FWF
Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

2012

Annual Report

monochrom
monochrom is an international art-technology-philosophy collective.
Its members are Franz Ablinger, Daniel Fabry, Günther Friesinger, Evelyn Fürlinger, Roland Gratzer, Johannes Grenzfurthner, Harald List, Anika Kronberger, Frank Apunkt Schneider

Cover design adapted from "ISS"
from the eponymous play by monochrom
Photograph, 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.

"With its piece 'ISS', the artist collective monochrom was able to garner the FWF Art Award 2013. For 20 years, the collective has been 'operating' at the interface between the 'faraway and infinite worlds' of art – in a consistently creative manner."

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.

ISS

All the members of monochrom are fans of space travel. In 2001, during a visit to the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, Johannes Grenzfurthner bought four sets of blue overalls. They were meant to be costumes for a play dealing with life on the International Space Station (ISS) and criticising the end of space travel as a utopian project. However, it took more than ten years for the play to become reality. But then, in early 2011, an old dream came true: space travel. The sitcom "monochrom's ISS" shows workaday life in space. How do people live and work in the special conditions of a space station, with zero gravity and the dictatorship of functionality? In eleven episodes, we see the crew's adventures in the form of an improvised sitcom. The ISS project is a good example of monochrom's interdisciplinary approach, which incorporates theatre, fine arts, media arts, science, performance and installation.

The play "ISS" also deals with the implicit dialectics which characterise day-to-day life in a space station. On the one hand, it represents the age-old utopian vision of "reaching for the stars", and on the other hand the real possibilities (and limits) of interstellar transport contradict the science fiction idea of discovering and colonising space as well as potential encounters with alien civilisations. This theme is addressed by the characters in the play again and again. In this context, the play elucidates the actual utopian potential of manned space missions, a potential which lies more in international (cross-border and "cosmopolitan") cooperation than in the discovery of unknown civilisations. The key question is: How does exploring space actually benefit humans? One possible answer provided by the project might be that space (as a counterpoint to the conditions on earth) helps them perceive humanity as a whole and to overcome the artificially created ethnic and national barriers which humanity has created for itself. This is probably the most important challenge humans face in the new millennium.

International cooperation, which is reflected in the multinational composition of the crew, reaches certain limits of intercultural exchange and in some cases (after several failures) finds individual ways to surmount the barriers to communication and understanding which arise. At the same time, basic earthly problems of cohabitation (e.g. men and women working together) appear repeatedly on the micro-stage of the space station.

This makes it clear that technological progress alone cannot effect fundamental change unless it turns social and societal relations upside down.

Annual Report 2012

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 2013.

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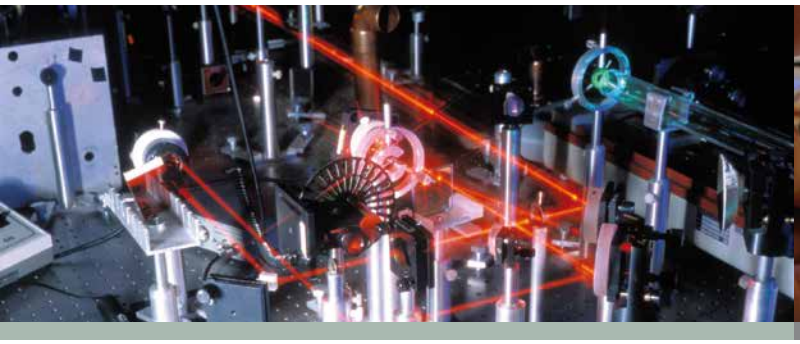


Fertile soil for top-quality research

Karlheinz Töchterle,
Austrian Federal Minister
of Science and Research

Basic research is driven by scientists' and researchers' desire for new insights and is not intended specifically for developing and creating new products and services. Nevertheless, this type of research provides the basis for innovation in the long term. In order to provide a conducive environment in which top-notch research can prosper, scientists and researchers primarily need the time and space to concentrate on their core tasks, namely science and research.

With its funding programmes, the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) contributes to the development of outstanding achievements in science and research. As a reliable partner to the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research and in close cooperation with the scientific community, the FWF aims to design its funding activities in such a way that they account for the researchers' actual needs, thus supporting their work in an optimal manner.

For nearly five decades now, the FWF has been setting the highest quality standards for the assessment of scholarly research in Austria. Such levels of consistency and reliability are especially important for a research location because they not only ensure that the necessary preconditions are met for excellent research achievements, but also contribute to Austria's international visibility as a location for science and research. Last but not least, it is also important to encourage junior scientists and researchers to pursue (or continue pursuing) an academic career. We have been able to take important steps in this respect with the targeted expansion of the FWF's Doctoral Programmes (DKs).

As the figures regarding the activities of the FWF – which is the country's most important funding agency for basic research – reveal every year, our universities are by far the most important bodies for scientific and scholarly research in Austria. Some 80% of the FWF's funds go to Austrian institutions of higher education and cover the salaries of more than 3,800 scientists and researchers.

However, adhering to the highest quality standards also means that the FWF is forced to reject a large number of proposals submitted. Nevertheless (or possibly as a result), the FWF can be sure of acceptance and goodwill on the part of the applicants, especially as the funding agency's outstanding reputation is inextricably linked to the desire to offer as fair, objective and transparent a selection procedure as possible.

I would like to thank Christoph Kratky as well as the FWF's employees for their great commitment. They form the backbone of a strong and effective science and research fund, and this year's annual report bears witness to their outstanding work.

Karlheinz Töchterle,
Austrian Federal Minister
of Science and Research

Research knows no boundaries

Research is international. All over the world, it is carried out using the same quality standards and is exposed to international competition and the critical questioning of its findings. Where those rules are ignored, creativity and quality suffer.

Nevertheless, research around the world is predominantly carried out at national institutions (universities and research institutions) and is funded by national budgets and national organisations such as the FWF. This is not a contradiction in terms. On the contrary, it is precisely this "federalist" structure of the research world that ensures true competition, especially competition for the best research minds, who choose to work where the conditions are favourable and quality is rewarded appropriately.

With its well-developed set of tools and its highly committed team of employees, the FWF spearheads the country's efforts to ensure that Austria remains an attractive location for science and research. Years ago, the FWF decided to have grant proposals assessed exclusively by active researchers based outside of Austria, thus setting a standard that other countries – including Switzerland, my own home – have not yet attained. I see my appointment to the post of Chairman of the Supervisory Board as an honour and an obligation to support the FWF as it continues on the path it has chosen for itself.

Dieter Imboden,
Chairman of the
FWF Supervisory Board

Waiting for implementation

The Austrian Research and Technology Funding Act (FTFG), to which the FWF owes its existence, requires our organisation to submit an activity report as well as a report on the state of scientific research in Austria each year.

This year's report, which was prepared by the FWF's management, may sound a bit more pessimistic than in the past. After decades of growth, the FWF has seen a period of stagnation since 2009. We described this situation as a "pause" at the time. However, there appears to be a real danger that this pause may turn into a complete slump. In this context, our requests are reasonable enough: In 2010 – that is, when the country was already well into the economic and financial crisis – the Austrian federal government approved a research, technology and innovation (RTI) strategy, and we wish to see that strategy implemented. Therefore, we are merely calling on the federal government to realise its own stated intentions. With regard to the FWF, this mainly includes funding overheads across all programmes as well as long-term FWF budget increases of 10% per year. The fact that more than half of the FWF's budget does not come from the proposed federal budget, but is allocated from various special and initiative funds or is "scraped together" through internal re-allocations within the ministry each year, makes it even more difficult to implement a long-term solution – despite the great deal of congeniality and honest efforts on the part of the ministry.

In closing, I would like to make one final observation: If we stand still, we will fall behind. Let us hope that the FWF's current standstill comes to an end in the near future.

Christoph Kratky,
FWF President

Dieter Imboden

Chairman of the FWF Supervisory Board

Dieter Imboden was elected Chairman of the Supervisory Board in early 2013. Born in Zurich in 1943, Imboden studied physics in Berlin and Basel and earned his doctorate with a dissertation on theoretical condensed matter physics at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich. In his research, Imboden focused on physical processes in the environment and issues related to energy and climate policy. In 1982, he received his *venia* in the field of mathematical modelling and environmental physics. He went on to co-found the Environmental Sciences programme at ETH Zurich in 1987. From 1998 until his retirement as professor emeritus at the end of 2012, Imboden worked as a full professor for environmental physics at ETH Zurich. In 2004, he became president of Division 4 of the National Research Council at the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF), and from 2005 to 2012 he served as president of the Council.

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.

Christoph Kratky

FWF President

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 at Bremen University as a research fellow, 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 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."

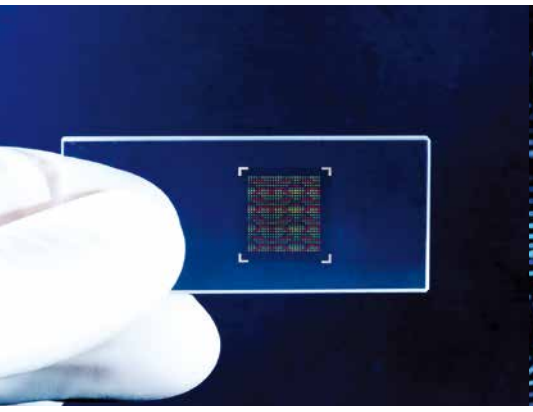
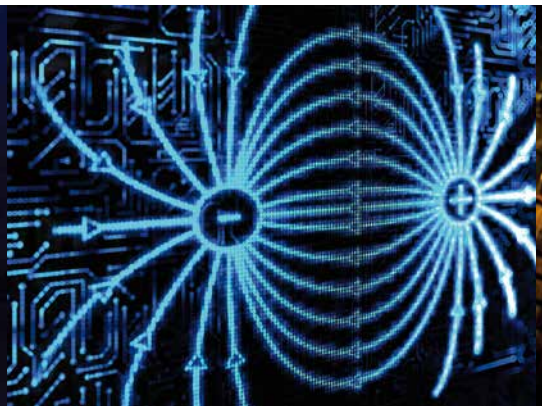
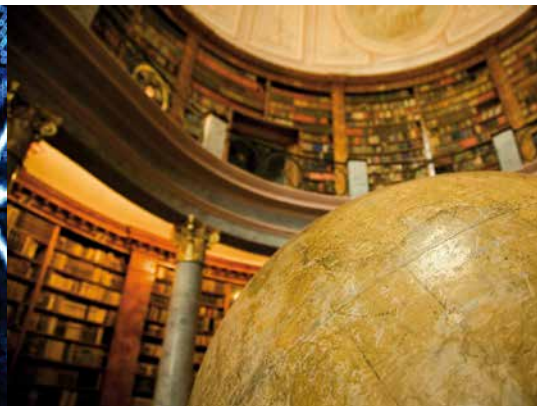
The Austrian Science Fund (FWF) is Austria's central funding organisation for basic research.

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.

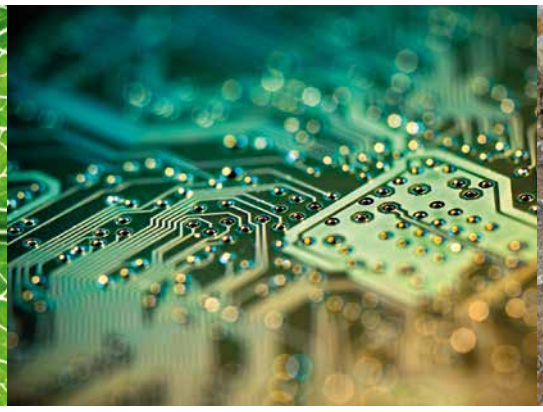
Our objectives

- 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.

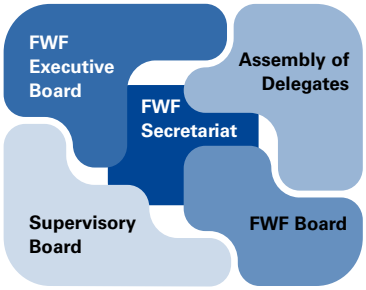




Our values

- **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. 86).

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. 86).

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. The Assembly is also in charge of approving 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, pp. 88–89).

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, p. 87).

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, pp. 92–95):

- 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 research 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 / PEEK: Up to a funding amount of €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 €100,000 requested. For funding in excess of €550,000, each increment of €150,000 requires a disproportionate number of additional reviews.
- Women's and Mobility Programmes: generally two to three reviews.
- SFBs, 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

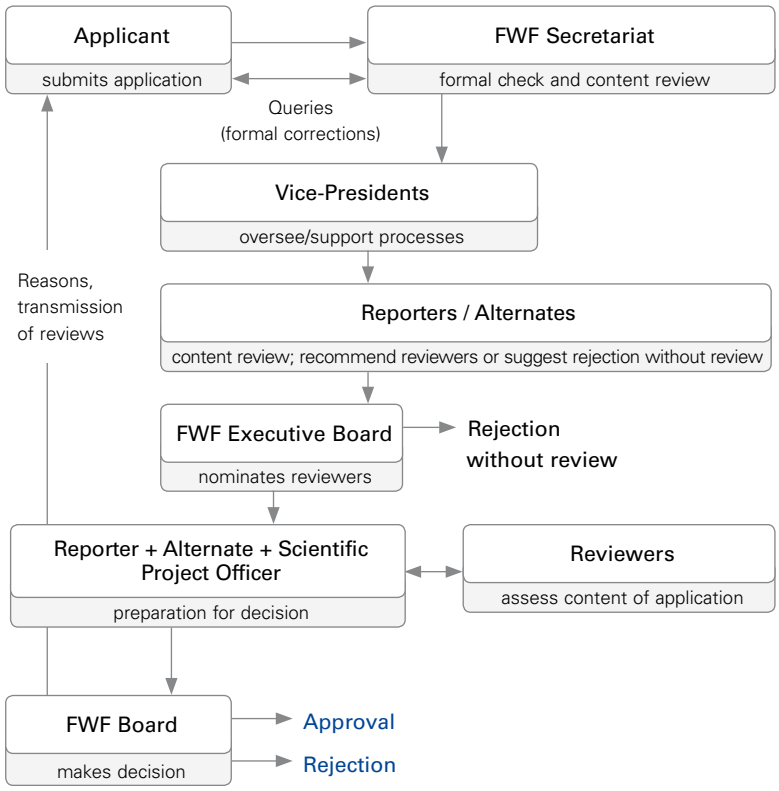
On average, the FWF Board issues decisions on funding applications within four to five months after the application is received. Once the FWF has received a sufficient number of valid reviews, a decision on the application can be made at the next Board meeting. The FWF Board convenes five times per year.

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 Figure 1



On the state of scientific research in Austria

The extended pause becomes a standstill – Is Austrian research in a state of stagnation?

Christoph Kratky, FWF President

In this section of the annual report, the FWF fulfils its legal obligation to provide a regular analysis of the state of scientific and scholarly research in Austria and to outline prospects for future developments.

The FWF described the year 2010 – prior to the federal government's adoption of its RTI Strategy – as a "Pause at the crossroads". The RTI Strategy was officially adopted in 2011, which gave rise to highly positive expectations. Now, at the end of 2012, it is a good time to step back and take a look at how Austrian research has developed since then and to examine the impact of policy on the research landscape.

In addition to a survey of the current state of research in Austria, this section also takes a brief look at the situation throughout Europe.

