

Statistics on UK Participation in EU Framework Programmes, 2014-2024

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1. Executive Summary

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the United Kingdom's participation and performance in the European Union's Framework Programmes for research and innovation, covering Horizon 2020 (H2020) from 2014–2020 and the first four years of Horizon Europe (HEU) from 2021–2024. Drawing on European Commission data, it examines overall trends in UK funding and participation, including the UK's relative performance across pillars, organisation types, and regions, and UK collaborations in 2024.

1.1. Key Findings

The UK showed strong initial performance in securing funding up to around 2015/2016, after which the trend changes, coinciding with the period of the UK's vote to leave the EU. A declining trend is seen towards the end of H2020 and at the start of HEU, with recent signs of recovery showing in 2024. A similar decline is also seen in the UK's share of grantees, eligible proposals and applicants. In 2024, the first year of full association to Horizon Europe, all of these indicators reversed trend, suggesting a partial recovery towards late Horizon 2020 (around 2018/2019) levels, although performance remains below earlier peaks.

Performance varies across the programme. It remains strongest in Pillar 1, where funding share has been the highest out of the pillars across all periods. Pillar 1 performance has also recovered the fastest. Pillars 2 and 3 experienced larger declines towards the end of Horizon 2020, although Pillar 2 is now beginning to show signs of recovery.

1.2. 2024 Highlights

The UK's performance strengthened across multiple metrics in 2024 relative to 2023, with key highlights showing:

- UK funding share increased from 5.8% in 2023 to 9.3% in 2024.
- UK share of eligible proposals increased from 19.0% in 2023 to 24.1% in 2024.
- UK Higher or Secondary Education Organisations performed the strongest, relative to other organisations, in 2024 and had the highest absolute increase in funding share from 2023 to 2024 (from 11.3% to 15.9%).
- Amongst the regions, London (22.6%), the South-East (16.5%) and East of England (12.4%) performed the strongest, in terms of their share of UK funding, in 2024.
- Between 2023 and 2024, UK funding share increased across Pillar 1 (from 11.0% to 14.3%) and Pillar 2 (from 3.7% to 6.2%).
- However, Pillar 3 saw a slight decline from 5.4% in 2023 to 5.1% in 2024.

2. Introduction

Horizon Europe is the world's largest research and innovation programme running from 2021 to 2027 and providing over £80 billion in funding. The programme supports research and innovation to address global challenges, strengthen international collaboration and help bring new ideas and technologies to market. It is open to organisations in EU Member States and countries formally associated to the programme, with partners from other third countries able to participate under specific eligibility and funding conditions defined in each call.¹

Horizon Europe is organised into three pillars, with further sub-pillars that are explored in detail in this report to assess UK participation and performance.

Pillar 1 (Excellent Science)² supports leading researchers, researcher mobility and research infrastructure through programmes including the European Research Council (ERC)³, Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA)⁴ and Research Infrastructures⁵. The ERC provides funding for investigator-led frontier research across all disciplines, without thematic constraints, making it a key enabler of basic curiosity driven research for the UK. MSCA supports researcher mobility, training and career development through international collaboration.

Pillar 2 (Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness)⁶ funds collaborative research and innovation to address major global challenges such as climate change, health and digital transformation through international partnerships between academia, industry and research organisations. Activity under Pillar 2 is organised into thematic clusters, which form a key basis for analysis in this report:

- Health⁷

¹ Further information on which countries participate in Horizon Europe can be found here: [list-3rd-country-participation_horizon-euratom_en.pdf](#)

² Innovate UK Business Connect, 'Excellent Science', <https://iuk-business-connect.org.uk/programme/european/horizon-europe/excellent-science/>

³ Innovate UK Business Connect, 'European Research Council', <https://iuk-business-connect.org.uk/programme/european/horizon-europe/excellent-science/european-research-council-erc/>

⁴ Innovate UK Business Connect, 'Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions', <https://iuk-business-connect.org.uk/programme/european/horizon-europe/excellent-science/marie-skłodowska-curie-actions/>

⁵ Innovate UK Business Connect, 'Research Infrastructures', <https://iuk-business-connect.org.uk/programme/european/horizon-europe/excellent-science/research-infrastructures-ri/>

⁶ Innovate UK Business Connect, 'Global Challenges', <https://iuk-business-connect.org.uk/programme/european/horizon-europe/global-challenges/>

⁷ Innovate UK Business Connect, 'Health', <https://iuk-business-connect.org.uk/programme/european/horizon-europe/global-challenges/health/>

- Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society⁸
- Civil Security for Society⁹
- Digital, Industry and Space¹⁰
- Climate, Energy and Mobility¹¹
- Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment¹²

In addition, Horizon Europe includes a small number of cross-cutting missions, which are large-scale, goal-driven initiatives designed to address major societal challenges through coordinated research and innovation activities.

Pillar 3 (Innovative Europe)¹³ supports innovation and helps start-ups and SMEs develop and scale new technologies and businesses through programmes including the European Innovation Council (EIC)¹⁴, the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)¹⁵ and European Innovation Ecosystems¹⁶. The EIC provides funding and support to high-potential innovators, including start-ups and SMEs, through a range of funding instruments.

The UK participated in H2020 as a Member State of the European Union and associated to HEU in 2024. From 2021-2023, grants that were won by UK applicants to HEU were funded under the UK Government's Horizon Europe Guarantee. The only restrictions on UK participation during this period (with the exception of Exclusions, see 2.c.ii) was that the UK could not coordinate Pillar 2 grants, and was not able to award ERC Proof of Concept grants. Participation in Horizon Europe means that UK researchers and

⁸ Innovate UK Business Connect, 'Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society', <https://iuk-business-connect.org.uk/programme/european/horizon-europe/global-challenges/culture-creativity-and-inclusivity/>

⁹ Innovate UK Business Connect, 'Civil Security', <https://iuk-business-connect.org.uk/programme/european/horizon-europe/global-challenges/civil-security/>

¹⁰ Innovate UK Business Connect, 'Digital, Industry and Space', <https://iuk-business-connect.org.uk/programme/european/horizon-europe/global-challenges/digital-industry-and-space/>

¹¹ Innovate UK Business Connect, 'Climate, Energy and Mobility', <https://iuk-business-connect.org.uk/programme/european/horizon-europe/global-challenges/climate-energy-and-mobility/>

¹² Innovate UK Business Connect, 'Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment', <https://iuk-business-connect.org.uk/programme/european/horizon-europe/global-challenges/food-bioeconomy-natural-resources-agriculture-and-environment/>

¹³ Innovate UK Business Connect, 'Innovative Europe', <https://iuk-business-connect.org.uk/programme/european/horizon-europe/innovative-europe/>

¹⁴ European Innovation Council, 'EIC 2026 work programme', https://eic.ec.europa.eu/eic-funding-opportunities/eic-2026-work-programme_en

¹⁵ European Institute of Innovation & Technology, 'EIT at a glance', <https://www.eit.europa.eu/about-us/eit-glance>

¹⁶ European Commission Research and Innovation, 'European Innovation Ecosystems', https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/european-innovation-ecosystems_en

businesses can collaborate with their EU colleagues and those from other Associated Countries.

This report uses EU Framework Programmes data to analyse the UK's annual performance in both Horizon 2020 (H2020) and the first three years of Horizon Europe (HEU), covering the period 2014-2024. This reflects the most up-to-date data available for a complete calendar year.

3. Methodology

This report uses EU Framework Programme data provided by the European Commission as of February 2026. This data set is called e-CORDA and contains a range of information on applicants/proposals and signed grants/beneficiaries.¹⁷

E-CORDA is a live dataset that updates regularly. Certain indicators may therefore retrospectively change if the underlying administrative data on grant agreements, or the data cleaning and validations, change. The values within this release may therefore differ to values published in any future releases.

3.a. Measuring UK Participation and Performance

UK participation and performance are assessed using a consistent set of indicators across the period, including:

1. funding share
2. share of grantees
3. share of eligible proposals and applicants
4. success rate
5. collaboration

These indicators are defined in Annex 1.

For indicators 1, 2 and 5, due to the UK's association status, different measures of funding are required across the time series. From Work Programme 2014 to 2020 (Horizon 2020), and from Work Programme 2024 onwards (Horizon Europe), performance is measured using projects that have signed a grant agreement with the European Commission or are under preparation. A participant's "net EU contribution" measures their grant amount.¹⁸

Between Work Programme 2021 and 2023, however, when the UK was not associated to Horizon Europe, indicators 1, 2 and 5 are measured using proposals that were evaluated as successful by the European Commission and were eligible for UK funding

¹⁷ More information on e-CORDA found here: [Information | Horizon Europe Portal](#)

¹⁸ European Commission definition of net EU contribution can be found here: [EU Funding & Tenders Portal](#)

via the Guarantee. A participant's "applicant requested grant" measures their grant amount.

These measures are not directly comparable. In particular, proposals evaluated as successful may not proceed to grant signature, or their value might change at grant signature. This measure also excludes projects promoted from reserve lists after the original evaluation decision.

For indicators 3 and 4, all periods across the time series are measured by the eligible proposals made to H2020/HEU.

For indicators 1, 2 and 3, the UK's figures are calculated as a proportion of the total across all countries participating in each year of H2020 and HEU, including EU Member States, Associated Countries and Third Countries.

3.b. Work Programme Year

Every Horizon funding call has a call identification (ID) number, which sets out the programme year it belongs to. In the analysis, projects and proposals are assigned to a work programme year using this call ID. Where a call ID contains multiple years, the earliest year is used. 11 call IDs without a clearly identifiable year are excluded from the analysis (0.7% of call IDs). This approach is used in the absence of a dedicated work programme year variable in the dataset.

Delays between call closure, results, and grant signature mean data for a work programme year is only complete around one year after the final call. As the last Work Programme 2025 calls close in calendar year 2026, 2024 is the latest year with complete data.

3.c. Areas of the Programme Removed from Analysis

3.c.i. Stage 1 Eligible Proposals

Stage-1 proposals for two-stage calls are excluded from the analysis, as they represent only initial applications that were not submitted to full evaluation.

3.c.ii. Exclusions

Under Article 22.5 of Horizon Europe Regulation¹⁹, the UK is excluded from some calls. There are 18 topic codes across 2023 and 2024 that the UK could not access (out of 1163 topic codes across this period). These were therefore excluded from the analysis.

3.c.iii. Non-competitive funding

¹⁹ Horizon Europe Regulation found here: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/695/oj/eng>

Some areas of both H2020 and HEU are directly awarded to the grantee and are not competitively won. These are defined as any calls with IBA (Actions by Invitation), SGA (Specific Grant Agreement) or FPA (Framework Partnership Agreement) in the call ID, and are excluded from the analysis.

3.c.iv. Euratom

The Euratom Research and Training Programme sits alongside Horizon Europe as a complementary funding programme, focusing specifically on nuclear research, including nuclear safety, radiation protection, and fusion energy. While Euratom uses similar instruments and participation rules to the Framework Programmes, it is established under a separate legal framework (the Euratom Treaty) and operates on a different funding cycle.

For the purposes of this analysis, H2020 and HEU Euratom-funded projects have been excluded. This is because Euratom represents a distinct programme with a narrower thematic focus and separate governance arrangements.

3.c.v. Cascaded Funding

Some areas of the programmes grant a large funding sum to organisations or consortia to cascade to others, also known as financial support to third parties (FSTP). The ultimate destination of some of this cascaded funding is not recorded in the data set, however, so they are removed from the analysis. These are:

- Co-funded partnerships.²⁰
- European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) calls.

There are other actions in Horizon Europe with cascade funding which have not been removed from the analysis as they cannot be identified in the data set. As such, results may not fully reflect the share of funding to UK entities.

3.c.vi. EIC Equity

The UK does not participate in EIC equity and so the equity element of the funding is not included in this analysis (only the grant). The H2020 EIC Pilot has also been removed from the analysis for the same reason.

3.c.vii. Hop-on/Short Application Calls

²⁰ Co-funded partnerships are public-public partnerships between the EC and a consortium of funders usually involving public bodies from Member States and Associated Countries. Among other activities, the funding consortium runs competitive Joint Transnational Calls (JTCs) through which international consortia of organisations conducting R&I activities can apply for research funding.

European Innovation Council (EIC) pre-proposals (hence not funded and not representing actual grants or financial contributions) and hop-on calls are not signed grant agreements and so are removed from analysis.

3.d. H2020 to HEU Mapping

The structure of Horizon Europe differs from Horizon 2020, particularly in the organisation of pillars, clusters and funding instruments. To enable analysis across the full period, a mapping has been applied between the two programmes at pillar and sub-pillar level (Annex 2 includes a table showing how the H2020 sub-pillars have been mapped to HEU).

This mapping aggregates comparable programme areas to allow broad comparison over time. Differences in programme design, scope and funding instruments mean that results should be interpreted with caution, particularly at the pillar and cluster level. To note, HEU Pillar 3 has only been mapped at the pillar-level as it was not possible to map it at the sub-pillar level due to significant restructuring within this pillar.

3.e. Organisation Types

Analysis of performance by organisation type uses e-CORDA data and definitions based on self-declaration by participants. The definitions of these are:²¹

Public Body

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

Private for Profit

Private, for-profit organisations, including small or medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) (excluding Universities and Higher or Secondary Education Establishments). The definitions of SMEs and non-SMEs in e-CORDA align with that of the European Commission.²²

Note, any Private for Profit organisations that were not categorised as either SME or non-SME in e-CORDA were not included in Figure 7.

Higher or Secondary Education

²¹ Definitions as found in the Horizon Europe NCP Glossary, [Horizon Europe Glossary | NCP Portal Management | Horizon Europe NCP Portal](#)

²² European Commission definitions found here: [SME definition - Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs](#)

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

Research Organisations

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

Other

Any entity not falling into one of the other four categories. Charities typically fall under this category.

3.f. Regions

Regional analysis is based on the location of participating organisations as recorded in eCORDA. This typically reflects the registered address of the organisation.

This may result in a concentration of activity in regions where organisations are headquartered and may not fully capture the geographic distribution of research activity across the UK. Results should therefore be interpreted with this limitation in mind.

Regions in this report are based on the UK's former European Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS)²³, which groups areas by population size. NUTS is divided into three levels:

- NUTS1: major socio-economic regions.
- NUTS2: basic regions.
- NUTS3: smaller regions used for detailed analysis.

This report focuses on NUTS1 regions.

The UK's former 12 NUTS1 regions align with the International Territorial Level (ITL) boundaries used by the Office for National Statistics:

- UKC: North-East
- UKD: North-West
- UKE: Yorkshire and the Humber
- UKF: East Midlands
- UKG: West Midlands
- UKH: East of England
- UKI: London

²³ More information on NUTS found here: [Overview - NUTS - Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics - Eurostat](#)

- UKJ: South-East
- UKK: South-West
- UKL: Wales
- UKM: Scotland
- UKN: Northern Ireland

To note, any organisations without a NUTS1 regional categorisation in eCORDA were not included in the regional analysis.

4. Findings

4.1. Overall Performance

UK Funding Share

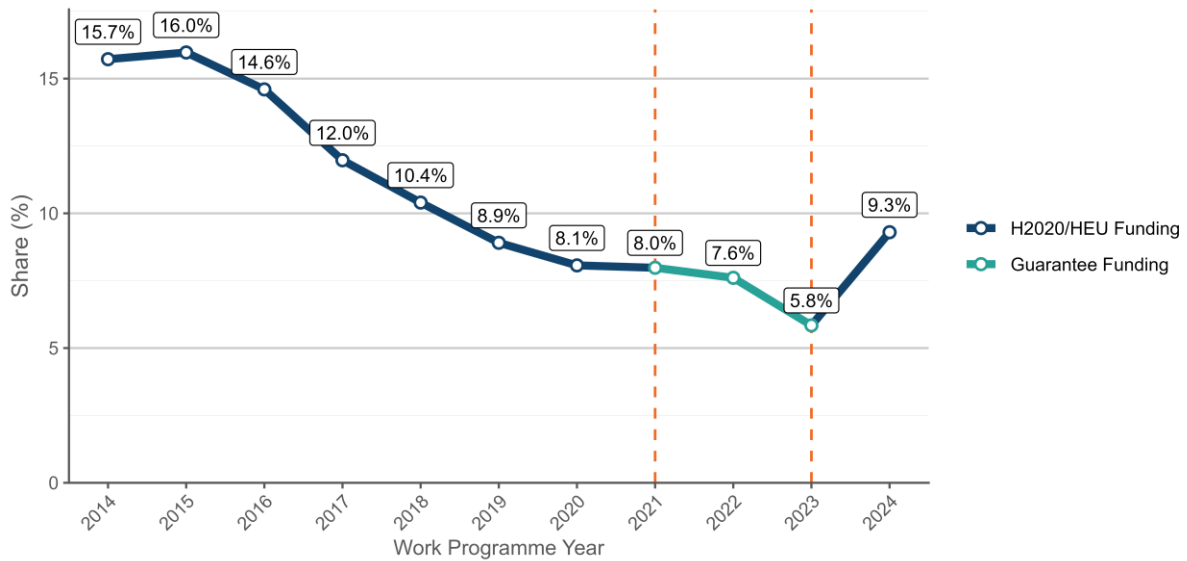
UK funding share is defined as:

H2020/HEU Funding - The proportion of total EU programme funding allocated to UK organisations, based on the Net EU Contribution to projects with signed grant agreements or under preparation.

Guarantee Funding - The proportion of total EU programme funding allocated to UK applicants evaluated as successful (and therefore were eligible for support under the UK Government's Horizon Europe Guarantee), based on the applicant requested grant amount of all applicants that were evaluated as successful.

Figure 1 shows the UK's funding share from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 1 – UK H2020/HEU Overall Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



Note 1: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

The UK's funding share peaked at 16.0% in 2015. It then decreased steadily over the following years. The share reached a low of 5.8% in 2023.

The UK's funding share increased to 9.3% in 2024, with a total grant value of €994 million. This represents a recovery to levels seen at the end of H2020 but is below the 2015 peak.

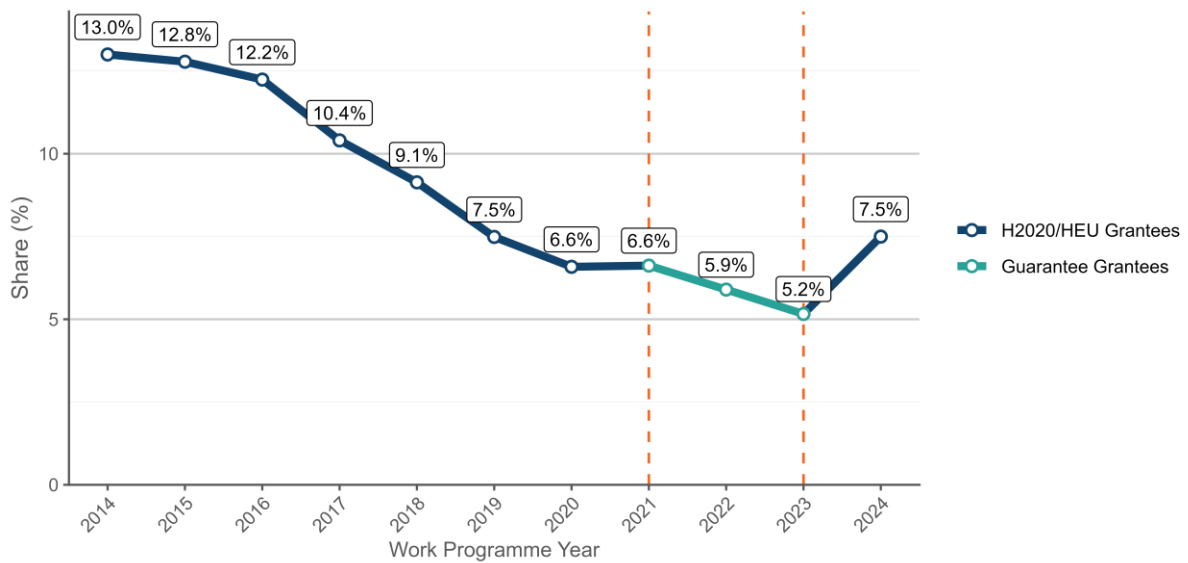
UK Share of Grantees

UK Share of Grantees is defined as:

The number of UK grantees expressed as a proportion of all grantees. If the same organisation is involved in multiple projects, it is counted multiple times.

Figure 2 shows the UK's share of grantees from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 2 – UK H2020/HEU Share of Grantees (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



Note 1: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

The UK's share of grantees peaked at 13.0% in 2014. It then decreased steadily over the following years, reaching a low of 5.2% in 2023.

The UK's share of grantees increased to 7.5% in 2024, showing early signs of recovery, but remains below its 2014 peak.

Notably, the UK's funding share in 2024 (9.3%) was higher than its share of grantees, indicating that, on average, UK grantees secured larger amounts of funding per grant relative to other grantees.

