FWF Der Wissenschaftsfonds.




2011

Annual Report

Franz Graf
Cover design adapted from **"76543210"**
Graphite and India ink on linen
150 x 110 cm, 2000/2011

Artists need prizes in both the tangible and intangible sense; art awards are a form of appreciation and recognition which a democratic society is obliged to provide for free, contemporary art.

"The winner of the FWF's 2012 Art Award, Franz Graf, is a figure of quiet grandeur in the contemporary Austrian art scene. Graf's subtle and contemplative methods are in line with the international discourse on art, and his work is bound to find its due place in art history ... "

*Stefan Bidner (freelance curator, Vienna)*

The FWF Art Award is a distinction conferred upon recognised artists or artist collectives. The work of art chosen each year is purchased by the FWF and placed on permanent loan in a renowned public institution devoted to cultivating contemporary art.

# Ornament, symbol, reversed writing, shadow lines

*von Burghart Schmidt (excerpts)*

For a long time now, Franz Graf has worked with ornaments extensively and with symbols intensively. IN DOING SO, he devotes his energy to problems which were once deemed outdated by the rigid advocates of ENLIGHTENMENT. However, the perceived obsolescence of the ornamental and the symbolic was not so much brought about by the abstract or non-representational, the concrete and material TENDENCIES OF modern ART in our century.

Instead, THIS OBSOLESCENCE MAINLY CAME ABOUT in the sphere of interpretation – and it was certainly not without contradictions in the beginnings and even in the final RESULT. […]

When Graf revisits the ornamental in our world today, he devotes himself FULLY to his basic principle, THE SEQUENCING OF LIKE ELEMENTS, which evolved largely from the DEMONSTRATIVE FUNCTION inherent in the ornamental; the decorative function is clearly secondary in his work. And in this process, he arrives at the basic GEOMETRIC FIGURES which immediately enrich this demonstrative function with symbolic representations of COSMIC DIMENSIONS. […]

And yet the sequences of lines are laced with structures of meaning. They are, by nature, anything but DESTINED FOR ETERNITY, even if the literary genre of the epic aims to approach that end.

BUT EVEN THE EPIC FORMS cyclical patterns in its threads of meaning; in other types of literature, the threads become entangled into DRAMA, while other genres pull them APART, and still others weave and COMPRESS them into lyricism, and so on and so forth, until there is some kind of CUT and RUPTURE. Graf follows this flow, TURNING SCRIPT AROUND and UPSIDE DOWN, even uprooting it FROM THE BASE OF THE LINE, with the many extracted letters strung across HANGING THREADS TO FORM CHAINS, giving the impression of renewed TAUTNESS AS IN SET TYPE. […]

Graf uses the ornamental and the symbolic to address problems in a concrete poetry which is no longer just a way to create an instrumental awareness and make us rethink what poetry has always done; instead, he tells new stories using the methods of concrete poetry, EPICALLY AND CYCLICALLY LINKED STORIES ON THE DEEDS AND SUFFERINGS OF LITERALITY. […]


7654 3210

# Annual Report 2011

**We strengthen science and the humanities in Austria.**


Annual report submitted to the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research in accordance with Art. 4 para. 1 of the Austrian Research and Technology Funding Act (FtFG). Vienna, March 2012.

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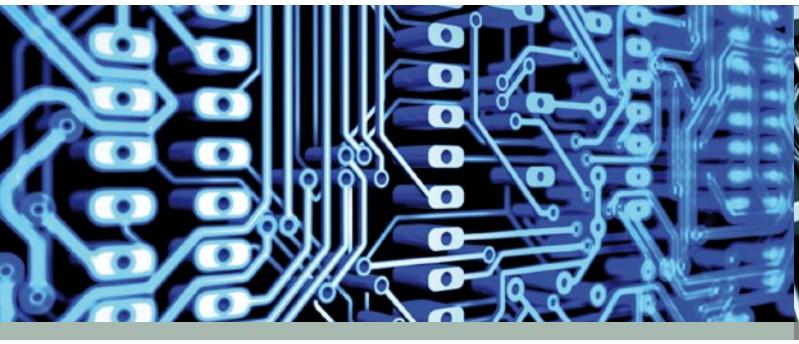


# Outstanding basic research to support long-term innovation prospects

Karlheinz Töchterle, Federal Minister of Science and Research

Both the EU's Europe 2020 strategy and the RTI strategy adopted by Austria's federal government in 2011 clearly emphasise innovation and the crucial role played by research in this context. It is a fortunate coincidence that the quest for new insights in science and research very often results in advances in society and technology – and thus also to an increase in wealth.

The activities of the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) are inextricably linked to the benefits of research for society because the FWF aims to generate returns on autonomous, outstanding science and research with long-lasting effects. In this way, the FWF ensures the necessary sustainability in the innovation system. With only few exceptions, the research funded by the FWF does not aim to secure economic wealth or to resolve current everyday problems. Instead, this research is driven by the curiosity of the researchers themselves. The results of basic research sometimes form the basis for key innovations in the future.

Given these circumstances, it is absolutely essential to support the best projects proposed by outstanding researchers. The FWF is a prototype for the quality-driven enhancement of our universities as well as basic research outside the university context. It is striking that the most prominent strengths of the Austrian basic research community are precisely in those areas which have enjoyed high levels of success at the FWF for many years now. As a classical philologist, I am especially pleased to note that the humanities have also been able to establish themselves as a core strength of Austrian higher education and research.

With its funding portfolio, the FWF provides decisive support for one of the main objectives of the Ministry of Science and Research, namely to promote young talents in research: Some 80% of FWF grant funds are used for the salaries of predominantly young scientists and researchers, and the FWF funds the salaries of more than 3,500 researchers in total.

In this regard, I would like to see the FWF maintain its strength and high performance in the future as well. I am convinced that together, the FWF and my ministry will succeed in constantly creating added value for Austria's active researchers. In this sense, the FWF's 2011 Annual Report should serve to document the fund's most recent accomplishments.

Karlheinz Töchterle,
Austrian Federal Minister
of Science and Research

# Investing in the future

Promoting research which creates fundamentally new perspectives, generates original ideas and at the same time gives young talents an opportunity to gain the qualifications necessary for future leadership in science and research as well as business and society is among the noblest tasks in any country's science and research system.

In Austria, the FWF has been performing this duty with outstanding professional competence and an excellent international reputation for years now. With its clearly defined objectives, the FWF ensures that the organisation makes investments in the future at the highest levels of science and research. None of this would be possible without the high dedication of the FWF's employees, reviewers and decision-makers, who sift through large numbers of proposals to identify those which are most likely to generate new insights and discoveries. I would therefore like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all of the people involved in this process.

In order to promote research effectively, an organisation needs to act as an intermediary between science and society and be willing to set out on new paths which trigger effective change. In order to realise such initiatives (e. g. promoting excellence), the FWF needs policymakers to provide sustained financial support. Only in this way can we ensure sustainable success in the Austrian science and research system.

Wilhelm Krull,
Chairman of the FWF Supervisory Board

# A discrepancy despite new records

For the year 2011, the FWF is pleased to report a record level of funding approvals (nearly EUR 200 million), yet this record can largely be attributed to a one-off effect, as the National Foundation provided an unexpectedly generous amount of support in excess of EUR 19 million.

The year 2011 can be most aptly characterised by the phrase "An extended pause at the crossroads", meaning that despite the FWF's record funding level, a certain discrepancy manifests itself throughout our activities. Fortunately, overhead payments (which had previously been stopped in 2009) were re-introduced in 2011, but only for Stand-Alone projects and projects in the PEEK Programme (i.e. only for about half of our funding volume). In order to prevent undesired distortions, we must continue to work towards full coverage of overhead costs as our ultimate objective. The FWF emerged unscathed from the austerity measures recently introduced in Austria, but at the same time it is important to note that the regular budget has stagnated since the year 2009.

Nevertheless, we are still optimistic about the future. The objectives defined in the federal government's RTI strategy with regard to the qualitative and quantitative expansion of basic research in Austria are still being pursued, and the FWF wholeheartedly supports these aims. The consistent implementation of these objectives would represent a quantum leap for Austrian science and research.

Christoph Kratky,
FWF President

## Wilhelm Krull

**Chairman of the FWF Supervisory Board**

Wilhelm Krull studied German language and literature, philosophy, pedagogy and political science in Marburg, after which he served as a DAAD lecturer at Oxford University and held leading positions on the German Council of Sciences and Humanities and at the Administrative Headquarters of the Max Planck Society. He has been the Secretary General of the Volkswagen Foundation since 1996. In addition to his professional activities in science policy and research funding, he has also held numerous positions on committees at the national and international level. He has published extensively in English and German on issues related to foundations as well as higher education and research policy. In addition, he has been Chairman of the Board of Directors at the Association of German Foundations since 2008. Krull was a member of the FWF Supervisory Board from 2008 to 2009, and he was appointed Chairman in 2010.

## Christoph Kratky

**FWF President**

Christoph Kratky has been a professor of physical chemistry at the University of Graz since 1995. After completing his doctorate in chemistry at ETH Zurich, Kratky worked as a postdoctoral fellow at Harvard University from 1976 to 1977. He then returned to the Institute of Physical Chemistry at the University of Graz, where he established and led a working group for structural biology. In 1985, he earned his *venia* in the field of physical chemistry, and he became a full member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences in 1998. His research interests lie in the borderland between chemistry and biology. From 2003 to 2005, Kratky served as a member of the FWF Board, where he was responsible for the disciplines of chemistry and biochemistry. In addition to holding numerous positions in international scientific committees, Kratky became President of the FWF in 2005 and is currently serving his third term of office.

## Dorothea Sturn

**Managing Director of the FWF**

Dorothea Sturn became Managing Director in January 2011. From 1979 to 1985, she studied political science and economics at Heidelberg and Bremen University. She then joined the faculty as a research fellow at Bremen University, after which she moved to the University of Graz, where she worked as an assistant from 1988 and as an adjunct lecturer from 1991. In 1993, she received her doctorate in economics from Bremen University.
From 1991 onward, Sturn worked at the Institute for Technology and Regional Policy at Joanneum Research in Graz, and in 1995 she established the Institute's office in Vienna. In the year 2000, she moved on to the Technologie Impulse Gesellschaft (later assimilated into the Austrian Research Promotion Agency [FFG]), where she managed the Structural Programmes Division. In 2007, Sturn became Head of Quality Assurance at the University of Vienna.

## Christine Mannhalter

**FWF Vice-President**

Since the year 2000, Christine Mannhalter has been a professor of molecular diagnostics at the Medical University of Vienna. After completing her studies in biotechnology as well as her dissertation at the University of Vienna Medical School, Mannhalter left Vienna in October 1977 to spend two years as a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Southern California Medical School. In 1985, she earned her *venia* in the field of clinical chemistry, after which she worked to establish diagnostic molecular biology as a discipline at the Medical School and at Vienna General Hospital (AKH). In 2000, she was appointed Professor of Molecular Diagnostics in Clinical Chemistry. Mannhalter is particularly concerned with the priority of generating new scientific knowledge and publishing high-quality scientific works. In addition to her work on various committees, she can look back on a long career at the FWF, where she has held a number of important positions. Since June 2010, she has served as the FWF's Vice-President in charge of Life Sciences.

Johann Eder, Professor of Business Information and Communication Systems at the University of Klagenfurt, completed his doctorate at the University of Linz in 1985. In 1989, he earned his *venia* and became an assistant professor of applied informatics in Klagenfurt. After associate professorships in Hamburg and Vienna, he was appointed to the position of full professor at the University of Klagenfurt in 1992. From 2005 to 2007, Eder was a professor of informatics at the University of Vienna, after which he returned to Klagenfurt, where he has served as head of the Institute for Informatics Systems since 2007. In 1998 and 1999, Eder also worked as a visiting scholar at AT&T's Shannon Laboratory (NJ, USA). As for his research interests, Eder specialises in databases and information systems. From 2000 to 2005, he served as a member of the FWF Board, and he became the FWF's Vice-President in charge of Natural and Technical Sciences in 2005. He is currently serving his third term of office in this position.

## Johann Eder

**FWF Vice-President**

## Herbert Gottweis

**FWF Vice-President**

Herbert Gottweis has been a professor of political science at the University of Vienna since 1998. He heads the Life Science Governance Research Platform and is an associate at the BIOS Centre of the London School of Economics. His research and publications lie at the interface between social sciences, natural sciences and medicine. After studying in the US and Vienna, Gottweis received his doctorate from the University of Vienna. He visited Harvard University as a Schrödinger Fellow from 1989 to 1990, then worked as a research fellow in the MIT Programme in Science, Technology, and Society from 1992 to 1993; he also served as an assistant professor at the Department for Science and Technology Studies at Cornell University from 1993 to 1995. Visiting professorships have taken him to such faraway places as Hong Kong and Australia, and he is currently working at the United Nations University in Tokyo. From 2000 to 2005, Gottweis was a member of the FWF Board, and he became the FWF's Vice-President in charge of Humanities and Social Sciences in 2005. He is currently serving his third term of office in this position.

# We strengthen science and the humanities in Austria.

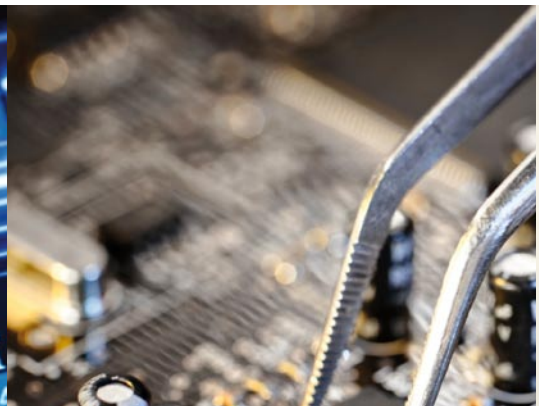
**The Austrian Science Fund (FWF) is Austria's central funding organisation for basic research.**

## Our mission

The purpose of the FWF is to support the ongoing development of Austrian science and basic research at a high international level. In this way, the FWF makes a significant contribution to cultural development, to the advancement of our knowledge-based society, and thus to the creation of value and wealth in Austria.

## Our objectives

- To strengthen Austria's international performance and capabilities in science and research as well as the country's attractiveness as a location for high-level scientific activities, primarily by funding top-quality research projects for individuals and teams and by enhancing the competitiveness of Austria's innovation system and its research facilities;
- To develop Austria's human resources for science and research in both qualitative and quantitative terms based on the principle of research-driven education;
- To emphasise and enhance the interactive effects of science and research with all other areas of culture, the economy and society, and in particular to increase the acceptance of science and research through concerted public relations activities.

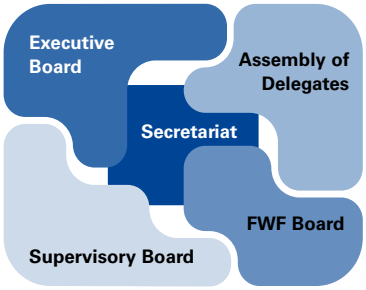



### Our values

- **Excellence and competition:** The FWF's funding activities focus on research efforts devoted to generating new knowledge; the quality of research is assessed by international referees on a competitive basis.
- **Independence:** Creativity in basic research requires freedom. Thanks to its legally independent status, the FWF is able to ensure this freedom and to safeguard science and research from the direct influence of special interest groups.
- **International orientation:** The FWF is guided by the standards of the international scientific community and actively supports cooperation across national borders.
- **Equal treatment of all disciplines:** The FWF treats all researchers according to the same standards, without giving preference to or discriminating against individual disciplines.
- **Transparency and fairness:** The FWF makes every effort to avoid conflicts of interest, to implement checks and balances in all stages of its procedures, and to communicate its methods and decision-making process clearly in order to ensure acceptance of its activities.
- **Gender mainstreaming:** The equal treatment of women and men in research is a top priority at the FWF, and our organisation pursues this objective through specific programmes and gender mainstreaming in all fields.
- **Equal opportunities:** The FWF evaluates grant applications without regard to the applicant's position or academic degree.
- **Ethical standards:** The FWF is dedicated to ensuring that the rules of sound scientific practice and internationally accepted ethical standards are observed within the fund's sphere of influence.



# Bodies of the FWF




### FWF Executive Board

The Executive Board coordinates the organisation's activities. This body is also in charge of defining the FWF's strategic objectives as well as developing and advancing its funding programmes. In addition, the Executive Board takes part in negotiations with Austrian and European research policymakers, cooperates with universities and other scientific institutions in Austria and abroad, and represents the FWF at the national and international level. The members of the Executive Board also belong to the Assembly of Delegates and the FWF Board. The Vice-Presidents are each in charge of a specialist department at the FWF (see also Appendix, p. 88).

### Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board takes resolutions on the FWF's annual accounts as well as its annual budget estimates, long-term plans and annual work plans. It also approves the Executive Board's appointment or dismissal of the Management Board. In addition, the Supervisory Board is responsible for nominating the FWF's President (see also Appendix, p. 88).

### Assembly of Delegates

The Assembly of Delegates makes decisions on the rules of procedure for its own activities as well as those of the Executive Board and the FWF Board, and approves the FWF's annual report. This body also elects the FWF's President, the Vice-Presidents, the members of the FWF Board as well as four members of the Supervisory Board (see also Appendix, p. 91).

### FWF Board

The FWF Board is responsible for deciding on funding approvals for research projects and on changes in the FWF's funding programmes (see also Appendix, pp. 89–90).

### FWF Secretariat

The Secretariat handles day-to-day operations at the FWF. This department is headed by the FWF's management (Executive Board and Management Board) and is subdivided into three divisions (see also Appendix, p. 94):

- Specialist departments (Life Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences, Natural and Technical Sciences, Mobility and Women's Programmes)
- Strategy departments (International Programmes, National Programmes, Analysis)
- Internal departments (Public Relations, Finance, Auditing, IT, Organisation & Human Resources, Legal Affairs & Committee Support)

# The FWF application and decision process

### Selection process

All applications received by the FWF are subjected to a peer review procedure in which only experts working outside Austria are asked to review proposals. These reviews form the basis for all funding decisions, thus ensuring the quality and international relevance of the research funded.

The FWF is obliged to treat all scientific disciplines equally and does not have a quota system regulating the distribution of funds among various disciplines.

### Review process

The number of reviews required in order to

take a decision primarily depends on the amount of funding requested and on the funding programme in question.

- Stand-Alone Projects / TRP / PEEK: Up to a funding amount of EUR 350,000, a minimum of two review reports are necessary in any case. Above that level, at least one review must be obtained for each additional EUR 100,000 requested. For funding in excess of EUR 550,000, each increment of EUR 150,000 requires a disproportionate number of additional reviews.
- Women's and Mobility Programmes: generally two to three reviews.
- SFBs, NFNs, DKs: four to six reviews for outline proposals, six to eight for hearings (depending on the size and composition of subjects involved).
- START/Wittgenstein: at least four reviews for START Programme applications, at least six for Wittgenstein Award nominations.
- Stand-Alone Publications: one or two reviews.
- In all other programmes as well as some commissioned/international programmes, the number of reviews required depends on the relevant programme-specific agreements; in any case, however, at least two reviews are required. Additional reviews may also be necessary for applications which span multiple disciplines.

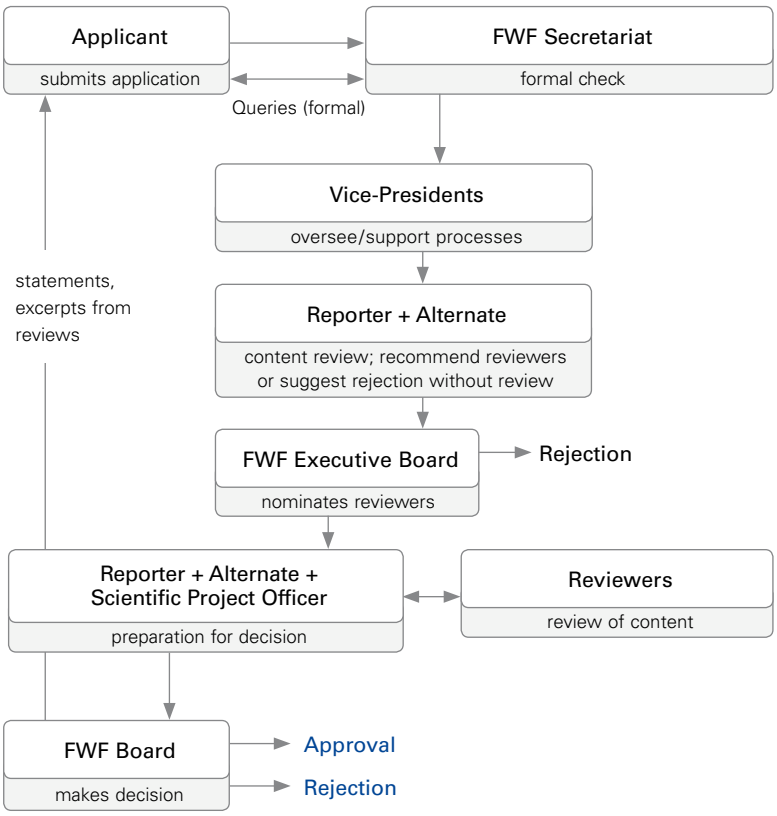
## Decision process

On average, the FWF Board issues decisions on funding applications within four to five months after the application is received. Once the FWF has received a sufficient number of valid reviews, a decision on the application can be made at the next Board meeting. The FWF Board convenes five times per year.

At the FWF Board meeting, the relevant reporters present each application as well as the core statements from the reviews received, with due attention to the opinion(s) of each alternate reporter.
After the Board meeting, decision letters are prepared by the FWF Secretariat and dispatched to the applicants; in some cases, the relevant peer reviews are also sent in anonymous form.

The FWF Secretariat provides support for the activities of the FWF Board and Executive Board. In all project-related matters, the FWF Secretariat serves as the direct point of contact for applicants (before project approval) and principal investigators (after project approval).

**Decision process** Fig. 1



# On the state of scientific research in Austria

## An extended pause at the crossroads

Christoph Kratky, FWF President

This section of the annual report, which presents the FWF's assessment of the state of scientific research in Austria, has often been dominated by apprehensive tones, which have frequently manifested themselves in the section's headings. Given the dynamic developments in the research landscape, these headings frequently contain metaphors relating to roads and travel. In the 2010 report, the section was entitled "A pause at the crossroads", which ultimately referred to fears that Austrian research policy might actually choose the wrong road from that point.
Thanks to numerous announcements and declarations of intent, the signs now point to a more favourable situation, and there is indeed evidence of positive development. To date, little has actually been implemented, but – at least for the moment – we can allay concerns about choosing the wrong path, as Austrian research policymakers have apparently managed to avoid this mistake. However, true relief can only set in once these announcements and intentions actually lead to concrete measures and actions. What, then, are the current prospects for research in Austria? What has happened in the last year, and what can we expect for the future?

### An eventful year at the international level

Among the wide variety of activities undertaken by the European Commission, it is certainly important to highlight the importance of the Horizon 2020 initiative as the most significant signal for research at the European level. These follow-up activities to the 7th Framework Programme will be launched in 2014, and the available funds will be increased by 50% to a total budgeted funding volume of approximately EUR 80 billion.
The initiative aims to implement a comprehensive approach to funding research and innovation in Europe which combines all of the activities under the current Framework Programme, the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP), and the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT). The realisation of a European Research Area, along with the accompanying measures such as Joint Programming and the European Research Infrastructure Roadmap, is still among the main pillars of the European Commission's strategy.

The European Research Council (ERC), which is responsible for basic research and operates according to principles similar to those of the FWF, has been lauded as a resounding success, and its funding is to be increased by 77% (to more than EUR 113 billion). In this way, the Commission has expanded its commitment to basic research significantly, and scientists and researchers in Austria have made efficient use of this expansion. Austria has enjoyed remarkable success in ERC programmes: With regard to the acquisition of ERC Grants, Austria is in seventh place throughout Europe (adjusted for population), ahead of classic benchmark countries such as Finland and Norway as well as Ger-

many, France and Ireland. If we look at the success rate of applications, Austria is even in fourth place (see Appendix for details). However, the country which took first place – Switzerland – outperformed Austria by a factor of three in this respect, meaning that there is certainly room for improvement.

The FWF's role also clearly manifests itself in the development and expansion of this potential: With the exception of successful ERC applicants who come from abroad to carry out research projects, a majority of ERC grantees have extensive track records across all of the FWF's funding programmes. The grant recipients include principal investigators from the FWF's Stand-Alone Projects, Priority Research Programmes, Mobility Programmes, Career Development Programmes for Female Scientists and Researchers, as well as the START Programme and Wittgenstein Award. ERC grantees have headed nearly 200 FWF projects, a figure which aptly and impressively demonstrates the international competitiveness of top-notch research sponsored by the FWF. Another key reason why the success of Austria's researchers in ERC programmes is so significant is that they enlarge the FWF's financial latitude for the START Programme, thus enabling us to advance the upper echelons of Austria's research community even more effectively. Another significant development for the organisation and coordination of basic research at the European level is the ongoing establishment of Science Europe, the new umbrella organisation for European institutions which fund basic research. By 2015, this organisation will have replaced the European Science Foundation (ESF), which has existed for over 30 years. Science Europe will restructure various European funding activities through measures such as the establishment of a European Grant Union as the national funding agencies' contribution to a European Research Area. The ESF's funding instruments, especially those aiming to promote large transnational projects, have to be shifted to alternative paths. In this context, the ERA-Net concepts will certainly find application, and at the same time direct agreements between national organisations for funding cross-border research projects (such as the Lead Agency Procedure) will also be implemented.

The model for this form of cooperation was essentially developed by the German Research Foundation (DFG), the FWF and the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) in the D-A-CH region and is increasingly being emulated elsewhere. The underlying principle is that quality assurance is coordinated internationally and focused within one research funding agency, with each partner organisation funding only those projects which are carried out in their respective countries. In this way, it is possible to support international and transnational research cooperation more efficiently.

In summary, increased investments in basic research as well as the further expansion and facilitation of transnational research activities are the most significant trends for basic research at the European level. The rising number of international projects in the FWF's funding activities also shows that Austria's

**Dorothea Sturn, Managing Director of the FWF**

Christine Mannhalter, FWF Vice-President for Life Sciences

scientific community is seizing the opportunities resulting from these trends. Obviously, these funding possibilities are well suited to the researchers' needs. In this regard, we certainly hope that the FWF will continue to be able to fund overhead costs for international cooperation projects as well.

### National strategies and announcements

At the national level, the year 2011 will be remembered as the year of commitments and announcements.

After extensive preparations, the Austrian federal government presented its long-awaited research, technology and innovation (RTI) strategy in February 2011. Comprising nearly 50 pages, the document consolidates the preparatory work and analyses impressively, bundling them into a compact package of measures backed by the commitment of the entire federal government. Fortunately, basic research is accorded especially high priority in this central strategy paper, and key passages from the document largely coincide with the FWF's opinions and demands. A number of core statements from the strategy are discussed below.

*"The proportion of basic research financing as a share of GDP was 0.44% in Austria in 2007, lower than in important OECD benchmark countries."*

This is a situation which has been criticised by the FWF and other decisive stakeholders in basic research for years now. In the FWF's view, any measures to increase funding for basic research are to be welcomed without reservation.

*"The share of publicly funded research in Austrian corporate research is 10.3%; the OECD average is 6.6%."; "From 2002 to 2007, public expenditure on corporate research grew … by 48%, whereas expenditures for academic research … increased … by 25%."; "We want to increase investments in basic research by 2020 to the level of leading research nations."*

In line with international trends, it is essential that policymakers make a clear commitment to placing substantially higher emphasis on basic research than in the past. The basis of evidence supporting this strategy is more than convincing. The Austrian Council for Research and Technology Development (RFTE) has also repeatedly recommended investments in this type of research, and the specific amount of funding required for this purpose was calculated by Andreas Schibany and Helmut Gassler in their study on the benefits and effects of basic research.

*"Increase funding of basic research while simultaneously increasing the share of funds that are awarded in competitive processes"; "The university financing model should be reformed. Research financing should become more competitive and project-based."; "Expand third-party financing of university research via Austrian Science Fund (FWF) projects evaluated in competition, with lump-sum coverage of 20% of overheads."*

The FWF wholeheartedly welcomes these planned measures; they clearly address key concerns which have been voiced by the FWF for years now. With regard to the increase in the share of funding awarded to universities through competitive procedures, the universities' performance agreements already explicitly provide for an increase in the acquisition of third-party funding. In certain respects, the FWF's ideas go well

beyond the objectives of the Austrian RTI strategy: From the FWF's standpoint, the long-term objective in project funding should be full cost coverage instead of lump-sum overhead payments.

*"Implement an Austrian excellence initiative, by creating up to ten Clusters of Excellence by 2020."*
The FWF also regards this objective as an encouraging signal. An initial blueprint for clusters of excellence – including a specific funding plan – was already presented several years ago (in 2005, to be precise). According to the FWF's proposal, a minimum of EUR 55 million will be necessary to launch the programme with only half of the ten clusters envisaged in the RTI strategy; within five years, the costs of the programme will then amount to more than EUR 200 million. These highly impressive sums are in line with the ambitious objectives of Austria's RTI strategy. In this context, the vast disparity between these objectives and what is actually feasible is especially striking: In the budget negotiations, there have been no signs that such a programme might be funded to an extent that even approaches those levels. Support for top-notch Austrian research in these areas would be an indispensable investment in the country's future.

The fact that basic research is mainly carried out at universities in Austria is commonly known as a unique characteristic of the country's science and research system. Naturally, outstanding basic research is also conducted outside the universities. This is impressively demonstrated not only by the Institute of Science and Technology (IST) Austria, but also by a number of institutions within the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW). The far-reaching reforms to be implemented by the ÖAW raise expectations of exciting developments in this segment of the research landscape. However, the bulk of basic research is still carried out at Austrian universities, meaning that developments in the higher education sector are of crucial significance. The reform of Austria's institutions of higher education has seen a marked increase in activity lately: Work on the Austrian development plan for higher education is progressing rapidly, and the key points of the plan were presented at the end of the year 2011. This plan also rests on a broad basis of preparatory work, such as the higher education partnership dialog, the "University 2025" perspective paper prepared by the Austrian Science Board, and the analysis prepared by high-ranking international experts (Loprieno, Menzel and Schenker-Wicki: "Development and Dynamisation of the Austrian Higher Education Landscape: An External Perspective").

With regard to research, this expert report contains a number of suggestions which are fully congruent with the federal government's RTI strategy as well as the stated objectives of the FWF, such as the need to promote basic research, the accompanying need to increase funding for the FWF, as well as the establishment of clusters of excellence. As for the structure of funding, the report proposes that instruction should be funded on the basis of enrolment, and that basic funding for research should be increased with a strong competitive component, which would be covered by providing the FWF with the appropriate budget. In order to improve the governance of the uni-

**Johann Eder, FWF Vice-President for Natural and Technical Sciences**

**Herbert Gottweis, FWF Vice-President for Humanities and Social Sciences**

versity system, the report recommends setting up new coordination and advising bodies, among other measures.

Compared to this expert report, the main points of the higher education development plan are largely process-oriented, with little specification of content. As one might expect of such a comprehensive plan, the objectives are articulated at a very high level of aggregation and are meant to be realised in four specific areas: coordination measures / coordination in research and instruction; development plan; large-scale research infrastructure / international agendas; and capacity-based university financing.

