

# PROJECT FINAL REPORT

**Grant Agreement number: 611878**

**Project acronym: ATALANTA**

**Project title: Atalanta is Transnational Accelerator Networks Acceleration**

**Funding Scheme: Coordination and Support Action (CSA)**

**Date of latest version of Annex I against which the assessment will be made: 15/3/2016**

**Period covered: from 1/9/2015 to 31/8/2016**

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## Final publishable summary report

### 1.1. Executive summary (1 page)

The world of startups is a transnational one. Startups are particular in two specific characteristics that set them apart from regular SMEs: 1) startups are looking for a business model that hasn't been proven yet and are therefore vehicles for innovation, 2) startups have an ambition to scale fast and internationalization is an immediate requirement for fulfilling that ambition. It is this particular growth and innovative mindsets that make startups so interesting for the European economy – startups are a key element for reinvigorating existing industries, with the potential to create even new ones.

The ATALANTA project was designed with the objective to drive innovation, facilitate technology transfer and support entrepreneurship on a transnational European level. The plan was to achieve these goals both by supporting the creation of more successful ICT startups in Europe and by supporting accelerators – a new breed of organizations focused on accelerating the growth of startups. The detailed objectives of the project were:

1. Transnational Accelerators: Install transnational cooperation networks of accelerators;
2. Linking Knowledge Creation and Enterprise Creation: Install new transnational cooperation networks and improve existing networks by linking accelerators with innovation networks (e.g. EBN);
3. Creating Synergy Networks: Install new transnational synergy networks and improve existing ones by linking accelerator networks with investors;
4. New Techniques and Methodologies: Provide new real and virtual techniques for transnational cooperation.

The ATALANTA project was executed along three years. The first year was focused on running accelerators in 5 different locations in Europe and fostering transnational cooperation between the organizations running the accelerators so as to support the startups with the required resources for transnational growth. During this period collaboration between the consortium partners resulted in sharing of know-how on acceleration and on updating of the acceleration programs themselves. As a consequence, the acceleration programs became more internationally oriented and startups graduating from later editions of the programs are now increasingly better prepared to exploit opportunities internationally, being it joining top tier accelerators in the USA, expanding to other European markets or simply taking advantage of essential mentoring relationships acquired across borders. In addition, a focus on supporting these startups post-acceleration with investment opportunities also meant that these organizations are able to raise capital across borders and even the opportunities for growth despite differences in wealth distribution across regions. The work developed in this first year of the project was continued in the following two years with an average of two editions of the accelerators and main events on an annual basis. During the 3 periods of the project **27 acceleration programs were executed, with 5739 applicants and 362 graduated startups.**

In year two and three, while continuing with the implementation of accelerators and reinforcing transnational cooperation and mindset, the ATALANTA project focused additionally on creating a new network for open collaboration between accelerators. The European Accelerator Network created a platform for collaborative learning between accelerators: these organizations are coming

together on an annual basis at the European Accelerator Summit to talk about challenges and opportunities, share best practices and define new ways of collaboration between themselves. The European Accelerator network will also continue researching acceleration in the lines of the ATALANTA whitepapers published and foster collaboration via Staff Exchange – an initiative where accelerators temporarily exchange staff in order to learn hands-on from each other.

In the many initiatives that it developed, the ATALANTA project took a very practical approach, driven by results and, in line with the lean startup methodology, focused on maximizing learning on acceleration and startups for both consortium partners and the entrepreneurship community. From piloting initiatives, the partners were able to learn and implement events, programs and structures that will continue the develop transnational cooperation. Among these are the acceleration programs themselves, the events such as Lisbon Investment Summit and the European Accelerator Network itself.