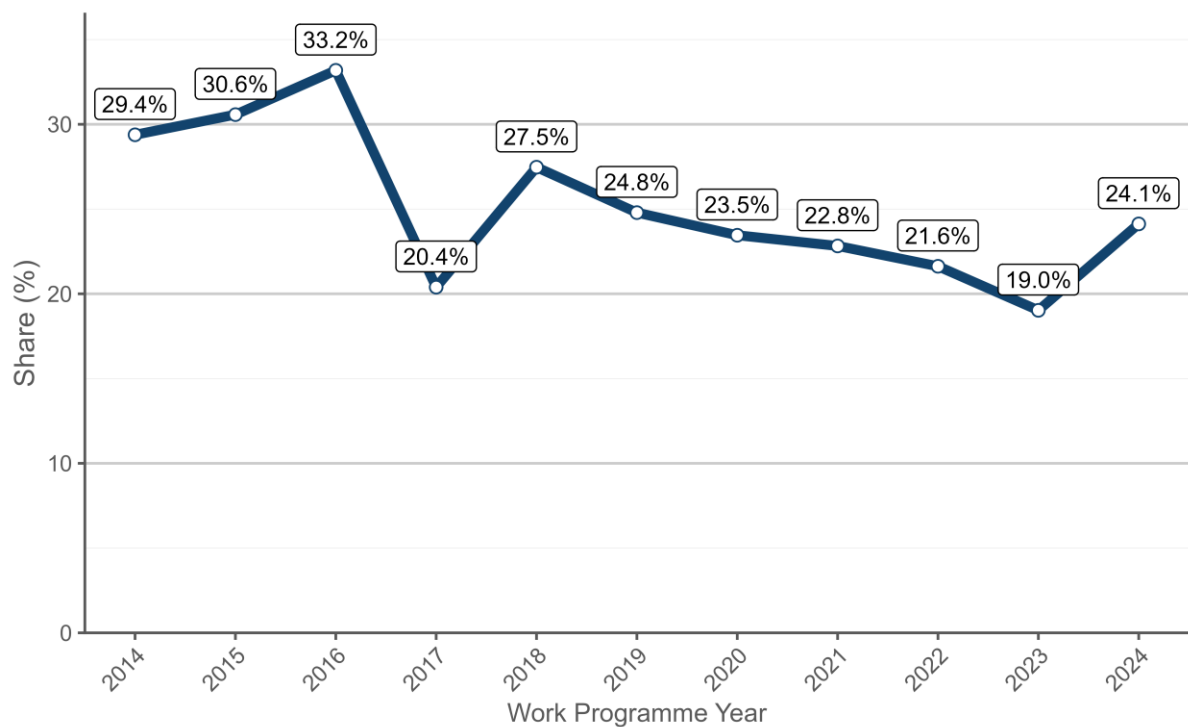
UK Share of Eligible Proposals

UK Share of Eligible Proposals is defined as:

The number of eligible proposals submitted to the programme that include at least one UK applicant expressed as a proportion of the total number of eligible proposals submitted.

Figure 3 shows the UK's share of eligible proposals from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 3 – UK H2020/HEU Share of Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



The UK's share of eligible proposals peaked at 33.2% in 2016, when almost a third of all eligible proposals had a UK applicant. This then fell sharply and rose slightly over the next two years. A steady decline then followed with the share reaching a low of 19.0% in 2023.

The UK's share of eligible proposals increased to 24.1% in 2024. This shows a recovery to levels seen at the end of H2020 but remains below the 2016 peak.

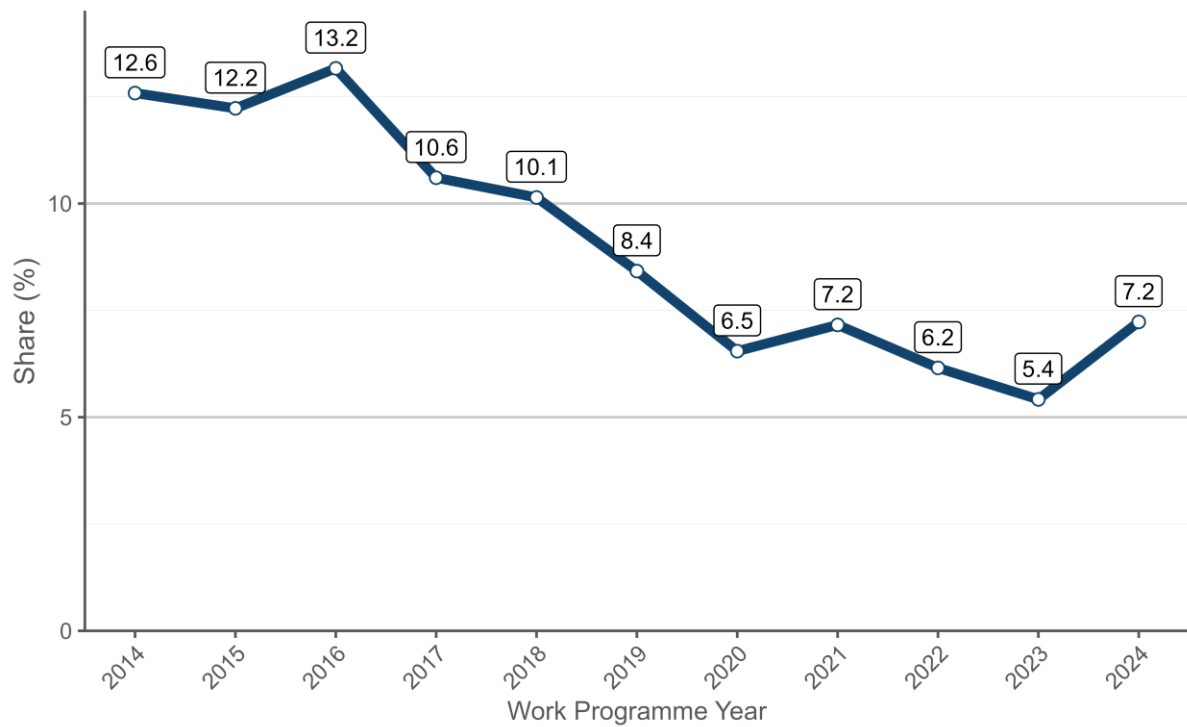
UK Share of Eligible Applicants

UK Share of Eligible Applicants is defined as:

The number of eligible applicants from UK organisations as a proportion of all eligible applicants. If the same organisation is involved in multiple proposals, it is counted multiple times.

Figure 4 shows the UK's share of eligible applicants from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 4 – UK H2020/HEU Share of Eligible Applicants (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



Over this period the UK's share of eligible applicants peaked at 13.2% in 2016. It then decreased steadily over the following years, reaching a low of 5.4% in 2023.

The UK's share of eligible applicants increased to 7.2% in 2024. This shows a recovery to levels seen at the end of H2020 but remains below the 2016 peak.

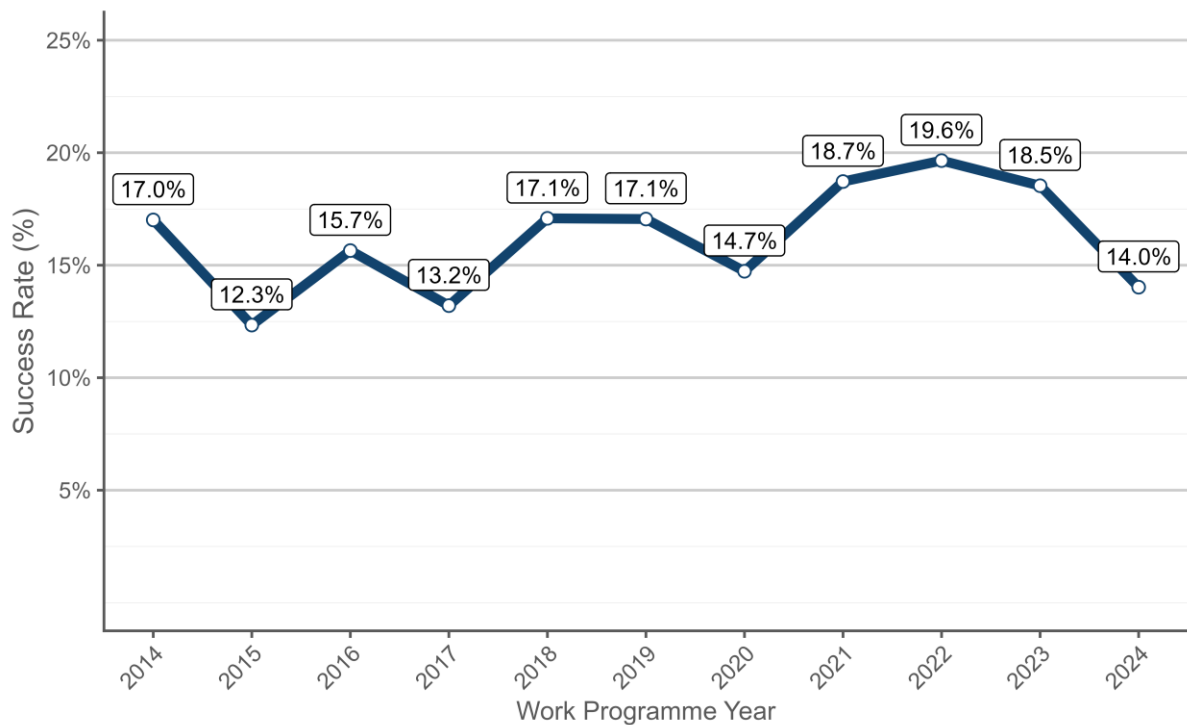
UK Success Rate

UK Success Rate is defined as:

The number of UK eligible proposals evaluated as being successful at bid evaluation expressed as a proportion of all UK eligible proposals.

Figure 5 shows the UK's success rate from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 5 – UK H2020/HEU Success Rate (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024

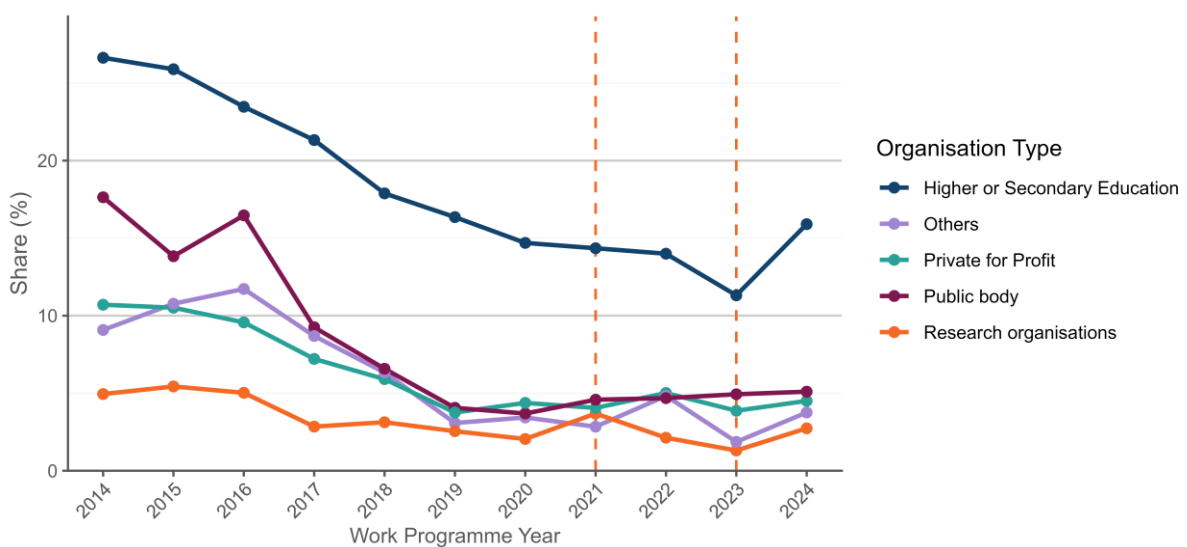


The UK's success rate has fluctuated within a range of 7.3 percentage points across the 2014-24 period, peaking at 19.6% in 2022 before falling to 14.0% in 2024.

UK Funding Share by Organisation Type

Figure 6 shows the UK's funding share by organisation type from 2014 to 2024, i.e. how much each type of organisation in the UK was funded as a proportion of all H2020/HEU funding for that organisation type.

Figure 6 – UK H2020/HEU Funding Share by Organisation Type (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



Note 1: Values interpreted as 'out of the total funding granted to each organisation type, what % goes to the UK'.
 Note 2: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

There is a consistent pattern across all organisation types: funding shares tended to be highest in 2014 and 2015, then steadily decreased up to the end of H2020, with a recent, albeit uneven, recovery.

The funding share for UK Higher and Secondary Education organisations had fallen 57.5% by 2023, whilst that for Private for Profit and Research organisations had fallen by 63.6% and 75.9% respectively. For Research Organisations, their funding share had fallen by 75.9% by 2020, and for other organisations the fall was 83.8% by 2023.

Between 2023 and 2024, all organisation types saw some recovery in funding share. Higher and Secondary Education organisations recorded the largest absolute increase (in percentage points), while Research organisations saw the largest relative increase, followed by 'Other' organisations. Despite these increases, funding shares across all organisation types remain below their previous peak levels.

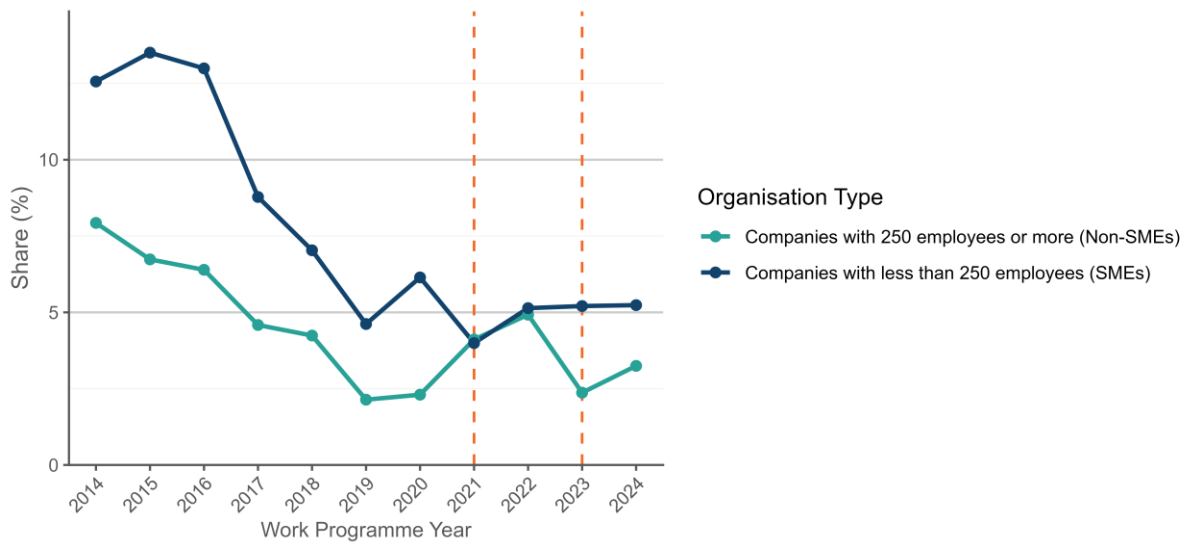
In particular:

- Higher and Secondary Education organisations' funding share peaked at 26.6% in 2014, before falling to its lowest at 11.3% in 2023. This then increased to 15.9% in 2024.
- Private for-profit organisations peaked at 10.7% in 2014, falling to 3.9% in 2023. This then increased to 4.5% in 2024.
- Research organisations peaked at 5.4% in 2015, falling to its lowest at 1.3% in 2023. This then increased to 2.7% in 2024.
- Public body organisations peaked at 17.6% in 2014, falling to its lowest at 3.9% in 2020. This then increased to 5.1% by 2024.
- Other organisations peaked at 11.7% in 2016, falling to its lowest at 1.9% in 2023. This then increased to 3.7% in 2024.

UK Funding Share for SMEs vs non-SMEs

Figure 7 shows the UK's funding share by Private for Profit SMEs vs Non-SME Private for Profit organisations from 2014 to 2024. These figures show, for the UK, how much each type was funded as a proportion of all H2020/HEU funding for that type.

Figure 7 – UK H2020/HEU Funding Share by Private for Profit SME vs Non-SME (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



Note 1: Values interpreted as 'out of the total funding granted to each organisation type, what % goes to the UK'.
 Note 2: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

For UK SMEs, their share peaked at 13.5% in 2015. It then fell over the following years to 4.0% in 2020 (a fall of 70.4%). With some slight fluctuation after that, it reached 5.2% by 2024 (a rise of 30.0% from 2020).

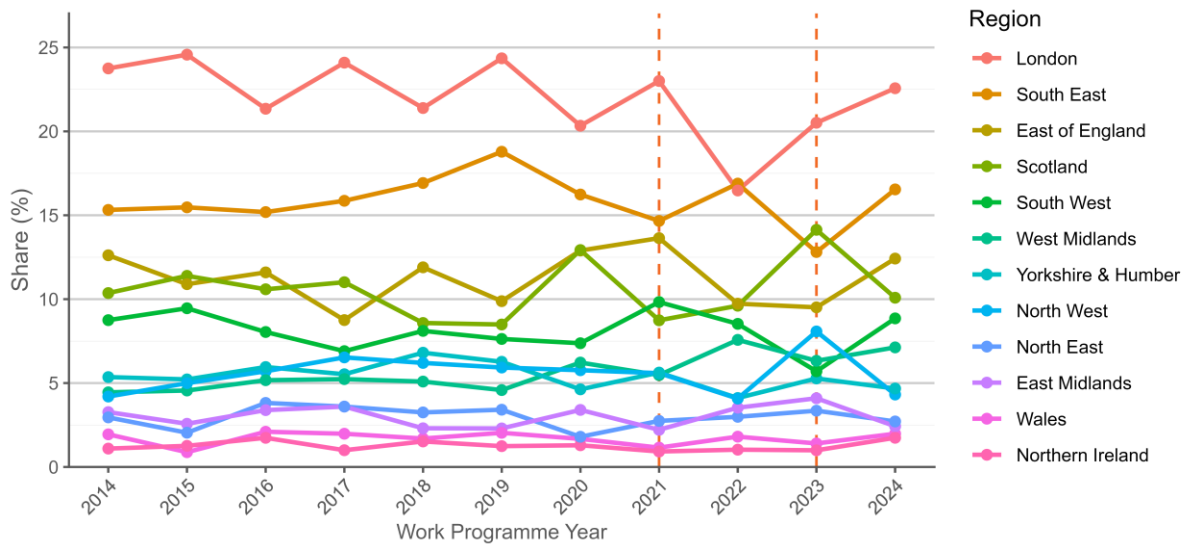
For UK Non-SMEs, their funding share peaked at 7.9% in 2014. It then decreased steadily over the following years to 2.3% in 2020 (a fall of 70.9%). This rose again to 4.9% in 2022, before falling again in 2023, and then reaching 3.2% by 2024 (a rise of 39.1% from 2020).

UK SMEs' funding share has been higher than UK Non-SMEs across all years except 2021-2022, where it was the same.

UK Funding Share by Region

Figure 8 shows the UK's funding share by UK region from 2014 to 2024. These figures show how much each region was funded as a proportion of all UK funding.

Figure 8 – UK H2020/HEU Funding Share by Region (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



Note 1: Values interpreted as 'out of the total funding granted to the UK, what percentage was granted to each NUTS1 region'.
 Note 2: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

Across all periods, London and the South-East received the highest funding out of all UK regions. The only exception to this was in 2023, where Scotland received the second highest funding.

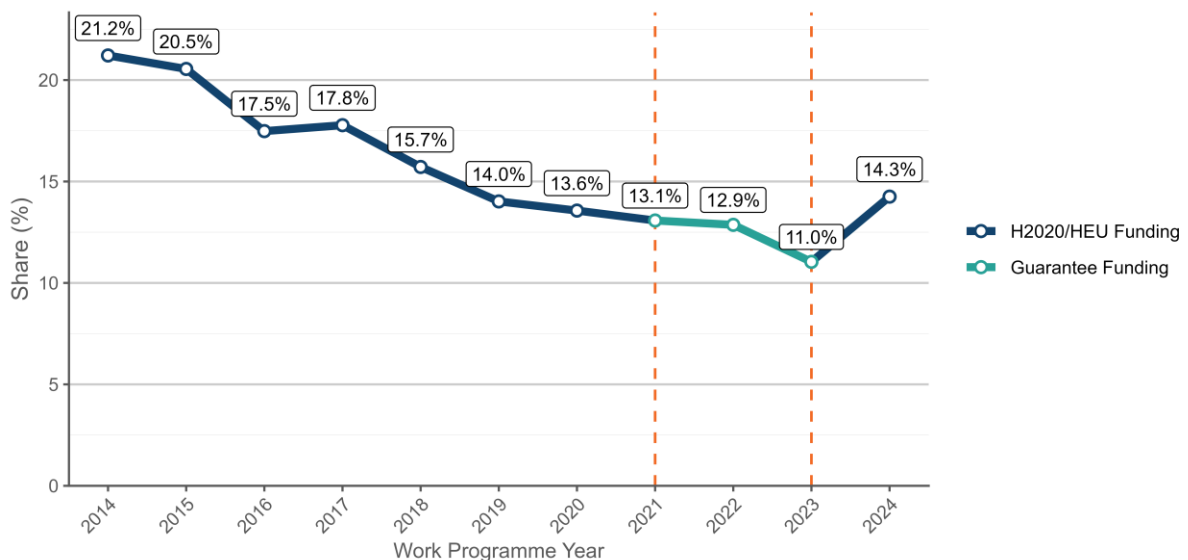
4.2. Pillar 1 Performance

Please note, to enable analysis across the full period, a mapping has been applied between H2020 and HEU at a pillar and sub-pillar level. However, differences in programme design, scope and funding instruments mean that results should be interpreted with caution.

