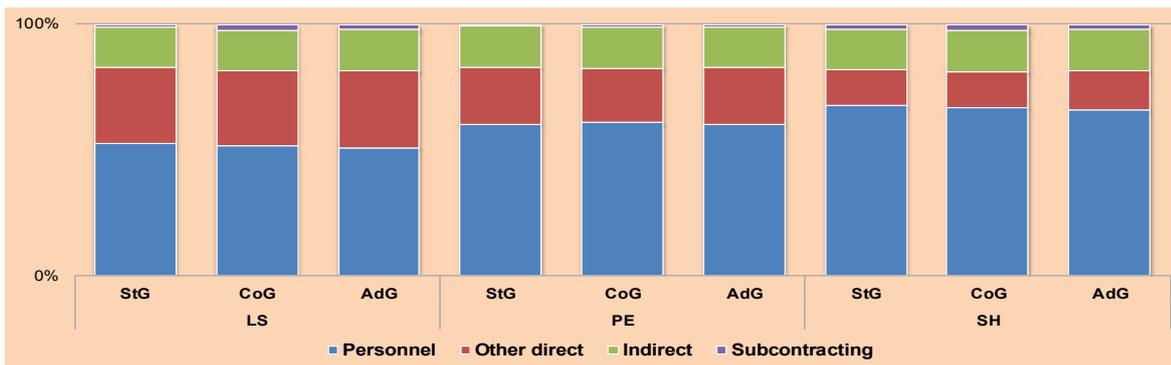
**Table 5.02: Project duration in evaluated and funded proposals by funding scheme and scientific domain (in months)**

	EVALUATED				FUNDED			
	AVG	STD	MIN	MAX	AVG	STD	MIN	MAX
<b>StG</b>								
LS	57.0	7.4	6	72	59.4	3.0	36	60
PE	57.0	7.1	5	72	59.4	2.9	36	72
SH	54.6	9.4	6	72	57.3	6.4	24	72
<b>CoG</b>								
LS	59.4	3.1	36	60	59.9	1.1	48	60
PE	59.3	3.6	36	60	59.8	1.4	48	60
SH	57.7	6.3	18	60	58.9	3.2	48	60
<b>AdG</b>								
LS	57.8	6.6	3	60	59.7	2.2	36	60
PE	58.1	6.2	3	60	59.6	2.7	24	60
SH	55.8	8.4	5	60	57.8	5.8	36	60

Source: ERC statistical data



**Figure 5.01: Project cost breakdown in funded proposals by scientific domain and funding scheme**



Source: ERC statistical database

projects, which indicates that the cost of a project does not influence the evaluation outcome. On the contrary, the evaluation process seems to marginally favour costlier projects. This effect could partly be due to the fact that personnel costs in countries with high proposal success rates are, in general, larger than in countries with low proposal success rates. The difference between average total project cost in funded compared to evaluated proposals is large and significant in the case of SyG, where the average total cost of funded projects is about 40% higher than that of evaluated projects (EUR 8,746,065).

By scientific domain, average project costs in all funding schemes in both evaluated and funded proposals are higher for LS, followed by PE and SH (see Table A5.02 in Appendix).

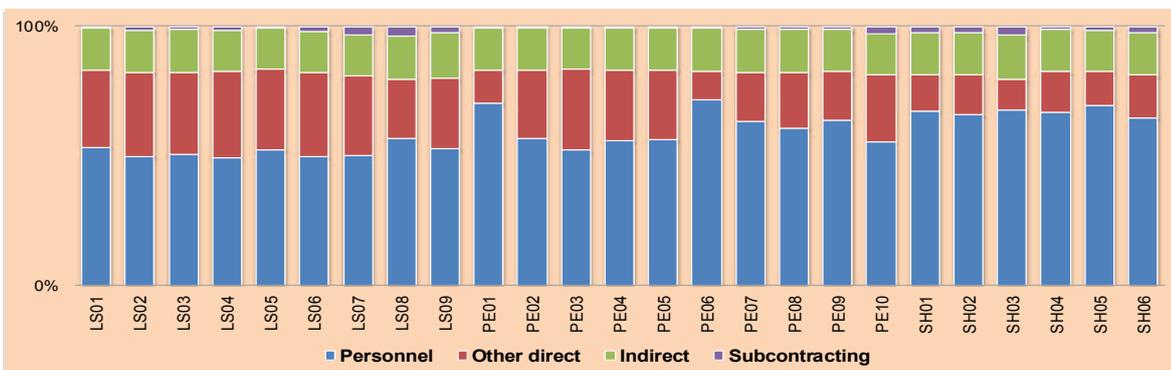
### 5.2.1 Project cost breakdown

For ERC grants the Union financial contribution takes the form of the reimbursement of up to 100% of the total eligible and approved direct costs and of flat-rate financing of indirect costs on the basis of 20% of the total eligible direct costs. The level of the awarded grant represents a maximum overall figure. The final amount to be paid must be justified on the basis of the costs actually incurred for the project.

We distinguish four types of project costs: personnel costs, which are the most significant fraction of direct costs, other direct costs, indirect costs, and subcontracting costs, which despite being a type of direct costs, are here reported and accounted separately. When examined by call and funding scheme, personnel costs are found to range on average from 50 to 60% of total project costs, with relatively little variation from year to year and from one funding scheme to another. Only SyG and PoC schemes exhibit on average a lower share of personnel costs compared to the other schemes (see Table A5.01 in Appendix for details). Other direct costs represent, on average, about a quarter, while indirect costs around 16% of total project costs, with the exception of the PoC scheme, for which indirect costs are on average just about 5-6% of the total. Finally, subcontracting costs represent a very small fraction of the average total project costs in all schemes with the exception of PoC scheme, for which they are, on average, close to 15% of the total. Under the SyG scheme subcontracting is negligible (on average around 0.6% of the total).

When the breakdown of average project costs is examined by scientific domain, as shown in Figure 5.01, the highest share of personnel costs is found in SH, where, on average, this type of cost represents two thirds of the total project cost,

**Figure 5.02: Project cost breakdown in funded proposals by scientific panel**



Source: ERC statistical database



followed by PE at around 60%, and LS slightly above half of the total project cost (see also Table A5.02 in Appendix for the exact figures). For all budget line items, the variation of their budget shares among the different funding schemes or between evaluated and funded proposals is insignificant.

As shown in Figure 5.02, more variation is present in the breakdown of average project costs when examined by the scientific subdomains corresponding to the ERC peer-review evaluation panels. The subdomain corresponding to PE06 (Computer science and informatics) narrowly followed by PE01 (Mathematics) and SH05 (Cultures and cultural production) exhibit on average the highest share of personnel costs in their project budgets (71.9%, 70.5%

and 69.6% respectively). By contrast the lowest shares of personnel costs (just below 50%) are found in LS04 (Physiology, pathophysiology and endocrinology), LS06 (Immunity and infection) and LS02 (Genetics, genomics, bioinformatics and systems biology). A similar variation, but in the opposite direction, is present in the budget share of 'other direct' costs, while the share of 'indirect' costs exhibits insignificant variation across the subdomains (between 15.7 and 17.5%). Finally, subcontracting is highest (above 3%) in LS08 (Evolutionary, population and environmental biology), SH03 (Environment and society) and LS07 (Diagnostic tools, therapies and public health), and lowest (0.4%) in PE02 (Fundamental constituents of matter) and PE03 (Condensed matter physics).







## Demographic profiles of applicants

# Demographic profiles of applicants

This chapter focuses on specific demographic characteristics of ERC applicants, notably gender, age, post-doctoral research experience, nationality and country of residence, and presents aggregate statistical data on the distribution of evaluated and funded applicants and funding, and the associated success rates, on the basis of these demographic characteristics.

The overall lower success rates of female applicants and the considerably lower numbers of applications from female researchers has received a lot of attention and already in 2008, the Scientific Council decided to set up a working group dedicated to monitoring gender balance. The group has drafted the ERC gender equality plan 2007-2013 - endorsed by the Scientific Council in December 2010 - based on the view that women and men are equally able to perform excellent frontier research. This is also the core of the ERC Gender Equality Plan 2014-2020.

However, these results alone do not prove the existence of gender selection bias in the ERC peer-review evaluation

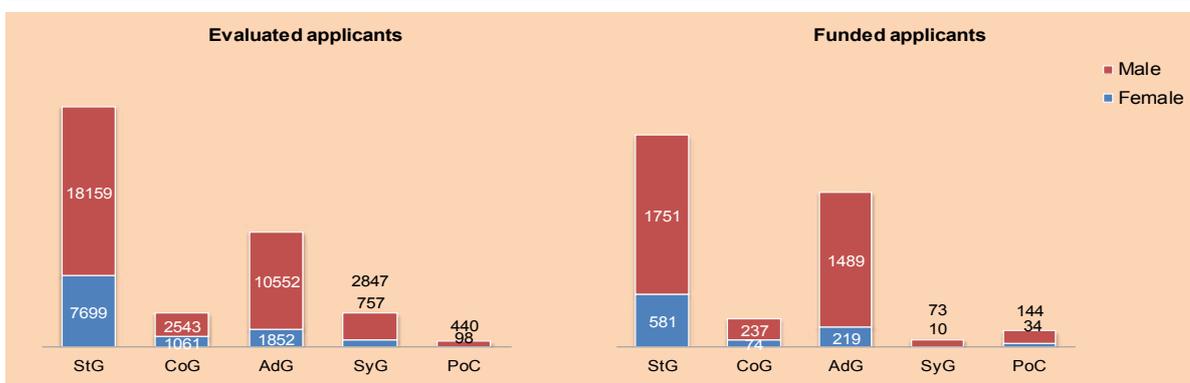
process, as other parameters may influence this discrepancy, such as academic seniority and overall scientific performance of female ERC applicants as measured by their publication output and impact, in comparison to that of their male peers. In particular the different level of applications from men and women to some extent reflects the strong vertical segregation of women in research.

## 6.1 Gender

Fewer female than male researchers apply for ERC grants. As Figure 6.01 below shows, female applicants in evaluated proposals represent just 30% of all applicants under the StG and the CoG funding schemes, and as little as 15% of all applicants under the AdG scheme.

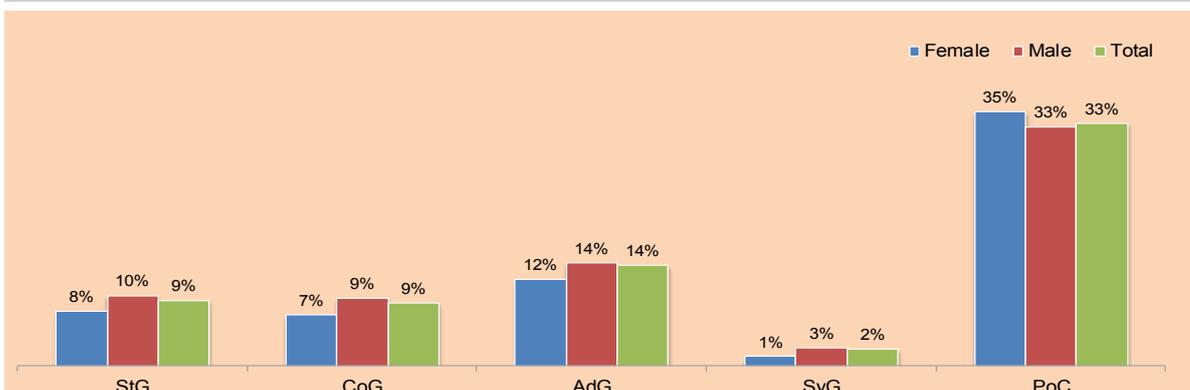
Female applicants are not only much less numerous than male applicants, but also exhibit considerably lower success rates under all frontier research funding schemes. This success rate differential is slightly above two percentage points under the StG, CoG and AdG funding schemes, but this difference is significant, as it means that on average a male applicant

Figure 6.01: Number of evaluated and funded applicants by gender and funding scheme



Source: ERC statistical database

Figure 6.02: Applicant success rates by gender and grant scheme



Source: ERC statistical database

has a 28% higher success rate than a female applicant for a StG, 34% for a CoG, and 19% for a AdG. Male applicants have a 94% higher success rate than female applicants under the SyG funding scheme, while, on the other extreme, under the PoC funding scheme female applicants have a 6% higher success rates than their male peers (see Figure 6.02).

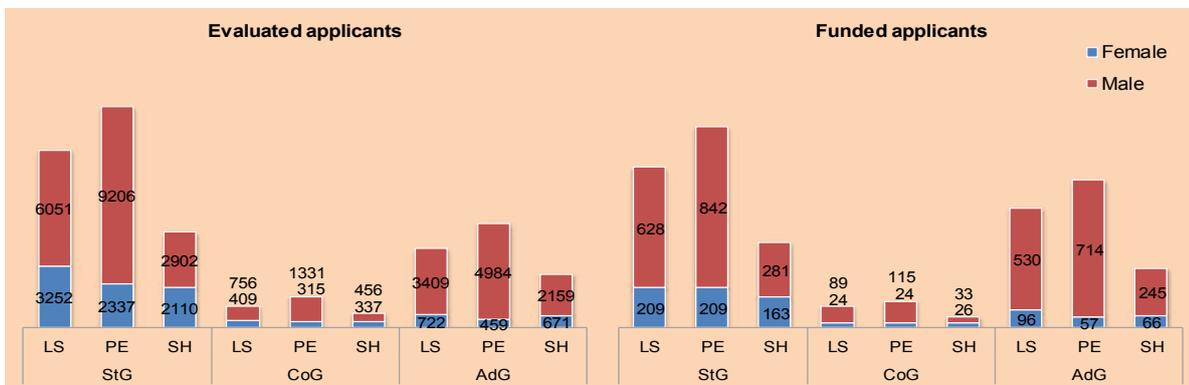
The picture is similar when we examine the volume of applications and the associated success rates of women in comparison to those of men by scientific domain. In PE only 16.7% of all evaluated and 14.8% of all funded proposals under all funding schemes (StG, CoG, AdG) come from women applicants, who exhibit a success rate of 9.3%. The corresponding success rate of male applicants is 10.8%. In LS these percentages are 30% and 20.9% respectively, and the success rate for women is just 7.5%, while for men it is 12.2%. In SH the percentages of female applicants are 36.1% and 31.3% respectively, and their success rate 8.2%, while for men it is 11.1%.

Figure 6.03 below shows the numbers of female and male applicants in the three scientific domains also by funding scheme. Moreover, as Figure 6.04 below shows, women are less successful than men in obtaining ERC grants under all funding schemes and in all scientific domains, with the exception of the CoG scheme (one call in 2013) in SH, in

which female applicants achieve a slightly higher success rate than male applicants (7.7% as compared to 7.2%). In some cases, gender differentials are large and substantial, notably in LS both under the StG (6.4% compared to 10.4%) and the CoG scheme (5.9% compared to 11.8%). Gender differentials become generally less pronounced for AdG, but still exist and are sizeable. Besides, female applicants in AdG calls are considerably fewer in absolute numbers than are male applicants.

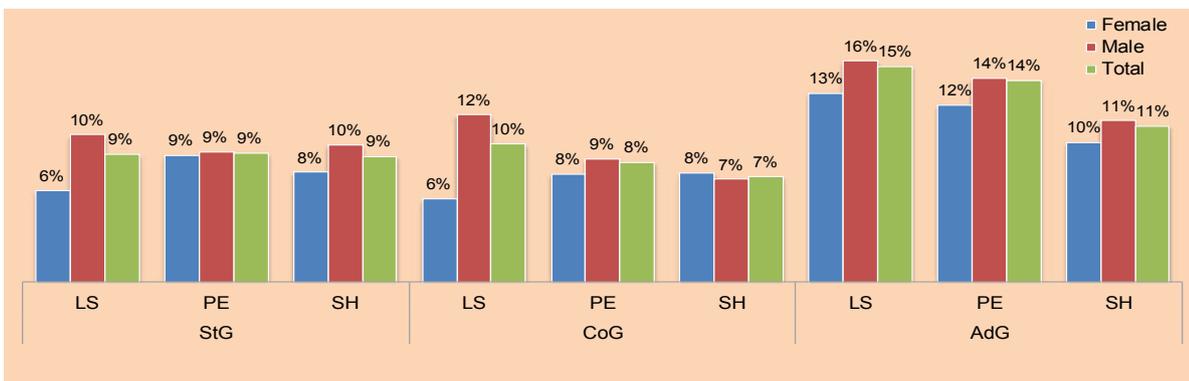
The variation in numbers of proposals and success rate differentials between female and male applicants is even larger at the level of the scientific subdomains corresponding to the ERC peer-review evaluation panels. The lowest percentage of female applicants in funded proposals, 9%, is exhibited by PE02 (Fundamental constituents of matter), closely followed by PE01 (Mathematics) at 9.7%, PE03 (Condensed matter physics) at 11.2%, and SH01 (Individuals, institutions and markets) at 12%. By contrast, the highest percentage of female applicants in funded proposals, 44%, is exhibited by SH05 (Cultures and cultural production), followed by SH02 (Institutions, values, beliefs and behaviour) at 42.1%, SH06 (The study of the human past) at 33.8% and SH04 (The human mind and its complexity) at 29.3% (see Figure 6.05).

**Figure 6.03: Number of evaluated and funded applicants by gender, scientific domain and funding scheme**



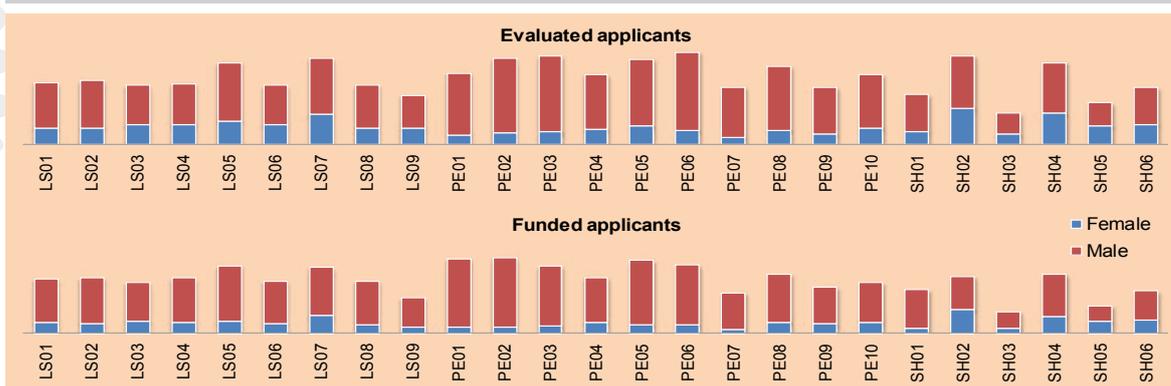
Source: ERC statistical database

**Figure 6.04: Applicant success rates by gender, scientific domain and funding scheme**



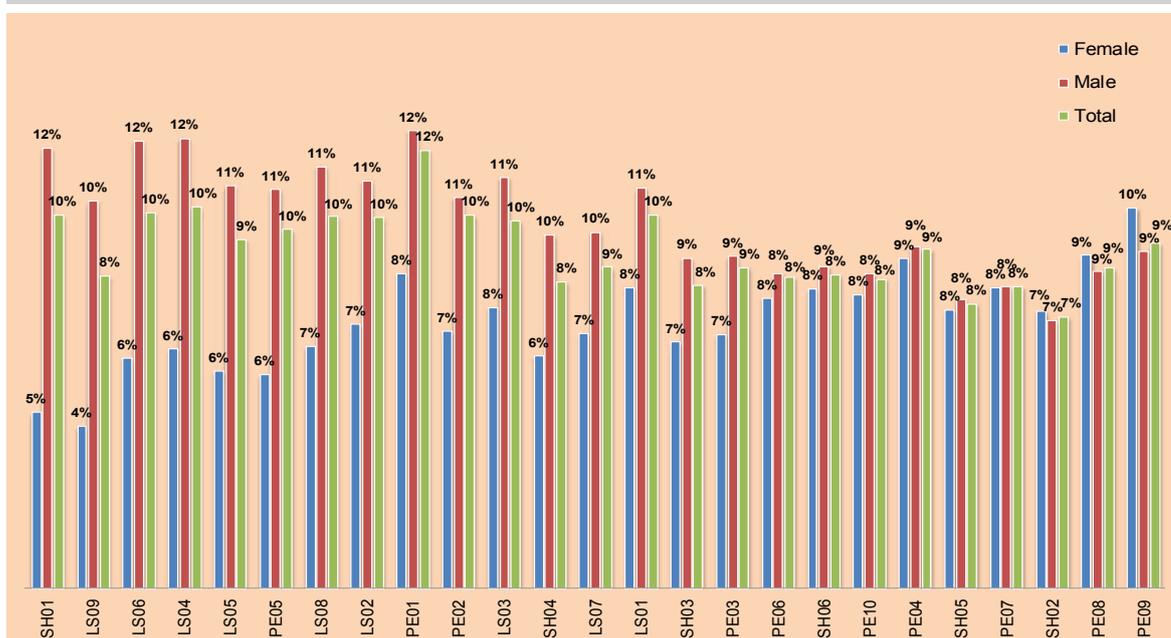
Source: ERC statistical database

Figure 6.05: Number of evaluated and funded applicants by gender and scientific panel



Source: ERC statistical database

Figure 6.06: Applicant success rates by gender and scientific panel



Source: ERC statistical database

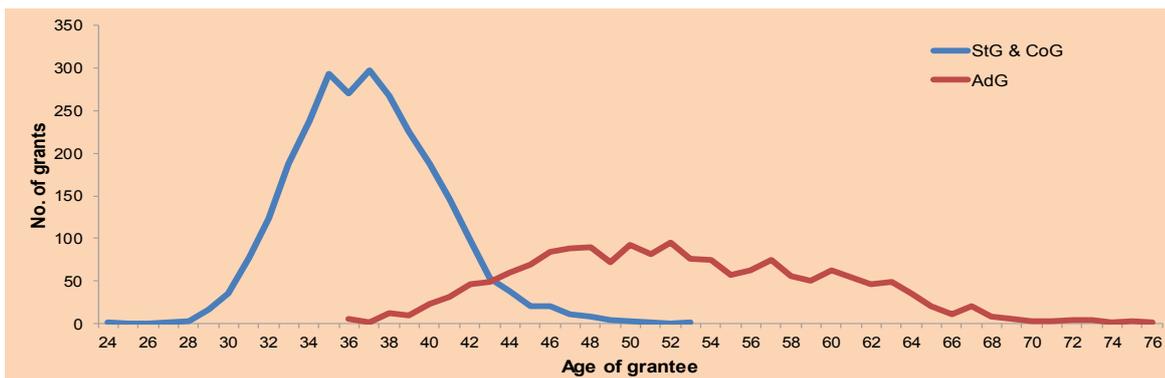
The largest success rate differential between female and male applicants, namely seven percentage points, is exhibited by SH01, followed by LS09 (Applied life sciences and non-medical biotechnology) and LS06 (Immunity and infection), where the success rate of male applicants is higher than that of women by six percentage points. Success rates are equal in PE07 (Systems and communication engineering), and female applicants have higher success rates than their male peers only in SH02 by just 3%, in PE08 (Products and process engineering) by 5%, and in PE09 (Universe sciences) by 13% (see Figure 6.06 and Table A6.01 in Appendix for a detailed comparison of success rates of female and male applicants by scientific subdomain and funding scheme).

## 6.2 Age and research experience

This subsection presents descriptive statistics on the age and the research experience of ERC grantees. Age refers to the declared age of ERC grantees on the closure date of the call to which they applied. Research experience is defined as the elapsed time between the award date of the grantee's first doctoral degree and the call closure date. Research experience is an eligibility criterion only for StG and CoG call applicants, and it is therefore not reported in the case of AdG grantees. Given that the CoG scheme was only introduced in the 2013 ERC work programme and that this scheme, together with the 2013 StG scheme, essentially cover a similar research experience range to the pre-2013 StG schemes, they are grouped together in most parts of this subsection.

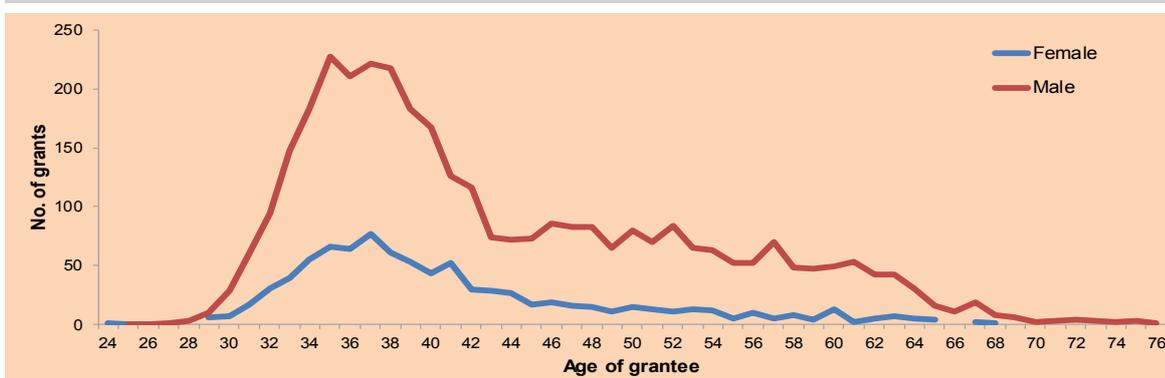


**Figure 6.07: Age distribution of grantees by funding scheme**



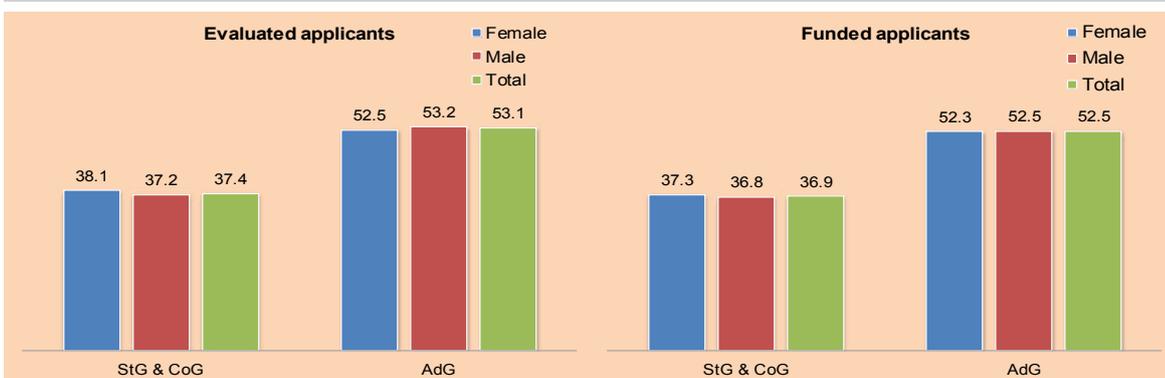
Source: ERC statistical database

**Figure 6.08: Age distribution of grantees by gender**



Source: ERC statistical database

**Figure 6.09: Average age of grantees by funding scheme**



Source: ERC statistical database

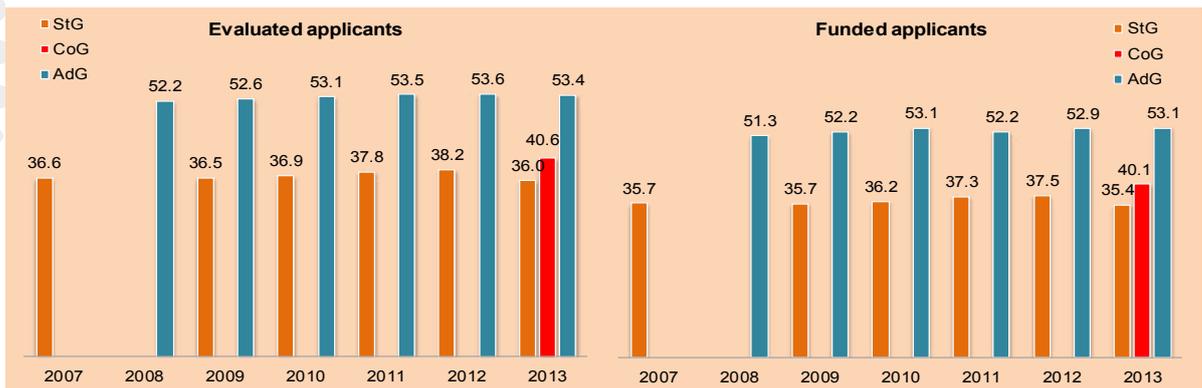
Figure 6.07 presents the age distribution of two groups of ERC grantees, namely the StG/CoG and the AdG groups. In the StG/CoG group the mean is 36.9 years (36.8 for men and 37.3 for women) and the median is 37 (same for both sexes). In the AdG group the mean is 52.5 (52.5 for men and 52.3 for women) and the median is 52 (51 for women and 52 for men). It is worth noting that the age distributions of ERC applicants and the related statistics are very similar for the two sexes (see Figure 6.08) and between evaluated and funded proposals (see Figure 6.09), while women applicants under the AdG scheme are, on average, slightly younger than men.

As can be observed in Figure 6.10, the introduction of the CoG scheme in 2013 and the modification of the research experience eligibility criterion for the 2013 StG scheme do not seem to have significantly affected the average age of ERC applicants and grantees. The average age of StG grantees was 35.7 years in 2007. It reached a peak of 37.4 years in 2012 and dropped to 35.4 years in 2013, while the average age of CoG grantees was 40 years.

By contrast, as Figure 6.11 shows, during the period 2007-2012 the average research experience of both ERC applicants

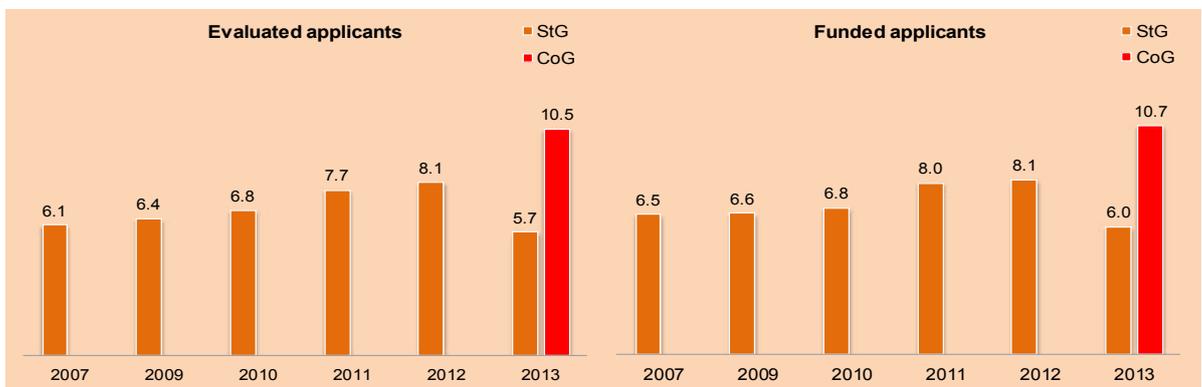


Figure 6.10: Evolution of average age of grantees by call



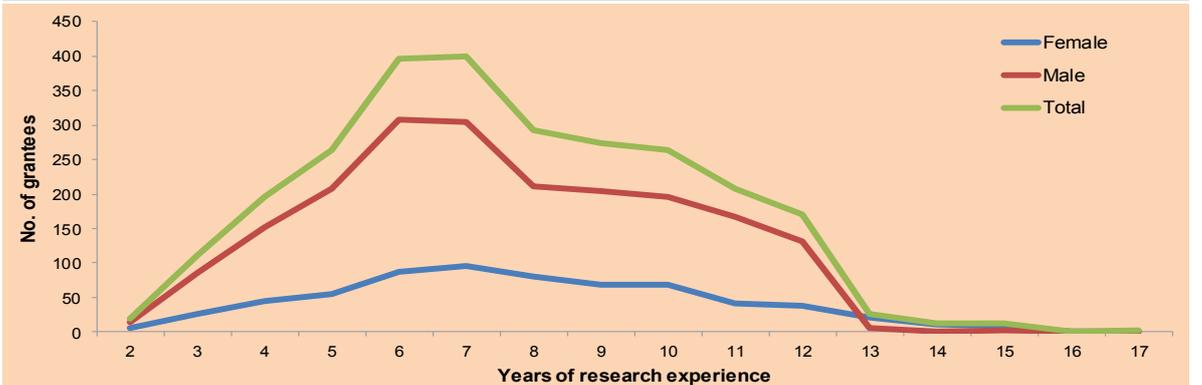
Source: ERC statistical database

Figure 6.11: Evolution of average post-doctoral research experience of ERC applicants by call



Source: ERC statistical database

Figure 6.12: Distribution of post-doctoral research experience of grantees by gender (StG and CoG)



Source: ERC statistical database

and grantees exhibits an upward trend as the Scientific Council successively opened up the eligibility window from 3–8 years in 2009 to 2–10 years in 2010 and 2–12 years in 2011 (it was originally 2–9 years in 2007) and introduced certain other extensions to the StG eligibility window, in particular for maternity leave, of 18 months per child born before or after a PhD award, which was introduced in 2010. In the case of grantees, average research experience increased from 6.5 years in 2007 to

8.1 years in 2012. In the case of evaluated applicants, the trend is similar but the marginally lower average research experience in evaluated proposals compared to funded proposals could indicate that research experience affects positively the evaluation outcome. Unsurprisingly, with the introduction of the CoG scheme and the modification of eligibility criteria for the StG scheme in 2013 the average research experience for StG grantees fell to 6 years while for CoG it was 10.7 years.

The average post-doctoral research experience has been persistently longer for female compared to male grantees in all calls from 2007 to 2013, by a difference ranging from 1% to 9% under the StG scheme, and 17% under the CoG scheme.

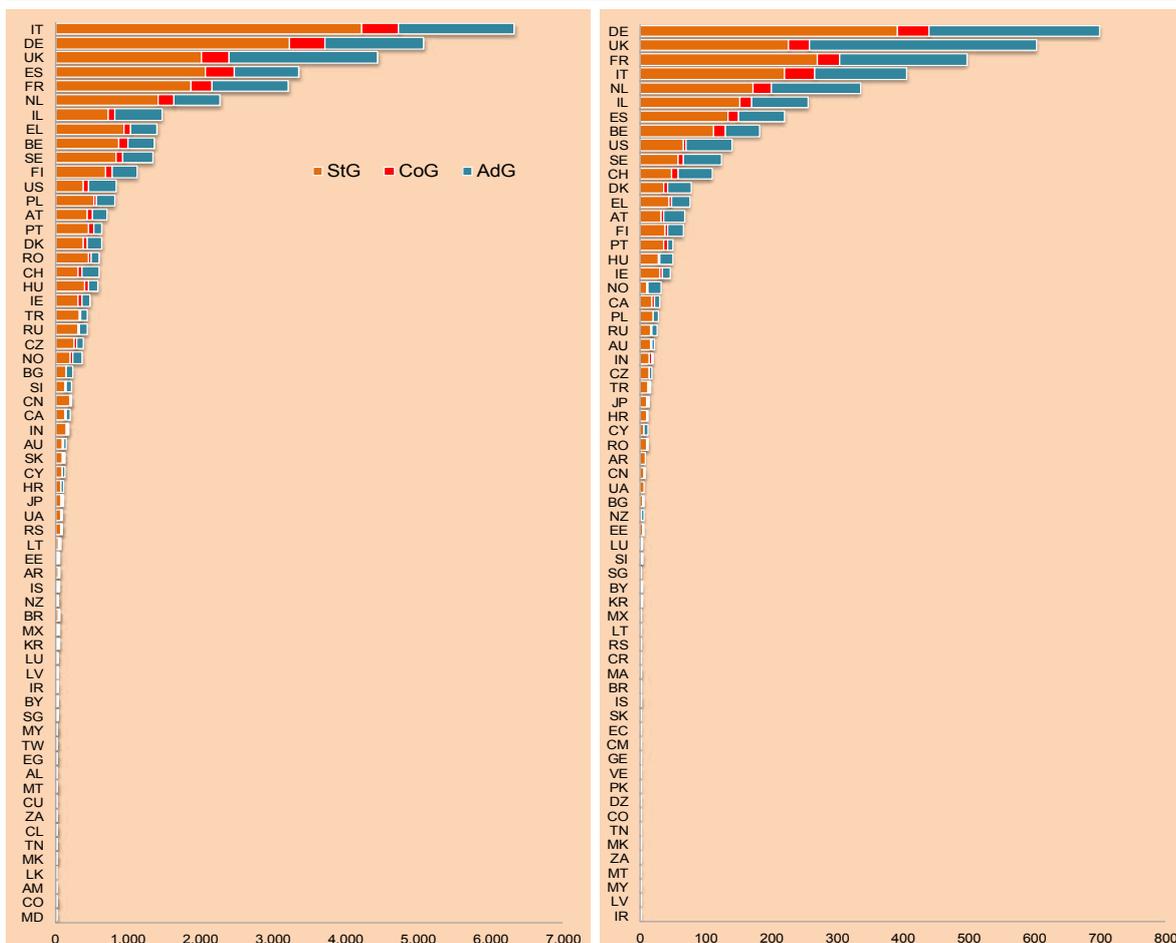
### 6.3 Nationality and country of residence

In the course of FP7, the ERC received 41,866 eligible applications for the StG, CoG and AdG funding schemes from researchers belonging to 113 different nationalities in total. The researchers who received ERC grants under these schemes as Principal Investigators are of 63 different nationalities in total, including those of all 28 EU Member States, and at the time of application, they declared a total of 40 countries of residence, including 27 EU Member States. As is discussed more extensively in the next chapter, ERC grant recipients are currently (as of 21 August 2014) hosted by research organisations located in a smaller group of 30 countries (hereafter referred to as 'host countries'), consisting of 25 EU Member States (all but Lithuania, Malta and Romania) and 5 Associated Countries (Iceland, Israel, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey).

The largest number of evaluated proposals come from applicants with Italian nationality (15.1%), followed by German (12.1%), British (10.6%), Spanish (8%) and French (7.7%) nationalities. Out of 4,354 grantees under the StG, CoG and AdG funding schemes, 16.1% are of German nationality, followed by grantees of British (13.9%), French (11.4%), Dutch (7.7%) and Israeli (5.9%) nationalities. Without counting countries of nationality with none or very few grantees, the highest success rates are attained by applicants of non-EU nationalities, namely of Swiss (18.2%), Israeli (17.5%) and US (16.7%) nationalities. Figure 6.13 shows the numbers of evaluated and funded applicants under the StG, CoG and AdG funding schemes in the course of FP7 by nationality. Figure 6.14 shows the applicant success rates by country of nationality only including countries of nationality with at least two successful applicants. Finally, Table A6.02 in Appendix presents counts and success rates of applicants for all nationalities.