## **1.2. Project context and objectives (4 pages)**

The ATALANTA project was designed with the objective to drive innovation, facilitate technology transfer and support entrepreneurship on a transnational European level. The goal was to support the creation of more successful ICT startups in Europe by supporting not only the startups and entrepreneurs themselves but also the accelerators – a then new breed of organizations that aims to accelerate the growth of new businesses and therefore has the potential to the growth of the European startup ecosystem. The transnational European scope is particularly relevant and aligned with the objectives of the Digital Single Market. To support scalability of businesses in Europe it is necessary to address the challenges posed by the diversity of markets in Europe.

The ATALANTA project was designed in the period when acceleration was just starting in Europe, “imported” from the American model propelled over 10 years by Y-Combinator. Despite all that it has evolved since its beginning, acceleration is still today a relatively new field, unknown to most. When ATALANTA started, acceleration in Europe was mostly done by non-profit organizations, many of which community builders looking to foster the growth of a local startup ecosystem that was weak or mostly inexistent. Today acceleration is establishing itself as a business with corporates looking for these programs and their equivalents to identify innovation opportunities.

The original objectives of the ATALANTA project are:

5. Transnational Accelerators: Install transnational cooperation networks of accelerators;
6. Linking Knowledge Creation and Enterprise Creation: Install new transnational cooperation networks and improve existing networks by linking accelerators with innovation networks (e.g. EBN);
7. Creating Synergy Networks: Install new transnational synergy networks and improve existing ones by linking accelerator networks with investors;
8. New Techniques and Methodologies: Provide new real and virtual techniques for transnational cooperation.

The ATALANTA project evolved along with the changing European acceleration and Startup ecosystems. As such, along the execution of the project a series of new deliverables were proposed to cover initiatives that had not been planned in the original proposal, namely Staff Exchange, Startup Exchange and a series of whitepapers on the state and future of the acceleration industry.

ATALANTA was funded by the European Union FP/ programme from September 2013 for 3 years for the Coordination and Support Action.

### 1.3. Main results

#### **ACCELERATING STARTUPS**

The major component of the ATALANTA project was the **acceleration of startups**. With a consortium formed of three partners running acceleration programs, 2 partners running pre-acceleration programs and F6S who supports the reach to the international community of entrepreneurs and startups, in 3 years the consortium accelerated 362 startups out of the 5739 that applied to the programs. This was possible via 27 acceleration and pre-acceleration programs.

Along the three years of the ATALANTA project, the acceleration programs in the consortium became visibly more internationally oriented. By now all programs are run in English and work on a regular basis with international mentors, investors and also startups. It was also the case that a number of entrepreneurs who had joined the pre-accelerators in the project went on to join accelerators in other countries. Several startups graduated from the consortium accelerators also went on to join top tier programs such as Y-Combinator and Techstars.

An additional form of acceleration support, mostly embedded in the programs although sometimes provided as a standalone service, were the **office hours**. Office Hours were an opportunity for startups and entrepreneurs to have individual conversations with experienced entrepreneurs, engineers, designers and other professionals. During the ATALANTA project, the consortium delivered 10206 hours of office hours to X startups with the collaboration of X mentors.

Along the duration of the project, Office Hours were updated to become more customized to each startup and the needs of their founders. There has also been a “professionalization” of mentors and today some of the acceleration programs have “entrepreneurs in resident” on their payrolls working as fulltime mentors.

In order to improve the reach of the mentoring support provided through ATALANTA, it was in the scope of the project to implement virtual office hours. Although this was something included in the proposal, along the length of the project it became clear that it might be an effective way to support startups. The decision of the consortium was therefore to run a pilot rather than go ahead with the full implementation of a virtual platform for office hours. The outcome was indeed the validation that office hours require live meetings in order to create the right environment for successful mentoring sessions.

In addition, 5 startups benefited from **2<sup>nd</sup> Chance** and were able to get into an accelerator program (a much higher number was actually referred). This process was implemented between acceleration programs via F6S to allow an accelerator to recommend a startup to another program. With limited places per acceleration program, this “protocol” speeds up the intake of potentially successful startups into an acceleration program.