UK Pillar 1 Funding Share

Figure 9 shows the UK's Pillar 1 funding share from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 9 – UK H2020/HEU Pillar 1 Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



Note 1: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

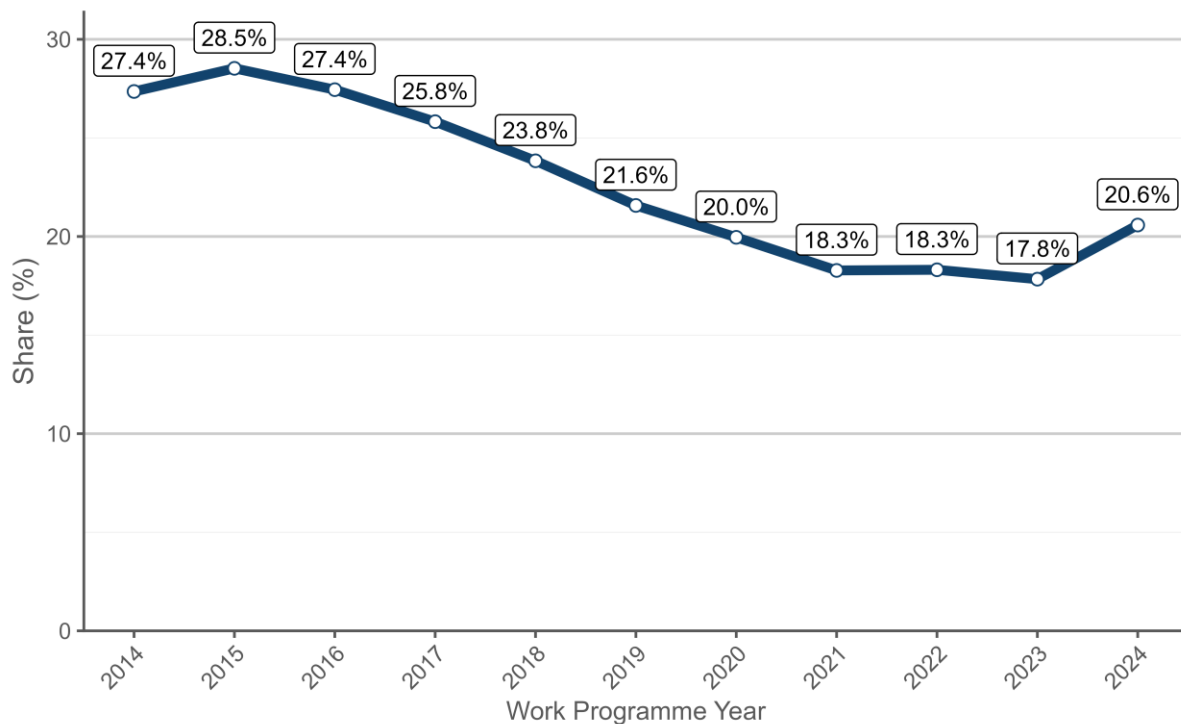
The UK's Pillar 1 funding share peaked at 21.2% in 2014. It then decreased steadily over the following years. The share reached a low of 11.0% in 2023.

The UK's Pillar 1 funding share increased to 14.3% in 2024. This represents a recovery to levels similar to those seen at the end of H2020, but below the 2014 peak.

UK Pillar 1 Share of Eligible Proposals

Figure 10 shows the UK's Pillar 1 share of eligible proposals from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 10 – UK H2020/HEU Pillar 1 Share of Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



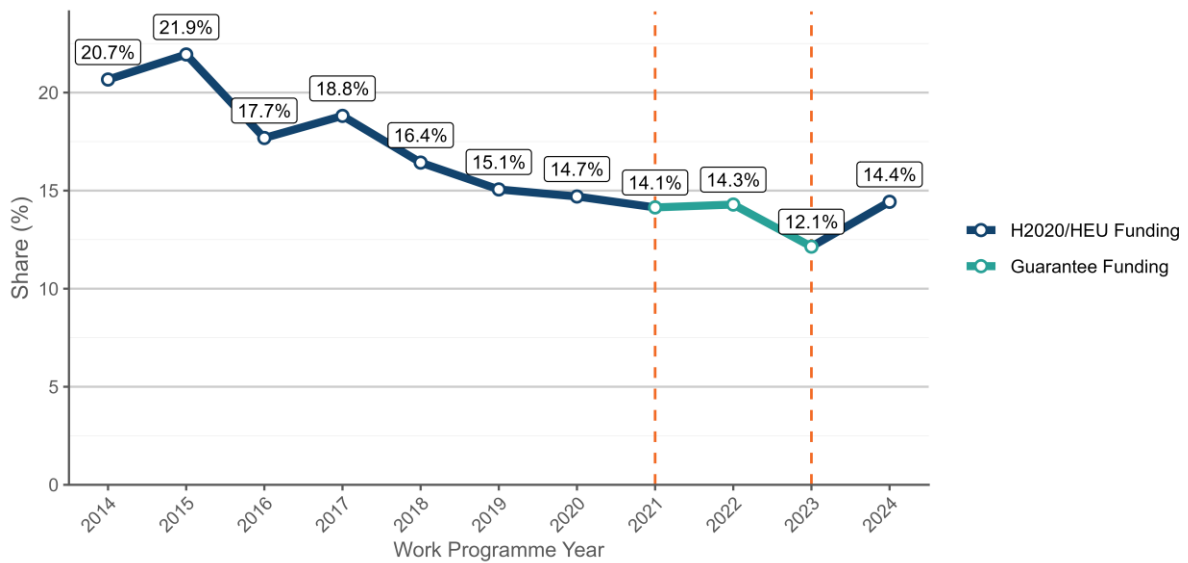
The UK's Pillar 1 share of eligible proposals peaked at 28.5% in 2015. It then decreased steadily over the following years reaching a low of 17.8% in 2023.

The UK's Pillar 1 share of eligible proposals increased to 20.6% in 2024. This shows a recovery to levels similar to those at the end of H2020, but below the 2015 peak.

UK European Research Council's (ERC) Funding Share

Figure 11 shows the UK's share of ERC funding from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 11 – UK H2020/HEU European Research Council Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



Note 1: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

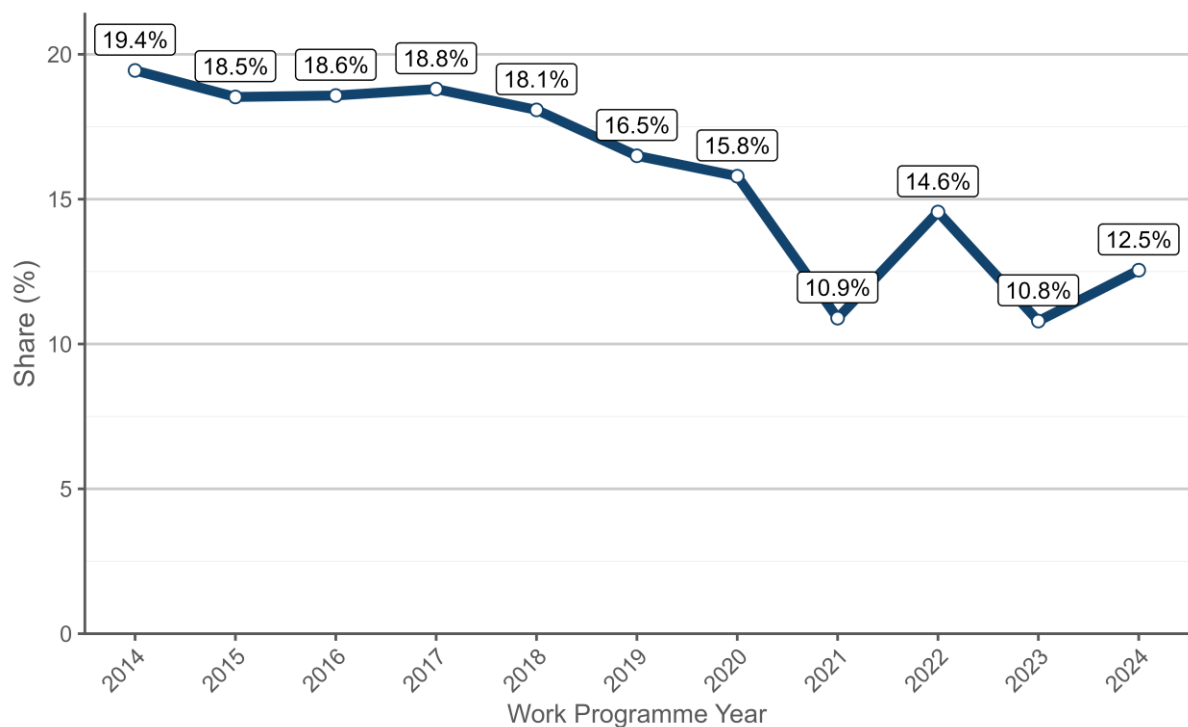
The UK's ERC funding share peaked at 21.9% in 2015. It then decreased steadily over the following years. The share reached a low of 12.1% in 2023.

The UK's ERC funding share increased to 14.4% in 2024. This represents a recovery to levels similar to those seen at the end of H2020, but below the 2015 peak.

UK's European Research Council's (ERC) Share of Eligible Proposals

Figure 12 shows the UK's ERC share of eligible proposals from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 12 – UK H2020/HEU European Research Council Share of Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



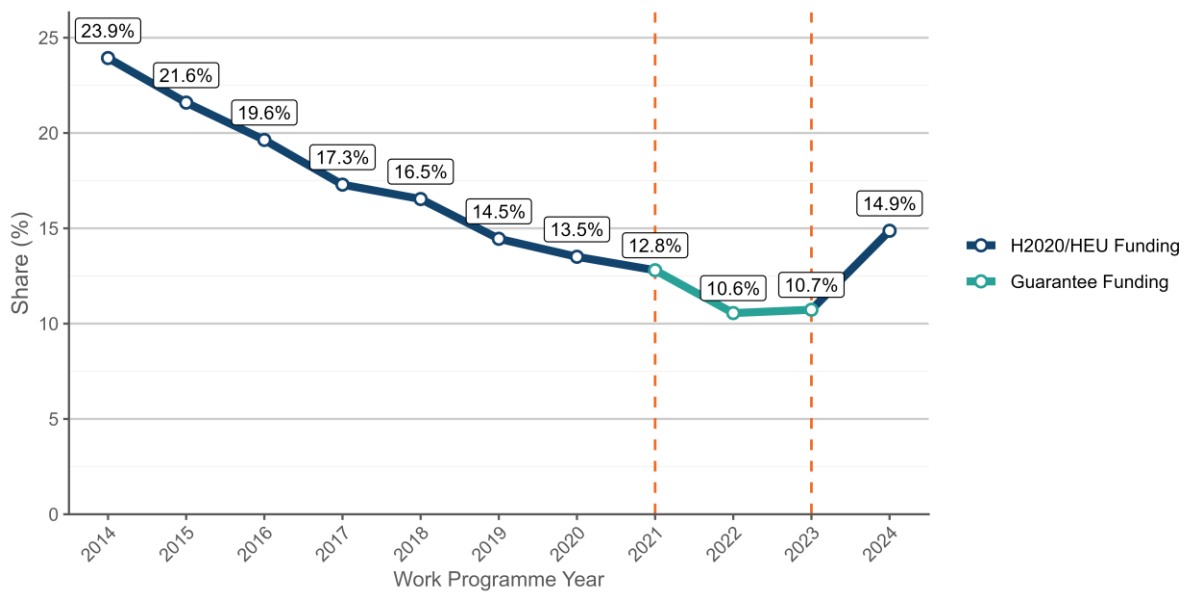
The UK's ERC share of eligible proposals peaked at 19.4% in 2014. It then decreased steadily in the following years reaching 10.9% in 2021.

With some fluctuation in the previous three years, the UK's ERC share of eligible proposals was 12.5% by 2024.

UK's Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) Funding Share

Figure 13 shows the UK's MSCA funding share from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 13 – UK H2020/HEU Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



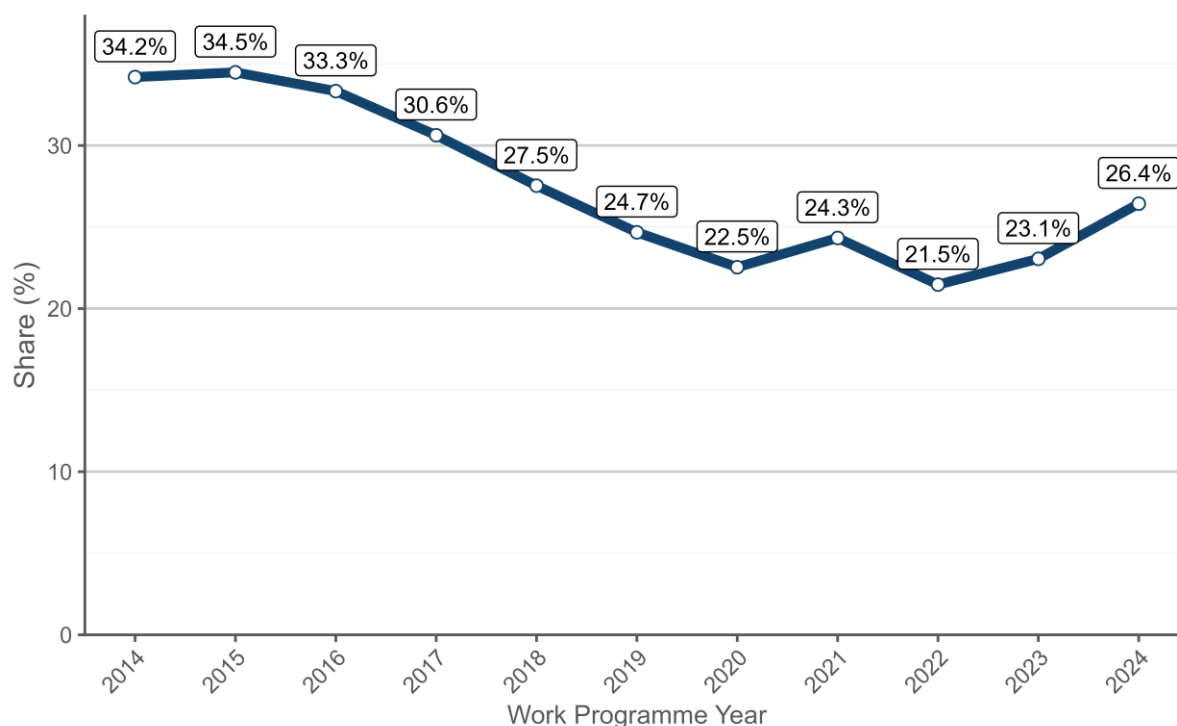
The UK's MSCA funding share peaked at 23.9% in 2014. It then decreased steadily over the following years. The share reached a low of 10.6% in 2022.

The UK's MSCA funding share increased to 14.9% in 2024. This represents a recovery to levels similar to those seen at the end of H2020, but below the 2014 peak.

UK Share of Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) Share of Eligible Proposals

Figure 14 shows the UK's MSCA share of eligible proposals from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 14 – UK H2020/HEU Share of Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) Share of Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



The UK's MSCA share of proposals peaked at 34.5% in 2015. It then decreased steadily over the following years, reaching a low of 21.5% in 2022. The share had increased to 26.4% by 2024. This shows a recovery to levels similar to those seen at the end of H2020 but below the 2014 peak.

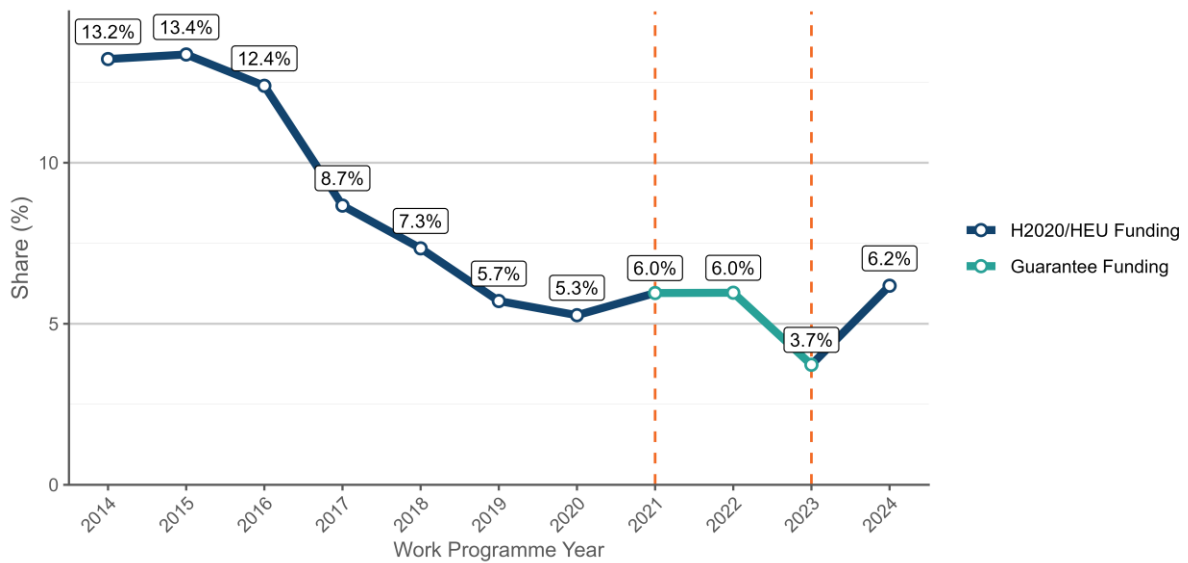
4.3. Pillar 2 Performance

Please note, to enable analysis across the full period, a mapping has been applied between H2020 and HEU at a pillar and sub-pillar level. However, differences in programme design, scope and funding instruments mean that results should be interpreted with caution.

UK Pillar 2 Funding Share

Figure 15 shows the UK's Pillar 2 funding share from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 15 – UK H2020/HEU Pillar 2 Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



Note 1: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

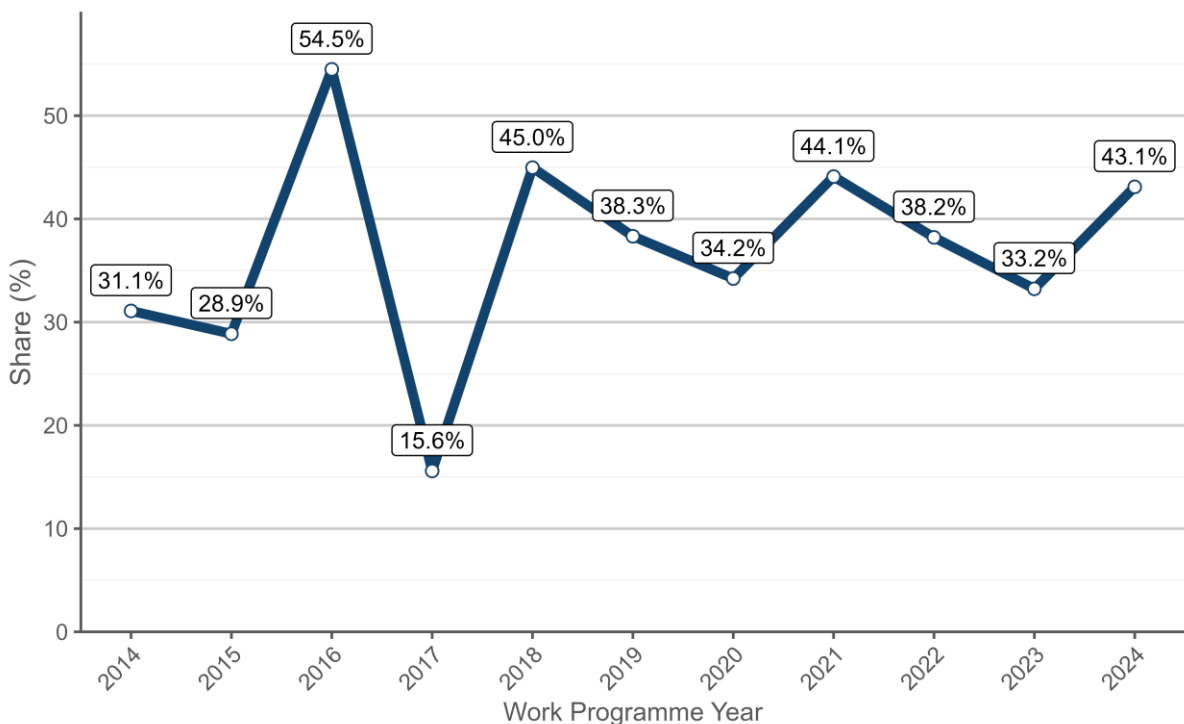
The UK's Pillar 2 funding share peaked at 13.4% in 2015. It then decreased steadily over the following years, reaching a low of 3.7% in 2023.