The development plan for higher education only provides specific figures in an overview of how the envisaged EUR 1 billion in additional funding for higher education should be allocated. According to the plan, institutions of higher education (universities and universities of applied sciences) are to be provided with EUR 330 million in additional funding per year from 2013 to 2015. The FWF is also explicitly mentioned as an important means of awarding funds on a competitive basis. Negotiating these additional funds undoubtedly represents a major success on the part of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research as well as an absolute necessity for the financing of Austria's universities. However, as many have pointed out in general discussions on the topic, the additional funding will not enable any major leaps forward. The additional amount is not sufficient to enhance Austria's international competitiveness or to ensure a maximum of quality in instruction and research (as envisaged in the development plan), nor has funding been increased visibly and significantly for the "competitive component" (i.e. the FWF and other agencies). Research is not accorded a central role in these plans, and in cases of doubt – that is, when budget cuts are necessary – the research institutions are likely to favour institutional ties over competitive allocation agendas. This is another aspect in which the announcements in strategy papers diverge from actual measures and the funds available.

The Austrian Finance Minister's October 2011 speech on the federal budget for 2012 provided little encouragement that this discrepancy might be remedied in the near future. In this context as well, "investing in the future in the areas of family, education, research and the environment" is heralded as a high priority, but this has not really translated into additional funding for research.

Accordingly, the FWF's current budget is not consistent with the tasks the funding agency should perform according to expert opinions, the RTI strategy and the development plan for higher education. On the contrary, the FWF's budget is not even sufficient to cover the target amounts already set for third-party funding in the universities' and research institutions' performance agreements. Until the year 2013, the funds allocated to the FWF by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research will remain fixed in nominal terms, meaning that they will decrease in real terms. In its multi-year budget plan, the FWF has provided for an increase of approximately 10% in the year 2014; however, this amount does not even match inflation over the past five

years. This situation is exacerbated by the fact that funding contributions from the Austrian National Foundation for Research, Technology and Development, which have accounted for a considerable share of the FWF's budget in the past, are difficult to predict and have tended to decrease in recent years. Given the constantly rising number of applications, researchers have less and less room for manoeuvre, and fulfilling the FWF's duties under the Austrian RTI strategy seems like an increasingly distant prospect. As one can easily calculate, a significantly larger endowment would be necessary to fulfil the tasks envisaged for the FWF.

### Conclusion

It is clear that ample time remains until the target year 2020. However, it is just as clear that the later the necessary measures are taken, the less likely we are to attain the various goals (including those defined in the RTI strategy). Even programmes for which the design phase has already been completed (e.g. clusters of excellence) require considerable lead times for actual implementation, while other programmes (e.g. full-cost models) also require significant time periods in order to show their full effects. We can only hope that policymakers are aware of this fact and that implementation begins sooner than the current developments would suggest.

Pauses are quite useful when they are used to reflect and plan carefully. We have done so successfully, and a pause is certainly better than rushing down the wrong path. Thanks to this pause for thought, the signs are favourable, but we cannot abandon our reservations entirely. If these signs are not followed by concrete actions soon, all of the plans and announcements will be relegated to the realm of mere intellectual exercise, and the Austrian science and research system's chances of emerging from the general crisis unscathed – and of remaining competitive at the international level – will be eradicated.

Christoph Kratky

Johann Eder

Herbert Gottweis

Christine Mannhalter

Dorothea Sturn

# Cautious elation

**First of all, one thing is certain: 2011 was a record-setting year. A total of 2,225 decisions marked a new high in terms of applications, and the 717 new project approvals and the total volume of funding approved (EUR 195.2 million) would imply that the year was characterised by entirely positive developments. The number of people working in projects funded by the FWF also reached a record high of 3,542.**

**Breakdown of approvals by cost type (all programmes)** Table 1

| | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost types** | Approvals EUR million | percent | Approvals EUR million | percent |
| Personnel costs | 134.7 | 78.4 | 155.6 | 79.7 |
| Consumables | 14.5 | 8.4 | 17.0 | 8.7 |
| Other costs | 12.5 | 7.3 | 14.3 | 7.3 |
| Travel costs | 4.1 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 2.4 |
| Equipment costs | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Contracts for work and services | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.9 |
| **Total** | **171.8**[1] | **100.0**[1] | **195.2** | **100.0** |

1) Includes publication grants.

**Research personnel funded by the FWF, 2009 to 2011** Table 2

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Postdocs** | **1,156** | **1,197** | **1,229** |
| Women | 517 | 554 | 575 |
| Men | 639 | 643 | 654 |
| **Ph.D. students** | **1,619** | **1,683** | **1,.771** |
| Women | 671 | 710 | 745 |
| Men | 948 | 973 | 1,026 |
| **Technical personnel** | **134** | **122** | **137** |
| Women | 95 | 82 | 98 |
| Men | 39 | 40 | 39 |
| **Other personnel** | **405** | **403** | **405** |
| Women | 183 | 193 | 213 |
| Men | 222 | 210 | 192 |
| **Total** | **3,314** | **3,405** | **3,542** |
| Women | 1,466 | 1,539 | 1,631 |
| Men | 1,848 | 1,866 | 1,911 |

As of Dec. 31, 2011

**The only disappointing aspect of this retrospective look at the year 2011 is the low approval rate. Measured as the ratio of new funding approved to new funding requested, this rate came to 24.8% in 2011, nearly unchanged at its low level from the previous year. A similar picture emerges if we compare the number of projects submitted to the number approved, where the approval rate came to 30.6%. As the number of applications has been rising for years now and the FWF's budget is capped until the year 2013, the approval rate is hardly likely to improve in the coming years.**

In the year 2011, the FWF Board handled a total of 2,225 funding applications for research projects. A total of 51 proposals were received for the FWF's Priority Research Programmes and Doctoral Programmes. At approximately EUR 650 million, the volume of funding requested in 2011 exceeded the previous year's record level by a wide margin. At the same time, however, the budget was augmented in nearly all FWF programmes; this clearly points to the substantial increase in demand for third-party funding in the Austrian scientific community. The total volume of funding approved once again increased markedly compared to the previous year, rising to EUR 195.2 million (+14%). Nearly all FWF programmes benefited from the additional funds (see Tables 6 and 7, pp. 24–25).

Given these two parallel developments, the approval rate did not improve in the year 2011, and the ratio of total funding approved to total funding requested remained nearly unchanged at 24.8%. Therefore, the FWF is still forced to reject funding for four out of

five euros requested. In terms of the number of projects approved, the approval rate dropped to 30.6% in 2011. If we compare this figure to the statistics from the year 2000, the number of decisions issued has more than doubled since that time, whereas the number of approvals has only risen by approximately 30%. As a result, the approval rate (based on the number of projects) has plummeted from over 50% to just over 30%. This makes it clear that the approval budget made available to the FWF over this period has not risen nearly as quickly as the demand for grants among scientists and researchers in Austria. This development not only dampens the FWF's high spirits regarding the records set in the year 2011, but it also increasingly leads to a situation in which we cannot leverage the existing potential within the Austrian scientific community because of this substantial increase in competition.

At the same time, it can be demonstrated that reinforcing the FWF's investment potential serves to augment employment opportunities, in particular for young scientists and researchers at the beginning or in the early stages of their careers. As of December 31, 2010, the FWF's "payroll" included more than 3,500 people working in science and research (see Table 2); this figure has approximately doubled since the year 2000.
With regard to the allocation of funds within FWF programmes, an analysis of project approvals by cost type (see Table 1) shows that nearly 80% of approved FWF funds flow directly into personnel costs, that is, into the employment of young scientists and researchers. This significant share of funds has fluctuated close to the 80% mark for years now, and it highlights the importance of the FWF as an employer and as a springboard for academic careers launched in Austria.
If we consider the cost amounts requested more closely, then personnel costs are followed by project-specific material costs at 8.7%, followed by other costs (e.g. for data acquisition, workshops, C-14 analyses, etc.), which accounted for some 7.3% of approved funding. Travel expenses accounted for 2.4% of the total. The share attributable to equipment costs dropped to 1.0% in 2011; similarly, the share of costs arising from independent work contracts fell slightly to 0.9%.

### Overhead

After an interruption of several years, the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research once again decided to provide the FWF with funds to cover overhead costs for stand-alone projects and projects in the Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK). In this way, the FWF is able to pay an additional 20% of direct project costs to the research institutions where FWF-funded projects are carried out. In the eyes of the FWF, the partial coverage of overhead costs is a step towards genuine full cost research funding. In light of international developments, this course of action is crucial to maintaining Austria's competitiveness in science and research. Now that this initial step has been taken, the FWF considers it a priority to work towards full cost coverage for its other funding programmes as well.

### Share of women

In terms of gender distribution, the results from the year 2011 are rather ambivalent. The absolute number of decisions on projects submitted by female scientists and researchers rose to 641 (28.8%), but the number of approved projects only came to 186, or 25.9% of the total number of applications approved in 2011.

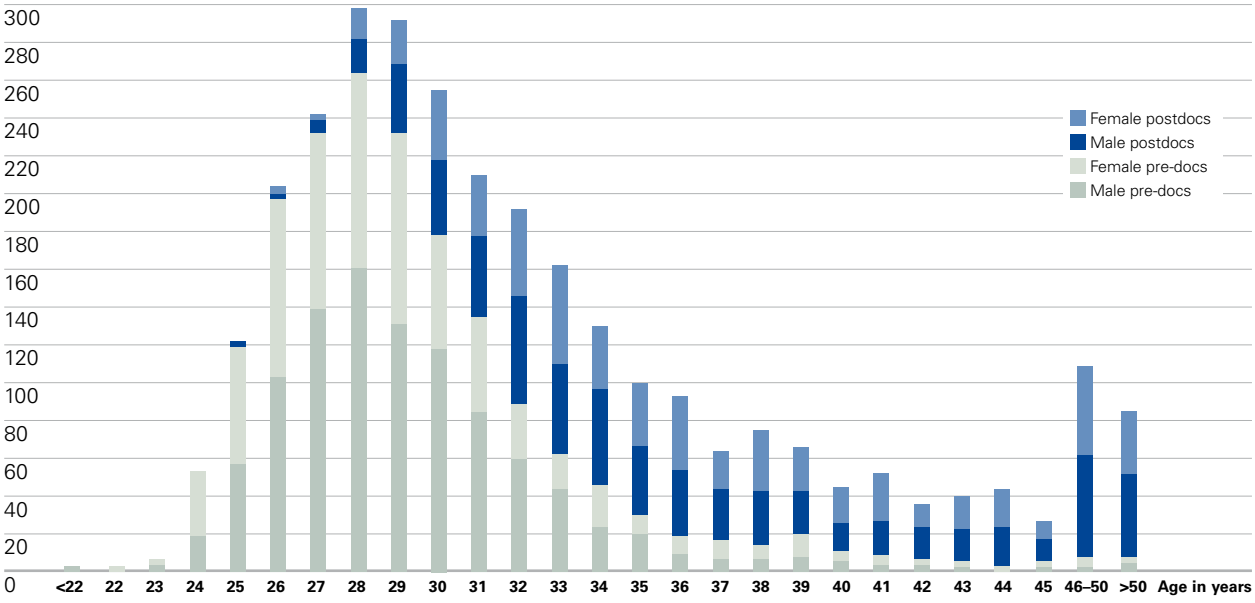
This development has also manifested itself in the approval rate based on the number of applications. Whereas the approval rate

**"Started in Austria, funded by the FWF": Each year, approximately 80% of FWF grant funds are used to cover personnel costs; this highlights the importance of the FWF as an employer and as a springboard for academic careers.**

among female researchers was exactly the same as that of male applicants in 2010, the former figure dropped to 27.2% in 2011, while the latter only declined to 32.0%. If we look at the developments in this regard over several years, however, it is worth noting that the approval rate for female researchers has certainly moved in the right direction, especially considering the double-digit percentage differences observed in the past.

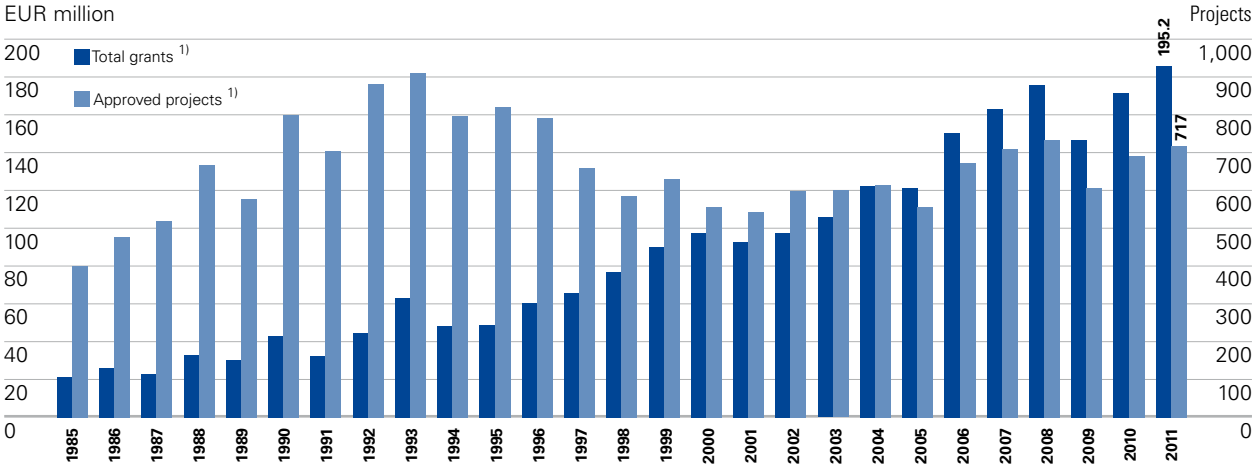
**Age structure of research employees in FWF-funded projects (2011)**

Number of employees (total: 1,229 postdocs, 1,771 pre-docs) Fig. 2




**Development of funding (EUR million/number of approvals)**

Fig. 3




1) Does not include funding for publications (from 2011 onward); does not include commissioned research (prior to 2002).

At the programme level, the situation also makes a very encouraging impression. In the Stand-Alone Projects Programme, the approval rate among women researchers (based on the number of applications) rose from 26.7% to 29.1%. In the FWF's Mobility Programmes, the approval rates in the Schrödinger Programme (42.6%) and the Meitner Programme (38.9%) are substantially higher than the overall share of approvals for female scientists and researchers. For the sake of objectivity, however, it is necessary to mention that the approval rate for male applicants is in some cases far above the overall average in these two programmes.

Especially in the FWF's Priority Research Programmes and Doctoral Programmes, one key objective is to increase the share of successful female applicants. Naturally, the FWF's role in this context is mainly that of a motivator, as the applications have to come from the female researchers themselves.

In summarising the year 2011, we note once again that the issue of gender mainstreaming has to be pursued relentlessly. The unchanged – and excessively low – share of applications received from female scientists (some 30%) should not be allowed to stagnate.

### Age structure

As for the age distribution of employees in FWF-funded research projects, it is striking that this structure has remained fairly constant and tended towards rather young employees over time. The bulk of graduates and postdocs belong to the 27 to 30 age group (see Fig. 2).
The share of women employed in FWF projects (total employees: 3,542; 1,631 women, 1,911 men) has reached an impressively high level (46%) and is still rising steadily. This observation also indicates that the FWF has quite impressively met its objective of supporting junior scientists and researchers. The public-sector funds invested by the FWF make a substantial contribution to the development and enhancement of human capital in Austria. The FWF's range of programmes is entirely consistent with the objective of increasing the country's research potential in qualitative as well as quantitative terms, and the FWF makes every effort to adhere to the principle of research-driven education.

### International peer reviews

The FWF's international peer review process for project applications lies at the heart of the organisation's activities. In order to enhance the international competitiveness of Austrian research, it has become common practice in the FWF's peer review process to have all project proposals assessed by researchers working outside of Austria. For years now, the FWF has generally relied on reviews from abroad to assess the content of grant applications. In line with common international practice, the reviewers perform this function for the FWF free of charge. A closer look at our review statistics in the year 2011 shows that the FWF's peer review process mainly relies on three source regions: For the first time, the "EU excluding Germany and Switzerland" region accounted for the largest share of reviews received (33.9%), just ahead of the US and Canada (33.5%). The share of reviews from other German-speaking countries (Germany/Switzerland) dropped to 19% and thus saw another slight decrease in the year 2011. On the other hand, the rest of the world is gaining significance as a source region; after surpassing the 10% mark in 2010, this figure rose to 11.3% in 2011 (see Fig. 5). In total, the FWF received reviews from 56 different nations in 2011, a fact which points to particularly dynamic international activity in the organisation's review operations (see Table 5). Of the 4,902 reviews received, 953 were written by female researchers (NB: gender information not obtained in 71 cases). In order to obtain

**Applications to the FWF are reviewed only by scientists and researchers who work outside of Austria.**

those 4,902 reviews, the FWF had to send a total of 14,118 requests (see Table 3); the declining response rate means that the FWF Secretariat has had to make increasing efforts to obtain the necessary reviews.

### Processing time

In the year 2011, the FWF was able to maintain its application processing time at an impressively high level by international standards. In FWF programmes where applications are reviewed on a rolling basis, the time between the submission of an application and a decision by the FWF Board averaged 4.5 months. In the FWFs Mobility Programmes, the average processing time was even just under 4 months (see Table 4).

### Research disciplines

The FWF treats all researchers according to the same standards, without giving preference to or discriminating against individual disciplines. Each year, the competition for grant funds from the FWF is "re-opened" to all disciplines equally. Nevertheless, at higher levels of aggregation, comparatively stable patterns have emerged over the years. The FWF groups the various research disciplines into three broad categories:

- Life Sciences, comprising medicine, veterinary medicine and biology;
- Natural and Technical Sciences, comprising natural sciences (except biology), agriculture and forestry (without veterinary medicine), and technical sciences;
- Humanities and Social Sciences.

In the reporting period, FWF funding was distributed as follows (see Fig. 4): Of the total amount of funding approved (EUR 195.2 million), EUR 83.7 million went to applicants working in the Life Sciences category, EUR 78.2 million to researchers in the Natural and Technical

**Reviews requested and received, 2009 to 2011** Table 3

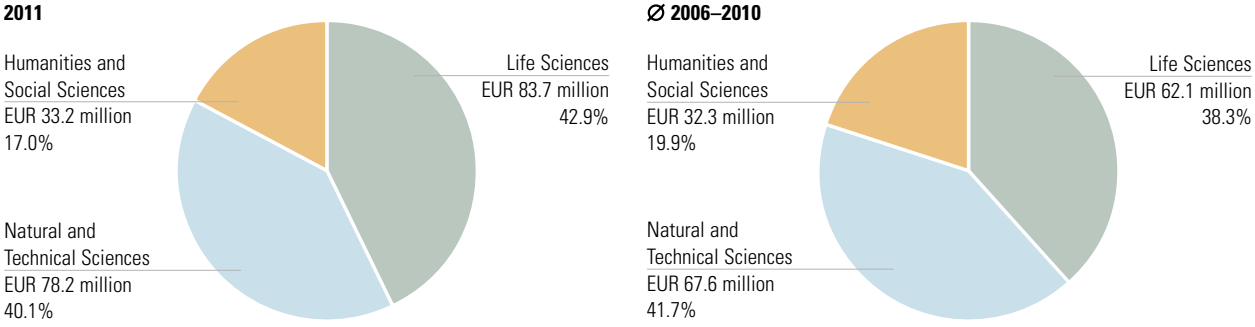
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Requested | 10,337 | 11,887 | 14,118 |
| Received | 4,205 | 4,606 | 4,902 |

**Average processing time in months, 2010 to 2011** Table 4

| | Stand-Alone Projects | Mobility Programmes* | Overall average |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2010 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| 2011 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.5 |

*) Schrödinger Fellowships, Lise Meitner Programme

**Total grants by research discipline (all FWF programmes)** Fig. 4



Sciences, and EUR 33.2 million to scholars in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

In relative terms, this yields the following results:

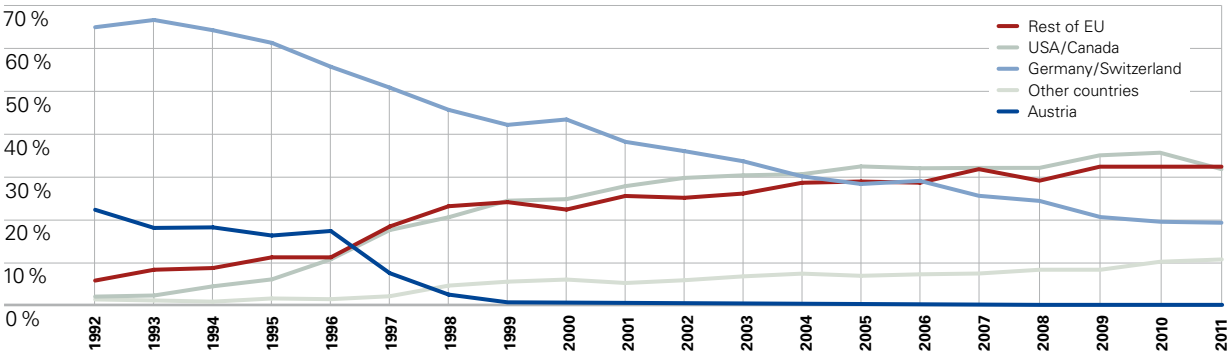
- Life Sciences (2011): 42.9% (2006–2010 average: 38.3%);
- Natural and Technical Sciences (2011): 40.1% (2006–2010 average: 41.7%);
- Humanities and Social Sciences (2011): 17.0% (2006–2010 average: 19.9%).

For the purpose of categorisation, principal investigators assign their projects to the relevant disciplines during the application phase according to the classification scheme used by Statistics Austria (for details, please refer to Tables 26 to 28 in the Appendix, pp. 75–76).

**Reviews by country/region in 2011** Table 5

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | 8 | Luxembourg | 1 |
| Australia | 144 | Mexico | 7 |
| Belgium | 76 | New Zealand | 27 |
| Belarus | 1 | Netherlands | 189 |
| Brazil | 15 | Norway | 35 |
| Bulgaria | 2 | Peru | 2 |
| Canada | 174 | Poland | 32 |
| Chile | 3 | Portugal | 13 |
| China | 41 | Rep. Korea | 16 |
| China (Hong Kong) | 8 | Romania | 5 |
| Costa Rica | 1 | Russia | 11 |
| Croatia | 2 | Saudi Arabia | 2 |
| Cuba | 2 | Singapore | 27 |
| Czech Republic | 20 | Slovakia | 4 |
| Denmark | 44 | Slovenia | 9 |
| Estonia | 2 | South Africa | 8 |
| Finland | 55 | Spain | 102 |
| France | 257 | Sweden | 80 |
| Germany | 784 | Switzerland | 148 |
| Greece | 24 | Taiwan | 7 |
| Hungary | 9 | Thailand | 4 |
| Iceland | 4 | Turkey | 8 |
| India | 22 | UK | 522 |
| Iran | 1 | Uruguay | 1 |
| Ireland | 31 | USA | 1,468 |
| Israel | 64 | Venezuela | 2 |
| Italy | 181 | Not indicated | 109 |
| Japan | 82 | **Total** | **4,902** |
| Latvia | 2 | Women | 953 |
| Lebanon | 1 | Men | 3,878 |
| Lithuania | 3 | Not entered | 71 |

**Percentage of reviews by region, 1992 to 2011** Fig. 5



## Overview of grants (number of projects)

Table 6

| | Applications processed [1] | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent [2] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Stand-Alone Projects** | **1,086** | **995** | **341** | **310** | **31.4** | **31.2** |
| Women/Men | 285/801 | 232/763 | 83/258 | 62/248 | 29.1/32.2 | 26.7/32.5 |
| **International Programmes** | **286** | **229** | **79** | **92** | **27.6** | **40.2** |
| Women/Men | 49/237 | 51/178 | 9/70 | 24/68 | 18.4/29.5 | 47.1/38.2 |
| **Special Research Programmes (SFBs) [3]** | **27** | **50** | **23** | **39** | **7.7** | **36.4** |
| Women/Men | 10/17 | 11/39 | 10/13 | 9/30 | 0.0/9.1 | 100.0/30.0 |
| **SFB extensions [3]** | **34** | **31** | **30** | **7** | **88.2** | **22.6** |
| Women/Men | 1/33 | 2/29 | 1/29 | 1/6 | 100.0/87.9 | 50.0/20.7 |
| **National Research Networks (NFNs) [3]** | **36** | **18** | **22** | **10** | **9.5** | **8.3** |
| Women/Men | 6/30 | 3/15 | 4/18 | 1/9 | 0.0/12.5 | 0.0/10.0 |
| **NFN extensions [3]** | **36** | **7** | **26** | **0** | **72.2** | **0.0** |
| Women/Men | 4/32 | 2/5 | 3/23 | 0/0 | 75.0/71.9 | 0.0/0.0 |
| **START Programme** | **57** | **45** | **8** | **6** | **14.0** | **13.3** |
| Women/Men | 11/46 | 11/34 | 1/7 | 3/3 | 9.1/15.2 | 27.3/8.8 |
| **START Programme extensions** | **7** | **–** | **7** | **–** | **100.0** | **–** |
| Women/Men | 2/5 | –/– | 2/5 | –/– | 100.0/100.0 | –/– |
| **Wittgenstein Award** | **18** | **22** | **2** | **1** | **11.1** | **4.5** |
| Women/Men | 5/13 | 3/19 | 0/2 | 0/1 | 0.0/15.4 | 0.0/5.3 |
| **Doctoral Programmes (DKs) [3]** | **7** | **6** | **4** | **5** | **23.5** | **29.4** |
| Women/Men | 0/7 | 0/6 | 0/4 | 0/5 | 0.0/25.0 | 0.0/31.3 |
| **DK extensions [3]** | **5** | **7** | **5** | **5** | **100.0** | **71.4** |
| Women/Men | 1/4 | 2/5 | 1/4 | 2/3 | 100.0/100.0 | 100.0/60.0 |
| **Schrödinger Programme** | **144** | **129** | **69** | **56** | **47.9** | **43.4** |
| Women/Men | 54/90 | 42/87 | 23/46 | 19/37 | 42.6/51.1 | 45.2/42.5 |
| **Meitner Programme** | **104** | **76** | **38** | **29** | **36.5** | **38.2** |
| Women/Men | 36/68 | 27/49 | 14/24 | 11/18 | 38.9/35.3 | 40.7/36.7 |
| **Firnberg Programme** | **49** | **50** | **16** | **13** | **32.7** | **26.0** |
| Women/Men | 49/– | 50/– | 16/– | 13/– | 32.7/– | 26.0/– |
| **Richter Programme** | **45** | **40** | **11** | **15** | **24.4** | **37.5** |
| Women/Men | 45/– | 40/– | 11/– | 15/– | 24.4/– | 37.5/– |
| **Translational Research Programme (TRP) [4]** | **52** | **166** | **15** | **31** | **28.8** | **18.7** |
| Women/Men | 13/39 | 37/129 | 4/11 | 5/26 | 30.8/28.2 | 13.5/20.2 |
| **Clinical Research Programme (KLIF)** | **183** | **–** | **15** | **–** | **8.2** | **–** |
| Women/Men | 53/130 | –/– | 2/13 | –/– | 3.8/10.0 | –/– |
| **Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)** | **49** | **48** | **6** | **7** | **12.2** | **14.6** |
| Women/Men | 17/32 | 19/29 | 2/4 | 0/7 | 11.8/12.5 | 0.0/24.1 |
| **Total** | **2,225** | **2,037[5]** | **717** | **691[5]** | **30.6** | **32.3[5]** |
| Women/Men | 641/1,584 | 579/1,458 | 186/531 | 193/498 | 27.2/32.0 | 32.3/32.3 |
| | | | | | | |
| **Outline proposals (SFBs)** | **13** | **11** | **1** | **4** | | |
| Women/Men | 2/11 | 1/10 | 0/1 | 1/3 | | |
| **Outline proposals (NFNs)** | **21** | **12** | **3** | **2** | | |
| Women/Men | 5/16 | 2/10 | 0/3 | 0/2 | | |
| **Outline proposals (DKs)** | **17** | **17** | **7** | **6** | | |
| Women/Men | 1/16 | 1/16 | 0/7 | 0/6 | | |

1) Applications processed include (new) applications handled by the FWF Board.
2) For Special Research Programmes and Doctoral Programmes, the approval rate is calculated as the ratio of full applications approved to outline proposals submitted.
3) Two-stage process; the numbers shown correspond to sub-projects from full applications or sub-projects within full applications (2nd stage).
4) Programme funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT).
5) Includes publication grants; includes Translational Brainpower Programme.