## **SUPPORTING STARTUPS BEYOND ACCELERATION**

Beyond acceleration, the ATALANTA project, implemented a series of other activities that support startups in the European ecosystem. These activities were targeted at startups looking for investment – such as the Lisbon Investment Summit, but also looking for internationalization – as was the case with the roadshows.

To support startups raising capital, more than 163 **events** were organized or attended, attracting thousands of attendees. The total number of startups attending these events in the three years of the ATALANTA project exceeds 3.000. These startups had the opportunity to meet with investors present at the events, raising around EUR 100 mln. Balkan Unlimited in particular in the last year of the project, increased their efforts in this field – the organization identified access to capital as a bottleneck for the startups they had been accelerated and thus focused on creating an investment fund as a key stone to the region's ecosystem.

A number of **roadshows** were also organized. The objective of these roadshows was to support startups in exploiting opportunities in key startup centers in the world such as Silicon Valley and Boston. Roadshows were organized to the following destinations: Silicon Valley, Tel Aviv, London and New York. More than 100 startups travelled from the home countries to these destinations by joined the roadshows organized by the ATALANTA project. During these roadshows startups visited organizations that inspire them every day, such as Google and Facebook. They add the chance to understand the local ecosystems in these key startup communities by talking with VCs, tech people, entrepreneurs, growth hackers, university teachers and other organizations that are key for helping startups extending operations into these markets.

**Startup Exchange** was another initiative throughout by the ATALANTA project to support the startups, in this case with the particular focus of exploring European markets. This initiative, which supported 3 startups, was designed as a softlanding program to allow startups to go to a new market within Europe for business development or other particular motives for which that market is unique. The startups supported through this initiative all had motives to go to Paris, two due to their focus on the fashion industry and another one on the travel/tourism industry. The outcomes of these exchange varied from one startup identifying another key person for their team to another startup redesigning their interface with expert feedback. Overall, all the startups returned to their home countries with valuable connections in these new markets and with a know-how that they could only have reached by being present in the events and organizations they visited in these countries. From the point of view of the consortium however, the program would have to be redesigned in order to be a more efficient and worthwhile investment.

## **SUPPORTING ACCELERATORS**

A core outcome of the ATALANTA project was the creation of the European Accelerator Network (EAN), launched in October of 2015 and currently with 24 members. This network will integrate and continue the work that has been done by the ATALANTA project to support accelerators and transnational cooperation. For the duration of the project, that work consisted of:

- **European Accelerator Summit '14, '15 and '16:** the 3 editions of this summit brought together annually around 60 accelerators, including top tier accelerators, to network, identify/share best practices and discuss the future of acceleration.
- **European Pre-accelerator Summit '15:** this summit, with the same objectives of the previously explained ones, was dedicated to pre-accelerators only. This restricted scope allowed for detailed discussions that were then recorded in a whitepaper on pre-acceleration published in 2015.
- **Whitepaper on acceleration '15 and '16:** the ATALANTA project also developed two papers on the current status and the future of acceleration. The first paper was written essentially with the output of the European Accelerator Summit '14; the second paper used the output of the European Accelerator Summit '15 and additionally published a survey answered by accelerators across Europe to capture information for the whitepaper. These publications enabled the players in the acceleration/startup communities to follow the evolution of acceleration, comprehend trends, opportunities and challenges in the present and future of acceleration.
- **Staff Exchange:** an initiative within the ATALANTA project whereby staff from an organization in the consortium visits another organization in the consortium. The visiting staff integrates the team of the welcoming organization for the period of a week with the purpose of learning hands-on how the host organization performs different aspects of acceleration, adopting/sharing best practices and identifying opportunities improve acceleration of startups. Originally piloted only between organizations within the consortium, with the creation of the European Accelerator Network this initiative was extend to the accelerators within the network. During the scope of the ATALANTA project 20 staff exchanges were executed.
- **Improvements on the F6S platform:** this platform, which plays a major role in reducing the effect of national borders in the world of acceleration, supports accelerators across the world to promote their services internationally, scout startups internationally and overall to manage their activities and resources such as relationships with mentors and startups. Several improvements were performed on F6S that support both startups and accelerators, namely: promotion, virtual office hours, 2<sup>nd</sup> chance functionalities and selection process. In addition data mining functionalities implemented allow accelerators but also researchers to obtain intelligence on the activities happening in their own accelerators and respectively in the world of acceleration.