The UK's Pillar 2 funding share increased to 6.2% in 2024. This represents a recovery to levels higher than those seen at the end of H2020 but below the 2015 peak.

UK's Pillar 2 Share of Eligible Proposals

Figure 16 shows the UK's Pillar 2 share of eligible proposals from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 16 – UK H2020/HEU Share of Pillar 2 Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



The UK's Pillar 2 share of eligible proposals peaked at 54.5% in 2016, before reaching a low of 15.6% in 2017. The share then increased to 45.0% after which it fluctuated between 44.1% and 33.2%. The UK's Pillar 2 share of eligible proposals was 43.1% in 2024.

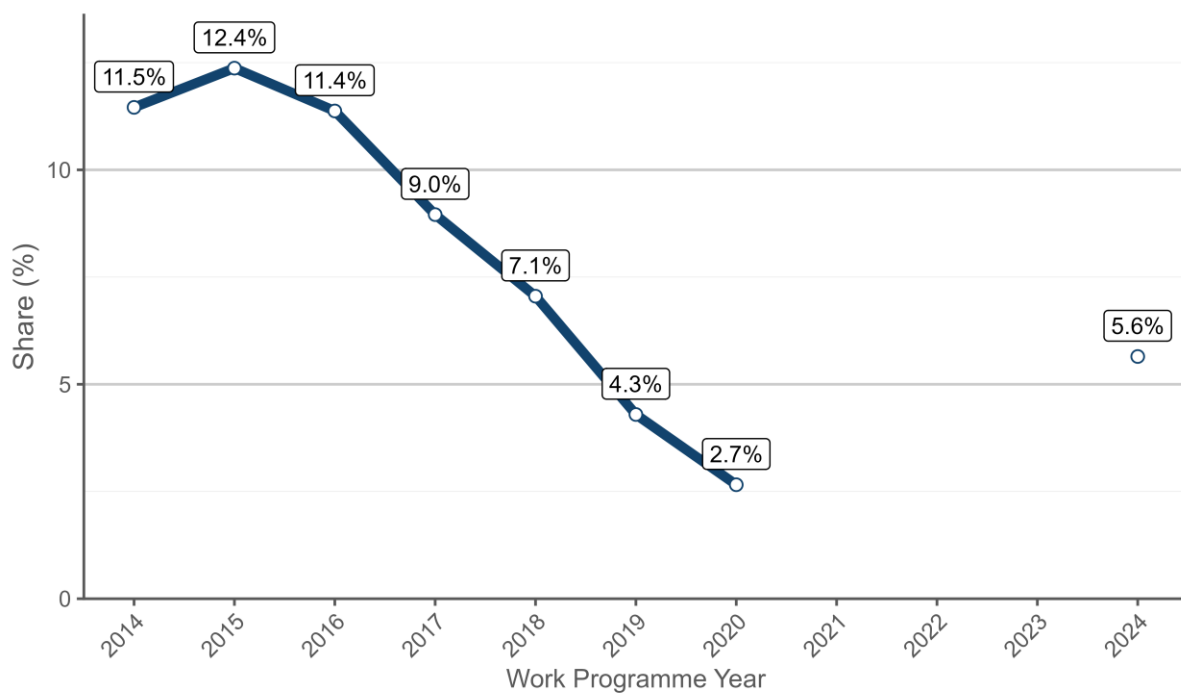
UK's Pillar 2 Share of Project Coordinators

Coordinator is defined as:

The lead beneficiary in a group of beneficiaries and the main contact point for the EU regarding a project implementation.

Figure 17 shows the UK's share of Pillar 2 project coordinators from 2014 to 2024. There is no data for 2021-2023 because the UK was not eligible to coordinate grants in that period.

Figure 17 – UK H2020/HEU Share of Pillar 2 Coordinator Grantees (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



Note 1: The UK was not eligible to be a coordinator from 2021 to 2023 so no data is available across these years.

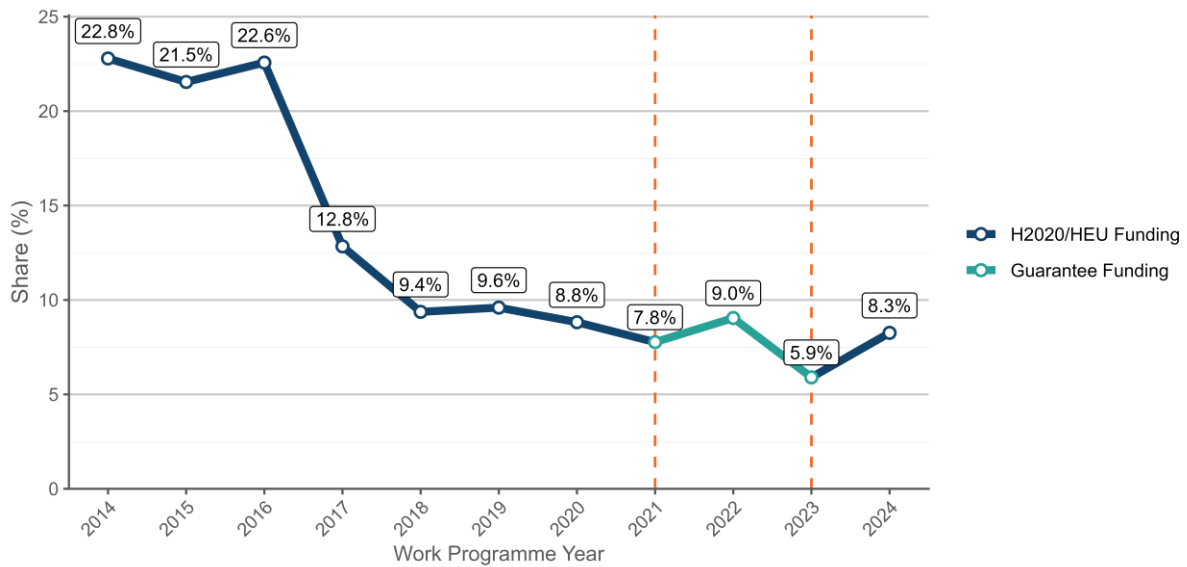
The UK's share of Pillar 2 coordinators peaked at 12.4% in 2015. It then decreased steadily over the following years reaching a low of 2.7% in 2020.

The UK's share was 5.6% in 2024. This represents a recovery to levels similar to those seen at the end of H2020 but below the 2015 peak.

UK Health Cluster Funding Share

Figure 18 shows the UK's Health Cluster funding share from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 18 – UK H2020/HEU Health Cluster Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



Note 1: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

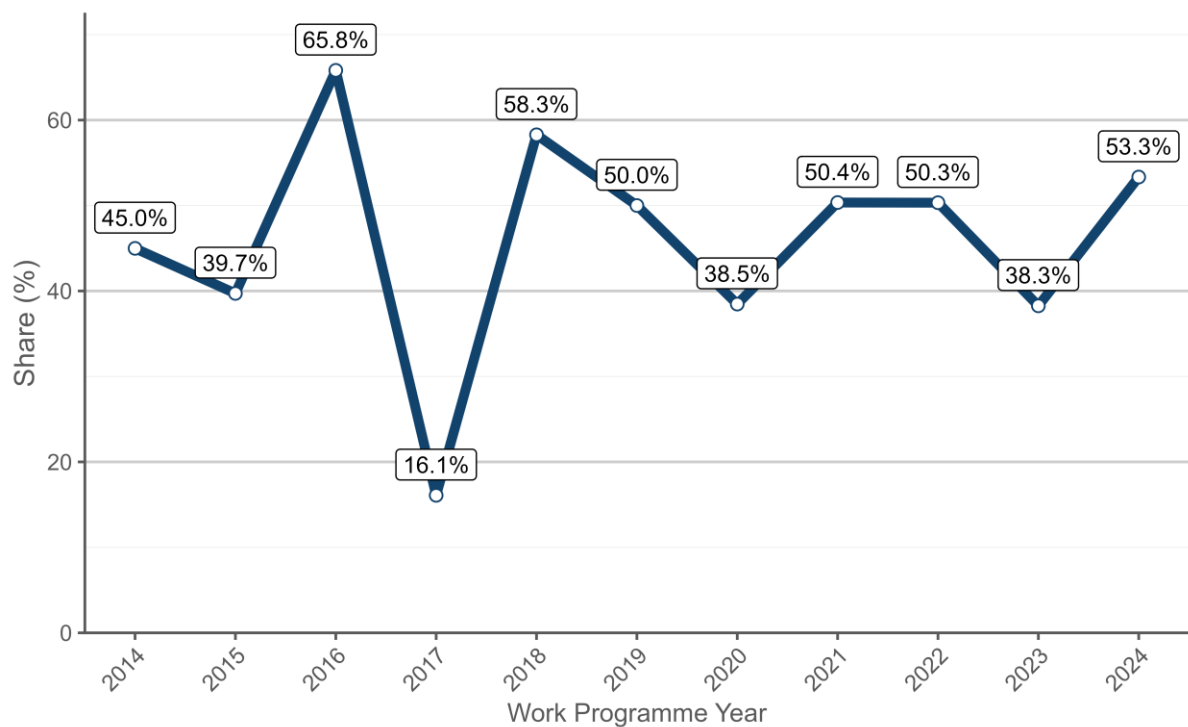
The UK’s Health Cluster funding share peaked at 22.8% in 2014. It then increased steadily over the following years reaching a low of 5.9% in 2023.

The UK’s share increased to 8.3% in 2024.

UK Health Cluster Share of Eligible Proposals

Figure 19 shows the UK’s Health Cluster share of eligible proposals from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 19 – UK H2020/HEU Health Cluster Share of Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



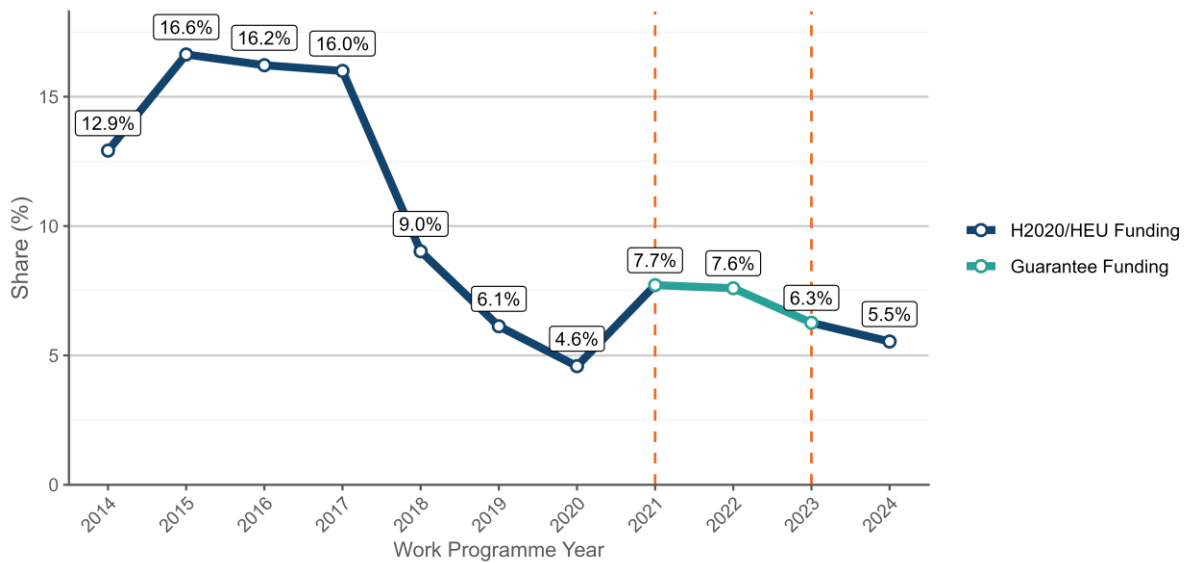
The UK's Health Cluster share of eligible proposals peaked at 65.8 % in 2016. This was followed by a sharp decrease to 16.1% in 2017, and an increase to 58.3% in 2018. The share then fluctuated between 53.3% and 38.3% across the rest of the period.

The UK's Health Cluster share of eligible proposals was 53.3% in 2024.

UK Share of Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society Cluster Funding

Figure 20 shows the UK's Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society Cluster funding share from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 20 – UK H2020/HEU Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society Cluster Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



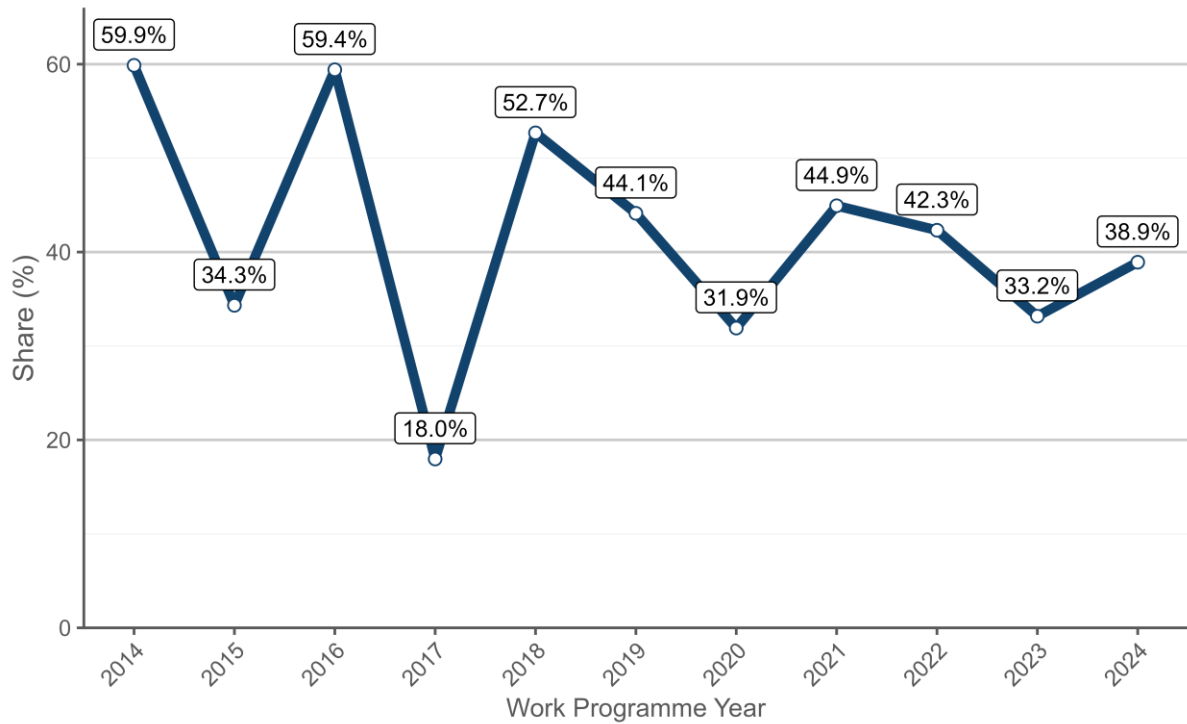
Note 1: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

The UK's Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society funding share peaked at 16.6% in 2015. It then remained steady until 2018 when it started to decline, reaching a low of 4.6% in 2020. The share increased to 7.7% in 2021, before steadily declining across the rest of the period, down to 5.5% in 2024.

UK Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society Cluster Share of Eligible Proposals

Figure 21 shows the UK's Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society share of eligible proposals from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 21 – UK H2020/HEU Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society Cluster Share of Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024

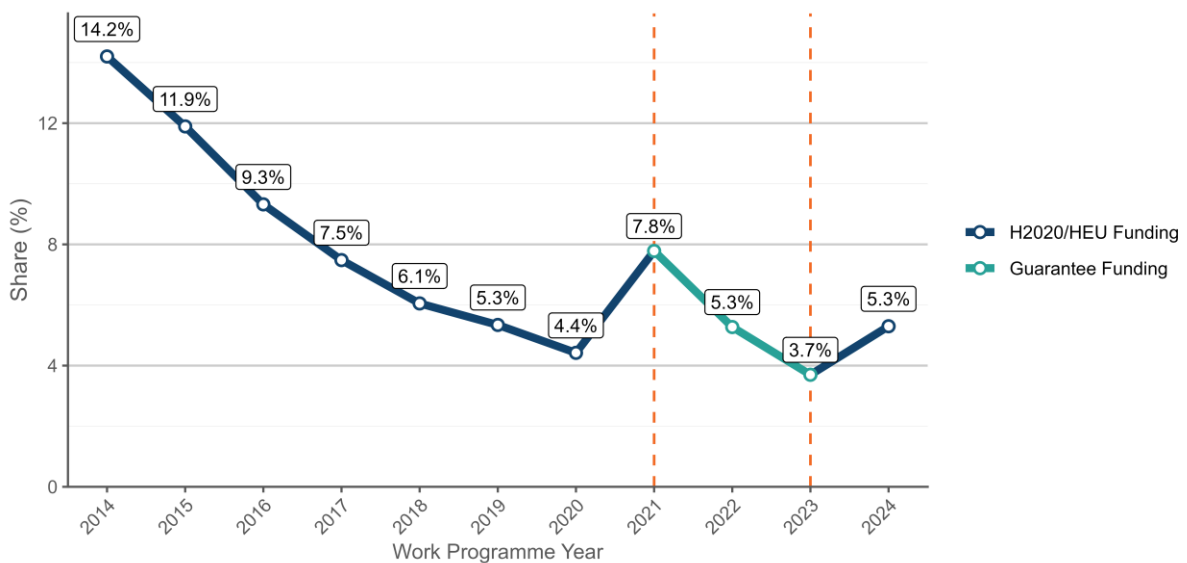


The UK's Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society Cluster share of eligible proposals peaked at 59.9% in 2014, before fluctuating significantly across the rest of H2020. The share was 44.9% in 2021, before declining to 38.9% by 2024.

UK Share of Civil Security for Society Cluster Funding

Figure 22 shows the UK's Civil Security for Society Cluster funding share from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 22 – UK H2020/HEU Civil Security for Society Cluster Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



Note 1: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

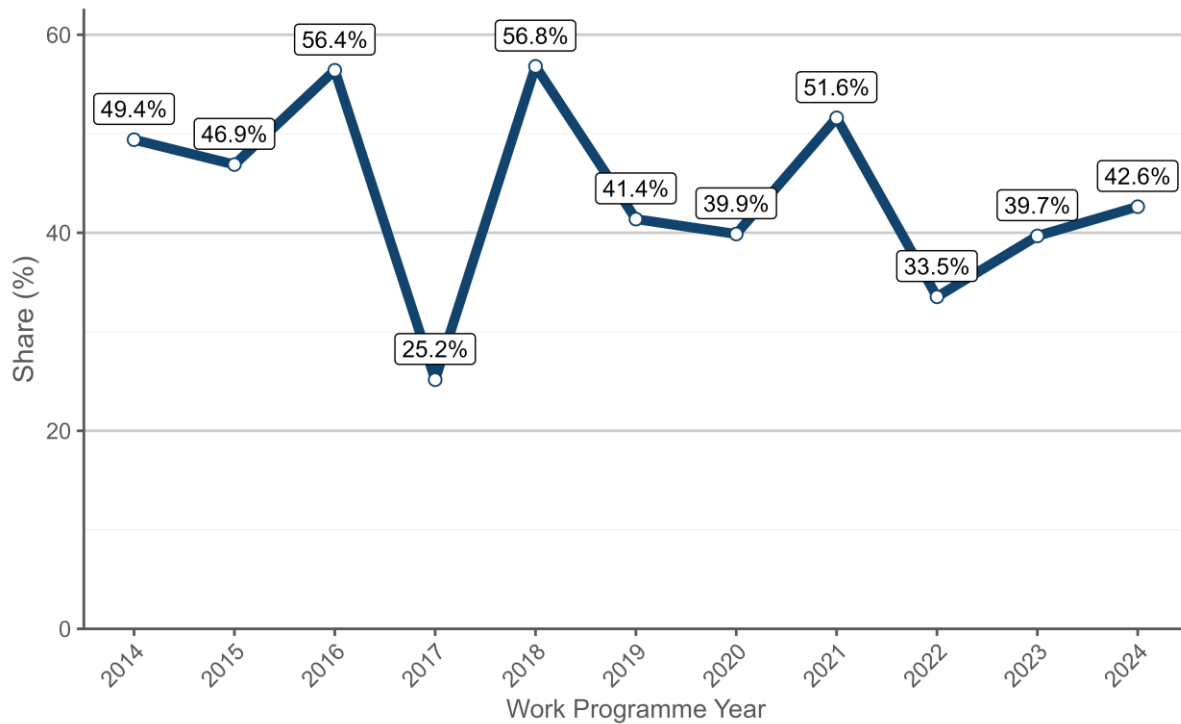
The UK's Civil Security for Society funding share peaked at 14.2% in 2014. It then

steadily decreased over the following years to 4.4% in 2020. The share then fluctuates over the next 4 years reaching 5.3% by 2024.