The proportion of ERC grantees with non-ERA nationality is about 7.1%. However, many of these were already based in Europe at the time of application. The proportion of ERC grantees that were resident outside the ERA at the time of application is about 2.6% (most being ERA nationals in

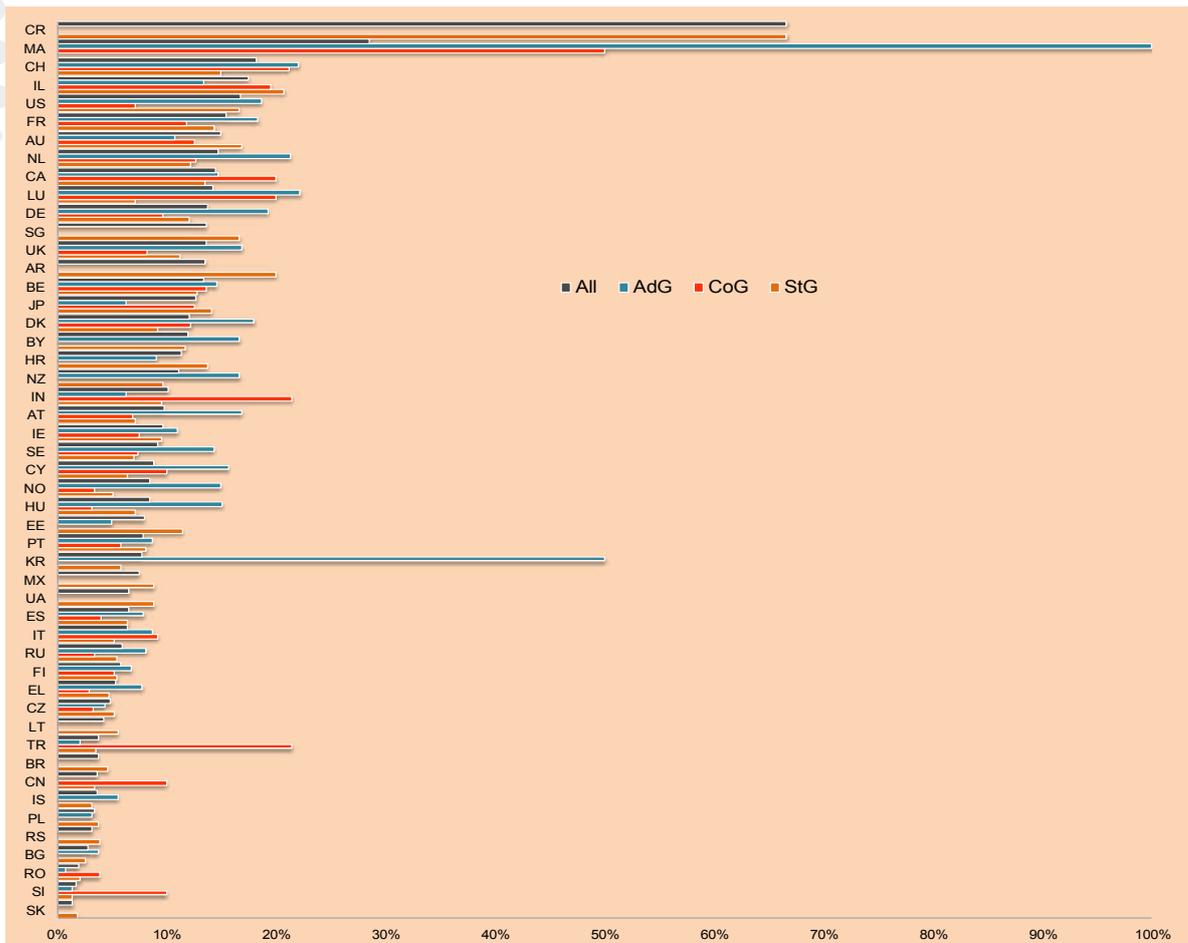
Figure 6.13: Evaluated\* and funded applicants by nationality



\*) only nationalities with more than 10 evaluated applicants

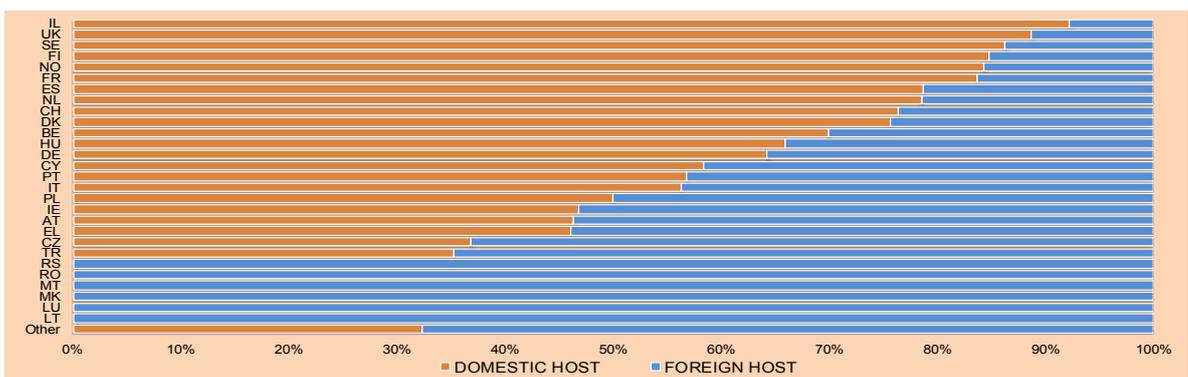
Source: ERC statistical database

Figure 6.14: Applicant success rates by nationality



Source: ERC statistical database

Figure 6.15: Current host country by nationality of grantees (StG, CoG and AdG)



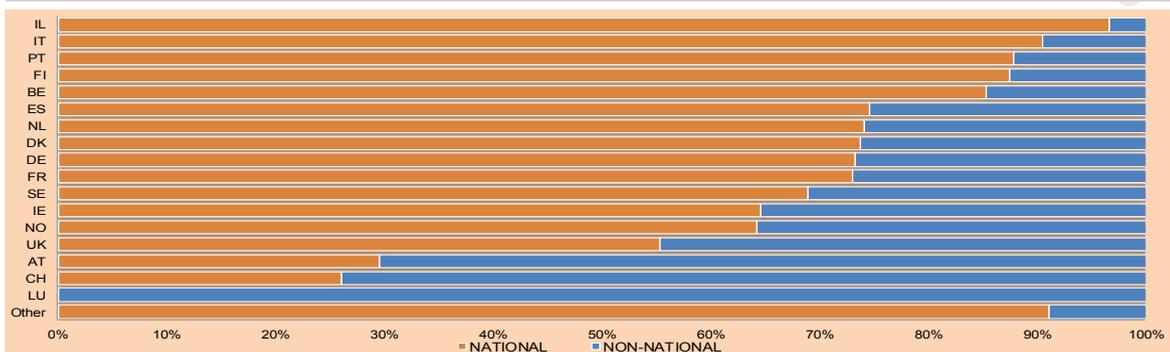
Source: ERC statistical database

the USA). Researchers tend to be very mobile early in their careers, but they are less likely to move at the stage when they have received tenure from their Host Institution, which is the stage where many researchers in the ERC target population are at. For example, around 17% of the PhD and postdoctoral researchers in ERC teams (estimated at 2,700 over FP7) were from outside Europe, the largest number of whom were from China, the USA and India. This shows the potential of ERC Principal Investigators to attract talented early-stage researchers to Europe from around the world.

Out of the 4,354 ERC grants awarded under the StG, CoG and AdG funding schemes, 2,964 (or 68%) have been awarded to recipients whose country of nationality coincides with the country of their current Host Institution, 3,915 (or 90%) to recipients whose declared residence is in the country of their current Host Institution, and 3,001 (or 69%) to recipients whose country of declared residence coincides with the country of their nationality.



**Figure 6.16: Nationality of grantees by current host country (StG, CoG and AdG)**



Source: ERC statistical database

**Figure 6.17: Incoming foreign and outgoing national ERC grantees (StG, CoG and AdG - EU and Associated Countries)**



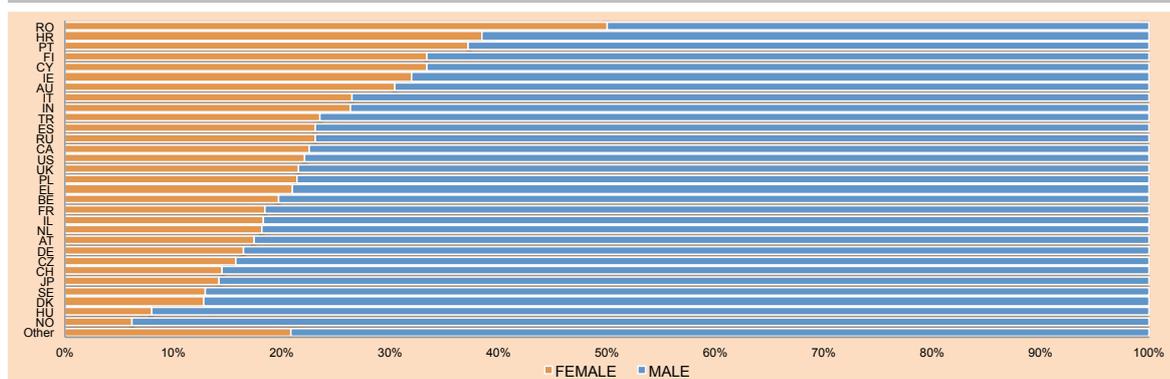
Source: ERC statistical database

**Figure 6.18: Residence of grantees by current host country (StG, CoG and AdG)**



Source: ERC statistical database

**Figure 6.19: Gender of grantees by nationality (StG, CoG and AdG)**



Source: ERC statistical database



Within the group of countries whose research organisations are eligible to host ERC grantees (i.e. the EU Member States and the Associated Countries), more than 80% of grantees of Israeli, British, Swedish, Finnish, Norwegian or French nationality under the StG, CoG and AdG funding schemes are currently (as of 21 August 2014) hosted by a research organisation located in their country of origin, while all grantees of Lithuanian, Luxembourgish, Romanian and Serbian nationality are hosted by research organisations located in foreign countries, without counting countries of nationality with just a single grant (see Figure 6.15).

The majority of ERC grantees under the StG, CoG and AdG funding schemes currently hosted by Swiss (74%) and Austrian (70%) research organisations are of foreign nationality, while, in some host countries, all ERC StG, CoG and AdG recipients are own nationals (see Figure 6.16).

In absolute terms, the countries whose research organisations host the largest numbers of ERC grantees of foreign nationality under the StG, CoG and AdG funding schemes were the United Kingdom (433), Switzerland (238), Germany (164), France (154) and the Netherlands (92). The countries with the largest numbers of nationals hosted abroad as ERC grantees, again in absolute terms, were Germany (250), Italy

(178), the USA (140), France (81), the Netherlands (72) and the United Kingdom (68).

The countries that host more foreign nationals than their nationals hosted abroad in absolute terms are the United Kingdom (365), Switzerland (212), France (73), Austria (39) and Sweden (31), while the countries with the highest numbers of nationals hosted abroad compared to the numbers of foreign nationals they host are Italy (154), Germany (86), Greece (40), Belgium (33) and Portugal (18), without counting third countries (see Figure 6.17).

Finally, more than 80% of ERC grantees in the countries hosting significant numbers of ERC grants were also residents in these countries at the time of application (see Figure 6.18 and Table A6.03 in Appendix).

The country of nationality with the highest percentage of female grantees is Romania (50%), followed by Croatia (39%) and Portugal (37%), taking into account countries of nationality with at least 10 grantees (see Figure 6.19). At the other end of the spectrum, the countries of nationality with the lowest percentages of female grantees are Norway (6.3%), Hungary (8%), Denmark (12.8%) and Sweden (13%).







Host Institutions of applicants

# Host Institutions of applicants

This chapter focuses on the research organisations which act as Host Institutions to ERC grant recipients, and presents statistical data aggregated on that basis.

## 7.1 Overview

Overall, the ERC has funded researchers at about 600 Host Institutions in 30 countries (see Box 7.1). However there has also been a noticeable concentration of funding at a small group of Host Institutions. Out of 4,354 StG, CoG and AdG, 1,779 have been awarded to researchers based at the top 31 Host Institutions.

Given the aims of the ERC, which include channelling resources to the most promising researchers, supporting the best new ideas, conferring status and visibility on the best research leaders working in Europe, offering attractive funding conditions to attract and retain outstanding researchers, providing benchmarks for individual research institutions, and ultimately creating economic and societal benefits, then this distribution could be seen as a strong sign that the ERC is achieving its aims. It should be no surprise that many of Europe's top researchers are already at some of Europe's top research institutions.

On the other hand, the fact that 60% of the grants have gone to a further 550+ research institutions (over 200 of which host only one ERC grant) could be seen as evidence that the ERC can recognise excellence wherever it is to be found.

In the course of FP7, 2,181 research entities (with a unique participant identification code (PIC) in the Beneficiary Register after eliminating duplications and redundancies) were recorded as prospective Host Institutions of ERC applicants in evaluated proposals. These entities are or belong to 1,912 research organisations, located in 39 different countries, including all EU Member States and 11 Associated Countries. Grants were awarded to applicants hosted at the application stage by 644 research organisations located in 29 different countries, namely in all EU Member States except Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Romania, and in 5 Associated Countries (Iceland, Israel, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey). Due to grant portability (see Box 7.1), 600 Host Institutions actually signed the grant agreements with the ERC, while 586 research organisations were recorded as Host Institutions of ERC grantees on the date of the last data extraction for this report (21 August 2014).

In evaluated proposals 60% of these entities were characterised as 'research organisations' (RES), 57% as 'public bodies' (PUB), 45% as 'higher education institutions' (HEI), and only 7% as 'private enterprises' (ENT), while in funded proposals the corresponding percentages were 74%, 70%, 63% and 3.5% respectively. These types of activity are not mutually exclusive with the obvious exception of public bodies versus private enterprises (see Table 7.01)

### Box 7.1: Portability in grant life cycle

It is important to note that a specific feature of ERC grants, namely grant portability, may affect statistics related to the location of the ERC funded Principal Investigators. In particular it is possible for ERC Principal Investigators to change Host Institution between the time of application and the signing of the grant, as well as after grant signature. In the aggregate organisation, country, region and locality statistics presented in the following sections, it is always indicated which stage of the proposal or grant life cycle these statistics refer to, i.e. whether they refer to: (i) the 'applicant legal entity', i.e. the prospective Host Institution providing the 'binding statement of support' to the applicant when the application is submitted; (ii) the 'first legal signatory' of the grant, i.e. the research organisation with which the ERC grant agreement is signed; or (iii) the current Host Institution of the grantee (where 'current' refers to the date of last data extraction). As a rule, success rates are calculated in this section on the basis of data on applicant legal entities, i.e. Host Institutions at the stage of proposal submission, while grant statistics are calculated on the basis of current Host Institutions (as of the date of last data extraction for this report, 21 August 2014).

## 7.2 Applicants and success rates by Host Institution

The French CNRS is the research organisation which hosts by far the largest number of ERC applicants and grantees in all funding schemes both at application and at the current stage. The top-10 research organisations (at application stage) in terms of total numbers of funded applicants – with more than 60 grantees each – also include the German Max Planck Society, the British Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, UCL and Imperial College, the Swiss Federal Institutes of Technology of Zurich (ETHZ) and Lausanne (EPFL), and the Israeli Weizmann Institute and Hebrew University.

Researchers based at different research organisations have very different success rates. Looking at the group of Host Institutions with 10 or more grantees, researchers based at the Research Institute of Molecular Pathology in Vienna have a stunning success rate of 71%, followed by researchers based at the Spanish Institute of Photonics Science and the Centre for Genomic Regulation, the Netherlands Cancer Institute, the British Cancer Research UK and Medical Research Council UK, the German Max Delbrueck Centre for Molecular Medicine and European Molecular Biology Laboratory, the French Toulouse School of Economics, Pasteur Institute, Curie Institute and École Normale Supérieure, the Israeli Weizmann Institute, and the Swiss

**Table 7.01: Number of host institutions in evaluated and funded proposals by country and type of activity**

	EVALUATED					FUNDED				
	Total	HEI	PUB	RES	ENT	Total	HEI	PUB	RES	ENT
AL	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AT	51	20	20	28	10	18	12	13	9	1
BA	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BE	34	15	15	24	2	15	11	9	12	1
BG	52	14	32	28	0	3	2	2	2	0
CH	43	17	24	24	4	20	11	16	13	1
CY	16	7	2	7	6	3	2	1	3	0
CZ	51	16	43	37	1	7	3	6	6	0
DE	235	113	140	168	14	104	70	77	83	3
DK	26	9	15	16	1	11	7	9	10	0
EE	7	4	6	6	0	2	2	2	2	0
EL	60	32	39	34	5	15	8	10	12	0
ES	234	63	100	161	9	64	26	37	58	2
FI	38	15	22	18	3	14	9	9	7	0
FR	171	100	111	98	8	72	44	50	50	3
HR	22	16	21	14	1	2	2	2	1	0
HU	55	16	28	24	3	15	6	10	6	1
IE	24	16	18	10	1	9	9	9	5	0
IL	37	16	13	14	9	11	9	7	7	1
IS	6	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	0
IT	247	83	110	160	22	63	35	39	53	3
LT	16	7	10	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
LU	2	1	2	2		0	0	0	0	0
LV	7	5	6	4	0	1	1	1	1	1
MD	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
ME	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MK	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	61	23	20	38	5	33	20	17	23	0
NO	43	17	23	23	5	6	5	6	2	0
PL	115	62	91	66	5	8	4	7	5	0
PT	73	31	34	53	3	19	11	10	16	1
RO	73	24	40	28	1	0	0	0	0	0
RS	18	11	13	13	1	0	0	0	0	0
SE	42	25	26	27	3	13	10	9	6	1
SI	30	9	13	16	3	2	1	2	2	0
SK	26	10	19	17	0	1		1	1	0
TR	61	45	39	27	3	3	3	3	2	0
UK	167	116	114	96	13	77	63	59	52	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: ERC statistical database

University of Basel, ETHZ and EPFL, all with a total success rate of more than 30%.

Table 7.02 and Table A7.01 in Appendix provide a complete list of the top-100 Host Institutions in terms of numbers of applicants (at application stage with the corresponding success rates) and of grantees (at the current stage) respectively.

### 7.3 Research areas of applicants by Host Institution

In the PE domain, the CNRS, the University of Cambridge, the ETHZ, the Max Planck Society, the EPFL, the University of Oxford, the Imperial College, the French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (CEA), the Weizmann Institute, the French INRIA, and the University of Bristol are the top Host Institutions at the application stage in terms of numbers of grantees. The highest success rates within the group of Host Institutions with 10 or more grantees in this domain are attained by researchers from the Spanish Institute of Photonics Science, the Weizmann Institute, the University of Bonn, the ETHZ, the EPFL, the University of Cambridge, the Hebrew University, the University of Oxford, Leiden University, and the Technical University of Berlin.

In the LS domain, the top Host Institutions at the application stage in terms of numbers of grantees are the Max Planck Society, the French INSERM and CNRS, the Weizmann Institute, the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford and UCL, the Hebrew University and the Swedish Karolinska Institute. The highest success rates within the group of Host Institutions with 10 or more grantees in this domain are attained by researchers from the Viennese Research Institute of Molecular Pathology, the University of Basel, the EPFL, the Spanish Centre for Genomic Regulation, the University of Lausanne, the Netherlands Cancer Institute, Cancer Research UK, the ETHZ, the Max Delbrueck Centre for Molecular Medicine, and the French Pasteur and Curie Institutes.

Finally, in the SH domain, the top Host Institutions at the application stage in terms of numbers of grantees are the University of Oxford, the CNRS, the UCL, the Universities of Amsterdam (UvA), Cambridge, and Leiden, the Free University of Amsterdam (VU), the Hebrew University, the University of Edinburgh, the Radboud University of Nijmegen, and the London School of Economics. The highest success rates within the group of Host Institutions with 10 or more grantees in this domain are attained by researchers from the Toulouse School of Economics, Goldsmiths and King's Colleges of the University of London, the London School of Economics, the UCL, the Max Planck Society,

#### Box 7.2: Identification and comparison of Host Institutions

When comparing aggregate statistics at the level of research organisations it is important to bear in mind the different types of organisations covered by the data. In particular it is difficult to compare single research organisations with national 'umbrella' research organisations, such as the French CNRS and INSERM, the German Max Planck Society, the Spanish CSIC, the Italian CNR, several East European National Academies of Science, or universities with a collegiate structure (e.g. University of London). A similar issue is the attribution problem emerging when individual schools, faculties, departments or research institutes of universities or of other types of research organisations are registered in the 'Beneficiary Register' as distinct entities with their own 9-digit Participant Identification Code (PIC), which is generally used for the identification of all research organisations participating in the Framework Programmes. Research organisations with own unique PICs are generally considered as individual entities, even when they are integral parts of larger research-performing entities. However, in order to make organisation-level comparisons more meaningful for the purposes of this chapter, in some cases we subsume research-performing entities with distinct PICs under the single 'supra-entity' to which they are known to belong administratively or functionally, and we calculate the related statistics on that basis.

Table 7.02: Submitted and selected proposals in top-100 host institutions at application stage by scientific domain

	HOST INSTITUTION	LS			PE			SH			TOTAL		
		EVAL.	FUND.	SR	EVAL.	FUND.	SR	EVAL.	FUND.	SR	EVAL.	FUND.	SR
FR	FRENCH NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (CNRS)	434	55	12.70%	838	112	13.40%	166	33	19.90%	1438	200	13.90%
DE	MAX PLANCK SOCIETY	251	63	25.10%	316	55	17.40%	43	10	23.30%	610	128	21.00%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE	178	42	23.60%	224	61	27.20%	102	23	22.50%	504	126	25.00%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	221	36	16.30%	201	48	23.90%	159	35	22.00%	581	119	20.50%
UK	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON	202	36	17.80%	155	18	11.60%	132	32	24.20%	489	86	17.60%
CH	SWISS FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ZURICH (ETHZ)	70	26	37.10%	183	56	30.60%	19	3	15.80%	272	85	31.30%
IL	WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE	126	45	35.70%	95	32	33.70%	6	1	16.70%	227	78	34.40%
CH	SWISS FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY LAUSANNE (EPFL)	56	23	41.10%	168	51	30.40%	27	2	7.40%	251	76	30.30%
IL	HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM	118	33	28.00%	104	27	26.00%	72	14	19.40%	294	74	25.20%
UK	IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON	143	23	16.10%	208	37	17.80%	8	1	12.50%	359	61	17.00%
FR	FRENCH NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH (INSERM)	361	56	15.50%	4	1	25.00%	8	2	25.00%	373	59	15.80%
ES	SPANISH NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (CSIC)	335	18	5.40%	317	22	6.90%	113	5	4.40%	765	45	5.90%
BE	UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN	129	12	9.30%	146	23	15.80%	110	10	9.10%	385	45	11.70%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH	79	9	11.40%	130	20	15.40%	63	14	22.20%	272	43	15.80%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL	73	8	11.00%	140	27	19.30%	39	7	17.90%	252	42	16.70%
FR	FRENCH ALTERNATIVE ENERGIES AND ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (CEA)	39	7	17.90%	147	33	22.40%	4	1	25.00%	190	41	21.60%
NL	UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM	23	3	13.00%	79	9	11.40%	123	26	21.10%	225	38	16.90%
DE	UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH	90	16	17.80%	73	16	21.90%	37	6	16.20%	200	38	19.00%
NL	RADBOD UNIVERSITY NIJMEGEN	93	14	15.10%	53	10	18.90%	79	13	16.50%	225	37	16.40%
NL	LEIDEN UNIVERSITY	52	1	1.90%	68	16	23.50%	81	17	21.00%	201	34	16.90%
IL	TECHNION - ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	66	10	15.20%	158	22	13.90%	32	1	3.10%	256	33	12.90%
CH	UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH	106	21	19.80%	45	5	11.10%	33	7	21.20%	184	33	17.90%
NL	UTRECHT UNIVERSITY	80	9	11.30%	104	16	15.40%	90	8	8.90%	274	33	12.00%
NL	VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM	84	9	10.70%	56	8	14.30%	96	15	15.60%	236	32	13.60%
SE	KAROLINSKA INSTITUTE	290	29	10.00%	1	0	0.00%	7	2	28.60%	298	31	10.40%
CH	UNIVERSITY OF GENOVA	61	19	31.10%	62	9	14.50%	18	3	16.70%	141	31	22.00%
FR	FRENCH NAT. INST. FOR RES. IN COMPUTER SC. AND AUTOM. CONTR. (INRIA)	5	0	0.00%	146	30	20.50%	82	3	3.70%	151	30	19.90%
IL	TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY	99	11	11.10%	104	16	15.40%	82	3	3.70%	285	30	10.50%
FI	UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI	181	21	11.60%	107	7	6.50%	107	2	1.90%	395	30	7.60%
UK	KING'S COLLEGE LONDON	99	12	12.10%	41	5	12.20%	46	12	26.10%	186	29	15.60%
NL	DELFT UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	22	2	9.10%	122	25	20.50%	24	1	4.20%	168	28	16.70%
DK	UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN	155	11	7.10%	99	12	12.10%	72	5	6.90%	326	28	8.60%
DE	HELMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN RESEARCH CENTRES	91	15	16.50%	110	9	8.20%	2	1	50.00%	203	25	12.30%
DE	TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH	38	6	15.80%	102	19	18.60%	6	0	0.00%	146	25	17.10%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD	61	12	19.70%	81	8	9.90%	51	5	9.80%	193	25	13.00%
SE	UPPSALA UNIVERSITY	126	16	12.70%	81	7	8.60%	46	2	4.30%	253	25	9.90%
DK	AARHUS UNIVERSITY	56	10	17.90%	74	13	17.60%	35	1	2.90%	165	24	14.50%
SE	LUND UNIVERSITY	143	10	7.00%	88	12	13.60%	24	2	8.30%	255	24	9.40%
FR	PASTEUR INSTITUTE	66	24	36.40%	3	0	0.00%				69	24	34.80%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF EXETER	41	7	17.10%	51	5	9.80%	83	12	14.50%	175	24	13.70%
NL	UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN	49	6	12.20%	85	13	20.00%	64	5	7.80%	178	24	13.50%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS	56	5	8.90%	99	12	12.10%	58	7	12.10%	213	24	11.30%
BE	FLANDERS INSTITUTE FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY (VIB)	74	22	29.70%	1	0	0.00%				75	22	29.30%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER	69	6	8.70%	117	12	10.30%	53	4	7.50%	239	22	9.20%
NO	UNIVERSITY OF OSLO	76	2	2.60%	82	11	13.40%	71	9	12.70%	229	22	9.60%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK	15	0	0.00%	105	17	16.20%	42	5	11.90%	162	22	13.60%
FR	CURIE INSTITUTE	55	20	36.40%	7	1	14.30%				62	21	33.90%
CH	UNIVERSITY OF BASEL	31	13	41.90%	26	7	26.90%	10	1	10.00%	67	21	31.30%
DE	UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG	34	7	20.60%	56	12	21.40%	27	2	7.40%	117	21	17.90%
IT	ITALIAN NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (CNR)	147	3	2.00%	313	15	4.80%	35	2	5.70%	495	20	4.00%
UK	MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL UK	53	19	35.80%	2	0	0.00%	2	1	50.00%	57	20	35.10%
SE	ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (KTH)	18	1	5.60%	134	19	14.20%	15	0	0.00%	167	20	12.00%
AT	UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA	54	6	11.10%	106	10	9.40%	56	4	7.10%	216	20	9.30%
BE	GHEENT UNIVERSITY	80	3	3.80%	84	11	13.10%	67	5	7.50%	211	19	9.00%
FI	AALTO UNIVERSITY	19	1	6.70%	146	14	9.60%	20	3	15.00%	181	18	9.90%
NL	EINDHOVEN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	9	0	0.00%	117	17	14.50%	11	1	9.10%	137	18	13.10%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM	5	1	20.00%	89	12	13.50%	38	5	13.20%	132	18	13.60%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS	24	3	12.50%	73	11	15.10%	28	4	14.30%	125	18	14.40%
NL	UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE	8	1	12.50%	86	17	19.80%	21	0	0.00%	115	18	15.70%
DE	EUROPEAN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY LABORATORY (EMBL)	48	16	33.30%	1	1	100.00%				49	17	34.70%
ES	POMPEU FABRA UNIVERSITY	20	2	10.00%	29	3	10.30%	57	12	21.10%	106	17	16.00%
BE	ULB - FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS	33	3	9.10%	67	8	11.90%	38	6	15.80%	138	17	12.30%
DE	UNIVERSITY OF BONN	15	1	6.70%	39	12	30.80%	9	4	44.40%	63	17	27.00%
CH	UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE	39	15	38.50%	3	0	0.00%	17	2	11.80%	59	17	28.80%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM	53	5	9.40%	57	6	10.50%	45	5	11.10%	155	16	10.30%
DE	UNIVERSITY OF TUEBINGEN	52	6	11.50%	37	5	13.50%	25	5	20.00%	114	16	14.00%
UK	CANCER RESEARCH UK	40	15	37.50%							40	15	37.50%
SE	CHALMERS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	4	0	0.00%	126	15	11.90%	4	0	0.00%	134	15	11.20%
FR	ECOLE NORMALE SUPERIEURE	9	4	44.40%	21	8	38.10%	17	3	17.60%	47	15	31.90%
DE	UNIVERSITY OF FRANKFURT	23	6	26.10%	26	4	15.40%	28	5	17.90%	77	15	19.50%
IT	UNIVERSITY OF ROME - LA SAPIENZA	92	3	3.30%	119	11	9.20%	48	1	2.10%	259	15	5.80%
NL	ERASMUS MEDICAL CENTER ROTTERDAM	78	13	16.70%	1	0	0.00%	3	1	33.30%	82	14	17.10%
IE	TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN	53	6	11.30%	53	5	9.40%	25	3	12.00%	131	14	10.70%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW	51	7	13.70%	54	2	3.70%	40	5	12.50%	145	14	9.70%
SE	UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG	71	5	7.00%	36	6	16.70%	32	3	9.40%	139	14	10.10%
DE	UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG	16	0	0.00%	40	7	17.50%	34	7	20.60%	90	14	15.60%
ES	CENTRE FOR GENOMIC REGULATION	33	13	39.40%							33	13	39.40%
HU	HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	71	6	8.50%	95	7	7.40%	28	0	0.00%	194	13	6.70%
UK	LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE (LSE)	1	0	0.00%	9	0	0.00%	52	13	25.00%	62	13	21.00%
SE	STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY	52	2	3.80%	84	3	3.60%	50	8	16.00%	186	13	7.00%
DE	UNIVERSITY OF FREIBURG	31	4	12.90%	45	7	15.60%	14	2	14.30%	90	13	14.40%
BE	UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN	34	4	11.80%	55	6	10.90%	29	3	10.30%	118	13	11.00%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON	21	1	4.80%	75	11	14.70%	22	1	4.50%	118	13	11.00%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX	25	2	8.00%	51	4	7.80%	28	7	25.00%	104	13	12.50%
IT	INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED STUDIES - TRIESTE	13	2	15.40%	46	8	17.40%	6	2	33.30%	65	12	18.50%
CH	UNIVERSITY OF BERN	56	7	12.50%	37	5	13.50%	33	0	0.00%	126	12	9.50%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE	46	8	17.40%	41	4	9.80%	36	0	0.00%	123	12	9.80%
FR	UNIVERSITY OF PARIS 6 - PIERRE AND MARIE CURIE	27	2	7.40%	61	10	16.40%				88	12	13.60%
IT	UNIVERSITY OF ROME - TOR VERGATA	35	3	8.60%	62	8	12.90%	22	1	4.50%	119	12	10.10%
IT	UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO	22	1	4.50%	91	4	4.40%	53	7	13.20%	166	12	7.20%
AT	VIENNA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	2	0	0.00%	107	12	11.20%	3	0	0.00%	112	12	10.70%
IL	BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY	41	6	14.60%	38	4	10.50%	24	1	4.20%	103	11	10.70%
IT	BEN-GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV	42	4	9.50%	49	6	12.20%	6	1	16.70%	97	11	11.30%
IL	BOCCONI UNIVERSITY MILAN	1	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	59	11	18.60%	62	11	17.70%
UK	FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY - HELLAS	21	4	19.00%	86	7	8.10%	6	0	0.00%	113	11	9.70%
EL	GOLDSMITHS - UNIVERSITY OF LONDON	2	0	0.00%	4	1	25.00%	32	10	31.30%	38	11	28.90%
NL	NETHERLANDS CANCER INSTITUTE	29	11	37.60%							29	11	37.90%
NL	ROYAL NETHERLANDS ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES	41	8	19.50%				10	3	30.00%	51	11	21.60%
DK	TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF DENMARK	19	4	21.10%	104	7	6.70%	2	0	0.00%	125	11	8.80%
ES	UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA	49	3	6.10%	67	5	7.50%	53	3	5.70%	169	11	6.50%
UK	UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM	47	1	2.10%	90	8	8.90%	37	2	5.40%	174	11	6.30%

Source: ERC statistical database



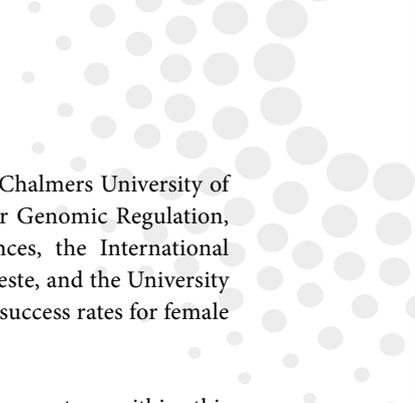
and the Universities of Cambridge, Edinburgh, Oxford, Amsterdam (UvA), and Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona.

### 7.3 Gender of applicants by Host Institution

Among the top-100 Host Institutions in terms of total numbers of grantees (at application stage), the highest success rates for female applicants are exhibited by the Weizmann Institute (54%), followed by the European Molecular Biology Laboratory, the Medical Research Council UK, the Netherlands Cancer Institute, the French Curie and Pasteur Institutes, Goldsmiths College, the EPFL, the INRIA and the Hebrew University. In all but one of these cases (the Netherlands Cancer Institute), the success rates of women are higher than that of men.

At the other extreme, the Swedish Chalmers University of Technology, the Spanish Centre for Genomic Regulation, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the International School for Advanced Studies in Trieste, and the University of Rome - Tor Vergata exhibit zero success rates for female applicants.

The highest percentage of female grantees within this group of Host Institutions is exhibited by Goldsmiths College (55%), which is the only Host Institution with a majority of female grantees, followed by the Universities of Birmingham and of Newcastle, the Spanish CSIC, the London School of Economics, the French Curie Institute, the Bocconi University in Milan, the Erasmus Medical Centre in Rotterdam, the Medical Research Council UK, and the University of Amsterdam (UvA), in all of which female grantees form more than a third of the total.







**Host countries**

# Host countries

This chapter presents statistics on evaluated and funded ERC applicants and on requested and received funding for their projects, aggregated at the level of the countries where their Host Institutions are located. It also presents country-level statistics by research area (i.e. scientific domain or subdomain corresponding to an ERC peer-review evaluation panel), and with regard to the gender of the applicants.

It should be noted that country of origin, nationality, residence and institutional affiliation of ERC grantees do not always coincide. The convention when calculating country-level participation in ERC competitions, funding allocation, and the associated success rates, is to attribute ERC grants, and therefore to aggregate the corresponding grant statistics, by the country of the Host Institution with which the ERC grantee is affiliated for the purposes of the grant. The same convention applies to the calculation of regional and sub-regional statistics: ERC grants are attributed to and aggregated at the level of regions and localities in which the Host Institutions of the ERC grantees are located.

In addition, as with statistics at the level of the Host Institution, a specific feature of ERC grants, namely grant portability, may also affect country and regional level statistics (see Box 7.1). In particular it is possible for ERC Principal Investigators to change Host Institution between the time of application and the signing of the grant, as well as after grant signature. It is estimated that changes of Host Institutions are relatively few,

and inter-country changes are even fewer, and therefore, there is no significant overall country-level variation from one stage of the grant life cycle to the other. However, for individual research organisations, countries, regions or localities which have only received a small number of grants, even this small variation caused by grant portability may considerably affect their aggregate statistics.

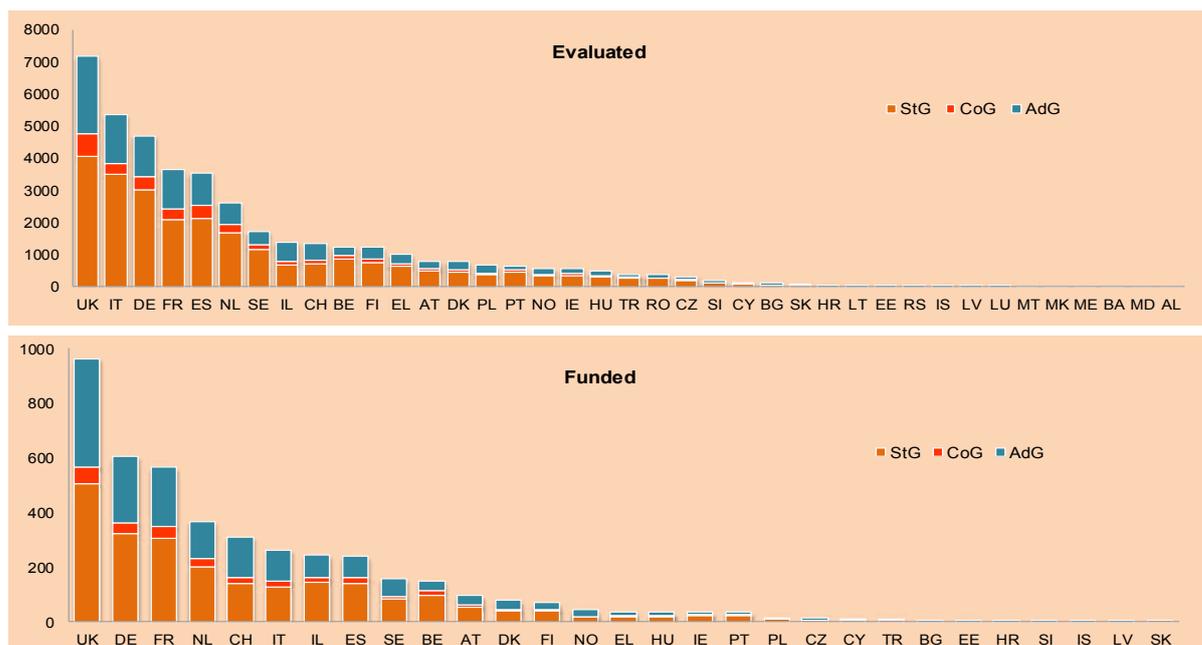
In this section, country- or organisation-level statistics on the SyG and PoC funding schemes are reported separately from those on StG, CoG and AdG schemes. In the case of SyG projects, the reason is that they involve more than one Principal Investigator, potentially from different countries or research organisations. This particularity makes country- or organisation-level SyG statistics not directly comparable to those of other funding schemes, but it does not affect the comparability of statistics on proposal counts or amounts of funding, which were reported in previous chapters.

## 8.1 Applicants and success rates by host country

This subsection examines the distribution of evaluated and funded ERC applicants and the corresponding success rates by country of Host Institution in the course of FP7.

Evaluated ERC applicants were supported at the time of application by research organisations located in 39 countries, including all EU28 Member States and 11 Associated Countries (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Former

**Figure 8.01: Evaluated and funded applicants by host country at application stage (StG, CoG and AdG)**



Source: ERC statistical database

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Israel, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey), while funded ERC applicants were supported, at the time of application, by research organisations in 29 countries, of which 24 are EU Member States (all but Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Romania) and 5 Associated Countries (Iceland, Israel, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey). The composition of the latter group of countries changed with the addition of Luxembourg due to portability after the signature of the grant agreement.

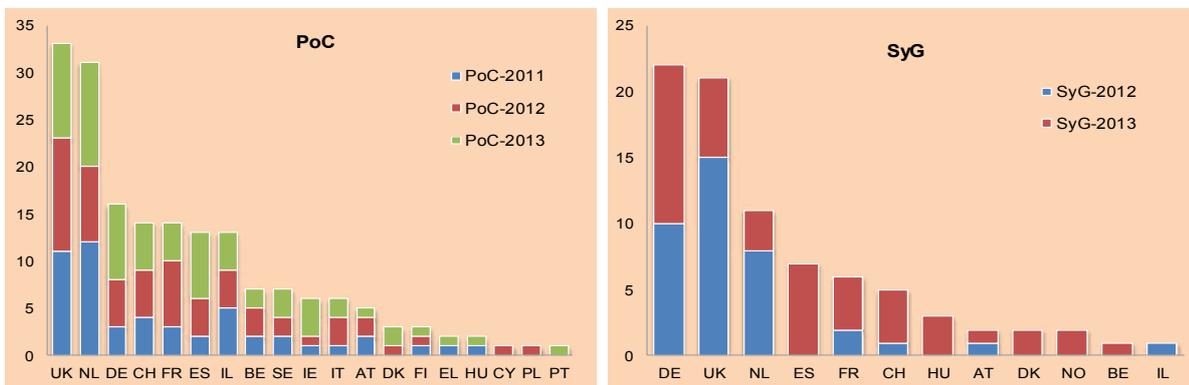
In the course of FP7, research organisations from six countries supported at the application stage about two thirds of all ERC evaluated applicants under the StG, CoG and AdG funding schemes. About 17% of all evaluated proposals came from applicants whose Host Institutions were located in the United Kingdom, 12.8% in Italy, 11.2% in Germany, 8.7% in France, 8.5% in Spain, and 6.2% in the Netherlands. Five countries at the application stage hosted about two thirds of all ERC funded proposals under the StG, the CoG and the AdG funding schemes: 22.1% of all ERC grants were awarded to applicants who were supported by research organisations located in the United Kingdom, 13.9% in Germany, 13% in France, 8.4% in the Netherlands, and 7.2% in Switzerland. Under the StG scheme 21.7% of all grants

were awarded to applicants hosted by UK, 13.8% by German, 13.2% by French, 8.6% by Dutch and 6.2% by Israeli research organisations. Under the CoG scheme 19.5% of grantees were hosted by UK, 13.7% by German, 13.4% by French, 9.3% by Dutch and 7% by Swiss research organisations. Under the AdG scheme 23.2% by UK, 14.2% by German, 12.6% by French, 8.8% by Swiss, and 8% by Dutch research organisations. In the particular case of the SyG funding scheme, grant recipients were hosted at the stage of grant agreement signature by research organisations from 12 countries in total, of which three accounted for about two thirds of all grantees, namely Germany for 26.5%, the United Kingdom for 25.3%, and the Netherlands for 13.3%.

Figure 8.01 and Table A8.01 in Appendix present the numbers of evaluated and funded applicants by host country at the application stage for the StG, CoG and AdG funding schemes. Table A8.02 in Appendix presents the numbers of grantees by current host country (as of 21 August 2014) under StG, CoG and AdG funding schemes. Figure 8.02 presents the numbers of grantees by host country at the grant agreement signature stage (first legal signatory) and by call for the SyG and PoC funding schemes.