Activity at the European level

The year 2012 marked the official launch of Science Europe, the new umbrella organisation for European institutions which fund and carry out basic research. In contrast to the ESF, Science Europe does not plan to implement its own research funding programmes, instead opting to focus on advising and support activities. Science Europe regards itself as a platform and mouthpiece for organisations which fund and carry out research in Europe, especially vis-à-vis the European Commission, and devotes its energy to the implementation of pan-European objectives, above all the development of the European Research Area (ERA).

At the moment, two activities are on the agenda at Science Europe, both of which can only be moved forward by cooperation throughout Europe: open access and research integrity. Austria – and in particular the FWF – has taken on a leading role in both areas. With regard to open access (OA), the FWF is one of the few European research funding agencies which is pursuing a clearly articulated OA strategy which explicitly includes the willingness to pay author processing charges. As for research integrity, Austria implemented a system for handling cases of alleged scientific or scholarly misconduct with the foundation of the Austrian Agency for Research Integrity (OeAWI), and in the meantime the system has served as a model for other European countries.

In general, the mood in the European Research Area is characterised by tense anticipation: The preparations for the launch of Horizon 2020, the European Commission's next framework programme for research, are

currently in full swing. This programme will shape the research funding landscape at the European level from 2014 to 2020. The Horizon 2020 programme largely continues the tradition of the previous framework programmes, but key elements have been redesigned and refocused in terms of content. The programme aims to cover the entire innovation chain; it includes the activities of its predecessor (Framework Programme 7) as well as the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework (CIP) and the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT). With the originally planned budget of approximately €80 billion, the new framework programme should have a far larger endowment compared to FP7, which should provide a substantially larger budget for the European Research Council (ERC), among other things. According to the original plans, the ERC budget was to be raised from €7 billion to more than €13 billion.

All of these measures still require official adoption by the European Council and Parliament, and many fear considerable budget reductions compared to the original plan. In any case, there will be a gap in calls at the European level. For example, the calls for ERC Starting, Consolidator and Advanced Grants planned for 2013 will be postponed to 2014. This delay will most probably have adverse effects on the Austrian funding system, in particular FWF programmes: With the exception of the small number of ERC grants in 2012, scientists and researchers working in Austria have enjoyed considerable success in ERC programmes in recent years. Due to the expected budget cuts in the Horizon 2020 programme as well as the postponement of ERC calls, the number of applications submitted to the FWF is likely to increase, especially in the START Programme. For years now, the FWF has seen steadily increasing numbers of applications across all of its programmes, thus raising the question of whether it is possible to respond to this development adequately at the national level. At present, the selective nature of the FWF START Programme is comparable to that of ERC Starting Grants, with an approval rate below 10% in both programmes. While competition for ERC grants essentially takes place within disciplines at the European level, it is limited to the national level in the START Programme but spans all disciplines.

Unfortunately, the current negotiations at the European level indicate that real budget increases for basic research funding in the Horizon 2020 programme will be rather slim (if there are any increases at all). This will heighten competition for ERC funds, thus underscoring the need to expand complementary funding measures at the national level. In any case, the FWF will ensure that its programmes continue to complement those of the ERC in the future.

In general, we have seen an increasing tendency in European research funding to include substantial amounts of national funds in European funding initiatives. This is almost entirely the case in ERA-Net and Joint Programming Initiatives, and substantially so in FET Flagships. In the field of "international" cooperation (i.e. cooperation with non-European countries), the EU has made increasing efforts to coordinate the relevant activities and strategies of the member states, which is in principle a favourable development for a small country like Austria. In this context, one of the key objectives to be achieved in the implementation of the Austrian federal government's RTI Strategy is to maximise the benefits to Austria as a research location. The European Parliament and Council are expected to decide on the actual sums to be made available at the end of 2013. At the European level, therefore, key preparatory measures will be taken in the course of the year 2013.

Dorothea Sturn, Managing Director of the FWF

Christine Mannhalter, FWF Vice-President Life Sciences

Stagnation in Austria?

According to the analyses in the Austrian Research and Technology Report 2012 (FTB 2012), the Austrian science and research system enjoys an outstanding position by international comparison. R&D expenditures came to some €8.6 billion, which translates into 2.8% of GDP. This means that Austria is still well above the EU average and in 5th place among the EU-27. On the EU Innovation Scoreboard, Austria ranks among the innovation followers – but in the upper half of that group. If the scoreboard's indicators are grouped according to the priority areas addressed in the Austrian RTI Strategy, then Austria is positioned in the top segment in terms of its R&D system, and in terms of innovation and corporate research the composite indicator places Austria fairly close to the innovation leaders. Clear weaknesses can be observed in the availability of venture capital and in the tertiary education sector. One conspicuous weakness specific to the field of scholarly research in Austria is the low level of international co-publication activity relative to countries of comparable size.

In its Report on Austria's Scientific and Technological Capability 2012, the Austrian Council for Research and Technology Development (RFTE) takes a more critical view of the situation. According to the Council's assessment, the capability of the Austrian innovation system has increased steadily since the 1980s and reached an impressive level of performance. In particular, Austria's R&D intensity (R&D spending as a percentage of GDP) and scholarly output have risen at an above-average pace, with certain institutions and groups earning a high scientific reputation and outstanding output. In this context, the Council also recognises the above-average performance of Austrian scientists and researchers in obtaining ERC grants. However, "… this positive dynamic faltered in the crisis year in 2009 and has subsequently not been regained" (FTB 2012, p. 7). "To achieve a GERD-to-GDP target of 3.76 percent in 2020, it would be necessary for R&D expenditure (assuming annual [nominal]) GDP growth of 3.4 percent) to rise by about 6.5 percent per annum from 2011 to 2020." (ibid., p. 23). "Following the crisis year 2009, growth rates of 6.7 percent, 3.5 percent and 4.2 percent were achieved in 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively" (ibid., p. 13). In effect, the RFTE states that Austria is stuck in the group of innovation followers. The RFTE's analysis also identifies weakness in the education system and in institutions of higher education, again pointing to funding as a major obstacle: The report states that education, institutions of higher education and basic research are all underfunded. Finally, the RFTE's Report on Austria's Scientific and Technological Capability 2012 also includes an analysis of the Austrian RTI Strategy and the implementation status of the activities defined in the strategy.

Against this backdrop, the report discusses implementation issues in two important topic areas addressed by the RTI Strategy.

Increasing investments in basic research: The RTI Strategy concedes that public-sector funding for corporate research has grown more rapidly than investments in basic research, noting that the share of basic research funding is to be raised from 0.44% of GDP to the level observed among "leading nations" (i.e. approximately 1% of GDP). According to the report, current expenditure on basic research in Austria currently amounts to 0.53%, which is far lower than the level attained in leading innovation countries and important OECD benchmark countries. "To catch up with the leading countries, expenditure on basic research would have to increase by about 10 percent per annum from 2011 onwards (in absolute terms from €1.6 billion in 2011 to €2.4 billion

in 2015)" (ibid., p. 24). Both the RTI Strategy and the RFTE's report argue in favour of attaching greater importance to basic research, but the actual budget developments do not reflect this priority. On the contrary, the share of basic research expenditure in the federal government's R&D spending has dropped steadily in recent years (cf. FTB 2012, pp. 7–8 and 34 ff.).

What this specifically means for the FWF is that given its budget cap, the organisation can currently only respond to increasing numbers of applications with lower approval rates. In order to keep pace with the dynamic development of the scientific community, the FWF's total grants approved would have to increase by 10% per year.

University funding and clusters of excellence: Basic research in Austria is inseparably linked to the university system, as a huge share of this type of research in Austria is carried out at universities. The RTI Strategy therefore announced a reform of university funding in connection with the planned increase of investments in basic research: Research funding should become more competitive and project-based; third-party-funded university research through FWF-funded projects should be increased, and overhead costs should be covered in the amount of 20% of direct project costs.

However, the ongoing debate regarding the funding of the Austrian university system is currently dominated by the budget woes of individual universities and above all by controversial positions on those disciplines which are overrun with students and on tuition fees, admission regulations and regional priorities. Research has largely taken the backseat in this public discourse, meaning that one of the universities' core activities has been (completely) neglected in the science policy debate. However, we can hope that the dialogue between the universities, the Federal Ministry of Science and Research and the FWF on research funding and the future of overhead payments can be resumed after the development of the 2013–2015 performance agreements and the further development of the Higher Education Plan.

Outside of the university sphere, there has been some activity in the landscape with regard to basic research institutions: IST Austria is developing into an international best-practice model for excellent science, a fact which manifests itself in the success of its scientists and researchers with the ERC, among other things. IST Austria is an example of what can be achieved in the Austrian science and research system given a consistent focus on quality. The differences in freedom between IST Austria and the universities as well as other research institutions are obvious, and it would be possible to bridge this gap in a meaningful manner by introducing clusters of excellence. These clusters were primarily designed as an instrument to enable universities to establish research units in selected fields of science and research which are already at the top of their field internationally so that those units could benefit from a framework and funding comparable to that of the newly established IST-A.

Similar examples of successful institutional development – albeit with substantially different general conditions in some cases – include the Research Institute of Molecular Pathology (IMP), the Max F. Perutz Laboratories in Vienna and the top institutes at the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW). The ÖAW's efforts to focus more on top-notch research represent an important development. The establishment of the New Frontier Groups (NFG) programme, a funding mechanism endowed with some €8 million for funding top-quality research groups compris-

Johann Eder, FWF Vice-President Natural and Technical Sciences

Herbert Gottweis, FWF Vice-President Humanities and Social Sciences

ing young talents mostly from abroad at research-intensive institutes at the ÖAW, will probably provide fresh impetus for further advances. The FWF was been entrusted with the review process, and the first funding decisions will be issued in June 2013.

Naturally, research at the highest international level also requires the best and brightest minds from all over the world. However, it is only feasible to attract those research personalities to Austria (and to keep them here) if the institutions can offer attractive environments and conditions – which includes the availability of competitive funding as offered by the FWF.

FWF budget situation

Finally, a word on the Austrian Science Fund itself: For the years 2009 to 2013, our supervisory authority has allocated the FWF a fixed budget of €151.9 million per year. This sum is complemented by contributions from the National Foundation in an amount which is difficult to predict, as well as funds from the EU's COFUND Action and other additional revenues. In 2012, the last new approvals were issued in the Translational Research Programme (TRP), which was part of the Bridge Initiative and represented the FWF's connection to application-oriented research funding at the Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG). Unfortunately, the Austrian Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT) discontinued this programme, meaning that the FWF will no longer receive funds from the BMVIT from 2013 onward. In recent years, the additional funds from the National Foundation have provided an important boost, especially for the FWF's large-scale SFB and DK projects. For the years 2014 and 2015, the Ministry of Science and Research has agreed to increases in the FWF's budget, but those increases will hardly cover inflation, let alone annual growth in funding approvals.

If the Stand-Alone Projects programme – which is widely considered to be the innovative core of science funding – is to be maintained at its current size (as planned by the FWF and confirmed by its supervisory authority, the BMWF), this will have to happen at the expense of other programmes, most likely larger programmes like SFBs or DKs. Even now, approvals of new SFBs and DKs are only possible to the extent that the FWF receives funds from the National Foundation, or in cases where ongoing SFBs and DKs are not extended. In order to introduce as fair a procedure as possible, the FWF began in 2012 to deliberate on extensions and new applications for SFBs and DKs in the same decision session.

The FWF portfolio is now designed in such a way that it is hardly possible to discontinue certain programme lines. Changes to existing programmes can, of course, create some room for manoeuvre and are also being discussed thoroughly by the FWF. In the case of DKs, the question arises as to whether the expectation that these programmes be taken over by universities and continued as university graduate schools could be promoted more heavily during the FWF funding period. One model might be the "DKprofile" programme, which is currently under development and will be implemented by the FWF on behalf of the BMWF: The programme will provide start-up funding with a one-off call endowed with €18 million, and after an initial funding period of four years, a DKprofile programme which receives a positive evaluation can be funded directly as part of the ministry's performance agreements with the university. This model could bring about a new form of cooperation between the universities, the BMWF and the FWF in which the

universities design and implement their graduate schools on their own responsibility, while quality assurance as well as the introduction of additional innovative elements are handled by the FWF.

Summary

Finally, we can summarise this discussion as follows: Although several positive developments and measures were introduced in 2012, the sweeping changes discussed in the Austrian RTI Strategy or the Excellence Initiative have not come about. On the contrary: In the past year, we have not come any closer to the specific goals mentioned in the RTI Strategy. Funding for overheads across all programmes has not been provided, nor has there been an increase in the share of university funding awarded by competitive procedures. In fact, the FWF will not be able to maintain its programmes' current approval rates, which are already low by international comparison. Due to a number of recent measures and developments – newly established and expanded research units, budget cuts at universities and the Austrian Academy of Sciences – the number of applications submitted has risen in nearly all programmes, and it is almost cynical not to respond to these circumstances by increasing budgets accordingly. In this context, the FWF does not require one-off emergency measures, but a long-term budget path with growth in funding approvals to the tune of 10% per year – that is, a return to the trajectory of average growth in the FWF's budget up to 2008. Additional innovative components in competitive funding for basic research – i.e. clusters of excellence – will only make sense once we can fulfil basic prerequisites such as a general budget in line with demand and universal coverage of overheads.

However, the prospects in the foreseeable future are not good. In addition to its insufficient size, the FWF budget is also characterised by a structural problem: Less than half of the BMWF budget comes from the corresponding allocation from the proposed federal budget. A majority of funding therefore have to be "scraped together" from various special and initiative funds or through internal re-allocations again and again each year. It has become obvious that this state is detrimental to the long-term outlook for the FWF's budget.

In this respect, there is little to add to the metaphor from last year's annual report, "An extended pause at the crossroads". As in any form of competition, the following saying also applies to basic research: "To stand still is to fall behind."

Christoph Kratky

Dorothea Sturn

Johann Eder

Herbert Gottweis

Christine Mannhalter

Funding stabilises at record level

The €200 million mark remained just beyond the FWF's grasp in 2012, but the organisation still managed to achieve a record funding approval volume of €196.4 million. However, as the increase in total funding approved rose by only 0.6% compared to the year 2011, we can only speak of a stabilisation of funding at the previous year's level. Compared to the previous year's figure, the 2,216 funding decisions issued point to a practically unchanged level of demand for FWF funding, while the number of approvals declined slightly to 684. The number of people working in projects funded by the FWF also reached a record level at 3,852. The FWF's approval rate changed only marginally in 2012; in terms of the number of approvals relative to new applications, this rate fell to 30.2%, and in terms of approved funding relative to requested funding, the rate even dropped to 24.2%. Given the steadily increasing number of applications received in the last two years, an increase in the approval rate will not be possible without a substantial increase in the FWF's budget.

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

	2011		2012	
Cost types	Approvals EUR million	%	Approvals EUR million	%
Personnel costs	155.6	79.7	158.9	80.9
Equipment costs	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.0
Consumables	17.0	8.7	15.5	7.9
Travel costs	4.7	2.4	4.6	2.4
Contracts for work and services	1.7	0.9	1.9	0.9
Other costs	14.3	7.3	13.6	6.9
Total	**195.2**	**100.0**	**196.4**	**100.0**

Research personnel funded by the FWF in 2012 Table 2

	2012
Postdocs	**1,288**
Women	517
Men	771
Pre-docs	**1,935**
Women	819
Men	1,116
Technical personnel	**173**
Women	118
Men	55
Other personnel	**456**
Women	215
Men	241
Total	**3,852**
Women	1,669
Men	2,183

As of December 31, 2012

In the year 2012, the FWF Board handled a total of 2,216 funding applications for research projects. A total of 40 proposals were received for the FWF's Priority Research Programmes and Doctoral Programmes. At approximately €676 million, the volume of funding requested in 2012 reached a new record level. With only few exceptions, the amount of funding requested rose across 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, which had reached a record level in 2011, rose slightly (0.6%) to €196.4 million (see Tables 6 and 7, pp. 24 and 25).