UK Share of Civil Security for Society Cluster Eligible Proposals

Figure 23 shows the UK's Civil Security for Society Cluster share of eligible proposals from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 23 – UK H2020/HEU Civil Security for Society Cluster Share of Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024

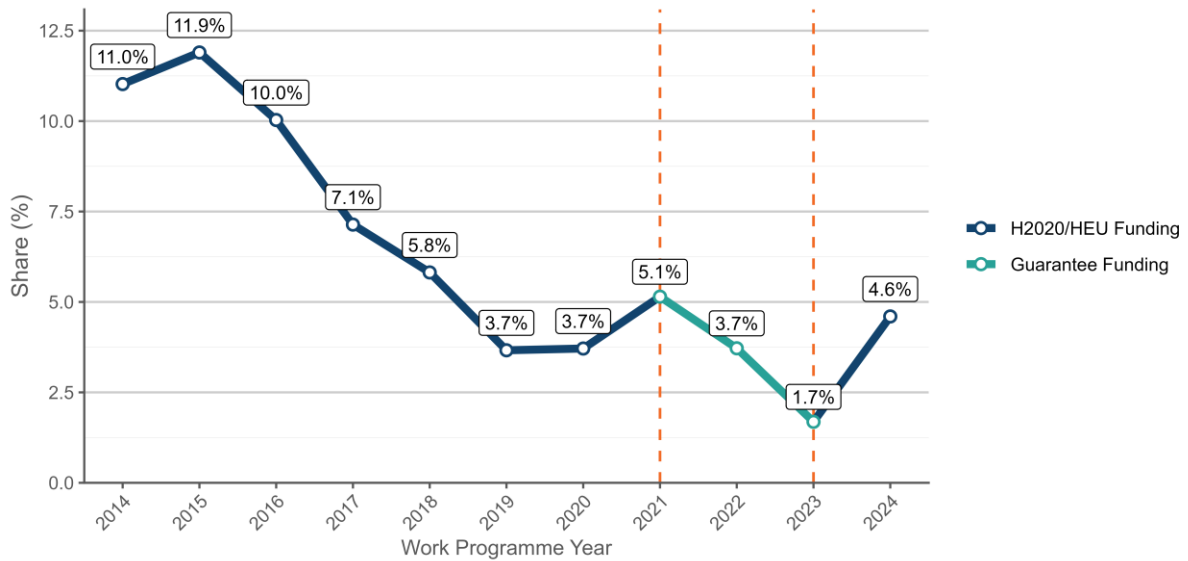


The UK's Civil Security for Society Cluster share of eligible proposals peaked at 56.4% in 2016. This then decreased to 25.2% in 2017, before increasing to 56.8% in 2018. The share fluctuated across the rest of the period, with a high of 51.6% in 2021 and a low of 33.5% in 2022. The UK's Civil Security for Society Cluster share of eligible proposals was 42.6% in 2024.

UK Share of Digital Industry and Space Cluster Funding

Figure 24 shows the UK's Digital Industry and Space Cluster funding share from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 24 – UK H2020/HEU Digital Industry and Space Cluster Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



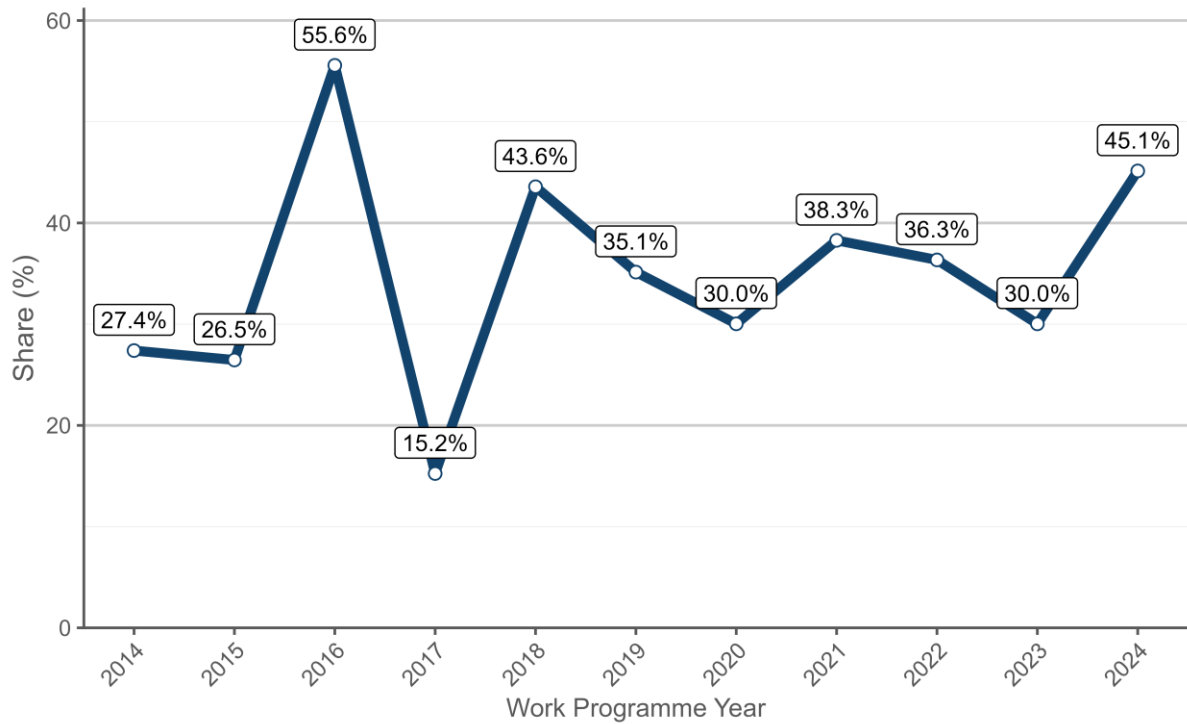
Note 1: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

The UK's Digital Industry and Space Cluster funding share peaked at 11.9% in 2015. It then decreased steadily over the following years, except for an increase from 3.7% in 2020 to 5.1% in 2021. The share then reached a low of 1.7% in 2023. The share increased to 4.6% in 2024.

UK Share of Digital Industry and Space Cluster Eligible Proposals

Figure 25 shows the UK's Digital Industry and Space Cluster share of eligible proposals from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 25 – UK H2020/HEU Digital Industry and Space Cluster Share of Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024

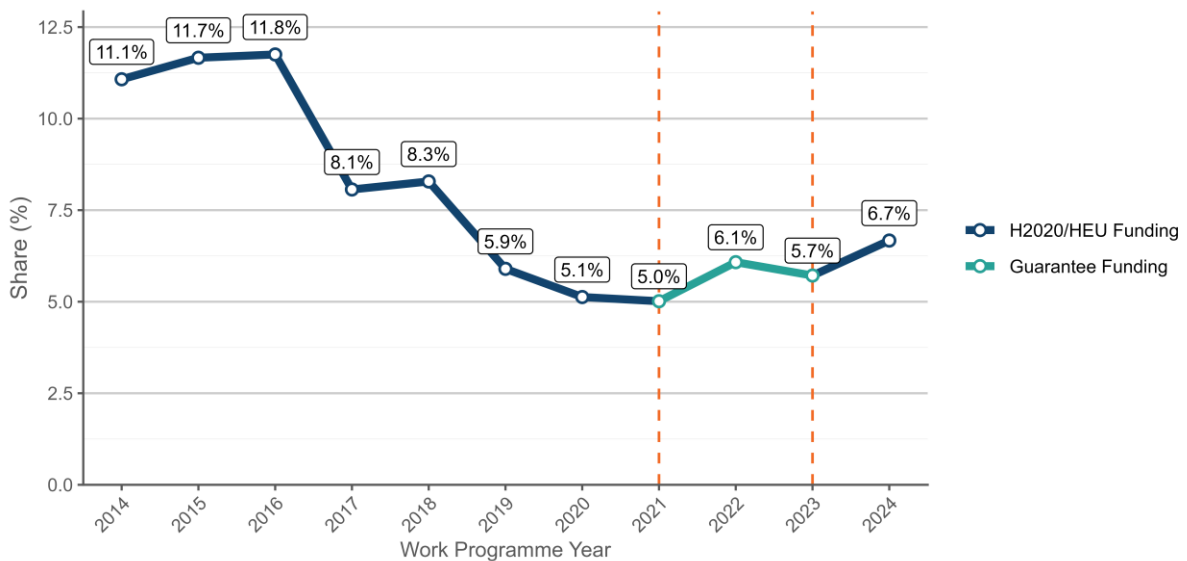


The UK's Digital Industry and Space Cluster share of eligible proposals peaked at 55.6% in 2016. This then decreased to 15.2% in 2017, before increasing to 43.6% in 2018. The share fluctuated across the rest of the period, with a high of 45.1% in 2024 and a low of 30.0% in 2020 and 2023.

UK Climate, Energy and Mobility Funding Share

Figure 26 shows the UK's Climate, Energy and Mobility Cluster funding share from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 26 – UK H2020/HEU Climate, Energy and Mobility Cluster Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



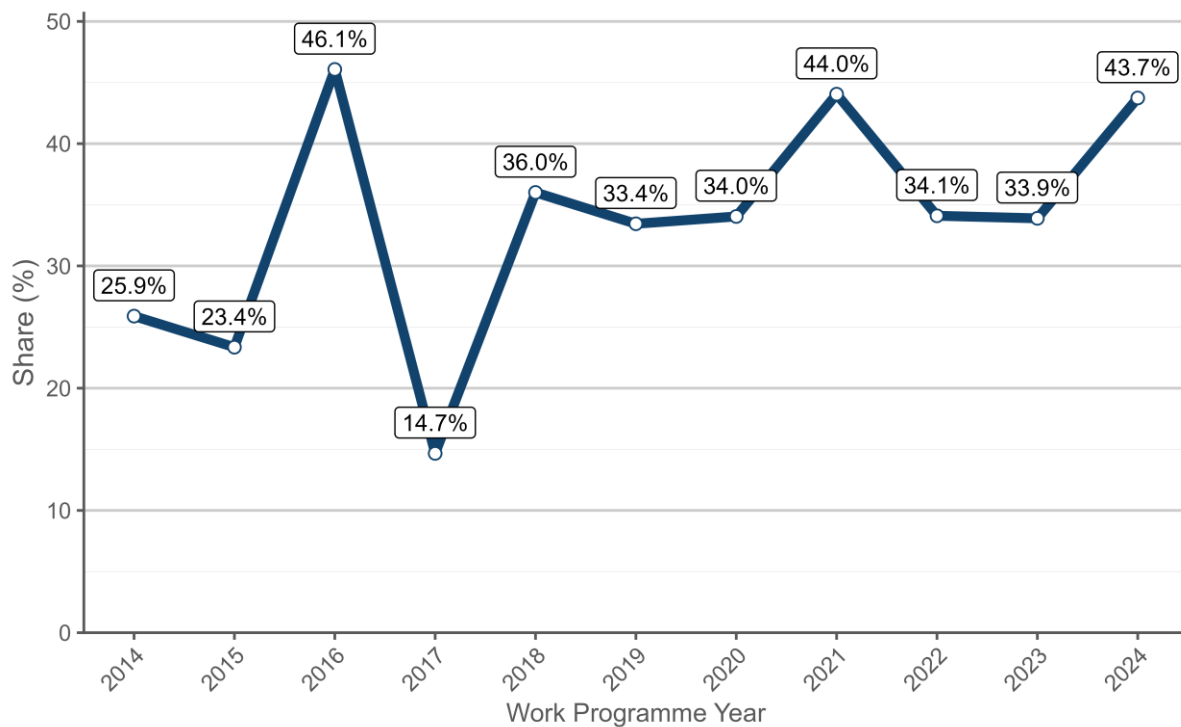
Note 1: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

The UK's Climate, Energy and Mobility funding share peaked at 11.8% in 2016. It then decreased steadily over the following years reaching a low of 5.7% in 2021. The UK's share then steadily increased reaching 6.7% in 2024.

UK Climate, Energy and Mobility Share of Eligible Proposals

Figure 27 shows the UK's Climate, Energy and Mobility Cluster share of eligible proposals from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 27 – UK H2020/HEU Climate, Energy and Mobility Cluster Share of Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024

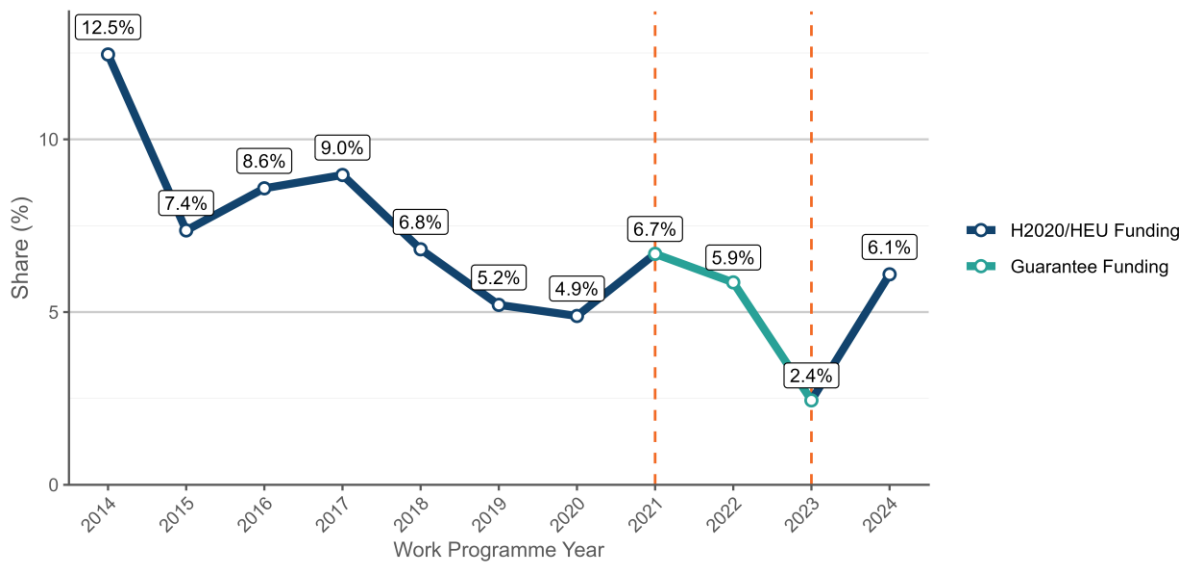


The UK's Climate, Energy and Mobility Cluster share of eligible proposals peaked at 46.1% in 2014. This then declined sharply to 14.7% in 2017, before increasing to 36% in 2018. The share fluctuated across the rest of the period, with a high of 44.0% in 2024 and a low of 33.4% in 2019. The UK's share was 43.7% in 2024.

UK Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment Cluster Funding Share

Figure 28 shows the UK's Food, Bioeconomy, Natural resources, Agriculture and Environment Cluster funding share from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 28 – UK H2020/HEU Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment Cluster Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



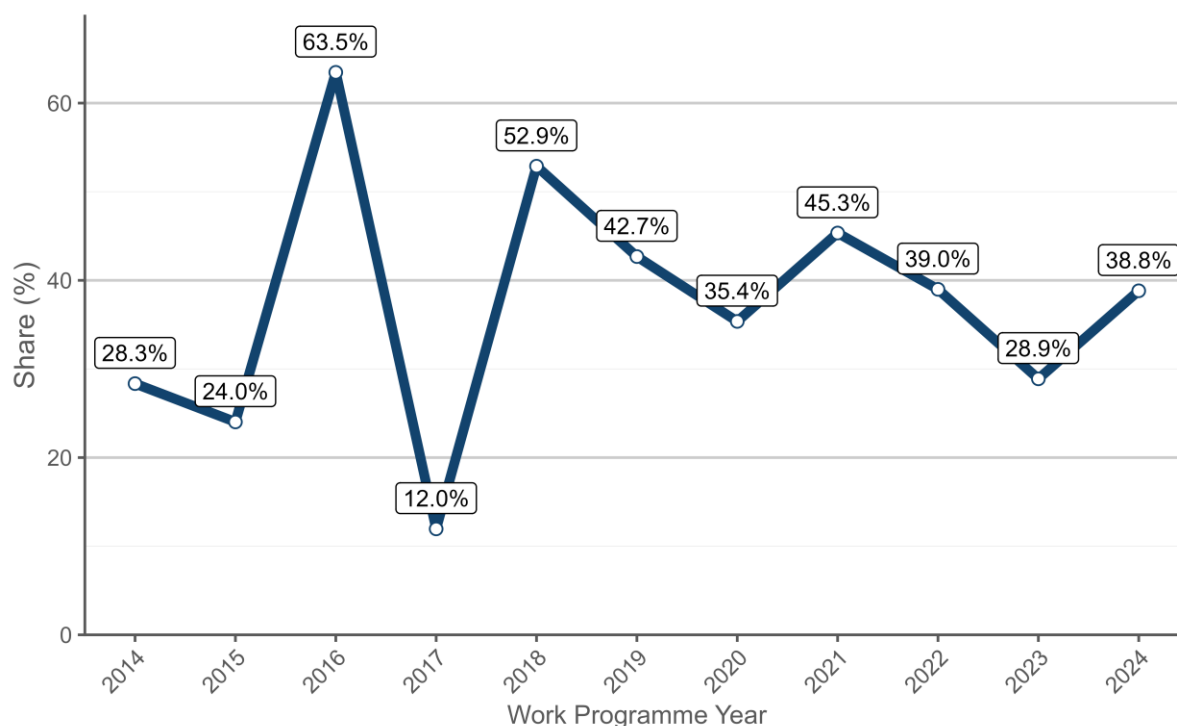
Note 1: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

The UK's Food, Bioeconomy, Natural resources, Agriculture and Environment Cluster funding share peaked at 12.5% in 2014 and then fell to 7.4% in 2015. It has fluctuated in the years since then reaching a low of 2.4% in 2023. In 2024 it increased to 6.1%.

UK Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment Share of Eligible Proposals

Figure 29 shows the UK's Food, Bioeconomy, Natural resources, Agriculture and Environment Cluster share of eligible proposals from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 29 – UK H2020/HEU Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment Cluster Share of Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



The UK's Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment Cluster share of eligible proposals peaked at 63.5% in 2016 before declining sharply to 12.0% in 2017. A 2018 recovery to 52.9% was followed by fluctuations across the rest of the period. In 2024 the share was 38.8%.

Cluster Performance 2024

Of all clusters, the UK achieved its highest funding share in the Health Cluster. It received the highest amount of funding in the Climate, Energy and Mobility Cluster (€96 million).

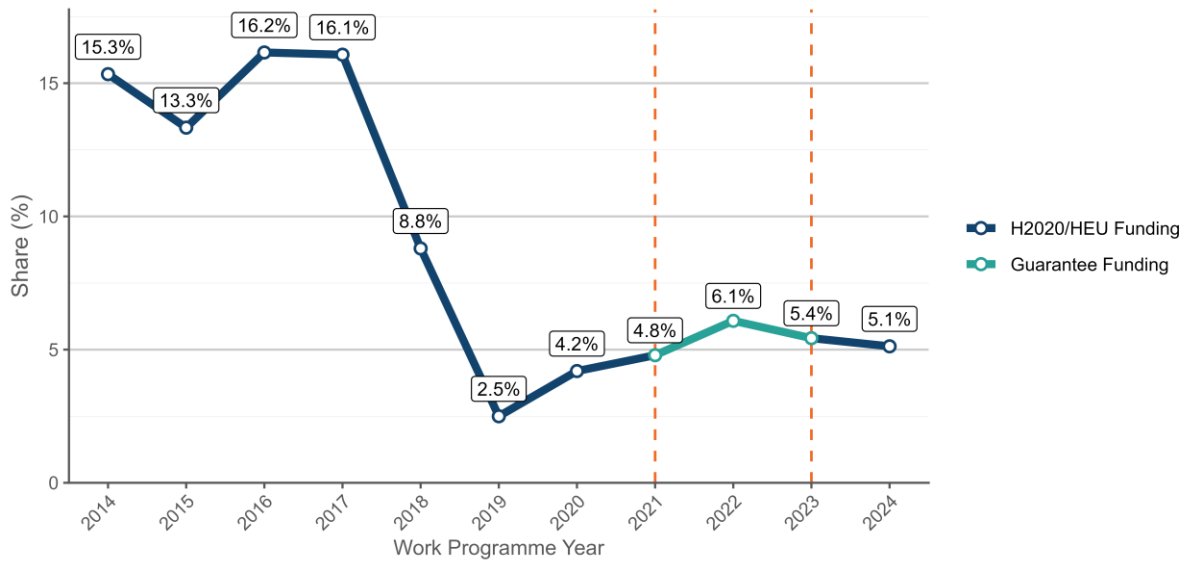
4.4. Pillar 3 Performance

Please note, to enable analysis across the full period, a mapping has been applied between H2020 and HEU at a pillar and sub-pillar level. However, differences in programme design, scope and funding instruments mean that results should be interpreted with caution.