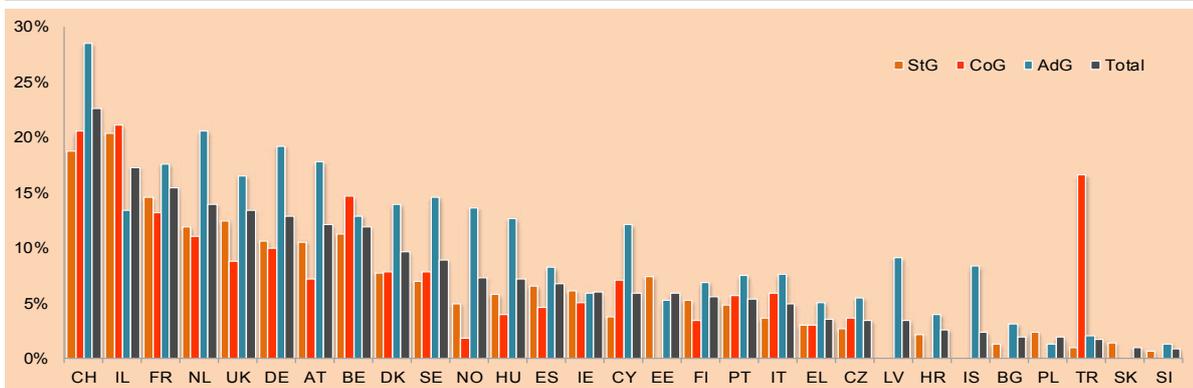
As Figure 8.03 shows, country-level success rates at the

**Figure 8.02: SyG and PoC grantees by host country at grant signature stage**



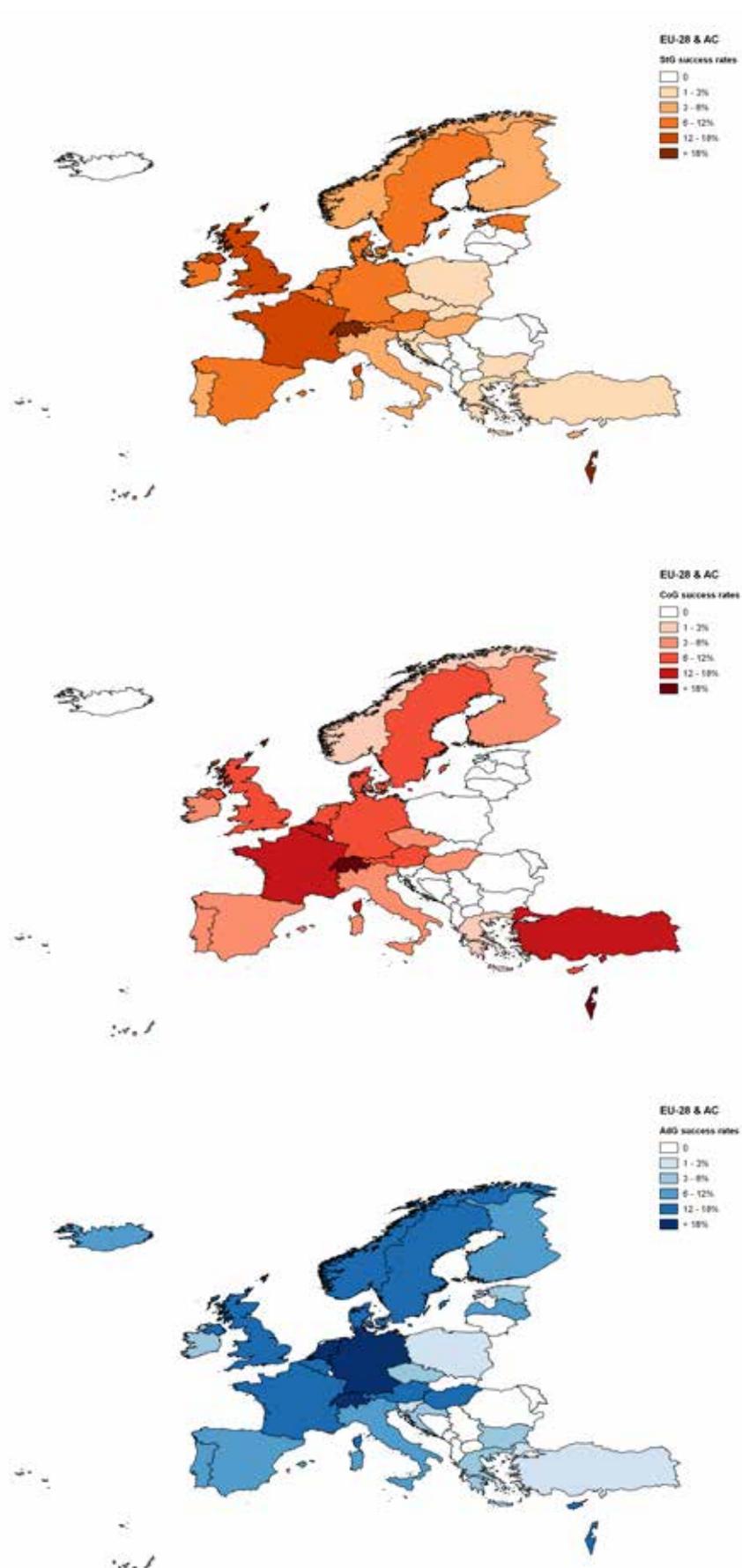
Source: ERC statistical database

**Figure 8.03: Applicants success rates by host country at application stage (StG, CoG and AdG)**



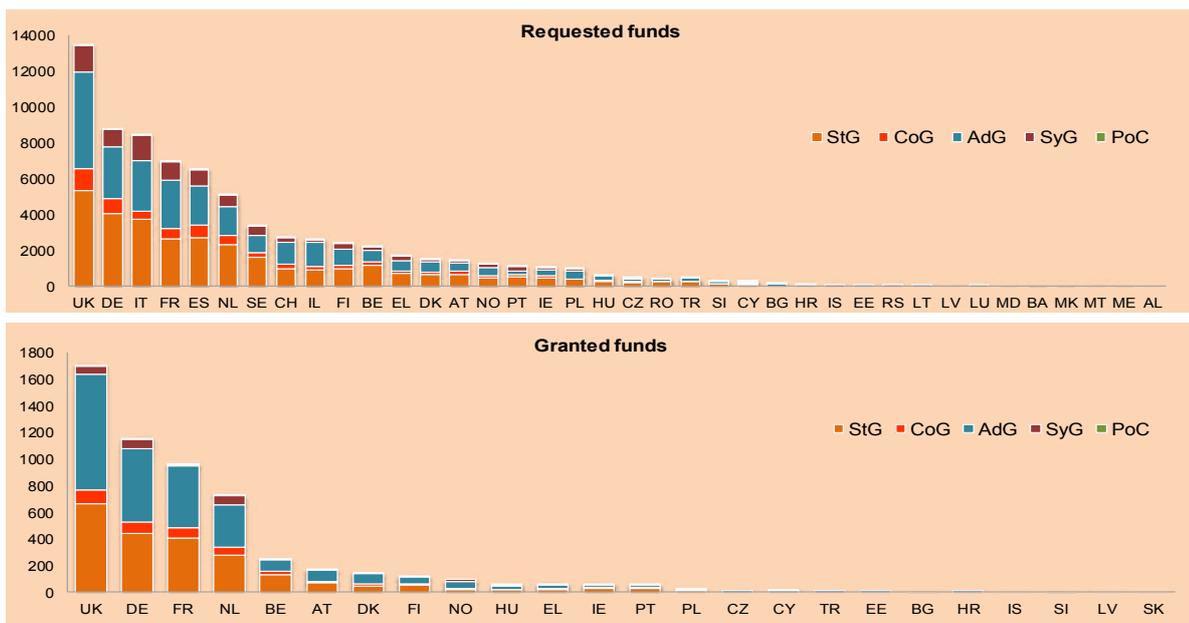
Source: ERC statistical database

Figure 8.04: Country-level success rates (StG, CoG, AdG schemes)





**Figure 8.05: Requested and granted funds by host country at application stage and funding scheme (€M)**

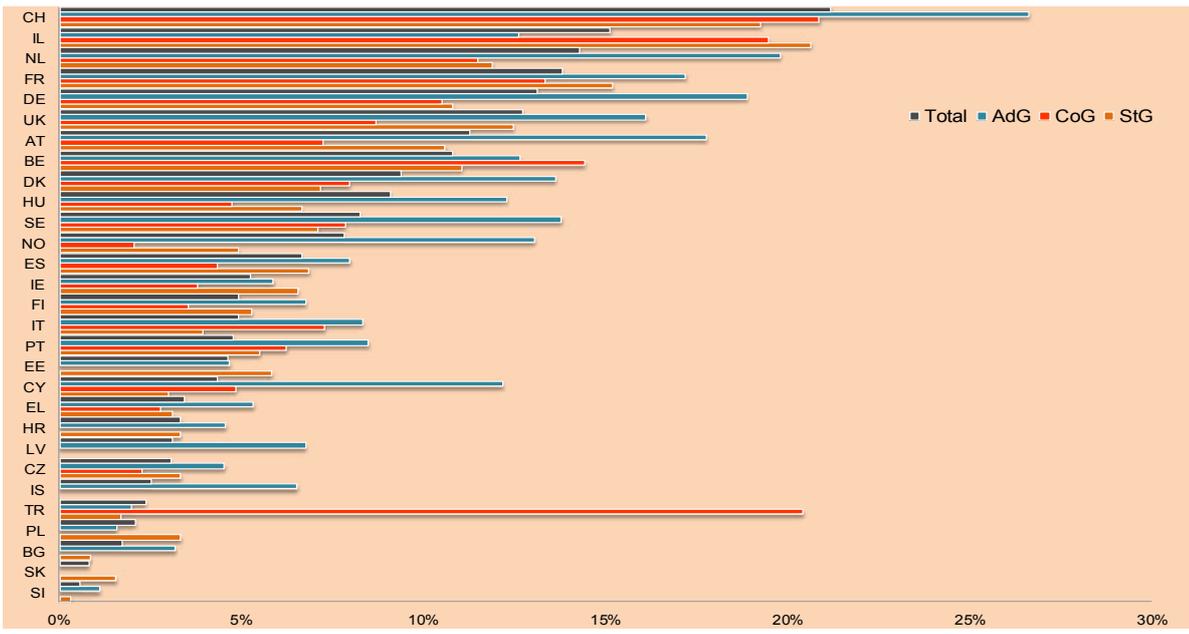


Source: ERC statistical database

stage of application under the StG, CoG and AdG schemes vary significantly. As this figure shows, researchers based in Switzerland (with an overall success rate of 22.7%) and Israel (with 17.3%), followed by France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom had the highest overall success rates. Under the StG scheme, the highest overall success rates were for researchers based again in Israel (20.4%) and Switzerland (18.8%). Under the CoG scheme (one call in 2013) researchers based in these two countries retain their top position, while researchers based in another non-EU

country, Turkey, occupy the third position in the rankings (with 2 awarded grants out of 12 evaluated proposals), despite ranking low overall in other schemes. Under the AdG scheme, researchers based in Switzerland are again the top performers (28.5%), followed this time by researchers based in the Netherlands, Germany and Austria. Figure 8.03 only includes countries with at least one research organisation supporting a successful ERC applicant, i.e. with non-zero overall success rates, for the three main ERC funding schemes (StG, CoG and AdG).

**Figure 8.06 : Funding success rates by host country at application stage (StG, CoG and AdG)**



Source: ERC statistical database



The choropleth maps in Figure 8.04 give an overview of country-level success rates in ERC competitions under the three main funding schemes (StG, CoG and AdG) in all EU Member States and Associated Countries.

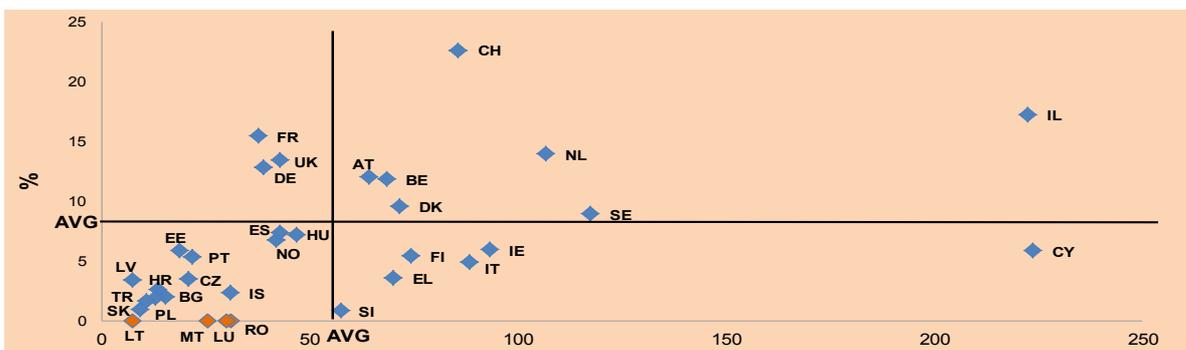
## 8.2 Funding by host country

Unsurprisingly, in terms of the amounts of funding requested by and granted to ERC applicants, aggregated at the level of host country, the picture is very similar to that described in the previous subsections: 17.7% of all requested funding involved applicants who at the application stage were supported by research organisations in the United Kingdom, 11.6% in Germany, 11.2% in Italy, 9.2% in France, and 8.6% in Spain. Overall country shares in terms of received ERC funding were 22% for the United Kingdom, 14.9% for Germany, 12.4% for France, 9.4% for the Netherlands, and 7.5% for Switzerland, while Spain, Italy and Israel received between 5 and 6% each. Under the

StG scheme the United Kingdom received 21.3% of total funding, Germany 14.1%, France 13.1%, the Netherlands 9%, and Switzerland, Israel and Spain between 6 and 6.5% each. Under the CoG scheme, the United Kingdom received 19%, Germany 14.5%, France 13.3%, and the Netherlands 10%. Under the AdG scheme, the United Kingdom led again with 23.2% of total funding, followed by Germany with 14.8%, France with 12.4%, and Switzerland with 8.8% and the Netherlands with 8.6%. These statistics are presented in Figure 8.05.

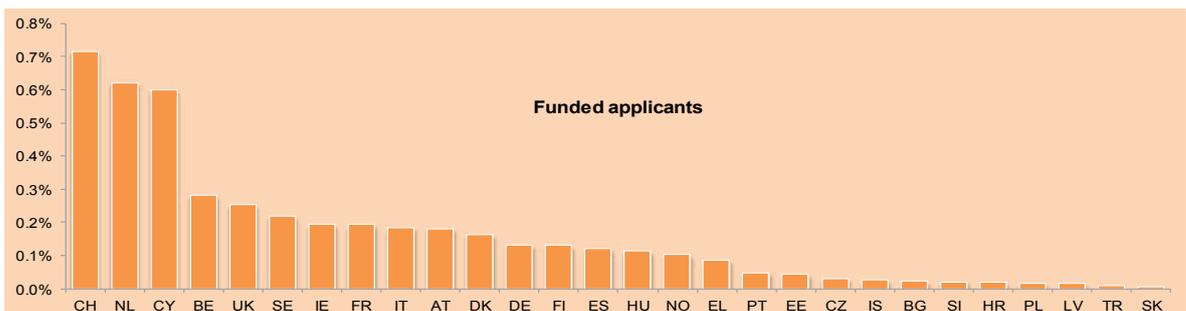
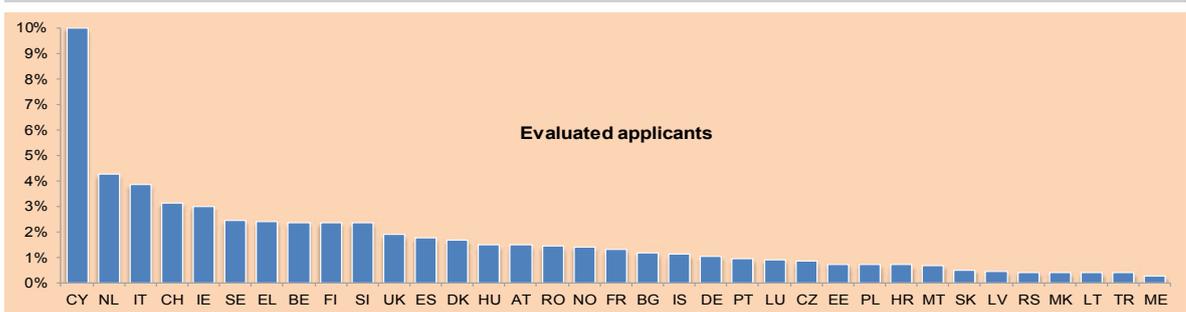
The corresponding funding success rates aggregated by host country of ERC applicants at the stage of application are shown in Figure 8.06. Similarly to the proposal success rates, Switzerland has by far the highest overall funding success rate (23%) followed by Israel (17%), France and the Netherlands (15%), and the United Kingdom (14%). The exact amounts of requested and granted funding and overall funding success rates by host country at the application stage are presented in Table A8.03 in Appendix.

Figure 8.07: Success rate by country of host institution versus number of evaluated applications per 1000 public-sector researchers



Source: ERC statistical database and "Innovation Union Competitiveness report 2011"

Figure 8.08: Ratios of ERC applicants to all researchers by host country at the application stage



Source: ERC statistical database

### 8.3 Alternative indicators of country participation in ERC competitions

There are several limitations in the use of success rates for country rankings and therefore for inter-country comparisons of this type. A host country with very few submitted and evaluated proposals, which is successful in obtaining a grant, may rank higher than a country with many submitted proposals and several grants. All countries without grants rank the same in terms of their success rates, irrespective of their numbers of submitted and evaluated proposals; however, a country with a large number of submitted proposals and no grants should be considered less successful than a country with only a few submitted proposals and no grants. Success rates are, therefore, not the most appropriate indicators for inter-country comparisons.

Moreover, there are significant differences between the application patterns of researchers based in different countries, which may be attributed to a wide range of factors such as the availability of national funding, the availability of competitive funding, and the levels of support and awareness for applications at national level.

An alternative way of comparing the number of ERC grantees hosted by each country is to look at the ratio of ERC grantees to the total number of researchers in a country. As Figure 8.07 shows, if we plot the ERC participation rate of public sector researchers against the ERC success rate at the country level, the quadrants of the plot define four groups of countries: those with a high participation/high success rate (I), those with a low participation/high success rate (II), those with a low participation/low success rate (III), and those with a high participation/low success rate (IV).

Figure 8.09: Ratios of applicants and grantees to all researchers in EU and Associated Countries

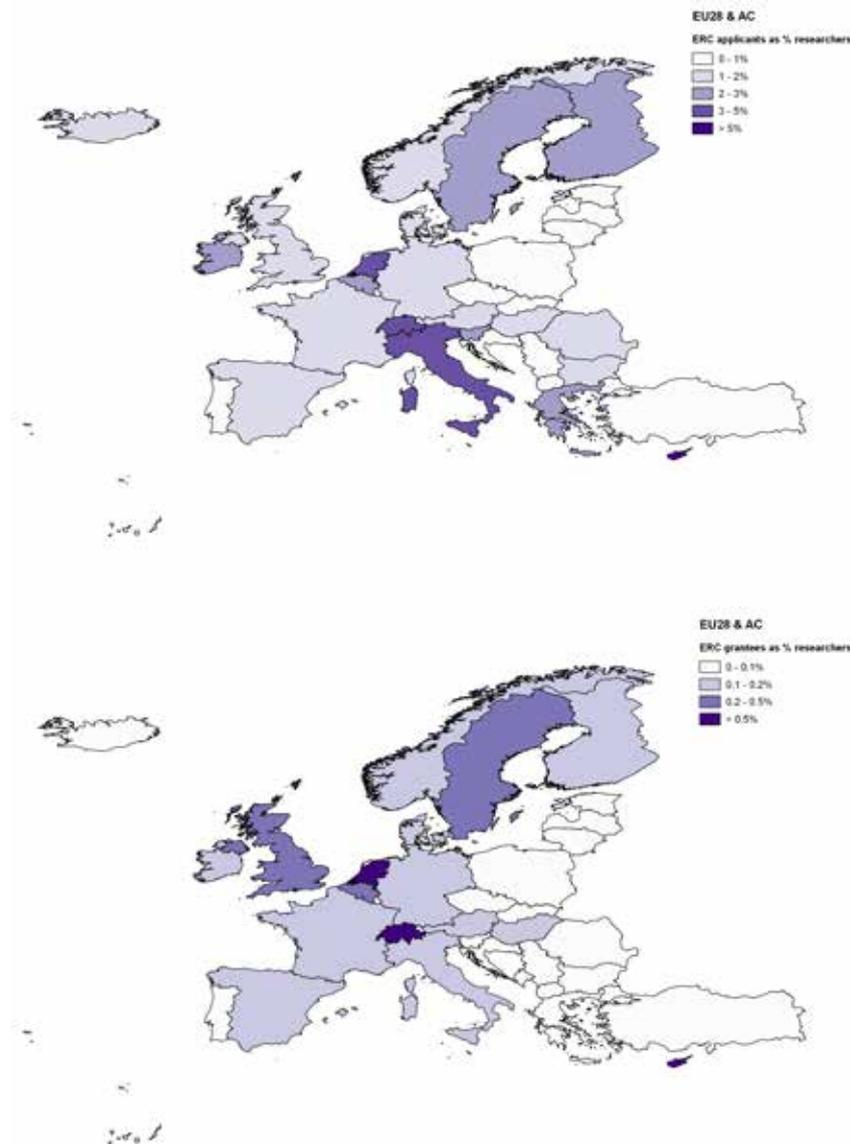


Figure 8.08 shows the ratios of both evaluated and funded applicants during the course of FP7 (2007-2013) to the average number of researchers (in headcounts) for the same period. Figure 8.09 presents the same ratios in choropleth maps. The first ratio indicates the intensity of demand for ERC grants by researchers in a country, while the second ratio shows the extent to which they have received ERC grants. In this ranking, Switzerland is again the top-ranking country, with 0.71% of its total population of researchers receiving an ERC grant, followed by the Netherlands (0.62%), Cyprus (0.60%), Belgium (0.28%) and the United Kingdom (0.25%). The countries with the highest proportion of researchers applying for ERC grants are Cyprus (10%), the Netherlands (4.2%), Italy (3.8%), Switzerland (3.1%) and Ireland (3%).

It is also possible to compare the number of ERC grants hosted in a particular country to its level of research investment. As Figure 8.10 shows, there is very high correlation between a country's GERD and the number of ERC grants it receives. The plot also reveals that some countries perform in ERC competitions better than what would be expected given their level of GERD, even though they have relatively low participation or success rates.

Figure 8.11 presents in the form of choropleth maps the ratios of total ERC funding received during the course of FP7 by country of Host Institution to civil GBAORD in that country during the same period (2007-2013). For comparison purposes, it also presents the ratios of GBAORD to the total number of researchers (by headcount) in EU Member States and Associated Countries, and the ratios of total ERC funding to the total number of researchers in those countries.

## 8.4 Gender of applicants by host country

This subsection presents gender statistics at the level of host country at the stage of application. For all countries, the ratio of male to female applicants for StG, CoG and AdG, even at the early stage of proposal submission, ranges from 1.6 to 6, or in other words, female applicants represent just between 14.3% (in Malta and Hungary, closely followed by the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Austria and Switzerland) and 38.9% (in Romania, followed by Portugal, Iceland, Serbia and Bulgaria) of total applicants (see Figure 8.12). This ratio becomes even less favourable for women after the evaluation stage: it ranges from 1.7 to 8, or, as a percentage of female grantees in the total (see Figure 8.13), from 11.1% (in Hungary, followed by Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Austria) to 37.1% (in Portugal, followed by Greece, Finland, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Italy), without counting countries with very few grants.

With regard to the proposal success rates at the level of host country at the stage of application, as Figure 8.14 shows, there are only five countries in which the success rate of female applicants exceeds that of male applicants, namely Croatia (3 times higher for women), Slovenia (2.2), Greece (1.6), Ireland and the Czech Republic, where it is marginally higher. Among the countries hosting at least 5 grantees, the ones with the most unequal success rates in favour of male applicants are, in reverse order, Norway (2.9 times higher for men), Sweden (2.2), Cyprus (2), Turkey (1.9), and Poland (1.7). In some countries there are no female grantees. However, these countries received very few grants.

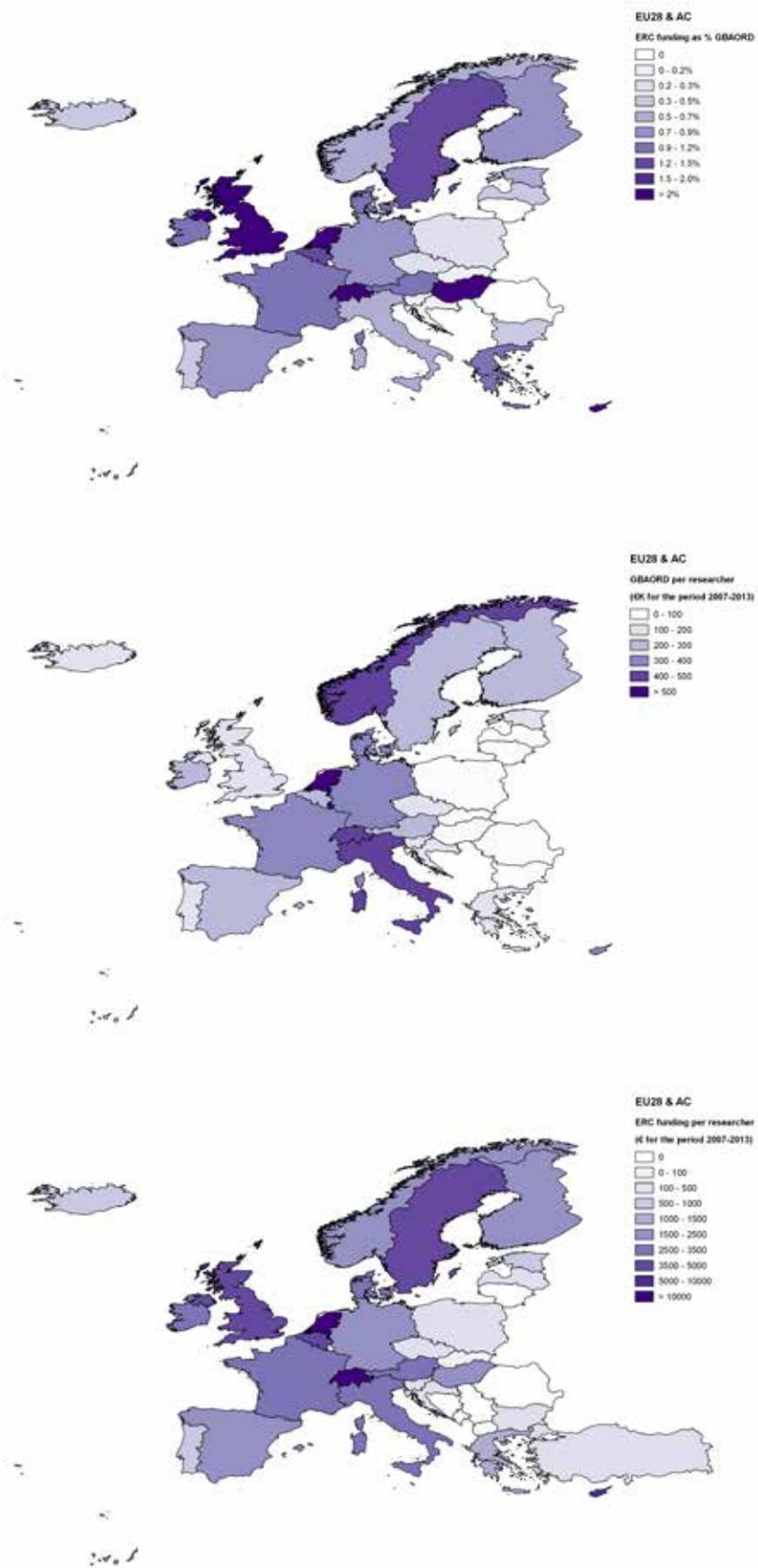
Figure 8.10: GERD and ERC grant counts by current host country



Source: ERC statistical database and "Innovation Union Competitiveness report 2011"



Figure 8.11: Ratios of ERC funding, civil GBAORD and researchers (2007-2013)



## 8.5 Research areas of applicants by host country

This subsection examines the distribution of ERC proposals and grants across the three scientific domains and the 25 subdomains corresponding to the ERC peer-review evaluation panels, aggregated at the level of the host country of the applicant. Figure 8.15 presents the numbers of evaluated and funded applicants in the three main funding schemes (StG, CoG and AdG) in the three scientific domains (LS, PE and SH) by host country at the stage of application, and Figure 8.16 presents the corresponding success rates.

As Figure 8.16 shows, researchers based in Switzerland were the most successful in LS with a success rate (across all funding schemes) of 28.1%, followed by researchers based in Israel with 19.8%, Austria with 16.9%, France with 15.5% and Germany with 14.3%. Researchers based in Switzerland with 22.3%, Israel with 19%, the Netherlands with 17.2%, France with 15.1% and Germany with 13% were the most successful in PE. Researchers based in France with 16.5%, the United Kingdom with 14.6%, the Netherlands with 12.5%, Belgium with 10.2%, Switzerland with 9.8% and Germany with 9.4% were the most successful in SH.

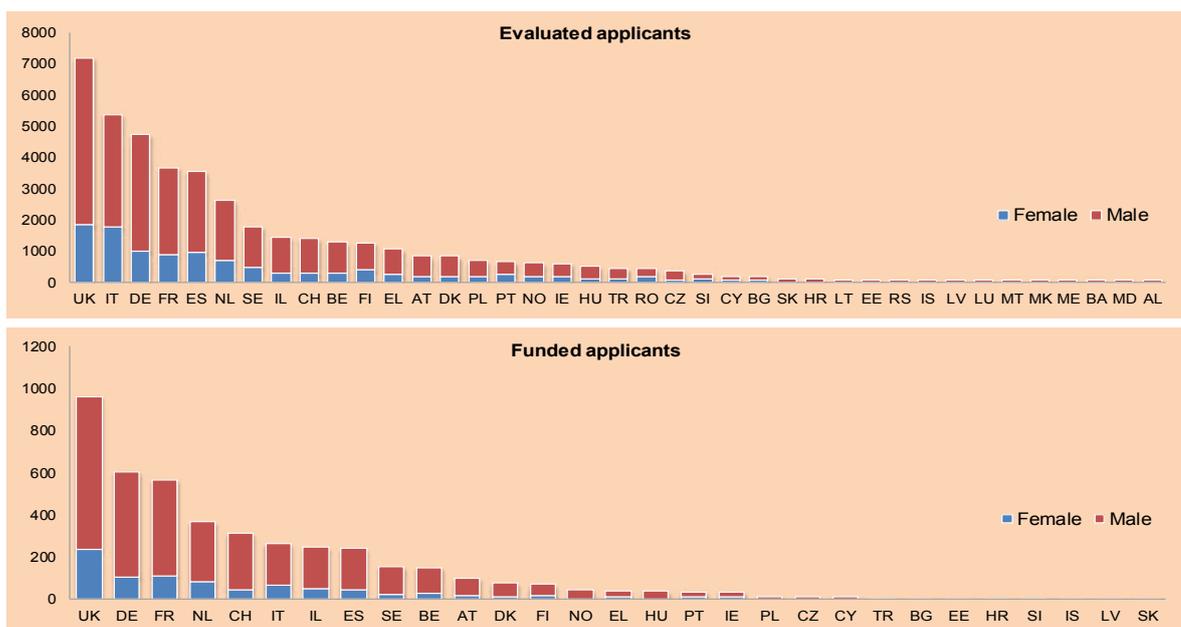
Table A8.07 in Appendix presents the distribution of grants awarded across the ERC peer-review evaluation panels by current host country. On the basis of ERC grants awarded by panel at the country level, a 'concentration index' is calculated and presented in Table A8.08 in Appendix and visualised in Figure 8.18. This index shows the research areas, as demarcated by the ERC panels, in which a certain country exhibits a relative strength.

## 8.6 Inter-country grant portability

One important feature of the ERC's grants is that they allow for portability between Host Institutions. Portability can happen either before or after the signature of the grant. Figure 8.19 presents the aggregate numbers of ERC grants by country, which were transferred between research organisations in different countries with the signature of the grant agreement. The numbers in light orange represent the counts of outgoing grants, i.e. the grants which were transferred from a research organisation of the country to a different one, while the numbers in dark orange represent the counts of incoming grants, i.e. the grants which were transferred to a research organisation in the country from a different one. The country with the biggest net number of incoming grants at that stage is Austria, followed by the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, while the country with the biggest net number of outgoing grants is Germany, followed (in reverse order) by Norway, Finland and Spain.

Figure 8.20 presents the aggregate numbers of ERC grants transferred between research organisations in different countries after the signature of the grant agreement (as of 21 August 2014). At this stage, the country with the biggest net number of incoming grants gains is Germany, followed by Switzerland, Austria and France, while the country with the biggest net outgoing grants is the Netherlands, followed (in reverse order) by Italy, Spain and Israel. More detailed data on inter-country grant portability is presented in Table A8.09 (at signature) and Table A8.10 (after signature) in Appendix.

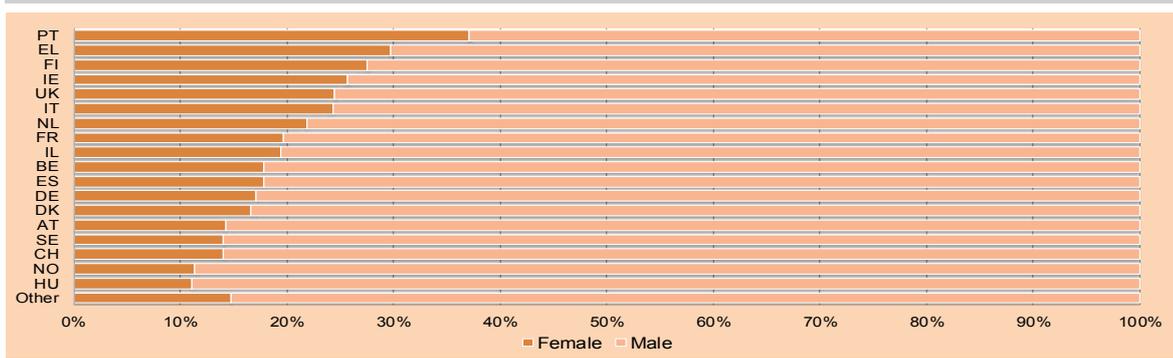
Figure 8.12: Evaluated and funded applicants by host country at application stage (StG, CoG and AdG)



Source: ERC statistical database

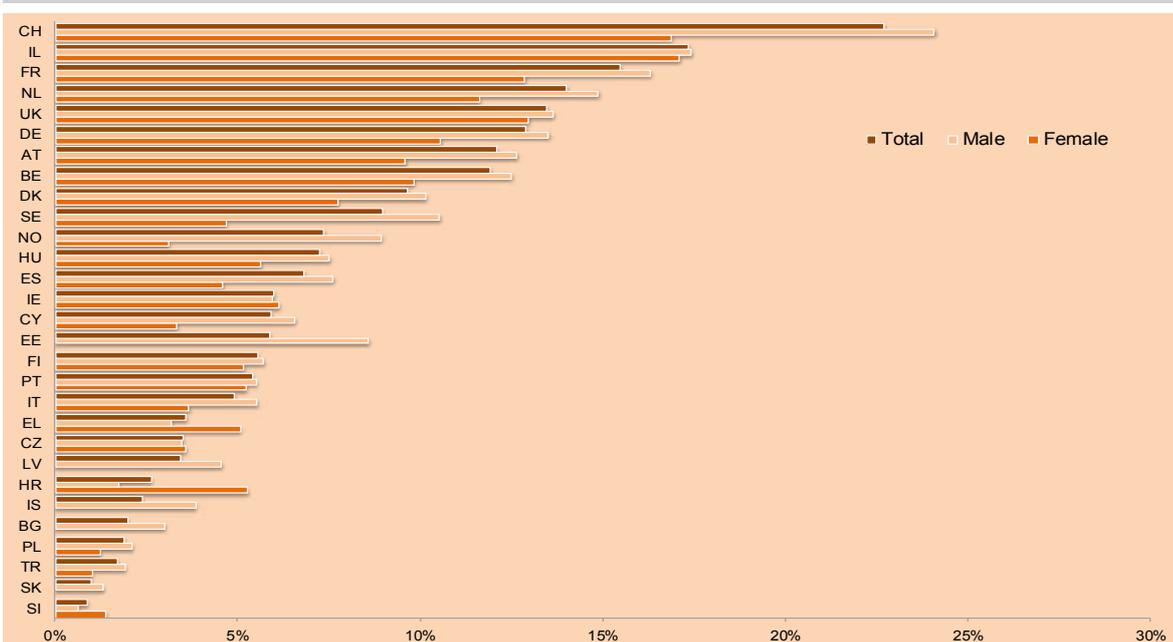


Figure 8.13: Gender distribution of grants by host country at the application stage



Source: ERC statistical database

Figure 8.14 Applicant success rates by host country at application stage and gender



Source: ERC statistical database



Figure 8.15 Applicants by host country at application stage and scientific domain

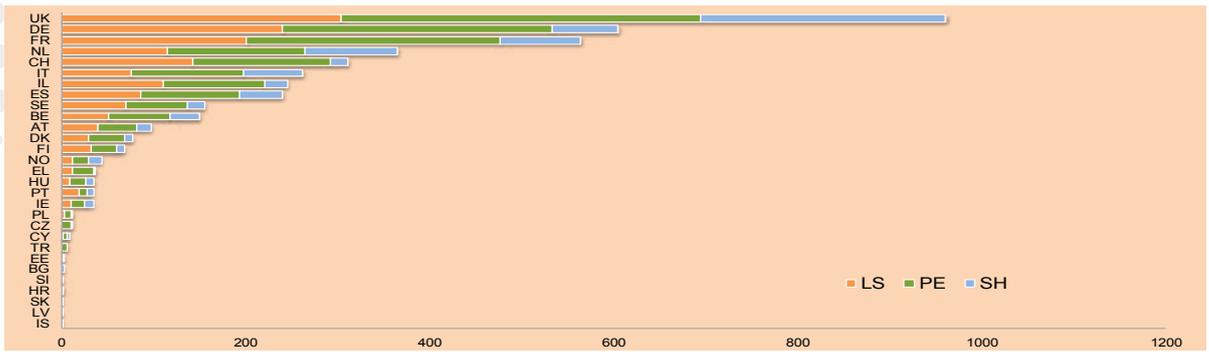


Figure 8.16 Applicants success rates by host country at application stage and scientific domain