While the stable level of approved funding can be regarded as an entirely positive development, the approval rate was rather sobering in the year 2012, as the ratio of total funding approved to total funding requested fell to 24.2%. 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 came to 30.2%. By historical comparison, the number of proposals decided on by the FWF has more than doubled since the year 2000, and the amount of funding requested has risen fivefold. Since that time, however, the number of projects approved has risen by only 30%, and the amount of funding approved has only doubled. As a necessary result, the corresponding approval rates have plummeted from over 50% to 24% and 30%, respectively.

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 has increasingly created 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, 2012, the FWF's payroll included more than 3,800 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 81% 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 7.9%, followed by other costs (e.g. for data acquisition, workshops, C-14 analyses, etc.), which accounted for 6.9% of approved funding. Travel expenses accounted for 2.4% of the total. At 1%, the share of equipment costs remained unchanged in 2012, as did the costs of independent work contracts (0.9%).

Overheads

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 step has been taken, the FWF considers it a priority to work towards this milestone in its other funding programmes as well.

FWF fellows

The term "FWF fellows" refers to project heads whose salaries are also financed using FWF funds. In the Stand-Alone Projects programme, which – as the FWF's largest funding category – accounted for €100 million of total funding approved in 2012, this form of funding (coupled with overhead payments) has become increasingly important. 202 of the 1,080 applications decided on in 2012 – that is, one in five proposals – were submitted with a request for an FWF fellow. Among

"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.

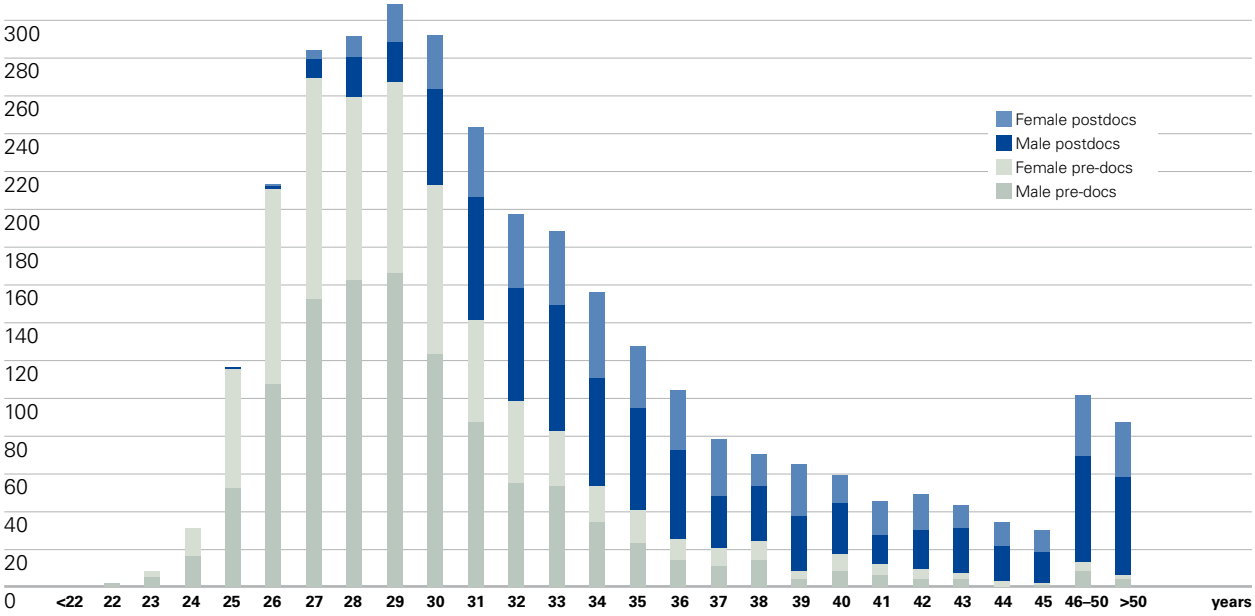
the approved proposals, one in five projects (67 out of 334) included an FWF fellow (see also Appendix, p. 80).
Between 2007 and 2012, the share of FWF fellows rose from 16% to 19% in funding requests and from 16% to 20% in funding approvals.

Share of women

As for gender balance, the figures for 2012 have hardly changed compared to the previous year. The number of proposals from women on which decisions were issued remained almost unchanged at 28.6%. The share of approved projects headed by wom-

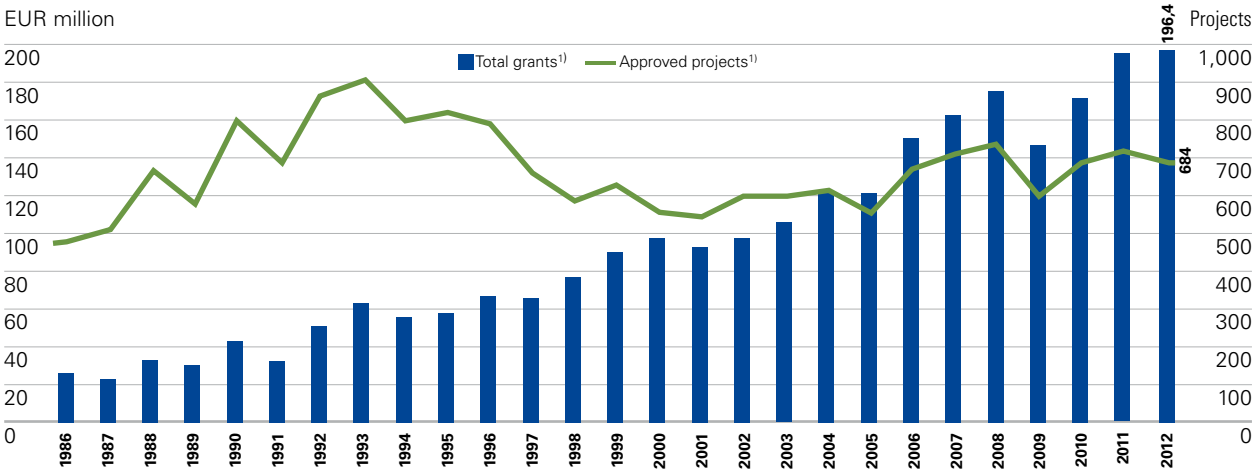
Age structure of research employees in FWF-funded projects (2012)

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



Development of funding (EUR million) and number of projects approved, 1986 to 2012

Figure 3



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

en was highly encouraging, as it increased to 193 projects, or 28.2% (2011: 25.9%). This development has also manifested itself in the approval rate based on the number of applications. Whereas the approval rate for female researchers clearly lagged behind that of their male counterparts in 2011 (27.2% and 30%, respectively), the rates were balanced in the year 2012.

The objective for the future is to make efforts to boost the number of applications received by women. 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.

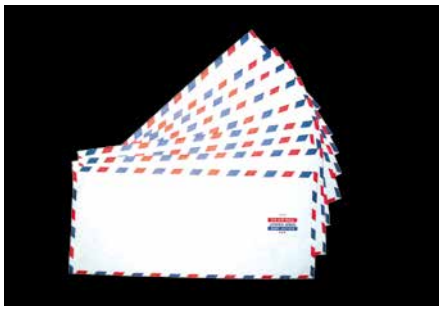
In summarising the year 2012, we note once again that this goal still has to be pursued relentlessly. The unchanged – and excessively low – share of applications received from female scientists (some 30%) should not be allowed to stagnate at its current level.

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 best-represented age group among pre-docs and post-docs is the 27 to 30 age group (see Figure 2).
The share of women working in FWF projects (total employees: 3,852, including 1,669 women and 2,183 men) is approximately 43%. 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 only 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 2012 shows that the FWF's peer review process mainly relies on three source regions: After taking second place the previous year, the US and Canada accounted for the largest share of reviews received (34.5%), just ahead of the EU excluding Germany and Switzerland (33.8%), which had taken the lead for the first time in 2011. The share of reviews from other German-speaking countries (Germany/Switzerland) dropped to 18.1% and thus saw another slight decrease in the year 2012. 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 12% in 2012 (see Figure 5). In total, the FWF received reviews from 63 different nations in 2012, which points to particularly dynamic international activity in the organisation's review operations (see Table 5). Of the 5,116 reviews received, 1,032 were written by female researchers. In order to obtain those 5,116 reviews, the FWF had to send a total of 15,635 requests (see Table 3), which makes for a response rate of 32.7%. For years now, the response rate has been declining steadily, meaning that the FWF



The international peer review process is common practice at the FWF and regarded as a model at the international level. Applications to the FWF are reviewed only by scientists and researchers who work outside of Austria.

Secretariat has had to make increasing efforts to obtain the necessary reviews.

Processing time

In the year 2012, the FWF was able to shorten its application processing time once again, thus maintaining 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 4.3 months. In the FWF's Mobility Programmes, the average processing time was just over 3 ½ 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 Figure 4): Of the total amount of funding approved (€196.4 million), €73.8 million went to applicants working in the Life Sciences category, €86.9 million to researchers in the Natural and Technical Sciences, and €35.7 million to scholars in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

Reviews requested and received, 2009 to 2012 Table 3

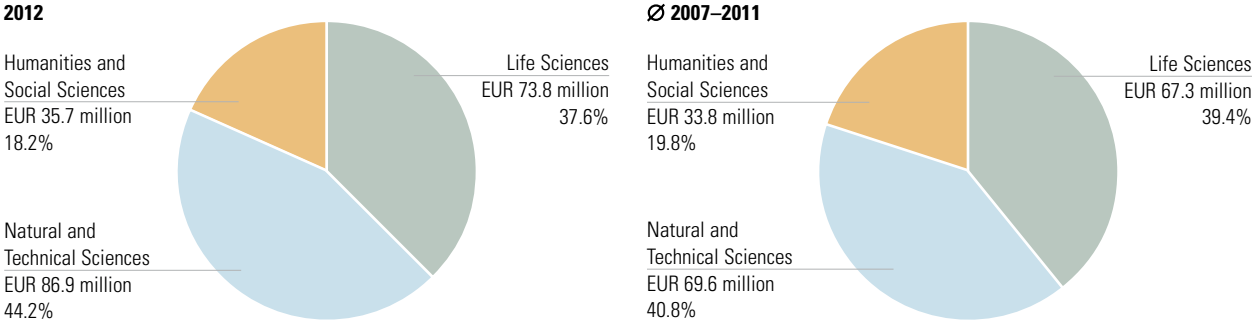
	2010	2011	2012
Requested	11,887	14,118	15,635
Received	4,606	4,902	5,116

Average processing time in months, 2010 to 2012 Table 4

	Stand-Alone Projects	Mobility Programmes*	Overall average
2010	4.5	4.0	4.4
2011	4.7	3.9	4.5
2012	4.4	3.6	4.3

*) Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme

Grants by research discipline (all FWF programmes) Figure 4



In relative terms, this yields the following results:

- Life Sciences (2012): 37.6% (2007–2011 average: 39.4%);
- Natural and Technical Sciences (2012): 44.2% (2007–2011 average: 40.8%);
- Humanities and Social Sciences (2012): 18.2% (2007–2011 average: 19.8%).

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 25 to 27 in the Appendix, pp. 73–74).

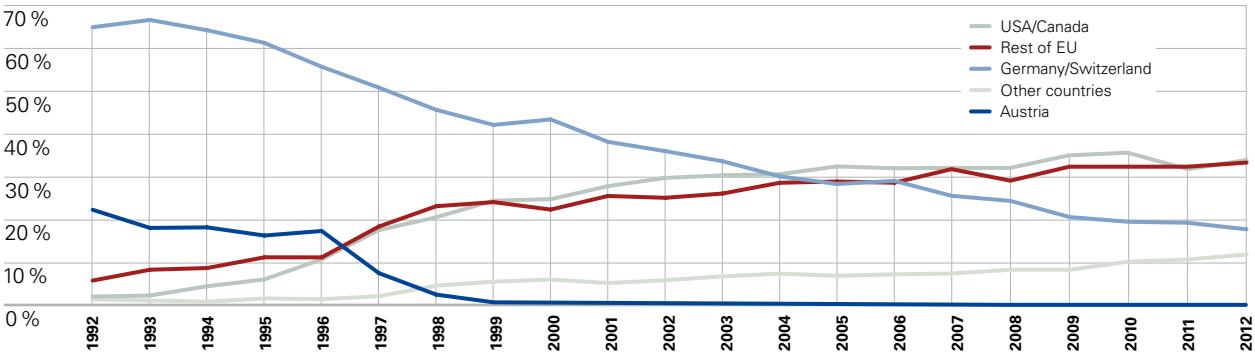
A closer look at the programmes designed to support the advancement of junior scientists and career development (Schrödinger, START, Firnberg, Richter) reveals that the Humanities and Social Sciences category accounts for a larger share of grants. Within those funding programmes, the breakdown was as follows in 2012:

- Life Sciences (2012): 29.5%
- Natural and Technical Sciences (2012): 42.5%
- Humanities and Social Sciences (2012): 27.9%

Reviews by country/region in 2012 Table 5

Argentina	8	Netherlands	170
Australia	146	New Zealand	30
Belgium	68	Norway	40
Belize	1	Pakistan	1
Brazil	22	Poland	23
Bulgaria	4	Portugal	21
Cameroon	1	Puerto Rico	1
Canada	233	Rep. Korea	19
China	54	Romania	1
Columbia	2	Russia	10
Costa Rica	1	Saudi Arabia	1
Croatia	4	Serbia	1
Cuba	1	Singapore	32
Cyprus	2	Slovakia	2
Czech Republic	13	Slovenia	5
Denmark	38	South Africa	11
Egypt	1	Spain	96
Estonia	4	Sweden	105
Finland	55	Switzerland	147
France	256	Syria	1
Germany	777	Taiwan	10
Greece	29	Tanzania	1
Hong Kong	8	Thailand	4
Hungary	13	Turkey	16
India	18	UK	581
Iceland	3	Ukraine	2
Iran	2	USA	1,530
Ireland	33	United Arab Emirates	1
Israel	58	Vietnam	1
Italy	207	Not indicated	86
Japan	97	**Total**	**5,116**
Lebanon	2	Women	1,032
Luxembourg	1	Men	4,030
Malaysia	1	Not entered	54
Mexico	4		

Percentage of reviews by region, 1992 to 2012 Figure 5



Overview of grants (number of projects)