UK Pillar 3 Funding Share

Figure 30 shows the UK's Pillar 3 funding share from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 30 – UK H2020/HEU Pillar 3 Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



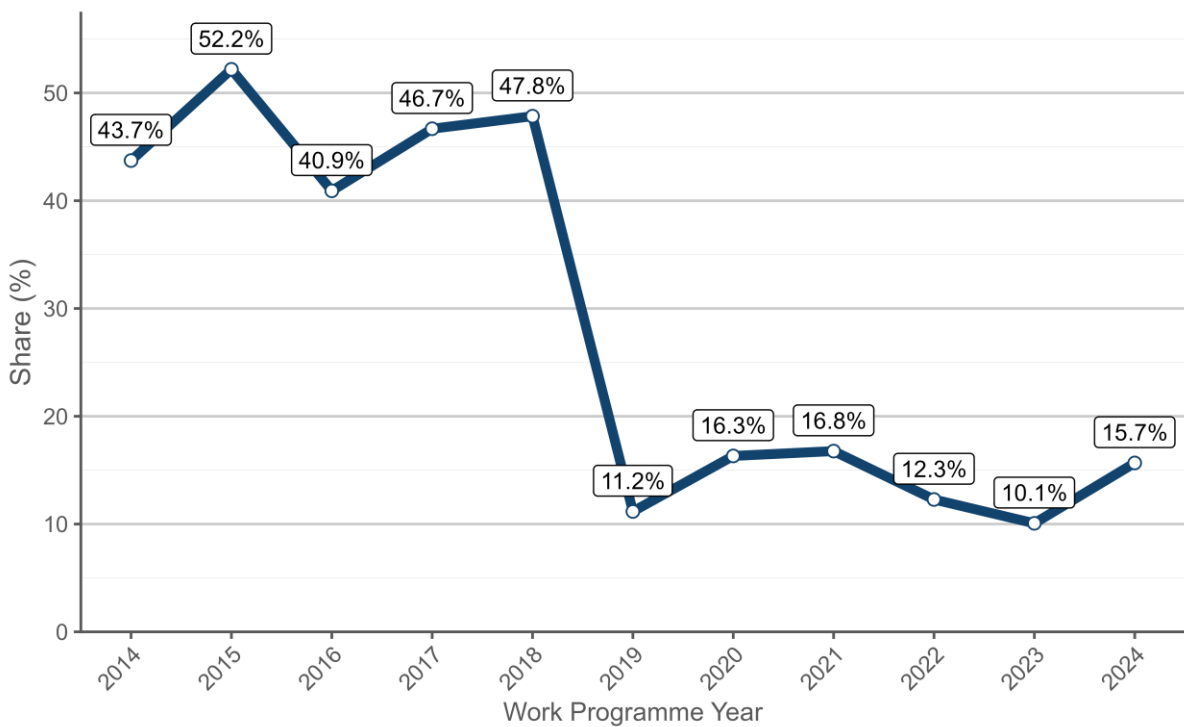
Note 1: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

The UK's Pillar 3 funding share peaked at 16.2% in 2015. It remained steady at 16.1% in 2017 before declining to 2.5% by 2019. The share steadily increased to 6.1% by 2022. The UK's share was 5.1% in 2024.

UK Pillar 3 Share of Eligible Proposals

Figure 31 shows the UK's Pillar 3 share of eligible proposals from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 31 – UK H2020/HEU Pillar 3 Share of Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



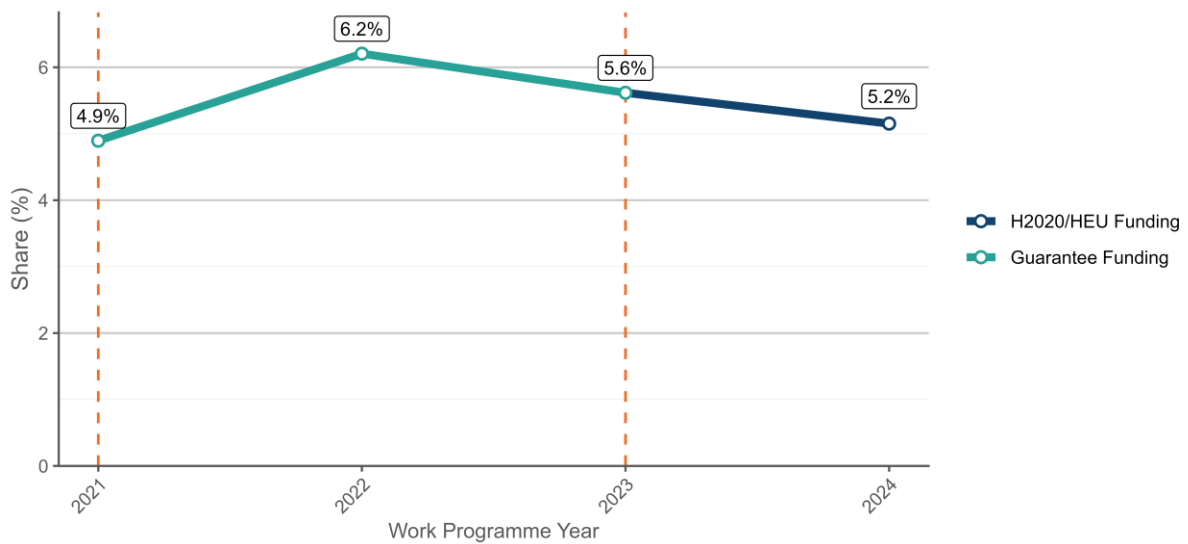
The UK's Pillar 3 share of eligible proposals peaked at 52.2% in 2015, decreased to 40.9% in 2016 and then steadily increased up to 47.8% in 2018. The UK share dropped

significantly to 11.2% in 2019. Whilst there was some recovery up to 16.8% in 2021, by 2024 the share was 15.7%.

UK European Innovation Council (EIC) Grant Funding Share

Figure 32 shows the UK's EIC share of grant funding from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 32 – UK HEU European Innovation Council (EIC) Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2021-2024



Note 1: These figures only include the grant element of the EIC.

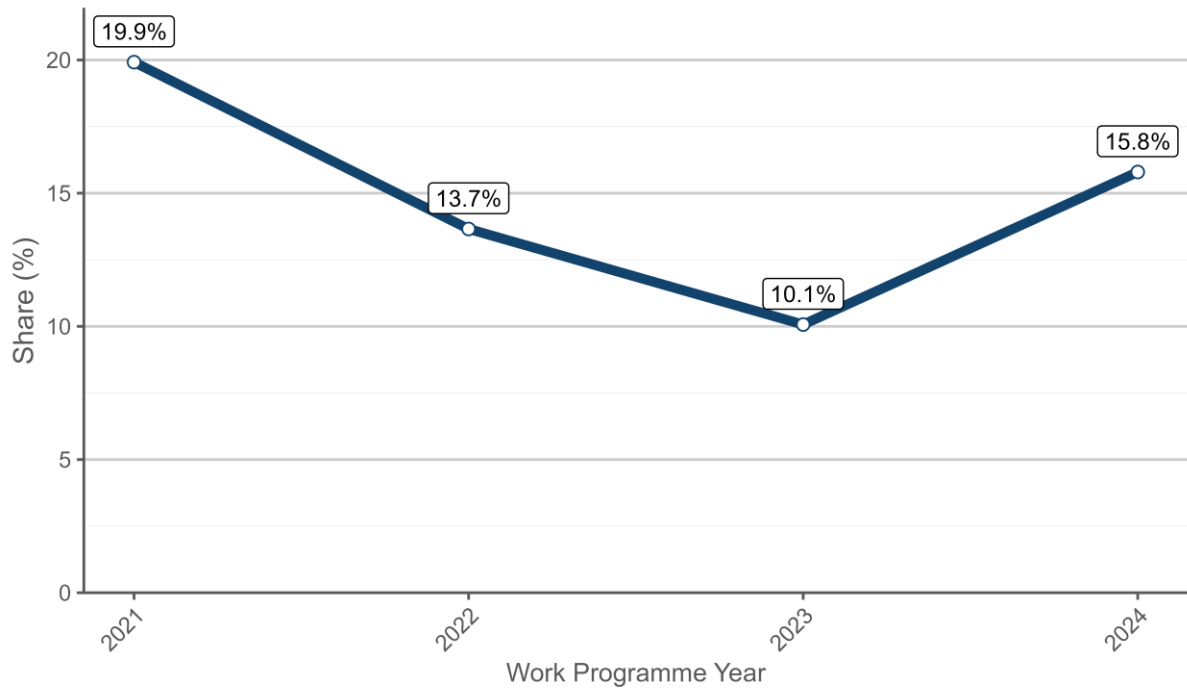
Note 2: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

The UK's share of EIC grant funding was 4.9% in 2021, before increasing to 6.2% in 2022. The share then steadily decreased to 5.2% in 2024.

UK EIC Share of Eligible Proposals

Figure 33 shows the UK's EIC share of eligible proposals from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 33 – UK HEU European Innovation Council (EIC) Share of Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2021-2024



Note 1: These figures only include the grant element of the EIC.

The UK’s EIC share of eligible proposals was 19.9% in 2021. This decreased in the following two years reaching 10.1% in 2023. By 2024, the UK share was 15.8%.

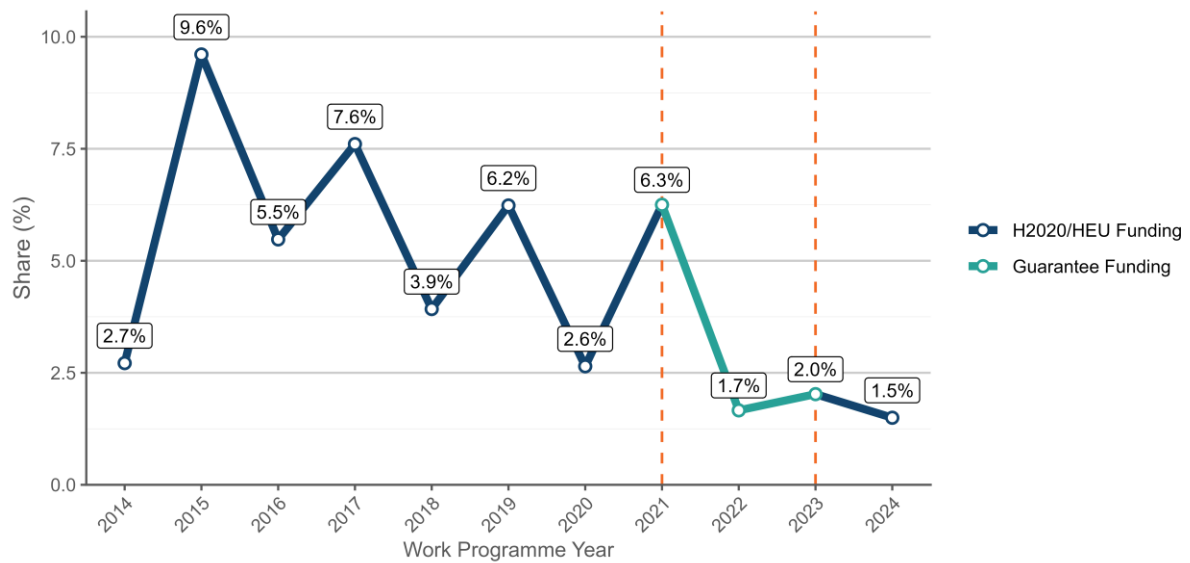
3.5. Cross-Cutting Measures (WIDERA) Performance

There are 2 cross-cutting components focussed on the research ecosystem across the Union and associated countries. These are the European Research Area and the Widening Participation and Improving Excellence initiative (aimed at providing research funding to countries with less advanced research capabilities). Together these are known as WIDERA.

UK WIDERA Funding Share

Figure 34 shows the UK’s WIDERA funding share from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 34 – UK H2020/HEU WIDERA Funding Share (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



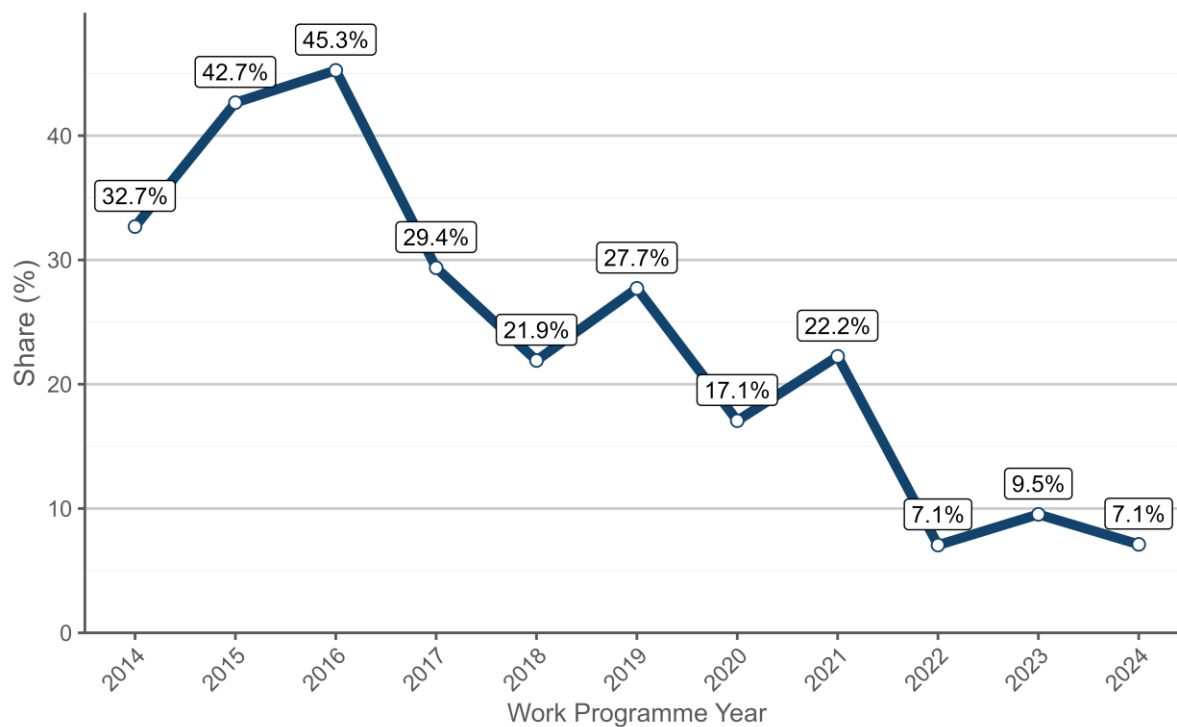
Note 1: 2021-23 data source - 'applicant requested grant'; all other years - 'net EU contribution'.

The UK's WIDERA funding share fluctuated between 2014 and 2021, with a peak of 9.6% and a low of 2.6%. After a fall from 6.3% in 2021 to 1.7% in 2022, the UK share has remained consistent at 1.5% in 2024.

UK WIDERA Share of Eligible Proposals

Figure 35 shows the UK's WIDERA share of eligible proposals from 2014 to 2024.

Figure 35 – UK H2020/HEU WIDERA Share of Eligible Proposals (%): Work Programme, 2014-2024



The UK's WIDERA share of eligible proposals peaked at 45.3% in 2016. It then decreased across the period until reaching a low of 7.1% in 2022 following by a slight recovery to 9.5% in 2023. The 2024 WIDERA funding share was 7.1%.

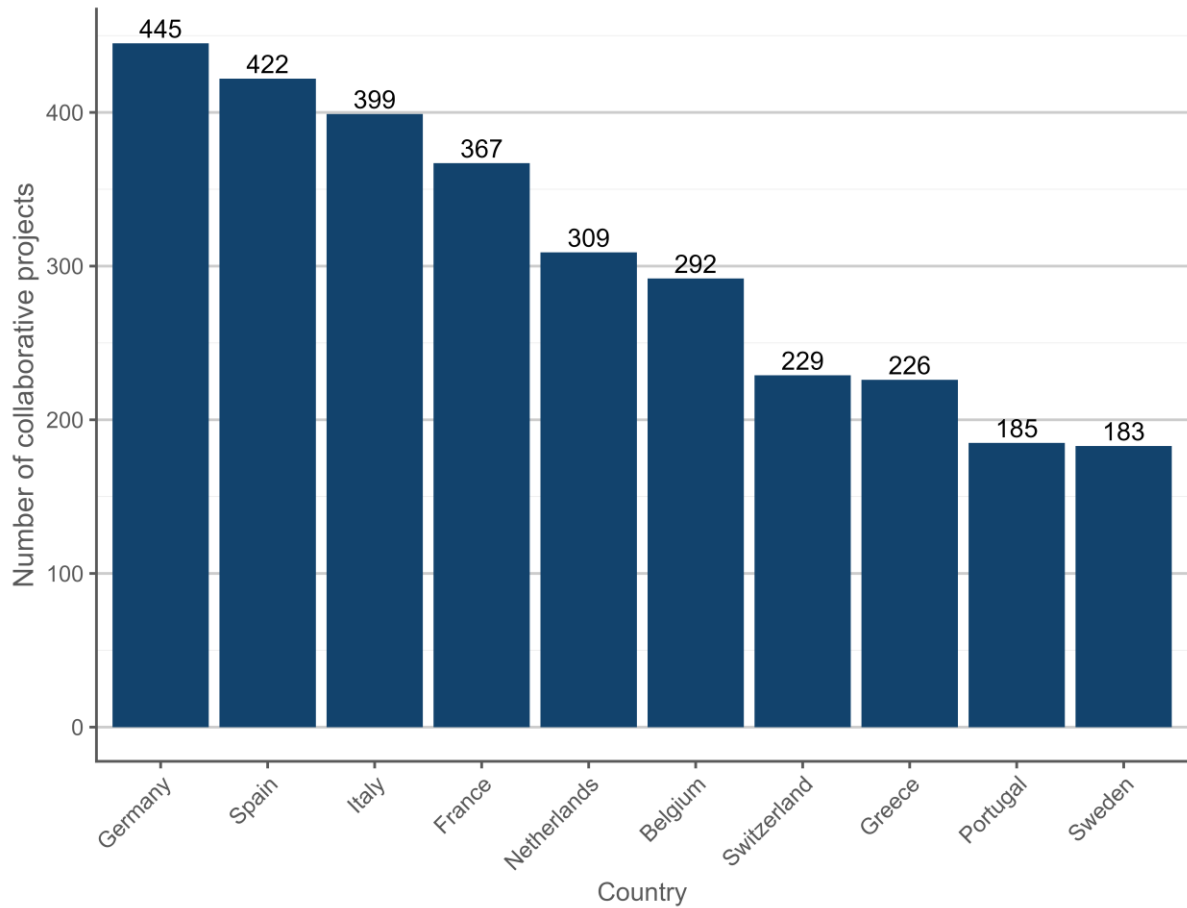
4.6. Collaboration

Collaboration is defined below as number of projects including a UK grantee which have at least one grantee from another country. In most cases the UK will have collaborated with multiple countries on the same project.

Overall

Figure 36 shows the UK's overall top 10 most collaborated with countries in 2024.

Figure 36 – UK HEU Top 10 Most Collaborated with Countries, Work Programme 2024

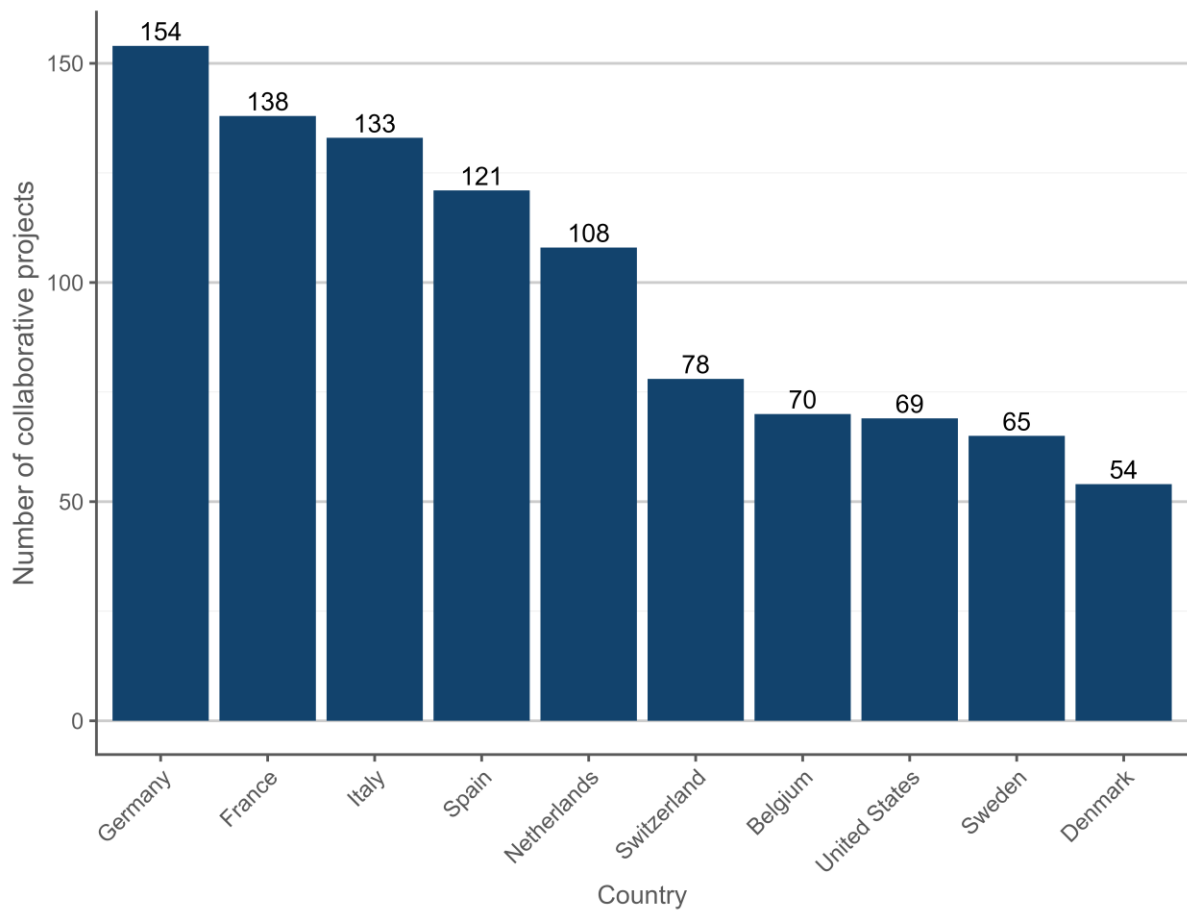


The UK collaborated the most with Germany in 2024, followed by Spain, Italy, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Portugal then Sweden.