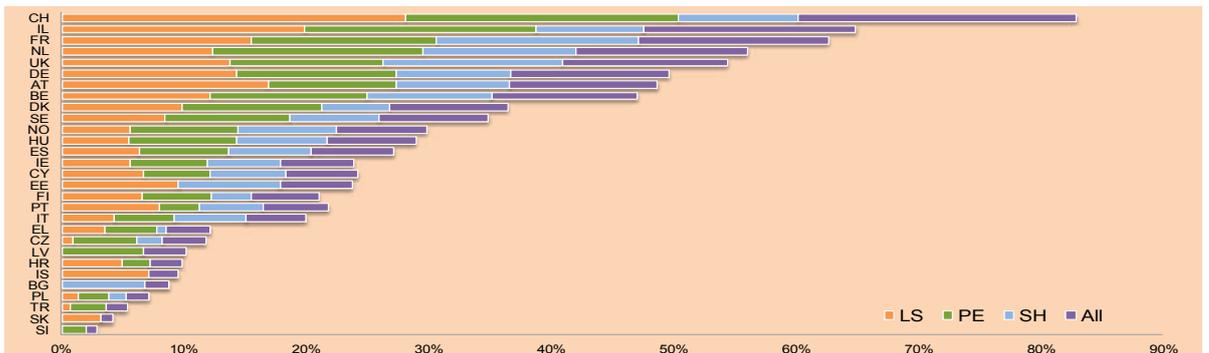


Figure 8.17 Grants by current host country and scientific domain

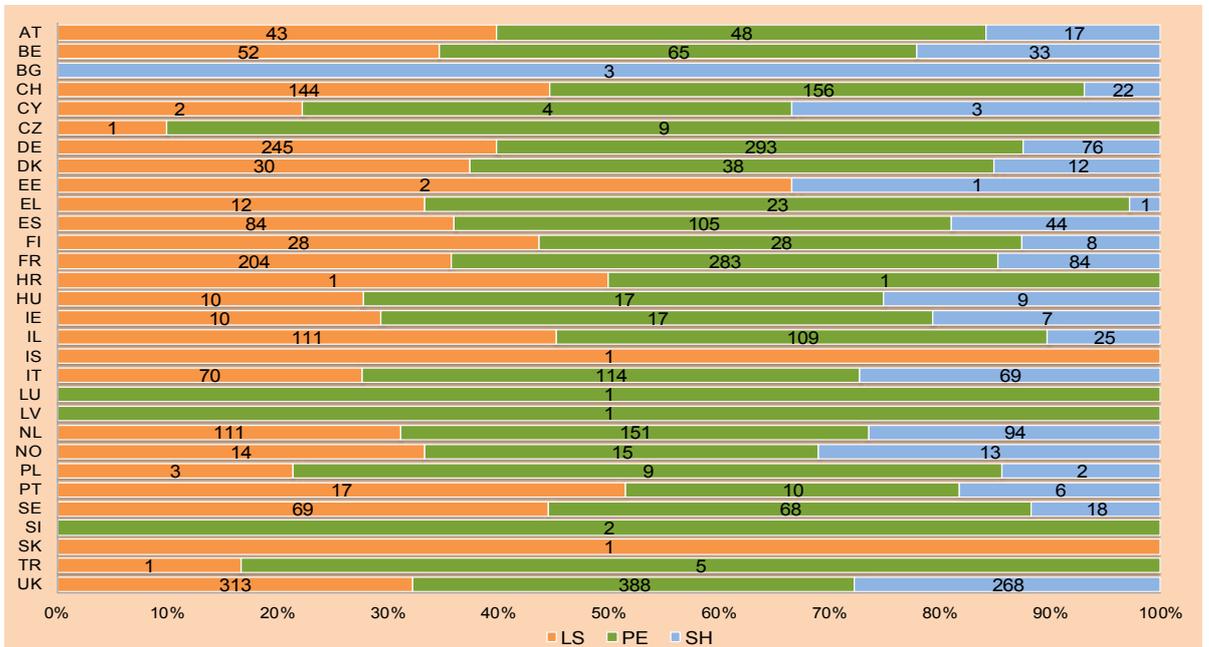
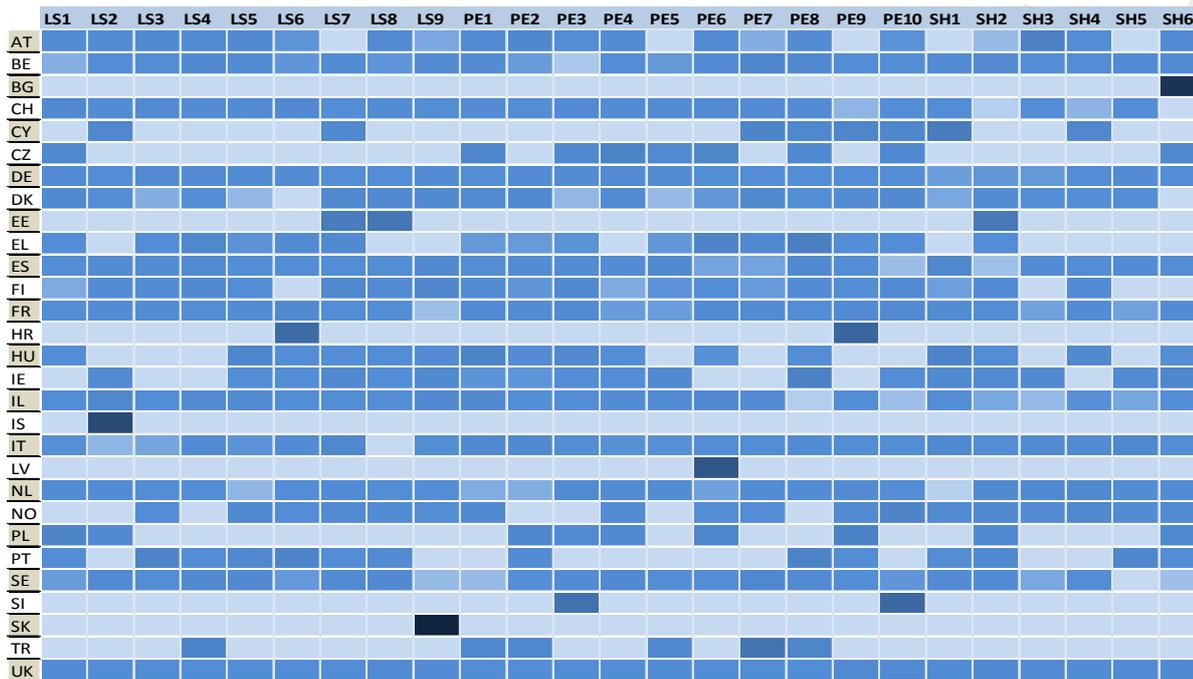


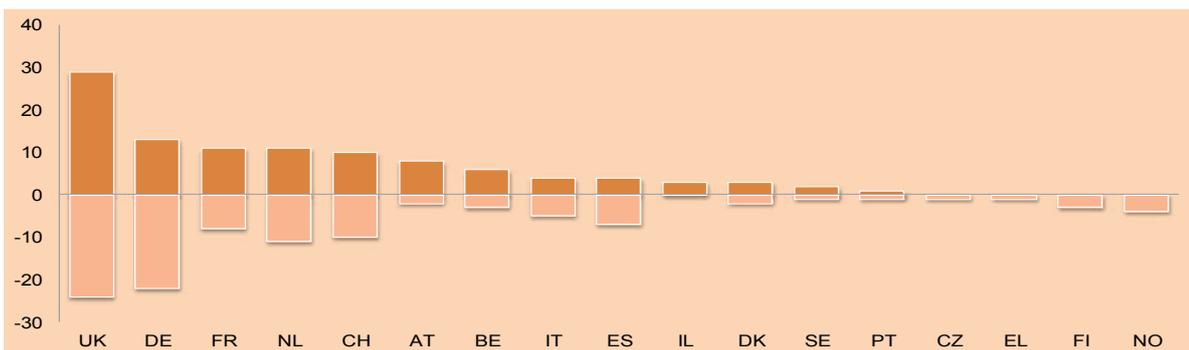


Figure 8.18 Grants by current host country and scientific domain



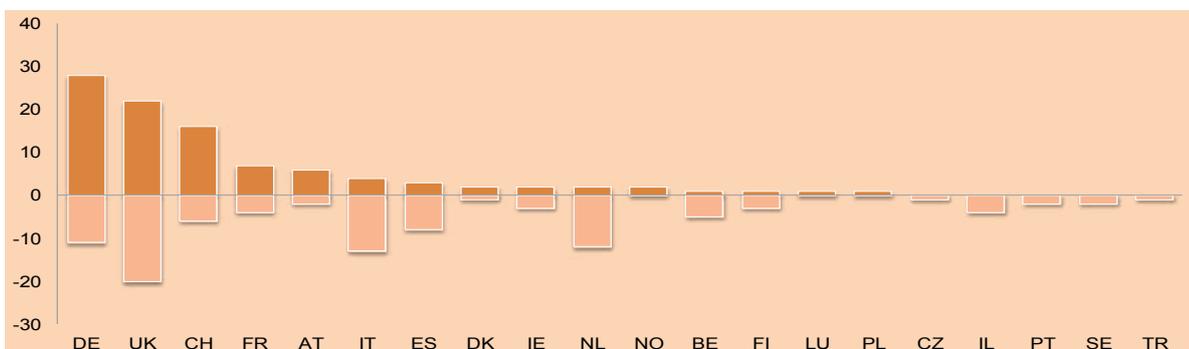
Source: ERC statistical database

Figure 8.19: Host country changes at grant signature



Source: ERC statistical database

Figure 8.20: Host country changes after grant signature



Source: ERC statistical database







Host regions and localities

# Host regions and localities

This chapter presents statistics on evaluated and funded proposals at the level of regions in which the Host Institutions are located. From a geographical perspective, we consider the distribution of ERC grants and the associated statistics at three territorial levels of aggregation, namely the nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) 2 and 3 regional levels, and the level of localities, i.e. cities, towns or other types of settlements (see Box 9.1).

## 9.1 Applicants and success rates at the regional level

At first glance, ERC grants seem to be geographically dispersed across the macro-regions of the ERA: ERC Host Institutions are located in 181 out of a total of 317 NUTS-2 regions, which means that almost 60% of all NUTS-2 regions host at least one ERC grantee. Figure 9.01 shows two choropleth maps of current-stage ERC grant counts and success rates at the NUTS-2 level, Figure 9.02 presents three choropleth maps of the NUTS-2 distribution of ERC funded proposals at the application stage by funding scheme, while Figure 9.03 does the same by scientific domain.

When examined more closely and on smaller territorial scales, the geographical distribution of ERC grants is much more concentrated and uneven: 43% of ERC grantees under the StG, CoG and AdG schemes are hosted in 100 NUTS-2 regions, while 80% of all grants are concentrated in the top-50 NUTS-2 regions. The top-10 NUTS-2 regions are those of Île-de-France (encompassing the Parisian metropolitan area), Inner London, East Anglia (and in particular Cambridgeshire), the Lake Geneva region (encompassing the Swiss cantons of Geneva, Vaud and Valais), Oxfordshire, Zurich, Catalonia (and in particular the province of Barcelona), Upper Bavaria (which encompasses the city of Munich), South Holland (which includes the cities of Leiden, Delft and Rotterdam), and Rhône-Alpes (with the metropolitan area of Lyon).

Table A9.01 in Appendix lists the 181 NUTS-2 regions of the ERA which host at least one ERC grantee at the application stage with the corresponding numbers of evaluated and funded applicants and their success rates by funding scheme (StG, CoG and AdG), while Table A9.02 in Appendix does the same by scientific domain.

ERC Host Institutions are concentrated in a much smaller percentage of micro-regions. Only 287 NUTS-3 regions out of a total of 1,462 (less than 20%) are home to an ERC Host Institution and only 103 (7%) of those host 10 or more ERC grantees. The most successful micro-regions in that respect are the ones that encompass in their territory important

### Box 9.1: NUTS regions and localities

The NUTS (Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques) classification system is the geocoding standard used by EUROSTAT for statistical purposes, which extends to all EU28 Member States, as well as to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey, but is not applicable in other Associated Countries of the ERA which have not yet adopted the standard (e.g. Israel, Serbia, etc.). The NUTS-2 regional level roughly corresponds to the OECD territorial level 2, which is the most typical country sub-division in macro-regions (although this does not apply to all OECD countries; for example, in the cases of Belgium and Germany the OECD TL-2 coincides with the NUTS-1 level – régions and länder respectively). The NUTS-3 level roughly corresponds to the OECD territorial level 3, which describes micro-regions often coinciding with ‘provinces’. The localities considered in this report are the various types of urban settlements identified from the registered addresses of the Host Institutions, which range from large metropolitan areas to villages, but do not consistently correspond to the sub-regional LAU divisions (Local Administrative Units). LAU are defined at two sub-regional levels, LAU-1 (usually districts or counties) and LAU-2 (usually municipalities or wards), corresponding to the obsolete NUTS-4 and NUTS-5 levels, and are part of the NUTS geocoding standard.

urban agglomerations. The top-10 most successful NUTS-3 regions in hosting ERC grantees are those of Paris, West Inner London, Munich, Cambridgeshire, Zurich, Oxfordshire, Barcelona, Greater Amsterdam, the Swiss canton of Vaud (which encompasses the city of Lausanne), and Madrid. These 10 micro-regions alone account for 38% of the total number of ERC grants under the StG, CoG and AdG schemes. In terms of success rates within the group of the top-50 NUTS-3 regions (with at least 20 grants each), researchers based in Basel, the Swiss canton of Vaud, Zurich, Cambridgeshire, Bonn, the French department of Essone in the Parisian Basin, Munich, Oxfordshire, Geneva, and Heidelberg are the most successful. Figure 9.04 presents a choropleth map of current-stage ERC grant counts at the NUTS-3 level.

## 9.2 Applicants and success rates at the sub-regional level

At the sub-regional level, the evaluated applicants were affiliated for the purposes of their ERC application with research institutions located in 827 different localities of which only 312 were home to an institution with at least one successful ERC application.

The 10 most successful localities in hosting ERC grantees are the cities of London, Paris, Amsterdam, Oxford, Barcelona, Cambridge, Milan, Leiden, Jerusalem, and Munich, with varying success rates. Figure 9.05 presents the numbers of funded applicants by funding scheme in the top-50 most successful localities and the corresponding total success rates, while Table A9.03 in Appendix presents the numbers of evaluated and funded applicants and the corresponding success rates in the top-100 localities by funding scheme. It is interesting to observe that in some countries certain localities, usually the capital cities, concentrate the large majority of applicants and grantees of the entire country. The most notable cases are those of Nicosia, which concentrates 100% of grantees hosted (at application stage) by research organisations located in Cyprus, Warsaw with 92.3% of those in Poland, Prague with 83.3% of those in the Czech

Republic, Budapest with 82.2% of those in Hungary, Paris with 73.5% of those in France, Vienna and Dublin with 71.4% of those in Austria and in Ireland respectively, and Lisbon with 60% of those in Portugal (see Table A9.04 in Appendix for the national percentages of funded applicants at application stage in the top-100 localities by funding scheme, and Table A9.05 in Appendix for the same by scientific domain).

Figure 9.06 presents the numbers of funded applicants and the corresponding success rates in the top-50 localities in the PE domain, while Figure 9.07 and Figure 9.08 do the same for the LS and SH domains respectively. Table A9.05 in Appendix presents the numbers of evaluated and funded applicants and the corresponding success rates in the top-100 localities by scientific domain.

Figure 9.01: Number of grantees and success rate at NUTS-2 level (current stage)

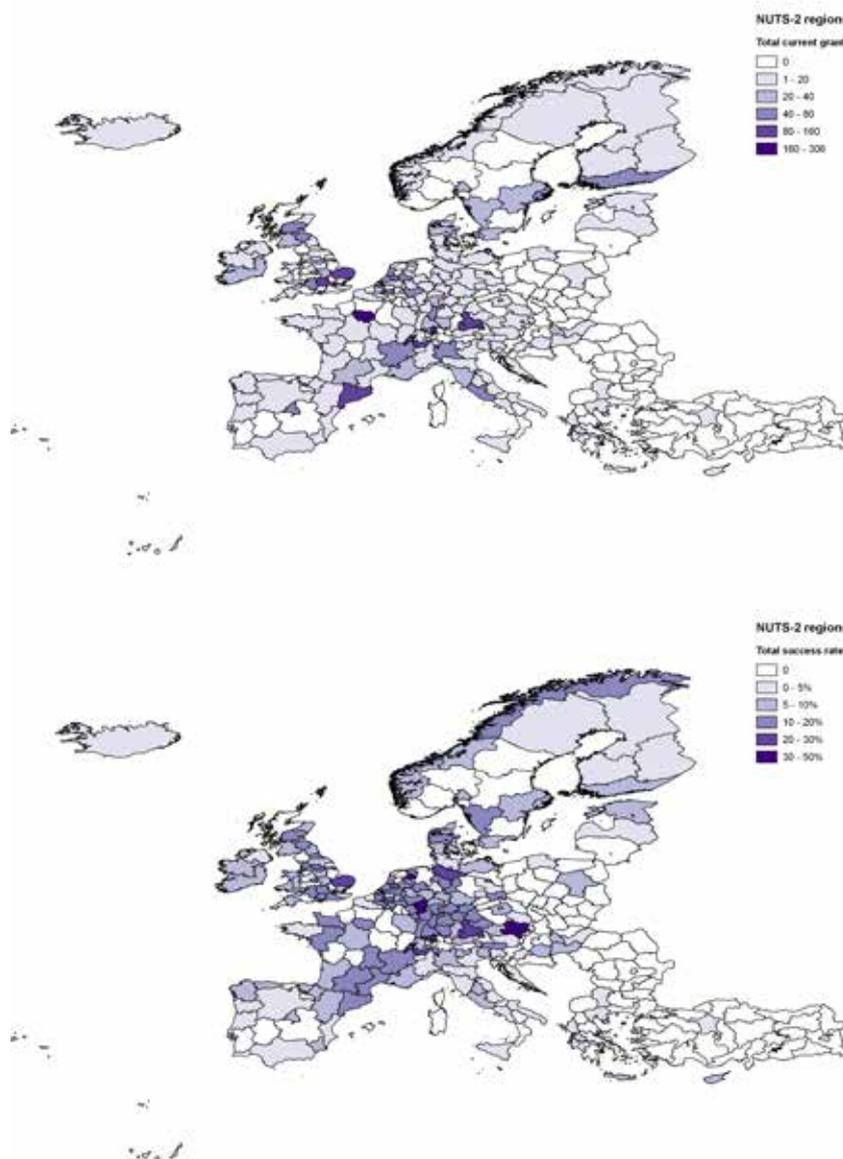


Figure 9.02: Applicants in funded proposals at NUTS-2 level (StG, CoG and AdG schemes)

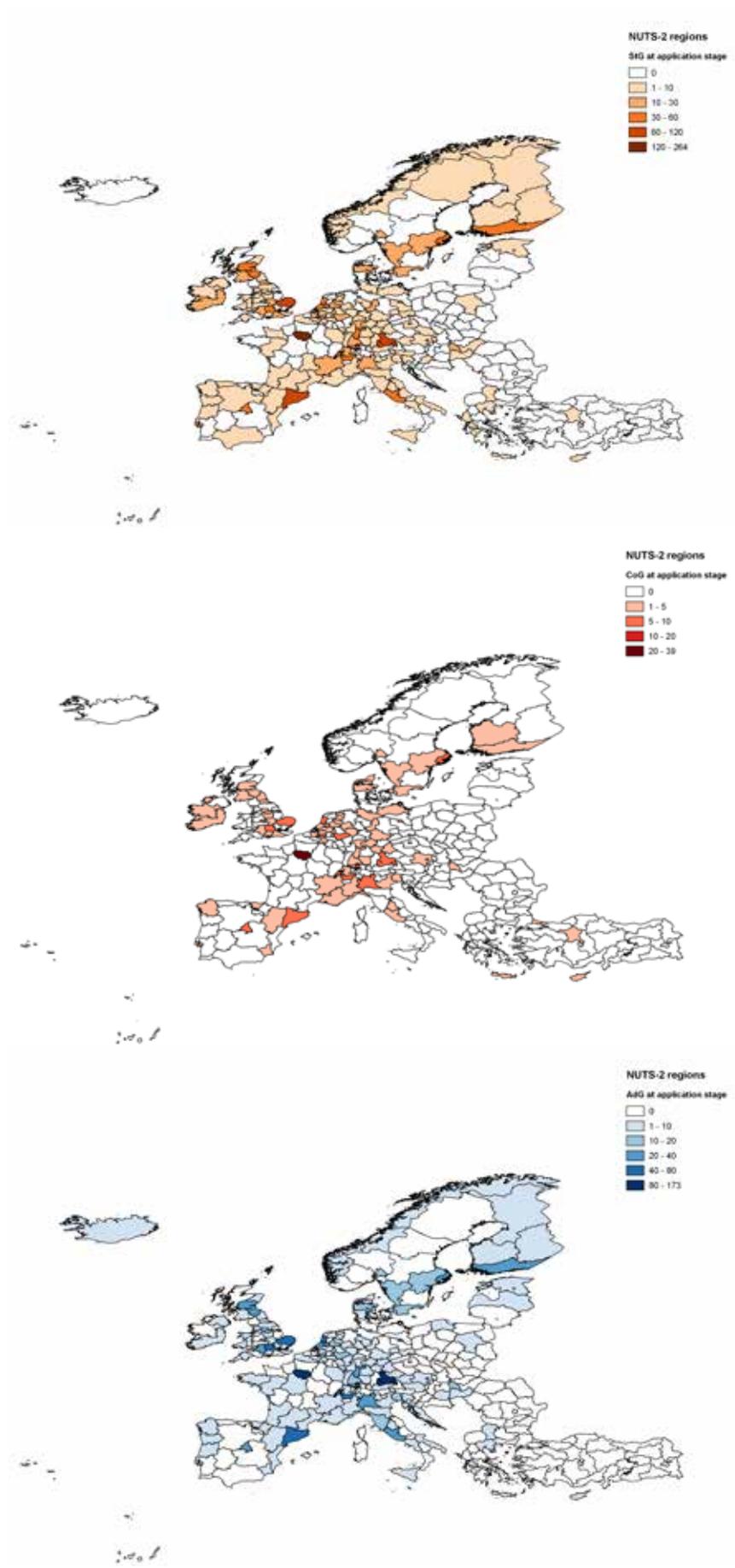


Figure 9.03: Applicants in funded proposals at NUTS-2 level by domain

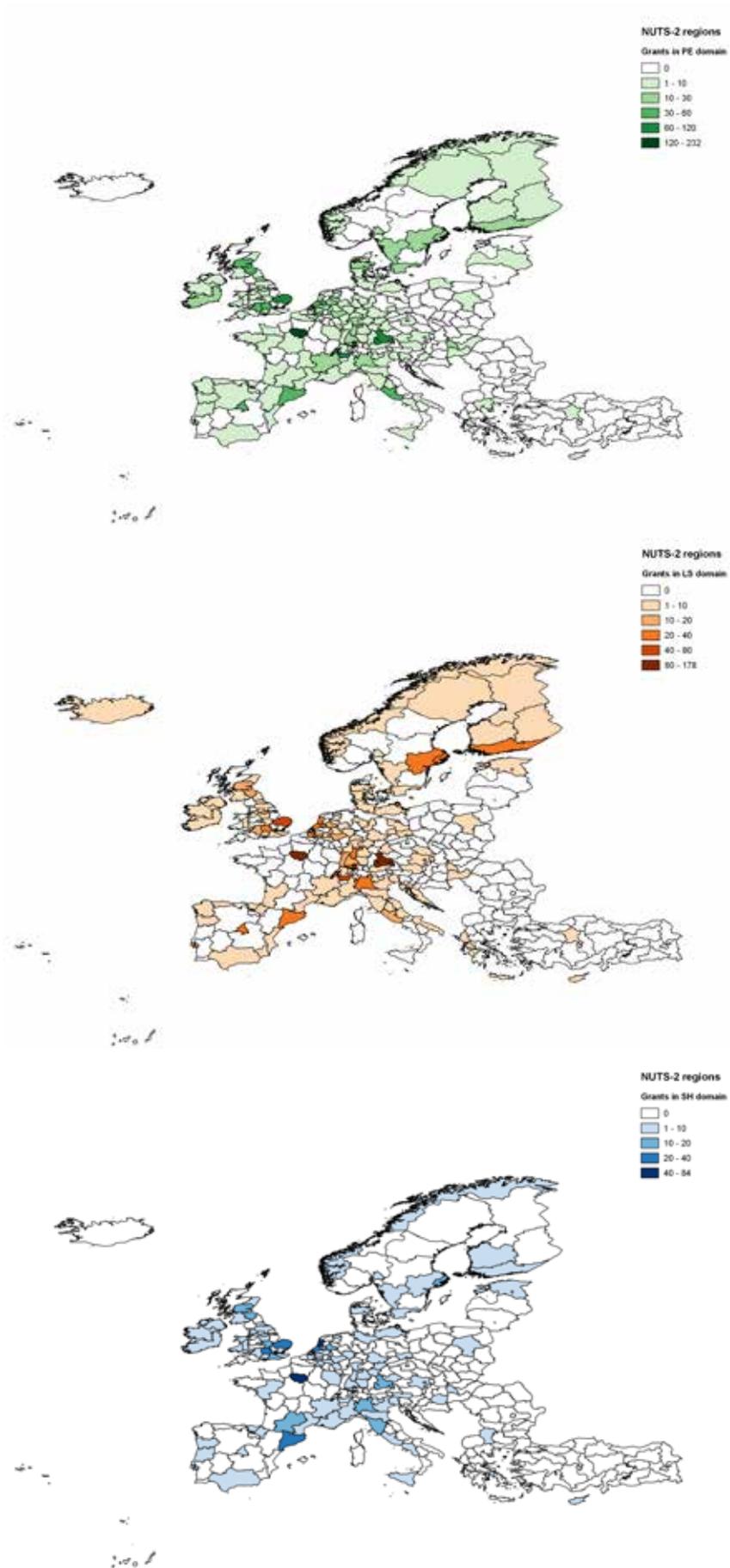
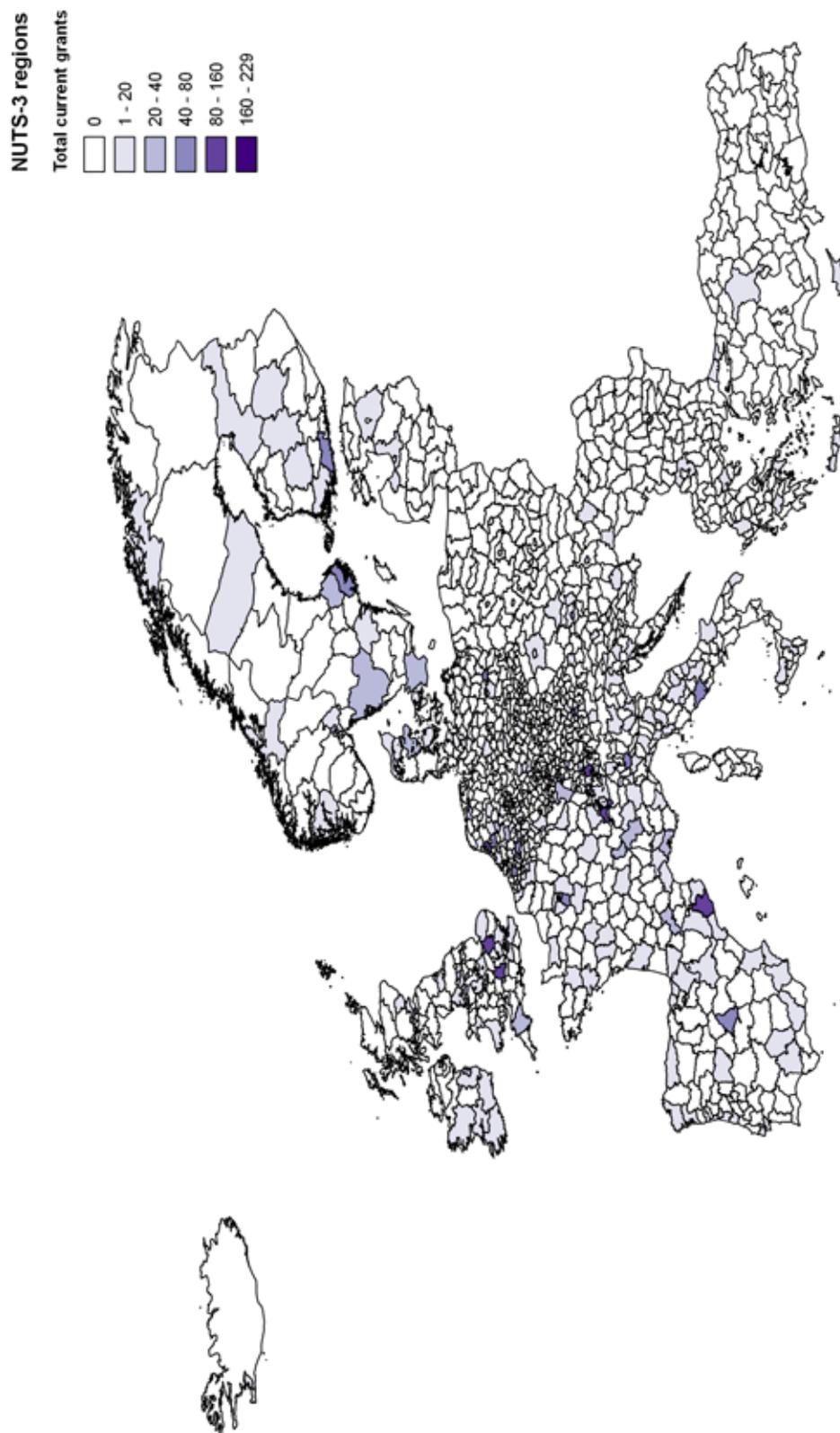
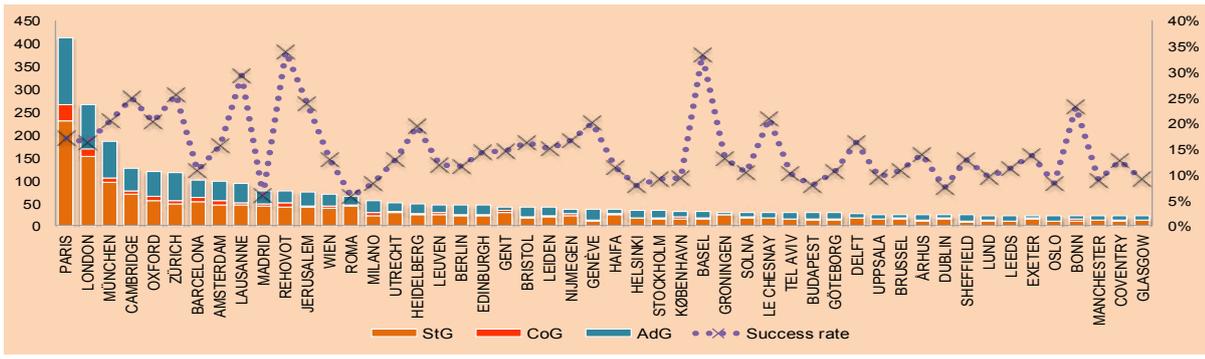


Figure 9.04: Number of grantees at NUTS-3 level



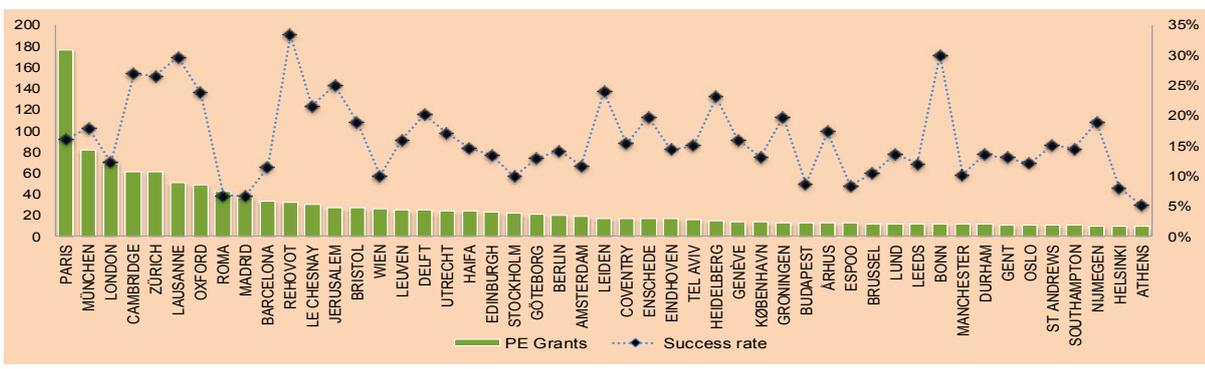


**Figure 9.05: Funded applicants and success rates in top-50 localities by funding scheme (at application stage)**



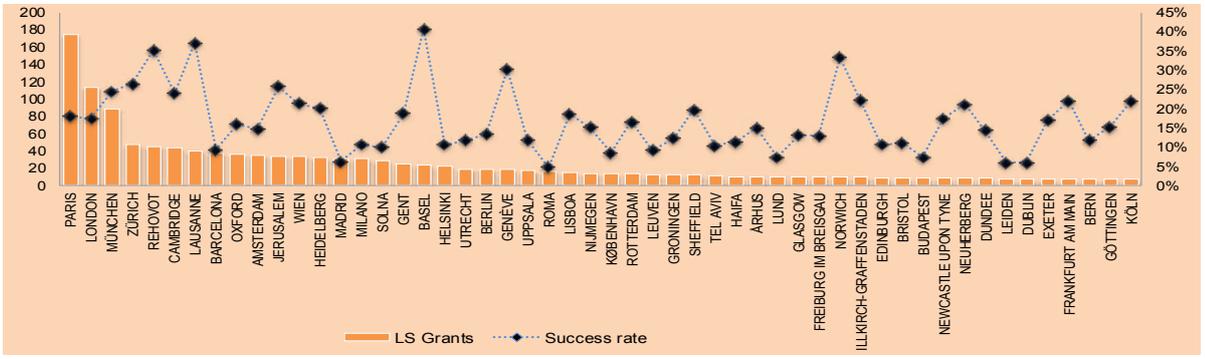
Source: ERC statistical database

**Figure 9.06: Funded applicants and success rates in top-50 localities in the PE domain (at application stage)**



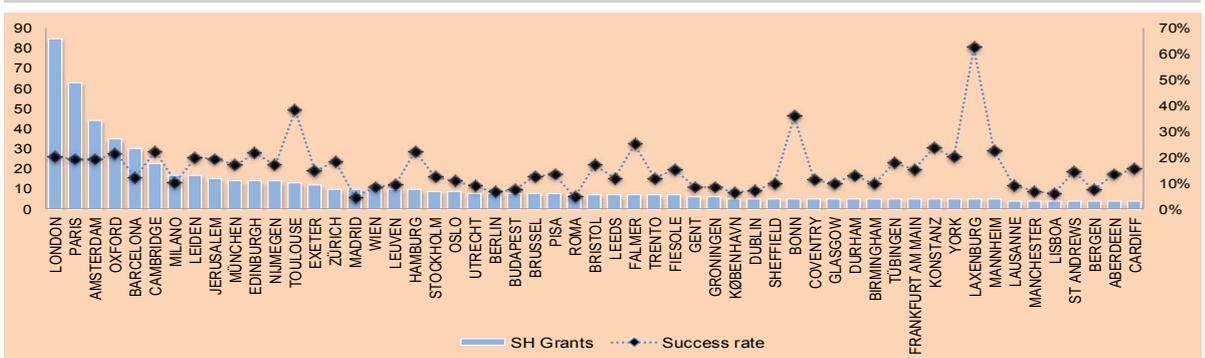
Source: ERC statistical database

**Figure 9.07: Funded applicants and success rates in top-50 localities in the LS domain (at application stage)**



Source: ERC statistical database

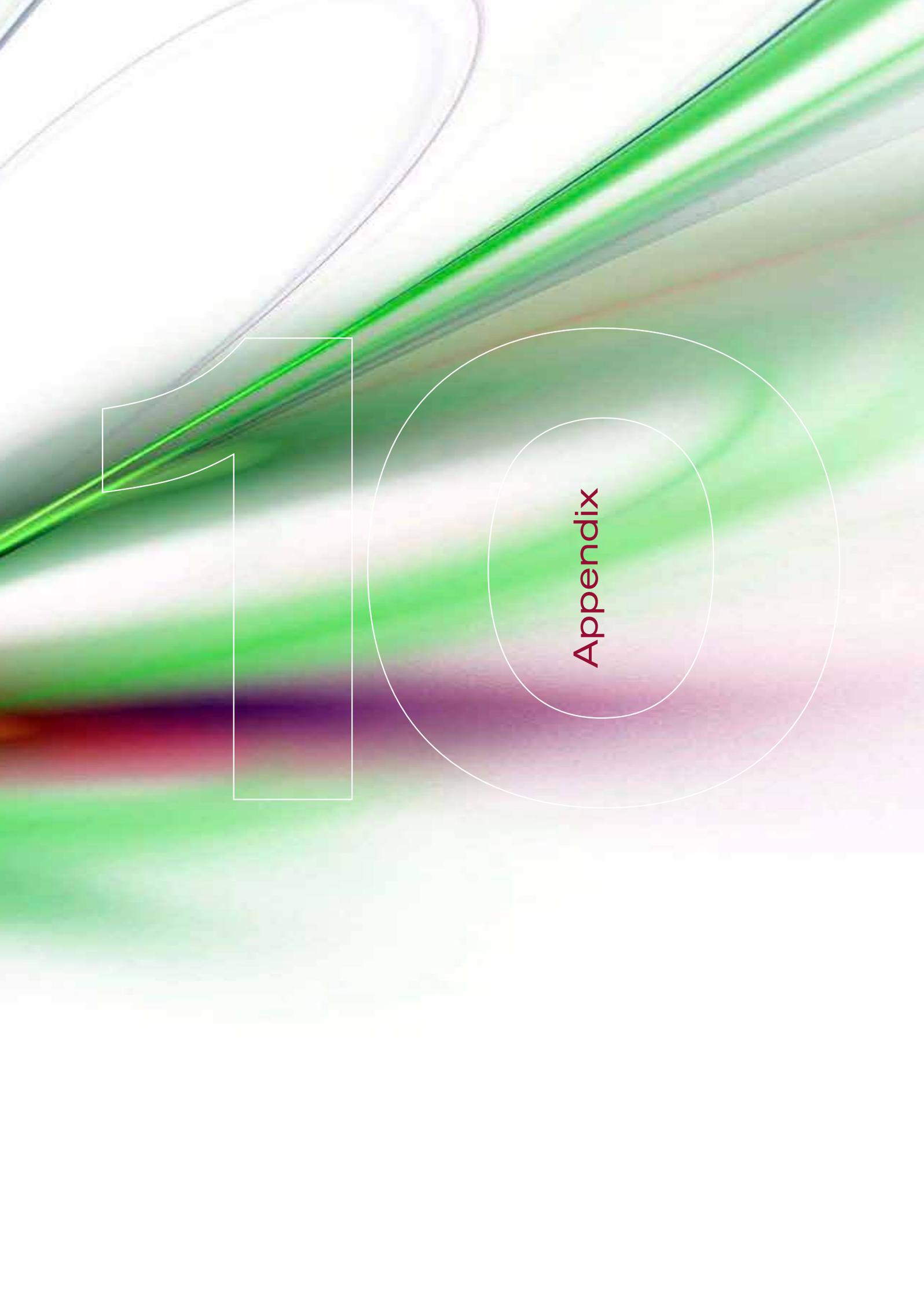
**Figure 9.08: Funded applicants and success rates in top-50 localities in the SH domain (at application stage)**



Source: ERC statistical database







10

Appendix

Table A2.01: ERC budget commitments and payments by year, funding scheme and scientific domain in million euro (at the end of 2014)

	2007	2008	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		FP7		
	COMM.	COMM.	PAYM.	COMM.	PAYM.	COMM.	PAYM.	COMM.	PAYM.	COMM.	PAYM.	COMM.	PAYM.	COMM.	PAYM.
<b>StG</b>	<b>334</b>		<b>131</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>1,792</b>
ID				23	7	24	5	23	20		8		8	71	47
LS	130		52	117	33	210	101	255	148	310	166	168	182	1,191	682
PE	154		59	135	44	248	112	291	186	353	197	189	192	1,369	790
SH	49		20	48	14	89	35	113	60	133	73	74	71	506	272
<b>CoG</b>												<b>573</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>2</b>
LS												223		223	
PE												253		253	
SH												97		97	
<b>AdG</b>		<b>549</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>1,964</b>
ID		64	7	33	18	39	20	49	25		39		20	185	129
LS		189	17	189	55	220	102	244	121	281	170	265	247	1,388	711
PE		217	58	216	32	251	124	279	148	309	188	296	280	1,569	831
SH		79	14	79	19	90	43	105	52	123	69	114	97	590	293
<b>SyG</b>										<b>126</b>		<b>148</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>PoC</b>							<b>7</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>7,742</b>	<b>3,824</b>

Table A3.01: Proposals at the various stages of evaluation by funding scheme and call year

	STEP 1			STEP 2						Reserve list	Main list	Funded		
	Submitted	Ineligible	Withdrawn	Evaluated	Unsatisfactory	Non-funded	Failed	Evaluated	Unsatisfactory				Non-funded	Failed
<b>StG</b>	<b>26,693</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>25,858</b>	<b>4,988</b>	<b>8,143</b>	<b>21,366</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>2,077</b>	<b>2,332</b>
2007	9,167	372	8	8,787	-	-	8,235	552	-	-	253	99	200	299
2009	2,503	111	6	2,392	629	1,306	1,935	457	6	195	201	37	219	245
2010	2,873	84	22	2,767	613	1,379	1,992	775	2	333	335	41	399	436
2011	4,080	56	22	4,005	965	2,094	3,059	946	5	453	458	18	470	486
2012	4,741	70	29	4,652	1,602	1,976	3,578	1,074	309	198	507	52	515	566
2013	3,329	65	12	3,255	1,179	1,388	2,567	688	270	118	388	26	274	300
<b>CoG</b>	<b>3,673</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3,604</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>313</b>
2013	3,673	60	9	3,604	1,292	1,618	2,910	694	235	141	376	35	283	313
<b>AdG</b>	<b>12,756</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>12,404</b>	<b>3,415</b>	<b>4,964</b>	<b>8,379</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>1,709</b>
2008	2,167	129	7	2,034	677	709	1,386	648	12	342	354	41	253	282
2009	1,584	58	3	1,526	342	631	973	553	6	262	268	55	230	245
2010	2,009	32	10	1,967	370	937	1,307	660	0	380	380	14	266	271
2011	2,284	29	11	2,245	488	1,052	1,540	705	1	400	401	11	293	301
2012	2,304	31	4	2,269	723	787	1,510	759	230	208	438	25	296	319
2013	2,408	21	28	2,363	815	848	1,663	700	290	118	408	8	284	291
<b>SyG</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
2012	710	11	2	697	182	483	665	32	21	0	21	0	11	11
2013	449	22	3	427	110	206	316	111	95	2	97	1	13	13
<b>PoC</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>178</b>
2011	151	12	0	139	87	0	87	-	-	-	-	-	52	51
2012	143	23	0	120	60	0	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	60
2013	292	13	0	279	118	94	212	-	-	-	-	-	67	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,867</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>43,528</b>	<b>10,252</b>	<b>15,508</b>	<b>33,995</b>	<b>9,354</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>4,885</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>4,556</b>