The summits, whitepapers and Staff Exchange will continue beyond the scope of the project through the European Accelerator Network. F6S will continue the implementation of improvements, working in close alignment with accelerators to identify needs and requirements.

Finally, it is relevant to consider the results in terms of outreach of the project. During the 3 years of the ATALANTA project the website had 4336 page views, newsletters reached more than 160k recipients

## 1.4. The ATALANTA consortium

The ATALANTA consortium is comprised of 6 partners:

- Europe Unlimited, BE (coordinator); <http://www.e-unlimited.com>; contact: William Stevens (william@e-unlimited.com)
- Beta-I, PT; <http://www.beta-i.pt>; contact: Ricardo Marvão ([ricardo.marvao@beta-i.pt](mailto:ricardo.marvao@beta-i.pt))
- NUMA, FR; <https://numa.co/>; contact: Raphaëlle Neyton ([raphaelle.n@numa.co](mailto:raphaelle.n@numa.co))
- H-Farm, IT; <http://www.h-farm.com/>; contact: Daniele Abate ([daniele.abate@h-farm.com](mailto:daniele.abate@h-farm.com))
- F6S, UK; <https://www.f6s.com/>; contact: Egidjus Jarasunas ([eg@f6s.com](mailto:eg@f6s.com))
- Balkan Unlimited, MK; <http://balkanunlimited.org/>; contact: Aleksandar Tasev ([aleksandar.tasev@balkanunlimited.org](mailto:aleksandar.tasev@balkanunlimited.org))
- Tetuan Valley, ES; <http://tetuanvalley.com/>; Contact: Karel Escobar ([karel@tetuanvalley.com](mailto:karel@tetuanvalley.com))

For more information on ATALANTA, please see:

<https://www.f6s.com/atalanta>

## 1.5. Use and dissemination of foreground

A plan for use and dissemination of foreground (including socio-economic impact and target groups for the results of the research) shall be established at the end of the project. It should, where appropriate, be an update of the initial plan in Annex I for use and dissemination of foreground and be consistent with the report on societal implications on the use and dissemination of foreground (section 4.3 – H).

The plan should consist of:

- Section A

This section should describe the dissemination measures, including any scientific publications relating to foreground. **Its content will be made available in the public domain** thus demonstrating the added-value and positive impact of the project on the European Union.

- Section B

This section should specify the exploitable foreground and provide the plans for exploitation. All these data can be public or confidential; the report must clearly mark non-publishable (confidential) parts that will be treated as such by the Commission. Information under Section B that is not marked as confidential **will be made available in the public domain** thus demonstrating the added-value and positive impact of the project on the European Union.

## Section A (public)

This section includes two templates

- Template A1: List of all scientific (peer reviewed) publications relating to the foreground of the project.
- Template A2: List of all dissemination activities (publications, conferences, workshops, web sites/applications, press releases, flyers, articles published in the popular press, videos, media briefings, presentations, exhibitions, thesis, interviews, films, TV clips, posters).

These tables are cumulative, which means that they should always show all publications and activities from the beginning until after the end of the project. Updates are possible at any time.

<b>TEMPLATE A1: LIST OF SCIENTIFIC (PEER REVIEWED) PUBLICATIONS, STARTING WITH THE MOST IMPORTANT ONES</b>										
NO.	Title	Main author	Title of the periodical or the series	Number, date or frequency	Publisher	Place of publication	Year of publication	Relevant pages	Permanent identifiers <sup>1</sup> (if available)	Is/Will open access <sup>2</sup> provided to this publication?
1										
2										
3										

## **TEMPLATE A2: LIST OF DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES**

<sup>1</sup> A permanent identifier should be a persistent link to the published version full text if open access or abstract if article is pay per view) or to the final manuscript accepted for publication (link to article in repository).