## Overview of grants (EUR million)

Table 7

| | Applications processed [1] | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent [2] | | Total grants [3] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Stand-Alone Projects** | **299.6** | **278.9** | **87.9** | **81.8** | **29.3** | **29.3** | **88.7** | **83.0** |
| Women/Men | 81.2/218.4 | 65.2/213.7 | 21.6/66.3 | 16.8/65.0 | 26.6/30.4 | 25.7/30.4 | 21.7/67.0 | 17.0/65.9 |
| **International Programmes** | **62.8** | **48.6** | **14.6** | **14.5** | **23.3** | **29.9** | **15.1** | **14.9** |
| Women/Men | 10.6/52.2 | 10.6/38.1 | 1.7/12.9 | 3.4/11.1 | 16.2/24.7 | 32.1/29.2 | 1.8/13.3 | 3.4/11.5 |
| **Special Research Programmes (SFBs) [4]** | **9.6** | **19.6** | **7.8** | **14.8** | **15.7** | **28.0** | **8.3** | **15.0** |
| Women/Men | 3.7/5.9 | 4.3/15.3 | 3.5/4.3 | 3.5/11.3 | 52.7/10.0 | 50.0/24.7 | 3.5/4.7 | 3.5/11.4 |
| **SFB extensions [4]** | **10.7** | **9.9** | **9.3** | **3.8** | **87.2** | **38.3** | **9.3** | **3.8** |
| Women/Men | 0.4/10.3 | 0.8/9.0 | 0.4/9.0 | 0.4/3.3 | 99.2/86.8 | 52.2/37.0 | 0.4/9.0 | 0.4/3.3 |
| **National Research Networks (NFNs) [4]** | **11.8** | **7.3** | **7.0** | **3.7** | **10.8** | **10.6** | **7.3** | **4.3** |
| Women/Men | 2.1/9.8 | 1.2/6.1 | 1.3/5.7 | 0.2/3.6 | 8.6/11.4 | 3.2/11.9 | 1.3/6.0 | 0.2/4.0 |
| **NFN extensions [4]** | **10.4** | **2.5** | **7.3** | **0.0** | **69.6** | **0.0** | **7.3** | **0.0** |
| Women/Men | 1.4/9.1 | 0.6/1.8 | 1.1/6.2 | 0.0/0.0 | 81.3/67.8 | 0.0/0.0 | 1.1/6.2 | 0.0/0.0 |
| **START Programme** | **60.8** | **46.6** | **4.7** | **3.6** | **7.8** | **7.7** | **4.8** | **3.6** |
| Women/Men | 12.0/48.7 | 10.8/35.8 | 0.5/4.3 | 1.7/1.9 | 3.8/8.7 | 15.6/5.3 | 0.5/4.3 | 1.7/1.9 |
| **START Programme extensions** | **3.8** | **–** | **3.8** | **–** | **100.0** | **–** | **3.8** | **–** |
| Women/Men | 1.0/2.7 | –/– | 1.0/2.7 | –/– | 100.0/100.0 | –/– | 1.0/2.7 | –/– |
| **Wittgenstein Award** | **27.3** | **33.0** | **3.0** | **1.5** | **11.0** | **4.5** | **3.0** | **1.5** |
| Women/Men | 7.5/19.8 | 4.5/28.5 | 0.0/3.0 | 0.0/1.5 | 0.0/15.2 | 0.0/5.3 | 0.0/3.0 | 0.0/1.5 |
| **Doctoral Programmes (DKs) [4]** | **17.5** | **12.3** | **8.4** | **7.2** | **18.0** | **16.6** | **9.4** | **8.2** |
| Women/Men | 0.0/17.5 | 0.0/12.3 | 0.0/8.4 | 0.0/7.2 | 0.0/19.2 | 0.0 /18.0 | 0.0/9.3 | 0.1/8.1 |
| **DK extensions [4]** | **12.7** | **14.9** | **10.5** | **8.9** | **82.7** | **60.0** | **10.5** | **8.9** |
| Women/Men | 4.6/8.1 | 5.6/9.3 | 3.6/6.8 | 3.9/5.0 | 79.3/84.6 | 69.3/54.3 | 3.6/6.8 | 3.9/5.0 |
| **Schrödinger Programme** | **14.0** | **11.7** | **6.8** | **5.4** | **48.3** | **45.7** | **7.1** | **5.6** |
| Women/Men | 5.3/8.8 | 3.7/8.1 | 2.2/4.6 | 1.7/3.7 | 40.9/52.7 | 46.6/45.4 | 2.3/4.8 | 1.8/3.8 |
| **Meitner Programme** | **12.4** | **8.7** | **4.5** | **3.5** | **36.0** | **39.5** | **5.1** | **3.9** |
| Women/Men | 4.4/8.1 | 3.1/5.6 | 1.7/2.8 | 1.3/2.1 | 39.3/34.2 | 42.1/38.1 | 1.9/3.1 | 1.5/2.4 |
| **Firnberg Programme** | **10.1** | **10.1** | **3.3** | **2.6** | **32.7** | **26.1** | **3.4** | **2.7** |
| Women/Men | 10.1/– | 10.1/– | 3.3/– | 2.6/– | 32.7/– | 26.1/– | 3.4/– | 2.7/– |
| **Richter Programme** | **12.2** | **11.2** | **2.7** | **3.9** | **22.3** | **34.4** | **3.5** | **4.5** |
| Women/Men | 12.2/– | 11.2/– | 2.7/– | 3.9/– | 22.3/– | 34.4/– | 3.5/– | 4.5/– |
| **Translational Research Programme (TRP) [5]** | **17.2** | **53.7** | **4.1** | **8.3** | **24.1** | **15.4** | **4.2** | **8.4** |
| Women/Men | 4.0/13.2 | 12.7/41.0 | 1.1/3.0 | 1.4/6.9 | 27.5/23.0 | 11.3/16.7 | 1.1/3.1 | 1.4/6.9 |
| **Clinical Research Programme (KLIF)** | **38.6** | **–** | **3.0** | **–** | **7.8** | **–** | **3.0** | **–** |
| Women/Men | 11.9/26.7 | –/– | 0.6/2.4 | –/– | 5.2/8.9 | –/– | 0.6/2.4 | –/– |
| **Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)** | **14.6** | **12.2** | **1.6** | **1.7** | **11.2** | **14.2** | **1.6** | **1.7** |
| Women/Men | 5.5/9.1 | 4.8/7.4 | 0.6/1.0 | 0.0/1.7 | 11.6/10.9 | 0.0/23.4 | 0.6/1.0 | 0.0/1.7 |
| **Total** | **646.1** | **587.0[6]** | **190.4** | **166.9[6]** | **24.8** | **24.6[6]** | **195.2** | **171.8[6]** |
| Women/Men | 177.8/468.3 | 150.5/436.5 | 47.0/143.4 | 41.1 /125.8 | 23.9/25.1 | 25.5/24.3 | 48.5/146.7 | 42.7/129.1 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outline proposals (SFBs)** | **50.0** | **52.9** | **5.8** | **19.2** |
| Women/Men | 6.7/43.4 | 7.0/45.9 | 0.0/5.8 | 7.0/12.2 |
| **Outline proposals (NFNs)** | **65.2** | **35.5** | **10.9** | **6.1** |
| Women/Men | 15.0/50.1 | 5.6/29.9 | 0.0/10.9 | 0.0/6.1 |
| **Outline proposals (DKs)** | **46.5** | **43.7** | **18.2** | **12.3** |
| Women/Men | 2.8/43.7 | 3.3/40.3 | 0.0/18.2 | 0.0/12.3 |

1) Applications processed include (new) applications handled by the FWF Board.
2) For Special Research Programmes and Doctoral Programmes, the approval rate is calculated as the ratio of full applications approved to outline proposals submitted. The other approval rates are calculated as the ratio of new applications approved to decisions issued.
3) Includes supplementary approvals for previously funded research projects.
4) Two-stage process; the numbers shown correspond to sub-projects from full applications or sub-projects within full applications (2nd stage).
5) Programme funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT).
6) Includes (expiring) commissioned programmes; includes publication grants; includes Translational Brainpower

# International context

Top-notch research is now increasingly conducted in worldwide networks where international competition and cooperation are both equally relevant.

**One of the key objectives guiding the FWF's activities at the international level is to enhance Austria's international visibility as a research location.**

Top-notch research is now increasingly conducted in worldwide networks where international competition and cooperation are both equally relevant. In addition to prominent figures in the world of research as well as established and internationally visible research institutions, the general conditions created by national funding agencies also form an essential basis for strengthening international integration in these networks.

In this context, the dynamic development of research areas around the world plays a crucial role. For the FWF, one key objective is to enhance Europe's status in this respect, not least in order to advance the integration of basic research funding in the European Research Area. The FWF is actively involved in these efforts and takes targeted measures to support the internationalisation of Austrian science and research.

In FWF projects, international integration is not limited to specific international programmes, but manifests itself in the form of individual cooperation arrangements in all of the FWF's funding programmes. Just over half of all ongoing FWF projects are being carried out in cooperation with research partners from abroad. One-fourth of those cooperation partners are from Germany, while 18% come from the US; the UK accounts for 8%, France for 7%, and Switzerland and Italy account for 5% each. Approximately 8% of cooperation arrangements have been set up with Eastern European partners, while 4% involve partners from Asia.

In recent years, the FWF's funding contributions to international cooperation projects have seen dynamic development. While the FWF's research contribution in this area came to EUR 15.9 million in 2010, the figure dropped to EUR 15.2 million in 2011, mainly as a result of high-level consolidation (see also Appendix, p. 77).

The most significant event in the year 2011 was the establishment of Science Europe in Brussels as a new umbrella organisation for European research funding organisations and research performing organisations. As President Christoph Kratky is a member of the Governing Board of Science Europe, the FWF is also represented in this important body. The FWF showed its high commitment to this new organisation during its establishment by delegating an FWF employee to Science Europe for a period of nine months in order to help establish effective organisational structures as quickly as possible. The overarching goal of Science Europe is to develop common positions on European and international research policy issues, to promote interaction with actors at both the European and global level, to promote cooperation between member organisations (e.g. with regard to the expansion of transnational funding activities, the development of common policies on issues such as open access, research infrastructure, etc.) and to serve as a mouthpiece for the scientific community in Europe (as represented by six Scientific Committees). The FWF has contributed expertise in selected areas of the (future) Science Europe agenda.

EUROHORCs: Upon the establishment of Science Europe, the European Heads of Research Councils (EUROHORCs) decided to

dissolve EUROHORCs and to devote their expertise and experience to the development of Science Europe in the future. This decision was made by representatives of all 24 European countries belonging to the association.

ESF (European Science Foundation): The establishment of Science Europe likewise represents an important turning point for the ESF. The FWF will remain a member of this organisation in order to support ongoing ESF activities which immediately benefit the scientific community, but the FWF will shift its focus towards Science Europe.

ERC (European Research Council): When the ERC was established in 2008, a new era began in basic research funding at the European level. As in the previous years, the 2011 round of calls brought about very positive results for Austrian researchers, who received a total of 13 Starting Grants and seven Advanced Grants. Five Starting Grantees had already received funding approval under the FWF's START Programme, which clearly shows that combining START applications with submissions to the ERC is an excellent strategy. The FWF is represented by one national expert in the ERC's Programme Committee.

ERA-Net: In the year 2011, the FWF continued its involvement in ERA-Nets, an initiative of the European Commission which aims to improve coordination in national research and funding activities. New initiatives in this area include the FWF's involvement in ERA-CAPS (plant sciences) and M-ERA (materials science; see also Appendix, p. 77).

EU Joint Programming: Joint Programming refers to a European Commission initiative designed to promote cooperation in tackling 'grand challenges' at the European and global level. The FWF is involved in Austria's activities under the aegis of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF) as well as the Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT). In this context, the FWF has prepared potential analyses for the subject areas chosen to date. At the European level, the FWF also provided support for the preparation of general administrative conditions for Joint Programming initiatives.

Multilateral activities: Multilateral project funding refers to all projects which are supported within the framework of transnational, often thematically related calls for proposals and which involve at least three countries. One key characteristic of these activities is the central submission and review of applications on the basis of general conditions defined by the participating funding agencies. In 2011, the FWF participated in seven multilateral programmes within the framework of ERA-Net calls.

Bilateral activities: In 2011, the Lead Agency Procedure established under the traditionally close cooperation between research funding organisations in Germany, Austria and Switzerland (DACH: DFG, FWF, SNSF) was developed even further. In addition to the existing agreements with partner organisations in Germany, France, Switzerland and Slovenia, a lead agency agreement was signed with the National Research Foundation in Korea. In order to intensify scientific and research cooperation with India, an agreement was also signed with the Indian Department of Science & Technology (DST). The FWF also continued its cooperation with the China Scholarship Council (CSC) during the reporting period.

SCIENCE EUROPE
Shaping the future of research

**In the year 2011, one of the most conspicuous events in European research funding was the establishment of Science Europe.**

# Open access – The free circulation of research insights


The FWF's info magazine also reported extensively on open access in 2011.

**In 2003, the FWF signed the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities and thus made a commitment to supporting free access to scientific publications on the Internet.**

The FWF had – and still has – a number of good reasons to support open access: Research findings and insights are resources which are largely financed using public funds. Therefore, these insights should also be freely available to the public. In addition, open access increases the visibility of (basic) research, provides the interested public with access to research, and promotes the transfer of knowledge to society. Last but not least, open access serves to create new forms of knowledge networking.

## The FWF's open access policy

Until approximately 2009, the FWF's support of open access focused on three main areas:

- Through its media channels, the FWF provided scientists and researchers with background information on the significance of this form of access and the existing ways to ensure this form of access.
- The FWF gradually developed its open access policy from 2004 onward, and in 2006 the organisation was among the first funding agencies in the world to issue an open access mandate. The policy requires all principal investigators as well as staff in FWF-funded projects to make their publications freely available on the Internet (where legally permissible), either by archiving an electronic copy in a suitable repository or by publishing the work in an open access medium.
- As early as 2004, the FWF's Peer-Reviewed Publications Programme began to offer funding for the costs of open access to peer-reviewed publications up to three years after the end of FWF-funded projects.

Since 2009, the FWF has intensified its activities in this area in order to raise awareness of open access in all disciplines:

- PubMed, which is by far the largest bibliographical database in the field of life sciences (approximately 21 million entries), operates the PubMedCentral full-text archive with nearly 2.2 million freely available peer-reviewed journal articles. Since early 2010, the FWF has participated in this initiative through the partner repository UKPubMedCentral. By 2011, over 2,300 peer-reviewed publications from FWF projects were already freely available in the PubMed database.
- In order to simplify the billing process for peer-reviewed publications, the FWF entered into agreements with three large publishing houses (Elsevier, Wiley-Blackwell and BioMedCentral) in 2011 in order to allow the direct charging of costs between the publishers and the FWF.
- In the humanities and social sciences, where book publications still play a crucial role, the funding options for open access were expanded at the end of 2011.
- Through the umbrella organisations of European research funding and research

performing organisations (EUROHORCs and ESF), the FWF took on an active role in articulating a joint policy. Of a number of recommendations, three in particular warrant special attention:

- Grants for open access publications, which the FWF introduced as early as 2004, are recommended as a standard for research funding and research performing institutions in Europe.
- In negotiations with publishers, it is necessary to define terms and conditions linked to the funding of open access.
- Through a joint programme at the European level, high-quality specialist journals should enable the transition to or introduction of open access.

### Future prospects for open access

From the FWF's perspective, the only acceptable long-term goal is to transform the existing publication system in such a way that the original versions of all scholarly publications are made freely available on the Internet, with due adherence to high quality standards. The following measures should be implemented wherever possible:

- Austrian research institutions and funding organisations should agree on binding minimum standards for an open access mandate.
- At all major research institutions, it is necessary to appoint contact persons who can provide information on the available options for open access in terms of substance as well as technical and legal aspects.
- Research institutions will have to make funds available to researchers for publications in quality-controlled open access media.
- Subject-specific repositories have enjoyed great success in the recent past. In order to avoid a situation in which individual research institutions have to maintain multiple separate repositories, the institutions should implement technical solutions which enable archived publications to be linked with multiple repositories.
- As is the case in many Anglo-Saxon countries, libraries should not only act as "managers of inventories", but also as open access consultants and as agents supporting open access publications.
- For some time now, small and very small university publishers have been emerging at universities. In the FWF's view, it would make more sense if research institutions joined forces and launched an initiative modelled on the university presses in Anglo-Saxon countries.

The effects of these suggestions will not manifest themselves overnight, and they will require investments in the research institutions' infrastructure; this also has to be communicated to research policymakers.

**With its open access policy, the FWF was among the first funding agencies in the world to issue an open access mandate.**

@ weblink

For more information on the development of open access at the FWF, please visit: http://www.fwf.ac.at/en/public_relations/oai/index.html

Further information on the FWF's activities with regard to open access in 2011 can be found in the discussion of publication grants (pp. 70–71).

# The FWF as a partner organisation and service provider

The FWF offers its expertise and know-how both as a partner organisation and as a service provider.

@ weblink

Services offered by the FWF
www.fwf.ac.at/de/dienstleistungen/index.html (in German)

**The FWF applies its know-how not only by evaluating and funding projects in its own programmes, but also by offering these services to other organisations. Therefore, the FWF also sees itself as a partner organisation and service provider in the Austrian research and innovation system, and the organisation has developed an appropriate portfolio of services for this purpose.**

Essentially, the FWF offers its core competence – the handling of independent, international peer review processes – to external organisations such as universities. In this context, the services offered by the FWF range from nominating expert reviewers to evaluating candidates, projects and programmes and even managing entire programmes. Where the FWF acts as a service provider, key quality criteria such as an international perspective, transparency and fairness are to be observed just as they are in the FWF's own funding activities.

As a partner organisation, the FWF provided its expertise in research and evaluation to support other organisations in 2011, for example through surveys, joint studies and policy advising, and cooperated with other funding organisations in the design and execution of complex funding programmes.

The FWF generally provides these services at cost, meaning that no profit margins are added to the amounts charged. Charges are calculated on the basis of the size of the contract and the expense involved. These calculations are based on an hourly rate which is computed using current full-cost accounting figures. In order to ensure satisfaction on the part of its partners and customers and to preserve its own autonomy and quality standards, the FWF has specified a set of requirements for entering into these contracts and partnerships. Along with the portfolio of services, these prerequisites can be found on the FWF's web site.

# Research patronage: The FWF enters new territory

**In many countries around the world, a substantial amount of research is supported by philanthropic patrons. In Anglo-Saxon countries in particular, philanthropists are a major source of funding for research. In Germany and Switzerland, there are numerous charitable foundations dedicated to promoting science and research. A number of individual cases in Austria – especially the EUR 10 million Peter Bertalanffy recently donated to IST Austria – have encouraged systematic attempts to promote research patronage in Austria as well.**

This comparison with other countries was not the only factor that prompted the FWF to explore new avenues in this area. As Austria's main funding agency for basic research, we also see it as our responsibility to identify alternative funding sources in addition to government research grants.

Moreover, with its internationally recognised peer-review system and widely varied options for the use of donations, the FWF can also offer "patrons of science and research" a truly unique proposition. In this way, philanthropists can provide funds specifically for certain disciplines and subject areas, or for researchers who meet specific requirements in terms of age, track record, gender, nationality, etc.
As a start, the FWF's "research patronage à la carte" initiative was launched in 2011.

In the initial phase, the following steps were taken:

- Comprehensive research on patronage in Austria and abroad, as well as the motives and expectations of philanthropists;
- Establishment of contacts with cooperation partners such as the Austrian Association of Private Foundations, the Federation of Austrian Industries, the Austrian Fund-Raising Association (FVA), the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research, the Austrian Council for Research and Technology Development (RFTE) as well as other organisations;
- Lobbying to improve the general conditions (especially under Austrian tax law) for philanthropic activities;
- Identification of and direct contact with potential patrons of research.

On the basis of this preliminary work, the FWF can offer potential patrons an extensive range of services:

- Execution and monitoring of funded projects
- Public relations
- Organisation of calls and award competitions on behalf of patrons, including the accompanying review and evaluation measures
- Content-related support for special charitable organisations dedicated to research.

As the FWF has just completed this initial stage, it is too early to report any major initial accomplishments in this initiative, but the FWF hopes to do so in its future annual reports.

Gerhard Kratky, former Managing Director of the FWF, is heading the research patronage initiative as a consultant to the FWF.

# A year on the sunny side

The FWF enjoyed fair weather and smooth sailing at its annual Summerfest – and throughout the entire year 2011.

**The year 2011 was just as eventful as the preceding year: With the most successful FWF Summerfest to date and the continued success of the floating science exhibition aboard the *MS Wissenschaft,* the FWF once again succeeded in positioning itself as a key actor in the science and research communication scene.**

The FWF's funding machine once again shifted into high gear in 2011, a development which also manifested itself in the organisation's PR and communications work. In what might be considered a coincidence or interpreted as a sign, the weather was absolutely perfect during the FWF's Summerfest in the park surrounding Palais Clam-Gallas on June 21, 2011, and the FWF not only enjoyed clear skies that evening, but throughout the entire reporting period. More than 450 guests were welcomed in the magnificent park surrounding the Institut Français in the ninth district of Vienna, and the longest day of the year turned into an extended and highly enjoyable garden fête in honour of the year's Wittgenstein Award winners and the outstanding new researchers accepted into the START Programme. For Austrian Federal Minister of Science and Research Karlheinz Töchterle, the Summerfest was his first encounter with the country's most highly decorated scientists and researchers in the year 2011.

With regard to participatory science communication, the FWF continued its successful cooperation with *Wissenschaft im Dialog* (WID) in the course of the *MS Wissenschaft* project. With the support of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research as well as the Medical University of Vienna, the *MS Wissenschaft* – the WID's "floating science centre" – called at ports in Austria between June 24 and July 4, 2011. Some 8,000 visitors were welcomed aboard in Vienna, Krems and Linz. The *MS Wissenschaft* is a freighter nearly 110 meters long which has been converted into a single-theme science centre and goes on tour for six months each year. In 2011, the ship set sail with over 30 interactive exhibits on the topic of health research, docking in 35 cities along waterways in Germany and Austria. The vessel travelled some 3,640 kilometres in the course of the 2011 tour. With its "belly full of knowledge", the *MS Wissenschaft* is both a fascinating exhibition space and a perfect hub for a wide variety of formats in science communication. Two of the on-board exhibits were set up by top-notch researchers from Austria. One exhibit – curated by Christine Mannhalter in her capacity as a professor of molecular diagnostics in clinical chemistry at the Medical University of Vienna – addressed the difficult balance between the hyper- and hypoactivity of platelets in closing wounds and thrombus formation. The other Austrian exhibit, which was curated by Siegfried Trattnig, Medical and Scientific Head of the High-Field MR Centre of Excellence at the Medical University of Vienna – described new imaging possibilities using high-field magnetic resonance tomography and the potential contribution of this new quality level in diagnosis to the preventive treatment of spine-induced back problems. This year's Austrian tour was slightly shorter and coincided with fewer school days, meaning that the *MS Wissenschaft* was not visited quite as heavily as it was in 2010, when the ship made its debut in Austria. However, this also meant that the 8,000 guests who did visit the ship were able to enjoy more quality time on board. In the previous year, there were cer-

tain days when the ship nearly had to be closed due to overcrowding, and masses of visitors had to be escorted through the ship rather quickly. In 2011, however, visitors were able to spend far more time exploring and studying the exhibits more intensively. The crew's feedback was clearly positive: More is not always better, and those who did visit the ship had the opportunity to choose how and in what order they wished to view the exhibits – which is exactly how the designers of the exhibition intended it to be.

### *Am Puls* event arouses keen interest

Continuing its tradition, the FWF again cooperated with the agency PR&D to organise another five *Am Puls* ("On the pulse") events at the Albert Schweitzer House in the 9th district of Vienna, less than a ten-minute walk from the FWF's offices. Public interest in the event was so high that the FWF had to end the registration process early for three of the five events. The range of topics covered was once again deliberately varied, not least in order to provide concrete examples of the many facets of basic research in Austria. The topics discussed ranged from "Vaccinations – Origins, Uses and Development" to "Youth Education – Then and Now", "Transport – Sustainability instead of Stop & Go", "Ayurveda – Historical Origins and Modern Applications" and an exciting conclusion with "Through Thick and Thin – The Latest Insights on Fat Metabolism". *Am Puls* has not only successfully established itself as a participatory event format for the interested public in Vienna; the event also shows how harmoniously figures from the world of research and practice can interact, and how their openness can enable fruitful discussions with people from a wide variety of backgrounds and with varying levels of prior knowledge.

### Other events

In 2011, the FWF supported the design, planning and implementation activities for a highly successful exhibit on the human body *(Abenteuer Wissenschaft – Part four, Der Mensch – Version 1.0)* at *Haus der Wissenschaft* in Graz. The exhibition will continue into the year 2012. This highly recommended show presents research which was largely enabled by the FWF in the city of Graz and demonstrates impressively how personal commitment and enthusiasm can make it possible to present insights from basic research, especially (but not exclusively) to young people.

On February 17, 2011, visitors filled the courtyard at the *Haus der Musik* to attend the FWF-sponsored club research on the topic of "Making a living in research: Employment relationships in knowledge production". During the event, an interesting panel of speakers discussed the advantages and disadvantages of modern science and research operations, and explored ways to live and survive in an existence somewhere between fragmented employment and entrepreneurship.

The "FameLab" event was once again a rousing success in 2011. At the final, which was held in the standing-room-only *Kuppelsaal* at the Vienna University of Technology on May 7, 2011, Vienna-based theoretical physicist Philipp Ambichl emerged victorious over formidable and well-rehearsed competitors with an exceptional approach to presenting his relatively abstract discipline in a convincing manner. With this lecture on "The stressed wave", Ambichl succeeded in offering a deliberately relaxed counterpoint to the exhilaratingly tense and stimulating atmosphere of the competition.

**The *MS Wissenschaft* travelled some 3,640 kilometres in 2011, visiting 35 cities – including Vienna, Krems and Linz.**

***Am Puls* has successfully established itself as a participatory event format for the interested public.**

On September 19, 2011, the FWF's 2010 Firnberg and Richter scholars were honoured in the *Audienzsaal* at the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research. In a very warm and friendly atmosphere with musical accompaniment provided by young ladies from a Viennese secondary school for music, Ministry Unit Head Elisabeth Freismuth and FWF President Christoph praised the accomplishments of these successful scientists and researchers.

Another major event in 2011 was the fourth "edition" of the Scholarly Book of the Year competition, which is organised by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research in cooperation with *Buchkultur* magazine. In this competition, the best scholarly books of the year in the categories of Biology and Medicine, Natural and Technical Sciences, Humanities, Social Sciences and Cultural Studies, and Junior Scholarly Books are chosen by readers. The FWF has supported this initiative since the very beginning and thus also makes a substantial contribution to enhancing the popularity of scientific and scholarly thought by providing active support for these efforts.

### Coaching workshops

Coaching workshops are an event designed by the FWF in order to enhance our grant applicants' understanding of the application and decision process as well as the general conditions applicable to the grant decision. These one-day workshops comprise several modules in which various topics are addressed in a combination of presentations and interactive exercises moderated by a professional coach. In 2011, the FWF held a total of 22 workshops, two of which specifically targeted female applicants and five of which were special workshops for the START, KLIF and PEEK programmes. The high level of attendance at all of these events is an indication of the scientific community's strong interest in this workshop. In the year under review, a total of 400 participants took part in these FWF information sessions.

### FWF web sites

The FWF's web presence is its most important communication medium. In addition to its own web site, the FWF operates three programme-specific portals, namely the Schrödinger Portal, the START Portal and the Firnberg/Richter Portal. The FWF web site offers extensive services for applicants and serves as a source of information not only for people working in science, but also for science journalists. With some 18,100 abstracts, the FWF's constantly growing web-based project database is available to the interested public free of charge in both German and English.

The FWF also uses the Internet to actively inform the scientific community and registered media representatives by sending out an e-mail newsletter which now boasts approximately 11,800 subscribers. In total, the FWF sent out 62 press and scientific newsletters during the reporting period. On the FWF's job exchange, over 270 positions in science and research – approximately one new job per working day – were advertised in the course of the year. Overall, the usage statistics for the FWF's web site were very encouraging, with the number of page views amounting to some 5 million in 2011. On average, an FWF web page is accessed every 6.3 seconds.
At the same time, it is necessary to note

that the FWF's web presence is starting to look outdated. An increasing number of topic areas have been added to the old web structure, and this has obviously affected the site's clarity and navigability. The increasing quantities of data have put more and more pressure on the IT infrastructure, which has also brought about a deterioration in availability. Last but not least, the current design of the FWF's web site no longer meets the expectations of Internet-savvy users. For this reason, the FWF published an EU-wide invitation to bid on the relaunch of its web site, which is a crucial project for the organisation's public relations activities. The FWF's new web presence is slated to go live in the fall of 2012.

### Press conferences

During the year 2010, the FWF organised four press conferences: At the annual press conference, which was held at the end of March 2011, FWF President Christoph Kratky and the FWF's new Managing Director Dorothea Sturn reported on the positive developments at the FWF and on how the organisation's new and stable financial framework will affect its investment activities in the coming years. One especially encouraging development was the re-introduction of compensation for overhead costs in FWF stand-alone projects and in the PEEK Programme. On June 21, 2011, Austrian Federal Minister of Science and Research Karlheinz Töchterle and Christoph Kratky held a press conference to announce this year's Wittgenstein Award winners and START project leaders to the media. On June 24, 2011, Barbara Weitgruber, Unit Head at the Ministry of Science and Research, gave a press conference aboard the *MS Wissenschaft* in Vienna to mark the official Austrian opening of the floating science centre, which was devoted to the topic of health research in 2011. Finally, Karlheinz Töchterle, Josef Smolle (Rector of the Medical University of Graz) and Christoph Kratky presented the results of the first call in the Clinical Research (KLIF) Programme on July 4, 2011.

### Publications

The FWF's annual report serves to document the organisation's activities and achievements. The report describes how the government funds made available to the FWF were invested in the context of promoting science and research, and how the country's science and research landscape developed in the year under review. The annual report is published at the end of the first quarter of each year and provides a clearly structured overview of the previous calendar year. The English version of the report supports the FWF's ongoing internationalisation process and showcases the FWF's activities for an international audience. In combination with the FWF's web-based project database, the transparency of the FWF's use of funds has thus been raised to an exemplary level.
The FWF's most prestigious programmes are the Wittgenstein Award and the START Programme. In keeping with an FWF tradition, the scientists and researchers selected for the Wittgenstein Award or the START Programme in the previous five years (2006 to 2010) were portrayed in a special publication produced to the highest standards of quality. The third START/Wittgenstein retrospective – a joint publication of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research and the FWF – was presented at the FWF's Summerfest on June 21, 2011 and thus continued the seamless documentation of these two pro-

**At the annual press conference, FWF President Christoph Kratky and Managing Director Dorothea Sturn informed the media about recent developments and the future prospects of the FWF.**


***FWF info* publishes news from the world of basic research.**

grammes since their inception.
The FWF's quarterly magazine, *FWF info*, continued to appear regularly after its relaunch in 2008 and has attracted a steadily growing group of readers who use the magazine as a source of information. The numerous requests for copies from both Austria and abroad attest to the high quality of the editorial team's efforts. The magazine's editorial policy has not changed: On the basis of comprehensive and high-quality research, *FWF info* reports on news from the world of basic research. The editors take special pains to ensure that neither the context in which basic research is conducted nor the opinions of readers are disregarded. In this way, *FWF info* can be regarded as a magazine designed to evoke contradiction and provoke discussion. With a print circulation of approximately 10,000 copies plus an online edition, this publication enables the FWF to reach large parts of the interested community in Austria and abroad.

The FWF's corporate design was also adapted and developed in the reporting period, and the changes can be seen in the FWF's new programme folder, to name but one example. The new web site will also be based on the new corporate design.

### FWF Art Award

The FWF Art Award was again presented in 2011, this time on the basis of a new decision process. With this annual award, the FWF recognises a work of exceptional quality by an established artist. The work of art chosen each year is purchased by the FWF and placed on permanent loan in a renowned public institution devoted to cultivating contemporary art; an image of the work then also serves as the FWF's "Image of the Year". The award carries an endowment of EUR 10,000, and in 2011 it went to Elke Krystufek for her work *Silent Scream* (2003), taken from the eponymous series. The work selected is exemplary of Krystufek's overall position as an artist: uncompromising in execution, complex and visionary in content.

# In between ebb and flow

**The FWF's budget situation for the years 2009 to 2013 is essentially determined by allocations from the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF), the FWF's supervisory authority. As a result, the FWF's annual budget during this period has been fixed at EUR 151.9 million. These funds were substantially complemented by three main sources: allocations from the National Foundation; the Translational Research Programme, an initiative commissioned by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT); and a COFUND grant the FWF succeeded in obtaining from the European Commission.**

In 2011, the FWF received the full amount of funds from the National Foundation after the elimination of a condition imposed by the Federal Ministry of Science and Research in which its allocation was reduced by the amount received from the Foundation. At the end of 2010, Beatrix Karl – then Federal Minister of Science and Research – had decided to abolish the policy of offsetting Ministry and Foundation funds.
The FWF benefited enormously from this new regulation: Due to an unexpectedly large funding allocation from the Foundation's Board in December 2010, the FWF received funds in the amount of EUR 19.4 million in 2011, nearly double the amount expected. These funds have been used by the FWF to support its Priority Research Programmes (NFNs and SFBs). Unfortunately, the allocation appears to have been a one-off phenomenon, as the amount available for 2012 will be significantly lower (EUR 12 million).

Less encouraging developments were observed in the Translational Research Programme, which is part of the BRIDGE initiative funded in cooperation with the FFG since 2004. Whereas EUR 14 million were made available for this programme in 2010, this figure dropped to EUR 5 million in 2011. For the year 2012, the budget has been decreased even further to EUR 3 million, after which the Translational Research Programme will probably be discontinued.

For the first time, the FWF also received funding for overhead payments, which were reintroduced for stand-alone projects and the PEEK Programme in 2011. As these payments to research institutions are only paid out *ex post* for newly approved projects, the figure for the year 2011 (EUR 1.3 million) was very low, but these amounts will increase considerably in the coming years.

The increase in funding from the European Commission by some 26% (EUR 2.6 million) was also a great success; these funds stem from the COFUND scheme under the 7th Framework Programme. The FWF was able to obtain co-financing for the Erwin Schrödinger Programme for the third time in this competitive call within the framework of the Marie Curie Actions.

The other revenues and funding allocations included projects launched by Austria's provincial governments, grants and donations as well as revenues from interest and from services rendered.