Table A5.01: Average project cost breakdown in evaluated and funded proposals by call

CALL	REQUESTED	TOTAL	PERSONNEL	OTHER DIRECT	INDIRECT	SUBCONTRACT
	EVALUATED					
<b>StG</b>	<b>1,283,624</b>	<b>1,312,842</b>	<b>764,864</b>	<b>321,087</b>	<b>206,443</b>	<b>20,571</b>
2007	1,136,837	1,152,788	643,596	316,088	174,730	18,374
2009	1,396,798	1,439,732	822,457	370,622	225,026	21,759
2010	1,295,578	1,343,518	799,974	312,138	212,952	18,231
2011	1,337,796	1,372,994	810,424	322,586	218,611	21,765
2012	1,367,396	1,390,126	831,694	313,784	222,878	22,176
2013	1,391,644	1,431,841	861,434	314,120	232,562	23,730
<b>CoG</b>	<b>1,772,637</b>	<b>1,785,885</b>	<b>1,068,313</b>	<b>396,116</b>	<b>288,630</b>	<b>32,322</b>
2013	1,772,637	1,785,885	1,068,313	396,116	288,630	32,322
<b>AdG</b>	<b>2,169,873</b>	<b>2,281,808</b>	<b>1,301,369</b>	<b>530,918</b>	<b>390,345</b>	<b>58,879</b>
2008	1,968,456	2,029,180	1,124,635	541,133	320,893	41,961
2009	2,133,612	2,211,331	1,268,601	543,348	351,197	48,185
2010	2,191,240	2,462,407	1,324,676	520,499	566,366	49,743
2011	2,212,109	2,382,493	1,380,265	532,877	363,973	105,398
2012	2,208,088	2,281,686	1,343,107	516,184	371,311	50,079
2013	2,272,101	2,298,907	1,340,237	535,059	372,213	52,202
<b>SyG</b>	<b>8,462,535</b>	<b>8,746,065</b>	<b>4,591,601</b>	<b>2,535,624</b>	<b>1,383,156</b>	<b>235,684</b>
2012	8,369,916	8,751,346	4,547,757	2,590,398	1,375,181	238,010
2013	8,613,719	8,737,444	4,663,167	2,446,215	1,396,173	231,889
<b>PoC</b>	<b>149,510</b>	<b>152,054</b>	<b>81,456</b>	<b>43,336</b>	<b>8,715</b>	<b>18,546</b>
2011	146,941	156,701	82,041	46,466	8,674	19,520
2012	158,070	150,141	76,264	45,397	8,937	19,543
2013	147,109	150,561	83,397	40,891	8,640	17,633
	<b>FUNDED</b>					
<b>StG</b>	<b>1,443,218</b>	<b>1,476,253</b>	<b>865,584</b>	<b>355,998</b>	<b>237,812</b>	<b>16,929</b>
2007	1,312,998	1,348,007	776,891	357,673	204,385	9,058
2009	1,530,491	1,549,711	906,147	379,142	245,417	19,687
2010	1,399,728	1,445,755	851,147	352,119	230,492	11,996
2011	1,468,229	1,510,644	878,859	366,727	246,114	18,934
2012	1,452,713	1,478,246	878,217	340,569	241,622	17,838
2013	1,504,772	1,527,225	895,315	352,816	254,469	24,625
<b>CoG</b>	<b>1,913,927</b>	<b>1,921,125</b>	<b>1,122,008</b>	<b>451,049</b>	<b>313,909</b>	<b>34,158</b>
2013	1,913,927	1,921,125	1,122,008	451,049	313,909	34,158
<b>AdG</b>	<b>2,344,595</b>	<b>2,401,905</b>	<b>1,381,491</b>	<b>587,286</b>	<b>393,657</b>	<b>39,443</b>
2008	2,253,186	2,298,503	1,271,300	619,935	368,593	38,675
2009	2,303,946	2,343,818	1,301,214	626,408	381,077	35,120
2010	2,342,993	2,400,486	1,421,751	543,708	386,119	48,908
2011	2,383,480	2,437,669	1,410,011	595,289	399,249	33,120
2012	2,356,539	2,444,776	1,446,848	552,585	411,983	33,361
2013	2,415,579	2,468,348	1,417,220	593,053	409,682	48,220
<b>SyG</b>	<b>12,025,512</b>	<b>12,245,679</b>	<b>6,678,169</b>	<b>3,469,093</b>	<b>2,029,454</b>	<b>68,963</b>
2012	11,477,891	11,477,891	5,953,471	3,585,585	1,907,811	31,025
2013	12,488,883	12,895,345	7,291,375	3,370,522	2,132,382	101,065
<b>PoC</b>	<b>146,834</b>	<b>149,921</b>	<b>81,307</b>	<b>39,091</b>	<b>8,251</b>	<b>21,272</b>
2011	146,552	152,442	79,570	42,944	8,104	21,824
2012	146,488	150,367	81,536	37,821	8,270	22,740
2013	147,357	147,602	82,425	37,296	8,344	19,536

Table A5.02: Average project cost breakdown in evaluated and funded proposals by domain and scheme

		REQUESTED	TOTAL	PERSONNEL	OTHER DIRECT	INDIRECT	SUBCONTRACT
		EVALUATED					
<b>LS</b>	<b>StG</b>	1,358,305	1,395,198	733,255	421,325	216,502	24,114
	<b>CoG</b>	1,883,091	1,902,014	1,017,057	536,846	304,238	42,988
	<b>AdG</b>	2,325,650	2,485,523	1,275,081	729,573	385,967	93,813
<b>PE</b>	<b>StG</b>	1,288,382	1,313,151	784,256	305,366	209,391	14,424
	<b>CoG</b>	1,777,162	1,790,905	1,095,488	381,149	292,651	21,143
	<b>AdG</b>	2,181,709	2,229,883	1,332,865	502,363	360,023	35,002
<b>SH</b>	<b>StG</b>	1,134,359	1,159,611	778,733	171,663	181,026	28,171
	<b>CoG</b>	1,600,976	1,604,857	1,087,207	220,437	257,356	39,857
	<b>AdG</b>	1,919,775	2,084,381	1,279,155	295,929	455,054	53,821
		<b>FUNDED</b>					
<b>LS</b>	<b>StG</b>	1,545,069	1,592,950	840,644	478,529	254,304	19,467
	<b>CoG</b>	2,024,606	2,034,571	1,054,341	602,380	329,445	48,404
	<b>AdG</b>	2,487,646	2,599,281	1,322,243	791,170	428,924	56,945
<b>PE</b>	<b>StG</b>	1,431,800	1,460,076	881,300	330,413	237,379	10,984
	<b>CoG</b>	1,881,634	1,889,615	1,149,822	410,688	312,090	17,014
	<b>AdG</b>	2,326,010	2,355,919	1,421,927	525,943	384,405	23,579
<b>SH</b>	<b>StG</b>	1,278,655	1,295,012	875,357	186,011	207,816	26,203
	<b>CoG</b>	1,778,027	1,778,084	1,186,080	256,300	288,442	47,262
	<b>AdG</b>	2,102,267	2,117,984	1,400,692	328,314	345,492	43,486

Table A6.01: Applicant success rates by gender, evaluation panel and funding scheme

	StG			CoG			AdG		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
LS01	6.90%	10.70%	9.50%	6.70%	10.40%	9.30%	19.20%	14.30%	15.10%
LS02	5.30%	10.80%	9.30%	8.30%	10.20%	9.70%	18.70%	15.60%	16.20%
LS03	8.00%	9.40%	8.90%	2.80%	13.30%	9.90%	12.70%	18.00%	16.90%
LS04	6.40%	13.20%	10.50%	2.00%	14.60%	10.00%	14.60%	14.00%	14.10%
LS05	6.30%	10.30%	9.00%	2.10%	14.20%	10.40%	13.20%	14.50%	14.30%
LS06	6.30%	10.80%	9.20%	7.10%	12.00%	9.90%	10.00%	18.10%	16.40%
LS07	6.00%	8.70%	7.60%	10.40%	8.60%	9.50%	15.80%	14.90%	15.10%
LS08	7.30%	10.20%	9.30%	5.10%	12.40%	10.30%	9.90%	17.00%	15.90%
LS09	5.40%	10.00%	8.30%	5.60%	12.10%	9.60%	3.50%	14.90%	12.90%
PE01	10.30%	11.90%	11.60%	4.20%	10.30%	9.20%	10.50%	17.00%	16.60%
PE02	8.20%	10.70%	10.30%	5.30%	9.40%	8.70%	11.10%	15.50%	15.20%
PE03	6.80%	8.30%	8.10%	8.30%	8.90%	8.80%	13.60%	14.30%	14.20%
PE04	10.00%	8.90%	9.20%	14.30%	6.30%	8.20%	8.60%	14.40%	13.90%
PE05	5.80%	11.20%	9.80%	9.80%	7.40%	8.00%	10.70%	14.50%	14.20%
PE06	7.70%	8.80%	8.60%	3.40%	9.70%	8.80%	18.30%	12.50%	13.10%
PE07	11.60%	7.20%	7.80%	7.10%	7.80%	7.70%	4.20%	13.80%	13.30%
PE08	11.10%	7.90%	8.60%	5.30%	8.80%	8.10%	18.20%	13.20%	13.50%
PE09	11.70%	9.40%	9.90%	11.10%	7.50%	8.20%	14.30%	12.50%	12.70%
PE10	9.50%	6.50%	7.40%	6.70%	9.00%	8.40%	8.00%	14.30%	13.70%
SH01	5.00%	12.60%	10.20%	15.80%	11.40%	12.40%	4.20%	13.20%	11.30%
SH02	9.10%	7.70%	8.30%	6.50%	6.40%	6.40%	10.10%	9.50%	9.60%
SH03	6.90%	10.40%	9.10%	7.40%	7.50%	7.50%	12.20%	10.50%	10.80%
SH04	6.60%	10.60%	8.80%	6.30%	7.10%	6.70%	9.50%	11.40%	10.90%
SH05	7.90%	8.20%	8.10%	6.50%	7.00%	6.80%	12.40%	10.30%	11.00%
SH06	9.50%	8.60%	9.00%	10.50%	4.30%	7.10%	9.00%	11.80%	11.10%

Table A6.02: Applicants by nationality

	StG			CoG			AdG			All		
	Eval.	FUND.	SR	Eval.	FUND.	SR	Eval.	FUND.	SR	Eval.	FUND.	SR
DE	3,235	392	12.10%	495	48	9.70%	1,352	260	19.20%	5,082	700	13.80%
UK	2,019	227	11.20%	379	31	8.20%	2,049	346	16.90%	4,447	604	13.60%
FR	1,880	271	14.40%	280	33	11.80%	1,057	194	18.40%	3,217	498	15.50%
IT	4,229	221	5.20%	500	46	9.20%	1,597	140	8.80%	6,326	407	6.40%
NL	1,425	173	12.10%	214	27	12.60%	639	136	21.30%	2,278	336	14.70%
IL	737	153	20.80%	92	18	19.60%	642	86	13.40%	1,471	257	17.50%
ES	2,068	134	6.50%	399	16	4.00%	897	71	7.90%	3,364	221	6.60%
BE	882	113	12.80%	125	17	13.60%	364	53	14.60%	1,371	183	13.30%
US	397	66	16.60%	70	5	7.10%	370	69	18.60%	837	140	16.70%
SE	844	59	7.00%	95	7	7.40%	405	58	14.30%	1,344	124	9.20%
CH	320	48	15.00%	52	11	21.20%	231	51	22.10%	603	110	18.20%
DK	394	36	9.10%	49	6	12.20%	200	36	18.00%	643	78	12.10%
EL	949	45	4.70%	100	3	3.00%	359	28	7.80%	1,408	76	5.40%
AT	445	32	7.20%	72	5	6.90%	190	32	16.80%	707	69	9.80%
FI	690	38	5.50%	95	5	5.30%	339	23	6.80%	1,124	66	5.90%
PT	456	37	8.10%	86	5	5.80%	104	9	8.70%	646	51	7.90%
HU	403	29	7.20%	64	2	3.10%	126	19	15.10%	593	50	8.40%
IE	324	31	9.60%	53	4	7.50%	109	12	11.00%	486	47	9.70%
NO	213	11	5.20%	29	1	3.40%	134	20	14.90%	376	32	8.50%
CA	133	18	13.50%	20	4	20.00%	61	9	14.80%	214	31	14.50%
PL	527	20	3.80%	38	0	0.00%	252	8	3.20%	817	28	3.40%
RU	313	17	5.40%	29	1	3.40%	98	8	8.20%	440	26	5.90%
AU	101	17	16.80%	16	2	12.50%	37	4	10.80%	154	23	14.90%
CZ	265	14	5.30%	30	1	3.30%	92	4	4.30%	387	19	4.90%
IN	157	15	9.60%	14	3	21.40%	16	1	6.30%	187	19	10.20%
TR	337	12	3.60%	14	3	21.40%	95	2	2.10%	446	17	3.80%
JP	78	11	14.10%	16	2	12.50%	16	1	6.30%	110	14	12.70%
HR	73	10	13.70%	9	0	0.00%	33	3	9.10%	115	13	11.30%
RO	466	10	2.10%	26	1	3.80%	122	1	0.80%	614	12	2.00%
CY	93	6	6.50%	10	1	10.00%	32	5	15.60%	135	12	8.90%
CN	201	7	3.50%	10	1	10.00%	8	0	0.00%	219	8	3.70%
AR	40	8	20.00%	5	0	0.00%	14	0	0.00%	59	8	13.60%
BG	152	4	2.60%	11	0	0.00%	80	3	3.80%	243	7	2.90%
UA	79	7	8.90%	11	0	0.00%	16	0	0.00%	106	7	6.60%
NZ	31	3	9.70%	5	0	0.00%	18	3	16.70%	54	6	11.10%
EE	35	4	11.40%	8	0	0.00%	20	1	5.00%	63	5	7.90%
SI	144	2	1.40%	10	1	10.00%	75	1	1.30%	229	4	1.70%
LU	14	1	7.10%	5	1	20.00%	9	2	22.20%	28	4	14.30%
RS	77	3	3.90%	4	0	0.00%	13	0	0.00%	94	3	3.20%
LT	54	3	5.60%	3	0	0.00%	14	0	0.00%	71	3	4.20%
MX	34	3	8.80%	4	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	40	3	7.50%
KR	34	2	5.90%	3	0	0.00%	2	1	50.00%	39	3	7.70%
BY	17	2	11.80%	2	0	0.00%	6	1	16.70%	25	3	12.00%
SG	18	3	16.70%	2	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	22	3	13.60%
SK	107	2	1.90%	11	0	0.00%	23	0	0.00%	141	2	1.40%
IS	32	1	3.10%	5	0	0.00%	18	1	5.60%	55	2	3.60%
BR	43	2	4.70%	6	0	0.00%	4	0	0.00%	53	2	3.80%
MA	4	0	0.00%	2	1	50.00%	1	1	100.00%	7	2	28.60%
CR	3	2	66.70%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	3	2	66.70%
IR	23	1	4.30%	0	0	0.00%	3	0	0.00%	26	1	3.80%
LV	20	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	6	1	16.70%	26	1	3.80%
MY	14	0	0.00%	2	1	50.00%	4	0	0.00%	20	1	5.00%
MT	11	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	2	1	50.00%	14	1	7.10%
ZA	8	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	4	1	25.00%	13	1	7.70%
MK	7	1	14.30%	2	0	0.00%	3	0	0.00%	12	1	8.30%
TN	10	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	1	1	100.00%	12	1	8.30%
CO	8	1	12.50%	1	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	11	1	9.10%
DZ	7	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	2	1	50.00%	9	1	11.10%
PK	7	1	14.30%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	7	1	14.30%
VE	6	1	16.70%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	6	1	16.70%
GE	2	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	2	1	50.00%	4	1	25.00%

Table A6.02: Applicants by nationality (continued)

	StG			CoG			AdG			All		
	EVAL.	FUND.	SR	EVAL.	FUND.	SR	EVAL.	FUND.	SR	EVAL.	FUND.	SR
CM	2	1	50.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	2	1	50.00%
EC	2	1	50.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	2	1	50.00%
EG	11	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	15	0	0.00%
TW	11	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	15	0	0.00%
AL	9	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%	14	0	0.00%
CU	11	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	13	0	0.00%
CL	10	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	12	0	0.00%
AM	10	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	11	0	0.00%
LK	11	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	11	0	0.00%
MD	6	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	4	0	0.00%	10	0	0.00%
PE	7	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	9	0	0.00%
UY	7	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	8	0	0.00%
HK	6	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	7	0	0.00%
BA	4	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	6	0	0.00%
LB	3	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	3	0	0.00%	6	0	0.00%
BD	5	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%
TH	3	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%
VN	5	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%
ID	2	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	4	0	0.00%
ME	2	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	4	0	0.00%
PH	3	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	4	0	0.00%
ZW	3	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	4	0	0.00%
NG	3	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	3	0	0.00%
UZ	2	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	3	0	0.00%
AZ	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
GT	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
KE	2	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
KG	2	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
MN	2	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
MU	2	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
TF	2	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
AD	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
BO	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
CG	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
GD	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
GH	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
IQ	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
JO	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
KO	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
KW	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
KZ	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
LI	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
MW	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
NP	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
PS	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
PY	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
SM	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
SY	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
TG	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
TZ	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
UG	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
YE	1	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,858</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>9.00%</b>	<b>3,604</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>8.70%</b>	<b>12,404</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>13.80%</b>	<b>41,866</b>	<b>4,354</b>	<b>10.40%</b>

Table A6.03: Country of nationality and current host country of ERC Starting, Consolidator and Advanced grantees (as of 21/08/2014)

Country of nationality	Country of host institution																			Total
	UK	DE	FR	NL	CH	IT	IL	ES	SE	BE	AT	DK	FI	NO	EL	HU	IE	PT	Other	
AR	2	1	2					1			1	1								8
AT	7	17	2		9			1			32					1				69
AU	10	3	2		1				1		2	2		2						23
BE	10	2	11	15	8	2		2	2	128	1	1						1		183
BG	2		1							1	1								2	7
BR	1		1																	2
BY		2	1																	3
CA	14	3	3	4	3	1		1	1			1								31
CH	7	6	2	1	84	1		2	2		2						2	1		110
CM			1																	1
CN	2	3		2	1															8
CO								1												1
CR	2																			2
CY	2							2								1			7	12
CZ	3	2	1		3						3				1				7	19
DE	77	450	24	20	59	5	1	10	9	2	39	1		1			1	1		700
DK	7	2			3			1	6			59								78
DZ			1																	1
EC					1															1
EE	2																		3	5
EL	17	6	3		12	1					1				35			1		76
ES	20	6	7	3	7		1	174	2		1									221
FI	6	1			1				2				56							66
FR	23	7	417	9	27	2	1	2	3	3		1				1	1		1	498
GE	1																			1
HR	2	4			3						1								3	13
HU	4	4			2			1	2		2					33			2	50
IE	19	2	1	2					1								22			47
IL	6	5	2		4	1	237		1								1			257
IN	9	1	2	1	2					1	1			2						19
IR	1																			1
IS										1									1	2
IT	54	19	30	12	30	229		16	3	5	3	1		2			3			407
JP	5	2	2		1					1	2			1						14
KR	1			1								1								3
LT	1										2									3
LU	1	1		1	1															4
LV																			1	1
MA			2																	2
MK					1															1
MT	1																			1
MX		1	1									1								3
MY	1																			1
NL	26	13	5	264	5	2	1	4	4	4	3	2	1					1	1	336
NO			1			2			1		1			27						32
NZ	4			1	1															6
PK	1																			1
PL	5	1	2		1	1	2	2											14	28
PT	6	3	7	1				1	1	1	1		1					29		51
RO	2	2	3	2	1	1														12
RS	1		1		1											1				3
RU	6	4	4	2	3			1	2	1	1	1		1						26
SE	1	3	2		3				107		3	1	2	2						124
SG	2			1																3
SI	2													1					1	4
SK																			1	2
TN			1																	1
TR	3			2	4				1					1					6	17
UA	2	2			2				1											7
UK	536	18	13	4	13	2	1	4	2	2	2	3	2				2			604
US	53	17	13	8	25	3	1	4	3		2	4	2	1			2	1	1	140
VE								1												1
ZA														1						1
Total	969	614	571	356	322	253	245	233	155	150	108	80	64	42	36	36	34	33	53	4,354

Table A6.04: Country of residence and current host country of ERC Starting, Consolidator and Advanced grantees (as of 21/08/2014)

Country of residence	Country of host institution																				Total
	UK	DE	FR	NL	CH	IT	IL	ES	SE	BE	AT	DK	FI	NO	EL	HU	IE	PT	Other		
AR	1																				1
AT	2			1	1						89					1					94
AU	1			1			1					1									4
BE	1	2	4	11	1	1				138	1			1							160
BG																				2	2
CA	1			1									1								3
CH	5	8	1	3	265	1	1	1		1	2	2			1		1				292
CY																				7	7
CZ	1																			8	9
DE	17	540	7	10	8	5		2	1	1	7	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	604
DK		2										68									70
EE																				2	2
EL	2		1		1										31						35
ES	11	1	1		1	1		217			1										233
FI	4		1						2				59								66
FR	4	5	532	2	11	2				1		1							1		559
HR					1															1	2
HU	1	1														31				1	34
IE	3	1															30				34
IL	1	1	2		1		237														242
IN		1												1							2
IT	5	8	3		6	230		2		1		1									256
JP					1																1
KR			1																		1
LB			1																		1
LT	1																				1
LV																				1	1
MK					1																1
NL	11	8	1	317	1	1				4	2	1	1								347
NO	1			1	1					1				36							40
PL		1																		14	15
PT			1							1									29		31
RO		1		1																	2
RU			1																		1
SE	1	3							149			2									155
SI																				2	2
SK											1									1	2
TR	1				1															6	8
UK	873	17	6	5	10	4	2	3		2	4	2		1			1	1	1	4	935
US	21	14	8	3	11	8	4	8	3		1	1	2	2	4	3	2	1	3	3	99
Total	969	614	571	356	322	253	245	233	155	150	108	80	64	42	36	36	34	33	53		4,354

Table A6.05: Number of grants by nationality and % of domestic grants

	TOTAL	DOMESTIC	% DOMESTIC
IL	257	237	92.22%
UK	604	536	88.74%
SE	124	107	86.29%
FI	66	56	84.85%
NO	32	27	84.38%
FR	498	417	83.73%
ES	221	174	78.73%
NL	336	264	78.57%
CH	110	84	76.36%
DK	78	59	75.64%
BE	183	128	69.95%
HU	50	33	66.00%
DE	700	450	64.29%
PT	51	29	56.86%
IT	407	229	56.27%
IE	47	22	46.81%
AT	69	32	46.38%
EL	76	35	46.05%
Other	110	45	40.91%
RO	12		0.00%
LU	4		0.00%
LT	3		0.00%
RS	3		0.00%
MK	1		0.00%
MT	1		0.00%
US	140		
CA	31		
RU	26		
AU	23		
IN	19		
JP	14		
AR	8		
CN	8		
UA	7		
NZ	6		
BY	3		
KR	3		
MX	3		
SG	3		
BR	2		
CR	2		
MA	2		
VE	1		
ZA	1		
CM	1		
CO	1		
DZ	1		
EC	1		
GE	1		
IR	1		
MY	1		
PK	1		
TN	1		

Table A6.06: Number of grants by host country and % of national grants

	TOTAL	NATIONALS	NON-NATIONALS	% NATIONALS
LU	1		1	0.00%
CH	322	84	238	26.09%
AT	108	32	76	29.63%
UK	969	536	433	55.31%
NO	42	27	15	64.29%
IE	34	22	12	64.71%
SE	155	107	48	69.03%
FR	571	417	154	73.03%
DE	614	450	164	73.29%
DK	80	59	21	73.75%
NL	356	264	92	74.16%
ES	233	174	59	74.68%
BE	150	128	22	85.33%
FI	64	56	8	87.50%
PT	33	29	4	87.88%
IT	253	229	24	90.51%
HU	36	33	3	91.67%
IL	245	237	8	96.73%
EL	36	35	1	97.22%
Other	52	45	7	86.54%

Table A6.07: Proposals by evaluation panel and funding scheme

	StG			CoG			AdG			Total		
	Evaluated	Funded	SR									
LS01	1,004	95	9.46%	107	10	9.35%	471	71	15.07%	1,582	176	11.13%
LS02	1,101	102	9.26%	134	13	9.70%	395	64	16.20%	1,630	179	10.98%
LS03	1,048	93	8.87%	111	11	9.91%	360	61	16.94%	1,519	165	10.86%
LS04	882	93	10.54%	140	14	10.00%	495	70	14.14%	1,517	177	11.67%
LS05	1,317	118	8.96%	154	16	10.39%	587	84	14.31%	2,058	218	10.59%
LS06	926	85	9.18%	131	13	9.92%	432	71	16.44%	1,489	169	11.35%
LS07	1,335	102	7.64%	158	15	9.49%	617	93	15.07%	2,110	210	9.95%
LS08	915	85	9.29%	136	14	10.29%	441	70	15.87%	1,492	169	11.33%
LS09	775	64	8.26%	94	9	9.57%	333	43	12.91%	1,202	116	9.65%
PE01	1,066	124	11.63%	131	12	9.16%	613	102	16.64%	1,810	238	13.15%
PE02	1,235	127	10.28%	218	19	8.72%	639	97	15.18%	2,092	243	11.62%
PE03	1,433	116	8.09%	181	16	8.84%	583	83	14.24%	2,197	215	9.79%
PE04	1,134	104	9.17%	146	12	8.22%	459	64	13.94%	1,739	180	10.35%
PE05	1,309	128	9.78%	162	13	8.02%	650	92	14.15%	2,121	233	10.99%
PE06	1,534	132	8.60%	194	17	8.76%	525	69	13.14%	2,253	218	9.68%
PE07	881	69	7.83%	104	8	7.69%	400	53	13.25%	1,385	130	9.39%
PE08	1,097	94	8.57%	185	15	8.11%	599	81	13.52%	1,881	190	10.10%
PE09	786	78	9.92%	147	12	8.16%	472	60	12.71%	1,405	150	10.68%
PE10	1,068	79	7.40%	178	15	8.43%	503	69	13.72%	1,749	163	9.32%
SH01	748	76	10.16%	89	11	12.36%	423	56	13.24%	1,260	143	11.35%
SH02	1,331	111	8.34%	187	12	6.42%	623	60	9.63%	2,141	183	8.55%
SH03	453	41	9.05%	80	6	7.50%	231	25	10.82%	764	72	9.42%
SH04	1,233	109	8.84%	178	12	6.74%	642	70	10.90%	2,053	191	9.30%
SH05	534	43	8.05%	133	9	6.77%	345	38	11.01%	1,012	90	8.89%
SH06	713	64	8.98%	126	9	7.14%	566	63	11.13%	1,405	136	9.68%

Table A7.01: Submitted and selected proposals in top-100 host institutions at application stage by funding scheme (StG, CoG and AdG)

	HOST INSTITUTION											
	StG EVAL.	FUND.	SR	CoG EVAL.	FUND.	SR	AdG EVAL.	FUND.	SR	Total EVAL.	FUND.	SR
FR	874	120	13.70%	133	14	10.50%	431	66	15.30%	1438	200	13.90%
DE	436	75	17.20%	46	6	13.00%	128	47	36.70%	610	128	21.00%
UK	275	70	25.50%	37	7	18.90%	192	49	25.50%	504	126	25.00%
UK	310	56	18.10%	59	9	15.30%	212	54	25.50%	581	119	20.50%
UK	281	48	18.40%	69	9	13.00%	159	29	18.20%	489	86	17.60%
CH	134	33	24.60%	16	4	25.00%	122	48	39.30%	272	85	31.30%
IL	94	41	43.60%	17	10	58.80%	116	27	23.30%	227	78	34.40%
CH	102	38	37.30%	20	2	10.00%	129	36	27.90%	251	76	30.30%
IL	125	41	32.80%	20	3	15.00%	149	30	20.10%	284	74	25.20%
UK	208	32	15.40%	22	2	9.10%	129	27	20.90%	359	61	17.00%
FR	221	32	14.50%	33	8	24.20%	119	19	16.00%	373	59	15.80%
ES	442	25	5.70%	88	5	5.70%	235	15	6.40%	765	45	5.90%
BE	253	25	9.90%	28	5	17.90%	104	15	14.40%	385	45	11.70%
UK	173	20	11.60%	25	3	12.00%	74	20	27.00%	272	43	15.80%
UK	132	17	12.90%	25	3	12.00%	95	22	23.20%	252	42	16.70%
FR	119	30	25.20%	19	2	10.50%	52	9	17.30%	190	41	21.60%
FR	127	18	14.20%	27	3	11.00%	71	17	23.90%	225	38	16.90%
DE	115	15	13.00%	11	0	0.00%	74	23	31.10%	200	38	19.00%
NL	153	22	14.40%	26	4	15.40%	46	11	23.90%	225	37	16.40%
NL	124	17	13.70%	17	2	11.80%	60	15	25.00%	201	34	16.90%
IL	133	23	17.30%	9	2	22.20%	114	8	7.00%	256	33	12.90%
CH	89	15	16.90%	12	3	25.00%	83	15	18.10%	184	33	17.90%
NL	167	18	10.80%	23	2	8.70%	84	13	15.50%	274	33	12.00%
NL	162	18	11.10%	16	2	12.50%	58	12	20.70%	236	32	13.60%
SE	212	18	8.50%	19	2	10.50%	67	11	16.40%	298	31	10.40%
CH	85	10	11.80%	7	3	42.90%	49	18	36.70%	141	31	22.00%
FR	88	18	20.50%	11	0	0.00%	52	12	23.10%	151	30	19.90%
IL	140	15	10.70%	12	1	8.30%	133	14	10.50%	285	30	10.50%
FI	240	16	6.70%	32	0	0.00%	123	14	11.40%	395	30	7.60%
UK	118	21	17.80%	25	0	0.00%	43	8	18.60%	186	29	15.60%
NL	111	17	15.30%	15	2	13.30%	42	9	21.40%	168	28	16.70%
DK	210	14	6.70%	28	3	10.70%	88	11	12.50%	326	28	8.60%
DE	133	17	12.80%	21	3	14.30%	49	5	10.20%	203	25	12.30%
DE	94	13	13.80%	12	2	16.70%	40	10	25.00%	146	25	17.10%
UK	105	9	8.60%	11	1	9.10%	77	15	19.50%	193	25	13.00%
SE	167	14	8.40%	22	1	4.50%	64	10	15.60%	253	25	9.90%
DK	98	11	11.20%	14	1	7.10%	53	12	22.60%	165	24	14.50%
SE	172	12	7.00%	17	1	5.90%	66	11	16.70%	255	24	9.40%
FR	29	14	48.30%	5	1	20.00%	35	9	25.70%	69	24	34.80%
UK	86	15	17.40%	19	2	10.50%	70	7	10.00%	175	24	13.70%
NL	142	21	14.80%	19	1	5.30%	17	2	11.80%	178	24	13.50%
UK	122	10	8.20%	14	1	7.10%	77	13	16.90%	213	24	11.30%
BE	43	13	30.20%	12	3	25.00%	20	6	30.00%	75	22	29.30%
UK	132	13	9.80%	20	0	0.00%	87	9	10.30%	239	22	9.20%
NO	131	10	7.60%	18	0	0.00%	80	12	15.00%	229	22	9.60%
UK	98	10	10.20%	14	4	28.60%	50	8	16.00%	162	22	13.60%
FR	29	11	37.90%	3	2	66.70%	30	8	26.70%	62	21	33.90%
CH	41	8	19.50%	10	3	30.00%	16	10	62.50%	67	21	31.30%
DE	73	12	16.40%	11	7	9.10%	33	8	24.20%	117	21	17.90%
IT	363	15	4.10%	25	1	4.00%	107	4	3.70%	495	20	4.00%

Table A7.01: Applicants in top-100 host institutions at application stage by funding scheme (StG, CoG and AdG) (continued)

	HOST INSTITUTION									
	StG EVAL.	FUND.	SR	CoG EVAL.	FUND.	SR	AdG EVAL.	FUND.	SR	Total EVAL.
UK	30	11	36.70%	2	0	0.00%	25	9	36.00%	57
UK	113	8	7.10%	14	3	21.40%	40	9	22.50%	20
SE	131	8	6.10%	23	1	4.30%	62	11	17.70%	167
AT	170	15	8.80%	18	2	11.10%	23	2	8.70%	216
BE	104	12	11.50%	20	1	5.00%	57	5	8.80%	211
FI	92	7	7.60%	12	3	25.00%	33	8	24.20%	181
NL	76	11	14.50%	15	2	13.30%	41	5	12.20%	137
UK	60	8	13.30%	9	2	22.20%	56	8	14.30%	132
UK	81	11	13.60%	18	3	16.70%	16	4	25.00%	125
NL	31	9	29.00%	1	0	0.00%	17	8	47.10%	115
DE	51	6	11.80%	13	0	0.00%	42	10	23.80%	115
ES	83	10	12.00%	20	2	10.00%	35	5	14.30%	106
BE	36	8	22.20%	11	3	27.30%	16	6	37.50%	138
DE	23	8	34.80%	8	3	37.50%	28	6	21.40%	63
CH	92	10	10.90%	24	3	12.50%	39	3	7.70%	59
UK	70	9	12.90%	12	1	8.30%	32	6	18.80%	155
DE	15	4	26.70%	3	0	0.00%	22	11	50.00%	114
UK	80	6	7.50%	13	0	0.00%	41	8	19.50%	40
SE	25	8	32.00%	4	1	25.00%	18	6	33.30%	40
FR	51	9	17.60%	9	3	33.30%	17	3	17.60%	47
DE	157	9	5.70%	18	0	0.00%	84	6	7.10%	77
IT	44	7	15.90%	6	0	0.00%	32	6	18.80%	259
NL	84	8	9.50%	4	0	0.00%	43	6	14.00%	82
IE	78	8	10.30%	13	0	0.00%	54	6	11.10%	131
UK	97	8	8.20%	6	1	16.70%	36	5	13.90%	145
SE	46	5	10.90%	11	1	9.10%	33	8	24.20%	139
DE	20	9	45.00%	2	1	50.00%	11	3	27.30%	90
ES	127	5	3.90%	24	1	4.20%	43	7	16.30%	33
HU	38	8	21.10%	8	2	25.00%	16	3	18.80%	118
UK	116	7	6.00%	12	1	8.30%	58	5	8.60%	194
SE	62	8	12.90%	7	1	14.30%	21	4	19.00%	62
DE	69	4	5.80%	14	2	14.30%	19	3	15.80%	186
BE	79	11	13.90%	9	0	0.00%	30	2	6.70%	90
UK	63	6	9.50%	16	1	6.30%	39	6	15.40%	126
UK	65	8	12.30%	12	1	8.30%	27	4	14.80%	123
UK	35	4	11.40%	4	1	25.00%	26	7	26.80%	88
IT	101	8	7.90%	6	1	16.70%	19	3	15.80%	119
CH	69	4	5.80%	14	2	14.30%	40	6	15.00%	166
UK	46	4	8.70%	6	2	33.30%	36	6	16.70%	126
FR	77	6	7.80%	1	0	0.00%	41	6	14.60%	123
IT	125	6	4.80%	9	0	0.00%	32	6	18.80%	88
AT	80	6	7.50%	10	0	0.00%	22	5	22.70%	119
IL	61	8	13.10%	8	1	12.50%	34	2	5.90%	112
IL	74	10	13.50%	11	0	0.00%	12	1	8.30%	112
IT	35	7	20.00%	10	0	0.00%	17	4	23.50%	97
EL	76	6	7.90%	7	1	14.30%	30	4	13.30%	111
UK	23	9	39.10%	2	1	50.00%	13	1	7.70%	62
UK	16	4	25.00%	3	1	33.30%	10	3	30.00%	113
NL	30	4	13.30%	6	1	16.70%	15	6	60.00%	38
NL	82	7	8.50%	12	0	0.00%	31	4	12.90%	29
DK	90	9	10.00%	15	0	0.00%	64	2	3.10%	51
ES	105	6	5.70%	20	1	5.00%	49	4	8.20%	125
UK										169
UK										174

Table A7.02: Funded applicants in top-20 host institutions at application stage by evaluation panel

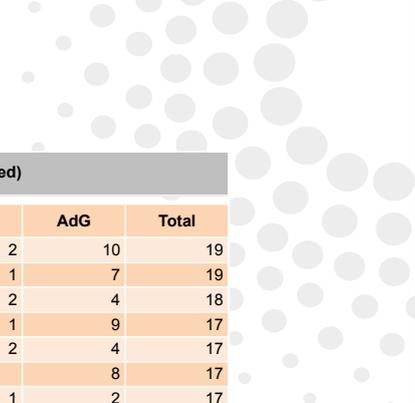
	LS01	LS02	LS03	LS04	LS05	LS06	LS07	LS08	LS09	PE01	PE02	PE03	PE04	PE05	PE06	PE07	PE08	PE09	PE10	SH01	SH02	SH03	SH04	SH05	SH06	Total	
CNRS	7	8	9	0	6	9	2	14	0	13	21	21	5	5	8	8	9	12	10	0	3	2	2	16	2	10	200
UCAM	3	7	5	6	0	8	6	2	5	4	9	7	9	4	3	6	7	7	0	2	2	4	6	9	6	9	126
MPG	13	8	14	3	9	5	0	8	3	1	15	3	9	6	3	0	1	11	1	0	3	3	4	0	0	123	
UOXF	8	4	3	2	4	0	7	3	6	4	4	6	6	1	2	3	8	2	9	2	9	2	8	1	13	119	
UCL	1	2	3	5	15	1	5	1	2	1	0	1	3	2	2	1	5	2	14	7	2	2	2	0	7	85	
ETHZ	6	4	4	2	0	1	2	3	3	5	6	8	6	7	8	3	7	0	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	84	
WIS	5	14	6	5	9	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	6	7	5	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	78	
EPFL	2	1	4	5	3	4	2	2	0	6	1	7	3	7	13	6	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	76
HUJI	1	7	0	3	9	5	2	2	4	12	1	2	5	4	0	2	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	1	2	5	74
ICL	1	4	1	4	0	2	4	6	1	7	4	1	4	6	3	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	61	
INSERM	3	6	2	13	15	9	7	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	59	
CSIC	1	0	1	1	6	2	1	2	4	7	1	2	3	2	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	45	
KUL	0	0	1	1	2	0	5	2	1	3	2	0	3	2	3	3	4	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	45
UEDIN	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	3	1	2	0	1	1	4	5	1	0	4	2	1	6	2	4	0	1	43	
CEA	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	9	7	0	2	1	5	2	6	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	42	
UBRIS	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	4	5	1	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	3	2	1	42	
UVA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	19	1	5	1	5	1	0	38	
LMU	6	2	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	6	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	2	0	38	
RUN	1	3	0	1	0	3	4	2	0	0	3	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	9	2	37	
LEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	3	3	0	6	0	0	1	1	1	5	4	6	34	

Table A7.03: Applicant success rates in top-20 host institutions at application stage by evaluation panel