Table 6

	Decisions issued [1]		New approvals		Approval rate in % [2]	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Stand-Alone Projects	**1,080**	**1,086**	**334**	**341**	**30.9**	**31.4**
Women/men	276/804	285/801	87/247	83/258	31.5/30.7	29.1/32.2
International Programmes	**311**	**286**	**83**	**79**	**26.7**	**27.6**
Women/men	48/263	49/237	13/70	9/70	27.1/26.6	18.4/29.5
Special Research Programmes (SFBs) [3]	**65**	**27**	**27**	**23**	**12.5**	**7.7**
Women/men	11/54	10/17	3/24	10/13	0.0/15.0	0/9.1
SFB extensions [3]	**42**	**34**	**35**	**30**	**83.3**	**88.2**
Women/men	7/35	1/33	4/31	1/29	57.1/88.6	100/87.9
NFN extensions [3]	**6**	**36**	**4**	**26**	**66.7**	**72.2**
Women/men	1/5	4/32	1/3	3/23	100.0/60.0	75.0/71.9
START Programme	**53**	**57**	**7**	**8**	**13.2**	**14.0**
Women/men	11/42	11/46	2/5	1/7	18.2/11.9	9.1/15.2
START Programme extensions	**6**	**7**	**6**	**7**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Women/men	1/5	2/5	1/5	2/5	100.0/100.0	100.0/100.0
Wittgenstein Award	**21**	**18**	**2**	**2**	**9.5**	**11.1**
Women/men	2/19	5/13	0/2	0/2	0.0/10.5	0.0/15.4
Doctoral Programmes (DKs) [3]	**5**	**7**	**2**	**4**	**12.5**	**23.5**
Women/men	1/4	0/7	0/2	0/4	0.0/15.4	0.0/25.0
DK extensions [3]	**3**	**5**	**2**	**5**	**66.7**	**100.0**
Women/men	0/3	1/4	0/2	1/4	0.0/66.7	100.0/100.0
Schrödinger Fellowships	**135**	**144**	**68**	**69**	**50.4**	**47.9**
Women/men	45/90	54/90	21/47	23/46	46.7/52.2	42.6/51.1
Lise Meitner Programme	**123**	**104**	**40**	**38**	**32.5**	**36.5**
Women/men	48/75	36/68	16/24	14/24	33.3/32.0	38.9/35.3
Hertha Firnberg Programme	**52**	**49**	**15**	**16**	**28.8**	**32.7**
Women/men	52/–	49/–	15/–	16/–	28.8/-	32.7/–
Elise Richter Programme	**57**	**45**	**15**	**11**	**26.3**	**24.4**
Women/men	57/–	45/–	15/–	11/–	26.3/–	24.4/–
Translational Research Programme (TRP) [4]	**78**	**52**	**21**	**15**	**26.9**	**28.8**
Women/men	11/67	13/39	2/19	4/11	18.2/28.4	30.8/28.2
Clinical Research Programme (KLIF)	**123**	**183**	**17**	**15**	**13.8**	**8.2**
Women/men	37/86	53/130	9/8	2/13	24.3/9.3	3.8/10.0
Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)	**56**	**49**	**6**	**6**	**10.7**	**12.2**
Women/men	27/29	17/32	4/2	2/4	14.8/6.9	11.8/12.5
Total	**2,216**	**2,225**	**684**	**717**	**30.2**	**30.6**
Women/men	635/1,581	641/1,584	193/491	186/531	30.2/30.2	27.2/32.0
Outline proposals (SFBs)	**24**	**13**	**6**	**1**		
Women/men	4/20	2/11	1/5	0/1		
Outline proposals (DKs)	**16**	**17**	**5**	**7**		
Women/men	3/13	1/16	1/4	0/7		

1) Decisions issued include (new) applications handled by the FWF Board.
2) For Priority Research Programmes and FWF 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).

Overview of research grant amounts (EUR million)

Table 7

	Decisions issued [1]		New approvals		Approval rate in % [2]		Total grants [3]	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Stand-Alone Projects	**319.7**	**299.6**	**95.3**	**87.9**	**29.8**	**29.3**	**97.6**	**88.7**
Women/men	82.7/237.1	81.2/218.4	25.1/70.1	21.6/66.3	30.4/29.6	26.6/30.4	25.6/72.0	21.7/67.0
International Programmes	**71.8**	**62.8**	**15.7**	**14.6**	**21.9**	**23.3**	**16.2**	**15.1**
Women/men	9.6/62.2	10.6/52.2	2.4/13.3	1.7/12.9	24.8/21.4	16.2/24.7	2.5/13.7	1.8/13.3
Special Research Programmes (SFBs) [4]	**25.9**	**9.6**	**10.8**	**7.8**	**10.2**	**15.7**	**15.4**	**8.3**
Women/men	4.6/21.3	3.7/5.9	0.9/9.8	3.5/4.3	4.6/11.6	52.7/10.0	2.3/13.2	3.5/4.7
SFB extensions [4]	**18.2**	**10.7**	**14.0**	**9.3**	**77.0**	**87.2**	**10.5**	**9.3**
Women/men	2.8/15.4	0.4/10.3	1.8/12.2	0.4/9.0	64.5/79.2	99.2/86.8	0.5/10.0	0.4/9.0
NFN extensions [4]	**3.7**	**10.4**	**2.0**	**7.3**	**54.0**	**69.6**	**1.5**	**7.3**
Women/men	0.9/2.8	1.4/9.1	0.6/1.4	1.1/6.2	68.7/49.2	81.3/67.8	0.6/0.9	1.1/6.2
START Programme	**57.8**	**60.8**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**7.4**	**7.8**	**4.4**	**4.8**
Women/men	11.4/46.4	12.0/48.7	1.2/3.1	0.5/4.3	10.3/6.7	3.8/8.7	1.2/3.2	0.5/4.3
START Programme extensions	**3.3**	**3.8**	**3.3**	**3.8**	**99.8**	**100.0**	**3.3**	**3.8**
Women/men	0.6/2.7	1.0/2.7	0.6/2.7	1.0/2.7	100/99.7	100.0/100.0	0.6/2.7	1.0/2.7
Wittgenstein Award	**31.5**	**27.3**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**9.5**	**11.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**
Women/men	3.0/28.5	7.5/19.8	0.0/3.0	0.0/3.0	0.0/10.5	0.0/15.2	0.0/3.0	0.0/3.0
Doctoral Programmes (DKs) [4]	**11.9**	**17.5**	**5.1**	**8.4**	**14.4**	**18.0**	**6.5**	**9.4**
Women/men	2.1/9.8	0.0/17.5	0.0/5.1	0.0/8.4	0.0/17.7	0.0/19.2	0.1/6.4	0.0/9.4
DK extensions [4]	**7.1**	**12.7**	**4.1**	**10.5**	**58.6**	**82.7**	**4.1**	**10.5**
Women/men	0.0/7.1	4.6/8.1	0.0/4.1	3.6/6.8	0.0/58.6	79.3/84.6	0.0/4.1	3.6/6.8
Schrödinger Fellowships	**13.3**	**14.0**	**7.0**	**6.8**	**52.9**	**48.3**	**7.3**	**7.1**
Women/men	4.4/8.8	5.3/8.8	2.1/4.9	2.2/4.6	46.6/56.0	40.9/52.7	2.2/5.1	2.3/4.8
Lise Meitner Programme	**15.1**	**12.4**	**5.1**	**4.5**	**33.6**	**36.0**	**5.9**	**5.1**
Women/men	6.0/9.1	4.4/8.1	2.0/3.1	1.7/2.8	33.5/33.6	39.3/34.2	2.3/3.6	1.9/3.1
Hertha Firnberg Programme	**11.0**	**10.1**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**28.9**	**32.7**	**3.3**	**3.4**
Women/men	11.0/–	10.1/–	3.2/–	3.3/–	28.9/–	32.7/–	3.3/–	3.4/–
Elise Richter Programme	**15.6**	**12.2**	**4.2**	**2.7**	**26.7**	**22.3**	**4.7**	**3.5**
Women/men	15.6/–	12.2/–	4.2/–	2.7/–	26.7/–	22.3/–	4.7/–	3.5/–
Translational Research Programme (TRP) [5]	**25.9**	**17.2**	**6.0**	**4.1**	**23.0**	**24.1**	**6.1**	**4.2**
Women/men	3.5/22.5	4.0/13.2	0.5/5.5	1.1/3.0	13.2/24.5	27.5/23.0	0.5/5.6	1.1/3.1
Clinical Research Programme (KLIF)	**28.4**	**38.6**	**3.3**	**3.0**	**11.5**	**7.8**	**3.3**	**3.0**
Women/men	7.7/20.7	11.9/26.7	1.7/1.5	0.6/2.4	22.5/7.4	5.2/8.9	1.7/1.6	0.6/2.4
Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)	**16.4**	**14.6**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**12.2**	**11.2**	**2.0**	**1.6**
Women/men	8.6/7.8	5.5/9.1	1.4/0.6	0.6/1.0	16.3/7.8	11.6/10.9	1.4/0.6	0.6/1.0
Total	**676.7**	**646.1**	**188.2**	**190.4**	**24.2**	**24.8**	**196.4**	**195.2**
Women/men	174.6/502.1	177.8/468.3	47.7/140.5	47.0/143.4	24.5/24.0	23.9/25.1	49.7/146.7	48.5/146.7

Outline proposals (SFBs)	**104.9**	**50.0**	**24.6**	**5.8**
Women/men	19.9/85.1	6.7/43.4	3.2/21.4	0.0/5.8
Outline proposals (DKs)	**35.5**	**46.5**	**12.1**	**18.2**
Women/men	6.6/29.9	2.8/43.7	2.2/9.9	0.0/18.2

1) Decisions issued include (new) applications handled by the FWF Board.
2) For Priority Research Programmes and FWF 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); does not include additional approvals for publication costs.
4) Two-stage process; the numbers shown refer to full applications or sub-projects within full applications (2nd stage).
5) Programme funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT).

The FWF as an active partner

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.

In recent years, the FWF's funding contributions to international cooperation projects have seen dynamic development. In 2012, the FWF's contribution to research in this area amounted to €17.9 million, thus surpassing the previous record set in 2010 (€15.9 million; see Appendix, p. 75).

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 (understandable) special 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. Over half of all ongoing FWF projects are being carried out in cooperation with research partners from abroad. 28% of all cooperation partners are in Germany, while 17% come from the US; the UK accounts for 8%, France for 7%, and Switzerland and Italy account for 5% each. Approximately 7% of cooperation arrangements have been set up with Eastern European partners, while 4% involve partners from Asia.

European initiatives

Science Europe is the new Brussels-based umbrella organisation for European research funding and research performing organisations, and FWF President Christoph Kratky serves on the organisation's Governing Board. 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.

European Science Foundation (ESF): In the process of establishing and developing Science Europe, the ESF continued to scale back its activities in 2012. The FWF will remain a member of this organisation in order to support ongoing activities which immediately benefit the scientific community, but the focus will shift towards Science Europe. FWF President Christoph Kratky is a

member of the ESF's Governing Council Steering Committee.

European Research Council (ERC): 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 2012 round of calls brought about very positive results for Austrian researchers, who received a total of eleven Starting Grants and three Advanced Grants, as well as participating in one Synergy Grant project. Four Starting Grantees had already received funding approvals 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 2012, 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. Three new initiatives in this area include CHISTERA 2 (information technology), NEURON II (neurosciences) and Infect-ERA (human infectious diseases; see also Appendix, p. 75).

International Programmes

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 2012, the FWF participated in seven multilateral programmes within the framework of ERA-Net calls.

Bilateral activities: 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 the year under review. In addition to the existing agreements with partner organisations in Germany, France, Switzerland, Slovenia and Korea, a lead agency agreement was signed with the OTKA in Hungary. In addition, new joint calls were carried out in cooperation with the Department of Science & Technology (India), OTKA (Hungary) and FNR (Luxembourg). The FWF also continued its cooperation with the China Scholarship Council (CSC) during the reporting period.

SCIENCE EUROPE
Shaping the future of research

Science Europe is the new umbrella organisation for European research funding and research performing organisations.

Open access – The free circulation of research insights

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

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 open access and the existing ways to ensure open 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 22 million entries), operates the PubMedCentral full-text archive with nearly 2.6 million freely available peer-reviewed journal articles. Since early 2010, the FWF has participated in this initiative through the partner repository Europe PubMedCentral. By 2013, nearly 3,000 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 several large publishing houses (Elsevier, Wiley-Blackwell, BioMedCentral, and the American Chemical Society [ACS]) in 2011 and 2012 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, expert editing and open access were made mandatory from the end of 2011 onward. Book publications are freely accessible in the FWF's e-book library and in other international repositories.

- With funding from the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF), the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) issued a call for expressions of interest in the establishment of open access journals in the humanities and social sciences in mid-October 2012. The programme is designed to fund five to ten open access journals of high quality by international standards.

- Upon the initiative of Universities Austria and the FWF, the Open Access Network Austria (OANA) was established in November. The organisation will coordinate the open access activities of research institutions, funding agencies and research policymakers.

- In December 2012, a discussion was launched on the possibility of establishing a university/academic press in Austria. The FWF has suggested that it might make sense for Austrian research institutions to jointly establish an internationally visible university/academic press based on the Anglo-Saxon model. This press would involve a rigorous peer review process, offer professional editing services, publish in open access formats, and provide scientists and researchers with infrastructure and technical support in open access publishing.

FWF e-book library

The FWF e-book library, which went live in August 2012, is the FWF's repository for the open access archiving of all stand-alone publications submitted and funded since December 2011. The purpose of this library is to make the results of Austrian research available to a broad audience free of charge. Technical support is provided by the PHAIDRA team at the University of Vienna, which can rely on many years of experience in the field of open access publishing. In order to build up the e-book library, the FWF wrote to more than 600 authors and some 70 publishing houses in early 2012 to ask them to support the FWF's Open Access Initiative and to allow the FWF to make the books funded since the year 2000 available free of charge in the FWF's repository. Approximately one fourth of the publishing houses granted the FWF the right to archive some 220 books as open access publications. At the end of 2012, about 180 books were available as downloads. The remaining books as well as all stand-alone publications funded by the FWF are being archived and annotated with metadata on an ongoing basis. The FWF plans to export the metadata to international databases in 2013.

The FWF e-book library has been online since August 2012.

@ weblink

Further information on the FWF's activities with regard to open access in 2012 can be found in the discussion of publication grants (pp. 68–69).

FWF e-book library
https://e-book.fwf.ac.at

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

The FWF applies its know-how not only by evaluating and funding projects in its own programmes, but also by offering its 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 2012, 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.

The FWF also cooperates as a partner organisation with several of Austria's federal provinces. These arrangements also include the funding of projects by provincial governments.

More private funding for research – An FWF initiative

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 few cases have also provided encouragement for systematic fund raising efforts in Austria.

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 grants.

With its internationally recognised peer-review system and widely varied options for the use of donations, the FWF can also offer sponsors of science and research a truly unique proposition. In this way, private funds can be made available specifically for certain disciplines and subject areas, or for researchers who meet specific requirements. For companies, donations for research represent a forward-looking form of corporate social responsibility. The FWF is also willing to handle calls and prize awards on behalf of individuals, companies or foundations. In this context, the FWF's services are free of charge, meaning that every cent donated is used for the benefit of research.
In this way, large donors can ensure that their names go down in history, even providing research funding for posterity with specific clauses in their wills.

In this area, the FWF undertook the following activities in 2012:

- Identification of and personal contact with potential sponsors (wherever possible) and the management of promising large companies;
- Maintenance of contact 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;
- Participation in the "vergissmeinnicht.at" initiative in order to enhance public awareness of including non-profit benefactors in last wills and testaments;
- Various PR activities in the media.

Gerhard Kratky, former Managing Director of the FWF, now heads the research patronage initiative.

A good year

Lovely weather and the ambience of a garden soirée: FWF Summerfest 2012

In terms of corporate and science communication, the year 2012 was characterised by continuity at the FWF. In addition to its proven formats, the organisation also introduced new elements in two cooperation projects with the Austrian Ministry of Science and Research.

Despite a record level of funding approvals, the year 2012 was in many ways characterised by a "steady state" at the FWF. The same applies to the organisation's PR and communications work.