For further details on the annual accounts, please refer to the Appendix (pp. 96–99).

**The FWF's budget essentially comprises allocations from the BMWF, the National Foundation, the BMVIT, and the EU.**

# Efficiency and competence

Numerous organisational units ensure smooth operations at the FWF.

**FWF Secretariat**

As of December 31, 2011, the FWF had a total of 86 employees, including 59 women and 27 men. Therefore, the percentage of women on the FWF's staff came to 69%. The FWF's administrative costs (personnel and material expenses, adjusted to account for expenses for public relations and science communication) rose slightly to a total of EUR 7.4 million in 2010. In calculating the organisation's net administrative costs, the revenues generated by the Secretariat – mainly income from service operations (see also p. 30) – are deducted from total administrative expenses. For the year 2011, net administrative expenses amounted to approximately EUR 7 million, up approximately 5% on the previous year.

The amount of funding requested has proven to be the most accurate indicator of the workload handled by the FWF. Expressed as a percentage of total funding requested (in new applications submitted in 2011), net administrative expenses held steady at 1% in 2011. In relation to the amount of funding approved, administrative expenses came to 3.6% (2010: 3.9%).

The FWF Board convened five times during the reporting period. The Board had to decide on more than 2,200 applications, over 700 of which were approved. The number of applications decided on by the Board (including outline proposals for SFBs, NFNs and DKs) jumped approximately 10% compared to the previous year. However, the work of the FWF Secretariat does not come to an end when the FWF Board makes its decision. Over the entire duration of each approved project, the Secretariat is available to provide competent answers to questions regarding project execution.

With personnel and materials costs decreasing, the Public Relations and Science Communication department (for more on these activities, please see pp. 32–36) was able to reduce its expenditure to EUR 1.5 million, down substantially from the previous year (2010: EUR 1.7 million).

In addition to various organisational units visible to the outside world, the FWF also has a number of departments which ensure smooth workflows within the organisation. In all departments, work efforts are documented using a payroll accounting system, which also serves as the basis for calculating the hourly rates charged for the FWF's service operations.

**Decision-making bodies**

As for decision-making bodies, a new FWF Board was appointed in early October 2011. The Board consists of 27 Reporters and Alternates, and its main task is to decide on funding approvals. One third of the 54 Reporters and Alternates are women. As for their institutional background, the Board's 54 members represent 18 different universities and research institutions.

# Approvals and cash flow

**With a share of nearly 87%, university researchers were again the main recipients of FWF grants in 2011. Every project approved – and thus also every euro of funding granted – by the FWF undergoes a stringent and highly selective international peer review process. The EUR 195.2 million in funding approved in 2011 supports those basic research projects which meet these high quality criteria.**

In 2011, the University of Vienna was once again able to maintain its status as the FWF's main recipient institution, as it received EUR 39.2 million in funding in 2011, nearly EUR 1 million more than in the previous year; this university's share of the total funding granted by the FWF was approximately 20%. Projects based at the Medical University of Vienna were allocated a total of EUR 22.1 million (overall share: 11.3%), thus moving this institution up into second place. At the same time, Vienna University of Technology dropped to third place with some EUR 18.9 million. As in the previous years, therefore, the top three recipient institutions were located in Vienna. Just behind those institutions were the University of Graz (EUR 18.1 million), University of Innsbruck (EUR 13.4 million) and the Austrian Academy of Sciences (EUR 12.5 million). A full listing of all FWF funding grants by research institution and province can be found in the Appendix (pp. 78–82).

Traditionally, the largest changes (in absolute terms) compared to previous years have been observed at those institutions where Priority Research Programmes or Doctoral Programmes were established. In particular, this was the case at the University of Graz, which obtained a total of EUR 18.1 million in 2011 (2010: EUR 8.1 million), the Medical University of Vienna with EUR 22.1 million (2010: EUR 15.2 million) as well as the University of Linz with EUR 9.4 million (2010: EUR 5.4 million).

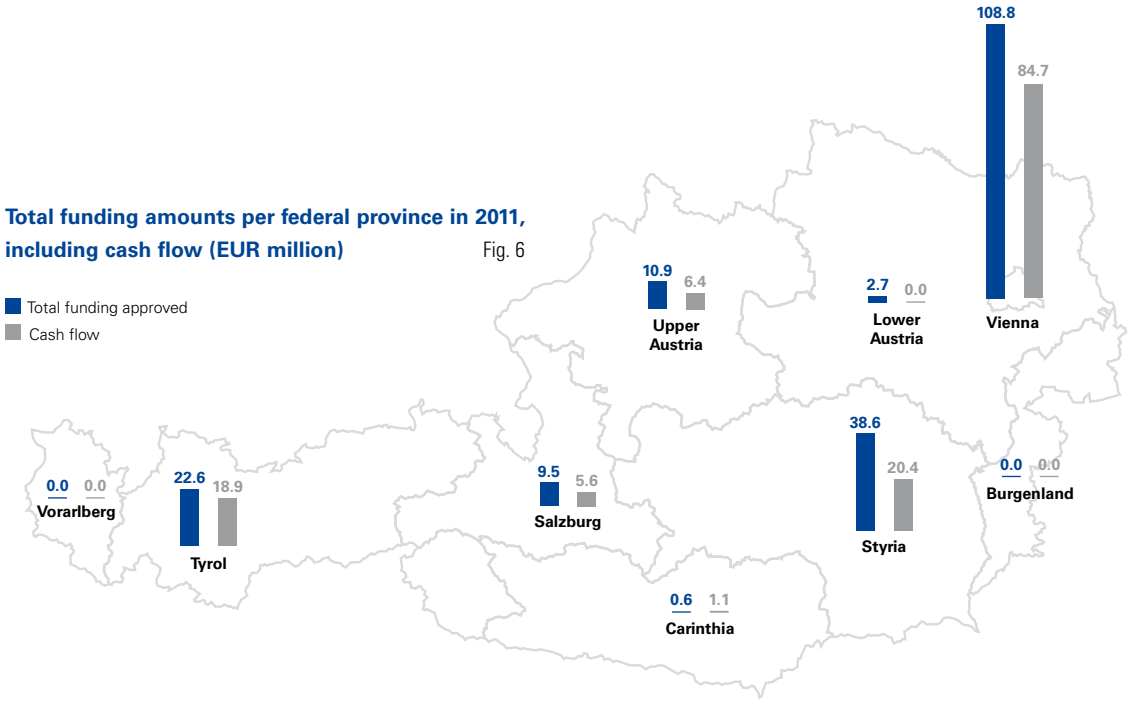
Among the non-university research institutions, the Austrian Academy of Sciences managed to improve its results compared to the previous year by acquiring a total of EUR 12.5 million in funding (2010: EUR 10.4 million).

Broken down by federal province, the statistics suggest that those provinces with university research locations have a clear competitive advantage which makes it difficult or even impossible for other provinces to catch up. The undisputed leader is Vienna, which received the majority of FWF funds (EUR 109 million, or 56% of total grants; up from approximately EUR 101 million in 2010). The other federal provinces of Austria were highly successful in obtaining FWF funding in 2011; taken together, they managed to obtain a total of about 44% of the FWF's funding volume, up approximately four percentage points on the previous year. The traditional competition among provinces for second place on the list was won by Styria, with grants totalling EUR 38.6 million in 2011 (up approximately EUR 15.6 million on the previous year). Tyrol came in third place, maintaining its funding volume from the previous year (EUR 22.6 million).

If we look at the development of overall grants by institution over the last five years (see Appendix, p. 81), it is striking that the universities clearly dominate in this area. Each year, far more than 80% of FWF funds have been allocated to these institutions, which once again shows their importance as Austria's largest research organisations.

**In 2011, the FWF provided some EUR 195.2 million in project funding. Each and every successful application underwent a highly selective international peer review procedure.**

**Total funding amounts per federal province in 2011, including cash flow (EUR million)** Fig. 6




A closer look at individual research institutions shows a remarkable degree of consistency. Major shifts in funding approvals have not been observed in recent years, and the fluctuations – all of which are single-digit percentages – can be attributed to Priority Research Programmes and Doctoral Programmes as well as the START Programme and Wittgenstein Award.

## Cash flow

FWF grants are approved almost exclusively for multi-year projects. For example, standalone projects generally run for a period of three years, while FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs) can be funded for as long as 12 years. The FWF accounts for these long-term liabilities in its multi-year plan and budget. In order to show the actual amounts of funding that flow to research organisations, it is necessary to take a closer look at cash flow, that is, the total amounts paid out to research organisations during a calendar year (regardless of when the relevant projects were approved).

The FWF's cash flow came to a total of EUR 151.9 million in 2011. This figure also includes overhead payments (after an extended interruption) in the amount of approximately EUR 200,000.

As one might expect, the University of Vienna is also in first place in terms of cash flow, as this institution received a total of EUR 36.0 million in 2011. Second place went to "Other non-university research institutions", which also include universities and stipends abroad. Vienna University of Technology came in third place with EUR 14.4 million. Other research institutions which received more than EUR 10 million in FWF outlays were the Medical University of Vienna (EUR 13.5 million), the University of Innsbruck (EUR 11.3 million) and the University of Graz (EUR 10.2 million). A full account of cash flow to various research institutions can be found in the Appendix (p. 80).

Broken down by province, Vienna was in first place with EUR 84.7 million, followed by Styria (EUR 20.4 million) and Tyrol (EUR 18.9 million). A full account of cash flow to the various federal provinces of Austria can also be found in the Appendix (p. 82).

# Programmes to strengthen Austria's science and research system

## EXPLORING NEW FRONTIERS – FUNDING TOP-QUALITY RESEARCH



## CULTIVATING TALENTS – DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

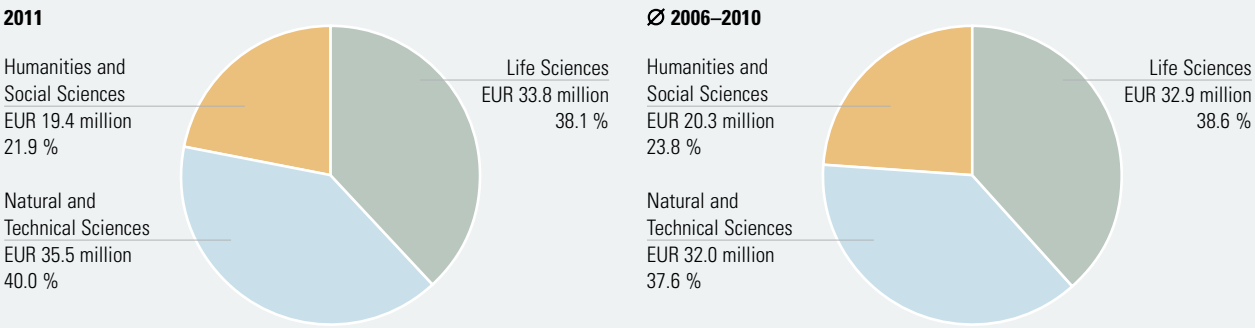


## REALISING NEW IDEAS – INTERACTIVE EFFECTS BETWEEN SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

# Stand-Alone Projects

| | |
|---|---|
| **Target group** | Scientists and researchers from all disciplines in Austria |
| **Objective** | To support non-profit-oriented individual research projects |
| **Requirements** | High scientific quality by international standards |
| **Duration** | ■ Up to 36 months<br>■ Follow-up applications possible |
| **Grant amounts** | Variable, depending on specific project; average volume of funding approved in 2011: approximately EUR 258,000 per project |
| **Applications** | Reviewed on a rolling basis; no submission deadlines |
| **Award decisions** | Decisions are taken by the FWF Board on the basis of international peer reviews. |

**Grants by research discipline (Stand-Alone Projects)** Fig. 7



### Proven flexibility

The Stand-Alone Projects programme is the FWF's oldest, largest and most flexible funding programme. Some 45% of the overall volume of funding approved by the FWF goes to stand-alone projects, which form the backbone of the FWF's funding activities. In 2011, the Stand-Alone Projects programme surpassed the 1,000 mark with a total of 1,086 application decisions (EUR 299.6 million in funding requests); this represents an increase of approximately 9% compared to the previous year. Among those applications, 285 (26.2%) were submitted by female researchers. This figure also rose slightly compared to the previous year.

With regard to approvals, the FWF Board was able to approve funding for 341 projects with a total funding amount of approximately EUR 88.7 million. In comparison to the previous year, this represents an increase of 10% in the number of approvals and 6.9% in the amount of funding approved.However, the approval statistics are not entirely encouraging: In terms of the number of grants approved, the approval rate came to 31.4% in 2011, only marginally higher than the all-time low reached in 2010 (31.2%). For today's applicants, the approval rates of approximately 60% in the mid-1990s and around 53% in the year 2000 are nothing more than stories from the distant past. The approval rate based on funding volume is calculated as the ratio between the amount of funding granted for new projects and the funding requested in all applications handled by the FWF Board. This figure came to 29.3% in 2011, thus matching the previous year's level – which was also the second-lowest in the history of the FWF (after 2004).

In terms of gender distribution, female researchers continued to catch up with their male counterparts in terms of approval rates: The approval rate (based on the number of applications) for female applicants came to 29.1% in 2011, while that of male applicants came to 32.2% (2010: 26.7% and 32.5%, respectively).The distribution of grant amounts across research disciplines in this programme was largely consistent with its long-term average and also matched the overall distribution of funds among disciplines in all FWF programmes (see also p. 22).

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www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/stand-alone_projects.html

**Stand-Alone Projects – Overview** Table 8

| Number of projects | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Stand-Alone Projects** | **1,068** | **995** | **341** | **310** | **31.4** | **31.2** |
| Women/Men | 285/801 | 232/763 | 83/258 | 62/248 | 29.1/32.2 | 26.7/32.5 |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | | Total grants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Stand-Alone Projects** | **299.6** | **278.9** | **87.9** | **81.8** | **29.3** | **29.3** | **88.7** | **83.0** |
| Women/Men | 81.2/218.4 | 65.2/213.7 | 21.6/66.3 | 16.8/65.0 | 26.6/30.4 | 25.7/30.4 | 21.7/67.0 | 17.0/65.9 |

# International Programmes

**Joint Projects**

**Programme objective** Support for closely integrated bilateral research projects

**ERA-Net**

**Programme objective** Support for European research cooperation projects on specific topics with partners from multiple countries. Funding is provided by the respective national funding agencies.

**ESF EUROCORES**

**Programme objective** Subject-specific European Science Foundation (ESF) research programmes in which transnational cooperative projects involving at least three partners from three different countries can be submitted. Funding is provided by the respective national funding agencies.

**Joint Seminars**

**Programme objective** Multiple-day workshops/seminars focusing on specific topics for the purpose of initiating bilateral cooperation projects and preparing applications for joint projects

**Money Follows Researcher**

**Programme objective** Enables researchers to take funding along with them when they move to another country.

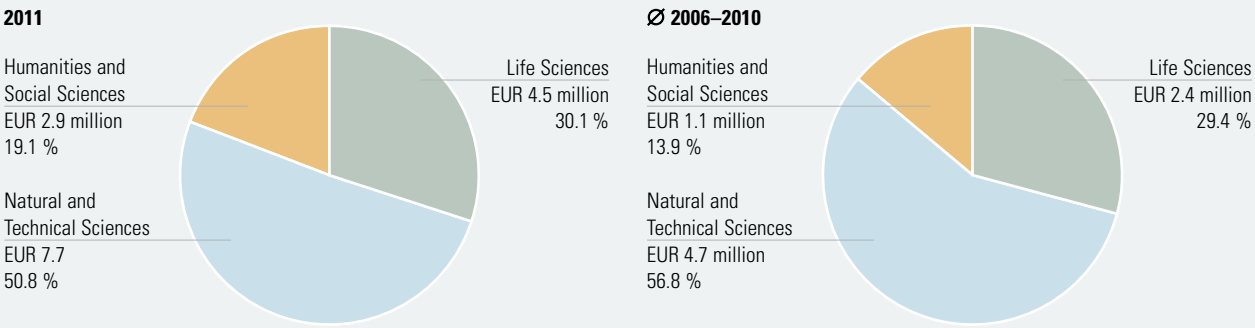
**Funding of project costs in developing countries**

**Programme objective** Coverage of expenses incurred by cooperation partners in developing countries in the course of cooperation projects

**CSC-FWF Scholarship Programme**

**Programme objective** Funding for Chinese doctoral candidates visiting Austrian research institutions

**Grants by research discipline (International Programmes)** Fig. 8



### International networking

The FWF's International Programmes include a variety of funding instruments which are essentially designed to support bilateral and multilateral research projects as well as international networking (see also pp. 26–27). One of the FWF's key objectives in this context is to support the integration of Austria's researchers into the European Research Area. Despite a 14% decline in the number of approvals, the total volume of funding approved set a new record at EUR 15.1 million in 2011.

As for multilateral project funding (EUROCORES, ESF, ERA-Nets), a total of 24 sub-projects were approved: 12 sub-projects in four ERA-Net calls and 12 sub-projects in six EUROCORES. In the FWF's bilateral funding activities (DACH, bilateral cooperation projects), a total of 45 projects were approved, including research cooperation arrangements with Germany, Switzerland and France as well as several Asian countries.
In 2011, the FWF decided to take part in one new ESF Research Networking Programme.

Through these programmes, the FWF finances Austria's participation in over 50 research networks which enable Austrian researchers to connect with their colleagues in the European Research Area.

As part of the FWF's bilateral agreements, Joint Seminars mainly serve the purpose of preparing bilateral cooperation projects. In 2011, the FWF approved a total of five Joint Seminars, thus allowing Austrian researchers to collaborate with their colleagues from Japan, Russia and Taiwan.

As in past years, the FWF's financial contributions to the International Continental Drilling Programme (ICDP) as well as the European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling (ECORD) have provided Austrian scientists with access to the infrastructure in those internationally financed research projects. In 2011, an Austrian researcher took part in an expedition on the JOIDES ocean drilling research vessel within the framework of the Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP) for the first time.

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www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/transnational_funding_activities.html

**International Programmes – Overview** Table 9

| Number of projects | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **International Programmes** | **286** | **229** | **79** | **92** | **27.6** | **40.2** |
| Women/Men | 49/237 | 51/178 | 9/70 | 24/68 | 18.4/29.5 | 47.1/38.2 |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | | Total grants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **International Programmes** | **62.8** | **48.6** | **14.6** | **14.5** | **23.3** | **29.9** | **15.1** | **14.9** |
| Women/Men | 10.6/52.2 | 10.6/38.1 | 1.7/12.9 | 3.4/11.1 | 16.2/24.7 | 32.1/29.2 | 1.8/13.3 | 3.4/11.5 |

# Special Research Programmes (SFBs)

**Target group**

Research groups from all disciplines working at
- Austrian universities or
- Non-profit, non-university research institutions

**Objectives**

- To establish research networks on par with international standards through autonomous research concentration at a single university location (or multiple locations, subject to certain conditions)
- To build extremely productive, tightly interconnected research establishments for long-term, generally interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary work on complex research topics

**Requirements**

- Proven research potential
- The core group of applicants must be of sufficient size and be qualified to establish and run a research programme of high international standing in line with the profile of the participating research institution(s); a minimum of 5, maximum of 15 principal investigators for sub-projects; letter(s) of support from participating research institution(s).
- Where the percentage of women in a group of applicants is lower than the 30% target level, the principal applicant is required to provide reasons for this shortfall.

**Duration**

8 years; an interim evaluation after 4 years determines whether projects are allowed to continue.

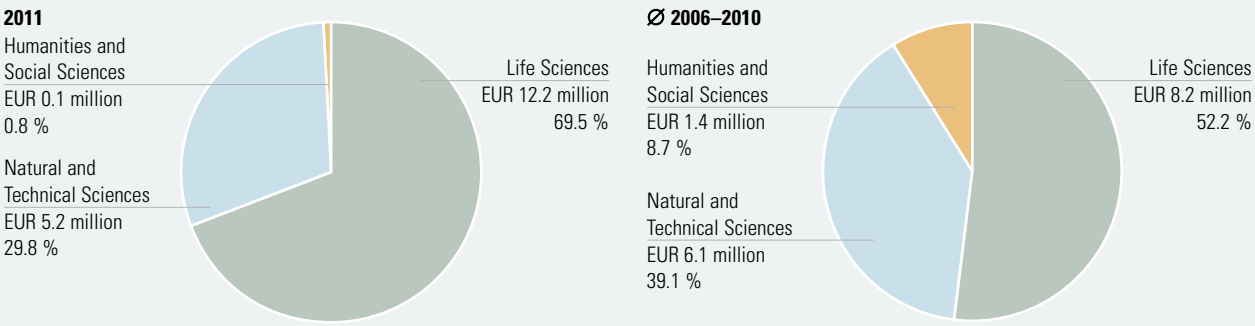
**Grant amounts**

Variable, depending on specific project and number of sub-projects; average volume of (new) funding approvals in 2011: approximately EUR 5.1 million per SFB for the first four years.

**Award decisions**

Decisions are taken once per year on the basis of international peer reviews.

**Grants by research discipline (SFBs)** Fig. 9



### Successful research networks

In the FWF's Special Research Programmes (SFBs), one application with an initial total of 13 sub-project proposals was approved in 2011. The rather low approval rate of 7.7% (ratio of outline proposals submitted to full applications approved) can be attributed to the fierce competition in this area, among other factors.

The SFB project approved, which was entitled "Towards prevention and therapy of allergy" and submitted by Rudolf Valenta of the Department of Pathophysiology and Allergy Research at the Medical University of Vienna, marked an especially significant development in 2011. For only the second time, the FWF approved an SFB application based on another SFB project which had just been completed. The newly approved project now consists of 14 sub-projects, seven of which are headed by women. Research in this SFB will be carried out at the Medical University of Vienna and the University of Graz.

In addition, four SFBs were extended after an interim evaluation in 2011 (total funding: EUR 9.3 million). A list of all SFB projects currently under way can be found in the Appendix (p. 86).

In the process of streamlining the FWF's Priority Research Programmes, the FWF decided in 2010 to redesign the SFB Programme and at the same time to discontinue the National Research Networks (NFN) Programme. The main reason behind these changes was that the two programmes have developed in such a way that the intended differences between them have become increasingly unclear in recent years. In 2011, therefore, applicants were permitted to submit SFB applications only, and they were also required to ensure a gender-neutral research approach.

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www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/sfb.html

**SFBs – Overview** Table 10

| Number of projects | Proposals processed | Proposals approved | Applications processed | Sub-projects processed [1] | Applications approved | Sub-projects approved [1] | Approval rate in percent [2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Special Research Programmes (SFBs)** | **13** | **1** | **1** | **27** | **1** | **23** | **7.7** |
| Women/Men | 2/11 | 0/1 | 0/1 | 10/17 | 0/1 | 10/13 | 0.0/9.1 |
| **SFB extensions** | **–** | **–** | **4** | **34** | **4** | **30** | **88.2** |
| Women/Men | –/– | –/– | 0.37/10.32 | 1/33 | 0/4 | 1/29 | 100.0/87.9 |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Proposals processed | Proposals approved | Applications processed | Sub-projects processed [1] | Applications approved | Sub-projects approved [1] | Approval rate in percent % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Special Research Programmes (SFBs)** | **50.0** | **5.8** | **5.4** | **9.6** | **5.1** | **7.8** | **15.7** |
| Women/Men | 6.7/43.4 | 0.0/5.8 | 0.0/5.4 | 3.7/5.9 | 0.0/5.1 | 3.5/4.3 | 52.7/10.0 |
| **SFB extensions** | **–** | **–** | **10.7** | **10.7** | **9.3** | **9.3** | **87.2** |
| Women/Men | –/– | –/– | 0.37/10.32 | 0.37/10.32 | 0.4/0.9 | 0.4/0.9 | 99.2/86.8 |

1) Total new grants, including new sub-projects in previously approved SFBs 2) The approval rate is calculated as the ratio of full applications approved to outline proposals submitted.

# National Research Networks (NFNs)

**Target group**
Scientists and researchers from all disciplines at
- Austrian universities or
- Non-profit, non-university research institutions

**Objective**
To promote concentration in specific areas of research, generally by developing nationwide networks for collaborative interdisciplinary work on large-scale research projects in the medium term.

**Requirements**
- Proven research potential
- Bundling of research activities on a specific topic throughout Austria (local limitations may be permitted)
- Creation of added value by merging efforts into an NFN compared to the sum of individual initiatives

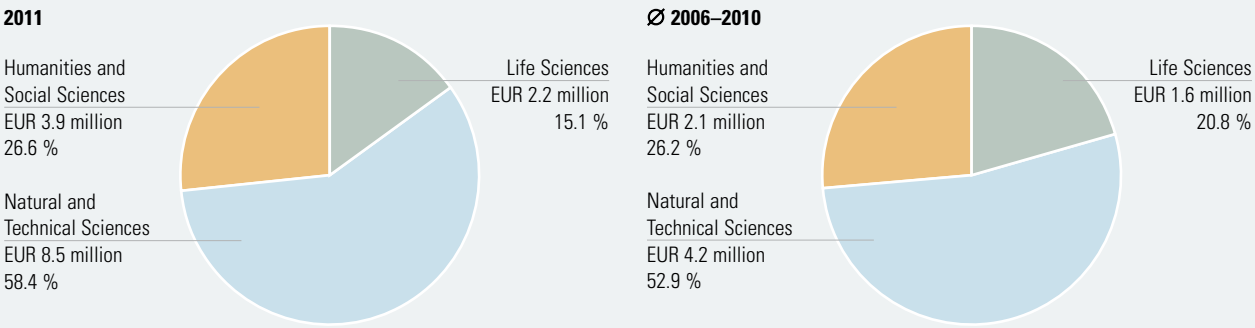
**Duration**
8 years; an interim evaluation after 4 years determines whether projects are allowed to continue.

**Grant amounts**
Variable, depending on specific project and number of sub-projects; average volume of funding approved in 2011: approximately EUR 2 million per NFN for the first four years.

**Applications**
In early 2011, the NFN Programme was assimilated into the re-designed Special Research Programme (SFB).

**Award decisions**
Decisions are taken once per year on the basis of international peer reviews.

**Grants by research discipline (NFNs, including extensions)** Fig. 10



### The final year

In 2011, the FWF discontinued National Research Networks (NFNs) as a separate programme. In doing so, the FWF incorporated essential elements of the NFN Programme into its Special Research Programmes (SFBs).

Of the 21 NFN outline proposals received by late fall 2011, three were accepted, and the respective applicants were invited to submit full NFN applications. In December 2011, the FWF Board decided on a total of 36 sub-projects in its last round of decisions in the NFN programme. In the end, two full applications with total of 22 sub-projects were approved.The coordinator of the first NFN approved ("Pathways to Habitability: From Disks to Stars, Planets to Life") is Manuel Güdel from the Institute of Astronomy at the University of Vienna. The network also includes researchers from the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

The coordinator of the second successful NFN application ("Geometry + Simulation") is Bert Jüttler of the Institute of Applied Geometry at the University of Linz. This network also includes the Austrian Academy of Sciences, the University of Vienna and the University of Bonn.

In addition, five NFNs were extended after an interim evaluation in 2011 (total funding: EUR 7.3 million). A list of all NFN projects currently under way can be found in the Appendix (p. 86).

Once again, in order to address the low percentage of women in the SFB Programme, the new SFB guidelines require the principal applicant to provide reasons in cases where the targeted percentage of women (30%) is not reached.

**In early 2011, the NFN Programme was assimilated into the re-designed SFB Programme.**

**NFNs – Overview** Table 11

| Number of projects | Proposals processed | Proposals approved | Applications processed | Sub-projects processed [2] | Applications approved | Sub-projects approved [1] | Approval rate in percent [3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **National Research Networks (NFNs)** | **21** | **3** | **3** | **36** | **2** | **22** | **9.5** |
| Women/Men | 5/16 | 0/3 | 0/3 | 6/30 | 0/2 | 4/18 | 0.0/12.5 |
| **NFN extensions** | **–** | **–** | **6** | **36** | **5** | **26** | **72.2** |
| Women/Men | – | – | 0/6 | 4/32 | 0/5 | 3/23 | 75.0/71.9 |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Proposals processed | Proposals approved | Applications processed | Sub-projects processed [2] | Applications approved | Sub-projects approved [1] | Approval rate in percent % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **National Research Networks (NFNs)** | **65.2** | **10.9** | **7.8** | **11.9** | **4.0** | **7.0** | **10.8** |
| Women/Men | 15.0/50.1 | 0.0/10.9 | 0.0/7.8 | 2.1/9.8 | 0.0/4.0 | 1.3/5.7 | 8.6/11.4 |
| **NFN extensions** | **–** | **–** | **9.2** | **10.4** | **7.3** | **7.3** | **69.6** |
| Women/Men | –/– | –/– | 0.0/9.2 | 1.4/9.1 | 0.0/7.3 | 1.1/6.2 | 81.3/67.8 |

1) Total new grants, including new sub-projects in previously approved NFNs; 2) Not including two lead agency projects; 3) The approval rate is calculated as the ratio of full applications approved to outline proposals submitted.

# START Programme

**Target group**
Highly promising young researchers from all disciplines

**Objective**
To provide researchers with the means to plan their research work on a long-term basis and with sufficient financial security. By assuming responsibility for the establishment and management of a research group, principal investigators are able to gain the qualifications necessary for leading positions in science and research, especially at institutions of higher education in Austria or abroad.

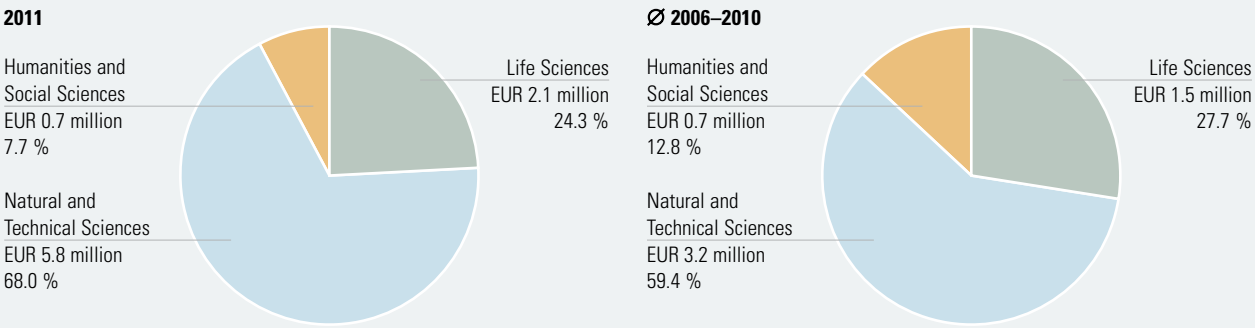
**Requirements**
- No less than two years, no more than ten years after conferral of doctoral degree (at submission deadline). Longer periods may be possible in the case of parental leave, evidence of military or civil service, or evidence of clinical training periods.
- Outstanding international track record
- Evidence of scientific independence
- One or more years of international experience (desirable)
- Full professors not eligible

**Duration**
6 years; an interim evaluation after 3 years determines whether projects are allowed to continue.

**Grant amounts**
Variable, depending on specific project; average volume of funding approved in 2011: approximately EUR 590,000 per START project for the first three years.