<sup>2</sup> Open Access is defined as free of charge access for anyone via Internet. Please answer "yes" if the open access to the publication is already established and also if the embargo period for open access is not yet over but you intend to establish open access afterwards.

NO.	Type of activities <sup>3</sup>	Main leader	Title	Date/Period	Place	Type of audience <sup>4</sup>	Size of audience	Countries addressed
1								
2								
3								

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<sup>3</sup> A drop down list allows choosing the dissemination activity: publications, conferences, workshops, web, press releases, flyers, articles published in the popular press, videos, media briefings, presentations, exhibitions, thesis, interviews, films, TV clips, posters, Other.

<sup>4</sup> A drop down list allows choosing the type of public: Scientific Community (higher education, Research), Industry, Civil Society, Policy makers, Medias, Other ('multiple choices' is possible).

**Section B (Confidential<sup>5</sup> or public: confidential information to be marked clearly)**  
**Part B1**

The applications for patents, trademarks, registered designs, etc. shall be listed according to the template B1 provided hereafter.

The list should, specify at least one unique identifier e.g. European Patent application reference. For patent applications, only if applicable, contributions to standards should be specified. This table is cumulative, which means that it should always show all applications from the beginning until after the end of the project.

<b>TEMPLATE B1: LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, REGISTERED DESIGNS, ETC.</b>					
Type of IP Rights <sup>6</sup> :					

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<sup>5</sup> Note to be confused with the "EU CONFIDENTIAL" classification for some security research projects.

<sup>6</sup> A drop down list allows choosing the type of IP rights: Patents, Trademarks, Registered designs, Utility models, Others.

## Part B2

Please complete the table hereafter:

Type of Exploitable Foreground <sup>7</sup>	Description of exploitable foreground	Confidential Click on YES/NO	Foreseen embargo date dd/mm/yyyy	Exploitable product(s) or measure(s)	Sector(s) of application <sup>8</sup>	Timetable, commercial or any other use	Patents or other IPR exploitation (licences)	Owner & Other Beneficiary(s) involved

In addition to the table, please provide a text to explain the exploitable foreground, in particular:

- Its purpose
- How the foreground might be exploited, when and by whom
- IPR exploitable measures taken or intended
- Further research necessary, if any
- Potential/expected impact (quantify where possible)

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<sup>19</sup> A drop down list allows choosing the type of foreground: General advancement of knowledge, Commercial exploitation of R&D results, Exploitation of R&D results via standards, exploitation of results through EU policies, exploitation of results through (social) innovation.

<sup>8</sup> A drop down list allows choosing the type sector (NACE nomenclature) : [http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/index/nace\\_all.html](http://ec.europa.eu/competition/mergers/cases/index/nace_all.html)

## 1.6. Report on societal implications

Replies to the following questions will assist the Commission to obtain statistics and indicators on societal and socio-economic issues addressed by projects. The questions are arranged in a number of key themes. As well as producing certain statistics, the replies will also help identify those projects that have shown a real engagement with wider societal issues, and thereby identify interesting approaches to these issues and best practices. The replies for individual projects will not be made public.