As for participatory science communication, the FWF continued its successful cooperation with the *Wissenschaft im Dialog* (WID) platform within the framework of the *MS Wissenschaft* project. With the support of the Federal Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF), WID's "floating science centre" called at Austrian ports for the third time between September 13 and 24, 2012. Some 8,000 visitors in Vienna, Krems and Linz were welcomed aboard the *MS Wissenschaft* with its "belly full of knowledge". The *MS Wissenschaft* is a freighter nearly 110 meters long which has been converted into a science centre and goes on a single-themed tour for six months each year. In 2012, the *MS Wissenschaft* set sail with around 40 interactive exhibits devoted to the subject of sustainability research, stopping in 36 cities on inland waterways in Germany and Austria. In addition to its exhibits, the ship also served as the perfect hub for science communication in a wide variety of forms. An example of Austrian sustainability research was also exhibited on board. The exhibit, which was curated by Wittgenstein Award winner Wolfgang Lutz, William Butz and Heike Barakat of the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (established within the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis [IIASA], Austrian Academy of Sciences [ÖAW] and Vienna University of Economics and Business [WU]), was devoted to the topic "The world population of the future" and how developments in society affect life on earth. On the basis of four scenarios ("Sustainable world", "World if current trends continue", "World with slow development" and "Imbalanced world"), demographic developments in Europe, Africa, China and the entire world were calculated and rendered in graphic form using population pyramids. Complex data models were redesigned for the exhibit so that visitors could grasp the most important relationships in demographic research.

With some 8,000 visitors, the *MS Wissenschaft* saw approximately the same number of visitors as in the previous year. However, it is also clear that as the novelty of the format itself fades, it is necessary to communicate the fact that this high-quality science communication tool is available as a resource for school pupils as well as the interested general public. The idea of allowing visitors to approach the content of exhibits in a manner of their own choice is still very effective, and the acceptance and feedback from visitors clearly show that that the *MS Wissenschaft* works extremely well as a participatory science communication tool.

In addition to the events carried out as in the previous year, two new activities were carried out in cooperation with the BMWF and the Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG).

Federal Minister of Science and Research Karlheinz Töchterle invited members of the

scientific community to a large gala event on April 23, 2012 in the *Aula der Wissenschaften* to celebrate the success of Austria's ERC Grantees from the years 2010 and 2011. The FWF not only assisted in preparing the event itself (with over 500 guests) in cooperation with the BMWF and FFG, but also worked to create a special booklet for the event, including presentations of all grantees.

Another new development in 2012 was the FWF's high involvement in the technology talks at the European Forum Alpbach. Together with the BMWF, the FWF organised the Wednesday evening opening event on August 22, 2012 as well as a working group established in cooperation with IST Austria, the Austrian Science Council and the BMWF.

At the Alpbach opening event, Lorraine Daston, a specialist in science studies and Director of the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin, Ernst-Ludwig Winnacker, the long-standing DFG President and First Secretary General of the European Research Council, as well as Federal Minister Karlheinz Töchterle engaged in a discussion moderated by FWF President Christoph Kratky on the limits and boundaries of science, on developments and crises in science and on how (basic) research should develop in the future. All in all, the opening event was a great success and set the stage nicely for the ensuing programme in Alpbach.

In line with the overall theme of the 2012 European Forum in Alpbach, "Providing for Future Generations", the BMWF, the Austrian Science Council, IST Austria and the FWF joined forces to organise a working group devoted to the development of academic careers and again moderated by Christoph Kratky. The goal of the working group was to discuss the general conditions in which future prospects for young scientists and researchers can be developed. The group's morning session mainly addressed the personal views of young people at various stages in their academic careers, how they deal with uncertainties and what considerations they take into account as their careers develop. The afternoon session dealt with the institutional view of the topic, in particular how research organisations adapt to the expectations of young people, the offerings they (can) develop and how they can rise to future challenges with regard to career prospects.

Exactly when we can speak of a "tradition" in the case of annual events is probably a question of the (subjective) speed and acceleration of the time in which we live. As far as the FWF Summerfest honouring the Wittgenstein Award recipients and outstanding new researchers inducted into the START Programme is concerned, it is probably a bit too early to speak of a tradition. What we can say, however, is that the FWF once again had excellent luck with the weather when it organised its second garden soirée for some 450 guests in the splendid park surrounding the Institut Français in Vienna's 9th district.

"Am Puls" a regular hit

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 has remained high; the FWF had to end the registration process early for four of the five events. The range of topics covered by *Am Puls* Nos. 28 to 32 was once again deliberately varied,

With its "belly full of knowledge", the *MS Wissenschaft* anchored in 36 cities in 2012 – including Vienna, Krems and Linz.

not least in order to provide concrete examples of the many facets of basic research in Austria. The specific topics addressed in 2012 were as follows: "Morality & Money – Tax Honesty in Modern Times", "Anti-Ageing – The Race against Time", "Computer Games & Social Behaviour – Facts instead of Prejudices", "Markets, Power and Players – What Motivates Rating Agencies?", and "Meta-Cognition – How Children Learn to Understand Themselves." *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.

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

Other events

On January 26, 2012, visitors filled the *Reitersaal* hall at the Österreichische Kontrollbank to attend the FWF-sponsored club research on the topic of "Research in the Digital Age: Is the Web changing science and research?" A panel of highly respected figures from the scientific community discussed the extent to which working methods and the publications culture have changed – and will continue to change – due to digitisation in the sciences. The discussion covered aspects of the digital output of science and research work as well as the dynamically developing field of open access.

The FameLab event was once again a rousing success in 2012. Didac Carmona, a biochemist based at the University of Graz, was the undisputed winner of Austria's national contest and then managed to prevail over fierce competition at the ensuing international event, the renowned Cheltenham Science Festival. The winners of Austria's national competition have consistently placed well at Cheltenham in recent years, and this year's result was a great personal success for the young biochemist, who not only presented his research in a very convincing manner but also proved to be an outstanding representative of Austria as a research location.

Another major event in 2012 was the fifth Scholarly Book of the Year competition, which is organised 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 contribution to enhancing the popularity of scientific and scholarly thought.

For the third time, the FWF's *Haus der Forschung* hosted an event organised by the genderAG working group and entitled "New opportunities for success through gender aspects in research and innovation processes" in 2012. Experts from applied and academic research gave various talks on the positive effects of integrating the gender perspective on the quality of research projects as well as the increased acceptance of technology products.

Coaching workshops

Coaching workshops are an event format 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 grant decision-making. These intensive one-day workshops comprise several modules in which various topics are addressed using a combination of presentations and interactive exercises on how to operate the "FWF funding machine". In 2012, the FWF held a total of 23 workshops, eight of which were specifically designed for the START, KLIF and PEEK

programmes and two of which specifically targeted female applicants. The high level of attendance at all of these events is an indication that the scientific community's interest in this workshop has remained high over the last six years. In the year under review, a total of 420 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 also runs three programme-specific portals: the Schrödinger Portal, START Portal and the Firnberg-Richter Portal. The FWF web site (www.fwf.ac.at) 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 22,300 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. In total, the FWF sent out 59 press and scientific newsletters during the reporting period. On the FWF's job exchange, over 300 positions in science and research – approximately one new job per working day – were advertised in the course of the year. Overall, the use of the FWF's web site showed encouraging developments in the year 2012, as the number of page views increased markedly once again. In the course of the year, the site saw a total of 5.4 million page views, which represents an increase of nearly 10% compared to 2011. On average, an FWF web page is accessed every 5.8 seconds.

Press conferences and interviews

In the reporting period, FWF President Christoph Kratky took part in numerous press conferences/interviews and hosted the media on several occasions. At the annual press conference in 2012, for example, the FWF's successes and unfulfilled expectations were discussed at length. Despite the record level of funding approved, the signals from the FWF were necessarily ambivalent because the funding agency has never seen such high demand for its grants in its entire history. Declining approval rates, the discontinuation of the successful Translational Research Programme by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT) and the still-outstanding expansion of overhead payments beyond the FWF's Stand-Alone Projects and PEEK programmes cast shadows on an otherwise positive result for the year.

Additional press conferences were devoted to the START Programme and Wittgenstein Award, additional funding for FWF-sponsored doctoral programmes, the *MS Wissenschaft*, the KLIF and PEEK programmes as well as an experimental call related to open access journals in the humanities, social sciences and cultural studies.

Publicationss

The FWF's annual report, which is published in the spring of each year, serves to document the organisation's activities and achievements. In line with its 2011 format, the 2012 Annual Report uses a standard design for programme descriptions and includes an extensive appendix with data tables. Since 2011, FWF annual reports have also been published in English. 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. In combination with the FWF's web-based project database, the transparency of the FWF's use of funds has now

At the 2012 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.**

reached an exemplary level. A description of every FWF-sponsored research project can be retrieved from the FWF's online project database. In addition, aggregate statistics and indicators can be found in the FWF's annual report each year.

The FWF's quarterly magazine, *FWF info*, continued to appear regularly after its relaunch in 2008 and enjoys a steadily growing readership. New developments in this publication included a new *Disputationes* section, to name but one example. In this section, proponents of controversial positions in science and research are invited to engage in discussion, and the results of these disputes are presented in FWF info at irregular intervals. The magazine's editorial policy has not changed: On the basis of comprehensive and high-quality research, *FWF info* reports on news regarding science and research policy as well as basic research. The editors take special pains to ensure that neither the context of basic research nor critical voices 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.

For the second time now, the FWF conferred its annual Art Award using the new decision process in 2012. 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; an image of the work then also serves as the FWF's "Image of the Year", which is also featured as the cover art on the annual report. The award carries an endowment of €10,000, and in 2012 it went to Franz Graf for his work 76543210 (graphite and India ink on linen, 150 x 110 cm, 2000/2011).

Funding cap until 2013

The FWF's budget for the years 2009 to 2013 is essentially determined by allocations from the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF). As a result, the FWF's annual budget during this period has been fixed at €151.9 million.

These funds were substantially complemented by three main sources: allocations from the National Foundation, the COFUND grants the FWF succeeded in obtaining from the European Commission, and the Translational Research Programme, an initiative which was commissioned by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT) and was carried out for the last time in 2012.

Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF)

As the FWF's supervisory authority, the BMWF contributes the largest part of the FWF's annual budget. For the years 2009 to 2013, this budget has been capped at €151.9 million per year. The FWF now receives additional funds from the BMWF due to the (re-)introduction of overhead payments; these contributions amounted to €5.6 million in 2012. Overhead costs are currently covered in the Stand-Alone Projects programme and the Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK). Moreover, the FWF received €1.5 million for the Clinical Research Programme (KLIF) in 2012. In total, therefore, allocations from the BMWF totalled approximately €159 million in 2012.

National Foundation

Since 2011, funds from the National Foundation have been allocated on top of the BMWF budget. In 2012, the Foundation Council approved €13 million in funding for the FWF, which has used these funds to support its Priority Research Programmes (SFBs) and Doctoral Programmes (DKs). For the year 2013, the Foundation Council has already earmarked €18.2 million in prospective funding for the FWF, which will help provide a more solid funding base for those two programmes. Unfortunately, these one-year funding allocations make long-term planning very difficult, especially given the fluctuations in funding amounts.

COFUND

The increase in funding from the European Commission by some 36% to €3.6 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-funding for the Erwin Schrödinger Programme for the third time in this competitive call within the framework of the Marie Curie Actions.

BMVIT

Less encouraging developments were observed in the Translational Research Programme, which has been operated as part of the successful BRIDGE initiative since 2004. Whereas €14 million were made available for this programme in 2010, this figure dropped to €5 million in 2011. For the year 2012, the budget was decreased even further to €3 million, after which the Translational Research Programme was discontinued.

Other revenues/contributions

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 Austrian Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF), the National Foundation, the EU (COFUND) and – until 2012 – the Austrian Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology.

A commitment to science and research

Various organisational units ensure smooth operations at the FWF.

FWF Secretariat

As of December 31, 2012, the FWF had a total of 88 employees, including 61 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, not including expenses for public relations) rose slightly to a total of €7.5 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 2012, net administrative expenses thus amounted to approximately €7 million, the same as in 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 2012), net administrative expenses dropped slightly to 0.9% in the year under review.

In relation to the amount of funding approved, administrative expenses also fell slightly to 3.5% (2011: 3.6%).

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 decreasing personnel and materials costs, the Public Relations and Science Communication department (see also pp. 32–36) was able to reduce its expenditure – without sacrificing performance – to €1.3 million, down substantially from the previous year (2011: €1.5 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 Assembly of Delegates was appointed in the autumn of 2012. The Assembly of Delegates consists of the FWF Executive Board as well as delegates from the universities, the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the Austrian National Union of Students, as well as representatives from the Federal Ministry of Science and Research and the Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology. In total, the Assembly consists of 34 members (not including alternates; see also Appendix, p. 89).

In December 2012, a new Supervisory Board was elected. The new board held its first meeting at the end of January 2013 and appointed Dieter Imboden to the position of chairman. The Supervisory Board has a total of nine members (see also Appendix, p. 86). The election of the new Supervisory Board marked the end of the former board's term of office. Until that time, the Supervisory Board was headed by Wilhelm Krull, who had belonged to the Supervisory Board since early 2008 and also served as chairman since early 2010.

Approvals and cash flow

With a share of nearly 81%, the project ideas of university researchers were again the main beneficiaries of FWF funds in 2012. 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 €196.4 million in funding approved in 2012 supports those basic research projects which meet the FWF's high quality criteria.

In 2012, the University of Vienna was once again able to maintain its status as the FWF's main recipient institution, as it received €42.3 million in funding, nearly €3 million more than in the previous year. This university's share of the total funding granted by the FWF was thus approximately 21.5%. Vienna University of Technology came in third place with €20.5 million (10.5%). At the same time, the Medical University of Vienna dropped to third place, receiving some €17.1 million in funding (share: 8.7%). As in the previous years, therefore, the top three recipient institutions were located in Vienna. Just behind those institutions were the Austrian Academy of Sciences (€16.8 million), the University of Innsbruck (€14.5 million), other research institutes (including institutes abroad; €13.8 million), the University of Linz (€10.6 million) anf the University of Graz (€10.2 million). A full list of all FWF grants by research institution and federal province can be found in the Appendix (pp. 76–80).

Traditionally, the largest changes (in absolute terms) compared to previous years have been observed at those institutions where Priority Research Programmes, Doctoral Programmes or START/Wittgenstein projects were established. In particular, this was the case at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, which obtained a total of €16.8 million in 2012 (+€4.3 million; 2011: €12.5 million), the University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna with €6.6 million (+€4.2 million; 2011: €2.4 million) as well as the University of Vienna with €42.3 million (+€3.1 million; 2011: €39.2 million).