**Award decisions**
- Decisions are taken by the FWF Board on the basis of recommendations by the International START/Wittgenstein Jury; recommendations are made on the basis of international peer reviews and a hearing.
- Once per year
- Awarded by the Austrian Federal Minister of Science and Research

**Grants by research discipline (START Programme, including extensions)** Fig. 11



### Rising stars

In the course of the 16th call in the START Programme, a total of eight applicants were accepted into the FWF's programme for top-notch junior researchers. The FWF was able to increase the number of principal investigators accepted because three START grant recipients from the year 2009 and two recipients from 2010 received ERC Starting Grants in 2011, meaning that they were required to phase out their START projects in accordance with the programme guidelines. This obviously was a great benefit to the START Programme in 2011. Between 2008 and 2010, a total of eight ERC Starting Grantees from Austria had originally started off with an FWF START project, and in 2011 another five recipients were added to the list.

Unfortunately, in 2011 it was not possible to sustain the gender parity attained for the first time in this programme in 2010. Among the eight new START projects approved, only one is headed by a female researcher. This means that the approval rate for female applicants (based on the number of applications) in 2011 came to 9.1%, which was substantially lower than that of their male counterparts (15.2%). The resulting average approval rate of 14% is a clear indication of how competitive this programme is. The FWF also decided on the extension of seven START projects in 2011. The interim evaluation yielded positive results for all of those projects, which is another sign of the high-quality research conducted in this programme. For a list of all principal investigators in the START programme, please refer to the Appendix (p. 85).

Each year, the START grant recipients are announced by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research on the basis of recommendations submitted by the International START/ Wittgenstein Jury. The jury's decisions are based on reviews from experts working outside of Austria and on a hearing to which the most promising candidates are invited. After a total of ten years on the jury (including six years as its chairperson), Sheila Jasanoff, Professor at the Kennedy School of Government (Harvard University), terminated her work for this body in 2011 in accordance with the FWF's statutes. She was succeeded by Jan L. Ziolkowski, also of Harvard University. For a list of members of the International START/Wittgenstein Jury, please refer to the Appendix (p. 92).

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www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/start.html

**START Programme – Overview**

Table 12

| Number of projects | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **START Programme** | **57** | **45** | **8** | **6** | **14.0** | **13.3** |
| Women/Men | 11/46 | 11/34 | 1/7 | 3/3 | 9.1/15.2 | 27.3/8.8 |
| **START Programme extensions** | **7** | **–** | **7** | **–** | **100.0** | **–** |
| Women/Men | 2/5 | –/– | 2/5 | –/– | 100.0/100.0 | –/– |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | | Total grants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **START Programme** | **60.8** | **46.6** | **4.7** | **3.6** | **7.8** | **7.7** | **4.8** | **3.6** |
| Women/Men | 12.0/48.7 | 10.8/35.8 | 0.5/4.3 | 1.7/1.9 | 3.8/8.7 | 15.6/5.3 | 0.5/4.3 | 1.7/1.9 |
| **START Programme extensions** | **3.8** | **–** | **3.8** | **–** | **100.0** | **–** | **3.8** | **–** |
| Women/Men | 1.0/2.7 | –/– | 1.0/2.7 | –/– | 100.0/100.0 | –/– | 1.0/2.7 | –/– |

# Wittgenstein Award

**Target group** Outstanding researchers from all disciplines

**Objective** To provide researchers with a maximum of freedom and flexibility in carrying out their research work

**Requirements**
- Internationally recognised track record in the relevant field
- Employment at an Austrian research institution
- Candidates must not be over 56 years of age at the time of nomination (i.e. as of the nomination deadline)

**Duration** 5 years

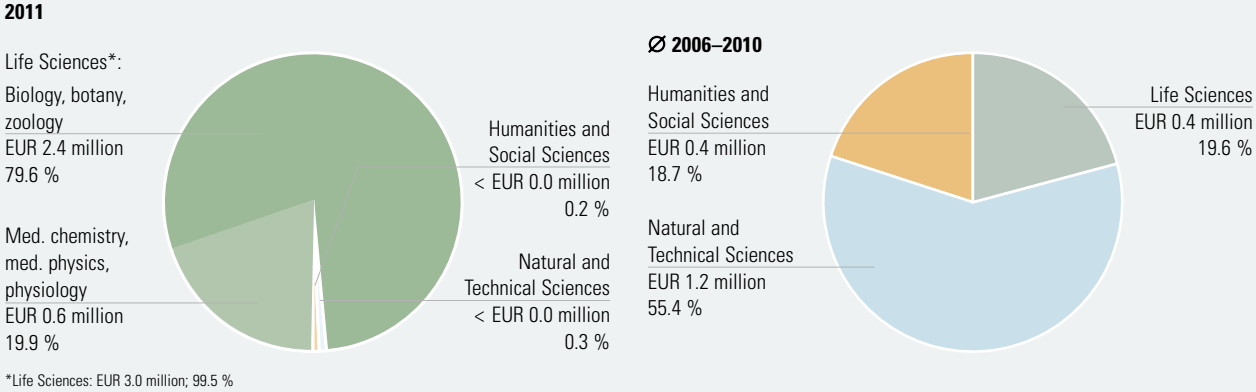
**Grant amounts** Up to EUR 1.5 million per award

**Nomination**
- Candidates are nominated by authorised persons.
- Self-nominations are not permitted.

**Award decisions**
- Decisions are taken by the FWF Board on the basis of recommendations from the International START/Wittgenstein Jury; these recommendations are made on the basis of international peer reviews.
- Once per year
- Awarded by the Austrian Federal Minister of Science and Research

**Number of grants** 1 or 2 per year

**Grants by research discipline (Wittgenstein Award)** Fig. 12




*Life Sciences: EUR 3.0 million; 99.5 %

### The best of the best

In the 16th call for the Wittgenstein Award, the FWF received a total of 18 nominations (share of women nominees: 27.8%). The persons authorised to submit nominations include all rectors and (if not the same person) vice-rectors for research at Austrian universities, as well as the president of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, the president of the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), and all prior Wittgenstein Award winners. In 2011, Gerhard Herndl and Jan-Michael Peters each received a Wittgenstein Award, which is Austria's largest and most prestigious prize for science and research and carries an endowment of EUR 1.5 million per award.

Since 2008, Gerhard Herndl has been a professor of ocean biology at the University of Vienna and Adjunct Senior Scientist at the Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research. Since the very beginning of his scientific career, Herndl has dealt with questions related to microbial ocean ecology, and over more than 25 years he has made key contributions to enhancing our understanding of microbial processes and connections in the world's oceans. Herndl's research findings have prompted authors to revise textbooks the world over. Herndl plans to use the Wittgenstein Award to enhance our understanding of the unknown, dark depths of the world's oceans, their crucial role in biogeochemical flows and cycles of the changing oceans, as well as their significance for the world's climate.

Jan-Michael Peters has been a Senior Scientist at the Research Institute of Molecular Pathology (IMP) in Vienna since 2002 and has served as the Institute's Deputy Science Director since 2011. Peters' research focuses on understanding chromosome distribution in human cell division. His work has made a major contribution to our understanding of the molecular mechanisms by which the genome is passed on from one generation of cells to the next. These insights are crucial to basic research in cell biology and to our understanding of conditions arising from incorrect chromosome distribution. A list of all Wittgenstein Award winners to date can be found in the Appendix (p. 84).

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www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/wittgenstein.html

**Wittgenstein Award – Overview** Table 13

| Number of projects | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Wittgenstein Award** | **18** | **22** | **2** | **1** | **11.1** | **4.5** |
| Women/Men | 5/13 | 3/19 | 0/2 | 0/1 | 0.0/15.4 | 0.0/5.3 |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | | Total grants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Wittgenstein Award** | **27.3** | **33.0** | **3.0** | **1.5** | **11.0** | **4.5** | **3.0** | **1.5** |
| Women/Men | 7.5/19.8 | 4.5/28.5 | 0.0/3.0 | 0.0/1.5 | 0.0/15.2 | 0.0/5.3 | 0.0/3.0 | 0.0/1.5 |

# Doctoral Programmes (DKs)

**Target group**

Research groups from all disciplines working at
- Austrian universities or
- Non-profit, non-university research institutions

**Objective**

The purpose of the DK Programme is to promote the establishment of education centres for highly qualified young scholars and researchers from the national and international scientific community. These projects are intended to support concentration in specific areas at Austrian research institutions and to promote the continuity and impact of those focus areas. DK projects can only be established at research institutions which have the accreditation necessary to award doctoral degrees.

**Requirements**

- A DK project is a research unit in which multiple scientists/researchers (minimum: 5; maximum 20) with outstanding research track records by international standards cooperate in establishing a formal arrangement to educate and train doctoral candidates in a clearly defined medium-term (and, where possible, also multi-disciplinary) research context. DK projects supported by the FWF should above all be established in close connection with previously funded clusters of excellence (SFBs or NFNs).
- Where the percentage of women in a group of applicants is lower than the 30% target level, the principal applicant is required to provide reasons for this shortfall.
- General resources (space, laboratories, equipment, etc.) for high-quality scientific research
- Commitment from the relevant university that education and training under the DK programme will be accepted for the conferral of a doctoral degree, plus special support for the project

**Duration**

12 years; interim evaluations every 4 years determine whether programmes are allowed to continue.

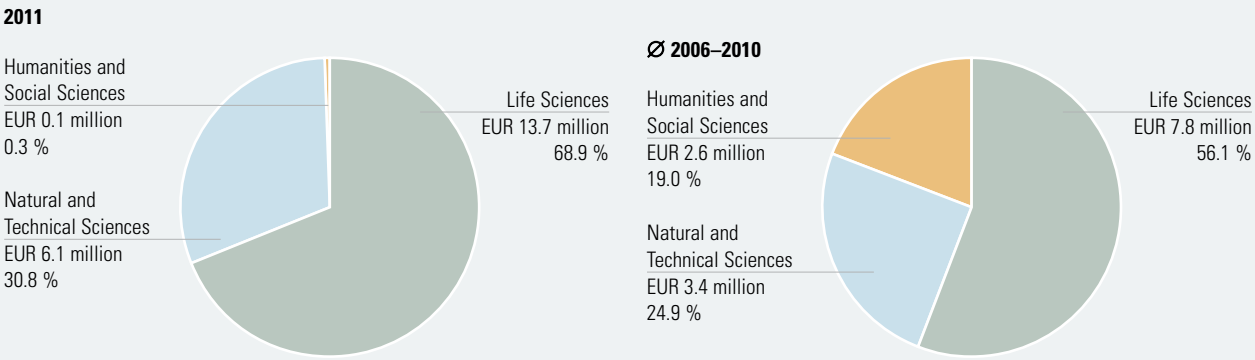
**Grant amounts**

Variable, depending on specific project and number of employment contracts; average volume of funding approved in 2011: approximately EUR 2.1 million per DK project for the first four years.

**Award decisions**

Decisions are taken once per year on the basis of international peer reviews.

**Grants by research discipline (DKs, including extensions)** Fig. 13



**Investing in the future of science and research**

In the FWF's DK programme, a total of 17 outline proposals had been submitted by the end of 2010. Among those applicants, seven were invited to submit a full application, and four of those applications were approved in December 2011.

Projects in the Humanities and Social Sciences category, which had seen above-average approval rates in the two preceding years, were unable to sustain their previous level of success in 2011. Even if we include DK project extensions, the share attributable to projects in this category only came to 0.3% in 2011.

With the project submitted by Karl Kunisch of the University of Graz, the FWF approved its very first "international" DK programme in cooperation with the University of Munich. The other three DK programmes approved in 2011 are based at the University of Vienna (Peter Schlögelhofer, Department of Chromosome Biology), the Vienna University of Technology (Ulrich Schubert, Institute of Materials Chemistry) and at the Medical University of Graz (Akos Heinemann, Institute of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology).

In addition to the new projects approved, the FWF also granted a total funding volume of EUR 10.5 million to extend five ongoing DK programmes. A list of all DK programmes currently under way can be found in the Appendix (p. 87).

In response to the rather low percentage of women in recent years, the FWF introduced a 30% target level for the share of women (in the outline proposal stage) in 2011; applicants are required to provide reasons in cases where their projects fail to meet this requirement. Although this target is not reflected in the approvals for the year 2011 (none of the four new projects are headed by a woman), we can at least note that we are on the right track in the outline proposal stage. In the future, the FWF plans to pay special attention to research disciplines which still lag behind in this regard.

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www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/doctoral_programmes.html

**DKs – Overview** Table 14

| Number of projects | Proposals processed | Proposals approved | Applications processed | Applications approved | Approval rate in percent [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Doctoral Programmes (DKs)** | **17** | **7** | **7** | **4** | **23.5** |
| Women/Men | 1/16 | 0/7 | 0/7 | 0/4 | 0.0/25.0 |
| **DK extensions** | **–** | **–** | **5** | **5** | **100.0** |
| Women/Men | –/– | –/– | 1/4 | 1/4 | 100.0/100.0 |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Proposals processed | Proposals approved | Applications processed | Applications approved [2] | Approval rate in percent [1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Doctoral Programmes (DKs)** | **46.5** | **17.5** | **17.5** | **8.4** | **18.0** |
| Women/Men | 2.8/43.7 | 0.0/17.5 | 0.0/17.5 | 0.0/8.4 | 0.0/19.2 |
| **DK extensions** | **–** | **–** | **12.7** | **10.5** | **82.7** |
| Women/Men | –/– | –/– | 4.6/8.1 | 3.6/6.8 | 79.3/84.6 |

1) The approval rate is calculated as the ratio of full applications approved to outline proposals submitted. 2) Total new grants

# Erwin Schrödinger Programme

**Target group**
Outstanding young scientists and researchers of all disciplines from Austria

**Objectives**
- To enable Austrian researchers to work at leading research facilities abroad and to acquire international experience in the postdoc phase
- To facilitate access to new areas of science, methods, procedures and techniques so that Schrödinger fellows can contribute to the development of their respective fields upon their return to Austria

**Requirements**
- Completion of doctorate
- International scientific publications
- Invitation from research facility abroad
- For applications including a return phase: confirmation from a research institution in Austria

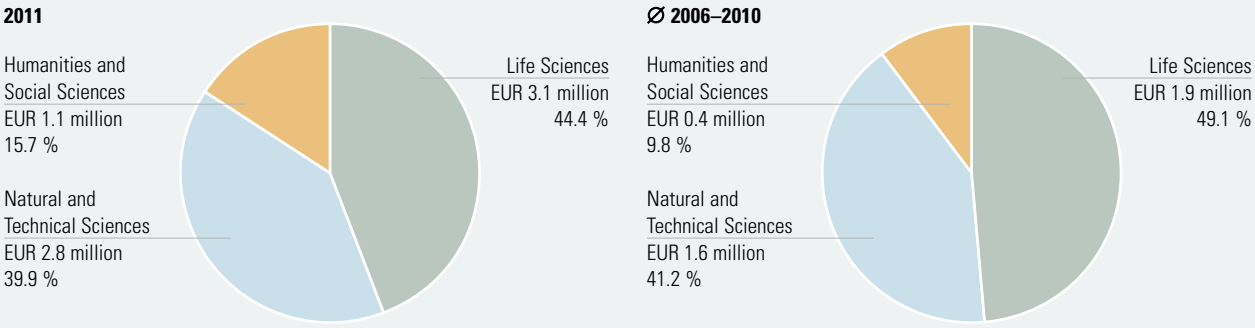
**Duration**
10 to 24 months without a return phase; 16 to 36 months with a return phase (return phase: 6 to 12 months)

**Grant amounts**
Variable, depending on specific project and destination; average volume of funding approved in 2011: approximately EUR 98,000 per Schrödinger project.

**Applications**
Reviewed on a rolling basis; no submission deadlines

**Award decisions**
Decisions are taken by the FWF Board on the basis of international peer reviews.

**Grants by research discipline (Schrödinger Programme)** Fig. 14



### Around the world

With a total of 144 application processed, the Schrödinger Programme saw a record number of applications in the year 2011. Thanks to the simultaneous increase in the number of approvals (69 projects), the FWF also managed to raise the approval rate to 47.9% (based on the number of applications), which represents a substantial increase compared to the previous year. Although the biological age limit has been eliminated, the average age of successful applicants remained consistently low (32 years).

In this outgoing programme, North America widened its lead as the most popular destination in the reporting period. With 34 Schrödinger fellows in the US, four in Canada and one in Bermuda, far more than 50% of the researchers in this programme chose destinations on the other side of the Atlantic. As expected, Europe came in second place with 26 approvals, which were distributed across ten Western European countries. With two Schrödinger projects in Australia and one each in Japan and Taiwan, the list of destinations included a total of 16 different countries in 2011. A complete list of all destination countries from 2009 to 2011 can be found in the Appendix (p. 83).

Since April 2009, it has also been possible to combine a Schrödinger Fellowship with a return phase. This programme extension was made possible by the FWF's successful application for EU co-funding within the framework of the Marie Curie Actions (COFUND). The high approval rate (by FWF standards) can also be attributed to EU co-funding, as 40% of the Schrödinger Programme's budget comes from the EU. 58% of all applications included a request for a return phase in 2011, and the share of approved applications with a return phase even came to 61%.

The FWF has also taken numerous measures to boost the conspicuously low share of fellowships granted in the Humanities and Social Sciences category. Additional promotion in the *FWF info* magazine as well as various information events helped raise this category's share to 15.7% (2010: 4.6%).

COFUNDED BY MARIE CURIE ACTIONS

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www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/schroedinger.html

**Schrödinger Programme – Overview** Table 15

| Number of projects | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Schrödinger Programme** | **144** | **129** | **69** | **56** | **47.9** | **43.4** |
| Women/Men | 54/90 | 42/87 | 23/46 | 19/37 | 42.6/51.1 | 45.2/42.5 |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | | Total grants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Schrödinger Programme** | **14.0** | **11.7** | **6.8** | **5.4** | **48.3** | **45.7** | **7.1** | **5.6** |
| Women/Men | 5.3/8.8 | 3.7/8.1 | 2.2/4.6 | 1.7/3.7 | 40.9/52.7 | 46.6/45.4 | 2.3/4.8 | 1.8/3.8 |

# Lise Meitner Programme

**Target group**
Outstanding scientists and researchers from all disciplines who are capable of making a contribution to the advancement in science at an Austrian research institution

**Objectives**
- To enhance quality and scientific know-how in the Austrian scientific community
- To establish international contacts

**Requirements**
- Completion of doctorate
- International scientific publications
- No age limit
- Invitation from an Austrian research institution

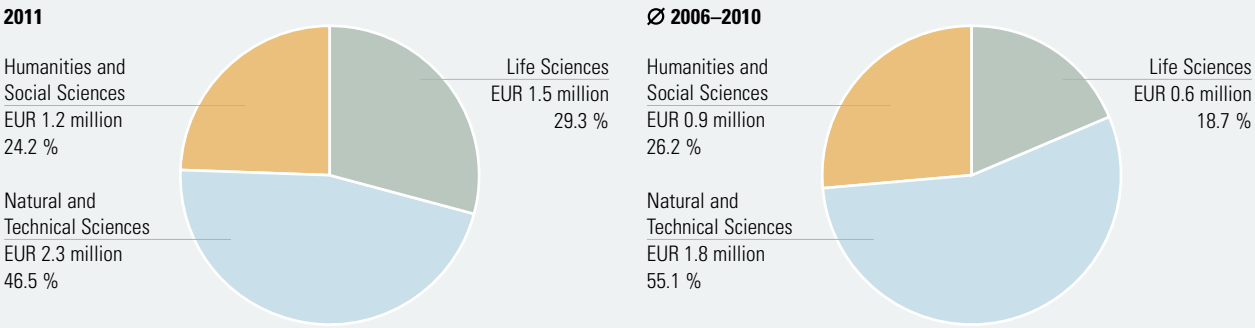
**Duration**
12 to 24 months (extensions not permitted)

**Grant amounts**
Variable, depending on specific project and qualifications; average volume of funding approved in 2011: approximately EUR 118,000 per fellowship.

**Applications**
Reviewed on a rolling basis; no submission deadlines

**Award decisions**
Decisions are taken by the FWF Board on the basis of international peer reviews.

**Grants by research discipline (Meitner Programme)** Fig. 15



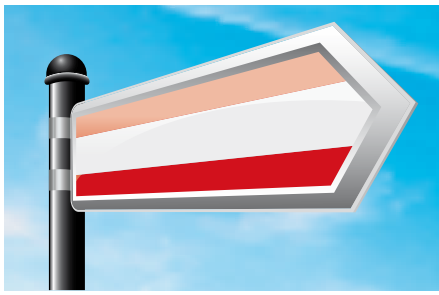
### Welcome to Austria

The FWF's second mobility programme likewise saw a substantial increase in the number of applications submitted as well as the number of approvals compared to the previous year. In this incoming fellowship programme, the FWF received a total of 104 applications (up 36.8% compared to 2010) and 38 new approvals (up 31% compared to 2010) in 2011.

The approval rate stabilised at a high level (36.5%), with female scientists and researchers even seeing an approval rate of 38.9%. The average age of the successful candidates has remained consistently young at 36.1 years, and Meitner scholars came from countries all over the world in the year under review. In total, the programme approved candidates from 24 countries in North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa, thus demonstrating the attractive and prestigious standing of this programme in the international scientific community.

For the first time in FWF history, the Meitner Programme accepted a candidate from the African continent (Cameroon). North and South America were represented by one scholar from the US, one from Mexico and another from Brazil in this programme's approvals in 2011. In addition, two projects involving researchers from China, one from India, one from South Korea and two from Russia will be carried out in Austria in the coming years. However, a vast majority of the 2011 Meitner recipients (28 scholars, 16 different countries) come from Europe, as has been the case in previous years.

A list of all countries represented in the Meitner Programme between 2009 and 2011 can be found in the Appendix (p. 83).



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www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/meitner.html

**Meitner Programme – Overview** Table 16

| Number of projects | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Meitner Programme** | **104** | **76** | **38** | **29** | **36.5** | **38.2** |
| Women/Men | 36/68 | 27/49 | 14/24 | 11/18 | 38.9/35.3 | 40.7/36.7 |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | | Total grants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Meitner Programme** | **12.4** | **8.7** | **4.5** | **3.5** | **36.0** | **39.5** | **5.1** | **3.9** |
| Women/Men | 4.4/8.1 | 3.1/5.6 | 1.7/2.8 | 1.3/2.1 | 39.3/34.2 | 42.1/38.1 | 1.9/3.1 | 1.5/2.4 |

# Hertha Firnberg Programme

**Target group**
Outstanding female university graduates from all disciplines

**Objectives**
- To enhance women's opportunities for academic careers at Austrian research institutions
- To provide as much support as possible at the beginning of a female scholar's academic career or upon her return from maternity leave

**Requirements**
- Completion of doctorate
- International scientific publications
- Age: no older than 41 years at the time of application, or a maximum of 4 years' postdoctoral experience (not including periods devoted to child care)

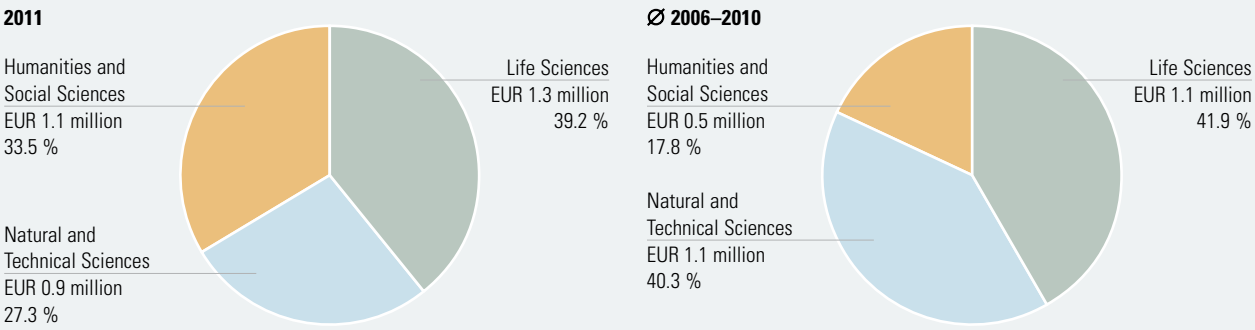
**Duration**
36 months (of which up to 12 months may be spent at a research institution abroad)

**Grant amounts**
Personnel costs: EUR 58,780 per year, plus EUR 10,000 per year for materials, assistants, travel, etc. Average volume of funding approved in 2011: approximately EUR 206,000 per Firnberg project.

**Applications**
Two calls per year (spring and fall)

**Award decisions**
- Decisions are taken by the FWF Board on the basis of international peer reviews.
- Decisions issued twice a year, during the FWF Board's meetings in June (for the autumn call) and December (for the spring call).

**Grants by research discipline (Firnberg Programme)** Fig. 16



### Women in science and research

In its efforts to support career development for female scientists and researchers, the FWF offers special programmes for women (for more general information, please refer to the discussion of the Richter Programme on p. 63). In the Hertha Firnberg Programme for postdoctoral research, the FWF Board decided on a total of 49 applications, 16 of which were approved (2010: 13 projects), thus boosting the approval rate in this programme to 32.7% (2010: 25.5%). Another highly positive development was the large share of projects approved in the Humanities and Social Sciences category (33.5%). In addition, the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria) saw its very first grant approval under this programme in 2011.

A look at the average age of successful applicants (at the time of approval) reveals that Firnberg scholars are generally far younger than the maximum age permitted in this programme (41 years): The average age in 2011 came to 32.1 years, more than a full year lower than the 2010 average.

Three of the successful applicants also demonstrated that children are not necessarily an obstacle to pursuing an academic career, as these applicants had a total of four "Firnberg kids" (at the time of application) in 2011. Another one of the FWF's significant contributions to career development for female scientists is the annual two-day Firnberg-Richter Workshop. In addition to providing female scientists with an opportunity to network, this event also serves the purpose of coaching and personal development. The workshop has been an integral and essential part of the programmes since their very inception, and the feedback from Firnberg veterans and newcomers alike has been entirely positive.

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www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/firnberg.html

**Firnberg Programme – Overview** Table 17

| Number of projects | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Firnberg Programme** | **49** | **50** | **16** | **13** | **32.7** | **26.0** |
| Women/Men | 49/– | 50/– | 16/– | 13/– | 32.7/– | 26.0/– |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | | Total grants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Firnberg Programme** | **10.1** | **10.1** | **3.3** | **2.6** | **32.7** | **26.1** | **3.4** | **2.7** |
| Women/Men | 10.1/– | 10.1/– | 3.3/– | 2.6/– | 32.7/– | 26.1/– | 3.4/– | 2.7/– |

# Elise Richter Programme

**Target group**
Outstanding female researchers from all disciplines who wish to pursue a university career

**Objectives**
- To support outstanding female scientists and researchers in their pursuit of a university career
- By the end of the funding period, the grant recipient should reach a qualification level which allows her to apply for a professorship in Austria or abroad (*venia legendi/docendi* or a similar qualification level).

**Requirements**
- Relevant postdoctoral experience in Austria or abroad
- International scientific publications
- Preparatory steps in the planned research project
- No age limit

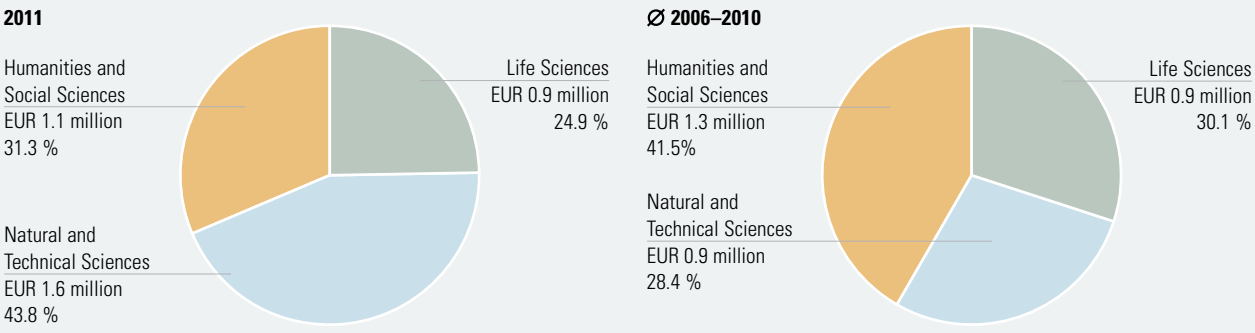
**Duration**
12 to 48 months

**Grant amounts**
Variable, depending on specific project; average volume of funding approved in 2011: approximately EUR 247,000 per Richter project

**Applications**
Two calls per year (spring and fall)

**Award decisions**
- Decisions are taken by the FWF Board on the basis of international peer reviews.
- Decisions issued twice a year, during the FWF Board's meetings in June (for the autumn call) and December (for the spring call).

**Grants by research discipline (Richter Programme)** Fig. 17



### Enabling successful careers

In the FWF's senior postdoctoral programme for female scientists and researchers, the number of applications submitted rose once again in 2011, this time to a total of 45. However, the FWF was not able to fund as many Elise Richter positions as in the previous year, and the number of approvals dropped to 11, thus reducing the approval rate from 37.5% to 24.4%.

If we consider both of the FWF's programmes for female scientists and researchers (Firnberg and Richter Programme) together, the following picture emerges: With a total of 94 decisions (2010: 90) and 27 approvals (2010: 28) issued, the combined approval rate in these programmes came to 28.7% in 2011 (2010: 31.1%), just slightly higher than the approval rate for women across all FWF programmes (27.2%).

The research institutions of Richter grantees are widely distributed across Austria. The FWF approved projects at the University of Vienna, the Vienna University of Technology, the University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna, the University of Graz, the University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck Medical University and the University of Klagenfurt. The 2011 recipients include five mothers with a total of seven children. Another one of the FWF's significant contributions to career development for female scientists is the annual two-day Firnberg-Richter Workshop (see also p. 61).

The average age of grant recipients in the Richter Programme, which does not impose an age limit on applicants, was 36 years in 2011, which is in line with the long-term average for this programme.

A look at the "FWF track record" of Richter grantees clearly shows that meeting the FWF's quality criteria augurs well for later success in science and research careers. In 2011, just under two-thirds of the 11 Richter grantees had participated in FWF projects in the past: Three successful applicants had held Firnberg positions, three had taken part in the Meitner Programme, and one had received a grant under the Firnberg Programme as well as a Schrödinger Fellowship.

@ weblink
www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/richter.html

**Richter Programme – Overview** Table 18

| Number of projects | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Richter Programme** | **45** | **40** | **11** | **15** | **24.4** | **37.5** |
| Women/Men | 45/– | 40/– | 11/– | 15/– | 24.4/– | 37.5/– |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | | Total grants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Richter Programme** | **12.2** | **11.2** | **2.7** | **3.9** | **22.3** | **34.4** | **3.5** | **4.5** |
| Women/Men | 12.2/– | 11.2/– | 2.7/– | 3.9/– | 22.3/– | 34.4/– | 3.5/– | 4.5/– |

# Translational Research Programme

The Translational Research Programme is administered on behalf of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology within the framework of the Bridge Initiative. This initiative involves two programmes – the BRIDGE Programme at the Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG) and the Translational Research Programme at the FWF – which differ in terms of their proximity to applied research.

**Target group**

Scientists and researchers working in Austria

**Objective**

To support further/targeted basic research at the interface to applied research: This programme is intended to provide an opportunity to examine research findings from the perspective of actual applications or other uses, and to give outstanding researchers a chance to develop these findings into specific applications and/or economic, social or cultural benefits. These uses or benefits of research might come in the form of patents or successful partnerships with the world of business, medicine, politics, government or other interest groups at a later time. However, additional financing is then left up to the respective partners or funding institutions involved.