Pillar 1

Figure 37 shows the UK's Pillar 1 top 10 most collaborated with countries in 2024.

Figure 37 – UK HEU Pillar 1 Top 10 Most Collaborated with Countries, Work Programme 2024

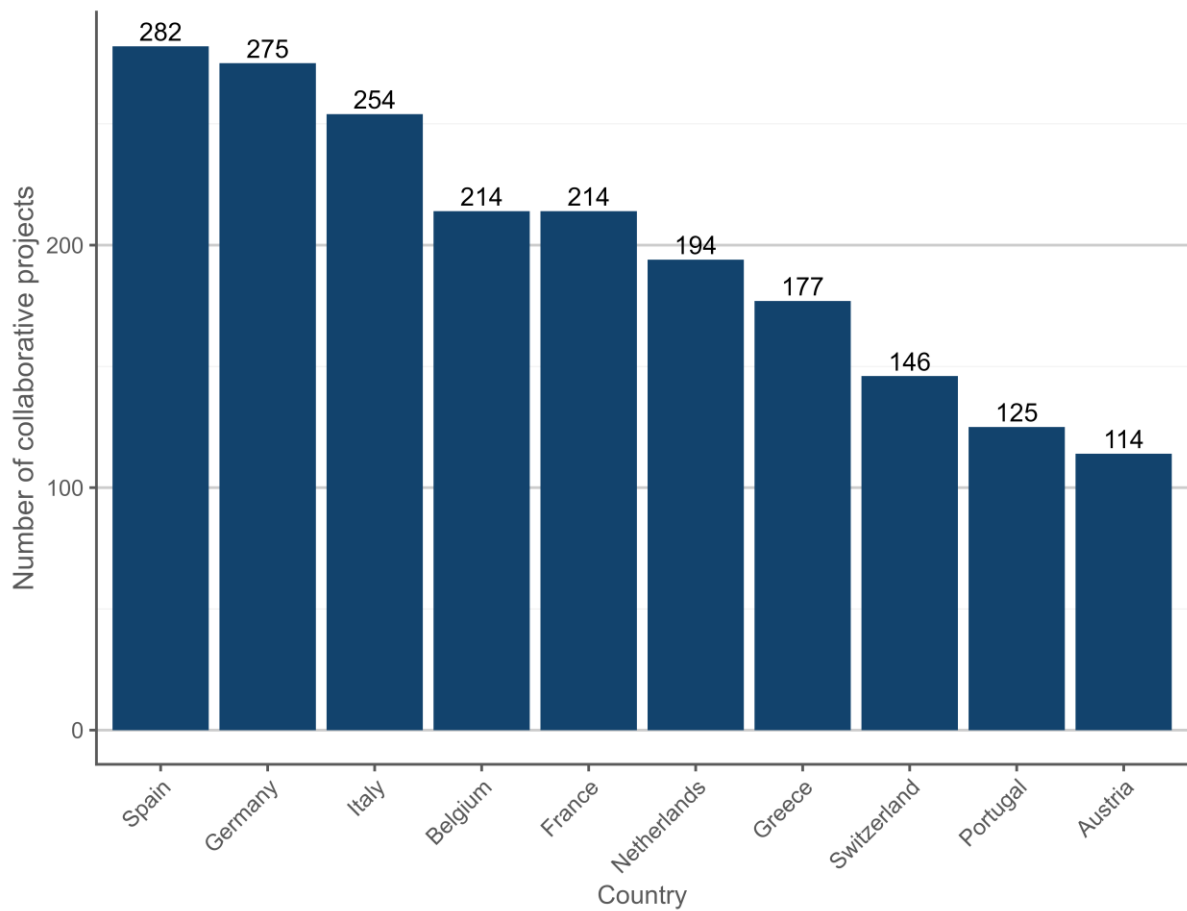


In Pillar 1 in 2024, the UK collaborated the most with Germany, followed by France then Italy.

Pillar 2

Figure 38 shows the UK's Pillar 2 top 10 most collaborated with countries in 2024.

Figure 38 – UK HEU Pillar 2 Top 10 Most Collaborated with Countries, Work Programme 2024

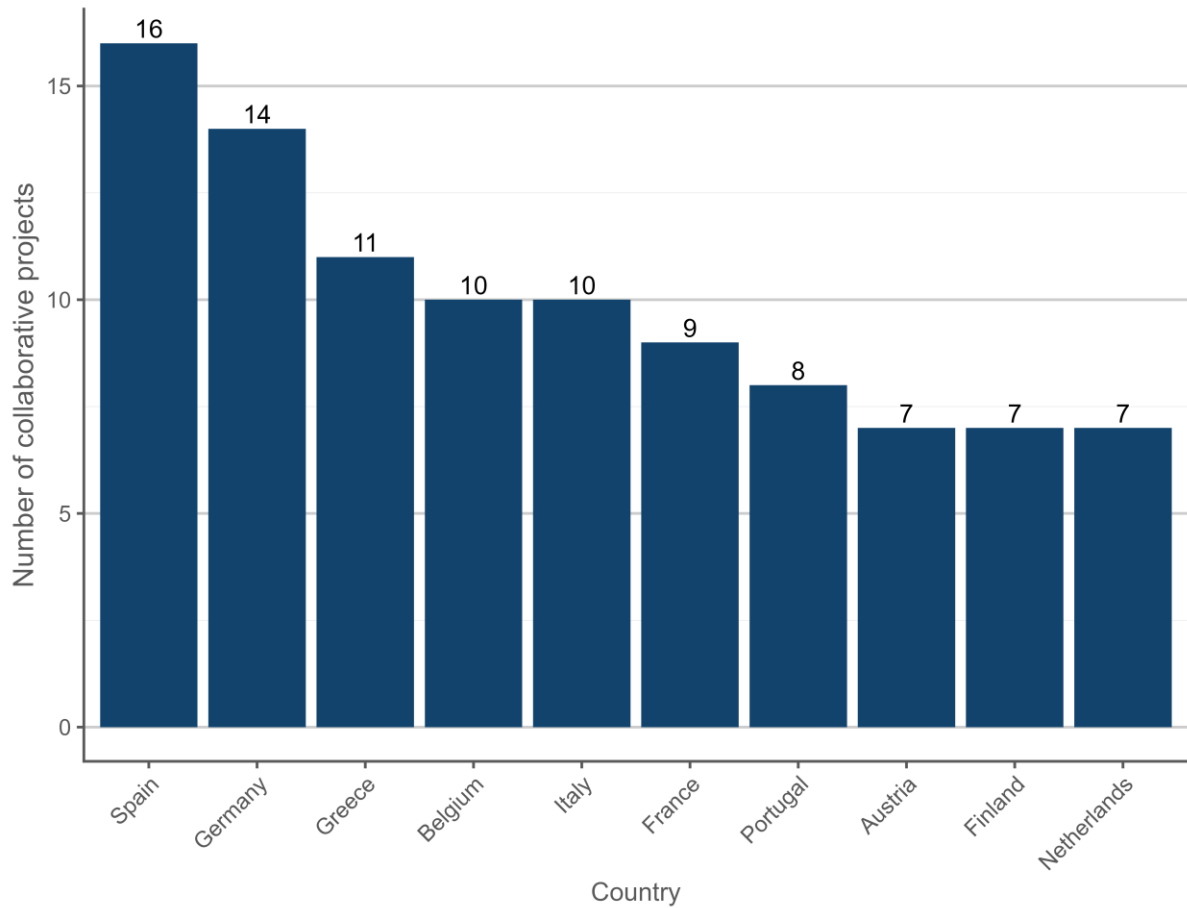


In Pillar 2 in 2024, the UK collaborated most with Spain, followed by Germany and Italy.

Pillar 3

Figure 39 shows the UK's Pillar 3 top 10 most collaborated with countries in 2024.

Figure 39 – UK HEU Pillar 3 Top 10 Most Collaborated with Countries, Work Programme 2024

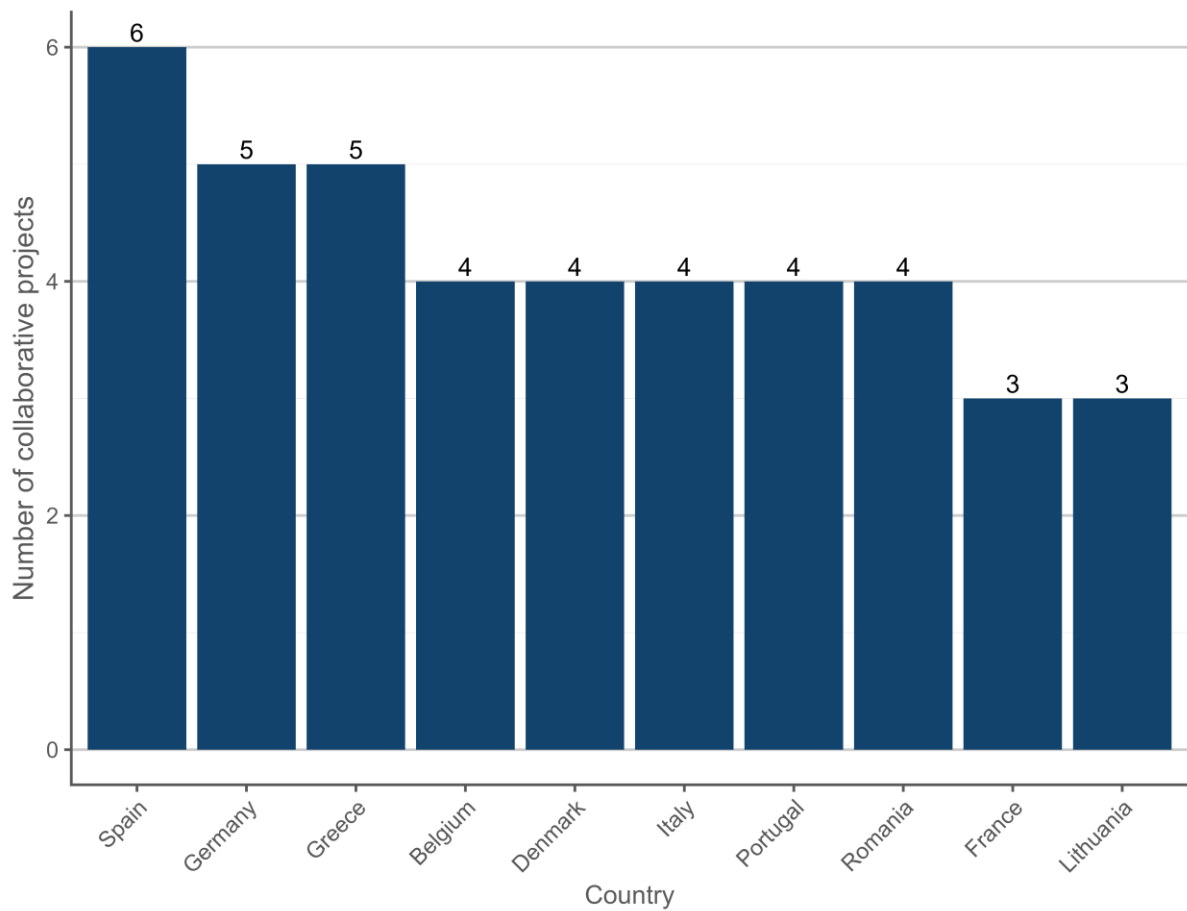


In Pillar 3 in 2024, the UK collaborated most with Spain, followed by France and Germany.

WIDERA

Figure 40 shows the UK's WIDERA top 10 most collaborated with countries in 2024.

Figure 40 – UK HEU WIDERA Top 10 Most Collaborated with Countries, Work Programme 2024

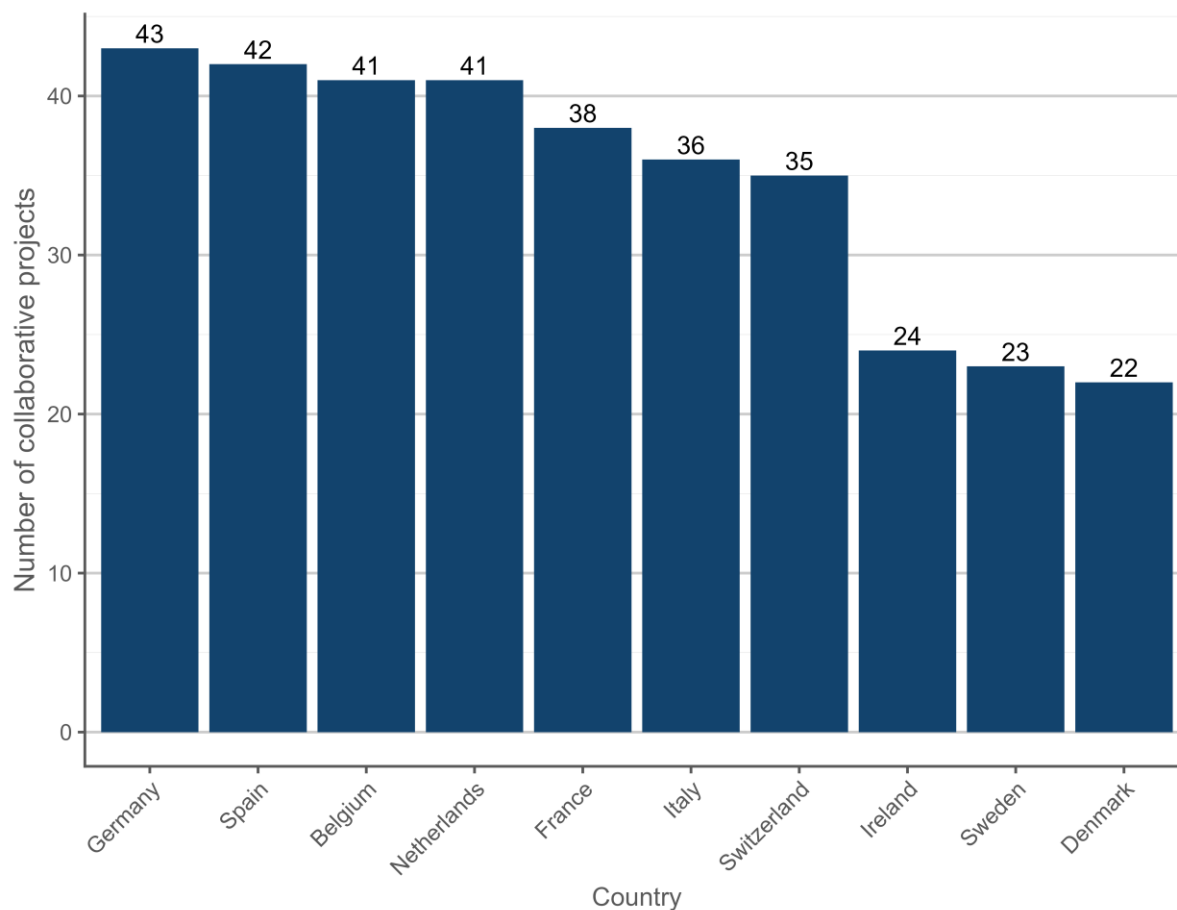


In WIDERA in 2024, the UK collaborated most with Spain, followed by Germany and Greece.

Health Cluster

Figure 41 shows the UK's Health Cluster top 10 most collaborated with countries in 2024.

Figure 41 – UK HEU Health Cluster Top 10 Most Collaborated with Countries, Work Programme 2024

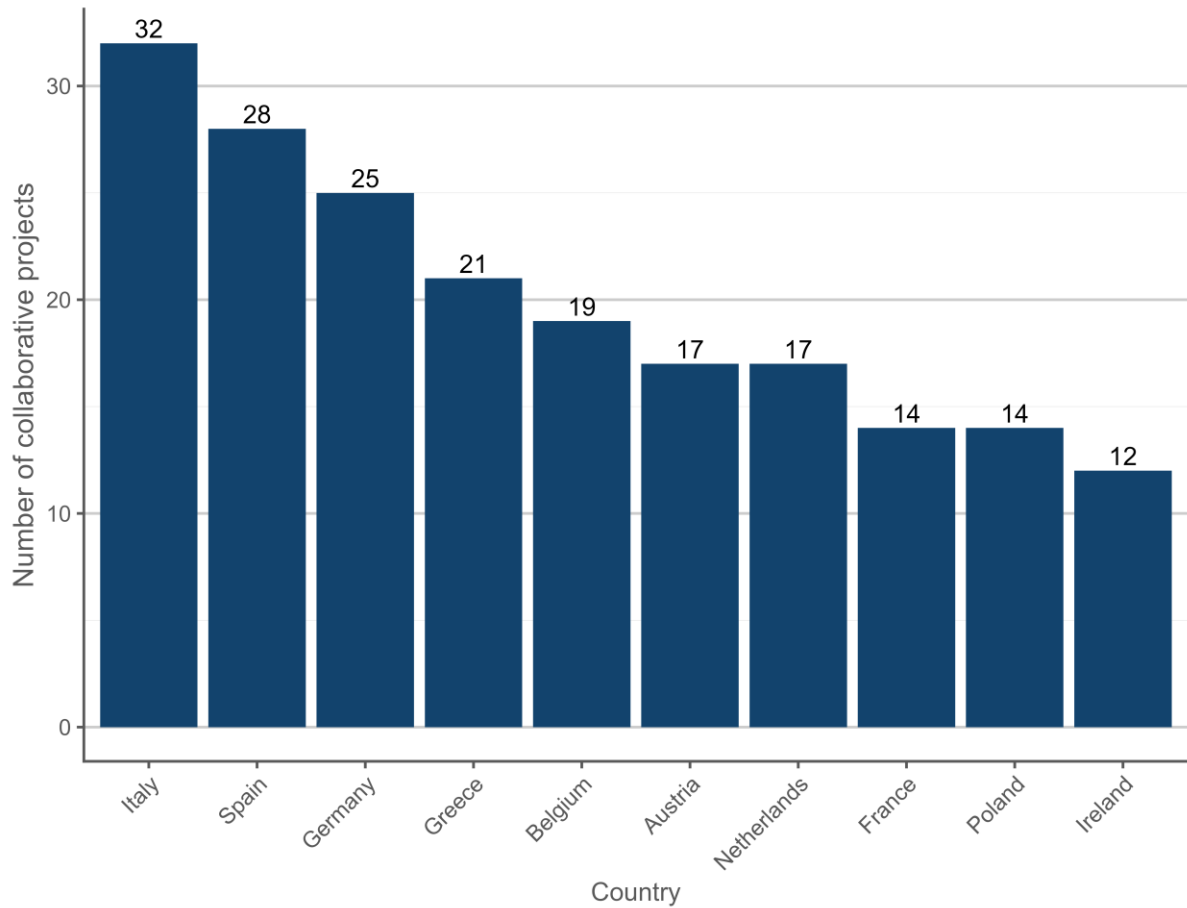


In the Health Cluster in 2024, the UK collaborated most with Germany, followed by Spain and Belgium.

Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society Cluster

Figure 42 shows the UK’s Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society Cluster top 10 most collaborated with countries in 2024.