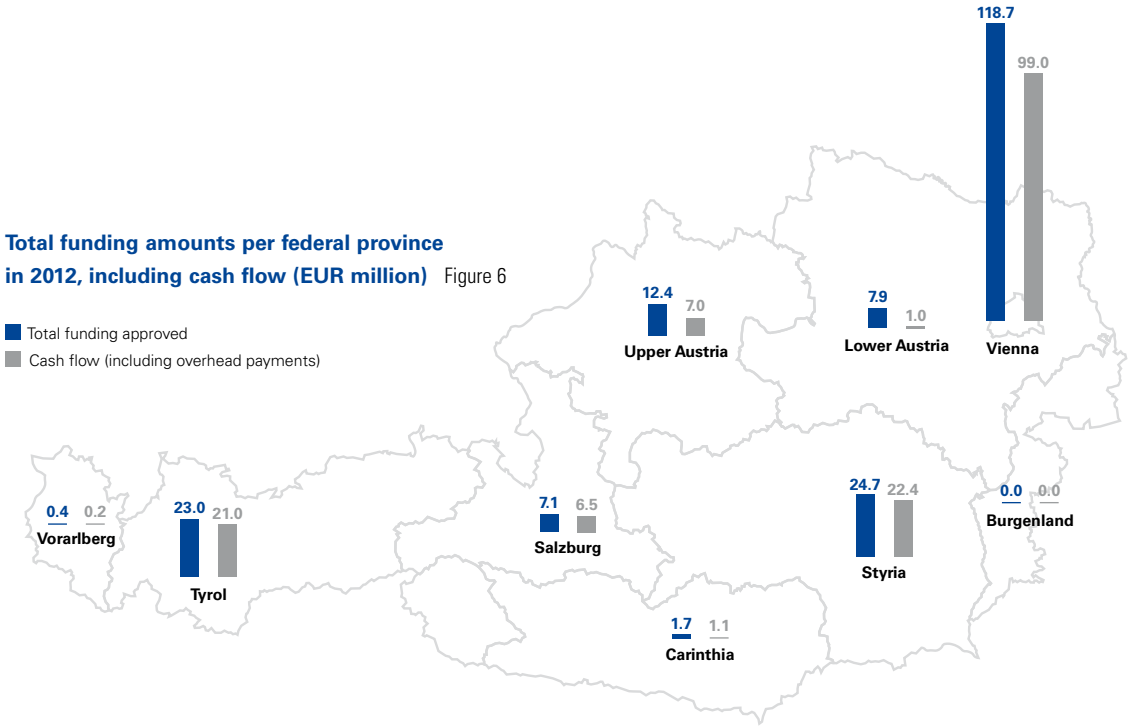
If we look at the development of overall grants by institution over the last five years (see Appendix, p. 79), it is striking that the universities clearly dominate in this area, even if they did see a slight decline in 2012. Each year, far more than 80% of FWF funds have been allocated to these institutions, which once again shows their importance as Austria's largest research organisations.

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, Doctoral Programmes, the START Programme and the Wittgenstein Award.

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 (€119 million, or 60% of total grants; up from approximately €109 million in 2011). The other federal provinces of Austria were highly successful in obtaining FWF funding in 2012; taken together, they managed to obtain a total of about 40% of the FWF's funding volume, down approximately four percentage points on the previous year. With grants totalling €24.7 million in 2012 (2011: €38.6 million), Styria emerged victorious by a narrow margin in the traditional competi-

In 2012, the FWF provided some €196.4 million in project funding. Each and every successful application underwent a highly selective international peer review procedure.

Total funding amounts per federal province in 2012, including cash flow (EUR million) Figure 6



tion among provinces for second place. Tyrol came in third place, maintaining its funding volume from the previous year (€23 million).

Cashflow

FWF grants are approved almost exclusively for multi-year projects. For example, stand-alone 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 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 €165.7 million in 2012. This figure also includes overhead payments (after an extended interruption) to the tune of €3.2 million.

Logically, the detailed view of cash flow shows a similar pattern to that of funding approvals. Nevertheless, the cash flow perspective provides a more accurate picture of how much funding went to each research institution in the reporting period. A full account of cash flow to various research institutions can be found in the Appendix (p. 78).

FWF share of research budget

A look at the share of research budgets covered by FWF funds in the annual budget of each research institution yields a number of interesting results.

In this respect, the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW) is clearly in first place, as 22.5% of its annual research budget consists of FWF funding. The second-largest share can be found at the University of Vienna (12.9%), the third-largest at the University of Linz (11.7%).

In relation to cash flow (including overhead payments) – i.e. to the actual funds transferred to each research institution in 2012 – the ÖAW was again in first place (13.5%) followed by the University of Vienna (11.6%) and Innsbruck Medical University (8.5%).

A full list of the shares of research budgets covered by the FWF at recipient institutions can be found in the Appendix (approvals: p. 77; cash flow: p. 78).

Programmes to strengthen Austria's science and research system

EXPLORING NEW FRONTIERS – FUNDING TOP-QUALITY RESEARCH

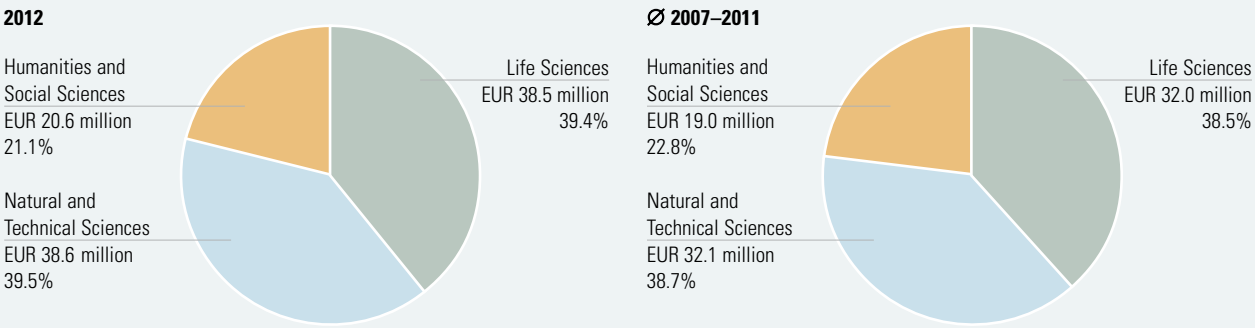
CULTIVATING TALENTS – DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

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 ■ Follow-up applications possible
Grant amounts	Variable, depending on specific project; average amount of funding approved in 2012: approximately €285,000 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) Figure 7



The backbone of FWF-funded research

The Stand-Alone Projects programme is the FWF's oldest and most flexible funding programme. In 2012, around half of the overall volume of funding approved by the FWF went to stand-alone projects, which form the backbone of the FWF's funding activities. This means that the Stand-Alone Projects programme saw the most substantial growth (approximately 10%) of all FWF Programmes in the reporting period.

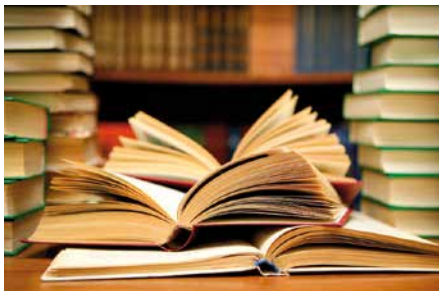
In 2012, the Stand-Alone Projects programme once again surpassed the 1,000 mark with a total of 1,080 application decisions (€319.7 million in funding requests). Among those applications, 276 were submitted by female researchers. This figure also was roughly the same as in the previous year.

As for funding approvals, 334 projects with a total funding volume of €97.6 million were approved in 2012. Despite the fact that the overall funding volume rose some 10%, the number of projects approved fell by seven in the year under review. This makes one thing very clear: Research projects are becoming increasingly expensive, and an unchanged budget means that approval rates will necessarily drop.

The logical consequence of these developments can be found in the sobering approval statistics: At 30.9% in 2012, the percentage of applications approved fell to its lowest level in the history of the FWF (2011: 31.4%). 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 29.8% in 2012, which is once again among the questionably low approval rates under 30% observed in recent years (2011: 29.3%)

From a gender perspective, female researchers surpassed their male colleagues in 2012: The approval rate (based on the number of applications) for female applicants came to 31.5% in 2012, while that of male applicants came to 30.7% (2011: 29.1% and 32.2%, respectively).

In 2012, the distribution of funding amounts across research disciplines in the Stand-Alone Projects programme was largely consistent with its long-term average and also matched the overall distribution 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	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Stand-Alone Projects	**1,080**	**1,086**	**334**	**341**	**30,9**	**31,4**
Women/men	276/804	285/801	87/247	83/258	31.5/30.7	29.1/32.2

Funding requested/approved (EUR million)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %		Total grants	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Stand-Alone Projects	**319.7**	**299.6**	**95.3**	**87.9**	**29.8**	**29.3**	**97.6**	**88.7**
Women/men	82.7/237.1	81.2/218.4	25.1/70.1	21.6/66.3	30.4/29.6	26.6/30.4	25.6/72.0	21.7/67.0

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.

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.

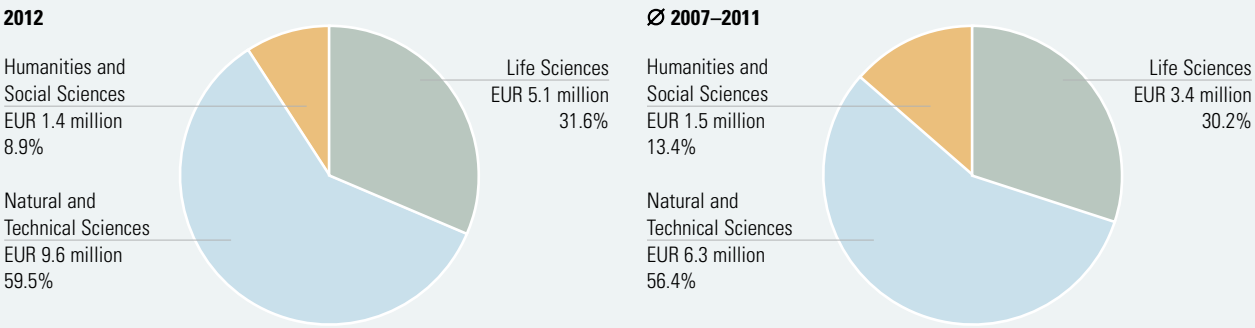
Funding of project costs in developing countries

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

CSC-FWF Scholarship Program

Programme objective Funding for Chinese doctoral candidates visiting Austrian research institutions

Grants by research discipline (International Programmes) Figure 8



Integration in Europe and beyond

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 in the European Research Area. As a result, the FWF's international programmes saw a new record volume of funding approved (€16.2 million) in 2012, with a total of 83 projects receiving funding (2011: 79).

As for multilateral project funding (ERA-Nets), a total of 20 sub-projects were approved in the course of seven ERA-Net calls (see Appendix, p. 75).

In the FWF's bilateral funding activities (D-A-CH, bilateral cooperation projects), a total of 52 projects were approved, including cooperation arrangements with partners in Argentina, Germany, France, Japan, Korea, Switzerland and Taiwan.

As part of the FWF's bilateral agreements, Joint Seminars mainly serve the purpose of preparing bilateral cooperation projects. In 2012, the FWF approved a total of six Joint Seminars, thus allowing Austrian researchers to collaborate with their colleagues from Japan, Russia and Taiwan.

The FWF currently funds Austria's participation in over 40 ESF research networks, which enable Austrian researchers to connect and network with their colleagues in the European Research Area.

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 2012, two Austrian researchers joined trips on the Chikyu and JOIDES ocean drilling research vessels 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	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
International Programmes	**311**	**286**	**83**	**79**	**26.7**	**27.6**
Women/men	48/263	49/237	13/70	9/70	27.1/26.6	18.4/29.5

Funding requested/approved (EUR million)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %		Total grants	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
International Programmes	**71.8**	**62.8**	**15.7**	**14.6**	**21.8**	**23.3**	**16.2**	**15.1**
Women/men	9.6/62.2	10.6/52.2	2.4/13.3	1.7/12.9	24.8/21.3	16.2/24.7	2.5/13.7	1.8/13.3

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.

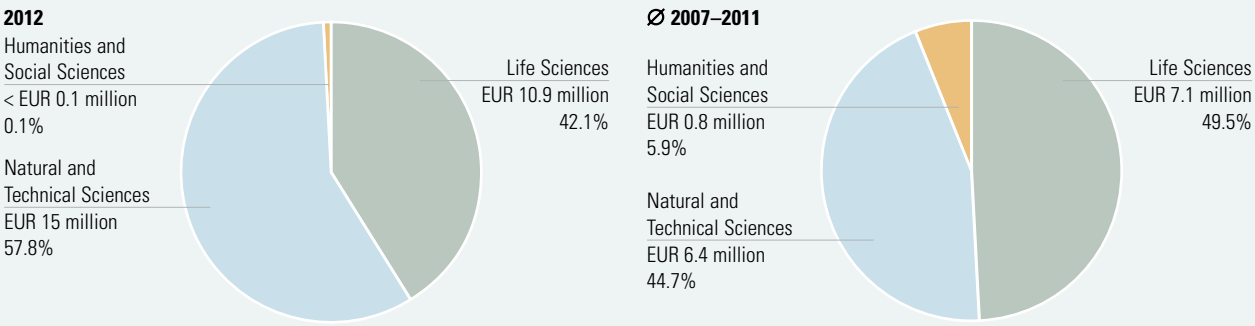
Grant amounts

Variable, depending on specific project and number of sub-projects; average volume of (new) funding approvals in 2012: approximately €4.7 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, including extensions) Figure 9



High-performance research centres

In the FWF's Special Research Programmes (SFBs), three full applications out of 24 outline proposals made it through the stringent two-stage selection procedure in 2012. The resulting approval rate of only 12.5% (ratio of outline proposals submitted to full applications approved) attest to the fiercely competitive environment these consortia face.
Since 2011, research approaches have also been reviewed for gender balance in SFB outline proposals. Where the percentage of women in a group of applicants is lower than the 30% target level, applicants are required to provide reasons for this shortfall.

Among this year's approvals, the SFB "Algorithmic and enumerative combinatorics" submitted by Christian Krattenthaler (University of Vienna) consists of nine sub-projects, one of which is headed by a woman. This SFB is based at the University of Vienna, the University of Linz and the Vienna University of Technology.

Another SFB, entitled "Next generation light synthesis" and organised by Gottfried Strasser (Vienna University of Technology), likewise consists of nine sub-projects, none of which are headed by a woman. Research in this SFB will be carried out at the Vienna University of Technology and the University of Graz.

Finally, the third SFB approved is entitled "Myeloproliferative neoplasms" and is headed by Peter Valent (Medical University of Vienna) and consists of nine sub-projects, two of which are headed by women. This project is based at the Medical University of Vienna, the Research Institute of Molecular Pathology (IMP), the Research Center for Molecular Medicine (CeMM), the University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna and the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Cancer Research (LBI-CR).

In addition, four SFBs were extended after an interim evaluation in 2012 (total funding: €14 million). A list of all SFB projects currently under way can be found in the Appendix (p. 84).

The FWF plans to take deliberate measures to counteract the persistently low share of women in SFB sub-projects. In this context, the FWF would primarily like to act as a motivator to increase the share of women who submit outline proposals.