	LS01	LS02	LS03	LS04	LS05	LS06	LS07	LS08	LS09	PE01	PE02	PE03	PE04	PE05	PE06	PE07	PE08	PE09	PE10	SH01	SH02	SH03	SH04	SH05	SH06	Total
CNRS	8.6%	13.8%	13.4%	0.0%	8.8%	22.0%	13.3%	18.9%	0.0%	22.8%	14.3%	13.8%	7.5%	5.7%	16.0%	16.7%	17.6%	13.0%	11.2%	0.0%	7.3%	40.0%	23.5%	18.2%	28.6%	13.8%
UCAM	17.6%	41.2%	13.2%	35.7%	19.4%	0.0%	61.5%	24.0%	33.3%	29.4%	25.0%	23.7%	43.8%	31.0%	15.4%	42.9%	27.3%	25.9%	26.9%	0.0%	11.8%	33.3%	19.0%	35.3%	25.0%	25.0%
MPG	24.1%	18.6%	31.1%	42.9%	22.5%	45.5%	0.0%	22.2%	37.5%	11.1%	28.3%	9.4%	22.5%	19.4%	20.0%	0.0%	50.0%	12.6%	5.9%	0.0%	23.1%	60.0%	26.7%	0.0%	0.0%	21.2%
UOXF	17.0%	15.4%	23.1%	15.4%	16.1%	10.3%	0.0%	20.6%	60.0%	24.0%	30.8%	23.5%	33.3%	20.7%	21.4%	25.0%	20.0%	11.5%	33.3%	14.3%	18.4%	13.3%	27.6%	20.0%	27.7%	20.5%
UCL	12.5%	11.8%	17.6%	20.0%	18.1%	10.0%	21.7%	12.5%	40.0%	10.0%	0.0%	5.9%	17.6%	9.5%	10.5%	7.7%	12.5%	18.5%	15.4%	48.3%	30.4%	11.8%	7.4%	0.0%	24.1%	17.6%
ETHZ	54.5%	44.4%	44.4%	100.0%	0.0%	20.0%	25.0%	27.3%	37.5%	23.8%	27.8%	29.8%	31.6%	36.8%	44.4%	20.0%	58.3%	0.0%	24.0%	20.0%	33.3%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.6%
WIS	29.4%	70.0%	23.1%	50.0%	32.1%	14.3%	33.3%	50.0%	33.3%	20.0%	27.8%	46.2%	41.2%	25.0%	57.1%	0.0%	33.3%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	14.3%	30.3%	
EPFL	40.0%	14.3%	40.0%	71.4%	33.3%	80.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	46.2%	16.7%	33.3%	15.8%	33.3%	40.6%	37.5%	0.0%	25.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	30.3%	
HUJI	6.3%	36.8%	0.0%	21.4%	36.0%	31.3%	50.0%	20.0%	40.0%	52.2%	7.1%	11.1%	28.6%	41.7%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	28.6%	13.3%	0.0%	9.1%	25.0%	23.8%	25.2%
ICL	6.7%	17.4%	7.7%	30.8%	0.0%	9.5%	26.7%	25.0%	7.7%	25.0%	13.3%	7.7%	26.7%	22.2%	14.3%	35.3%	20.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.0%	
INSERM	13.0%	17.1%	4.5%	18.8%	20.3%	11.8%	19.4%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	
CSIC	2.5%	0.0%	3.1%	10.0%	14.0%	9.5%	2.9%	3.1%	5.6%	50.0%	2.8%	4.7%	7.7%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	9.7%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	5.2%	5.9%
KUL	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	7.7%	10.5%	0.0%	15.2%	16.7%	9.1%	17.6%	25.0%	0.0%	23.1%	15.0%	21.4%	18.2%	18.2%	8.7%	12.5%	11.8%	15.0%	25.0%	4.2%	4.8%	8.7%	11.7%
UEDIN	0.0%	18.2%	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	25.0%	37.5%	16.7%	12.5%	0.0%	16.7%	20.0%	18.2%	15.2%	14.3%	0.0%	44.4%	20.0%	14.3%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	16.7%	15.9%
CEA	22.2%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%	25.9%	0.0%	14.3%	33.3%	41.7%	33.3%	20.7%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%	22.0%	
UBRIS	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	33.3%	25.0%	41.7%	6.3%	12.5%	16.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	33.3%	40.0%	9.1%	16.7%
UVA	37.5%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	8.3%	0.0%	30.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	40.4%	6.7%	14.7%	11.1%	0.0%	16.9%
LMU	14.3%	23.1%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	21.4%	21.1%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	50.0%	22.2%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	23.1%	20.0%	0.0%	19.2%
RUN	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	16.7%	25.0%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	50.0%	16.1%	36.4%	30.0%	16.6%
LEI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	16.7%	25.0%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	50.0%	16.1%	36.4%	30.0%	16.9%

Table A7.04: Grantees in top-100 current host institutions by funding scheme (StG, CoG and AdG) as of 21/08/2014

HOST INSTITUTION	StG	CoG	AdG	Total
National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS)	130	15	66	211
University of Oxford	55	10	61	126
University of Cambridge	61	7	53	121
Max Planck Society	54	5	48	107
University College London	51	8	31	90
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne (EPFL)	44	2	37	83
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETH Zurich)	31	4	47	82
Weizmann Institute	41	10	28	79
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	40	3	30	73
Imperial College	37	2	24	63
National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM)	31	8	18	57
French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission	33	2	9	44
University of Leuven	24	5	15	44
University of Edinburgh	19	2	22	43
Spanish National Research Council (CSIC)	21	4	14	39
University of Bristol	16	3	20	39
Radboud University Nijmegen	22	3	12	37
University of Munich (LMU)	11		25	36
Leiden University	19	1	14	34
University of Amsterdam	13	4	17	34
University of Zurich	15	3	16	34
Technion - Israel Institute of Technology	23	2	8	33
University of Copenhagen	16	4	12	32
King's College London	21		10	31
National Institute for Research in Computer Science and Automatic Control (INRIA)	19		12	31
University of Geneva	11	3	17	31
Free University and Medical Center Amsterdam (VU-VUmc)	16	2	12	30
Karolinska Institute	16	2	12	30
Tel Aviv University	15	1	14	30
University of Helsinki	16		13	29
Utrecht University	15	3	11	29
Delft University of Technology	15	3	9	27
University of Manchester	14		13	27
Uppsala University	15	1	11	27
Technical University of Munich	15	2	9	26
Lund University	13	1	11	25
Pasteur Institute	13	1	11	25
University of Exeter	15	2	8	25
University of Warwick	12	4	9	25
Aarhus University	11	1	12	24
University of Groningen	22		2	24
University of Vienna	11	1	12	24
University of Sheffield	8	1	14	23
University of Leeds	9	1	12	22
University of Oslo	10		12	22
Curie Institute	11	2	8	21
Eindhoven University of Technology	10	2	9	21
Flanders Institute for Biotechnology (VIB)	12	3	6	21
Ghent University	17	2	2	21
University of Basel	9	3	9	21
Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)	8	3	9	20
European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL)	11		8	19



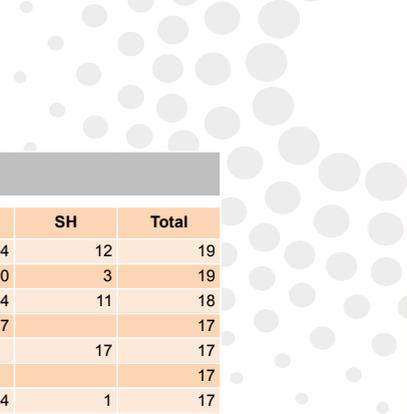
**Table A7.04: Grantees in top-100 current host institutions by funding scheme (StG, CoG and AdG) as of 21/08/2014 (continued)**

HOST INSTITUTION	StG	CoG	AdG	Total
Pompeu Fabra University	7	2	10	19
University of Heidelberg	11	1	7	19
University of Sussex	12	2	4	18
Chalmers University of Technology	7	1	9	17
London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)	11	2	4	17
Medical Research Council UK	9		8	17
National Research Council (CNR) - Italy	14	1	2	17
University of Durham	10	2	5	17
University of Lausanne	8	3	6	17
University of Tuebingen	11	1	5	17
Aalto University	10	1	5	16
ULB - Free University of Brussels	9	2	5	16
University of Frankfurt	10	3	3	16
University of Glasgow	10		5	15
University of Roma - La Sapienza	9		6	15
University of St. Andrews	6	2	7	15
University of Twente	9	3	3	15
Institute of Science and Technology Austria	9	1	4	14
Pierre and Marie Curie University - Paris 6	5	2	7	14
University of Bonn	5	3	6	14
University of Freiburg	9	1	4	14
University of Newcastle	6	2	6	14
University of Southampton	8	1	5	14
University of Trento	8	1	5	14
Bocconi University Milan	8		5	13
Cancer Research UK	2	1	10	13
University of Barcelona	9		4	13
University of Louvain	11		2	13
Vienna University of Technology	7	1	5	13
Bar Ilan University	9	1	2	12
European University Institute	3		9	12
National University of Ireland - University College Dublin	8	1	3	12
Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences	5	1	6	12
University of Bern	8	1	3	12
University of Birmingham	8	3	1	12
University of Hamburg	5		7	12
University of Nottingham	7	1	4	12
University of Padua	8	3	1	12
Centre for Genomic Regulation	7	1	3	11
Free University of Berlin	4	1	6	11
Helmholtz Center Munich - German Research Center for Environmental Health	8	2	1	11
Institute of Genetics and Molecular and Cellular Biology - Strasbourg	6		5	11
Institute of Photonics Science	7	1	3	11
Netherlands Cancer Institute	4	1	6	11
Normal Superior School (ENS)	6		5	11
Stockholm University	6	1	4	11
Technical University of Dresden	8		3	11
Toulouse School of Economics	6		5	11
Trinity College	7		4	11
University of Gothenburg	6	1	4	11
University of London - Goldsmiths' College	9	1	1	11
Wageningen University	4		7	11



Table A7.05: Grantees in top-100 current host institutions by scientific domain as of 21/08/2014

HOST INSTITUTION	LS	PE	SH	Total
National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS)	58	122	31	211
University of Oxford	38	53	35	126
University of Cambridge	44	55	22	121
Max Planck Society	57	44	6	107
University College London	40	22	28	90
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne (EPFL)	25	56	2	83
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETH Zurich)	26	52	4	82
Weizmann Institute	45	33	1	79
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	34	25	14	73
Imperial College	25	38		63
National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM)	54	1	2	57
French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission	8	35	1	44
University of Leuven	12	22	10	44
University of Edinburgh	11	19	13	43
Spanish National Research Council (CSIC)	13	21	5	39
University of Bristol	8	24	7	39
Radboud University Nijmegen	15	11	11	37
University of Munich (LMU)	15	16	5	36
Leiden University		17	17	34
University of Amsterdam	3	11	20	34
University of Zurich	20	6	8	34
Technion - Israel Institute of Technology	10	22	1	33
University of Copenhagen	11	14	7	32
King's College London	12	5	14	31
National Institute for Research in Computer Science and Automatic Control (INRIA)		31		31
University of Geneva	19	10	2	31
Free University and Medical Center Amsterdam (VU-VUmc)	9	8	13	30
Karolinska Institute	28		2	30
Tel Aviv University	11	16	3	30
University of Helsinki	20	7	2	29
Utrecht University	5	15	9	29
Delft University of Technology	2	23	2	27
University of Manchester	7	13	7	27
Uppsala University	17	7	3	27
Technical University of Munich	6	20		26
Lund University	11	12	2	25
Pasteur Institute	25			25
University of Exeter	8	5	12	25
University of Warwick		19	6	25
Aarhus University	10	13	1	24
University of Groningen	7	13	4	24
University of Vienna	6	13	5	24
University of Sheffield	10	8	5	23
University of Leeds	6	11	5	22
University of Oslo	2	10	10	22
Curie Institute	20	1		21
Eindhoven University of Technology		20	1	21
Flanders Institute for Biotechnology (VIB)	21			21
Ghent University	3	11	7	21
University of Basel	13	7	1	21
Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)	1	19		20
European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL)	18	1		19



**Table A7.05: Grantees in top-100 current host institutions by scientific domain as of 21/08/2014 (continued)**

HOST INSTITUTION	LS	PE	SH	Total
Pompeu Fabra University	3	4	12	19
University of Heidelberg	6	10	3	19
University of Sussex	3	4	11	18
Chalmers University of Technology		17		17
London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)			17	17
Medical Research Council UK	17			17
National Research Council (CNR) - Italy	2	14	1	17
University of Durham	1	12	4	17
University of Lausanne	14		3	17
University of Tuebingen	8	5	4	17
Aalto University	1	13	2	16
ULB - Free University of Brussels	3	7	6	16
University of Frankfurt	6	4	6	16
University of Glasgow	7	3	5	15
University of Roma - La Sapienza	3	11	1	15
University of St. Andrews	3	10	2	15
University of Twente	1	14		15
Institute of Science and Technology Austria	7	7		14
Pierre and Marie Curie University - Paris 6	2	12		14
University of Bonn	1	9	4	14
University of Freiburg	4	8	2	14
University of Newcastle	9	5		14
University of Southampton	1	11	2	14
University of Trento	1	5	8	14
Bocconi University Milan			13	13
Cancer Research UK	13			13
University of Barcelona	2	6	5	13
University of Louvain	4	6	3	13
Vienna University of Technology		13		13
Bar Ilan University	6	5	1	12
European University Institute			12	12
National University of Ireland - University College Dublin	2	7	3	12
Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences	8		4	12
University of Bern	7	5		12
University of Birmingham	3	6	3	12
University of Hamburg		5	7	12
University of Nottingham	1	10	1	12
University of Padua	4	6	2	12
Centre for Genomic Regulation	11			11
Free University of Berlin	1	6	4	11
Helmholtz Center Munich - German Research Center for Environmental Health	9	2		11
Institute of Genetics and Molecular and Cellular Biology - Strasbourg	11			11
Institute of Photonics Science		11		11
Netherlands Cancer Institute	11			11
Normal Superior School (ENS)	3	5	3	11
Stockholm University	1	3	7	11
Technical University of Dresden	5	3	3	11
Toulouse School of Economics			11	11
Trinity College	4	6	1	11
University of Gothenburg	5	4	2	11
University of London - Goldsmiths' College		1	10	11
Wageningen University	8	1	2	11



Table A7.06: Grantees in top-100 current host institutions by evaluation panel as of 21/08/2014

	LS01	LS02	LS03	LS04	LS05	LS06	LS07	LS08	LS09	PE01	PE02	PE03	PE04	PE05	PE06	PE07	PE08	PE09	PE10	SH01	SH02	SH03	SH04	SH05	SH06	Total
National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS)	7	8	11			6	9	1	16	14	21	23	6	6	10	8	9	11	14	3	2	15	2	2	9	211
University of Oxford	8	4	3	2	5	4	8	4	8	4	7	3	4	6	9	1	2	4	9	3	6	4	7	3	12	126
University of Cambridge	3	8	7	6	3	7	7	3	3	3	10	5	9	4	1	6	7	7	7	2	2	5	5	8	121	
Max Planck Society	12	6	9	3	9	5	10	3	1	12	2	8	6	1	1	11	2	3	10	7	2	3	3	3	3	107
University College London	2	2	4	3	17	2	5	3	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	4	3	10	7	2	4	4	5	90
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne (EPFL)	2	1	4	5	4	4	3	2	4	3	6	5	8	12	8	6	1	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	83	
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETH Zurich)	7	3	3	2	2	1	3	4	3	6	5	7	6	5	7	3	7	6	6	1	1	2	1	1	82	
Weizmann Institute	5	14	6	5	9	2	1	1	2	1	6	6	7	5	4	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	79	
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	1	7	4	2	4	9	5	2	4	11	1	1	2	5	3	6	6	2	4	4	2	1	2	5	73	
Imperial College	2	4	2	5	1	4	4	3	7	5	5	6	3	6	3	6	6	2	5	6	6	1	1	2	63	
National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM)	2	5	1	12	16	9	8	1	3	1	9	8	1	2	1	5	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	
French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission	2	5	1	1	2	5	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	44	
University of Leuven	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	5	1	4	2	2	2	2	5	2	3	1	43	
University of Edinburgh	1	4	1	1	5	2	1	1	2	7	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	4	2	2	3	2	2	39	
Spanish National Research Council (CSIC)	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	39	
University of Bristol	1	4	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	7	7	1	1	3	2	1	37	
Radboud University Nijmegen	5	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	7	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	36	
University of Munich (LMU)	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	6	6	2	2	2	6	2	2	34	
Lelidn University	7	3	1	1	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	5	13	1	5	1	34	
University of Amsterdam	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	8	4	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	33	
University of Zurich	4	2	1	1	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	2	5	32	
Technion - Israel Institute of Technology	4	2	1	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	32	
University of Copenhagen	4	2	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	6	3	1	1	1	25	1	1	1	4	2	4	2	2	5	31	
King's College London	4	2	3	3	5	2	3	1	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	31	
Institute for Research in Computer Science and Automatic Control	2	3	2	7	10	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	30	
University of Geneva	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	2	4	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	30	
Free University and Medical Center Amsterdam (VU-VUmc)	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	30	
Karolinska Institute	1	2	2	3	1	5	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	7	7	3	3	1	1	5	29	
Tel Aviv University	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	29	
University of Helsinki	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	
Utrecht University	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	
Delft University of Technology	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	8	4	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	27	
University of Manchester	6	6	1	1	2	8	2	8	1	3	1	5	3	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	
Uppsala University	2	1	1	3	3	4	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	
Technical University of Munich	4	3	2	2	1	13	6	1	6	1	8	1	4	2	2	2	2	5	1	3	4	2	2	2	25	
Lund University	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	
Pasteur Institute	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	
University of Exeter	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	25	
University of Warwick	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	
Aarhus University	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	24	
University of Groningen	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	24	
University of Vienna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	23	
University of Sheffield	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	2	2	1	2	22	
University of Leeds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	
University of Oslo	1	6	5	2	1	5	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	5	1	3	9	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	21	
Curie Institute	1	4	1	6	5	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	
Eindhoven University of Technology	1	4	1	1	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	
Flanders Institute for Biotechnology (VIB)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	
Ghent University	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	
University of Basel	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	
Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)	5	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	
European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL)																										

Table A7.06: Grantees in top-100 current host institutions by evaluation panel as of 21/08/2014 (continued)

HOST INSTITUTION	LS01	LS02	LS03	LS04	LS05	LS06	LS07	LS08	LS09	PE01	PE02	PE03	PE04	PE05	PE06	PE07	PE08	PE09	PE10	SH01	SH02	SH03	SH04	SH05	SH06	Total	
Pompeu Fabra University								1		1					2	1				5	1		5		1	19	
University of Heidelberg		1	3		2				3	4			1	1					1						1	2	19
University of Sussex	1		1					1		1			1	1				2			6		4		1	18	
Chalmers University of Technology									1	1			1	4	1	2	3	2	2							17	
London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)																				7	6	3				17	
Medical Research Council (CNR) - Italy	4	1	3	1	4	3		1																		17	
National Research Council (CNR) - Italy						2			2	6	4	1					1		3	3		1			1	17	
University of Durham		1	4	2	3	2		2		3	1	2						3								17	
University of Lausanne			1		2	1	2	1	1	1		1				1			2					3		17	
Aalto University					1					1	5		2	2	2	1	2			1						17	
ULB - Free University of Brussels			2		1				1	2		3	1	3				1	3	2						16	
University of Frankfurt	2		1	2				1	1	1		1	1						2	3						16	
University of Glasgow					1	2	2	2		2		2	1							2					2	15	
University of Roma - La Sapienza	1		1					1	2	3	3	1	1				1								1	15	
University of St. Andrews	1							2		1	1	4	1	1			1	3							1	15	
University of Twente						1				6	1	3	1	2	1											15	
Institute of Science and Technology Austria			3		2			2		1		5														14	
Pierre and Marie Curie University - Paris 6						1		1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1			1								14	
University of Bonn								1	1	5		1	1						1	4						14	
University of Freiburg			1		1	1		1	1	1			2	2	2	1									2	14	
University of Newcastle	1		2		2	1	1	1		2	2	1	1					1	2							14	
University of Southampton						1		1		2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2								14	
University of Trento							1		1	1										9	1		7			14	
Bocconi University Milan																										13	
Cancer Research UK	6	2	2	2		1																				13	
University of Barcelona							1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		2			1	1	1	13	
University of Louvain	1			2	1			3		1									2	1						13	
Vienna University of Technology								1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		1							13	
Bar Ilan University	1	1		1		1	1	1						5												12	
European University Institute																				1	8	1				12	
National University of Ireland - University College Dublin	2	2	2	1	1			2		1			1	1			3		1	1					2	12	
Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences																										12	
University of Bern	2	2	2			2	1	1		1			1	1				1								12	
University of Birmingham					1	1	1		3	1										1						12	
University of Hamburg													2	1	1	6										12	
University of Nottingham								1		2	1	1	1	1	2					1						12	
University of Padua	1		1				1		1										1	2						12	
Centre for Genomic Regulation																										11	
Free University of Berlin									2	1	2	1	2	1												11	
German Research Center for Environmental Health																									4	11	
Institute of Genetics and Molecular and Cellular Biology - Strasbourg	5	1	3	1	1			2																		11	
Institute of Photonics Science																										11	
Netherlands Cancer Institute	4	3				4						7	4													11	
Normal Superior School (ENS)					2			1	1	1	1		1	1	2				2	4	2	1	3			11	
Stockholm University	1																									11	
Technical University of Dresden																										11	
Toulouse School of Economics																				11						11	
Trinity College																										11	
University of Gothenburg	1		1	2	1	1	1	1					1	2			2									11	
University of London - Goldsmiths' College																					6	1	1	2		11	
Wageningen University			2				3	3																		11	

Table A8.01: Submitted and selected proposals by host country at application stage and funding scheme (StG, CoG and AdG)

	StG	FUND.	SR	CoG	FUND.	SR	AdG	FUND.	SR	All	FUND.	SR
	Eval.			Eval.			Eval.			Eval.		
AL	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
AT	520	55	10.6%	83	6	7.2%	208	37	17.8%	811	98	12.1%
BA	2	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%
BE	872	98	11.2%	109	16	14.7%	287	37	12.9%	1,268	151	11.9%
BG	80	1	1.3%	6	0	0.0%	65	2	3.1%	151	3	2.0%
CH	739	139	18.8%	107	22	20.6%	529	151	28.5%	1,375	312	22.7%
CY	105	4	3.8%	14	1	7.1%	33	4	12.1%	152	9	5.9%
CZ	226	6	2.7%	27	1	3.7%	91	5	5.5%	344	12	3.5%
DE	3,017	321	10.6%	429	43	10.0%	1,256	242	19.3%	4,702	606	12.9%
DK	490	38	7.8%	76	6	7.9%	243	34	14.0%	809	78	9.6%
EE	27	2	7.4%	5	0	0.0%	19	1	5.3%	51	3	5.9%
EL	668	20	3.0%	67	2	3.0%	296	15	5.1%	1,031	37	3.6%
ES	2,124	140	6.6%	431	20	4.6%	985	81	8.2%	3,540	241	6.8%
FI	766	40	5.2%	115	4	3.5%	364	25	6.9%	1,245	69	5.5%
FR	2,109	307	14.6%	318	42	13.2%	1,225	216	17.6%	3,652	565	15.5%
HR	46	1	2.2%	5	0	0.0%	25	1	4.0%	76	2	2.6%
HU	329	19	5.8%	50	2	4.0%	118	15	12.7%	497	36	7.2%
IE	375	23	6.1%	59	3	5.1%	151	9	6.0%	585	35	6.0%
IL	707	144	20.4%	85	18	21.2%	627	84	13.4%	1,419	246	17.3%
IS	25	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%	12	1	8.3%	42	1	2.4%
IT	3,520	129	3.7%	336	20	6.0%	1,498	114	7.6%	5,354	263	4.9%
LT	37	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%	54	0	0.0%
LU	17	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%	23	0	0.0%
LV	18	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	11	1	9.1%	29	1	3.4%
MD	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%
ME	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%
MK	3	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%
MT	6	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%
NL	1,693	201	11.9%	261	29	11.1%	660	136	20.6%	2,614	366	14.0%
NO	360	18	5.0%	55	1	1.8%	183	25	13.7%	598	44	7.4%
PL	416	10	2.4%	28	0	0.0%	239	3	1.3%	683	13	1.9%
PT	472	23	4.9%	70	4	5.7%	107	8	7.5%	649	35	5.4%
RO	278	0	0.0%	11	0	0.0%	117	0	0.0%	406	0	0.0%
RS	38	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	46	0	0.0%
SE	1,185	83	7.0%	127	10	7.9%	431	63	14.6%	1,743	156	9.0%
SI	145	1	0.7%	9	0	0.0%	74	1	1.4%	228	2	0.9%
SK	71	1	1.4%	8	0	0.0%	23	0	0.0%	102	1	1.0%
TR	304	3	1.0%	12	2	16.7%	96	2	2.1%	412	7	1.7%
UK	4,067	505	12.4%	690	61	8.8%	2,393	396	16.5%	7,150	962	13.5%
Total	25,858	2,332	9.0%	3,604	313	8.7%	12,404	1,709	13.8%	41,866	4,354	10.4%

**Table A8.02: Number and value of grants by current host country and funding scheme (as of 21/08/2014)**

	StG	CoG	AdG	Total	EC contribution (Eur)
UK	503	62	404	969	1,664,925,824
DE	327	43	244	614	1,086,711,025
FR	316	42	213	571	953,337,280
NL	192	28	136	356	647,548,267
CH	147	23	152	322	584,553,322
IT	124	21	108	253	398,062,851
IL	142	18	85	245	403,186,666
ES	132	20	81	233	379,857,942
SE	81	10	64	155	276,287,652
BE	97	15	38	150	242,598,251
AT	65	5	38	108	180,105,147
DK	40	6	34	80	139,694,097
FI	37	4	23	64	109,722,281
NO	17	1	24	42	81,652,926
EL	20	2	14	36	55,708,877
HU	19	2	15	36	50,567,080
IE	23	3	8	34	56,916,796
PT	21	4	8	33	52,042,022
PL	11	0	3	14	21,722,370
CZ	4	1	5	10	14,396,546
CY	4	1	4	9	14,037,873
TR	3	2	1	6	11,244,024
BG	1	0	2	3	3,275,699
EE	2	0	1	3	4,259,297
HR	1	0	1	2	3,254,897
SI	1	0	1	2	1,999,082
IS	0	0	1	1	2,399,634
LU	1	0	0	1	1,343,955
LV	0	0	1	1	1,360,980
SK	1	0	0	1	1,155,970
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>4,354</b>	<b>7,443,928,631</b>

**Table A8.05: Grantees by current host country and scientific domain (as of 21/08/2014)**

	LS	PE	SH	Total
UK	313	388	268	969
DE	245	293	76	614
FR	204	283	84	571
NL	111	151	94	356
CH	144	156	22	322
IT	70	114	69	253
IL	111	109	25	245
ES	84	105	44	233
SE	69	68	18	155
BE	52	65	33	150
AT	43	48	17	108
DK	30	38	12	80
FI	28	28	8	64
NO	14	15	13	42
EL	12	23	1	36
HU	10	17	9	36
IE	10	17	7	34
PT	17	10	6	33
PL	3	9	2	14
CZ	1	9	0	10
CY	2	4	3	9
TR	1	5	0	6
BG	0	0	3	3
EE	2	0	1	3
HR	1	1	0	2
SI	0	2	0	2
IS	1	0	0	1
LU	0	1	0	1
LV	0	1	0	1
SK	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>4,354</b>

**Table A8.03: Requested and granted funds by host country at application stage**

	REQUESTED	GRANTED	FUNDING SR
AL	616,911	0	0.0%
AT	1,488,626,299	167,519,569	11.3%
BA	11,712,882	0	0.0%
BE	2,255,018,445	244,403,317	10.8%
BG	189,181,920	3,275,699	1.7%
CH	2,779,287,561	585,516,268	21.1%
CY	326,607,338	14,150,457	4.3%
CZ	532,176,064	16,245,472	3.1%
DE	8,829,224,513	1,156,173,195	13.1%
DK	1,535,499,473	141,876,986	9.2%
EE	92,304,846	4,259,297	4.6%
EL	1,705,185,339	58,469,877	3.4%
ES	6,531,289,100	434,853,662	6.7%
FI	2,416,292,923	118,882,811	4.9%
FR	6,987,535,943	964,825,560	13.8%
HR	97,639,476	3,254,897	3.3%
HU	666,412,588	60,799,674	9.1%
IE	1,091,705,551	57,104,440	5.2%
IL	2,656,844,622	406,234,183	15.3%
IS	95,273,929	2,399,634	2.5%
IT	8,474,456,508	416,031,993	4.9%
LT	60,835,812	0	0.0%
LU	36,291,884	0	0.0%
LV	43,888,936	1,360,980	3.1%
MD	19,647,876	0	0.0%
ME	7,574,518	0	0.0%
MK	9,102,788	0	0.0%
MT	9,048,617	0	0.0%
NL	5,123,896,942	734,111,872	14.3%
NO	1,261,514,312	100,878,159	8.0%
PL	1,009,246,827	20,999,790	2.1%
PT	1,190,813,586	55,024,276	4.6%
RO	512,766,203	0	0.0%
RS	74,056,090	0	0.0%
SE	3,372,389,014	277,520,639	8.2%
SI	356,508,144	1,999,082	0.6%
SK	143,495,902	1,155,970	0.8%
TR	512,339,058	12,124,584	2.4%
UK	13,442,283,894	1,710,851,667	12.7%

Table A8.04: Submitted and selected proposals by host country at application stage and scientific domain

	LS			PE			SH			All		
	Eval.	Fund.	SR	Eval.	Fund.	SR	Eval.	Fund.	SR	Eval.	Fund.	SR
AL	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%
AT	237	40	16.9%	401	42	10.5%	173	16	9.2%	811	98	12.1%
BA	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%
BE	429	52	12.1%	514	66	12.8%	325	33	10.2%	1,268	151	11.9%
BG	31	0	0.0%	76	0	0.0%	44	3	6.8%	151	3	2.0%
CH	509	143	28.1%	672	150	22.3%	194	19	9.8%	1,375	312	22.7%
CY	30	2	6.7%	73	4	5.5%	49	3	6.1%	152	9	5.9%
CZ	103	1	1.0%	194	10	5.2%	47	1	2.1%	344	12	3.5%
DE	1,684	241	14.3%	2,251	293	13.0%	767	72	9.4%	4,702	606	12.9%
DK	306	30	9.8%	340	39	11.5%	163	9	5.5%	809	78	9.6%
EE	21	2	9.5%	18	0	0.0%	12	1	8.3%	51	3	5.9%
EL	342	12	3.5%	556	24	4.3%	133	1	0.8%	1,031	37	3.6%
ES	1,361	86	6.3%	1,485	108	7.3%	694	47	6.8%	3,540	241	6.8%
FI	490	32	6.5%	511	29	5.7%	244	8	3.3%	1,245	69	5.5%
FR	1,302	202	15.5%	1,823	276	15.1%	527	87	16.5%	3,652	565	15.5%
HR	20	1	5.0%	45	1	2.2%	11	0	0.0%	76	2	2.6%
HU	181	10	5.5%	195	17	8.7%	121	9	7.4%	497	36	7.2%
IE	195	11	5.6%	239	15	6.3%	151	9	6.0%	585	35	6.0%
IL	560	111	19.8%	585	111	19.0%	274	24	8.8%	1,419	246	17.3%
IS	14	1	7.1%	13	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%	42	1	2.4%
IT	1,748	76	4.3%	2,494	122	4.9%	1,112	65	5.8%	5,354	263	4.9%
LT	19	0	0.0%	27	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	54	0	0.0%
LU	7	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%	23	0	0.0%
LV	7	0	0.0%	15	1	6.7%	7	0	0.0%	29	1	3.4%
MD	0	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%
ME	0	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%
MK	2	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%
MT	3	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%
NL	936	115	12.3%	873	150	17.2%	805	101	12.5%	2,614	366	14.0%
NO	230	13	5.7%	194	17	8.8%	174	14	8.0%	598	44	7.4%
PL	214	3	1.4%	332	8	2.4%	137	2	1.5%	683	13	1.9%
PT	237	19	8.0%	276	9	3.3%	136	7	5.1%	649	35	5.4%
RO	91	0	0.0%	237	0	0.0%	78	0	0.0%	406	0	0.0%
RS	17	0	0.0%	24	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%	46	0	0.0%
SE	827	70	8.5%	670	68	10.1%	246	18	7.3%	1,743	156	9.0%
SI	52	0	0.0%	100	2	2.0%	76	0	0.0%	228	2	0.9%
SK	31	1	3.2%	51	0	0.0%	20	0	0.0%	102	1	1.0%
TR	149	1	0.7%	201	6	3.0%	62	0	0.0%	412	7	1.7%
UK	2,213	304	13.7%	3,121	392	12.6%	1,816	266	14.6%	7,150	962	13.5%
Total	14,599	1,579	10.8%	18,632	1,960	10.5%	8,635	815	9.4%	41,866	4,354	10.4%

Table A8.06: Applicant success rates by host country at application stage and evaluation panel (LS)

	LS01	LS02	LS03	LS04	LS05	LS06	LS07	LS08	LS09
AT	12.5%	16.1%	26.9%	17.9%	31.0%	11.1%	0.0%	19.4%	6.7%
BE	5.4%	9.3%	13.2%	17.9%	15.8%	7.7%	12.5%	7.9%	15.8%
BG	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CH	36.5%	31.3%	27.7%	36.8%	26.6%	26.7%	17.2%	26.8%	25.9%
CY		14.3%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	7.1%		0.0%
CZ	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
DE	13.7%	11.9%	18.2%	18.1%	11.5%	15.2%	12.6%	11.9%	20.9%
DK	12.8%	7.5%	3.4%	9.5%	3.6%	0.0%	16.3%	15.2%	13.8%
EE	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	20.0%	
EL	4.2%	0.0%	4.3%	12.5%	3.3%	5.1%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ES	5.6%	9.0%	7.5%	8.1%	4.9%	5.8%	4.8%	6.2%	5.4%
FI	2.9%	5.6%	5.9%	11.4%	3.0%	0.0%	8.5%	5.9%	13.0%
FR	12.6%	14.6%	13.8%	13.8%	15.2%	22.0%	17.3%	16.7%	8.6%
HR	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%		0.0%
HU	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.2%	6.7%	5.6%	6.3%	5.9%
IE	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.9%	10.7%	6.7%	10.0%
IL	12.3%	30.7%	11.9%	25.6%	19.2%	15.1%	17.9%	15.1%	27.3%
IS	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
IT	4.1%	1.4%	2.5%	4.8%	2.8%	8.1%	8.5%	0.0%	3.1%
LV		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%		
NL	16.5%	15.5%	15.0%	9.4%	4.4%	9.8%	13.5%	14.1%	15.7%
NO	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	13.5%	4.3%	9.1%	4.8%	14.3%
PL	8.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PT	6.7%	0.0%	17.9%	7.1%	14.8%	16.7%	2.9%	5.6%	0.0%
SE	3.1%	11.8%	6.0%	11.5%	11.8%	3.2%	10.2%	10.2%	3.6%
SI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%
TR	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
UK	16.3%	13.7%	10.5%	15.2%	11.8%	10.6%	13.8%	15.5%	18.1%
All	11.1%	11.0%	10.9%	11.7%	10.5%	11.3%	10.0%	11.3%	9.7%

Table A8.06: Applicant success rates by host country at application stage and evaluation panel (PE) - continued

	PE01	PE02	PE03	PE04	PE05	PE06	PE07	PE08	PE09	PE10
AT	7.7%	18.4%	7.8%	11.9%	0.0%	7.2%	5.9%	18.2%	0.0%	11.1%
BE	16.7%	8.7%	2.2%	11.6%	7.7%	12.9%	22.4%	19.7%	9.3%	11.4%
BG	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CH	29.5%	21.1%	22.7%	21.9%	23.8%	25.0%	25.0%	36.8%	7.7%	11.7%
CY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	5.9%	100.0%	20.0%
CZ	5.9%	0.0%	3.6%	6.1%	3.8%	6.7%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	16.7%
DE	13.3%	15.8%	11.4%	14.2%	17.5%	12.8%	12.4%	13.4%	8.6%	8.8%
DK	21.2%	18.6%	2.4%	11.1%	2.9%	7.4%	23.8%	10.0%	12.5%	12.5%
EE	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%			0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
EL	3.1%	2.4%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	6.3%	2.8%	10.5%	6.7%	2.0%
ES	13.8%	11.0%	7.7%	6.3%	10.2%	2.8%	2.5%	9.9%	5.2%	1.9%
FI	11.4%	5.0%	8.6%	2.4%	4.3%	2.5%	2.2%	6.5%	8.3%	6.5%
FR	17.0%	15.5%	16.4%	8.7%	8.5%	20.8%	17.3%	13.2%	14.0%	15.6%
HR	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HU	18.2%	10.5%	14.3%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%
IE	5.0%	4.8%	2.5%	5.0%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	21.9%	0.0%	4.5%
IL	32.8%	12.7%	13.0%	24.0%	19.3%	28.3%	18.9%	3.0%	16.7%	4.2%
IS	0.0%		0.0%			0.0%	0.0%			0.0%
IT	11.6%	8.4%	4.2%	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%	1.9%	4.3%	4.7%	3.8%
LV	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	33.3%		0.0%		0.0%
NL	7.9%	10.6%	20.2%	22.0%	26.6%	6.6%	26.0%	20.7%	23.9%	13.1%
NO	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	8.3%	7.1%	0.0%	9.5%	17.1%
PL	0.0%	5.4%	2.4%	2.3%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%
PT	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	3.7%	0.0%
SE	4.5%	7.1%	7.8%	12.4%	9.7%	8.9%	18.3%	17.6%	13.3%	4.7%
SI	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		9.1%
SK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TR	11.1%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	5.3%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
UK	13.0%	11.6%	11.6%	15.4%	14.6%	8.9%	12.1%	9.8%	13.0%	16.0%
All	13.1%	11.6%	9.8%	10.4%	11.0%	9.7%	9.5%	10.1%	10.7%	9.3%

Table A8.06: Applicant success rates by host country at application stage and evaluation panel (SH) - continued

	SH01	SH02	SH03	SH04	SH05	SH06	All
AT	0.0%	2.3%	36.4%	7.7%	0.0%	11.8%	12.1%
BE	12.5%	12.3%	12.5%	5.0%	8.7%	11.1%	11.8%
BG	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	2.0%
CH	18.4%	2.4%	13.6%	10.0%	12.1%	0.0%	22.7%
CY	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
CZ	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	3.5%
DE	11.3%	7.1%	10.9%	9.6%	11.7%	8.4%	12.9%
DK	3.7%	10.5%	12.5%	4.5%	5.0%	0.0%	9.8%
EE	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
EL	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
ES	13.6%	1.6%	6.3%	6.8%	6.2%	4.6%	6.8%
FI	4.0%	4.5%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%
FR	23.1%	12.3%	12.1%	19.5%	9.3%	16.7%	15.5%
HR	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
HU	25.0%	2.9%	0.0%	11.5%	0.0%	3.6%	7.2%
IE	15.4%	4.4%	4.3%	0.0%	3.3%	14.3%	5.8%
IL	13.5%	6.1%	3.6%	10.0%	7.7%	10.5%	17.3%
IS	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
IT	9.0%	4.3%	6.4%	6.1%	7.4%	3.1%	4.9%
LV		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	3.4%
NL	0.9%	14.8%	16.0%	13.5%	14.3%	15.3%	14.0%
NO	20.0%	6.8%	7.1%	8.2%	4.2%	11.1%	7.4%
PL	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	1.9%
PT	5.6%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	11.1%	5.4%
SE	13.2%	8.1%	4.5%	6.1%	0.0%	5.6%	9.0%
SI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
SK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
TR	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
UK	16.0%	13.9%	12.1%	12.5%	15.0%	19.1%	13.5%
All	11.3%	8.5%	9.4%	9.3%	8.9%	9.7%	10.4%

Table A8.07: Grantees by current host country and evaluation panel (as of 21/08/2014)

	LS01	LS02	LS03	LS04	LS05	LS06	LS07	LS08	LS09	PE01	PE02	PE03	PE04	PE05	PE06	PE07	PE08	PE09	PE10	SH01	SH02	SH03	SH04	SH05	SH06	Total
AT	5	6	9	4	9			7	1	6	16	6	5	1	7	1	4		2		1	7	4		5	108
BE	2	5	4	10	9	4	9	3	6	8	4	1	5	4	8	13	13	4	5	7	9	1	6	4	6	150
BG								2																	3	3
CH	25	14	17	15	21	19	11	16	6	19	19	20	16	18	24	12	14	3	11	8	2	4	4	4		322
CY	1						1									1	1	1	1	2			1			9
CZ	1								1	1	1	1	2	1	2		1		1							10
DE	35	21	35	26	35	30	24	20	19	33	46	33	33	45	27	16	20	17	23	10	13	4	21	15	13	614
DK	6	3	1	2	1	1	8	5	4	7	8	1	5	1	3	2	3	3	5	1	5	1	2	3		80
EE							1	1													1					3
EL	1		1	4	1	2	3			1	1	1	1	1	6	2	9	1	1							36
ES	6	12	10	16	5	7	10	8	10	12	15	14	10	20	6	4	17	5	2	19	3	3	7	5	7	233
FI	1	2	2	4	2		8	4	5	5	2	7	1	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	4		3			64
FR	21	25	26	19	34	40	15	21	3	41	36	45	11	16	46	19	15	25	29	20	14	4	26	4	16	571
HR						1												1								2
HU	1				5	1	1	1	1	8	2	4	1	1	1		1			4	1		3		1	36
IE		2			1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	3			8		1	1	1	1		1	3	34
IL	7	27	7	12	20	8	10	8	12	21	9	9	12	16	26	7	1	6	2	6	4	1	6	2	6	245
IS		1																								1
IT	5	3	4	9	6	10	27		6	23	25	12	6	8	6	5	12	8	9	17	11	7	16	12	6	253
LU																	1									1
LV															1											1
NL	16	15	11	11	5	11	23	11	8	7	9	23	21	25	7	12	19	17	11	1	27	11	35	7	13	356
NO			1		6	1	3	2	1	4			2	2	2	1		2	4	2	3	1	4	1	2	42
PL	2	1									2	1	1		3		2				1					14
PT					5	1	4	5	1	1	2			1	1		6	1	1	3				2		33
SE	3	10	4	13	14	3	12	9	1	2	5	8	12	7	7	10	9	4	4	5	7	1	4		1	155
SI												1							1							2
SK									1																	1
TR				1							1			1		2	1									6
UK	39	31	28	30	40	24	40	50	31	39	40	27	35	64	33	22	32	48	48	38	72	26	49	30	53	969
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>4,354</b>