**Requirements**

- Project content focusing on production technology, mobility and transport, energy, information and communications technology, security or aerospace research
- High scientific quality by international standards
- Innovation potential of expected application
- No commercial funding partner to date

**Duration**

Up to 36 months

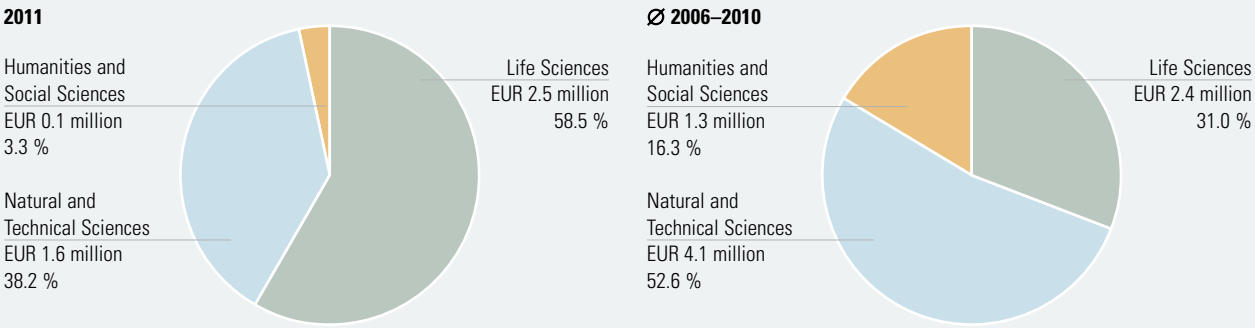
**Grant amounts**

Variable, depending on specific project; average volume of funding approved in 2011: approximately EUR 276,000 per TRP project

**Award decisions**

The Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology makes the final award decisions on the basis of the FWF Board's funding recommendations. The Board's recommendations are based on international peer reviews and the recommendations of the Bridge Advisory Board.

**Grants by research discipline (Translational Research Programme)** Fig. 18



### An interface to applied science and research

In the Translational Research Programme, the Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT) – on behalf of which the FWF administers this programme – introduced certain restrictions on the subjects addressed by TRP projects. The focus areas defined by the BMVIT are production technology, information and communications technology, energy, mobility and transport, security, and aerospace research. The projects approved in 2011 were submitted during the autumn call in 2010 and were therefore the last projects not subject to these thematic restrictions.

The approval figures in this programme are in line with the budget made available by the BMVIT. A total of 15 projects were approved in 2011, and the approval rate came to 28.8%. The successful projects predominantly belonged to the Life Sciences and Natural and Technical Sciences categories. As the programme is now limited to natural and technical sciences, we will no longer see the broad distribution of projects across research disciplines as observed in previous years.

The TRP budget provided by the BMVIT was reduced to EUR 3 million for 2012, after which the programme will probably be discontinued. Given the high levels of interest in this programme, which is positioned at the interface between basic and applied research, these budget cuts on the BMVIT's part will certainly send the wrong signal to the scientific community as well as businesses.

@ weblink
www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/translational_research.html

**Translational Research Programme – Overview** Table 19

| Number of projects | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Translational Research Programme** | **52** | **166** | **15** | **31** | **28.8** | **18.7** |
| Women/Men | 13/39 | 37/129 | 4/11 | 5/26 | 30.8/28.2 | 13.5/20.2 |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | | Total grants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Translational Research Programme** | **17.2** | **53.7** | **4.1** | **8.3** | **24.1** | **15.4** | **4.2** | **8.4** |
| Women/Men | 4.0/13.2 | 12.7/41.0 | 1.1/3.0 | 1.4/6.9 | 27.5/23.0 | 11.3/16.7 | 1.1/3.1 | 1.4/6.9 |

# Clinical Research Programme (KLIF)

**Target group**

Clinical scientists working in Austria who possess the relevant qualifications, sufficient available capacity and the infrastructure necessary to carry out the project submitted.

**Objective**

A project with clearly described objectives and methods in the field of non-commercial clinical research. The project must be initiated by academic researchers, and business organisations must not have a direct commercial interest in the results. The project must aim to generate new scientific knowledge and insights in order to improve clinical practice and patient care.

**Requirements**

- Evidence of suitable preparatory work related to the proposed studies; project proposals must involve patients or healthy subjects, qualify as top-notch clinical research by international standards, and undergo an international peer review.
- Documented approval from the competent ethics commission is to be obtained before a decision can be issued on the project.

**Duration**

36 months (in general)

**Grant amounts**

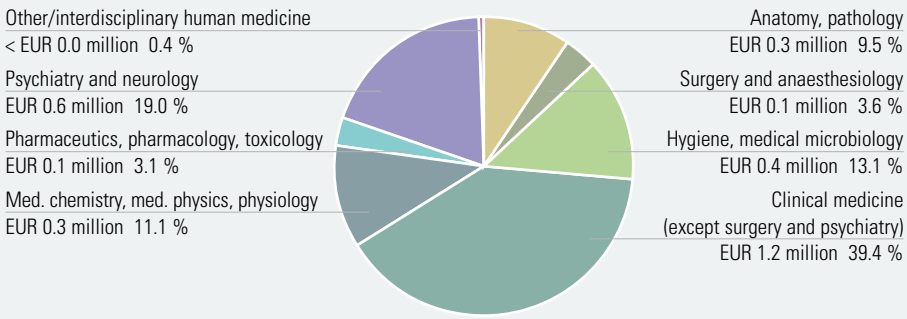
- A total funding volume of EUR 3 million is available for the KLIF call, and no rules are specified with regard to the amounts of funding requests; average volume of funding approved in 2011: approximately EUR 199,000 per KLIF project.
- Given the relatively small budget available, large-scale and especially costly clinical studies cannot be funded.
- Studies where business organisations have a direct commercial interest in the results as well as purely exploratory studies are not eligible for funding.

**Award decisions**

Decisions are taken by the FWF Board on the basis of international peer reviews and the recommendations of an international expert jury.

**Grants by research discipline (KLIF)** Fig. 19

**2011**



### Independent clinical insights

In 2011, the FWF was able to issue its first project approvals in the Clinical Research Programme (KLIF). These approvals were preceded by an experimental call for letters of interest (LoIs) in order to estimate the demand for funding and to identify any existing funding gaps in this area. In total, the FWF received 183 applications with funding requests totalling EUR 38.6 million; participation in the LoI stage was a prerequisite for submitting an application. During the FWF Board meeting at the end of June 2011, 15 projects with a total funding volume of EUR 3 million were approved. The KLIF budget therefore brought about a highly competitive approval rate of 8.2% based on the number of applications or 7.8% in terms of the funding volume approved/requested. In this programme, the FWF Board made its funding decisions on the basis of the KLIF Jury's recommendations, which themselves were based on international peer reviews. For more information on the KLIF Jury, please refer to the Appendix (p. 93). The 15 KLIF projects approved focus on clinical questions in the fields of cancer research, rheumatology, neonatology, gynaecology, clinical psychiatry, psychopharmacology, allergy research, neurology, anaesthesiology and diabetes. Seven projects are based at the Medical University of Vienna, three at the Medical University of Graz, two at Innsbruck Medical University, and one each at St. Anna Children's Hospital in Vienna, Hanusch Hospital (Ludwig Boltzmann Institute) in Vienna, and at the Salzburg University Clinics (SALK).

The purpose of the KLIF initiative is to provide funding for non-commercial, patient-oriented clinical research which is initiated by academic researchers and in which business organisations do not have a direct commercial interest in the results. The research efforts funded must involve patients or healthy subjects and aim to generate new scientific insights with regard to clinical presentation, improvements in clinical practice, or new and revised therapy concepts in order to improve the treatment of patients.

@ weblink

www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/clinical-research-call.html

**KLIF – Overview** Table 20

| Number of projects | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Clinical Research Programme** | **183** | **–** | **15** | **–** | **8.2** | **–** |
| Women/Men | 53/130 | –/– | 2/13 | –/– | 3.8/10.2 | –/– |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | | Total grants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **Clinical Research Programme** | **38.6** | **–** | **3.0** | **–** | **7.8** | **–** | **3.0** | **–** |
| Women/Men | 11.9/26.7 | –/– | 0.6/2.4 | –/– | 5.2/8.9 | –/– | 0.6/2.4 | –/– |

# Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)

A programme initiative of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF)

**Target group**

Individuals who work in the fields of the arts and sciences in Austria and who possess the appropriate qualifications

**Objectives**

- To fund high-quality, innovative arts-based research efforts in which artistic practice plays a key role
- To enhance the research competence, quality and international reputation of Austria's researchers in art-related fields
- To increase awareness of arts-based research and its potential applications among a broader public and in the research and art communities

**Requirements**

- High-quality art-related research by international standards
- Sufficient available capacity
- Necessary infrastructure (affiliation with a suitable university or non-university institution in Austria which can ensure the documentation, support and quality of findings as required for the project)

**Duration**

Up to 36 months

**Grant amounts**

Variable, depending on specific project; average volume of funding approved in 2011: approximately EUR 272,000 per PEEK project

**Applications**

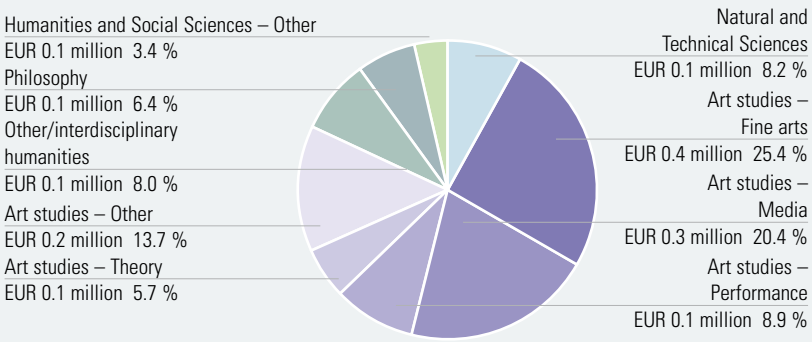
- One call per year (every spring)
- Applicants are to submit a precise description of the project's objectives, methods and (limited) duration.

**Award decisions**

Decisions are taken by the FWF Board on the basis of the International PEEK Board's recommendations, which are based on international peer reviews.

**Grants by research discipline (PEEK)** Fig. 20

**2011**



### Focusing on artistic practice

In the PEEK Programme's 3rd call, the FWF received a total of 49 applications, of which six were approved. The approval rate thus came to 12.2%. In this programme, the FWF Board makes its funding decisions on the basis of the PEEK Board's recommendations, which themselves are based on international peer reviews. For more information on the PEEK Board, please refer to the Appendix (p. 93).
After no PEEK projects submitted by female researchers were approved in the previous year, two out of the six successful applicants were women in 2011.

All six of the new projects approved in the year under review are hosted by art universities: Three projects are based at the University of Applied Arts Vienna, two at the University of Music and Performing Arts Graz, and one at the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna.
The projects approved in 2011 can be attributed to the categories of Humanities and Social Sciences as well as Natural and Technical Sciences. A more detailed examination reveals the following top five fields of research: 25.4% of the projects concern the field of fine arts, 20.4% deal with media arts, 13.7% focus on other/interdisciplinary humanities, 8.9% are based on performance practice, and 8.2% are in the field of natural and technical sciences.

2011 was the first year in which PEEK projects could involve visiting researchers for six months. Such a PEEK visit was included in three proposals, one of which was approved.

@ weblink
www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/peek.html

**PEEK – Overview** Table 21

| Number of projects | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **PEEK** | **49** | **48** | **6** | **7** | **12.2** | **14.6** |
| Women/Men | 17/32 | 19/29 | 2/4 | 0/7 | 11.8/12.5 | 0.0/24.1 |

| Funding requested/approved (EUR million) | Applications processed | | Approvals | | Approval rate in percent | | Total grants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Funding programme | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 |
| **PEEK** | **14.6** | **12.2** | **1.6** | **1.7** | **11.2** | **14.2** | **1.6** | **1.7** |
| Women/Men | 5.5/9.1 | 4.8/7.4 | 0.6/1.0 | 0.0/1.7 | 11.6/10.9 | 0.0/23.4 | 0.6/1.0 | 0.0/1.7 |

# Support for Scientific Publications

### Stand-Alone Publications

**Target group**
Scientists and researchers from all disciplines

**Objective**
To provide support for the dissemination of stand-alone publications to a broader audience in an appropriate and economical manner

**Requirements**
Presentation of the results of basic research

**Grant amounts**
- Lump-sum grant in the amount of EUR 14,000 for production, simultaneous open access publication and proofreading
- Lump-sum grant in the amount of EUR 18,000 for production, simultaneous open access publication and proofreading or translation
- Additional grant of EUR 2,000 if the publisher itself conducts the peer review

**Applications**
- Reviewed on a rolling basis; no submission deadlines
- Proofreadable / source-language version of text

**Award decisions**
Decisions are taken by the FWF Board on the basis of international peer reviews.

### Peer-Reviewed Publications

**Target group**
Principal investigators and employees in FWF projects from all disciplines

**Objective**
Funding of costs for peer-reviewed publications arising from FWF projects up to 3 years after the end of each project

**Grant amounts**
Dependent on form of publication

**Applications**
Reviewed on a rolling basis; no submission deadlines

**Award decisions**
Decisions are taken by the FWF Board on the basis of international peer reviews.

**Support for Scientific Publications – Overview**

Table 22

| 2011 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total (EUR million) | |
| Stand-alone publications | 0.5 | |
| Peer-reviewed publications | 1.0 | |
| Direct charging | 0.6 | |
| **Total** | **2.1** | |
| | Total | % share |
| Open access share | 1.4 | 66.7 |

### Disseminating insights

The purpose of FWF grants for publications is to make research findings available to a broader audience. For this purpose, the FWF has established two programmes in which authors can submit stand-alone publications as well as publications arising from FWF-funded projects (by submitting an additional application).

The FWF attributes great importance to high-level research publications. This is also reflected in the rising share of research costs which can be attributed to publications; in this context, the open access concept plays an especially important role. Open access has opened up entirely new possibilities for the dissemination of research results beyond the rather narrow limits of the scientific community (see also pp. 28–29).

In order to ensure that publication expenses are depicted appropriately, these costs are reported as an overall amount from 2011 onward. Publication costs are subdivided into three categories:
Stand-alone publications include printing and translation costs (including open access) for book publications which are not necessarily linked to FWF projects. The FWF carries out a separate review procedure for these publications.

Of the 92 applications received in this category (funding requested: EUR 0.9 million), 55 were approved, with a total funding amount of EUR 0.5 million. In terms of funding volume, the approval rate thus comes to 62%. Of the overall volume, EUR 0.2 million were used to cover the costs of open access.
Peer reviewed publications refer to all types of costs for refereed journal publications arising from FWF-funded projects (including page charges, submission fees, colour illustrations and open access costs). These grants can be requested from the FWF up to three years after the end of the project. In 2011, the FWF provided EUR 1.5 million in funding for such journal articles; of that amount, EUR 1.2 million was used to cover the costs of open access.

Since March 2010, the FWF has participated in the UKPubMedCentral system, which provides the technical means by which publications in the life sciences (and related fields) can be made freely available in a public archive. As a result of this participation, over 2,300 peer-reviewed publications from FWF projects were already available in the PubMed database by the year 2011. The FWF paid approximately EUR 30,000 toward UKPMC's technical maintenance and support in 2011.

This means that the overall amount of publication costs came to approximately EUR 2.1 million, of which some EUR 1.4 million was spent on direct or indirect open access grants.

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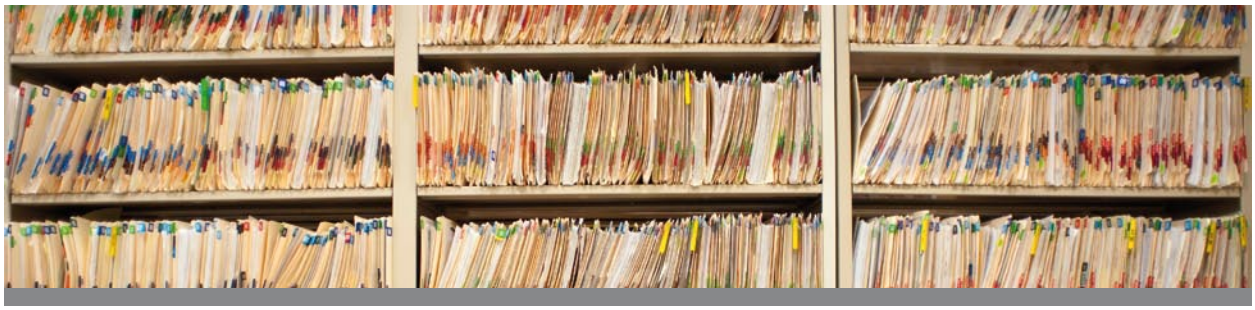
www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/stand_alone_publications.html

www.fwf.ac.at/en/projects/peer-reviewed-publications.html

# Appendix



## Research and experimental development (R&D) by international comparison, 2008

Table 23

| Country | Gross domestic R&D spending | Share of gross domestic R&D spending financed by | | Employees in R&D (FTEs)* | Share of gross R&D spending by | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government | Businesses | | Businesses | Higher education | Public sector | Private nonprofit sector |
| | Percent of GDP | Percent | | | Percent of gross domestic R&D spending | | | |
| OECD total | 2.34 | 27.7 | 64.5 | – | 69.6 | 17.0 | 10.9 | 2.4 |
| EU 27 | 1.84 | 34.2 | 54.3 | 2,472,391 | 62.5 | 23.4 | 12.9 | 1.1 |
| EU 25 | 1.87 | 33.9 | 54.5 | 2,424,782 | 62.8 | 23.4 | 12.6 | 1.1 |
| EU 15 | 1.98 | 33.3 | 55.1 | 2,218,334 | 63.5 | 23.2 | 12.0 | 1.2 |
| **Austria** | **2.67** | **37.0** | **46.1** | **58,077** | **70.6** | **23.8** | **5.3** | **0.3** |
| Japan | 3.44 | 15.6 | 78.2 | 882,739 | 78.5 | 11.6 | 8.3 | 1.6 |
| USA | 2.79 | 27.1 | 67.3 | – | 72.6 | 12.8 | 10.6 | 3.9 |

*) FTEs: full-time equivalents
Source: Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF), Statistisches Taschenbuch 2011 // OECD (MSTI 2010-2); Statistics Austria; prepared by the BMWF.

## ERC Starting and Advanced Grants from 2007 to 2011 by host countries (ranked by grants per million population)

Table 24

| Country | Population | Proposals evaluated | Proposals funded | Success rate in % | Applications per million pop. | Grants per million pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Switzerland | 7,783,026 | 815 | 182 | 22.3 | 104.7 | 23.4 |
| Israel | 7,285,033 | 880 | 137 | 15.6 | 120.8 | 18.8 |
| Netherlands | 16,577,612 | 1,495 | 201 | 13.4 | 90.2 | 12.1 |
| Sweden | 9,340,682 | 1,098 | 102 | 9.3 | 117.6 | 10.9 |
| UK | 62,008,048 | 4,113 | 550 | 13.4 | 66.3 | 8.9 |
| Denmark | 5,534,738 | 498 | 47 | 9.4 | 90.0 | 8.5 |
| **Austria** | **8,375,290** | **482** | **68** | **14.1** | **57.6** | **8.1** |
| Finland | 5,351,427 | 676 | 43 | 6.4 | 126.3 | 8.0 |
| Belgium | 10,827,000 | 792 | 82 | 10.4 | 73.2 | 7.6 |
| Cyprus | 803,147 | 86 | 5 | 5.8 | 107.1 | 6.2 |
| Norway | 4,858,199 | 322 | 26 | 8.1 | 66.3 | 5.4 |
| Ireland | 4,455,780 | 387 | 23 | 5.9 | 86.9 | 5.2 |
| France | 64,713,762 | 2,264 | 333 | 14.7 | 35.0 | 5.1 |
| Germany | 81,802,257 | 2,851 | 343 | 12.0 | 34.9 | 4.2 |
| Spain | 45,989,016 | 1,806 | 151 | 8.4 | 39.3 | 3.3 |
| Iceland | 317,630 | 27 | 1 | 3.7 | 85.0 | 3.1 |
| Italy | 60,340,328 | 3,814 | 170 | 4.5 | 63.2 | 2.8 |
| Hungary | 10,013,000 | 356 | 27 | 7.6 | 35.6 | 2.7 |
| Greece | 11,295,002 | 721 | 24 | 3.3 | 63.8 | 2.1 |
| Portugal | 10,626,000 | 375 | 17 | 4.5 | 35.3 | 1.6 |
| Estonia | 1,340,127 | 29 | 2 | 6.9 | 21.6 | 1.5 |
| Czech Republic | 10,506,813 | 206 | 7 | 3.4 | 19.6 | 0.7 |
| Slovenia | 1,983,785 | 163 | 1 | 0.6 | 82.2 | 0.5 |
| Bulgaria | 7,563,710 | 105 | 3 | 2.9 | 13.9 | 0.4 |
| Poland | 38,167,329 | 510 | 10 | 2.0 | 13.4 | 0.3 |
| Turkey | 72,561,312 | 317 | 1 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 0.01 |

* Source: European Research Council (ERC); (a) withdrawn & ineligible proposals not taken into account, (b) selected for funding refers to PIs who signed the grant agreements (for closed calls) or have been invited to start preparations of grant agreements, (c) host country refers to the country of the host institution which provided the support letter at the time of application.

## Bibliometric data from top 30 countries

Table 25

(Ranked by citations per 1,000 population)

| Rank | Country | Papers | Citations | Ø Population in 1,000 (2000–2009) | World share papers in % | World share citations in % | Citations per paper | Papers per 1,000 population | Citations per 1,000 population | 2-year citation growth in % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Switzerland | 176,149 | 2,970,249 | 7,429 | 1.44 | 2.04 | 16.86 | 23.71 | 399.84 | 11.5 |
| 2 | Sweden | 177,080 | 2,631,627 | 9,042 | 1.45 | 1.80 | 14.86 | 19.58 | 291.04 | 11.3 |
| 3 | Denmark | 95,394 | 1,521,336 | 5,418 | 0.78 | 1.04 | 15.95 | 17.61 | 280.81 | 11,7 |
| 4 | Iceland | 4,985 | 77,408 | 299 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 15.53 | 16.70 | 259.25 | 13.3 |
| 5 | Netherlands | 244,440 | 3,813,286 | 16,265 | 2.00 | 2.61 | 15.60 | 15.03 | 234.45 | 11.8 |
| 6 | Finland | 87,974 | 1,212,613 | 5,246 | 0.72 | 0.83 | 13.78 | 16.77 | 231.15 | 11.4 |
| 7 | United Kingdom | 853,298 | 12,648,181 | 59,834 | 6.97 | 8.67 | 14.82 | 14.26 | 211.39 | 11.4 |
| 8 | Israel | 110,485 | 1,407,070 | 6,940 | 0.90 | 0.96 | 12.74 | 15.92 | 202.75 | 11.3 |
| 9 | Norway | 68,654 | 870,319 | 4,629 | 0.56 | 0.60 | 12.68 | 14.83 | 188.02 | 12.2 |
| 10 | Canada | 438,863 | 5,814,304 | 32,146 | 3.58 | 3.98 | 13.25 | 13.65 | 180.87 | 11.7 |
| 11 | Belgium | 133,141 | 1,817,464 | 10,481 | 1.09 | 1.25 | 13.65 | 12.70 | 173.41 | 12.1 |
| 12 | Australia | 290,420 | 3,481,564 | 20,386 | 2.37 | 2.39 | 11.99 | 14.25 | 170.78 | 12.1 |
| 13 | USA | 3,018,196 | 48,299,498 | 294,574 | 24.64 | 33.09 | 16.00 | 10.25 | 163.96 | 11.1 |
| 14 | New Zealand | 56,005 | 606,943 | 4,093 | 0.46 | 0.42 | 10.84 | 13.68 | 148.28 | 12.0 |
| **15** | **Austria** | **92,753** | **1,197,527** | **8,202** | **0.76** | **0.82** | **12.91** | **11.31** | **146.01** | **11.9** |
| 16 | Singapore | 61,565 | 570,178 | 4,300 | 0.50 | 0.39 | 9.26 | 14.32 | 132.60 | 14.7 |
| 17 | Germany | 775,782 | 10,276,896 | 82,302 | 6.33 | 7.04 | 13.25 | 9.43 | 124.87 | 11.4 |
| 18 | Ireland | 42,548 | 487,661 | 4,123 | 0.35 | 0.33 | 11.46 | 10.32 | 118.28 | 12.5 |
| 19 | France | 551,473 | 6,874,545 | 60,914 | 4.50 | 4.71 | 12.47 | 9.05 | 112.86 | 11.3 |
| 20 | Italy | 416,802 | 4,930,138 | 58,158 | 3.40 | 3.38 | 11.83 | 7.17 | 84.77 | 11.8 |
| 21 | Spain | 321,929 | 3,372,398 | 43,086 | 2.63 | 2.31 | 10.48 | 7.47 | 78.27 | 12.5 |
| 22 | Slovenia | 22,670 | 152,382 | 2,000 | 0.19 | 0.10 | 6.72 | 11.34 | 76.19 | 13.1 |
| 23 | Japan | 781,348 | 8,110,278 | 127,547 | 6.38 | 5.56 | 10.38 | 6.13 | 63.59 | 11.0 |
| 24 | Greece | 79,759 | 678,053 | 11,091 | 0.65 | 0.46 | 8.50 | 7.19 | 61.14 | 13.5 |
| 25 | Estonia | 8,477 | 77,780 | 1,300 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 9.18 | 6.52 | 59.83 | 12.7 |
| 26 | Taiwan | 165,859 | 1,158,762 | 22,000 | 1.35 | 0.79 | 6.99 | 7.54 | 52.67 | 13.5 |
| 27 | Portugal | 57,760 | 523,294 | 10,483 | 0.47 | 0.36 | 9.06 | 5.51 | 49.92 | 14.0 |
| 28 | Czech Republic | 64,571 | 502,808 | 10,287 | 0.53 | 0.34 | 7.79 | 6.28 | 48.88 | 13.0 |
| 29 | Hungary | 49,589 | 489,050 | 10,107 | 0.40 | 0.34 | 9.86 | 4.91 | 48.39 | 12.1 |
| 30 | South Korea | 260,670 | 1,835,224 | 48,013 | 2.13 | 1.26 | 7.04 | 5.43 | 38.22 | 14.1 |

Source: (1) Papers and citations from ISI "Essential Science Indicators" (January 1, 2000–January 1, 2011); (2) OECD Population Data 2000–2009 and CIA Factbook (Estimated: Singapore, Estonia, Taiwan, Slovenia)

## Development of funding in the Life Sciences

Table 26

| | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total (EUR million) | Share (%) | Total (EUR million) | Share (%) | Total (EUR million) | Share (%) |
| Anatomy, pathology | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| Medical chemistry, medical physics, physiology | 6.6 | 4.5 | 10.3 | 6.0 | 14.1 | 7.2 |
| Pharmaceutics, pharmacology, toxicology | 1.9 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 1.9 |
| Hygiene, medical microbiology | 5.5 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 9.9 | 5.1 |
| Clinical medicine | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 2.6 |
| Surgery, anaesthesiology | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Psychiatry, neurology | 0.6 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 1.6 |
| Forensic medicine | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other areas of human medicine | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Veterinary medicine | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| Biology, botany, zoology | 34.0 | 23.0 | 38.2 | 22.2 | 43.1 | 22.1 |
| **Total** | **55.2** | **37.4** | **69.8** | **40.7** | **83.7** | **42.9** |
| Total grants | 147.6 | 100.0 | 171.8 | 100.0 | 195.2 | 100.0 |

## Development of funding in the Natural and Technical Sciences

Table 27

| | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total (EUR million) | Share (%) | Total (EUR million) | Share (%) | Total (EUR million) | Share (%) |
| Mathematics, computer sciences | 18.2 | 12.3 | 20.2 | 11.8 | 27.3 | 14.0 |
| Physics, mechanics, astronomy | 19.0 | 12.9 | 21.2 | 12.3 | 25.9 | 13.3 |
| Chemistry | 7.8 | 5.3 | 11.1 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 5.3 |
| Geology, mineralogy | 1.9 | 1.3 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| Meteorology, climatology | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Hydrology, hydrography | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Geography | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Other areas of natural sciences | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| Mining, metallurgy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Mechanical engineering | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Civil engineering | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Architecture | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Electrical engineering, electronics | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 2.0 |
| Technical chemistry, fuel and mineral oil engineering | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Geodesy, surveying | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Traffic and transport | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other areas of technical sciences | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Agronomy, plant breeding, environmental protection | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Horticulture, fruiticulture | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Forestry and timber | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Livestock breeding, animal husbandry | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Other areas of agriculture and forestry | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Total** | **60.1** | **40.7** | **68.3** | **39.8** | **78.2** | **40.1** |
| Total grants | 147.6 | 100.0 | 171.8 | 100.0 | 195.2 | 100.0 |

## Development of funding in the Humanities and Social Sciences

Table 28

| | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total (EUR million) | Share (%) | Total (EUR million) | Share (%) | Total (EUR million) | Share (%) |
| Philosophy | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Theology | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Historical studies | 8.3 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 4.7 | 8.5 | 4.4 |
| Literature and language studies | 5.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 1.6 |
| Other philological and cultural studies | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 2.1 |
| Aesthetics, art history and cultural studies | 2.5 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 1.9 |
| Other areas of the humanities | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Political science | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Legal science | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Economics | 4.3 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 1.8 |
| Sociology | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Psychology | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| Regional planning | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Applied statistics | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Pedagogy, educational science | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Other areas of social sciences | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| **Total** | **32.3** | **21.9** | **33.6** | **19.6** | **33.2** | **17.0** |
| Total grants | 147.6 | 100.0 | 171.8 | 100.0 | 195.2 | 100.0 |

## ERA-Net participation

Table 29

| ERA-Net | Field | Start | Term | FWF's role | Calls | FWF projects |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ERA-Chemistry | Chemistry | 2004 | 5 years | Work Package Leader | 2005 | 0 |
| | | | | | 2007 | 1 |
| | | | | | 2008 | 4 |
| | | | | | 2009 | 1 |
| Pathogenomics | Pathogenomics | 2004 | 8 years | Partner | 2006 | 2 |
| | | | | | 2008 | 5 |
| | | | | | 2010 | 3 |
| NanoSciERA | Nanosciences | 2005 | 3 years | Work Package Leader | 2006 | 2 |
| | | | | | 2008* | 1 |
| EUROPOLAR | Polar research | 2005 | 4 years | Task Leader | 2009 | 2 |
| HERA | Humanities | 2005 | 4 years | Partner | 2009* | 10 |
| BioDivErsA | Biodiversity | 2005 | 4 years | Partner | 2008 | 2 |
| NEURON | Neuro sciences | 2007 | 5 years | Work Package Leader | 2008 | 1 |
| | | | | | 2009 | 2 |
| | | | | | 2010 | 0 |
| | | | | | 2011 | 1 |
| ASTRONET | Astronomy | 2005 | 4 years | Associate Partner (since 2007) | 2008 | 2 |
| NORFACE | Social sciences | 2004 | 5 years | Associate Partner (since 2007) | 2008* | 2 |
| Plant Genomics | Plant genomics | 2006 | 4 years | Call participation (2008) | 2008 | 4 |
| E-Rare | Rare diseases | 2006 | 4 years | Call participation (2009) | 2009 | 3 |
| CHISTERA | Information technology | 2010 | 2 years | Task Leader | 2010 | 2 |
| | | | | | 2010 | 1 |
| | | | | | 2011 | |
| | | | | | 2011 | |
| E-Rare-2 | Rare diseases | 2010 | 4 years | Partner | 2010 | 4 |
| | | | | | 2011 | |
| BioDivErsA2 | Biodiversity | 2010 | 4 years | Partner | 2010 | 4 |
| | | | | | 2011 | |
| TRANSCAN | Cancer research | 2010 | 4 years | Partner | 2011 | |
| New INDIGO | horizontal | 2009 | 4 years | Call participation (2011) | 2011 | |
| ERA-CAPS | Plant sciences | 2012 | 3 years | Partner | | |
| M-ERA | Material sciences | 2012 | 4 years | Partner | | |

* ERA-Net Plus co-funding by the EU

## Mobility Programmes – Funding in 2011

Table 30

| Programme | Grants approved (EUR million) |
|---|---|
| Bilateral projects | 1.8 |
| Bilateral projects – Lead Agency Procedure | 7.6 |
| Joint Seminars, establishment of research partnerships | 0.1 |
| ESF EUROCORES | 2.8 |
| ERA-Net calls | 2.4 |
| Supplementary grants | 0.5 |
| ESF Research Networking Programmes, Expert Committees, ICDP, ECORD, membership fees | 0.1 |
| **Total** | **15.2** |

## Number of new grants per research institution in 2011

Table 31

| | Stand-Alone Projects | International Programmes | SFBs [1] | SFB extensions [1] | NFNs [1] | NFN extensions [1] | START Programme | START Programme extensions | Wittgenstein Award | DKs | DK extensions | Schrödinger Programme | Meitner Programme | Firnberg Programme | Richter Programme | TRP [2] | KLIF | PEEK | Total 2011 | % 2011 | Total 2010 | % 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a) University research institutions:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Vienna | 82.3 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 5.6 | 11.1 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 160.5 | 22.4 | 150.8 | 21.8 |
| University of Graz | 28.3 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.8 | 7.9 | 39.7 | 5.7 |
| University of Innsbruck | 30.2 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.4 | 7.3 | 53.9 | 7.8 |
| Medical University of Vienna | 29.5 | 8.7 | 17.7 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 83.5 | 11.6 | 48.3 | 7.0 |
| Medical University of Graz | 6.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 2.4 | 18.4 | 2.7 |
| Innsbruck Medical University | 10.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 3.0 | 31.7 | 4.6 |
| University of Salzburg | 14.6 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 4.4 | 27.6 | 4.0 |
| Vienna University of Technology | 27.9 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.4 | 7.9 | 75.4 | 10.9 |
| Graz University of Technology | 15.8 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.3 | 4.5 | 33.0 | 4.8 |
| University of Leoben | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 1.1 | 7.4 | 1.1 |
| University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna | 15.3 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 4.0 | 21.7 | 3.1 |
| University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna | 6.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 7.8 | 1.1 |
| Vienna University of Economics & Business | 1.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 7.3 | 1.1 |
| University of Linz | 13.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.7 | 4.7 | 23.4 | 3.4 |
| University of Klagenfurt | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 0.7 |
| Academy of Fine Arts Vienna | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| University of Applied Arts Vienna | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| University of Music and Performing Arts Graz | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 0.4 |
| University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.4 |
| University for Art and Industrial Design Linz | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| **Total (universities)** | **291.5** | **71.0** | **22.7** | **29.4** | **17.5** | **21.8** | **5.0** | **6.9** | **1.0** | **3.8** | **4.7** | **57.0** | **30.0** | **14.0** | **11.0** | **12.1** | **12.3** | **6.0** | **617.6** | **86.1** | **562.3** | **81.4** |
| **b) Non-university and other institutions:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austrian Academy of Sciences | 29.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.7 | 6.4 | 46.0 | 6.7 |
| Institute of Science and Technology Austria | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.5 | – | – |
| Other research institutions [3] | 20.0 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 50.1 | 7.0 | 82.7 | 12.0 |
| **Overall total** | **341.0** | **79.0** | **23.0** | **30.0** | **22.0** | **26.0** | **8.0** | **7.0** | **2.0** | **4.0** | **5.0** | **69.0** | **38.0** | **16.0** | **11.0** | **15.0** | **15.0** | **6.0** | **717.0** | **100.0** | **691.0** | **100.0** |

1) The figures shown here refer to sub-projects within full applications.
2) Programme funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT).
3) Includes universities abroad.