Figure 42 – UK HEU Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society Cluster Top 10 Most Collaborated with Countries, Work Programme 2024

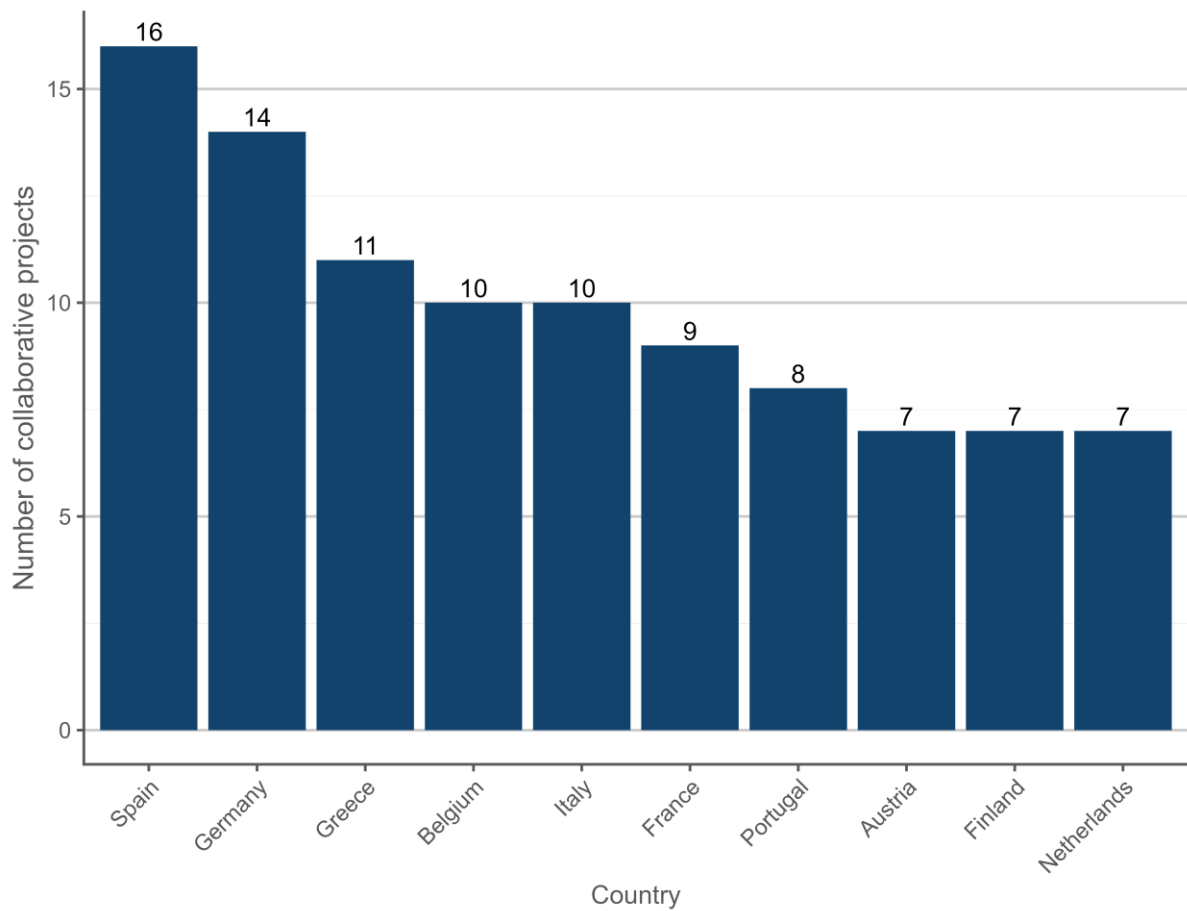


In the Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society Cluster in 2024, the UK collaborated most with Italy, followed by Spain and Germany.

Civil Security for Society Cluster

Figure 43 shows the UK's Civil Security for Society Cluster top 10 most collaborated with countries in 2024.

Figure 43 – UK HEU Civil Security for Society Cluster Top 10 Most Collaborated with Countries, Work Programme 2024

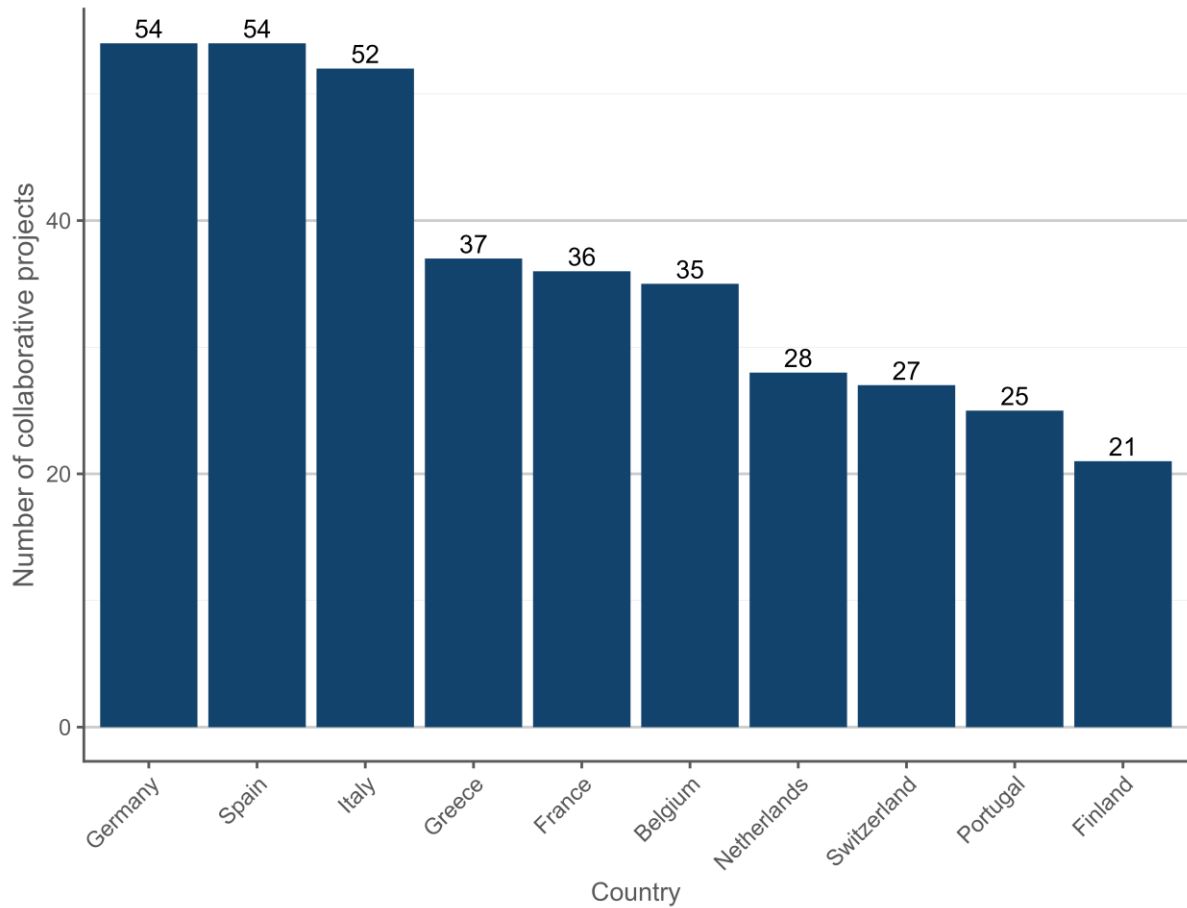


In the Civil Security for Society Cluster in 2024, the UK collaborated most with Spain, followed by Germany and Greece.

Digital Industry and Space Cluster

Figure 44 shows the UK's Digital Industry and Space Cluster top 10 most collaborated with countries in 2024.

Figure 44 – UK HEU Digital Industry and Space Cluster Top 10 Most Collaborated with Countries, Work Programme 2024

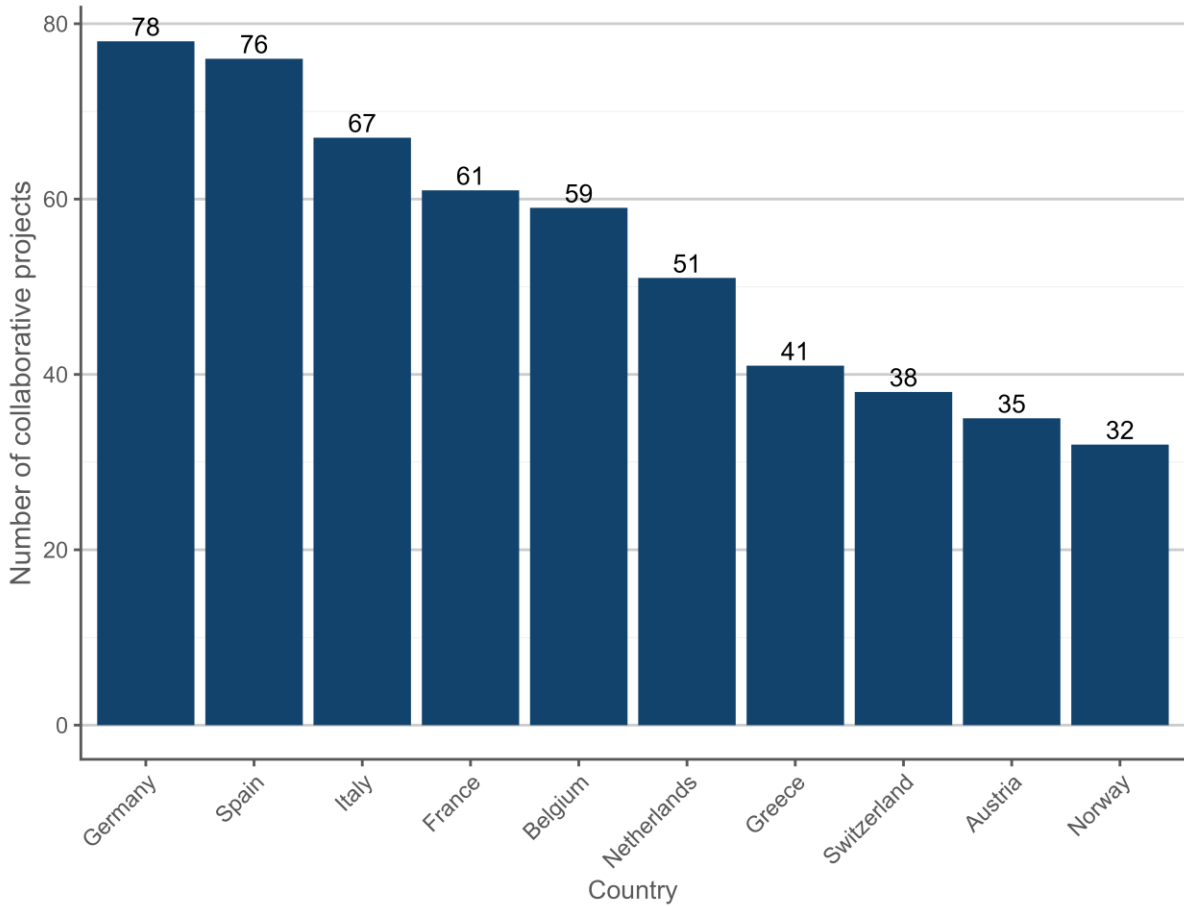


In the Digital Industry and Space Cluster in 2024, the UK collaborated most with Germany and Spain, followed by Italy.

Climate, Energy and Mobility Cluster

Figure 45 shows the UK’s Climate, Energy and Mobility Cluster top 10 most collaborated with countries in 2024.

Figure 45 – UK HEU Climate, Energy and Mobility Cluster Top 10 Most Collaborated with Countries, Work Programme 2024

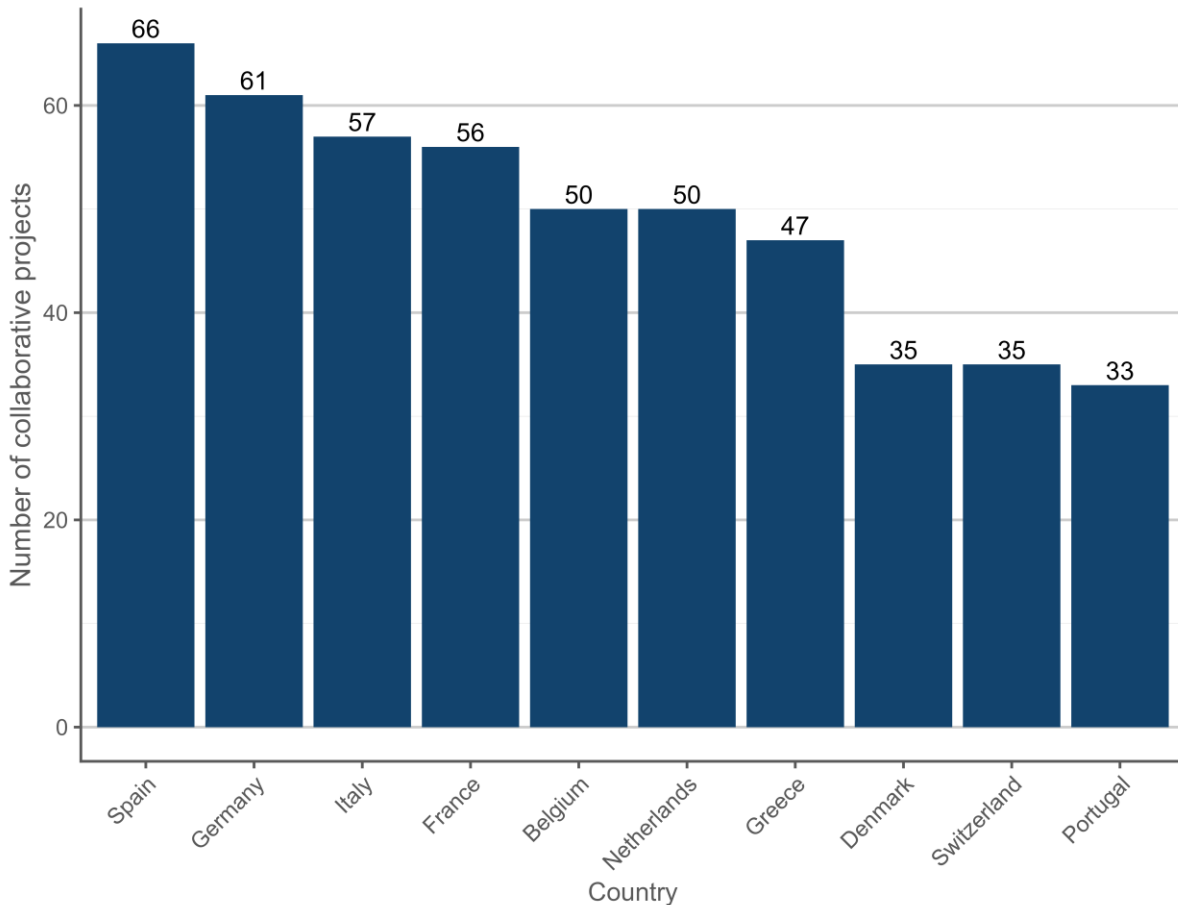


In the Climate, Energy and Mobility Cluster in 2024, the UK collaborated most with Germany, followed by Spain and Italy.

Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment Cluster

Figure 46 shows the UK’s Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment Cluster top 10 most collaborated with countries in 2024.

Figure 46 – UK HEU Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment Cluster Top 10 Most Collaborated with Countries, Work Programme 2024



In the Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment Cluster in 2024, the UK collaborated most with Spain, followed by Germany and Italy.

5. Annexes

5.1. Annex 1: Definitions

Eligible Proposals:

Proposals meeting the requirement to become eligible for a grant. This excludes proposals deemed as ineligible, inadmissible, duplicate or withdrawn and proposals for which the evaluation results are not available (null/empty).

UK Eligible Proposals:

Any eligible proposal with at least 1 UK applicant as part of it.

UK Share of Eligible Proposals:

The number of eligible proposals submitted to the programme that include at least one UK applicant expressed as a proportion of the total number of eligible proposals submitted.

Eligible Applicants:

Number of organisations involved in an eligible proposal. If the same organisation is involved in multiple proposals, it is counted multiple times.

UK Share of Eligible Applicants:

The number of eligible applicants from UK organisations as a proportion of all eligible applicants. If the same organisation is involved in multiple proposals, it is counted multiple times.

Project:

Any project with grant agreements that are signed, including those closed, suspended, terminated or under preparation.

UK Project:

Any project with at least 1 UK grantee.

Grantees:

Number of organisations involved in a project. If the same organisation is involved in multiple projects, it is counted multiple times.

UK Grantees:

Number of UK organisations involved in a project. If the same UK organisation is involved in multiple projects, it is counted multiple times.

UK Share of Grantees:

The number of UK grantees expressed as a proportion of all grantees.

Funding Share (H2020/HEU):

The proportion of total EU programme funding allocated to UK organisations, based on the Net EU Contribution²⁴ to projects with signed grant agreements or under preparation.

Funding Share (Guarantee):

The proportion of total EU programme funding allocated to UK applicants evaluated as successful (and therefore were eligible for support under the UK Government's Horizon Europe Guarantee), based on the applicant requested grant amount of all applicants that were evaluated as successful.

Collaboration:

²⁴ European Commission definition of net EU contribution can be found here: [EU Funding & Tenders Portal](#)

The number of projects including a UK grantee which have at least one grantee from another country. In most cases the UK will have collaborated with multiple different countries on the same project.

Success Rate:

The number of UK eligible proposals evaluated as being successful at bid evaluation expressed as a proportion of all UK eligible proposals.

Coordinator:

The lead beneficiary in a group of beneficiaries and the main contact point for the EU regarding a project implementation.

5.2. Annex 2: H2020 to HEU Mapping

H2020 Programme Areas	H2020 Description	HEU Programme Areas (Mapped to H2020)	HEU Description
EU.0.	Cross-theme	NA (only counted in overall)	NA (only counted in overall)
EU.1.1.	European Research Council (ERC)	HORIZON.1.1	European Research Council (ERC)
EU.1.2.	Future and Emerging Technologies (FET)	HORIZON.3	Pillar 3
EU.1.3.	Marie-Sklodowska-Curie Actions	HORIZON.1.2	Marie-Sklodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA)
EU.1.4.	Research Infrastructures	HORIZON.1.3	Research Infrastructures
EU.2.0.	Industrial Leadership - Cross-theme	NA (only counted in overall)	NA (only counted in overall)
EU.2.1.	LEIT	HORIZON.2.4	Digital, Industry and Space
EU.2.1.1.	LEIT-ICT (Information and Communication Technologies)	HORIZON.2.4	Digital, Industry and Space
EU.2.1.2.	LEIT-NMP (Nanotechnologies)	HORIZON.2.4	Digital, Industry and Space
EU.2.1.3.	LEIT-ADVMAT (Advanced Materials)	HORIZON.2.4	Digital, Industry and Space
EU.2.1.4.	LEIT-BIOTECH (Biotechnology)	HORIZON.2.4	Digital, Industry and Space
EU.2.1.5.	LEIT-ADVMANU (Advanced	HORIZON.2.4	Digital, Industry and Space

	Manufacturing and Processing)		
EU.2.1.6.	LEIT-SPACE (Space)	HORIZON.2.4	Digital, Industry and Space
EU.2.2.	Access to Risk Finance	HORIZON.3	Pillar 3
EU.2.3.	Innovation in SMEs	HORIZON.3	Pillar 3
EU.3.0.	Societal Challenges - Cross-theme	NA (only counted in overall)	NA (only counted in overall)
EU.3.1.	Health, demographic change and wellbeing	HORIZON.2.1	Health
EU.3.2.	Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and inland water research and the bioeconomy	HORIZON.2.6	Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment
EU.3.3.	Secure, clean and efficient energy	HORIZON.2.5	Climate, Energy and Mobility
EU.3.4.	Smart, green and integrated transport	HORIZON.2.5	Climate, Energy and Mobility
EU.3.5.	Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials	HORIZON.2.5	Climate, Energy and Mobility
EU.3.6.	Europe in a changing world - inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies	HORIZON.2.2	Culture, creativity and inclusive society
EU.3.7.	Secure societies - Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens	HORIZON.2.3	Civil Security for Society
EU.4.0.	Spreading excellence and widening participation - Cross-theme	HORIZON.4.1	Widening participation and spreading excellence
EU.4.a.	Teaming of excellent research institutions and low performing RDI regions	HORIZON.4.1	Widening participation and spreading excellence

EU.4.b.	Twinning of research institutions	HORIZON.4.1	Widening participation and spreading excellence
EU.4.c.	ERA chairs	HORIZON.4.1	Widening participation and spreading excellence
EU.4.e.	Supporting access to international networks	HORIZON.4.1	Widening participation and spreading excellence
EU.4.f.	Transnational networks of National Contact Points	HORIZON.4.1	Widening participation and spreading excellence
EU.5.0.	Science with and for Society - Cross-theme	HORIZON.4.2	Reforming and enhancing the European R&I System
EU.5.a.	Make scientific and technological careers attractive for young people	HORIZON.4.2	Reforming and enhancing the European R&I System
EU.5.b.	Promote gender equality in research and innovation	HORIZON.4.2	Reforming and enhancing the European R&I System
EU.5.c.	Integrate society in science and innovation	HORIZON.4.2	Reforming and enhancing the European R&I System
EU.5.d.	Encourage citizens to engage in science	HORIZON.4.2	Reforming and enhancing the European R&I System
EU.5.e.	Develop the accessibility and the use of the results of publicly-funded research	HORIZON.4.2	Reforming and enhancing the European R&I System
EU.5.f.	Develop the governance for the advancement of responsible research and innovation	HORIZON.4.2	Reforming and enhancing the European R&I System
EU.5.g.	Anticipating and assessing potential environmental, health and safety impacts	HORIZON.4.2	Reforming and enhancing the European R&I System
EU.5.h.	Improve knowledge on science communication	HORIZON.4.2	Reforming and enhancing the European R&I System