Table A8.08: Thematic concentration index by current host country (as of 21/08/2014)

	LS01	LS02	LS03	LS04	LS05	LS06	LS07	LS08	LS09	PE01	PE02	PE03	PE04	PE05	PE06	PE07	PE08	PE09	PE10	SH01	SH02	SH03	SH04	SH05	SH06
AT	1.1	1.4	2.2	0.9	1.7	0.5	0	1.7	0.3	1	2.7	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.8	0	0.5	0	0.2	3.9	0.8	0	1.5
BE	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.5	1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.1	2.9	2	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.3
BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
CH	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1	1.5	1.2	1	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	0
CY	0	2.7	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	2.5	3.2	3	6.8	0	0	2.5	0	0
CZ	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	2	4.8	1.9	4	0	2.3	0	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE	1.4	0.8	1.5	1	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.2	1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.7
DK	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.7	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.8	0
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.9	8.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.9	0	0	0	0
EL	0.7	0	0.7	2.7	0.6	1.4	1.7	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0	0.5	3.3	1.9	5.7	0.8	0.7	0	0.7	0	0	0	0
ES	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.2	1	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	1	1
FI	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.6	0	2.6	1.6	2.9	1.4	0.6	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.5	0	1.1	0	0
FR	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	1	0.3	0.9
HR	0	0	0	0	0	12.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	0.7	0	0	0	2.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1	4.1	1	2.3	0.7	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0	3.4	0.7	0	1.9	0	0.9
IE	0	1.4	0	0	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.6	0	0	5.4	0	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.8	0	1.4	2.8
IL	0.7	2.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	2.1	1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.8
IS	0	24.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IT	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	1	2.2	0	0.9	1.7	1.8	1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	1	2	1	1.7	1.4	2.3	0.8
LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	1.1	1	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	1	1.2
NO	0	0	0.6	0	2.9	0.6	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.7	0	0	1.2	0	1	0.8	0	1.4	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.2	1.5
PL	3.5	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	1.4	1.7	0	4.3	0	0	4.1	0	0	1.7	0	0	0	2.3
PT	0	0	4	0.7	2.4	3.9	0.6	0.8	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0.6	0	4.2	0.9	0	0.9	2.2	0	0	2.9	0
SE	0.5	1.6	0.7	2.1	1.8	0.5	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	1	1.9	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	1	1.1	0.4	0.6	0	0.2
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TR	0	0	0	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3.1	0	11.2	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8



Table A8.09: Changes of host country at grant agreement signature

		Signature stage														Total
Application stage		AT	BE	CH	DE	DK	ES	FR	IL	IT	NL	PT	SE	UK	Total	
	AT										1				1	2
	BE							1			2					3
	CH	2	2		3						1				2	10
	CZ	1														1
	DE	3		1		1	1	4		1	1	1			9	22
	DK				2											2
	EL														1	1
	ES							1							6	7
	FI												2		1	3
	FR				1			1		1	3				2	8
	IT			1			1	1							2	5
	NL		3	1	1	1		1			1				3	11
	NO		1						1			1			1	4
	PT								1							1
	SE														1	1
	UK	2		7	6	1	1	1	3	1	2					24
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>105</b>		

Table A8.10: Changes of host country after grant agreement signature

		Current stage															Total
Signature stage		AT	BE	CH	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	IE	IT	LU	NL	NO	PL	UK	Total
	AT			1												1	2
	BE	2			1				1					1			5
	CH				2	1	1			1	1						6
	CZ															1	1
	DE	3		2					2		1					3	11
	DK				1												1
	ES			1	1						1					5	8
	FI															3	3
	FR			4													4
	IE				1											2	3
	IL			1	1				2								4
	IT			2	5	1	1		1						1	2	13
	NL	1		1	4			1								5	12
	PT				1				1								2
	SE				2												2
	TR			1													1
UK		1	3	9		1			1	1	1	2	1			20	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>98</b>	

Table A9.01: Submitted and selected proposals in NUTS-2 regions by funding scheme (StG, CoG, AdG) at application stage

NUTS	StG			CoG			AdG			All			
	Eval.	Fund.	SR	Eval.	Fund.	SR	Eval.	Fund.	SR	Eval.	Fund.	SR	
FR10	Île de France	1565	264	16.9%	259	39	15.1%	949	173	18.2%	2773	476	17.2%
UK11	Inner London	901	153	17.0%	161	15	9.3%	508	97	19.1%	1570	265	16.9%
DE21	Oberbayern	624	106	17.0%	77	10	13.0%	263	81	30.8%	964	197	20.4%
UKH1	East Anglia	351	83	23.6%	45	8	17.8%	232	57	24.6%	628	148	23.6%
CH01	Région Lémanique	251	58	23.1%	37	8	21.6%	231	65	28.1%	519	131	25.2%
UKJ1	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	374	59	15.8%	72	9	12.5%	254	61	24.0%	700	129	18.4%
CH04	Zürich	247	51	20.6%	32	8	25.0%	214	65	30.4%	493	124	25.2%
ES51	Cataluña	649	62	9.6%	122	9	7.4%	316	43	13.6%	1087	114	10.5%
NL32	Noord-Holland	399	47	11.8%	63	9	14.3%	174	42	24.1%	636	98	15.4%
NL33	Zuid-Holland	377	48	12.7%	58	5	8.6%	175	36	20.6%	610	89	14.6%
ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	728	43	5.9%	176	7	4.0%	386	28	7.3%	1290	78	6.0%
ITE4	Lazio	826	47	5.7%	85	3	3.5%	367	23	6.3%	1278	73	5.7%
UKM2	Eastern Scotland	323	35	10.8%	49	5	10.2%	175	33	18.9%	547	73	13.3%
AT13	Wien	350	40	11.4%	56	4	7.1%	133	26	19.5%	539	70	13.0%
SE11	Stockholm	455	33	7.3%	49	6	12.2%	170	26	15.3%	674	65	9.6%
ITC4	Lombardia	542	27	5.0%	56	7	12.5%	246	29	11.8%	844	63	7.5%
DE12	Karlsruhe	291	36	12.4%	26	1	3.8%	103	24	23.3%	420	61	14.5%
FI18	Etelä-Suomi	489	32	6.5%	79	3	3.8%	246	21	8.5%	814	56	6.9%
UKK1	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath	196	23	11.7%	38	4	10.5%	130	25	19.2%	364	52	14.3%
NL31	Utrecht	249	30	12.0%	34	2	5.9%	115	19	16.5%	398	51	12.8%
BE24	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	263	26	9.9%	32	6	18.8%	109	16	14.7%	404	48	11.9%
DE30	Berlin	271	23	8.5%	34	3	8.8%	100	21	21.0%	405	47	11.6%
DK01	Hovedstaden	327	26	8.0%	49	4	8.2%	146	17	11.6%	522	47	9.0%
NL22	Gelderland	195	25	12.8%	34	4	11.8%	72	17	23.6%	301	46	15.3%
DEA2	Köln	192	22	11.5%	37	7	18.9%	85	15	17.6%	314	44	14.0%
BE23	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	216	29	13.4%	30	5	16.7%	43	8	18.6%	289	42	14.5%
UKG3	West Midlands	208	20	9.6%	44	7	15.9%	102	12	11.8%	354	39	11.0%
SE12	Östra Mellansverige	269	21	7.8%	29	1	3.4%	88	13	14.8%	386	35	9.1%
CH03	Nordwestschweiz	71	15	21.1%	16	5	31.3%	27	14	51.9%	114	34	29.8%
DE13	Freiburg	142	16	11.3%	21	3	14.3%	51	12	23.5%	214	31	14.5%
IE02	Southern and Eastern	325	20	6.2%	47	2	4.3%	143	9	6.3%	515	31	6.0%
NL11	Groningen	179	25	14.0%	28	1	3.6%	29	5	17.2%	236	31	13.1%
HU10	Közép-Magyarország	247	14	5.7%	37	2	5.4%	90	13	14.4%	374	29	7.8%
SE23	Västsvrige	184	14	7.6%	20	2	10.0%	78	13	16.7%	282	29	10.3%
ITE1	Toscana	394	7	1.8%	29	0	0.0%	182	20	11.0%	605	27	4.5%
UKF2	Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	145	17	11.7%	24	2	8.3%	104	8	7.7%	273	27	9.9%
BE10	Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	145	16	11.0%	23	3	13.0%	65	6	9.2%	233	25	10.7%
DK04	Midtjylland	102	12	11.8%	15	1	6.7%	63	12	19.0%	180	25	13.9%
UKE3	South Yorkshire	107	9	8.4%	11	1	9.1%	77	15	19.5%	195	25	12.8%
UKE4	West Yorkshire	129	10	7.8%	16	1	6.3%	86	14	16.3%	231	25	10.8%
DE71	Darmstadt	118	15	12.7%	17	4	23.5%	50	5	10.0%	185	24	13.0%
FR71	Rhône-Alpes	132	14	10.6%	18	2	11.1%	61	8	13.1%	211	24	11.4%
NO01	Oslo og Akershus	188	11	5.9%	29	1	3.4%	96	12	12.5%	313	24	7.7%
SE22	Sydsverige	177	12	6.8%	17	1	5.9%	68	11	16.2%	262	24	9.2%
PT17	Lisboa	196	14	7.1%	37	4	10.8%	53	5	9.4%	286	23	8.0%
UKD3	Greater Manchester	146	13	8.9%	24	0	0.0%	91	9	9.9%	261	22	8.4%
UKJ2	Surrey, East and West Sussex	129	12	9.3%	21	1	4.8%	57	9	15.8%	207	22	10.6%
UKM3	South Western Scotland	130	13	10.0%	23	1	4.3%	88	8	9.1%	241	22	9.1%
DE60	Hamburg	85	7	8.2%	23	1	4.3%	47	12	25.5%	155	20	12.9%
NL41	Noord-Brabant	126	8	6.3%	16	3	18.8%	49	9	18.4%	191	20	10.5%
DE14	Tübingen	106	10	9.4%	17	1	5.9%	50	8	16.0%	173	19	11.0%
ITD4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	106	5	4.7%	11	1	9.1%	70	12	17.1%	187	18	9.6%
NL21	Overijssel	82	11	13.4%	18	3	16.7%	16	4	25.0%	116	18	15.5%
UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham	76	11	14.5%	15	2	13.3%	41	5	12.2%	132	18	13.6%
CH02	Espace Mittelland	150	12	8.0%	18	1	5.6%	45	4	8.9%	213	17	8.0%
FR42	Alsace	60	9	15.0%	6	0	0.0%	39	8	20.5%	105	17	16.2%
DE91	Braunschweig	98	13	13.3%	17	1	5.9%	30	2	6.7%	145	16	11.0%
EL30	Attiki	270	8	3.0%	25	0	0.0%	149	8	5.4%	444	16	3.6%
ITC1	Piemonte	241	10	4.1%	26	1	3.8%	74	5	6.8%	341	16	4.7%

Table A9.01: Submitted and selected proposals in NUTS-2 regions by funding scheme (StG, CoG, AdG) at application stage (continued)

NUTS		StG			CoG			AdG			All		
		Eval.	Fund.	SR									
UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	78	8	10.3%	27	2	7.4%	51	6	11.8%	156	16	10.3%
FR62	Midi-Pyrénées	47	7	14.9%	2	0	0.0%	33	8	24.2%	82	15	18.3%
ITD3	Veneto	180	9	5.0%	36	3	8.3%	89	3	3.4%	305	15	4.9%
AT12	Niederösterreich	16	6	37.5%	4	2	50.0%	13	6	46.2%	33	14	42.4%
EL43	Kriti	134	7	5.2%	13	2	15.4%	54	5	9.3%	201	14	7.0%
BE31	Prov. Brabant Wallon	79	11	13.9%	10	0	0.0%	31	2	6.5%	120	13	10.8%
ITD5	Emilia-Romagna	328	5	1.5%	23	0	0.0%	133	8	6.0%	484	13	2.7%
DE92	Hannover	63	8	12.7%	8	0	0.0%	19	4	21.1%	90	12	13.3%
ITD2	Provincia Autonoma Trento	147	6	4.1%	12	0	0.0%	42	6	14.3%	201	12	6.0%
PL12	Mazowieckie	126	10	7.9%	11	0	0.0%	64	2	3.1%	201	12	6.0%
UKC2	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	73	4	5.5%	17	2	11.8%	40	6	15.0%	130	12	9.2%
BE21	Prov. Antwerpen	99	7	7.1%	4	1	25.0%	13	3	23.1%	116	11	9.5%
DEB3	Rhein Hessen-Pfalz	61	4	6.6%	9	0	0.0%	29	7	24.1%	99	11	11.1%
DED2	Dresden	86	7	8.1%	7	0	0.0%	14	4	28.6%	107	11	10.3%
ES21	Pais Vasco	95	7	7.4%	16	1	6.3%	27	3	11.1%	138	11	8.0%
UKF1	Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	111	6	5.4%	21	1	4.8%	53	4	7.5%	185	11	5.9%
CZ01	Praha	134	4	3.0%	16	1	6.3%	59	5	8.5%	209	10	4.8%
DE25	Mittelfranken	47	3	6.4%	7	1	14.3%	17	6	35.3%	71	10	14.1%
DEA3	Münster	48	4	8.3%	8	2	25.0%	24	4	16.7%	80	10	12.5%
DEA5	Arnsberg	78	8	10.3%	12	1	8.3%	40	1	2.5%	130	10	7.7%
NO05	Vestlandet	83	3	3.6%	11	0	0.0%	47	7	14.9%	141	10	7.1%
AT33	Tirol	60	7	11.7%	9	0	0.0%	21	2	9.5%	90	9	10.0%
CY00	Kýpros / Kibris	105	4	3.8%	14	1	7.1%	32	4	12.5%	151	9	6.0%
DE26	Unterfranken	47	2	4.3%	6	2	33.3%	27	5	18.5%	80	9	11.3%
DE50	Bremen	63	5	7.9%	12	1	8.3%	24	3	12.5%	99	9	9.1%
ES11	Galicia	82	6	7.3%	12	1	8.3%	30	2	6.7%	124	9	7.3%
UKM5	North Eastern Scotland	60	6	10.0%	5	0	0.0%	29	3	10.3%	94	9	9.6%
DE11	Stuttgart	37	4	10.8%	6	0	0.0%	17	4	23.5%	60	8	13.3%
DEA1	Düsseldorf	62	2	3.2%	9	0	0.0%	24	6	25.0%	95	8	8.4%
FI19	Länsi-Suomi	152	5	3.3%	18	1	5.6%	58	2	3.4%	228	8	3.5%
FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	50	3	6.0%	14	1	7.1%	37	4	10.8%	101	8	7.9%
PT11	Norte	130	6	4.6%	14	0	0.0%	26	2	7.7%	170	8	4.7%
UKE2	North Yorkshire	49	5	10.2%	10	0	0.0%	34	3	8.8%	93	8	8.6%
UKL2	East Wales	58	4	6.9%	17	0	0.0%	42	4	9.5%	117	8	6.8%
BE33	Prov. Liège	43	6	14.0%	8	0	0.0%	11	1	9.1%	62	7	11.3%
DE23	Oberpfalz	22	4	18.2%	3	1	33.3%	13	2	15.4%	38	7	18.4%
ES61	Andalucía	140	7	5.0%	32	0	0.0%	48	0	0.0%	220	7	3.2%
ITC3	Liguria	117	3	2.6%	6	3	50.0%	41	1	2.4%	164	7	4.3%
NL42	Limburg (NL)	70	4	5.7%	6	1	16.7%	24	2	8.3%	100	7	7.0%
UKD5	Merseyside	65	2	3.1%	9	0	0.0%	40	5	12.5%	114	7	6.1%
DE24	Oberfranken	15	1	6.7%	5	0	0.0%	13	5	38.5%	33	6	18.2%
DEC0	Saarland	30	3	10.0%	1	0	0.0%	10	3	30.0%	41	6	14.6%
DEG0	Thüringen	65	2	3.1%	14	2	14.3%	38	2	5.3%	117	6	5.1%
ES52	Comunidad Valenciana	140	5	3.6%	23	0	0.0%	62	1	1.6%	225	6	2.7%
FR51	Pays de la Loire	25	2	8.0%	0	0	0.0%	13	4	30.8%	38	6	15.8%
ITF3	Campania	186	3	1.6%	18	0	0.0%	80	3	3.8%	284	6	2.1%
NO06	Trøndelag	54	2	3.7%	10	0	0.0%	29	4	13.8%	93	6	6.5%
UKL1	West Wales and The Valleys	69	3	4.3%	8	0	0.0%	35	3	8.6%	112	6	5.4%
DE72	Gießen	33	4	12.1%	4	0	0.0%	20	1	5.0%	57	5	8.8%
ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	30	3	10.0%	5	0	0.0%	19	2	10.5%	54	5	9.3%
ES24	Aragón	56	3	5.4%	7	1	14.3%	21	1	4.8%	84	5	6.0%
FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon	28	1	3.6%	3	0	0.0%	14	4	28.6%	45	5	11.1%
ITE2	Umbria	45	1	2.2%	5	2	40.0%	27	2	7.4%	77	5	6.5%
UKN0	Northern Ireland	66	2	3.0%	8	0	0.0%	33	3	9.1%	107	5	4.7%
CH07	Ticino	11	1	9.1%	4	0	0.0%	9	3	33.3%	24	4	16.7%
DE80	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	26	3	11.5%	5	1	20.0%	11	0	0.0%	42	4	9.5%
DED3	Leipzig	57	3	5.3%	3	0	0.0%	24	1	4.2%	84	4	4.8%
EL23	Dytiki Ellada	57	3	5.3%	4	0	0.0%	21	1	4.8%	82	4	4.9%
HU33	Dél-Alföld	34	3	8.8%	5	0	0.0%	6	1	16.7%	45	4	8.9%
IE01	Border, Midland and Western	50	3	6.0%	12	1	8.3%	7	0	0.0%	69	4	5.8%
NL13	Drenthe	3	1	33.3%	3	1	33.3%	3	2	66.7%	9	4	44.4%

Table A9.01: Submitted and selected proposals in NUTS-2 regions by funding scheme (StG, CoG, AdG) at application stage (continued)

NUTS		StG			CoG			AdG			All		
		Eval.	Fund.	SR	Eval.	Fund.	SR	Eval.	Fund.	SR	Eval.	Fund.	SR
NO07	Nord-Norge	24	2	8.3%	3	0	0.0%	7	2	28.6%	34	4	11.8%
PT16	Centro (P)	96	3	3.1%	17	0	0.0%	16	1	6.3%	129	4	3.1%
TR10	Istanbul	85	1	1.2%	7	1	14.3%	39	2	5.1%	131	4	3.1%
BE35	Prov. Namur	9	1	11.1%	2	1	50.0%	7	1	14.3%	18	3	16.7%
BG41	Yugozapaden	66	1	1.5%	6	0	0.0%	56	2	3.6%	128	3	2.3%
DEF0	Schleswig-Holstein	40	3	7.5%	9	0	0.0%	20	0	0.0%	69	3	4.3%
DK03	Syddanmark	33	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%	16	3	18.8%	53	3	5.7%
DK05	Nordjylland	23	0	0.0%	6	1	16.7%	10	2	20.0%	39	3	7.7%
EE00	Eesti	27	2	7.4%	5	0	0.0%	19	1	5.3%	51	3	5.9%
FI13	Itä-Suomi	46	2	4.3%	5	0	0.0%	16	1	6.3%	67	3	4.5%
FR61	Aquitaine	27	1	3.7%	3	0	0.0%	18	2	11.1%	48	3	6.3%
ITF4	Puglia	77	2	2.6%	5	0	0.0%	17	1	5.9%	99	3	3.0%
ITG1	Sicilia	135	2	1.5%	9	0	0.0%	36	1	2.8%	180	3	1.7%
SE33	Övre Norrland	77	3	3.9%	12	0	0.0%	17	0	0.0%	106	3	2.8%
TR51	Ankara	82	2	2.4%	3	1	33.3%	22	0	0.0%	107	3	2.8%
UKH3	Essex	22	2	9.1%	0	0	0.0%	11	1	9.1%	33	3	9.1%
AT22	Steiermark	57	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	21	2	9.5%	86	2	2.3%
AT31	Oberösterreich	17	1	5.9%	3	0	0.0%	9	1	11.1%	29	2	6.9%
EL12	Kentriki Makedonia	85	1	1.2%	15	0	0.0%	35	1	2.9%	135	2	1.5%
ES12	Principado de Asturias	22	2	9.1%	5	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	36	2	5.6%
ES62	Región de Murcia	25	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%	7	1	14.3%	33	2	6.1%
FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	74	1	1.4%	13	0	0.0%	42	1	2.4%	129	2	1.6%
FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	28	1	3.6%	2	0	0.0%	17	1	5.9%	47	2	4.3%
FR41	Lorraine	15	1	6.7%	5	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%	22	2	9.1%
FR72	Auvergne	12	2	16.7%	0	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%	16	2	12.5%
SI02	Zahodna Slovenija	128	1	0.8%	9	0	0.0%	70	1	1.4%	207	2	1.0%
UKD4	Lancashire	8	1	12.5%	0	0	0.0%	4	1	25.0%	12	2	16.7%
UKI2	Outer London	45	1	2.2%	6	0	0.0%	15	1	6.7%	66	2	3.0%
UKJ4	Kent	41	1	2.4%	2	0	0.0%	14	1	7.1%	57	2	3.5%
UKK4	Devon	13	1	7.7%	7	0	0.0%	6	1	16.7%	26	2	7.7%
AT21	Kärnten	4	1	25.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	5	1	20.0%
BE22	Prov. Limburg (B)	9	1	11.1%	0	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%	13	1	7.7%
BE32	Prov. Hainaut	6	1	16.7%	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	8	1	12.5%
CZ02	Střední Čechy	9	1	11.1%	1	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	13	1	7.7%
CZ06	Jihovýchod	40	1	2.5%	9	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%	59	1	1.7%
DE22	Niederbayern	4	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	3	1	33.3%	7	1	14.3%
DE27	Schwaben	8	1	12.5%	0	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%	14	1	7.1%
DE42	Brandenburg - Südwest	66	1	1.5%	14	0	0.0%	23	0	0.0%	103	1	1.0%
DE73	Kassel	9	1	11.1%	2	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%	15	1	6.7%
DE93	Lüneburg	3	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0.0%	4	1	25.0%
DEA4	Detmold	36	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%	16	1	6.3%	58	1	1.7%
DEB1	Koblenz	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	1	1	100.0%	2	1	50.0%
DEB2	Trier	2	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	5	1	20.0%	8	1	12.5%
EL21	Ipeiros	40	1	2.5%	2	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	49	1	2.0%
ES41	Castilla y León	56	1	1.8%	10	0	0.0%	24	0	0.0%	90	1	1.1%
ES70	Canarias	28	1	3.6%	10	0	0.0%	9	0	0.0%	47	1	2.1%
FR24	Centre	9	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	6	1	16.7%	15	1	6.7%
FR25	Basse-Normandie	5	1	20.0%	1	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	9	1	11.1%
FR52	Bretagne	25	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%	7	1	14.3%	36	1	2.8%
HR01	Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska	33	1	3.0%	2	0	0.0%	16	0	0.0%	51	1	2.0%
HR03	Jadranska Hrvatska	10	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	9	1	11.1%	22	1	4.5%
HU23	Dél-Dunántúl	6	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	9	1	11.1%	17	1	5.9%
HU32	Észak-Alföld	21	1	4.8%	2	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	25	1	4.0%
IS00	Ísland	24	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%	12	1	8.3%	41	1	2.4%
ITE3	Marche	42	1	2.4%	2	0	0.0%	22	0	0.0%	66	1	1.5%
ITF1	Abruzzo	43	1	2.3%	7	0	0.0%	23	0	0.0%	73	1	1.4%
LV00	Latvija	17	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	9	1	11.1%	26	1	3.8%
PL63	Pomorskie	19	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	13	1	7.7%	32	1	3.1%
SK01	Bratislavský kraj	44	1	2.3%	7	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%	65	1	1.5%
UKG2	Shropshire and Staffordshire	16	1	6.3%	2	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%	24	1	4.2%
UKH2	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	48	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	31	1	3.2%	82	1	1.2%

Table A9.02: Submitted and selected proposals in NUTS-2 regions by scientific domain at application stage

NUTS	LS		PE		SH		All		SR	FUND.	SR	FUND.	SR
	Eval.	FUND.	SR	Eval.	SR	Eval.	SR	Eval.					
FR10	1018	178	17.5%	1388	232	16.7%	367	66	18.0%	2773	476	17.2%	
UKI1	631	112	17.7%	535	69	12.9%	404	84	20.8%	1570	265	16.9%	
DE21	405	97	24.0%	477	86	18.0%	82	14	17.1%	964	197	20.4%	
UKH1	219	55	25.1%	267	66	24.7%	142	27	19.0%	628	148	23.6%	
CH01	172	59	34.3%	274	65	23.7%	73	7	9.6%	519	131	25.2%	
UKJ1	240	37	15.4%	264	54	20.5%	196	38	19.4%	700	129	18.4%	
CH04	184	49	26.6%	255	65	25.5%	54	10	18.5%	493	124	25.2%	
ES51	428	38	8.9%	385	45	11.7%	274	31	11.3%	1087	114	10.5%	
NL32	239	35	14.6%	164	19	11.6%	233	44	18.9%	636	98	15.4%	
NL33	223	23	10.3%	212	45	21.2%	175	21	12.0%	610	89	14.6%	
ES30	499	31	6.2%	557	37	6.6%	234	10	4.3%	1290	78	6.0%	
ITE4	360	16	4.4%	757	50	6.6%	161	7	4.3%	1278	73	5.7%	
UKM2	172	20	11.6%	258	35	13.6%	117	18	15.4%	547	73	13.3%	
AT13	160	34	21.3%	261	26	10.0%	118	10	8.5%	539	70	13.0%	
SE11	365	32	8.8%	227	22	9.7%	82	11	13.4%	674	65	9.6%	
ITC4	346	33	9.5%	301	12	4.0%	197	18	9.1%	844	63	7.5%	
DE12	189	33	17.5%	177	21	11.9%	54	7	13.0%	420	61	14.5%	
FI18	315	26	8.3%	331	24	7.3%	168	6	3.6%	814	56	6.9%	
UKK1	104	12	11.5%	207	33	15.9%	53	7	13.2%	364	52	14.3%	
NL31	163	19	11.7%	142	24	16.9%	93	8	8.6%	398	51	12.8%	
BE24	130	12	9.2%	163	26	16.0%	111	10	9.0%	404	48	11.9%	
DE30	142	19	13.4%	141	20	14.2%	120	8	6.7%	403	47	11.7%	
DK01	211	19	9.0%	214	21	9.8%	97	7	7.2%	522	47	9.0%	
NL22	145	20	13.8%	64	11	17.2%	92	15	16.3%	301	46	15.3%	
DEA2	109	15	13.8%	165	24	14.5%	40	5	12.5%	314	44	14.0%	
BEK3	134	25	18.7%	85	11	12.9%	70	6	8.6%	289	42	14.5%	
UKG3	71	5	7.0%	185	24	13.0%	98	10	10.2%	354	39	11.0%	
SE12	176	21	11.9%	143	12	8.4%	67	2	3.0%	386	35	9.1%	
CH03	61	24	39.3%	43	9	20.9%	10	1	10.0%	114	34	29.8%	
DE13	102	12	11.8%	75	12	16.0%	37	7	18.9%	214	31	14.5%	
NL11	167	9	5.4%	215	14	6.5%	133	8	6.0%	515	31	6.0%	
IE02	98	12	12.2%	66	13	19.7%	72	6	8.3%	236	31	13.1%	
HU10	116	8	6.9%	151	13	8.6%	107	8	7.5%	374	29	7.8%	
SE23	76	5	6.6%	169	21	12.4%	37	3	8.1%	282	29	10.3%	
ITE1	201	1	0.5%	215	10	4.7%	109	16	8.5%	605	27	4.5%	
UKF2	69	7	10.1%	99	6	6.1%	106	14	13.2%	274	27	9.9%	
BE10	55	5	9.1%	115	12	10.4%	63	8	12.7%	233	25	10.7%	
DK04	67	10	14.9%	75	13	17.3%	38	2	5.3%	180	25	13.9%	
UKE3	61	12	19.7%	83	8	9.6%	51	5	9.8%	195	25	12.8%	
UKE4	57	5	8.8%	109	13	11.9%	65	7	10.8%	231	25	10.8%	
DE71	43	8	18.6%	99	11	11.1%	48	5	10.4%	190	24	12.6%	
FR71	61	5	8.2%	126	18	14.3%	24	1	4.2%	211	24	11.4%	
NO01	115	4	3.5%	111	11	9.9%	87	9	10.3%	313	24	7.7%	
SE22	144	10	6.9%	93	12	12.9%	25	2	8.0%	262	24	9.2%	
PT17	110	16	14.5%	105	3	2.9%	71	4	5.6%	286	23	8.0%	
UKD3	74	6	8.1%	119	12	10.1%	68	4	5.9%	261	22	8.4%	
UKJ2	36	2	5.6%	106	8	7.5%	65	12	18.5%	207	22	10.6%	
UKM3	77	10	13.0%	113	7	6.2%	51	5	9.8%	241	22	9.1%	

Table A9.02: Submitted and selected proposals in NUTS-2 regions by scientific domain at application stage (continued)

NUTS	LS EVAL.	FUND.	SR	PE EVAL.	FUND.	SR	SH EVAL.	FUND.	SR	AI EVAL.	FUND.	SR		
DE60	Hamburg	49	3	6.1%	61	7	11.5%	45	10	155	20	22.2%	20	12.9%
DE14	Noord-Brabant	14	0	0.0%	124	17	13.7%	53	3	191	20	5.7%	19	10.5%
NL41	Tübingen	79	8	10.1%	58	6	10.3%	36	5	173	19	13.9%	19	11.0%
ITD4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	58	5	8.6%	104	10	9.6%	25	3	187	18	12.0%	18	9.6%
NL21	Overijssel	8	1	12.5%	86	17	19.8%	22	0	116	18	0.0%	18	15.5%
UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham	5	1	20.0%	89	12	13.5%	38	5	132	18	13.2%	18	13.6%
CH02	Espace Mittelland	81	8	9.9%	85	9	10.6%	47	0	213	17	0.0%	17	8.0%
FR42	Alsace	64	11	17.2%	32	6	18.8%	9	0	105	17	0.0%	17	16.2%
DE91	Braunschweig	65	10	15.4%	57	6	10.5%	23	0	145	16	0.0%	16	11.0%
EL30	Attiki	174	5	2.9%	221	10	4.5%	49	1	444	16	2.0%	16	3.6%
ITC1	Piemonte	96	5	5.2%	162	6	3.7%	83	5	341	16	6.0%	16	4.7%
UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	24	1	4.2%	106	14	13.2%	26	1	156	16	3.8%	16	10.3%
FR62	Midl-Pyrénées	16	0	0.0%	32	2	6.3%	34	13	82	15	38.2%	15	18.3%
ITD3	Veneto	113	5	4.4%	102	7	6.9%	90	3	305	15	3.3%	15	4.9%
AT12	Niederösterreich	14	4	28.6%	10	5	50.0%	9	5	33	14	55.6%	14	42.4%
EL43	Kriti	54	4	7.4%	134	10	7.5%	13	0	201	14	0.0%	14	7.0%
BE31	Prov. Brabant Wallon	35	4	11.4%	55	6	10.9%	30	3	120	13	10.0%	13	10.8%
ITD5	Emilia-Romagna	149	3	2.0%	216	7	3.2%	119	3	484	13	2.5%	13	2.7%
DE92	Hannover	42	4	9.5%	42	8	19.0%	6	0	90	12	0.0%	12	13.3%
ITD2	Provincia Autonoma Trento	34	1	2.9%	108	4	3.7%	59	7	201	12	11.9%	12	6.0%
PL12	Mazowieckie	58	3	5.2%	91	7	7.7%	52	2	201	12	3.8%	12	6.0%
UKC2	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	46	8	17.4%	44	4	9.1%	40	0	130	12	0.0%	12	9.2%
BE21	Prov. Antwerpen	41	4	9.8%	40	4	10.0%	35	3	116	11	8.6%	11	9.5%
DEB3	Rheinessen-Pfalz	20	3	15.0%	59	8	13.6%	20	0	99	11	0.0%	11	11.1%
DE22	Dresden	29	5	17.2%	73	5	6.8%	5	1	107	11	20.0%	11	10.3%
ES21	Pais Vasco	44	1	2.3%	64	8	12.5%	30	2	138	11	6.7%	11	8.0%
UKF1	Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	50	1	2.0%	95	8	8.4%	39	2	184	11	5.1%	11	6.0%
CZ01	Praha	52	0	0.0%	130	9	6.9%	27	1	209	10	3.7%	10	4.8%
DE25	Mittelfranken	20	0	0.0%	44	7	20.5%	7	1	71	10	14.3%	10	14.1%
DEA3	Münster	29	1	3.4%	41	9	22.0%	10	0	80	10	0.0%	10	12.5%
DEA5	Amsberg	26	1	3.8%	75	8	10.7%	29	1	130	10	3.4%	10	7.7%
NO05	Vestlandet	50	2	4.0%	36	4	11.1%	55	4	141	10	7.3%	10	7.1%
AT33	Tirol	21	1	4.8%	55	8	14.5%	14	0	90	9	0.0%	9	10.0%
CY00	Kýpros / Kibris	29	2	6.9%	73	4	5.5%	49	3	151	9	6.1%	9	6.0%
DE26	Unterfranken	39	4	10.3%	34	5	14.7%	7	0	80	9	0.0%	9	11.3%
DE50	Bremen	16	2	12.5%	69	7	10.1%	14	0	99	9	0.0%	9	9.1%
ES11	Galicia	44	4	9.1%	64	5	7.8%	16	0	124	9	0.0%	9	7.3%
UKM5	North Eastern Scotland	36	3	8.3%	28	2	7.1%	30	4	94	9	13.3%	9	9.6%
DE11	Stuttgart	8	1	12.5%	43	6	14.0%	9	1	60	8	11.1%	8	13.3%
DEA1	Düsseldorf	33	2	6.1%	57	6	10.5%	5	0	95	8	0.0%	8	8.4%
FI19	Länsi-Suomi	64	3	4.7%	108	3	2.8%	56	2	228	8	3.6%	8	3.5%
FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	39	2	5.1%	46	4	8.7%	16	2	101	8	12.5%	8	7.9%
PT11	Norte	62	3	4.8%	93	4	4.3%	15	1	170	8	6.7%	8	4.7%
UKK2	North Yorkshire	20	2	10.0%	47	1	2.1%	26	5	93	8	19.2%	8	8.6%
UKL2	East Wales	38	1	2.6%	53	3	5.7%	26	4	117	8	15.4%	8	6.8%
BE33	Prov. Liège	21	1	4.8%	32	5	15.6%	9	1	62	7	11.1%	7	11.3%

Table A9.02: Submitted and selected proposals in NUTS-2 regions by scientific domain at application stage (continued)

NUTS	LS		PE		SH		All		SR	SR	SR	SR
	Eval.	FUND.	Eval.	FUND.	Eval.	FUND.	Eval.	FUND.				
DE23	13	2	19	5	6	0	38	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.4%
ES61	107	4	79	2	34	1	220	1	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	3.2%
ITC3	39	0	106	7	19	0	164	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
NL42	41	4	3	0	56	3	100	3	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	7.0%
UKD5	33	1	74	6	7	0	114	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
DE24	5	0	23	5	5	1	33	1	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	18.2%
DEC0	13	1	23	5	5	0	41	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%
DEG0	26	1	72	4	19	1	117	6	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%
ES52	82	3	111	3	32	0	225	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
FR51	13	0	18	3	7	3	38	6	42.9%	42.9%	42.9%	15.8%
ITF3	105	0	130	4	49	2	284	6	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	2.1%
NO06	43	6	36	0	14	0	93	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%
UKL1	34	0	51	2	27	4	112	6	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	5.4%
DE72	33	4	14	1	10	0	57	5	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	8.8%
ES22	21	2	7	0	26	3	54	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%
ES24	20	0	55	5	9	0	84	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
FR81	15	3	20	1	10	1	45	5	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	11.1%
ITE2	24	4	43	1	10	0	77	5	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	6.5%
CH07	5	2	14	2	5	0	24	4	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	16.7%
DE80	20	1	14	1	8	2	42	4	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	9.5%
DED3	30	2	44	2	10	0	84	4	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	4.8%
EL23	23	2	55	2	4	0	82	4	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%	4.9%
HU33	30	2	12	2	3	0	45	4	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	8.9%
IE01	28	2	23	1	18	1	69	4	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	5.8%
NL13	0	0	8	4	1	0	9	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%
NO07	18	1	4	2	12	1	34	4	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	11.8%
PT16	42	0	57	2	30	2	129	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
TR10	38	0	73	4	20	0	131	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
BE35	5	0	10	1	3	2	18	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%
BG41	20	0	70	0	38	3	128	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
DEF0	29	1	28	2	12	0	69	3	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	4.3%
DK03	16	1	26	2	11	0	53	3	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	5.7%
DK05	12	0	18	3	9	0	39	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
EE00	21	2	18	0	12	1	51	3	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	5.9%
FI13	50	2	29	1	15	0	67	3	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.5%
FR61	16	1	29	2	3	0	48	3	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%
ITF4	27	1	55	2	17	0	99	3	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.0%
ITG1	52	0	76	2	52	1	180	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
SE33	56	2	26	1	24	0	106	3	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	2.8%
TR51	33	1	57	2	17	0	107	3	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%
UKH3	4	0	6	0	23	3	33	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%
AT22	25	1	49	1	12	0	86	2	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	2.3%
AT31	5	0	20	2	4	0	29	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%
EL12	29	0	76	2	30	0	135	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
ES12	7	1	26	1	3	0	36	2	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	5.6%
ES62	20	2	8	0	3	0	31	2	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	6.5%

Table A9.02: Submitted and selected proposals in NUTS-2 regions by scientific domain at application stage (continued)

NUTS	LS EVAL.	FUND.	SR	PE EVAL.	FUND.	SR	SH EVAL.	FUND.	SR	AI EVAL.	FUND.	SR
F11A	57	1	1.8%	57	1	1.8%	15	0	0.0%	129	2	1.6%
FR30	12	0	0.0%	29	2	6.9%	6	0	0.0%	47	2	4.3%
FR41	5	0	0.0%	14	1	7.1%	3	1	33.3%	22	2	9.1%
FR72	6	0	0.0%	8	2	25.0%	2	0	0.0%	16	2	12.5%
SI02	48	0	0.0%	90	2	2.2%	69	0	0.0%	207	2	1.0%
UKD4	1	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%	7	2	28.6%	12	2	16.7%
UKI2	19	1	5.3%	30	0	0.0%	17	1	5.9%	66	2	3.0%
UKJ4	15	1	6.7%	19	0	0.0%	23	1	4.3%	57	2	3.5%
UKK4	10	0	0.0%	11	2	18.2%	5	0	0.0%	26	2	7.7%
AT21	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	4	1	25.0%	5	1	20.0%
BE22	6	1	16.7%	5	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	13	1	7.7%
BE32	1	0	0.0%	7	1	14.3%	0	0	0.0%	8	1	7.7%
CZ02	6	0	0.0%	7	1	14.3%	0	0	0.0%	13	1	7.7%
CZ06	25	1	4.0%	27	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	59	1	1.7%
DE22	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	5	1	20.0%	7	1	14.3%
DE27	1	0	0.0%	13	1	7.7%	0	0	0.0%	14	1	7.1%
DE42	15	1	6.7%	68	0	0.0%	20	0	0.0%	103	1	1.0%
DE73	1	0	0.0%	9	1	11.1%	5	0	0.0%	15	1	6.7%
DE93	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	3	1	33.3%	4	1	25.0%
DEA4	12	0	0.0%	27	1	3.7%	19	0	0.0%	58	1	1.7%
DEB1	0	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%	0	0	0.0%	2	1	50.0%
DEB2	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	7	1	14.3%	8	1	12.5%
EL21	11	1	9.1%	28	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%	49	1	2.0%
ES41	42	0	0.0%	34	1	2.9%	16	0	0.0%	92	1	1.1%
ES70	12	0	0.0%	33	1	3.0%	2	0	0.0%	47	1	2.1%
FR24	4	0	0.0%	8	1	12.5%	3	0	0.0%	15	1	6.7%
FR25	0	0	0.0%	7	1	14.3%	2	0	0.0%	9	1	11.1%
FR52	9	0	0.0%	24	1	4.2%	3	0	0.0%	36	1	2.8%
FR01	12	0	0.0%	31	1	3.2%	8	0	0.0%	51	1	2.0%
HR03	8	1	12.5%	11	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	22	1	4.5%
HU23	9	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	5	1	20.0%	17	1	5.9%
HU32	14	0	0.0%	11	1	9.1%	0	0	0.0%	25	1	4.0%
IS00	13	1	7.7%	13	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%	41	1	2.4%
ITE3	33	1	3.0%	22	0	0.0%	11	0	0.0%	66	1	1.5%
ITF1	33	1	3.0%	26	0	0.0%	14	0	0.0%	73	1	1.4%
LV00	6	0	0.0%	14	1	7.1%	6	0	0.0%	26	1	3.8%
PL63	14	0	0.0%	15	1	6.7%	3	0	0.0%	32	1	3.1%
SK01	20	1	5.0%	37	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	65	1	1.5%
UKG2	11	0	0.0%	8	1	12.5%	5	0	0.0%	24	1	4.2%
UKH2	11	0	0.0%	38	0	0.0%	33	1	3.0%	82	1	1.2%