<b>A General Information</b> <i>(completed automatically when Grant Agreement number is entered.</i>	
<b>Grant Agreement Number:</b>	611878
<b>Title of Project:</b>	Atalanta is TransnAtional Accelerator NeTworks Acceleration
<b>Name and Title of Coordinator:</b>	William Stevens, Managing Director, Europe Unlimited
<b>B Ethics</b>	
<b>1. Did your project undergo an Ethics Review (and/or Screening)?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If Yes: have you described the progress of compliance with the relevant Ethics Review/Screening Requirements in the frame of the periodic/final project reports?</li> </ul> <p>Special Reminder: the progress of compliance with the Ethics Review/Screening Requirements should be described in the Period/Final Project Reports under the Section 3.2.2 'Work Progress and Achievements'</p>	<i>No</i>
<b>2. Please indicate whether your project involved any of the following issues (tick box) :</b>	<i>NO</i>
<b>RESEARCH ON HUMANS</b>	
• Did the project involve children?	
• Did the project involve patients?	
• Did the project involve persons not able to give consent?	
• Did the project involve adult healthy volunteers?	
• Did the project involve Human genetic material?	
• Did the project involve Human biological samples?	
• Did the project involve Human data collection?	
<b>RESEARCH ON HUMAN EMBRYO/FOETUS</b>	
• Did the project involve Human Embryos?	
• Did the project involve Human Foetal Tissue / Cells?	
• Did the project involve Human Embryonic Stem Cells (hESCs)?	
• Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve cells in culture?	
• Did the project on human Embryonic Stem Cells involve the derivation of cells from Embryos?	
<b>PRIVACY</b>	
• Did the project involve processing of genetic information or personal data (eg. health, sexual lifestyle, ethnicity, political opinion, religious or philosophical conviction)?	
• Did the project involve tracking the location or observation of people?	
<b>RESEARCH ON ANIMALS</b>	
• Did the project involve research on animals?	
• Were those animals transgenic small laboratory animals?	
• Were those animals transgenic farm animals?	

• Were those animals cloned farm animals?	
• Were those animals non-human primates?	
<b>RESEARCH INVOLVING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</b>	
• Did the project involve the use of local resources (genetic, animal, plant etc)?	
• Was the project of benefit to local community (capacity building, access to healthcare, education etc)?	
<b>DUAL USE</b>	<b>No</b>
• Research having direct military use	<b>No</b>
• Research having the potential for terrorist abuse	

**C Workforce Statistics**

**3. Workforce statistics for the project: Please indicate in the table below the number of people who worked on the project (on a headcount basis).**

Type of Position	Number of Women	Number of Men
Scientific Coordinator		1
Work package leaders	2	4
Experienced researchers (i.e. PhD holders)		
PhD Students		
Other		

**4. How many additional researchers (in companies and universities) were recruited specifically for this project?** **0**

Of which, indicate the number of men:

## D Gender Aspects

5. Did you carry out specific Gender Equality Actions under the project?  Yes  
 No

6. Which of the following actions did you carry out and how effective were they?

- |   | Not at all effective  | Very effective  |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Design and implement an equal opportunity policy         | <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Set targets to achieve a gender balance in the workforce | <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organise conferences and workshops on gender             | <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Actions to improve work-life balance                     | <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> Other: <input type="text"/>                                 |   |   |

7. Was there a gender dimension associated with the research content – i.e. wherever people were the focus of the research as, for example, consumers, users, patients or in trials, was the issue of gender considered and addressed?

Yes- please specify

No

## E Synergies with Science Education

8. Did your project involve working with students and/or school pupils (e.g. open days, participation in science festivals and events, prizes/competitions or joint projects)?

Yes- please specify

No

9. Did the project generate any science education material (e.g. kits, websites, explanatory booklets, DVDs)?

Yes- please specify

No

## F Interdisciplinarity

10. Which disciplines (see list below) are involved in your project?

Main discipline<sup>9</sup>:

Associated discipline<sup>9</sup>:

Associated discipline<sup>9</sup>:

## G Engaging with Civil society and policy makers

11a Did your project engage with societal actors beyond the research community? (if 'No', go to Question 14)  Yes  
 No

11b If yes, did you engage with citizens (citizens' panels / juries) or organised civil society (NGOs, patients' groups etc.)?

No

Yes- in determining what research should be performed

Yes - in implementing the research

Yes, in communicating /disseminating / using the results of the project

<sup>9</sup> Insert number from list below (Frascati Manual).