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

SFBs – Overview Table 10

Number of projects	Decisions on outline proposals	Outline proposals approved	Decisions on full applications	Sub-projects submitted	Full applications approved	Sub-projects approved	Approval rate in % [3]
Special Research Programmes (SFBs)	**24**	**6**	**6**	**65**	**3**	**27**	**12.5**
Women/men	4/20	1/5	1/5	11/54	0/3	3/24	0.0/15.0
SFB extensions [1]	**-**	**-**	**4**	**42**	**4**	**35**	**83.3**
Women/men	-	-	0/4	7/35	0/4	4/31	57.1/88.6

Funding requested/approved (EUR million)	Decisions on outline proposals	Outline proposals approved	Decisions on full applications	Sub-projects submitted	Full applications approved	Sub-projects approved [2]	Approval rate in % [3]
Special Research Programmes (SFBs)	**104.9**	**24.6**	**25.9**	**25.9**	**10.8**	**10.8**	**10.2**
Women/men	19.9/85.1	3.2/21.4	4.6/21.3	4.6/21.3	0.0/10.8	0.9/9.8	0.0/12.7
SFB extensions [1]	**-**	**-**	**18.2**	**18.2**	**14.0**	**14.0**	**76.9**
Women/men	-	-	0.0/18.2	2.8/15.4	0.0/14.0	1.8/12.2	64.6/79.1

1) Includes sub-projects in previously approved SFBs; 2) Total new grants; 3) The approval rate for SFBs 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 (2013 call: no more than nine years; 2014 call: no more than eight years). Longer periods are possible in accordance with the exceptional cases defined in the application guidelines.
- Outstanding international track record
- Evidence of scientific independence
- One or more years of international experience (desirable)
- Full professors not eligible

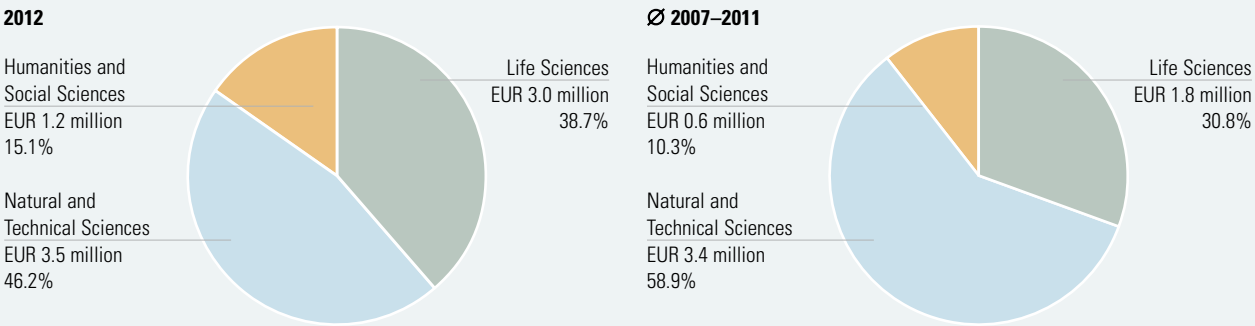
Duration 6 years; an interim evaluation after 3 years determines whether projects are allowed to continue.

Grant amounts Variable, depending on specific project; average amount of funding approved in 2012: approximately €610,000 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) Figure 10



Star researchers of tomorrow

The START programme offers the largest and most prestigious grant for young scientists and researchers in Austria. In the course of the 17th call for the START Programme, a total of seven applicants were accepted into the FWF's programme for top-notch junior researchers in 2012. The FWF was able to increase the number of principal investigators accepted because START grant recipients from the previous year received ERC Starting Grants in 2012, 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 2012. Between 2008 and 2011, a total of 13 ERC Starting Grantees from Austria had originally started off with an FWF START project, and in 2012 another four recipients were added to the list.

Another positive development from a gender perspective was that the seven successful START applicants included two women. The approval rate for female applicants (based on the number of applications) in 2012 thus came to 18.2%, which was substantially higher than that of their male counterparts (11.9%). The resulting average approval rate of 13.2% is a clear indication of the extremely competitive nature of this programme for outstanding young researchers.

The FWF also decided on the extension of six START projects in 2012. 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. 83).

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 outside of Austria and on a hearing to which the most promising candidates are invited. In 2012, the START/Wittgenstein Jury was chaired for the first time by Jan L. Ziolkowski, Professor of Comparative Literature and Linguistics at Harvard University's Department of the Classics (for a list of members on the International START/Wittgenstein Jury, see Appendix, p. 90).

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

START Programme – Overview Table 11

Number of projects	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
START Programme	**53**	**57**	**7**	**8**	**13.2**	**14.0**
Women/men	11/42	11/46	2/5	1/7	18.2/11.9	9.1/15.2
START Programme extensions	**6**	**7**	**6**	**7**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Women/men	1/5	2/5	1/5	2/5	100.0/100.0	100.0/100.0

Funding requested/approved (EUR million)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %		Total grants	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
START Programme	**57.8**	**60.8**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**7.4**	**7.8**	**4.4**	**4.8**
Women/men	11.4/46.4	12.0/48.7	1.2/3.1	0.5/4.3	10.3/6.7	3.8/8.7	1.2/3.2	0.5/4.3
START Programme extensions	**3.3**	**3.8**	**3.3**	**3.8**	**99.8**	**100.0**	**3.3**	**3.8**
Women/men	0.6/2.7	1.0/2.7	0.6/2.7	1.0/2.7	100.0/99.7	100.0/100.0	0.6/2.7	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

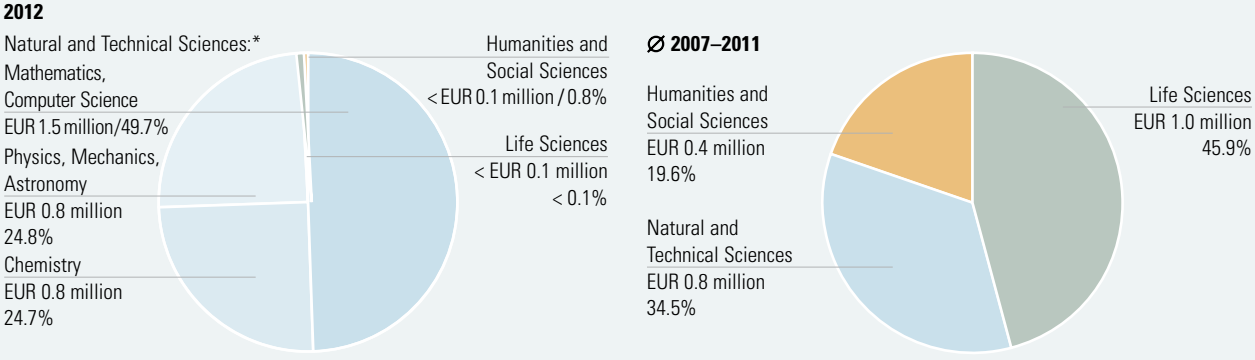
Grant amounts Up to €1.5 million per award

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) Figure 11



*Natural and Technical Sciences: EUR 3.0 million / 99.2%

Excellence²

In the 17th call for the Wittgenstein Award, a total of 21 researchers were nominated for this prize. 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 2012, the computer scientist Thomas A. Henzinger and the chemist Niyazi Serdar Sariçiftçi received Austria's most prestigious and best-endowed research award.

Thomas A. Henzinger has been president of IST Austria since 2009. Since the start of his research career, Henzinger has devoted his attention to questions in computer science, in which he sees as a confluence of characteristics of mathematics with those of engineering. The main focus of his research is to develop algorithmic methods which improve the reliability of software. For over ten years, Henzinger and his team have been developing fundamental mathematical models for process control software. At IST Austria, mathematical software modelling methods will now be developed in an interdisciplinary context. The ultimate goal of this research is to map a complete organism in the form of software.

Niyazi Serdar Sariçiftçi has been a professor of physical chemistry at the University of Linz since 1996, and his research focuses on "organic semiconductors". One new perspective in Sariçiftçi's research is the conversion and storage of chemical energy using hydrocarbons, which can solve problems of storing solar energy and reduce CO_2 emissions at the same time. The Wittgenstein Award will enable Sariçiftçi and his research team to continue exploring this new field of research – "CO_2 recycling in chemical fuels using solar energy" and to develop it into a new research competence area in Austria.

A list of all Wittgenstein Award winners to date can be found in the Appendix (p. 82).

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

Wittgenstein Award – Overview

Table 12

Number of projects	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Wittgenstein Award	**21**	**18**	**2**	**2**	**9.5**	**11.1**
Women/men	2/19	5/13	0/2	0/2	0.0/10.5	0.0/15.4

Funding requested/approved (EUR million)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %		Total grants	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Wittgenstein Award	**31.5**	**27.3**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**9.5**	**11.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**
Women/men	3.0/28.5	7.5/19.8	0.0/3.0	0.0/3.0	0.0/10.5	0.0/15.2	0.0/3.0	0.0/3.0

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.

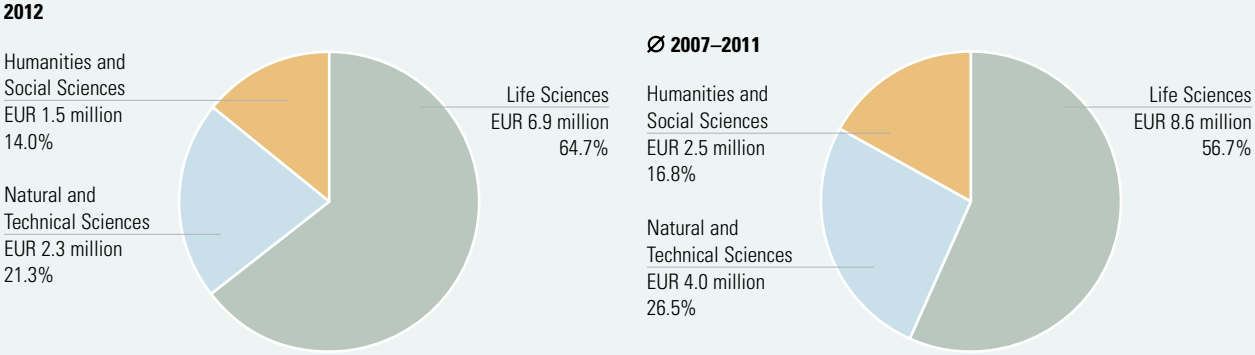
Grant amounts

Variable, depending on specific project and number of employment contracts; average amount of funding approved in 2012: approximately €2.6 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) Figure 12



Education and training centres for junior scholars

Doctoral Programmes (DKs) are centres of education for highly qualified young scholars and researchers in the national and international scientific community. In the year under review, applicants submitted a total of 16 outline proposals to the DK Programme. Among those applicants, five were invited to submit a full application, and two of those applications were approved in December 2012.

The new DK "Dissipation and dispersion in nonlinear partial differential equations" headed by Ansgar Jüngel will be carried out at the Vienna University of Technology and the University of Vienna. The twelve faculty members do not include any women.

The DK "Molecular, cellular, and clinical allergology (MCCA)" is led by Winfried F. Pickl and will be carried out at the Medical University of Vienna and the University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna. The 16 faculty members in this DK include nine female researchers, thus the share of women in the project is 56%.

In addition to the new projects approved, the FWF also granted total funding of €4.1 million to extend two ongoing DK programmes. A list of all DK programmes currently under way can be found in the Appendix (p. 85).

In order to continue fostering the positive developments in the share of female spokespersons and faculty members in the DK Programme, the FWF introduced a 30% target share of women in 2010; applicants are required to provide reasons in cases where this target is not met. Of the 16 outline proposals received, 11 met this requirement, as did two of the five full applications submitted. In this context as well, the FWF will introduce new measures to ensure that the target is met in all research disciplines.

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

DKs – Overview

Table 13

Number of projects	Decisions on proposals	Outline proposals approved	Decisions on full applications	Full applications approved	Approval rate in % [1]
Doctoral Programmes (DKs)	**16**	**5**	**5**	**2**	**12.5**
Women/men	3/13	1/4	1/4	0/2	0.0/15.4
DK extensions	**-**	**-**	**3**	**2**	**66.7**
Women/men	-	-	0/3	0/2	0.0/66.7

Funding requested/approved (EUR million)	Decisions on proposals	Outline proposals approved	Decisions on full applications	Full applications approved [2]	Approval rate in % [1]
Doctoral Programmes (DKs)	**35.5**	**12.1**	**11.9**	**5.1**	**14.4**
Women/men	6.6/28.9	2.2/9.9	2.1/9.8	0.0/5.1	0.0/17.6
DK extensions	**-**	**-**	**7.1**	**4.1**	**58.4**
Women/men	-	-	0.0/7.1	0.0/4.1	0.0/58.4

1) The approval rate for DKs 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 Austria's 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

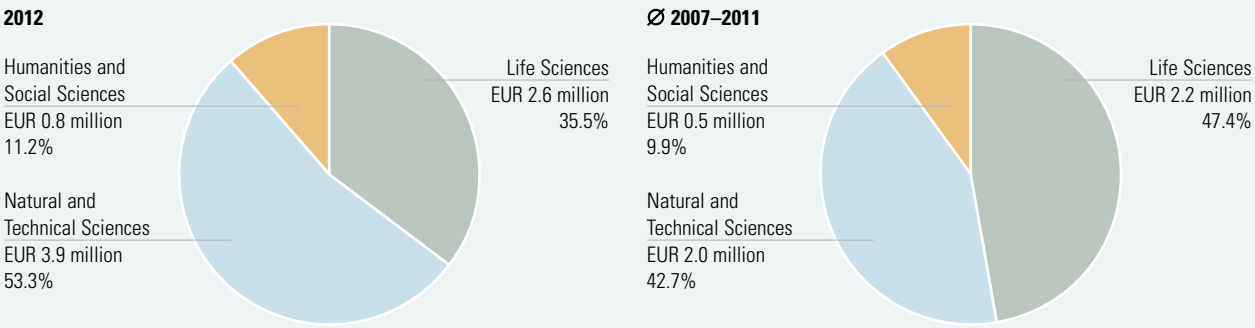
Duration 10 to 24 months without a return phase; 16 to 36 months with a return phase (return phase: 6 to 12 months)

Grant amounts Variable, depending on specific project and destination; average amount of funding approved in 2012: approximately €103,000 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) Figure 13



Discovering the world

Once again, numerous young scientists and researchers travelled abroad with an FWF fellowship in 2012. A total of 135 applications were received for the FWF's outgoing scholars programme, and roughly half of them (50.4%) were approved. This means that 68 young researchers will launch their academic careers abroad with the help of FWF funding. 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 just barely retained its lead as the most popular destination (32 projects) in the reporting period. With 27 Schrödinger fellows in the US and five in Canada, some 47% of the researchers in this programme chose to establish a temporary research base on the other side of the Atlantic. As expected, Europe came in second place with 31 approvals, which were distributed across eight Western European countries. With additional Schrödinger projects in Australia and Japan, the list of destinations included 13 different countries in 2012.

Since 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, and the third COFUND proposal (funding volume: €3.6 million) was launched in early 2012 for a term of five years. This funding ensures that the FWF will be able to sustain the programme improvements implemented in the first two successful COFUND proposals. A COFUND proposal submitted in 2011 – the FWF's fourth – received a positive assessment in 2012 and will go into effect in mid-2013.

Approximately half of the Schrödinger Programme's budget now comes from the COFUND programme. In 2012, 64.4% of all applications included a request for a return phase, and the share of approved applications with a return phase even came to 70.6%. This is among the main reasons why the funds allocated to the Schrödinger Programme rose slightly in 2012 despite the nearly unchanged number of approvals.

A complete list of all Schrödinger destination countries from 2010 to 2012 can be found in the Appendix (p. 81).