Table A9.03: Submitted and selected proposals in top-100 localities at application stage by funding scheme (StG, CoG and AdG)

	LOCALITY	StG EVAL.	FUND.	SR	CoG EVAL.	FUND.	SR	AdG EVAL.	FUND.	SR	All EVAL.	FUND.	SR
FR	PARIS	1346	231	17.2%	234	35	15.0%	831	148	17.8%	2411	414	17.2%
UK	LONDON	946	154	16.3%	167	15	9.0%	523	98	18.7%	1636	267	16.3%
DE	MUNICH	579	97	16.8%	73	8	11.0%	251	80	31.9%	903	185	20.5%
UK	CAMBRIDGE	283	71	25.1%	37	7	18.9%	193	50	25.9%	513	128	25.0%
UK	OXFORD	318	56	17.6%	60	9	15.0%	217	55	25.3%	595	120	20.2%
CH	ZURICH	225	48	21.3%	28	7	25.0%	208	63	30.3%	461	118	25.6%
ES	BARCELONA	562	53	9.4%	101	9	8.9%	278	39	14.0%	941	101	10.7%
NL	AMSTERDAM	398	47	11.8%	63	9	14.3%	170	42	24.7%	631	98	15.5%
CH	LAUSANNE	133	47	35.3%	28	5	17.9%	164	43	26.2%	325	95	29.2%
ES	MADRID	728	43	5.9%	176	7	4.0%	386	28	7.3%	1290	78	6.0%
IL	REHOVOT	95	41	43.2%	17	10	58.8%	118	27	22.9%	230	78	33.9%
IL	JERUSALEM	133	42	31.6%	20	3	15.0%	165	31	18.8%	318	76	23.9%
AT	WIEN	350	40	11.4%	56	4	7.1%	133	26	19.5%	539	70	13.0%
IT	ROMA	733	45	6.1%	71	2	2.8%	328	19	5.8%	1132	66	5.8%
IT	MILANO	446	24	5.4%	52	6	11.5%	179	26	14.5%	677	56	8.3%
NL	UTRECHT	248	30	12.1%	34	2	5.9%	115	19	16.5%	397	51	12.8%
DE	HEIDELBERG	166	26	15.7%	16	1	6.3%	70	22	31.4%	252	49	19.4%
BE	LEUVEN	268	25	9.7%	30	6	20.0%	109	16	14.7%	397	47	11.8%
DE	BERLIN	271	23	8.5%	34	3	8.8%	100	21	21.0%	405	47	11.6%
UK	EDINBURGH	210	23	11.0%	28	3	10.7%	83	20	24.1%	321	46	14.3%
BE	GENT	216	30	13.4%	30	5	16.7%	43	8	18.6%	289	42	14.5%
UK	BRISTOL	134	17	12.7%	25	3	12.0%	98	22	22.4%	257	42	16.3%
NL	LEIDEN	171	21	12.3%	29	3	10.3%	74	17	23.0%	274	41	15.0%
NL	NIJMEGEN	155	23	14.8%	26	4	15.4%	47	11	23.4%	228	38	16.7%
CH	GENEVE	106	11	10.4%	9	3	33.3%	64	22	34.4%	179	36	20.1%
IL	HAIFA	164	25	15.2%	13	2	15.4%	140	9	6.4%	317	36	11.4%
FI	HELSINKI	274	18	6.6%	40	1	2.5%	133	16	12.0%	447	35	7.8%
SE	STOCKHOLM	239	15	6.3%	28	4	14.3%	103	15	14.6%	370	34	9.2%
DK	KØBENHAVN	224	16	7.1%	31	4	12.9%	96	13	13.5%	351	33	9.4%
CH	BASEL	60	15	25.0%	12	4	33.3%	24	13	54.2%	96	32	33.3%
NL	GRONINGEN	179	25	14.0%	28	1	3.6%	29	5	17.2%	236	31	13.1%
SE	SOLNA	212	18	8.5%	19	2	10.5%	67	11	16.4%	298	31	10.4%
FR	LE CHESNAY	84	18	21.4%	11	0	0.0%	49	12	24.5%	144	30	20.8%
IL	TELAVIV	143	15	10.5%	12	1	8.3%	139	14	10.1%	294	30	10.2%
HU	BUDAPEST	240	14	5.8%	37	2	5.4%	89	13	14.6%	366	29	7.9%
SE	GÖTEBORG	178	14	7.9%	19	2	10.5%	77	13	16.9%	274	29	10.6%
NL	DELFT	113	17	15.0%	15	2	13.3%	44	9	20.5%	172	28	16.3%
SE	UPPSALA	183	15	8.2%	23	1	4.3%	69	10	14.5%	275	26	9.5%
BE	BRUSSEL	145	16	11.0%	23	3	13.0%	65	6	9.2%	233	25	10.7%
DK	ÅRHUS	102	16	11.8%	15	1	6.7%	63	12	19.0%	180	25	13.9%
IE	DUBLIN	210	16	7.6%	28	1	3.6%	96	8	8.3%	334	25	7.5%
UK	SHEFFIELD	107	9	8.4%	11	1	9.1%	77	15	19.5%	195	25	12.8%
SE	LUND	167	17	7.2%	17	1	5.9%	65	11	16.9%	249	24	9.6%
UK	LEEDS	124	10	8.1%	14	1	7.1%	77	13	16.9%	215	24	11.2%
UK	EXETER	86	15	17.4%	19	2	10.5%	70	7	10.0%	175	24	13.7%
NO	OSLO	167	10	6.0%	24	1	4.2%	89	12	13.5%	280	23	8.2%
DE	BONN	59	10	16.9%	16	5	31.3%	20	7	35.0%	95	22	23.2%
UK	MANCHESTER	140	13	9.3%	21	0	0.0%	89	9	10.1%	250	22	8.8%
UK	COVENTRY	103	10	9.7%	16	4	25.0%	53	8	15.1%	172	22	12.8%
UK	GLASGOW	129	13	10.1%	23	1	4.3%	88	8	9.1%	240	22	9.2%
DE	FREIBURG IM BREISGAU	97	12	12.4%	11	2	18.2%	38	7	18.4%	146	21	14.4%
PT	LISBOA	141	13	9.2%	32	4	12.5%	47	4	8.5%	220	21	9.5%

Table A9.03: Submitted and selected proposals in top-100 localities at application stage by funding scheme (StG, CoG and AdG) (continued)

	LOCALITY	StG EVAL.	FUND.	SR	CoG EVAL.	FUND.	SR	AdG EVAL.	FUND.	SR	All EVAL.	FUND.	SR
DE	HAMBURG	85	7	8.2%	23	1	4.3%	47	12	25.5%	155	20	12.9%
NL	ENSCHEDÉ	81	11	13.6%	18	3	16.7%	16	4	25.0%	115	18	15.7%
NL	EINDHOVEN	94	7	7.4%	12	3	25.0%	33	8	24.2%	139	18	12.9%
UK	DURHAM	76	11	14.5%	15	2	13.3%	41	5	12.2%	132	18	13.6%
UK	ST ANDREWS	60	8	13.3%	9	2	22.2%	56	8	14.3%	125	18	14.4%
FI	ESPOO	111	12	10.8%	18	0	0.0%	61	5	8.2%	190	17	8.9%
UK	BIRMINGHAM	105	10	9.5%	27	3	11.1%	49	4	8.2%	181	17	9.4%
DE	TUBINGEN	76	9	11.8%	12	1	8.3%	34	6	17.6%	122	16	13.1%
DE	FRANKFURT AM MAIN	65	10	15.4%	11	3	27.3%	25	3	12.0%	101	16	15.8%
EL	ATHENS	251	8	3.2%	21	0	0.0%	139	8	5.8%	411	16	3.9%
NL	ROTTERDAM	80	8	10.0%	12	0	0.0%	52	8	15.4%	144	16	11.1%
FR	TOULOUSE	47	7	14.9%	2	0	0.0%	33	8	24.2%	82	15	18.3%
IT	TRIESTE	63	4	6.3%	6	1	16.7%	55	10	18.2%	124	15	12.1%
UK	NORWICH	35	8	22.9%	5	1	20.0%	22	6	27.3%	62	15	24.2%
BE	LOUVAIN-LA-NEUVE	79	11	13.9%	9	0	0.0%	30	2	6.7%	118	13	11.0%
IT	PISA	167	3	1.8%	8	0	0.0%	77	10	13.0%	252	13	5.2%
UK	FALMER	65	8	12.3%	12	1	8.3%	27	4	14.8%	104	13	12.5%
UK	SOUTHAMPTON	64	6	9.4%	16	1	6.3%	39	6	15.4%	119	13	10.9%
CH	BERN	104	8	7.7%	6	1	16.7%	20	3	15.0%	130	12	9.2%
DE	GÖTTINGEN	64	9	14.1%	15	1	6.7%	20	2	10.0%	99	12	12.1%
DE	HANNOVER	63	8	12.7%	8	0	0.0%	19	4	21.1%	90	12	13.3%
IT	TRENTO	134	6	4.5%	11	0	0.0%	35	6	17.1%	180	12	6.7%
PL	WARSAWA	126	10	7.9%	11	0	0.0%	63	2	3.2%	200	12	6.0%
UK	NEWCASLE UPON TYNE	71	4	5.6%	16	2	12.5%	40	6	15.0%	127	12	9.4%
BE	ANTWERPEN	95	7	7.4%	4	1	25.0%	13	3	23.1%	112	11	9.8%
DE	AACHEN	56	6	10.7%	6	1	16.7%	24	4	16.7%	86	11	12.8%
DE	DRESDEN	86	7	8.1%	7	0	0.0%	14	4	28.6%	107	11	10.3%
DK	KONGENS LYNGBY	82	7	8.5%	12	0	0.0%	32	4	12.5%	126	11	8.7%
EL	HERAKLEION	104	6	5.8%	7	1	14.3%	40	4	10.0%	151	11	7.3%
IL	BEERSHEBA	78	10	12.8%	12	0	0.0%	12	1	8.3%	102	11	10.8%
IL	RAMAT GAN	64	8	12.5%	8	1	12.5%	35	2	5.7%	107	11	10.3%
IT	PADOVA	115	7	6.1%	21	3	14.3%	38	1	2.6%	174	11	6.3%
UK	NOTTINGHAM	110	6	5.5%	21	1	4.8%	53	4	7.5%	184	11	6.0%
CZ	PRAHA	134	4	3.0%	16	1	6.3%	59	5	8.5%	209	10	4.8%
DE	KONSTANZ	45	4	8.9%	9	1	11.1%	13	5	38.5%	67	10	14.9%
DE	NEUHERBERG	30	7	23.3%	4	2	50.0%	9	1	11.1%	43	10	23.3%
DE	ERLANGEN	46	3	6.5%	7	1	14.3%	17	6	35.3%	70	10	14.3%
DE	MÜNSTER	48	4	8.3%	8	2	25.0%	24	4	16.7%	80	10	12.5%
FR	ILLKIRCH-GRAFFENSTADEN	20	5	25.0%	5	0	0.0%	20	5	25.0%	45	10	22.2%
IT	TORINO	212	7	3.3%	20	0	0.0%	67	3	4.5%	299	10	3.3%
NO	BERGEN	82	3	3.7%	11	0	0.0%	47	7	14.9%	140	10	7.1%
AT	KLOSTERNEUBURG	9	4	44.4%	3	1	33.3%	7	4	57.1%	19	9	47.4%
AT	INNSBRUCK	59	7	11.9%	9	0	0.0%	21	2	9.5%	89	9	10.1%
CY	NICOSIA	93	4	4.3%	10	1	10.0%	29	4	13.8%	132	9	6.8%
DE	WÜRZBURG	47	2	4.3%	6	2	33.3%	27	5	18.5%	80	9	11.3%
DE	MAINZ	52	3	5.8%	7	0	0.0%	23	6	26.1%	82	9	11.0%
ES	TARRAGONA	46	6	13.0%	13	0	0.0%	19	3	15.8%	78	9	11.5%
FR	GRENOBLE	36	4	11.1%	3	0	0.0%	23	5	21.7%	62	9	14.5%
SE	LINKÖPING	77	6	7.8%	6	0	0.0%	17	3	17.6%	100	9	9.0%
UK	DUNDEE	35	4	11.4%	9	0	0.0%	32	5	15.6%	76	9	11.8%
UK	ABERDEEN	60	6	10.0%	5	0	0.0%	29	3	10.3%	94	9	9.6%

Table A9.04: National percentage of grantees in top-100 localities by funding scheme at application stage

	LOCALITY	StG	CoG	AdG	All
FR	PARIS	75.5%	83.3%	68.8%	73.5%
UK	LONDON	30.5%	24.6%	24.7%	27.8%
DE	MÜNCHEN	30.2%	18.6%	33.1%	30.5%
UK	CAMBRIDGE	14.1%	11.5%	12.6%	13.3%
UK	OXFORD	11.1%	14.8%	13.9%	12.5%
CH	ZÜRICH	35.0%	31.8%	41.7%	38.1%
ES	BARCELONA	37.9%	45.0%	48.1%	41.9%
NL	AMSTERDAM	23.6%	31.0%	30.9%	26.9%
CH	LAUSANNE	34.3%	22.7%	28.5%	30.6%
ES	MADRID	30.7%	35.0%	34.6%	32.4%
IL	REHOVOT	28.5%	55.6%	32.1%	31.7%
IL	JERUSALEM	29.2%	16.7%	36.9%	30.9%
AT	WIEN	72.7%	66.7%	70.3%	71.4%
IT	ROMA	34.9%	10.0%	16.7%	25.1%
IT	MILANO	18.6%	30.0%	22.8%	21.3%
NL	UTRECHT	15.1%	6.9%	14.0%	14.0%
DE	HEIDELBERG	8.1%	2.3%	9.1%	8.1%
BE	LEUVEN	25.5%	37.5%	43.2%	31.1%
DE	BERLIN	7.2%	7.0%	8.7%	7.8%
UK	EDINBURGH	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%	4.8%
BE	GENT	29.6%	31.3%	21.6%	27.8%
UK	BRISTOL	3.4%	4.9%	5.6%	4.4%
NL	LEIDEN	10.6%	10.3%	12.5%	11.3%
NL	NIJMEGEN	11.6%	13.8%	8.1%	10.4%
CH	GENÈVE	8.0%	13.6%	14.6%	11.6%
IL	HAIFA	17.4%	11.1%	10.7%	14.6%
FI	HELSINKI	45.0%	25.0%	64.0%	50.7%
SE	STOCKHOLM	18.1%	40.0%	23.8%	21.8%
DK	KØBENHAVN	42.1%	66.7%	38.2%	42.3%
CH	BASEL	10.9%	18.2%	8.6%	10.3%
NL	GRONINGEN	12.6%	3.4%	3.7%	8.5%
SE	SOLNA	21.7%	20.0%	17.5%	19.9%
FR	LE CHESNAY	5.9%	0.0%	5.6%	5.3%
IL	TEL AVIV	10.4%	5.6%	16.7%	12.2%
HU	BUDAPEST	77.8%	100.0%	86.7%	82.9%
SE	GÖTEBORG	16.9%	20.0%	20.6%	18.6%
NL	DELFT	8.5%	6.9%	6.6%	7.7%
SE	UPPSALA	18.1%	10.0%	15.9%	16.7%
BE	BRUSSEL	16.3%	18.8%	16.2%	16.6%
DK	ÅRHUS	31.6%	16.7%	35.3%	32.1%
IE	DUBLIN	69.6%	33.3%	88.9%	71.4%
UK	SHEFFIELD	1.8%	1.6%	3.8%	2.6%
SE	LUND	14.5%	10.0%	17.5%	15.4%
UK	LEEDS	2.0%	1.6%	3.3%	2.5%
UK	EXETER	3.0%	3.3%	1.8%	2.5%
NO	OSLO	55.6%	100.0%	48.0%	52.3%
DE	BONN	3.1%	11.6%	2.9%	3.6%
UK	MANCHESTER	2.6%	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%
UK	COVENTRY	2.0%	6.6%	2.0%	2.3%
UK	GLASGOW	2.6%	1.6%	2.0%	2.3%
DE	FREIBURG IM BREISGAU	3.7%	4.7%	2.9%	3.5%
PT	LISBOA	56.5%	100.0%	50.0%	60.0%

Table A9.04: National percentage of grantees in top-100 localities by funding scheme at application stage (continued)

	LOCALITY	StG	CoG	AdG	All
DE	HAMBURG	2.2%	2.3%	5.0%	3.3%
NL	ENSCHEDÉ	5.5%	10.3%	2.9%	4.9%
NL	EINDHOVEN	3.5%	10.3%	5.9%	4.9%
UK	DURHAM	2.2%	3.3%	1.3%	1.9%
UK	ST ANDREWS	1.6%	3.3%	2.0%	1.9%
FI	ESPOO	30.0%	0.0%	20.0%	24.6%
UK	BIRMINGHAM	2.0%	4.9%	1.0%	1.8%
DE	TÜBINGEN	2.8%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%
DE	FRANKFURT AM MAIN	3.1%	7.0%	1.2%	2.6%
EL	ATHENS	40.0%	0.0%	53.3%	43.2%
NL	ROTTERDAM	4.0%	0.0%	5.9%	4.4%
FR	TOULOUSE	2.3%	0.0%	3.7%	2.7%
IT	TRIESTE	3.1%	5.0%	8.8%	5.7%
UK	NORWICH	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%
BE	LOUVAIN-LA-NEUVE	11.2%	0.0%	5.4%	8.6%
IT	PISA	2.3%	0.0%	8.8%	4.9%
UK	FALMER	1.6%	1.6%	1.0%	1.4%
UK	SOUTHAMPTON	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
CH	BERN	5.8%	4.5%	2.0%	3.9%
DE	GÖTTINGEN	2.8%	2.3%	0.8%	2.0%
DE	HANNOVER	2.5%	0.0%	1.7%	2.0%
IT	TRENTO	4.7%	0.0%	5.3%	4.6%
PL	WARSZAWA	100.0%	0.0%	66.7%	92.3%
UK	NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	0.8%	3.3%	1.5%	1.2%
BE	ANTWERPEN	7.1%	6.3%	8.1%	7.3%
DE	AACHEN	1.9%	2.3%	1.7%	1.8%
DE	DRESDEN	2.2%	0.0%	1.7%	1.8%
DK	KONGENS LYNGBY	18.4%	0.0%	11.8%	14.1%
EL	HERAKLEION	30.0%	50.0%	26.7%	29.7%
IL	BEERSHEBA	6.9%	0.0%	1.2%	4.5%
IL	RAMAT GAN	5.6%	5.6%	2.4%	4.5%
IT	PADOVA	5.4%	15.0%	0.9%	4.2%
UK	NOTTINGHAM	1.2%	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%
CZ	PRAHA	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%	83.3%
DE	KONSTANZ	1.2%	2.3%	2.1%	1.7%
DE	NEUHERBERG	2.2%	4.7%	0.4%	1.7%
DE	ERLANGEN	0.9%	2.3%	2.5%	1.7%
DE	MÜNSTER	1.2%	4.7%	1.7%	1.7%
FR	ILLKIRCH-GRAFFENSTADEN	1.6%	0.0%	2.3%	1.8%
IT	TORINO	5.4%	0.0%	2.6%	3.8%
NO	BERGEN	16.7%	0.0%	28.0%	22.7%
AT	KLOSTERNEUBURG	7.3%	16.7%	10.8%	9.2%
AT	INNSBRUCK	12.7%	0.0%	5.4%	9.2%
CY	NICOSIA	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DE	WÜRZBURG	0.6%	4.7%	2.1%	1.5%
DE	MAINZ	0.9%	0.0%	2.5%	1.5%
ES	TARRAGONA	4.3%	0.0%	3.7%	3.7%
FR	GRENOBLE	1.3%	0.0%	2.3%	1.6%
SE	LINKÖPING	7.2%	0.0%	4.8%	5.8%
UK	DUNDEE	0.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.9%
UK	ABERDEEN	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.9%

Table A9.05: Submitted and selected proposals in top-100 localities at application stage by scientific domain

	LOCALITY	LS EVAL.	FUND.	SR	PE EVAL.	FUND.	SR	SH EVAL.	FUND.	SR	All EVAL.	FUND.	SR
FR	PARIS	977	174	17.8%	1105	177	16.0%	329	63	19.1%	2411	414	17.2%
UK	LONDON	650	113	17.4%	565	69	12.2%	421	85	20.2%	1636	267	16.3%
DE	MUNICH	364	89	24.5%	457	82	17.9%	82	14	17.1%	903	185	20.5%
UK	CAMBRIDGE	183	44	24.0%	227	61	26.9%	103	23	22.3%	513	128	25.0%
UK	OXFORD	228	36	15.9%	206	49	23.8%	163	35	21.5%	595	120	20.2%
CH	ZURICH	178	47	26.4%	229	61	26.6%	54	10	18.5%	461	118	25.6%
ES	BARCELONA	398	37	9.3%	300	34	11.3%	243	30	12.3%	941	101	10.7%
NL	AMSTERDAM	238	35	14.7%	163	19	11.7%	230	44	19.1%	631	98	15.5%
CH	LAUSANNE	108	40	37.0%	172	51	29.7%	45	4	8.9%	325	95	29.2%
ES	MADRID	499	31	6.2%	557	37	6.6%	234	10	4.3%	1290	78	6.0%
IL	REHOVOT	128	45	35.2%	96	32	33.3%	6	1	16.7%	230	78	33.9%
IL	JERUSALEM	132	34	25.8%	108	27	25.0%	78	15	19.2%	318	76	23.9%
AT	WIEN	160	34	21.3%	261	26	10.0%	118	10	8.5%	539	70	13.0%
IT	ROMA	342	16	4.7%	635	43	6.8%	155	7	4.5%	1132	66	5.8%
IT	MILANO	293	31	10.6%	217	8	3.7%	167	17	10.2%	677	56	8.3%
NL	UTRECHT	163	19	11.7%	141	24	17.0%	93	8	8.6%	397	51	12.8%
DE	HEIDELBERG	159	32	20.1%	65	15	23.1%	28	2	7.1%	252	49	19.4%
BE	LEUVEN	130	12	9.2%	157	25	15.9%	110	10	9.1%	397	47	11.8%
DE	BERLIN	142	19	13.4%	141	20	14.2%	122	8	6.6%	405	47	11.6%
UK	EDINBURGH	85	9	10.6%	171	23	13.5%	65	14	21.5%	321	46	14.3%
BE	GENT	134	25	18.7%	85	11	12.9%	70	6	8.6%	289	42	14.5%
UK	BRISTOL	73	8	11.0%	143	27	18.9%	41	7	17.1%	257	42	16.3%
NL	LEIDEN	117	7	6.0%	71	17	23.9%	86	17	19.8%	274	41	15.0%
NL	NIJMEGEN	93	14	15.1%	53	10	18.9%	82	14	17.1%	228	38	16.7%
CH	GENEVE	66	19	30.2%	88	14	15.9%	28	3	10.7%	179	36	20.1%
IL	HAIFA	89	10	11.2%	164	24	14.6%	64	2	3.1%	317	36	11.4%
FI	HELSINKI	209	22	10.5%	125	10	8.0%	113	3	2.7%	447	35	7.8%
SE	STOCKHOLM	75	3	4.0%	223	22	9.9%	72	9	12.5%	370	34	9.2%
DK	KØBENHAVN	165	14	8.5%	107	14	13.1%	79	5	6.3%	351	33	9.4%
CH	BASEL	59	24	40.7%	27	7	25.9%	10	1	10.0%	96	32	33.3%
NL	GRONINGEN	98	12	12.2%	66	13	19.7%	72	6	8.3%	236	31	13.1%
SE	SOLNA	290	29	10.0%	1	0	0.0%	7	2	28.6%	298	31	10.4%
FR	LE CHESNAY	5	0	0.0%	139	30	21.6%				144	30	20.8%
IL	TEL AVIV	105	11	10.5%	107	16	15.0%	82	3	3.7%	294	30	10.2%
HU	BUDAPEST	109	8	7.3%	151	13	8.6%	106	8	7.5%	366	29	7.9%
SE	GÖTEBORG	75	5	6.7%	163	21	12.9%	36	3	8.3%	274	29	10.6%
NL	DELFT	24	2	8.3%	124	25	20.2%	24	4	2.2%	172	28	16.3%
SE	UPPSALA	143	17	11.9%	85	7	8.2%	47	2	4.3%	275	26	9.5%
BE	BRUSSEL	55	5	9.1%	115	12	10.4%	63	8	12.7%	233	25	10.7%
DK	ÅRHUS	67	10	14.9%	75	13	17.3%	38	2	5.3%	180	25	13.9%
IE	DUBLIN	119	7	5.9%	143	13	9.1%	72	5	6.9%	334	25	7.5%
UK	SHEFFIELD	61	12	19.7%	83	8	9.6%	51	5	9.8%	195	25	12.8%
SE	LUND	137	10	7.3%	88	12	13.6%	24	2	8.3%	249	24	9.6%
UK	LEEDS	56	5	8.9%	100	12	12.0%	59	7	11.9%	215	24	11.2%
UK	EXETER	41	3	7.1%	91	5	9.8%	83	12	14.5%	175	24	13.7%
NO	OSLO	105	3	2.9%	51	11	12.1%	84	9	10.7%	280	23	8.2%
DE	BONN	41	5	12.2%	40	12	30.0%	14	5	35.7%	95	22	23.2%
UK	MANCHESTER	73	6	8.2%	118	12	10.2%	59	4	6.8%	250	22	8.8%
UK	COVENTRY	16	0	0.0%	111	17	15.3%	45	5	11.1%	172	22	12.8%
UK	GLASGOW	76	10	13.2%	113	7	6.2%	51	5	9.8%	240	22	9.2%
DE	FREIBURG IM BREISGAU	77	10	13.0%	53	9	17.0%	16	2	12.5%	146	21	14.4%
PT	LISBOA	81	15	18.5%	71	2	2.8%	68	4	5.9%	220	21	9.5%

Table A9.05: Submitted and selected proposals in top-100 localities at application stage by scientific domain (continued)

LOCALITY	LS EVAL.	FUND.	SR	PE EVAL.	FUND.	SR	SH EVAL.	FUND.	SR	All EVAL.	FUND.	SR
DE HAMBURG	49	3	6.1%	61	7	11.5%	45	10	22.2%	155	20	12.9%
NL ENSCHEDE	8	1	12.5%	86	17	19.8%	21	0	0.0%	115	18	15.7%
NL EINDHOVEN	10	0	0.0%	118	17	14.4%	11	1	9.1%	139	18	12.9%
UK DURHAM	5	1	20.0%	89	12	13.5%	38	5	13.2%	132	18	13.6%
UK ST ANDREWS	24	3	12.5%	73	11	15.1%	28	4	14.3%	125	18	14.4%
FI ESPOO	19	2	10.5%	155	13	8.4%	16	2	12.5%	190	17	8.9%
UK BIRMINGHAM	55	5	9.1%	74	7	9.5%	52	5	9.6%	181	17	9.4%
DE TUBINGEN	57	6	10.5%	37	5	13.5%	28	5	17.9%	122	16	13.1%
DE FRANKFURT AM MAIN	32	7	21.9%	36	4	11.1%	33	5	15.2%	101	16	15.8%
EL ATHENS	169	5	3.0%	199	10	5.0%	43	1	2.3%	411	16	3.9%
NL ROTTERDAM	78	13	16.7%	78	2	0.0%	64	3	4.7%	144	16	11.1%
FR TOULOUSE	16	0	0.0%	32	2	6.3%	34	13	38.2%	82	15	18.3%
IT TRIESTE	32	3	9.4%	78	9	11.5%	14	3	21.4%	124	15	12.1%
UK NORWICH	30	10	33.3%	13	3	23.1%	19	2	10.5%	62	15	24.2%
BE LOUVAIN-LA-NEUVE	34	4	11.8%	55	6	10.9%	29	3	10.3%	118	13	11.0%
IT PISA	69	0	0.0%	123	5	4.1%	60	8	13.3%	252	13	5.2%
UK FALMER	25	2	8.0%	51	4	7.8%	28	7	25.0%	104	13	12.5%
UK SOUTHAMPTON	21	1	4.8%	76	11	14.5%	22	1	4.5%	119	13	10.9%
CH BERN	60	7	11.7%	37	5	13.5%	33	0	0.0%	130	12	9.2%
DE GOTTINGEN	46	7	15.2%	34	5	14.7%	19	0	0.0%	99	12	12.1%
DE HANNOVER	42	4	9.5%	42	8	19.0%	6	0	0.0%	90	12	13.3%
IT TRENTO	22	1	4.5%	99	4	4.0%	59	7	11.9%	180	12	6.7%
PL WARSZAWA	58	3	5.2%	90	7	7.8%	52	2	3.8%	200	12	6.0%
UK NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	46	8	17.4%	43	4	9.3%	38	0	0.0%	127	12	9.4%
BE ANTWERPEN	37	4	10.8%	40	4	10.0%	35	3	8.6%	112	11	9.8%
DE AACHEN	24	3	12.5%	59	8	13.6%	3	0	0.0%	86	11	12.8%
DE DRESDEN	29	5	17.2%	73	5	6.8%	5	1	20.0%	107	11	10.3%
DK KONGENS LYNGBY	19	4	21.1%	105	7	6.7%	2	0	0.0%	126	11	8.7%
EL HERAKLEION	44	4	9.1%	100	7	7.0%	7	0	0.0%	151	11	7.3%
IL BEERSHEBA	43	4	9.3%	53	6	11.3%	6	1	16.7%	102	11	10.8%
IL RAMAT GAN	44	6	13.6%	38	4	10.5%	25	1	4.0%	107	11	10.3%
IT PADOVA	78	4	5.1%	64	6	9.4%	32	1	3.1%	174	11	6.3%
UK NOTTINGHAM	50	1	2.0%	95	8	8.4%	39	2	5.1%	184	11	6.0%
CZ PRAHA	52	0	0.0%	130	9	6.9%	27	1	3.7%	209	10	4.8%
DE KONSTANZ	25	2	8.0%	21	3	14.3%	21	5	23.8%	67	10	14.9%
DE NEUHERBERG	38	8	21.1%	5	2	40.0%	4	1	16.7%	43	10	23.3%
DE ERLANGEN	20	0	0.0%	44	9	20.5%	6	1	16.7%	70	10	14.3%
DE MUNSTER	29	1	3.4%	41	9	22.0%	10	0	0.0%	80	10	12.5%
FR ILLKIRCH-GRAFFENSTADEN	45	10	22.2%	41	9	22.0%	10	0	0.0%	80	10	12.5%
IT TORINO	83	3	3.6%	154	5	3.2%	62	2	3.2%	299	10	3.3%
NO BERGEN	50	2	4.0%	36	4	11.1%	54	4	7.4%	140	10	7.1%
AT KLOSTERNEUBURG	12	4	33.3%	7	5	71.4%	7	0	0.0%	19	9	47.4%
AT INNSBRUCK	20	1	5.0%	55	8	14.5%	14	0	0.0%	89	9	10.1%
CY NICOSIA	24	2	8.3%	62	4	6.5%	46	3	6.5%	132	9	6.8%
DE WURZBURG	39	4	10.3%	34	5	14.7%	7	0	0.0%	80	9	11.3%
DE MAINZ	20	3	15.0%	42	6	14.3%	20	0	0.0%	82	9	11.0%
ES TARRAGONA	6	0	0.0%	52	9	17.3%	20	0	0.0%	78	9	11.5%
FR GRENOBLE	14	0	0.0%	47	1	19.1%	1	0	0.0%	62	9	14.5%
SE LINKÖPING	33	4	12.1%	53	5	9.4%	14	0	0.0%	100	9	9.0%
UK DUNDEE	56	8	14.3%	14	1	7.1%	6	0	0.0%	76	9	11.8%
UK ABERDEEN	36	3	8.3%	28	2	7.1%	30	4	13.3%	94	9	9.6%

Table A9.06: National percentage of grantees in top-100 localities at application stage by scientific domain

	LOCALITY	LS	PE	SH	All
FR	PARIS	87.0%	64.1%	72.4%	73.5%
UK	LONDON	37.2%	17.6%	32.0%	27.8%
DE	MÜNCHEN	36.9%	28.0%	19.4%	30.5%
UK	CAMBRIDGE	14.5%	15.6%	8.6%	13.3%
UK	OXFORD	11.8%	12.5%	13.2%	12.5%
CH	ZÜRICH	33.1%	40.7%	55.6%	38.1%
ES	BARCELONA	43.0%	31.5%	63.8%	41.9%
NL	AMSTERDAM	30.7%	12.7%	44.0%	26.9%
CH	LAUSANNE	28.2%	34.0%	22.2%	30.6%
ES	MADRID	36.0%	34.3%	21.3%	32.4%
IL	REHOVOT	40.5%	28.8%	4.2%	31.7%
IL	JERUSALEM	30.6%	24.3%	62.5%	30.9%
AT	WIEN	85.0%	61.9%	62.5%	71.4%
IT	ROMA	21.1%	35.2%	10.8%	25.1%
IT	MILANO	40.8%	6.6%	26.2%	21.3%
NL	UTRECHT	16.7%	16.0%	8.0%	14.0%
DE	HEIDELBERG	13.3%	5.1%	2.8%	8.1%
BE	LEUVEN	23.1%	37.9%	30.3%	31.1%
DE	BERLIN	7.9%	6.8%	11.1%	7.8%
UK	EDINBURGH	3.0%	5.9%	5.3%	4.8%
BE	GENT	48.1%	16.7%	18.2%	27.8%
UK	BRISTOL	2.6%	6.9%	2.6%	4.4%
NL	LEIDEN	6.1%	11.3%	17.0%	11.3%
NL	NIJMEGEN	12.3%	6.7%	14.0%	10.4%
CH	GENÈVE	13.4%	9.3%	16.7%	11.6%
IL	HAIFA	9.0%	21.6%	8.3%	14.6%
FI	HELSINKI	68.8%	34.5%	37.5%	50.7%
SE	STOCKHOLM	4.3%	32.4%	50.0%	21.8%
DK	KØBENHAVN	46.7%	35.9%	55.6%	42.3%
CH	BASEL	16.9%	4.7%	5.6%	10.3%
NL	GRONINGEN	10.5%	8.7%	6.0%	8.5%
SE	SOLNA	41.4%	0.0%	11.1%	19.9%
FR	LE CHESNAY	0.0%	10.9%		5.3%
IL	TEL AVIV	9.9%	14.4%	12.5%	12.2%
HU	BUDAPEST	80.0%	81.3%	88.9%	82.9%
SE	GÖTEBORG	7.1%	30.9%	16.7%	18.6%
NL	DELFT	1.8%	16.7%	1.0%	7.7%
SE	UPPSALA	24.3%	10.3%	11.1%	16.7%
BE	BRUSSEL	9.6%	18.2%	24.2%	16.6%
DK	ÅRHUS	33.3%	33.3%	22.2%	32.1%
IE	DUBLIN	63.6%	86.7%	55.6%	71.4%
UK	SHEFFIELD	3.9%	2.0%	1.9%	2.6%
SE	LUND	14.3%	17.6%	11.1%	15.4%
UK	LEEDS	1.6%	3.1%	2.6%	2.5%
UK	EXETER	2.3%	1.3%	4.5%	2.5%
NO	OSLO	23.1%	64.7%	64.3%	52.3%
DE	BONN	2.1%	4.1%	6.9%	3.6%
UK	MANCHESTER	2.0%	3.1%	1.5%	2.3%
UK	COVENTRY	0.0%	4.3%	1.9%	2.3%
UK	GLASGOW	3.3%	1.8%	1.9%	2.3%
DE	FREIBURG IM BREISGAU	4.1%	3.1%	2.8%	3.5%
PT	LISBOA	78.9%	22.2%	57.1%	60.0%

Table A9.06: National percentage of grantees in top-100 localities at application stage by scientific domain (continued)

	LOCALITY	LS	PE	SH	All
DE	HAMBURG	1.2%	2.4%	13.9%	3.3%
NL	ENSCHDEDE	0.9%	11.3%	0.0%	4.9%
NL	EINDHOVEN	0.0%	11.3%	1.0%	4.9%
UK	DURHAM	0.3%	3.1%	1.9%	1.9%
UK	ST ANDREWS	1.0%	2.8%	1.5%	1.9%
FI	ESPOO	6.3%	44.8%	25.0%	24.6%
UK	BIRMINGHAM	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
DE	TÜBINGEN	2.5%	1.7%	6.9%	2.6%
DE	FRANKFURT AM MAIN	2.9%	1.4%	6.9%	2.6%
EL	ATHENS	41.7%	41.7%	100.0%	43.2%
NL	ROTTERDAM	11.4%	0.0%	3.0%	4.4%
FR	TOULOUSE	0.0%	0.7%	14.9%	2.7%
IT	TRIESTE	3.9%	7.4%	4.6%	5.7%
UK	NORWICH	3.3%	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%
BE	LOUVAIN-LA-NEUVE	7.7%	9.1%	9.1%	8.6%
IT	PISA	0.0%	4.1%	12.3%	4.9%
UK	FALMER	0.7%	1.0%	2.6%	1.4%
UK	SOUTHAMPTON	0.3%	2.8%	0.4%	1.4%
CH	BERN	4.9%	3.3%	0.0%	3.9%
DE	GÖTTINGEN	2.9%	1.7%	0.0%	2.0%
DE	HANNOVER	1.7%	2.7%	0.0%	2.0%
IT	TRENTO	1.3%	3.3%	10.8%	4.6%
PL	WARSZAWA	100.0%	87.5%	100.0%	92.3%
UK	NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	2.6%	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%
BE	ANTWERPEN	7.7%	6.1%	9.1%	7.3%
DE	AACHEN	1.2%	2.7%	0.0%	1.8%
DE	DRESDEN	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.8%
DK	KONGENS LYNGBY	13.3%	17.9%	0.0%	14.1%
EL	HERAKLEION	33.3%	29.2%	0.0%	29.7%
IL	BEERSHEBA	3.6%	5.4%	4.2%	4.5%
IL	RAMAT GAN	5.4%	3.6%	4.2%	4.5%
IT	PADOVA	5.3%	4.9%	1.5%	4.2%
UK	NOTTINGHAM	0.3%	2.0%	0.8%	1.1%
CZ	PRAHA	0.0%	90.0%	100.0%	83.3%
DE	KONSTANZ	0.8%	1.0%	6.9%	1.7%
DE	NEUHERBERG	3.3%	0.7%		1.7%
DE	ERLANGEN	0.0%	3.1%	1.4%	1.7%
DE	MÜNSTER	0.4%	3.1%	0.0%	1.7%
FR	ILLKIRCH-GRAFFENSTADEN	5.0%			1.8%
IT	TORINO	3.9%	4.1%	3.1%	3.8%
NO	BERGEN	15.4%	23.5%	28.6%	22.7%
AT	KLOSTERNEUBURG	10.0%	11.9%		9.2%
AT	INNSBRUCK	2.5%	19.0%	0.0%	9.2%
CY	NICOSIA	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
DE	WÜRZBURG	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%	1.5%
DE	MAINZ	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%	1.5%
ES	TARRAGONA	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	3.7%
FR	GRENOBLE	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	1.6%
SE	LINKÖPING	5.7%	7.4%	0.0%	5.8%
UK	DUNDEE	2.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%
UK	ABERDEEN	1.0%	0.5%	1.5%	0.9%





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Jean-Pierre Bourguignon  
ERC President and Chair of its Scientific Council



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