<b>11c In doing so, did your project involve actors whose role is mainly to organise the dialogue with citizens and organised civil society (e.g. professional mediator; communication company, science museums)?</b>	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Yes No
<b>12. Did you engage with government / public bodies or policy makers (including international organisations)</b>		
<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes- in framing the research agenda <input type="radio"/> Yes - in implementing the research agenda <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes, in communicating /disseminating / using the results of the project		
<b>13a Will the project generate outputs (expertise or scientific advice) which could be used by policy makers?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes – as a <b>primary</b> objective (please indicate areas below- multiple answers possible) <input type="radio"/> Yes – as a <b>secondary</b> objective (please indicate areas below - multiple answer possible) <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
<b>13b If Yes, in which fields?</b>		
Agriculture Audiovisual and Media Budget Competition Consumers Culture Customs Development Economic and Monetary Affairs Education, Training, Youth Employment and Social Affairs	Energy Enlargement Enterprise Environment External Relations External Trade Fisheries and Maritime Affairs Food Safety Foreign and Security Policy Fraud Humanitarian aid	Human rights Information Society Institutional affairs Internal Market Justice, freedom and security Public Health Regional Policy Research and Innovation Space Taxation Transport

<b>13c If Yes, at which level?</b> <input type="radio"/> Local / regional levels <input type="radio"/> National level <input type="radio"/> European level <input type="radio"/> International level		
<b>H Use and dissemination</b>		
<b>14. How many Articles were published/accepted for publication in peer-reviewed journals?</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>To how many of these is open access<sup>10</sup> provided?</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>How many of these are published in open access journals?</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>How many of these are published in open repositories?</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>To how many of these is open access not provided?</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Please check all applicable reasons for not providing open access:</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> publisher's licensing agreement would not permit publishing in a repository <input type="checkbox"/> no suitable repository available <input type="checkbox"/> no suitable open access journal available <input type="checkbox"/> no funds available to publish in an open access journal <input type="checkbox"/> lack of time and resources <input type="checkbox"/> lack of information on open access <input type="checkbox"/> other <sup>11</sup> : .....		
<b>15. How many new patent applications ('priority filings') have been made?</b> <i>("Technologically unique": multiple applications for the same invention in different jurisdictions should be counted as just one application of grant).</i>		<b>0</b>
<b>16. Indicate how many of the following Intellectual Property Rights were applied for (give number in each box).</b>	Trademark	<b>0</b>
	Registered design	<b>0</b>
	Other	<b>0</b>
<b>17. How many spin-off companies were created / are planned as a direct result of the project?</b>		<b>0</b>
<i>Indicate the approximate number of additional jobs in these companies:</i>		
<b>18. Please indicate whether your project has a potential impact on employment, in comparison with the situation before your project:</b>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increase in employment, or <input type="checkbox"/> Safeguard employment, or <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease in employment, <input type="checkbox"/> Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify	<input type="checkbox"/> In small & medium-sized enterprises <input type="checkbox"/> In large companies <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above / not relevant to the project	
<b>19. For your project partnership please estimate the employment effect resulting directly from your participation in Full Time Equivalent (FTE = one person working fulltime for a year) jobs:</b>		<i>Indicate figure:</i>

<sup>10</sup> Open Access is defined as free of charge access for anyone via Internet.

<sup>11</sup> For instance: classification for security project.

X Difficult to estimate / not possible to quantify		X
<b>I Media and Communication to the general public</b>		
<b>20. As part of the project, were any of the beneficiaries professionals in communication or media relations?</b>		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
<b>21. As part of the project, have any beneficiaries received professional media / communication training / advice to improve communication with the general public?</b>		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
<b>22 Which of the following have been used to communicate information about your project to the general public, or have resulted from your project?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Press Release <input type="checkbox"/> Media briefing <input type="checkbox"/> TV coverage / report <input type="checkbox"/> Radio coverage / report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brochures /posters / flyers <input type="checkbox"/> DVD /Film /Multimedia	<input type="checkbox"/> Coverage in specialist press <input type="checkbox"/> Coverage in general (non-specialist) press <input type="checkbox"/> Coverage in national press <input type="checkbox"/> Coverage in international press <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website for the general public / internet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Event targeting general public (festival, conference, exhibition, science café)	
<b>23 In which languages are the information products for the general public produced?</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Language of the coordinator <input type="checkbox"/> Other language(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English	