## Funding amounts per research institution in 2011 (EUR million)

Table 32

| | Stand-Alone Projects | International Programmes | SFBs [1] | SFB extensions [1] | NFNs [1] | NFN extensions [1] | START Programme | START Programme extensions | Wittgenstein Award | DKs | DK extensions | Schrödinger Programme [2] | Meitner Programme | Firnberg Programme | Richter Programme | TRP [3] | KLIF | PEEK | Total 2011 | % 2011 | Total 2010 | % 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a) University research institutions:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Vienna | 19.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.2 | 20.1 | 38.3 | 22.3 |
| University of Graz | 7.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.1 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 4.7 |
| University of Innsbruck | 8.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 6.9 | 14.0 | 8.1 |
| Medical University of Vienna | 8.3 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 11.3 | 15.2 | 8.8 |
| Medical University of Graz | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| Innsbruck Medical University | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 4.2 | 12.4 | 7.2 |
| University of Salzburg | 3.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 4.7 |
| Vienna University of Technology | 8.0 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 9.7 | 19.5 | 11.4 |
| Graz University of Technology | 4.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 4.0 |
| University of Leoben | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna | 4.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 2.8 |
| University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.5 |
| Vienna University of Economics & Business | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 2.1 |
| University of Linz | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 3.2 |
| University of Klagenfurt | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Academy of Fine Arts Vienna | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| University of Applied Arts Vienna | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| University of Music and Performing Arts Graz | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| University for Art and Industrial Design Linz | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| **Total (universities)** | **75.2** | **13.7** | **8.1** | **9.1** | **5.7** | **6.1** | **3.1** | **3.7** | **1.5** | **9.0** | **10.0** | **6.1** | **3.9** | **3.0** | **3.5** | **3.5** | **2.3** | **1.6** | **169.1** | **86.6** | **147.9** | **86.1** |
| **b) Non-university and other institutions:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austrian Academy of Sciences | 8.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 6.4 | 10.4 | 6.0 |
| Institute of Science and Technology Austria | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | – | – |
| Other research institutions [4] | 5.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 6.4 | 13.5 | 7.9 |
| **Overall total** | **88.7** | **15.1** | **8.3** | **9.3** | **7.3** | **7.3** | **4.8** | **3.8** | **3.0** | **9.4** | **10.5** | **7.1** | **5.1** | **3.4** | **3.5** | **4.2** | **3.0** | **1.6** | **195.2** | **100.0** | **171.8** | **100.0** |

1) The figures shown here refer to sub-projects within full applications.
2) Where a home/return university was indicated in the application, the entire grant amount was allocated to the respective university. Otherwise, the grants were allocated to other research institutions.
3) Programme funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT).
4) Includes universities abroad.

## Funding amounts per research institution in 2011: Cash flow (EUR million)

Table 33

| | Stand-Alone Projects | Stand-Alone Projects overheads [1] | International Programmes | SFBs/SFB extensions | NFNs/NFN extensions | START/START extensions | Wittgenstein Award | DKs/DK extensions | Schrödinger Programme | Meitner Programme | Firnberg Programme | Richter Programme | TRP | KLIF | PEEK | PEEK – overheads [1] | Others [2] | Total 2011 | % 2011 | Total 2010 | % 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a) University research institutions:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Vienna | 18.8 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 36.0 | 23.7 | 33.8 | 22.9 |
| University of Graz | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.2 | 6.7 | 10.5 | 7.1 |
| University of Innsbruck | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 7.4 | 11.8 | 8.0 |
| Medical University of Vienna | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 7.6 |
| Medical University of Graz | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Innsbruck Medical University | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 5.2 |
| University of Salzburg | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 3.9 |
| Vienna University of Technology | 7.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 14.4 | 9.5 | 13.8 | 9.3 |
| Graz University of Technology | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 4.1 |
| University of Leoben | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 4.9 |
| University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| Vienna University of Economics & Business | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| University of Linz | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 4.1 |
| University of Klagenfurt | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Academy of Fine Arts Vienna | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| University of Applied Arts Vienna | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| University of Music and Performing Arts Graz | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| University for Art and Industrial Design Linz | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Total (universities)** | **65.1** | **0.2** | **7.7** | **14.5** | **6.9** | **4.0** | **1.8** | **12.8** | **0.0** | **2.9** | **2.2** | **2.6** | **5.8** | **0.1** | **1.1** | **0.0** | **0.7** | **128.5** | **84.6** | **123.0** | **83.4** |
| **b) Non-university and other institutions:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austrian Academy of Sciences | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.5 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 7.2 |
| Other research institutions [3] | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 14.9 | 9.8 | 13.9 | 9.4 |
| **Overall total** | **76.9** | **0.2** | **9.3** | **15.9** | **7.7** | **5.2** | **2.1** | **13.1** | **3.0** | **3.3** | **2.3** | **2.7** | **7.4** | **0.1** | **1.3** | **0.0** | **1.3** | **151.9** | **100.0** | **147.5** | **100.0** |

1) Overheads (Stand-Alone Projects, PEEK) since 2011
2) Research costs (publication costs, International agreements) and research contributions (commissioned programmes)
3) Includes universities abroad.

## Development of total funding amounts per research institution, 2007 to 2011

Table 34

| | Total 2007 | Total 2008 | Total 2009 | Total 2010 | Total 2011 | | % 2007 | % 2008 | % 2009 | % 2010 | % 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a) University research institutions:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University of Vienna | 36.9 | 39.2 | 38.1 | 38.3 | 39.2 | | 22.6 | 22.2 | 25.8 | 22.3 | 20.1 |
| University of Graz | 10.0 | 13.8 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 18.1 | | 6.1 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 9.3 |
| University of Innsbruck | 13.1 | 17.8 | 10.4 | 14.0 | 13.4 | | 8.0 | 10.1 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 6.9 |
| Medical University of Vienna | 16.3 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 15.2 | 22.1 | | 9.9 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 11.3 |
| Medical University of Graz | 2.2 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 6.3 | | 1.3 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| Innsbruck Medical University | 9.7 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 12.4 | 8.2 | | 5.9 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 4.2 |
| University of Salzburg | 6.5 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 8.0 | 7.9 | | 4.0 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| Vienna University of Technology | 11.7 | 17.5 | 14.2 | 19.5 | 18.9 | | 7.2 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 11.4 | 9.7 |
| Graz University of Technology | 5.7 | 8.4 | 4.0 | 6.9 | 9.8 | | 3.5 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| University of Leoben | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.6 | | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna | 8.1 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 6.3 | | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna | 2.9 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | | 1.8 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Vienna University of Economics & Business | 2.6 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 1.7 | | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| University of Linz | 9.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 9.4 | | 6.0 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 4.8 |
| University of Klagenfurt | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 | | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Academy of Fine Arts Vienna | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| University of Applied Arts Vienna | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| University of Music and Performing Arts Graz | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.9 | | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| University for Art and Industrial Design Linz | – | – | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | | – | – | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| **Total (universities)** | **137.9** | **147.7** | **126.9** | **147.9** | **169.1** | | **84.4** | **83.9** | **86.0** | **86.1** | **86.6** |
| **b) Non-university and other institutions:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austrian Academy of Sciences | 10.7 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 12.5 | | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| Institute of Science and Technology Austria | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Other research institutions [1] | 14.7 | 15.7 | 10.9 | 13.5 | 12.5 | | 9.0 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 6.4 |
| **Overall total** | **163.33** | **176.1** | **147.6** | **171.8** | **195.2** | | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

1) Includes universities abroad.

## Funding amounts per federal province in 2011 (EUR million)

Table 35

| Approvals | B* | C* | LA* | UA* | S* | ST* | T* | VB* | V* | Abroad | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stand-Alone Projects | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 15.6 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 52.9 | 0.2 | 88.7 |
| International Programmes | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 15.1 |
| SFBs [1] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 8.3 |
| SFB extensions [1] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 9.3 |
| NFNs [1] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 7.3 |
| NFN extensions [1] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 7.3 |
| START Programme | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 4.8 |
| START Programme extensions | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 3.8 |
| Wittgenstein Award | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| DKs | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 9.4 |
| DK extensions | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.5 |
| Schrödinger Programme | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 7.1 |
| Meitner Programme | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 |
| Firnberg Programme | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Richter Programme | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 |
| Translational Research [2] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 4.2 |
| KLIF | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| PEEK | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| **Total** | **0.0** | **0.6** | **2.7** | **10.9** | **9.5** | **38.6** | **22.6** | **0.0** | **108.8** | **1.4** | **195.2** |

* B = Burgenland, C = Carinthia, LA = Lower Austria, UA = Upper Austria, S = Salzburg, ST = Styria, T = Tyrol, VB = Vorarlberg, V = Vienna

## Funding amounts per federal province in 2011: Cash flow (EUR million)

Table 36

| Cash flow [3] | B* | C* | LA* | UA* | S* | ST* | T* | VB* | V* | Abroad | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stand-Alone Projects | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 43.7 | 6.8 | 76.9 |
| Stand-Alone Projects – overheads | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| International Programmes | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 9.3 |
| SFBs/SFB extensions | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 15.9 |
| NFNs/NFN extensions | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 7.7 |
| START/START extensions | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 5.2 |
| Wittgenstein | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 2.1 |
| DKs/DK extensions | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 13.1 |
| Schrödinger Programme | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Meitner Programme | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 3.3 |
| Firnberg Programme | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| Richter Programme | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 2.7 |
| Translational Research Programme | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 7.4 |
| KLIF | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| PEEK | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| PEEK – overheads | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Others [4] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| **Total** | **0.0** | **1.1** | **0.0** | **6.4** | **5.6** | **20.4** | **18.9** | **0.0** | **84.7** | **14.9** | **151.9** |

1) The figures shown here refer to sub-projects within full applications.
2) Programme funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT).
3) In the case of cash flow, amounts were allocated at the level of research institutions (not at the level of departments, etc., as in the case of total funding amounts).
4) Research costs (publication costs, international agreements) and research contributions (commissioned programmes)

**Destinations of Erwin Schrödinger fellows, 2009 to 2011** Table 37

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Belgium | | | 1 |
| Bermuda | | | 1 |
| Canada | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| Denmark | 1 | 1 | |
| Finland | 1 | 1 | |
| France | 2 | 1,5 | 2 |
| Germany | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| Italy | | 1 | 1 |
| Japan | 1 | | 1 |
| Mexico | 1 | | |
| Netherlands | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Norway | | | 1 |
| Spain | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Sweden | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Switzerland | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Taiwan | | | 1 |
| UK | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| USA | 17 | 28,5 | 34 |
| **Total** | **53** | **56** | **69** |
| Women | 22 | 19 | 23 |
| Men | 31 | 37 | 46 |

**Countries of origin of Lise Meitner grantees, 2009 to 2011** Table 38

| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belarus | | 1 | |
| Belgium | | | 3 |
| Brazil | | | 1 |
| Bulgaria | | 1 | 1 |
| Cameroon | | | 1 |
| Canada | | 1 | |
| China | 1 | | 2 |
| Finland | | | 1 |
| France | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Germany | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Greece | | | 1 |
| Hungary | | 2 | 3 |
| Iceland | 1 | | |
| India | | 1 | 1 |
| Israel | | 1 | |
| Italy | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Japan | 1 | | |
| Lebanon | 1 | | |
| Mexico | | | 1 |
| Netherlands | | | 1 |
| New Zealand | 1 | | |
| Poland | | | 2 |
| Portugal | | | 1 |
| Rep. Korea | | | 1 |
| Russia | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Serbia | | 1 | |
| Slovakia | 1 | | 1 |
| Spain | 1 | 1 | |
| Sweden | | | 1 |
| Switzerland | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| UK | | | 2 |
| Ukraine | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| USA | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| **Total** | **25** | **29** | **38** |
| Women | 10 | 11 | 14 |
| Men | 15 | 18 | 24 |

## Wittgenstein recipients since 1996

Table 39

| Year | Name | Project |
|---|---|---|
| **1996** | **Erwin F. WAGNER** | Morphogenesis of the vertebrate face |
| | **Ruth WODAK** | Discourse, Politics, Identity |
| **1997** | **Erich GORNIK** | Semiconductor Nanoelectronics |
| | **Antonius and Marjori MATZKE** | Epigenetic silencing of plant transgenes |
| **1998** | **Georg GOTTLOB** | Information Systems and Artificial Intelligence |
| | **Walter SCHACHERMAYER** | Stochastic Processes in Finance |
| | **Peter ZOLLER** | Theoretical Quantum Optics and Quantum Information |
| **1999** | **Kim Ashley NASMYTH** | Yeast cell cycle |
| **2000** | **Andre GINGRICH** | Local Identities and Wider Influences |
| | **Peter Alexander MARKOWICH** | Applied Mathematics |
| **2001** | **Meinrad BUSSLINGER** | Molecular mechanisms of lineage commitment in the hematopoietic system |
| | **Heribert HIRT** | Cell cycle control in plants |
| **2002** | **Ferenc KRAUSZ** | Quantum optics: ultrafast and high-field processes |
| **2003** | **Renée SCHROEDER** | RNA folding and catalysis, RNA-binding antibiotics |
| **2004** | **Walter POHL** | Early Medieval History and Culture |
| **2005** | **Barry J. DICKSON** | The development and function of neural circuits |
| | **Rudolf GRIMM** | Atomic and molecular quantum gases |
| **2006** | **Jörg SCHMIEDMAYER** | Atomic Physics, Quantum Optics, Miniaturizing on a chip |
| **2007** | **Christian KRATTENTHALER** | Classical Combinatorics and Applications |
| | **Rudolf ZECHNER** | Metabolic lipases in lipid and energy metabolism |
| **2008** | **Markus ARNDT** | Quantum interference with clusters and complex molecules |
| **2009** | **Jürgen A. KNOBLICH** | Asymmetric Cell Division |
| | **Gerhard WIDMER** | Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence, Music |
| **2010** | **Wolfgang LUTZ** | Demography |
| **2011** | **Gerhard J. HERNDL** | Microbial oceanography, marine biogeochemistry |
| | **Jan-Michael PETERS** | Chromosome distribution in human cell division |

## Principal investigators in START projects since 1996

Table 40

| Year | Name |
|---|---|
| 1996 | Christin KÖBERL |
| | Ferenc KRAUSZ |
| | Ulrich SCHMID |
| | Peter SZMOLYAN |
| | Karl UNTERRAINER |
| | Harald WEINFURTER |
| | Gerhard WOEGINGER |
| | Jakob WOISETSCHLÄGER |
| 1997 | Gerhard HOLZAPFEL |
| | Bernhard PALME |
| | Michael SCHMID |
| 1998 | Peter GRABNER |
| | Gottfried KIRCHENGAST |
| | Rudolf VALENTA |
| | Gerhard WIDMER |
| 1999 | Christoph MARSCHNER |
| | Norbert J. MAUSER |
| | Otmar SCHERZER |
| | Thomas SCHREFL |
| | Christoph SPÖTL |
| | Joseph STRAUSS |
| 2000 | Thomas BRABEC |
| | Susanne KALSS |
| | Dietrich LEIBFRIED |
| | Herbert STROBL |
| | Bernhard TILG |
| 2001 | Markus ARNDT |
| | Michael BUCHMEISER |
| | Wolfgang DREXLER |
| | Wilfried ELLMEIER |
| | Clemens SEDMAK |
| 2002 | Wolfgang HEISS |
| | Michael JURSA |
| | Georg SCHETT |
| | Dieter SCHMALSTIEG |
| | Joachim SCHÖBERL |
| 2003 | Georg KRESSE |
| | Hanns-Christoph NÄGERL |
| | Andreas VILLUNGER |
| 2004 | Thomas BACHNER |
| | Michael KUNZINGER |
| | Vassil PALANKOVSKI |
| | Thomas PROHASKA |
| | Gerhard SCHÜTZ |
| 2005 | Michael HINTERMÜLLER |
| | Matthias HORN |
| | Alexandra LUSSER |
| | Michael MOSER |
| | Norbert ZIMMERMANN |

| Year | Name |
|---|---|
| 2006 | Hartmut HÄFFNER |
| | Norbert POLACEK |
| | Piet Oliver SCHMIDT |
| | Josef TEICHMANN |
| | Gerald TESCHL |
| 2007 | Kathrin BREUKER |
| | Thomas BUGNYAR |
| | Otfried GÜHNE |
| | Bernhard LAMEL |
| | Thomas LÖRTING |
| | Paul MAYRHOFER |
| | Sigrid WADAUER |
| | Thomas WALLNIG |
| 2008 | Markus ASPELMEYER |
| | Tom BATTIN |
| | Massimo FORNASIER |
| | Daniel GRUMILLER |
| | Alexander KENDL |
| | Karel RIHA |
| | Kristin TESSMAR-RAIBLE |
| | Chrsitina WALDSICH |
| 2009 | Francesca FERLAINO |
| | Ilse FISCHER |
| | Arthur KASER |
| | Manuel KAUERS |
| | Thorsten SCHUMM |
| | David TEIS |
| 2010 | Julius BRENNECKE |
| | Barbara HOREJS |
| | Barbara KRAUS |
| | Melanie MALZAHN |
| | Florian SCHRECK |
| | Bojan ZAGROVIC |
| 2011 | Peter BALAZS |
| | Agata CIABATTONI |
| | Sebastian DIEHL |
| | Alwin KÖHLER |
| | Thomas MÜLLER |
| | Peter RABL |
| | Michael SIXT |
| | Philip WALTHER |

## Ongoing and approved Special Research Programmes (SFBs)*

Table 41

| Year | Name | Project |
|---|---|---|
| **2001** | **Rudolf VALENTA** | Molecular and immunological strategies for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Type I allergies |
| **2003** | **Lukas A. HUBER** | Cell proliferation and cell death in tumors |
| | **Michael LANG** | International Tax Coordination |
| **2004** | **Karl UNTERRAINER** | Infrared optical nanostructures (IR-ON) |
| **2005** | **Mathias MÜLLER** | Jak-Stat – Signalling from Basis to Disease |
| **2006** | **Karl KUNISCH** | Mathematical Optimization and Applications in Biomedical Sciences |
| | **Klaus OEGGL** | The History of Mining Activities in the Tyrol and Adjacent Areas; Impact on Environment and Human Societies |
| | **Rudolf ZECHNER** | Lipotoxicity: Lipid-induced Cell Dysfunction and Cell Death |
| **2007** | **Franz KLEIN** | Chromosome dynamics – unravelling the function of chromosomal domains |
| | **Harald H. SITTE** | Transmembrane Transporters in Health and Disease |
| **2008** | **Gerhard ADAM** | Fusarium metabolites and detoxification reactions |
| | **Rainer BLATT** | Foundations and Applications of Quantum Science |
| **2009** | **Georg KRESSE** | Computational Materials Laboratory |
| **2010** | **Walter POHL** | Visions of Community: Comparative Approaches to Ethnicity, Region and Empire |
| | **Günther RUPPRECHTER** | Functional oxide surfaces and interfaces |
| | **Renée SCHROEDER** | RNA-REG, RNA regulation of the transcriptome |
| | **Jörg STRIESSNIG** | Cell signaling in chronic CNS disorders |
| **2011** | **Rudolf VALENTA** | Towards prevention and therapy of allergy |

*) as of December 31, 2011

## Ongoing and approved National Research Networks (NFNs)*

Table 42

| Year | Name | Project |
|---|---|---|
| **2005** | **Michael DRMOTA** | Analytic Combinatorics and Probabilistic Number Theory |
| | **Helmut SITTER** | Organic Films |
| **2006** | **Deborah E. KLIMBURG-SALTER** | The Cultural History of the Western Himalaya from the 8th Century |
| **2007** | **Otmar SCHERZER** | Photoacoustic Imaging in Biology and Medicine |
| | **Hermann STUPPNER** | Drugs from Nature Targeting Inflammation |
| | **Rudolf WINTER-EBMER** | The Austrian Center for Labor Economics and the Analysis of the Welfare State |
| | **Michael ZEHETBAUER** | High Performance Bulk Nanostructured Materials |
| | **Thomas ZEMEN** | Signal and Information Processing in Science and Engineering |
| **2008** | **Michael JURSA** | Imperium and Officium |
| | **Wolfgang C. MÜLLER** | Austrian National Election Study 2010 |
| **2010** | **Roderick BLOEM** | RiSE: Rigorous systems engineering |
| **2011** | **Manuel GÜDEL** | Pathways to Habitability: From Disks to Stars, Planets to Life |
| | **Bert JÜTTLER** | Geometry + Simulation |

*) as of December 31, 2011

## Ongoing and approved Doctoral Programmes (DKs)*

Table 43

| Year | Name | Project |
|---|---|---|
| **1998** | **Jürgen HAFNER** | Computational Materials Science |
| **2004** | **Ellen L. ZECHNER** | Molecular Enzymology: Structure, Function and Biotechnological Exploitation of Enzymes |
| | **Josef ZECHNER** | Vienna Graduate School of Finance |
| **2005** | **Bernhard E. FLUCHER** | Molecular Cell Biology and Oncology |
| | **Christof GATTRINGER** | Hadrones in vacuum, nuclei and stars |
| **2006** | **Markus ARNDT** | Complex Quantum Systems |
| | **Andrea BARTA** | RNA Biology |
| | **Stefan BÖHM** | Cell Communication in Health and Disease |
| | **Georg DECHANT** | Signal Processing in Neurons |
| | **Maria SIBILIA** | Inflammation and Immunity |
| | **Alois WOLDAN** | Austrian Galicia and its multicultural heritage |
| **2007** | **Peter PAULE** | Computational Mathematics: Numerical Analysis and Symbolic Computation |
| | **Josef THALHAMER** | Immunity in Cancer and Allergy |
| **2008** | **Manuela BACCARINI** | Molecular Mechanisms of Cell Signaling |
| | **Günter BLÖSCHL** | Water Resource Systems |
| | **Timothy SKERN** | Structure and Interaction of Biological Macromolecules |
| **2009** | **Mitchell G. ASH** | The Sciences in historical, philosophical and cultural contexts |
| | **Gerald HÖFLER** | Metabolic and Cardiovascular Disease |
| | **Maarten JANSSEN** | Vienna Graduate School of Economics |
| | **Christian OBINGER** | Biomolecular Technology of Proteins – BioToP |
| | **Sabine SCHINDLER** | Computational Interdisciplinary Modelling |
| | **Christian SCHLÖTTERER** | Population Genetics |
| | **Alfred WAGENHOFER** | Doctoral Programme in Accounting, Reporting and Taxation |
| | **Wolfgang WOESS** | Discrete Mathematics |
| **2010** | **Thomas BLASCHKE** | Geographic information science. Integrating interdisciplinary concepts and methods |
| | **Thomas BUGNYAR** | Cognition and Communication |
| | **Steffen HERING** | Molecular Drug Targets |
| | **Michael LANG** | International Business Taxation |
| | **Josef PERNER** | Imaging the Mind: Consciousness, higher mental and social processes |
| **2011** | **Akos HEINEMANN** | Molecular fundamentals of inflammation – MOLIN |
| | **Karl KUNISCH** | Partial Differential Equations – Modelling, Analysis, Numerical Methods and Optimization |
| | **Peter SCHLÖGELHOFER** | Chromosome Dynamics |
| | **Ulrich SCHUBERT** | Building Solids for Function |

*) as of December 31, 2011

# Supervisory Board

3rd term from December 2009

**Chairman**
Wilhelm KRULL
Volkswagen Foundation, Hannover

**Deputy Chairman**
Horst SEIDLER
University of Vienna, Faculty of Life Sciences

**Members**
Angelika AMON
Department of Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Juliane BESTERS-DILGER
University of Freiburg, Institute of Slavonic Studies

Friedrich FAULHAMMER
BMWF – Section I/Universities and Colleges

Peter FRATZL
Max-Planck-Institute of Colloids and Interfaces

Gerhard GRUND
Raiffeisen Centrobank AG

Felicitas PAUSS
ETH Zurich, CERN PH Department

Maria-Theresia RÖHSLER (until October 2011)
BMVIT
Dwora STEIN (from November 2011)
Union of Private Sector Employees

**Advisory Member**
Peter MITTERBAUER
Chair of the FFG Advisory Board

**Gender statistics** Table 44

| | |
|---|---|
| **FWF Management** | **5** |
| Women/Men | 2/3 |
| **Supervisory Board** | **9** |
| Women/Men | 4/5 |
| **Biology and Medical Siences Board** | **18** |
| Women/Men | 6/12 |
| **Humanities and Social Sciences Board** | **16** |
| Women/Men | 8/8 |
| **Natural and Technical Sciences Board** | **20** |
| Women/Men | 3/17 |
| **Assembly of Delegates** | **60** |
| Women/Men | 20/40 |
| **START/Wittgenstein Jury** | **14** |
| Women/Men | 5/9 |
| **PEEK Board** | **8** |
| Women/Men | 3/5 |
| **KLIF Jury** | **12** |
| Women/Men | 4/8 |
| **FWF Secretariat** | **86** |
| Women/Men | 59/27 |
| **Total** | **248** |
| Women/Men | 114/132 |

# FWF Management

## Executive Board

3rd term from June 2010

**President**
Christoph KRATKY
Institute of Physical Chemistry, University of Graz

**Vice-President**
Christine MANNHALTER
Department of Laboratory Medicine,
Medical University Vienna

**Vice-President**
Johann EDER
Institute of Informatics Systems, University of Klagenfurt

**Vice-President**
Herbert GOTTWEIS
Institute of Political Sciences, University of Vienna

## Management of the Secretariat

**Managing Director**
Dorothea STURN

# FWF Board

2nd term from October 2008 to September 2011

**FWF Executive Board**
Christoph KRATKY, Christine MANNHALTER, Johann EDER, Herbert GOTTWEIS

| Scientific Discipline | Reporter | Alternate |
|---|---|---|
| **Biology and Medical Sciences** | | |
| General biology | Christian STURMBAUER | Ruben SOMMARUGA |
| Environmental sciences | Marianne POPP | Ortrun MITTELSTEN SCHEID |
| Biochemistry – genetics, microbiology, biotechnology | Günther DAUM | Fátima FERREIRA |
| Cell biology | Mathias MÜLLER | J. Victor SMALL |
| Biochemistry | Bernhard-Michael MAYER | Iain B.H. WILSON |
| Neuro sciences | Christine E. BANDTLOW | Reinhold SCHMIDT |
| Clinical medicine | Markus MÜLLER | W. Wolfgang FLEISCHHACKER |
| Theoretical medicine I | Gerald HÖFLER | Hannes STOCKINGER |
| Theoretical medicine II | Reinhold ERBEN | Maria SIBILIA |
| **Humanities and Social Sciences** | | |
| Economics | Engelbert J. DOCKNER | Alexia FÜRNKRANZ-PRSKAWETZ |
| Social sciences I | Wolfgang C. MÜLLER | Kirsten SCHMALENBACH |
| Social sciences II | Alan SCOTT | Erich KIRCHLER |
| Philosophy/theology | Friedrich STADLER | Sigrid MÜLLER |
| Historical sciences | Josef EHMER | Gabriele HAUG-MORITZ |
| Classical studies | Bernhard PALME | Carola METZNER-NEBELSICK |
| Literature and language studies | Werner WOLF | Gerlinde MAUTNER |
| Aesthetics, art history and cultural studies | Renate PROCHNO | Andreas DORSCHEL |
| **Natural and Technical Sciences** | | |
| Mathematics I | Klaus SCHMIDT | Robert TICHY |
| Mathematics II | Ulrich LANGER | Manfred DEISTLER |
| Computer science | Hermann HELLWAGNER | Thomas EITER |
| Experimental physics | Karl UNTERRAINER | Rudolf GRIMM |
| Theoretical physics and astrophysics | Eckhard KROTSCHECK | Claudia AMBROSCH-DRAXL |
| Inorganic chemistry | Ulrich SCHUBERT | Nadia C. MÖSCH-ZANETTI |
| Organic chemistry | Johann MULZER | Ronald MICURA |
| Geosciences | Christian KOEBERL | Helmut ROTT |
| Engineering technology | Wolfgang PRIBYL | Hans IRSCHIK |

# FWF Board

3rd term from October 2011

**FWF Executive Board**
Christoph KRATKY, Christine MANNHALTER, Johann EDER, Herbert GOTTWEIS

| Scientific Discipline | Reporter | Alternate |
|---|---|---|
| **Biology and Medical Sciences** | | |
| General biology | Kurt KOTRSCHAL | Christian STURMBAUER |
| Environmental sciences | Marianne POPP | Ruben SOMMARUGA |
| Biochemistry – genetics, microbiology, biotechnology | Ellen L. ZECHNER | Ortrun MITTELSTEN SCHEID |
| Cell biology | Günther DAUM | Beatrix GRUBECK-LOEBENSTEIN |
| Biochemistry | Iain B. H. WILSON | Kristina DJINOVIC-CARUGO |
| Neuro sciences | Reinhold SCHMIDT | Bernhard FLUCHER |
| Clinical medicine | Leopold SCHMETTERER | Richard GREIL |
| Theoretical medicine I | Gerald HÖFLER | Hannes STOCKINGER |
| Theoretical medicine II | Reinhold ERBEN | Maria SIBILIA |
| **Humanities and Social Sciences** | | |
| Economics | Engelbert J. DOCKNER | Alexia FÜRNKRANZ-PRSKAWETZ |
| Social sciences I | Wolfgang C. MÜLLER | Kirsten SCHMALENBACH |
| Social sciences II | Lynne CHISHOLM | Erich KIRCHLER |
| Philosophy/theology | Friedrich STADLER | Sigrid MÜLLER |
| Historical sciences | Josef EHMER | Gabriele HAUG-MORITZ |
| Classical studies | Bernhard PALME | Katja SPORN |
| Literature and language studies | Gerlinde MAUTNER | Werner WOLF |
| Aesthetics, art history and cultural studies | Renate PROCHNO | Andreas DORSCHEL |
| **Natural and Technical Sciences** | | |
| Mathematics I | Robert F. TICHY | Josef SCHICHO |
| Mathematics II | Walter SCHACHERMAYER | Barbara KALTENBACHER |
| Computer science I | Thomas EITER | Ruth BREU |
| Computer science II | Hermann HELLWAGNER | Roderick BLOEM |
| Experimental physics | Karl UNTERRAINER | Peter ZEPPENFELD |
| Theoretical physics and astrophysics | Enrico ARRIGONI | Hans BRIEGEL |
| Inorganic chemistry | Ulrich SCHUBERT | Nadia C. MÖSCH-ZANETTI |
| Organic chemistry | Rolf BREINBAUER | Ronald MICURA |
| Earth sciences, geology | Georg KASER | Christian KÖBERL |
| Engineering sciences | Georg BRASSEUR | Hans IRSCHIK |

# Members of the Assembly of Delegates

3rd term from September 2009*

**Representatives of the FWF Executive Board**

Christoph KRATKY
Christine MANNHALTER
Johann EDER
Herbert GOTTWEIS

**Representatives of the universities**

| Member | Alternate |
|---|---|
| **University of Vienna** | |
| Heinz ENGL (until October 2011) | Georg WINCKLER (until October 2011) |
| Susanne WEIGELIN-SCHWIEDRZIK (from November 2011) | Heinz ENGL (from November 2011) |
| **Medical University of Vienna** | |
| Hans LASSMANN | Ingrid PABINGER |
| **University of Graz** | |
| Irmtraud FISCHER (until October 2011)<br>Peter SCHERRER (from November 2011) | Renate DWORCZAK |
| **Medical University of Graz** | |
| Irmgard LIPPE | Wolfgang GRAIER |
| **University of Innsbruck** | |
| Tilmann MÄRK | Hannelore WECK-HANNEMANN |
| **Medical University of Innsbruck** | |
| Lukas A. HUBER | Ludger HENGST |
| **University of Salzburg** | |
| Sonja PUNTSCHER-RIEKMANN | Erich MÜLLER |
| **Vienna University of Technology** | |
| Emmerich BERTAGNOLLI | Sabine SEIDLER (until October 2011)<br>Johannes FROEHLICH (from November 2011) |
| **Graz University of Technology** | |
| Franz STELZER | Gerhard HOLZAPFEL |
| **University of Linz** | |
| Richard HAGELAUER | Gabriele KOTSIS |
| **University of Leoben** | |
| Werner SITTE | Fritz EBNER |
| **University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna** | |
| Paul KOSMA | Martin H. GERZABEK |
| **University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna** | |
| Gottfried BREM | Peter SWETLY |
| **Vienna University of Economics and Business** | |
| Christoph BADELT | Barbara SPORN |
| **University of Klagenfurt** | |
| Marina FISCHER-KOWALSKI | Helmut HABERL |
| **Academy of Fine Arts Vienna** | |
| Stephan SCHMIDT-WULFFEN (until October 2011)<br>Eva BLIMLINGER (from November 2011) | Andreas SPIEGL (until October 2011)<br>Andrea BRAIDT (from November 2011) |
| **University of Applied Arts Vienna** | |
| Gerald BAST | Barbara PUTZ-PLECKO |
| **University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna** | |
| Claudia WALKENSTEINER-PRESCHL (until October 2011)<br>Ulrike SYCH (from November 2011) | Alfred SMUDITS |
| **Mozarteum University Salzburg** | |
| Wolfgang GRATZER | Joachim BRÜGGE (until June 2011)<br>Michael MALKIEWICZ (from July 2011) |
| **University of Music and Performing Arts Graz** | |
| Robert HÖLDRICH | Gerd GRUPE |
| **University for Art and Industrial Design Linz** | |
| Sabine POLLAK | Karin BRUNS |

**Representatives of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **ÖAW Section for the Humanities and the Social Sciences** | |
| Michael ALRAM | Andre GINGRICH |
| **ÖAW Section for Mathematics and the Natural Sciences** | |
| Uwe B. SLEYTR | Gerd W. UTERMANN |

**Representatives of the National Union of Students (ÖH)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sigrid MAURER (until July 2011) | Thomas WALLERBERGER (until July 2011) |
| Angelika GRUBER (from August 2011) | Janine WULZ (from August 2011) |

**Representatives of the Federal Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Non-University Research Institutions (LBG)** | |
| Claudia LINGNER | Marisa RADATZ |
| **Non-University Research Institutions (CDG)** | |
| Franz Georg RAMMERSTORFER | Reinhard KÖGERLER |
| **Representatives of the Federal Ministry of Science and Research** | |
| Andreas ALTMANN | Heinz BOYER |

**Representatives of the Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Non-University Research Institutions (ARC)** | |
| Wolfgang KNOLL | Anton PLIMON |
| **Non-University Research Institutions (Joanneum Research)** | |
| Edmund MÜLLER | Bernhard PELZL |
| **Representatives of the Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT)** | |
| Norbert ROZSENICH | Margit HARJUNG |

*) according to nominations

# Members of the International START/ Wittgenstein Jury

| Name | Institute, Research institution | Scientific discipline |
|---|---|---|
| **Natural and Technical Sciences** | | |
| **Wolfgang HACKBUSCH** | Max Planck Institute for Mathematics in the Sciences<br>Leipzig, Germany | Mathematics |
| **Peter HERZIG** (until 2011) | Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences<br>Christian-Albrechts- University of Kiel, Germany | Earth sciences, geology |
| **Cecilia JARLSKOG** | Lund Institute of Technology<br>Lund University, Sweden | Theoretical physics |
| **Klaus von KLITZING** | Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research<br>Germany | Experimental physics |
| **Ali H. NAYFEH** | Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University<br>Blacksburg, USA | Engineering, mechanics |
| **Julius REBEK, Jr.** | The Scripps Research Institute<br>La Jolla, USA | Chemistry |
| **Colette ROLLAND** | Centre de Recherche en Informatique<br>Université Paris1 Panthéon Sorbonne, France | Computer sciences |
| **Humanities and Social Sciences** | | |
| **Susan GREENHALGH** (from 2012) | Department of Anthropology<br>Harvard University, USA | Anthropology |
| **Sheila JASANOFF** (until 2011) | Kennedy School of Government<br>Harvard University, USA | Political science, history of science, sociology |
| **Peter NIJKAMP** | Department of Spatial Economics<br>Free University Amsterdam, Netherlands | Economics |
| **Jan L. ZIOLKOWSKI** | Department of the Classics<br>Harvard University, USA | Comparative literature and linguistics |
| **Biological and Medical Sciences** | | |
| **Carlo CROCE** (from 2012) | Human Cancer Genetics Program<br>Ohio State University, USA | Biochemistry, molecular biology, immunology, genetics |
| **Douglas T. FEARON** | School of Clinical Medicine<br>University of Cambridge, UK | Neurosciences |
| **Kurt von FIGURA** (until 2011) | Department of Biochemistry II<br>Georg August University of Göttingen, Germany | Biochemistry, cell biology |
| **Ulf R. RAPP** | University of Würzburg, Germany | Biochemistry, molecular biology |
| **Melitta SCHACHNER CAMARTIN** | Biosynthesis of Neural Structures Research Group<br>University of Hamburg, Germany | Neurosciences |
| **Pamela SOLTIS** (from 2012) | Laboratory of Molecular Systematic and Evolutionary Genetics<br>Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainsville, USA | Evolutionary biology<br>Theoretical biology |

# Members of the PEEK Board

| Name | Institute, Research institution | Discipline |
|---|---|---|
| **Paula CRABTREE** | Bergen National Academy of the Arts, Norway | Arts & media |
| **Staffan HENRIKSSON** | Sweden | Architecture |
| **Nigel JOHNSON** | University of Dundee, Great Britain | Arts & media |
| **Efva LILJA** | University of Dance, Stockholm, Sweden | Performing arts |
| **Emmanuel NUÑES** | France | Music |
| **Janet RITTERMAN** | Great Britain | Music |
| **Yrjö SOTAMAA** | University of Art and Design Helsinki, Finland | Design |
| **Michael WORTON** | University College London, Great Britain | Literature |

# KLIF Jury

| Name | Institute, Research institution |
|---|---|
| **Colin BAIGENT** | Clinical Trial Service Unit & Epidemiological Studies Unit<br>University of Oxford, UK |
| **Beatrice BECK-SCHIMMER** | Institute of Anesthesiology, Institute of Physiology and Zurich Center for Integrative Human Physiology<br>University of Zurich, Switzerland |
| **David BROOKS** | Imperial College School of Medicine<br>MRC Clinical Sciences Centre London, UK |
| **Adam COHEN** | Centre for Human Drug Research<br>University Hospital Leiden, Netherlands |
| **Oliver DISTLER** | Department of Rheumatology and Institute of Physical Medicine<br>University Hospital Zürich, Switzerland |
| **David NADAL** | Division of Infectious Diseases and Hospital Epidemiology<br>University Children's Hospital of Zurich, Switzerland |
| **Thoralf NIENDORF** | Max Delbruck Center for Molecular Medicine<br>Berlin, Germany |
| **Felix NIGGLI** | Department of Oncology<br>University Children's Hospital Zurich, Switzerland |
| **Susanne OSANTO** | Department of Clinical Oncology<br>Leiden University Medical Center, Netherlands |
| **Gabriela SENTI** | Clinical Trials Center, Center for Clinical Research<br>Zurich, Switzerland |
| **Joachim SPRANGER** | Department of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Nutritional Medicine<br>Charité University Medical School, Berlin, Germany |
| **Simone SPULER** | Muscle Research Unit, Experimental and Clinical Research Center of the Charité in Cooperation with the Max-Delbrück Center of Molecular Medicine<br>Berlin, Germany |

# Secretariat

As of December 31, 2011, the FWF employed 86 people: 59 women and 27 men. Therefore, the percentage of women on the FWF's staff comes to 69 %. A complete directory of FWF staff members can be found at www.fwf.ac.at/de/contact/index.html

## Contacts at the FWF

### Management

| | |
|---|---|
| **President** | Christoph Kratky |
| **Managing Director** | Dorothea Sturn |
| **Vice-President (Biology and Medical Sciences)** | Christine Mannhalter |
| **Vice-President (Natural and Technical Sciences)** | Johann Eder |
| **Vice-President (Humanities and Social Sciences)** | Herbert Gottweis |
| **Assistant** | Elisabeth Thörnblom |

### Corporate Communications

| | |
|---|---|
| **Head of Department** | Stefan Bernhardt |
| **PR Editor-in-Chief, Media Relations** | Stefan Bernhardt |
| **PR Dep. Editor-in-Chief** | Marc Seumenicht |
| **PR Editors** | Natascha Rueff (on leave)<br>Margit Schwarz-Stiglbauer |

### Gender Mainstreaming

| | |
|---|---|
| **Head of Unit** | Sabine Haubenwallner |
| | Alexandra Madritsch |

### Biology and Medical Sciences

| | |
|---|---|
| **Vice-President** | Christine Mannhalter |
| **Head of Department** | Stephanie Resch |
| **Neurosciences** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Milojka Gindl<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Martina Wiesböck |
| **Theoretical Medicine I** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Stephanie Resch<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Anita Stürtz |
| **Clinical Medicine, Theoretical Medicine II** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Markus Kubicek<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Silvia Spitzer |
| **Cell Biology** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Herbert Mayer<br>**Operational Project Officer**<br>Iris Fortmann |
| **Genetics, Microbiology, Biotechnology** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Milojka Gindl<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Ena K. Linnau |
| **Environmental Sciences, General Biology** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Bettina Reitner<br>**Operational Project Officer**<br>Thomas Tallian |
| **Biochemisty** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Inge Unfried<br>**Operational Project Officer**<br>Ingrid Schütz |

### Natural and Technical Sciences

| | |
|---|---|
| **Vice-President** | Johann Eder |
| **Head of Department** | Kati Huttunen |
| **Mathematics** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Stefan Mühlbachler<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Maria Oberbauer |
| **Applied Mathematics** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Kati Huttunen<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Maria Oberbauer |
| **Computer Science** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Stefan Mühlbachler<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Regina Moser |
| **Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Doris Rakoczy<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Natascha Dimovic |
| **Experimental Physics** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Doris Rakoczy<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Christophe Hintermaier |
| **Inorganic Chemistry** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Bettina Löscher<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Ursula Koller |
| **Organic Chemistry** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Bettina Löscher<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Christophe Hintermaier |
| **Geosciences** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Bettina Löscher<br>**Operational Project Officer**<br>Elvisa Seumenicht (in Karenz)<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>David Miksits |
| **Technical Sciences** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Kati Huttunen<br>**Operational Project Officer**<br>Elvisa Seumenicht (in Karenz)<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>David Miksits |

### Humanities and Social Sciences

| | |
|---|---|
| **Vice-President** | Herbert Gottweis |
| **Head of Department** | Falk Reckling |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Classical Studies, Art History, Cultural Studies** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Beatrix Asamer<br>Eugen Banauch<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Ilonka Schwarzenfeld |
| **Historical Sciences, Linguistics, Literature Studies** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Monika Maruska<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Georg Rücklinger |
| **Philosophy** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Eugen Banauch<br>**Operational Project Officer**<br>Petra Bohle |
| **Theology** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Beatrix Asamer<br>**Operational Project Officer**<br>Petra Bohle |
| **Social Sciences and Law, Economics, Psychology** | **Scientific Project Officer**<br>Petra Grabner<br>Falk Reckling<br>**Operational Project Officer**<br>Petra Bohle<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Diana Gaida |
| **Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)** | **Programme Management**<br>Eugen Banauch<br>**Operational Project Officer**<br>Maria Weissenböck (on leave)<br>Petra Bohle |
| **Support for Scientific Publications (stand-alone publications)** | **Programme Management**<br>Doris Haslinger<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Ingrid Fürnkranz (on leave)<br>Sabina Abdel-Kader |
| **Mobility Programmes and Women's Programmes** | |
| **Head of Department** | Barbara Zimmermann |
| **Programme Management** | Lidia Eva Wysocki<br>Barbara Zimmermann |
| **Operational Project Officer** | Susanne Woytacek |
| **Administrative Project Officer** | Robert Gass<br>Alexander Hanisch<br>Reinhard Schmidt |
| **Internationale Programmes** | |
| **Head of Department** | Reinhard Belocky |
| **EU, ERC, EUROHORCs, DACH** | Reinhard Belocky |
| **Bilateral Programmes** | **Programme Management**<br>Christoph Bärenreuter<br>Beatrice Lawal |
| **Science Europe** | **Programme Management**<br>Christoph Bärenreuter |
| **ESF Programmes** | **Programme Management**<br>Beatrice Lawal |
| **Administrative Project Officer Joint Seminars** | Feng Xie |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Nationale Programmes** | |
| **Head of Department** | Novak Rudolf |
| **Assistant** | Gerit Oberraufner |
| **Evaluation** | Novak Rudolf |
| | **Administrative Officer** |
| | Kutzenberger Si-Phi |
| **Evaluation of Final Reports** | Kunzmann Martina |
| **Coaching Workshops** | Novak Rudolf |
| | Gerit Oberraufner |
| **Info Specials** | Kutzenberger Si-Phi |
| **Awards and Prizes** | **Programme Management**<br>Mandl Mario<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Madritsch Alexandra |
| **Priority Research Programmes, Doctoral Programmes** | **Programme Management**<br>Haubenwallner Sabine<br>**Programme Management**<br>Woitech Birgit<br>**Operational Project Officer**<br>Oberraufner Gerit<br>**Programme Management**<br>Novak Rudolf |
| **Stand-Alone Projects** | **Programme Management**<br>Novak Rudolf<br>**Operational Project Officer**<br>Mandl Mario |
| **Science – Economy (e.g. TRP)** | **Programme Management**<br>Woitech Birgit<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Madritsch Alexandra |
| **Services** | **Programme Management**<br>Woitech Birgit<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Madritsch Alexandra<br>**Administrative Project Officer**<br>Kutzenberger Si-Phi |
| **Analysts** | |
| **Head of Department** | Falk Reckling |
| **Data Collection and Analysis** | Falk Reckling<br>**Analyst**<br>Christian Fischer<br>Margit Kenzian |
| **Consultant** | Gerhard Kratky |
| **Dispatch of application documents** | Eleonora Anderl-Dubrovina<br>Jayanta Trescher |
| **Programme descriptions, FAQs, application documents** | |
| www.fwf.ac.at/de/projects/index.html | |

E-mail adresses (Firstname.Lastname@fwf.ac.at) and telephone extensions can be found at www.fwf.ac.at/de/contact/index.html.

Business hours: Monday to Thursday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.;
Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Reception: Tel.: +43-1-505 67 40; E-Mail: office@fwf.ac.at

## 1. Balance sheet as of December 31, 2011

(not including scientific apparatus and equipment)

### Assets:

| | Dec. 31, 2011 | Dec. 31, 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| | € | € |
| **A. Fixed assets** | | |
| 1. Tangible fixed assets (equipment) | 280,597.26 | 397,739.59 |
| 2. Advances to suppliers | 64,908.06 | 21,600.00 |
| | **345,505.32** | **419,339.59** |
| **B. Current assets** | | |
| ***I. Accounts receivable and other assets*** | | |
| 1. Accounts receivable from Federal Ministry of Science & Research (BMWF) and Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation & Technology (BMVIT) | 75,335,135.35 | 59,384,904.69 |
| 2. Accounts receivable from National Foundation for Research, Technology and Development | 37,789,031.10 | 41,011,937.80 |
| 3. Accounts receivable from the European Union (COFUND) | 1,842,961.72 | 0.00 |
| 4. Accounts receivable from Austrian provincial governments | 834,965.48 | 512,820.00 |
| 5. Accounts receivable from Federal Ministry of Science and Research due to advance charges approved for upcoming years | 287,300,000.00 | 322,480,000.00 |
| 6. Other receivables and assets | 98,647.37 | 152,636.51 |
| | **403,200,741.02** | **423,542,299.00** |
| ***II. Cash on hand and at banks*** | | |
| 1. Cash on hand | 1,436.76 | 2,211.69 |
| 2. Credit balances at banks | 33,213,405.11 | 28,564,522.55 |
| | **33,214,841.87** | **28,566,734.24** |
| | **436,415,582.89** | **452,109,033.24** |
| **C. Accruals and deferred items** | **416,682.12** | **426,833.59** |
| | **437,177,700.83** | **452,955,206.42** |
| | | |
| **D. Trustee claims on federal ministries** | | |
| | **156,664.89** | **422,531.08** |
| **E. Securities and credit balances held at banks due to trustee claims** | | |
| | **252,637.59** | **516,452.41** |

**Liabilities:**

| | Dec. 31, 2011 | Dec. 31, 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| | € | € |
| **A. Provisions** | | |
| 1. Provisions for personnel expenses | 1,391,950.00 | 1,449,758.00 |
| 2. Other provisions | 107,173.00 | 145,958.00 |
| | **1,499,123.00** | **1,595,716.00** |
| **B. Liabilities** | | |
| ***Liabilities to principal investigators / project leaders*** | | |
| 1. Liabilities from research funding | 391,985,893.50 | 354,832,862.46 |
| 2. Contingent liabilities | | |
| a) Research years / overheads approved | 12,790,022.70 | 13,878,293.00 |
| b) Amounts pending decision by partner organisations | 2,860,501.70 | 3,837,980.11 |
| c) Amounts pending funding by provincial governments | 572,817.00 | 637,799.41 |
| 3. Obligations from international agreements | 1,681,666.70 | 3,058,833.41 |
| 4. Obligations from agreements with publishing houses (publications) | 824,694.49 | 0.00 |
| 5. Obligations from overhead costs | 1,050,170.62 | 3,400.00 |
| | **411,765,766.71** | **376,249,168.39** |
| ***Contractual obligations*** | | |
| 6. Obligations from agreements with the Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology | 5,490,508.02 | 4,851,093.41 |
| 7. Obligations from agreements with the European Union (COFUND) | 0.00 | 172,003.47 |
| 8. Obligations from interest income not yet repaid to the National Foundation | 58,711.53 | 55,478.51 |
| ***Other liabilities (FWF Secretariat costs)*** | | |
| 9. Trade accounts payable | 173,514.67 | 229,324.40 |
| | **417,488,500.93** | **381,557,068.18** |
| **C. Unutilised advance charges to the Federal Ministry of Science and Research** | **18,174,306.40** | **69,787,422.24** |
| **D. Accruals and deferred items** | **15,840.00** | **15,000.00** |
| | **437,177,770.33** | **452,955,206.42** |
| **E. Trustee liabilities to contract partners of federal ministries** | | |
| | **156,664.89** | **422,531.08** |
| **F. Liabilities to contract partners of the Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology / Federal Ministry of Science and Research** | **252,637.59** | **516,452.41** |
| **G. Obligations not yet in effect for research projects** | | |
| 1. Potential contributions to international projects | 8,361,000.00 | 5,875,000.00 |
| 2. Lead Agency Projects (LAPs) in Special Research Programmes | – | 786,452.30 |
| | **8,361,000.00** | **6,661,452.30** |

## 2. Income statement for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2011

(not including scientific apparatus and equipment)

### I. Revenues

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| | € | € |
| **1. Revenues from research funding** | | |
| a) Contributions from the Republic of Austria | | |
| Contributions from BMWF (regular contributions) | 151,900,000.00 | 149,233,138.95 |
| Contributions from BMWF (overheads) | 1,277,895.01 | 0.00 |
| Contributions from BMVIT (Translational Research Programme) | 5,000,000.00 | 14,034,450.00 |
| Contributions from BMVIT (residual funds from Nano Programme and Impulse Projects) | 0.01 | 549,794.56 |
| | **158,177,895.02** | **163,817,383.51** |
| b) Contributions from the National Foundation for Research, Technology and Development | 19,400,000.00 | 15,000,000.00 |
| c) Contributions from the European Union (COFUND) | 2,618,754.47 | 2,073,737.80 |
| d) Contributions from provincial governments | 344,756.50 | 512,820.00 |
| e) Other grants and donations | 1,022,888.08 | 1,034,573.41 |
| | **181,564,294.07** | **182,438,514.72** |
| **2. Change in utilisation of funds approved by BMVIT** | **-639,414.61** | **-4,851,093.41** |
| **3. Change in utilisation of advance charges from BMWF for upcoming years** | | |
| a) Change in approved advance charges from BMWF for upcoming years | -35,180,000.00 | 9,090,000.00 |
| b) Unutilised advance charges from BMWF | 51,613,115.84 | -12,005,170.18 |
| | **16,433,115.84** | **-2,915,170.18** |
| **4. Return of research contributions** | | |
| a) Return of approved research contributions | 7,738,479.80 | 6,756,450.18 |
| b) Retained research contributions in international agreements | 0.00 | 7,000.01 |
| c) Retained research contributions for publications | 9,171.70 | 0.00 |
| | **7,747,651.50** | **6,763,450.19** |
| **5. Collection of research contributions under contingent approvals** | **1,755,228.04** | **5,126,205.65** |
| **6. Other revenues** | | |
| a) Revenues from completed research projects | 5,456.11 | 42,443.25 |
| b) Reimbursement for services and other administrative revenues | 387,255.77 | 703,585.88 |
| c) Interest income | 461,365.45 | 433,371.27 |
| | **854,077.33** | **1,179,400.40** |
| **TOTAL REVENUES (carryover)** | **207,734,952.17** | **187,741,307.37** |

## II. Expenses

| | 2011 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|
| | € | € |
| **7. Funding programmes** | | |
| a) Stand-Alone Projects | 89,369,727.50 | 82,951,909.98 |
| b) International Programmes | 15,153,731.56 | 14,906,559.48 |
| c) Priority Research Programmes (SFBs, NFNs) | 32,244,258.84 | 22,998,252.19 |
| d) START Programme and Wittgenstein Award | 11,588,322.86 | 5,139,558.55 |
| e) Doctoral Programmes (DKs) | 19,858,884.95 | 17,094,761.54 |
| f) International Mobility | 12,119,195.14 | 9,501,262.21 |
| g) Women's Programmes | 6,943,653.49 | 7,281,192.01 |
| h) Translational Research Programme | 4,252,477.17 | 9,456,012.05 |
| i) Clinical Research Programme | 2,990,418.49 | 0.00 |
| j) Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK) | 1,641,998.53 | 1,738,351.05 |
| Approvals (according to balance sheet) | 196,162,668.53 | 171,726,429.06 |
| k) Additional approvals for publication costs arising from research projects | -988,900.60 | -655,943.13 |
| **Approved projects** | **195,173,767.93** | **170,411,915.93** |
| plus: Additional approvals for publication costs arising from research projects | 988,900.60 | 665,943.13 |
| Approvals (according to balance sheet) | 196,162,668.53 | 171,067,859.06 |
| l) Overheads | 1,277,895.01 | 0.00 |
| m) Payroll costs (paid out to research institutions) | 506,793.02 | 665,177.62 |
| n) Research expenses from international agreements | 61,322.48 | 998,920.36 |
| o) Research expenses from publications | 1,109,544.64 | 671,699.99 |
| **Approved research contributions** | **199,120,233.68** | **173,403,657.03** |
| p) proVISION | 96,383.20 | 46,436.88 |
| q) Nano Projects | 0.00 | 2,366.22 |
| **Total research contributions** | **199,216,606.88** | **173,452,460.13** |
| r) minus: Commissioned research (discontinued) | -96,383.20 | -48,803.10 |
| | **199,120,223.68** | **173,403,657.03** |
| **8. Changes in research contributions under contingent approvals compared to previous year** | | |
| a) Changes in approved research years / overheads (TRP) | 686,957.74 | 4,658,620.97 |
| b) Change in contingent approvals pending decisions by partner organisations | -977,478.41 | 61,430.62 |
| c) Amounts pending funding by provincial governments | -64,982.41 | 637,799.41 |
| | **-355,503.08** | **5,357,851.00** |
| **9. Administrative expenses** | | |
| a) Personnel expenses | 4,886,059.34 | 4,726,359.83 |
| b) Other administrative expenses | 2,534,183.90 | 2,592,155.06 |
| | **7,420,243.24** | **7,318,514.89** |
| **10. Public relations** | | |
| a) Personnel expenses (direct) | 290,797.77 | 297,546.51 |
| b) Personnel expenses (indirect) | 212,727.95 | 234,541.97 |
| c) Other administrative expenses (direct) | 857,041.05 | 896,189.89 |
| d) Other administrative expenses (indirect) | 189,421.57 | 233,006.07 |
| | **1,549,988.33** | **1,661,284.45** |
| **TOTAL EXPENSES** | **207,734,952.17** | **187,741,307.37** |
| **11. Result** | **0.00** | **0.00** |

## Index of illustrations



## Index of tables



Note: All figures indicated in this report are rounded, which may give rise to rounding differences.

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**Managing Director:** Dorothea Sturn
**Project management:** Marc Seumenicht
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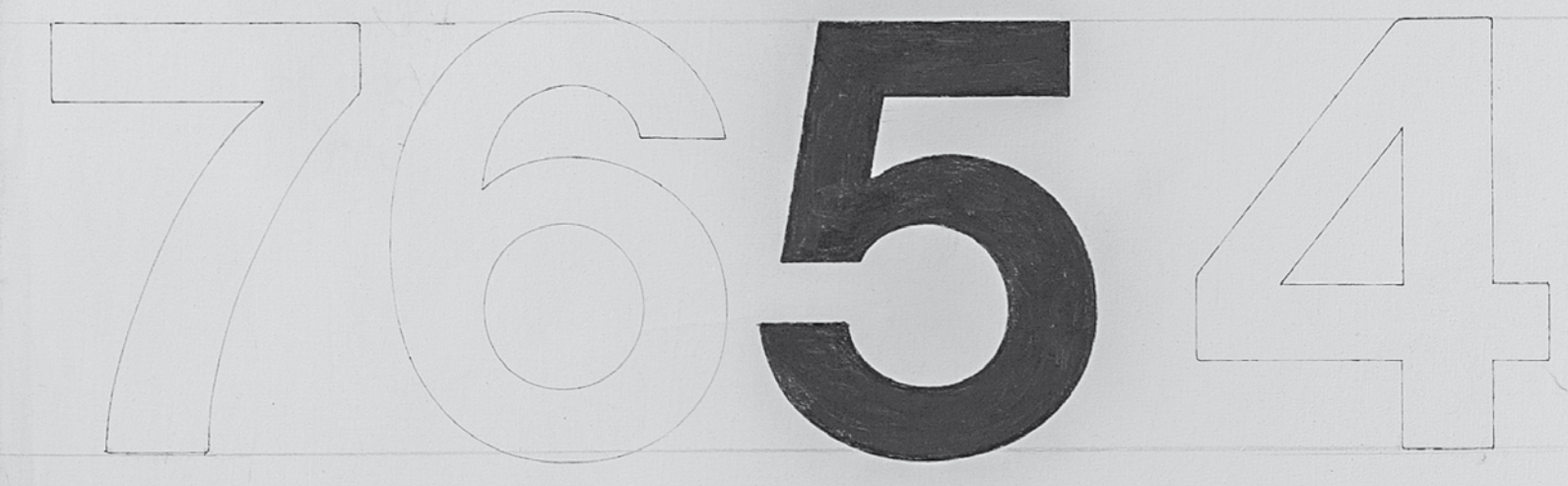
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