**Question F-10:** Classification of Scientific Disciplines according to the Frascati Manual 2002 (Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys on Research and Experimental Development, OECD 2002):

## FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### 1. NATURAL SCIENCES

- 1.1 Mathematics and computer sciences [mathematics and other allied fields: computer sciences and other allied subjects (software development only; hardware development should be classified in the engineering fields)]
- 1.2 Physical sciences (astronomy and space sciences, physics and other allied subjects)
- 1.3 Chemical sciences (chemistry, other allied subjects)
- 1.4 Earth and related environmental sciences (geology, geophysics, mineralogy, physical geography and other geosciences, meteorology and other atmospheric sciences including climatic research, oceanography, vulcanology, palaeoecology, other allied sciences)
- 1.5 Biological sciences (biology, botany, bacteriology, microbiology, zoology, entomology, genetics, biochemistry, biophysics, other allied sciences, excluding clinical and veterinary sciences)

### 2. ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

- 2.1 Civil engineering (architecture engineering, building science and engineering, construction engineering, municipal and structural engineering and other allied subjects)
- 2.2 Electrical engineering, electronics [electrical engineering, electronics, communication engineering and systems, computer engineering (hardware only) and other allied subjects]
- 2.3. Other engineering sciences (such as chemical, aeronautical and space, mechanical, metallurgical and materials engineering, and their specialised subdivisions; forest products; applied sciences such as

geodesy, industrial chemistry, etc.; the science and technology of food production; specialised technologies of interdisciplinary fields, e.g. systems analysis, metallurgy, mining, textile technology and other applied subjects)

### 3. MEDICAL SCIENCES

- 3.1 Basic medicine (anatomy, cytology, physiology, genetics, pharmacy, pharmacology, toxicology, immunology and immuno-haematology, clinical chemistry, clinical microbiology, pathology)
- 3.2 Clinical medicine (anaesthesiology, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, internal medicine, surgery, dentistry, neurology, psychiatry, radiology, therapeutics, otorhinolaryngology, ophthalmology)
- 3.3 Health sciences (public health services, social medicine, hygiene, nursing, epidemiology)

### 4. AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

- 4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and allied sciences (agronomy, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, horticulture, other allied subjects)
- 4.2 Veterinary medicine

### 5. SOCIAL SCIENCES

- 5.1 Psychology
- 5.2 Economics
- 5.3 Educational sciences (education and training and other allied subjects)
- 5.4 Other social sciences [anthropology (social and cultural) and ethnology, demography, geography (human, economic and social), town and country planning, management, law, linguistics, political sciences, sociology, organisation and methods, miscellaneous social sciences and interdisciplinary, methodological and historical SIT activities relating to subjects in this group. Physical anthropology, physical geography and psychophysiology should normally be classified with the natural sciences].

### 6. HUMANITIES

- 6.1 History (history, prehistory and history, together with auxiliary historical disciplines such as archaeology, numismatics, palaeography, genealogy, etc.)
- 6.2 Languages and literature (ancient and modern)
- 6.3 Other humanities [philosophy (including the history of science and technology) arts, history of art, art criticism, painting, sculpture, musicology, dramatic art excluding artistic "research" of any kind, religion, theology, other fields and subjects pertaining to the humanities, methodological, historical and other SIT activities relating to the subjects in this group]

## **2. FINAL REPORT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION**

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This report shall be submitted to the Commission within 30 days after receipt of the final payment of the European Union financial contribution.

### **Report on the distribution of the European Union financial contribution between beneficiaries**

Name of beneficiary	Final amount of EU contribution per beneficiary in Euros
1.	
2.	
n	
Total	