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

Erwin Schrödinger Programme – Overview Table 14

Number of projects	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Erwin Schrödinger Programme	**135**	**144**	**68**	**69**	**50.4**	**47.9**
Women/men	45/90	54/90	21/47	23/46	46.7/52.2	42.6/51.1

Funding requested/approved (EUR million)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %		Total grants	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Erwin Schrödinger Programme	**13.3**	**14.0**	**7**	**6.8**	**52.9**	**48.3**	**7.3**	**7.1**
Women/men	4.4/8.8	5.3/8.8	2.1/4.9	2.2/4.6	46.6/56.0	40.9/52.7	2.2/5.1	2.3/4.8

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

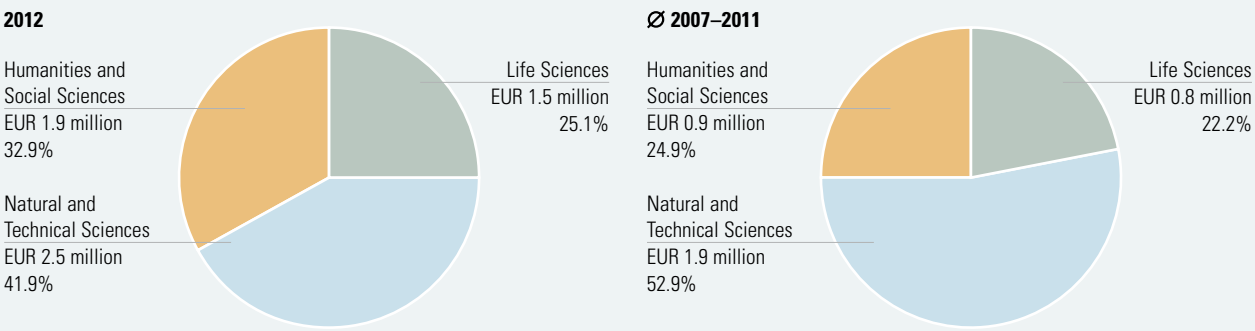
Duration 12 to 24 months (extensions not permitted)

Grant amounts Variable, depending on specific project and qualifications; average amount of funding approved in 2012: approximately €127,000 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) Figure 14



Research input for Austria

The FWF's other mobility programme saw a substantial increase in the number of applications compared to the previous year. In this incoming fellowship programme, the FWF received a total of 123 applications (up approximately 20% compared to 2011) and 40 new approvals in 2012 (2011: 38 approvals).

As the number of approvals remained roughly the same, the approval rate dropped to 32.5%, with female researchers enjoying slightly more success (33.3%) than their male counterparts (32%). The average age of the successful candidates has remained consistently young at 36 years.

Meitner researchers came from countries all over the world in the year under review. The total of 18 countries of origin bear witness to the high standing of this programme in the international scientific community. Europe was clearly the most common region of origin, accounting for some 70% of Meitner positions. The fact that many researchers came from southern European countries can be attributed to the crisis and the resulting research budget cuts in those countries. Additional Meitner researchers came from Australia, India, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, the US and Vietnam. All in all, these statistics provide impressive evidence for the international orientation of basic research and Austria's worldwide attractiveness as a research location.

A list of all countries represented in the Meitner Programme between 2010 and 2012 can be found in the Appendix (p. 81).

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

Lise Meitner Programme – Overview Table 15

Number of projects	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Lise Meitner Programme	**123**	**104**	**40**	**38**	**32.5**	**36.5**
Women/men	48/75	36/68	16/24	14/24	33.3/32.0	38.9/35.3

Funding requested/approved (EUR million)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %		Total grants	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Lise Meitner Programme	**15.1**	**12.4**	**5.1**	**4.5**	**33.6**	**36.0**	**5.9**	**5.1**
Women/men	6.0/9.1	4.4/8.1	2.0/3.1	1.7/2.8	33.5/33.6	39.3/34.2	2.3/3.6	1.9/3.1

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 researcher's academic career or upon her return from maternity leave

Requirements
- Completion of doctorate
- International scientific publications

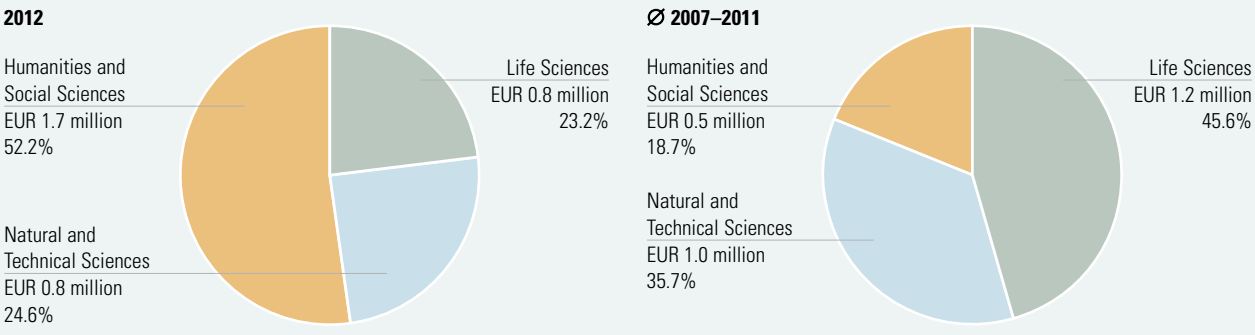
Duration 36 months (of which up to 12 months may be spent at a research institution abroad)

Grant amounts Personnel costs: €60,610 per year, plus €12,000 per year for materials, assistants, travel, etc. Average amount of funding approved in 2012: approximately €212,000 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) Figure 15



Enhancing career opportunities

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. 61). In the Hertha Firnberg Programme for postdoctoral research, the FWF Board decided on a total of 52 applications, 15 of which were approved (2011: 16 approvals), thus underscoring the highly competitive nature of this programme. More than half (52.2%) of the projects approved were in the Humanities and Social Sciences category.

A look at the average age of successful applicants (at the time of approval) reveals that Firnberg scientists and researchers are generally far younger than the maximum age permitted in this programme (41 years): The average age in 2012 came to 34.3 years, more than a full year lower than the 2010 average.

Two 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 2012.

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

Hertha Firnberg Programme – Overview Table 16

Number of projects	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Hertha Firnberg Programme	**52**	**49**	**15**	**16**	**28.8**	**32.7**
Women/men	52/–	49/–	15 /–	16/–	28.8 /–	32.7/–

Funding requested/approved (EUR million)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %		Total grants	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Hertha Firnberg Programme	**11.0**	**10.1**	**3.2**	**3,3**	**28.9**	**32.7**	**3.3**	**3.4**
Women/men	11.0 /–	10.1/–	3.2 /–	3,3/–	28.9 /–	32.7/–	3.3 /–	3.4/–

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

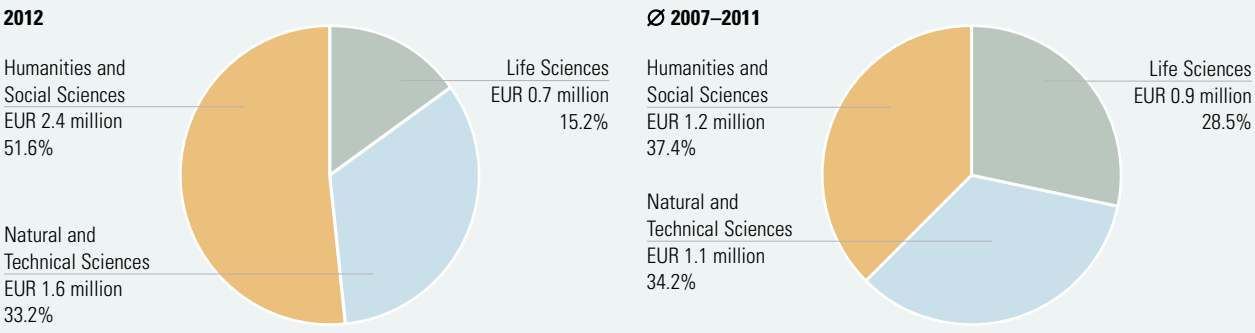
Duration 12 to 48 months

Grant amounts Variable, depending on specific project; average amount of funding approved in 2012: approximately €277,000 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) Figure 16



Supporting career development

In the FWF's senior postdoctoral programme for female scientists and researchers, the number of applications submitted rose once again in 2012, this time to a total of 57 (2011: 45 applications). The number of approvals also increased markedly, rising from 11 in 2011 to 15 in 2012, and the approval rate edged up to 26.3%.

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 109 decisions (2011: 94) and 30 approvals (2011: 27) issued, the combined approval rate in these programmes came to 27.5% in 2012 (2011: 28.7%), which was slightly lower than the approval rate for women across all FWF programmes (30.2%).

The research institutions of successful Richter applicants are widely distributed across Austria, with one new institution being added to the list: For the first time, a Richter project was approved at the Katholisch-Theologische Privatuniversität Linz. The other projects are based at the University of Vienna, the Vienna University of Technology, the Austrian Academy of Sciences, the University of Graz, the University of Linz and the University of Innsbruck. The recipients included four principal investigators with children (four in total).

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. 59).
The average age of grant recipients in the Richter Programme, which does not impose an age limit on applicants, was 37.6 years in 2012, which is roughly 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 2012, just under half of the 15 Richter grantees had participated in FWF projects in the past, including four stand-alone projects, three Schrödinger fellowships, three Firnberg and two Meitner projects as well as one SFB sub-project.

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

Elise Richter Programme – Overview Table 17

Number of projects	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Elise Richter Programme	**57**	**45**	**15**	**11**	**26.3**	**24.4**
Women/men	57/–	45/–	15/–	11/–	26.3/–	24.4/–

Funding requested/approved (EUR million)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %		Total grants	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Elise Richter Programme	**15.6**	**12.2**	**4.2**	**2.7**	**26.7**	**22.3**	**4.7**	**3.5**
Women/men	15.6/–	12.2/–	4.2/–	2.7/–	26.7/–	22.3/–	4.7/–	3.5/–

Translational Research Programme

Until 2012, the Translational Research Programme was administered on behalf of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology within the framework of the Bridge Initiative.

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

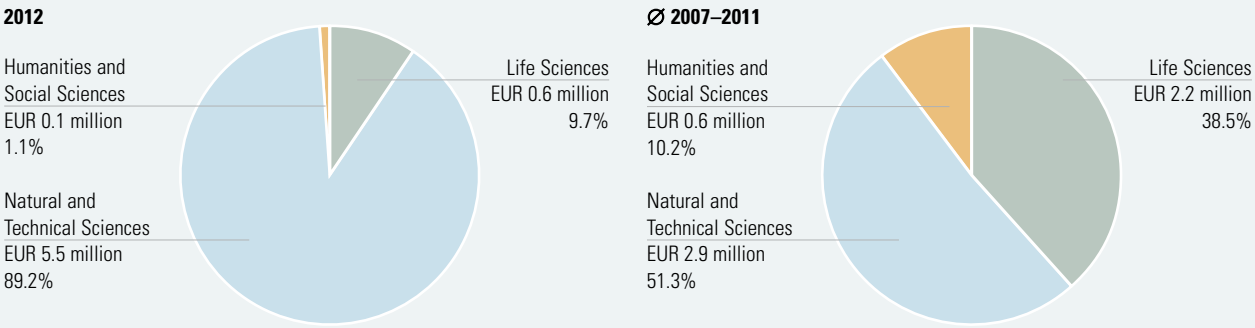
- Project content focusing on production technology, mobility and transport, energy, information and communications technology, security or aerospace research
- High scientific quality by international standards
- Innovation potential of expected application
- No commercial funding partner to date

Duration Up to 36 months

Grant amounts Variable, depending on specific project; average amount of funding approved in 2012: approximately €284,000 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) Figure 17



The end of the bridge

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 in 2011, thus paving the way for the discontinuation of the programme. The €3 million budget made available by the ministry for the year 2012 as well as the remaining funds from previous years were available for one last call focusing on topics in the categories of production technology, information and communications technology, energy, mobility and transport, security as well as aerospace research.

The approval rates were commensurate to the TRP budget and remaining funds: A total of 21 projects were approved in 2012, and with 78 new applications, the approval rate came to 26.9%. The volume of funding granted in the last TRP call came to a total of €6.1 million.

At the end of 2012, the Translational Research Programme was discontinued.

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

Translational Research Programme – Overview

Table 18

Number of projects	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Translational Research Programme	**78**	**52**	**21**	**15**	**26.9**	**28.8**
Women/men	11/67	13/39	2/19	4/11	18.2/28.4	30.8/28.2

Funding requested/approved (EUR million)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %		Total grants	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Translational Research Programme	**25.9**	**17.2**	**6.0**	**4.1**	**23.0**	**24.1**	**6.1**	**4.2**
Women/men	3.5/22.5	4.0/13.2	0.5/5.5	1.1/3.0	13.2/24.5	27.5/23.0	0.5/5.6	1.1/3.1

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 or preliminary support from the competent ethics commission is to be obtained before a funding decision can be issued on the project.

Duration

36 months (in general)

Grant amounts

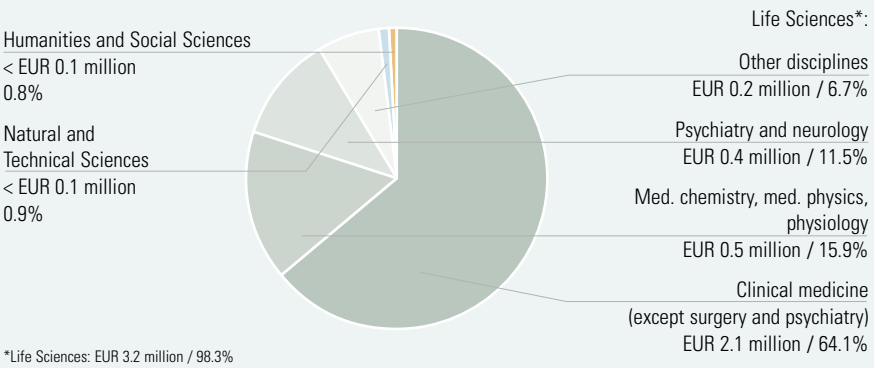
- A total funding volume of €3 million is available for the KLIF call, and no rules are specified with regard to the amounts of funding requests; average amount of funding approved in 2012: approximately €193,000 per KLIF project.
- Given the relatively small budget available, large-scale and especially 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) Figure 18

2012



*Life Sciences: EUR 3.2 million / 98.3%

Patient-oriented clinical research

In the Clinical Research (KLIF) Programme's second year, a total of 123 applications were received. Of those proposals, the FWF Board was able to approve funding for 17 projects with a total funding amount of €3.3 million. This makes for a highly competitive approval rate of 13.8% based on the number of applications or 11.5% based on the amount of funding approved. In this programme, the FWF Board made its funding decisions on the basis of the KLIF Jury's recommendations, which in turn were based on international peer reviews. For more information on the KLIF Jury, please refer to the Appendix (p. 91).

The 17 KLIF projects approved focus on clinical questions in the fields of allergy research, ophthalmology, endocrinology, gynaecology, cardiology, paediatric medicine, cancer research, emergency medicine, psychiatry and neurology, transplant medicine as well as dental and oral medicine. Twelve projects are based at the Medical University of Vienna, four at the Medical University of Graz, and one at Innsbruck Medical University.
A look at the approval rates (based on the number of applications) from a gender perspective reveals that women were nearly three times as successful as their male counterparts (24.3% and 9.3%, respectively). Of the 123 applications received, 37 were submitted by women and 86 by men. Among the projects approved, nine are headed by women, eight by men.

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.

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

KLIF – Overview Table 19

Number of projects	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Clinical Research	**123**	**183**	**17**	**15**	**13.8**	**8.2**
Women/men	37/86	53/130	9/8	2/13	24.3/9.3	3.8/10.2

Funding requested/approved (EUR million)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %		Total grants	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Clinical Research	**28.4**	**38.6**	**3.3**	**3.0**	**11.5**	**7.8**	**3.3**	**3.0**
Women/men	7.7/20.7	11.9/26.7	1.7/1.5	0.6/2.4	22.5/7.4	5.2/8.9	1.7/1.6	0.6/2.4

Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)

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 amount of funding approved in 2012: approximately €333,000 per PEEK project

Applications

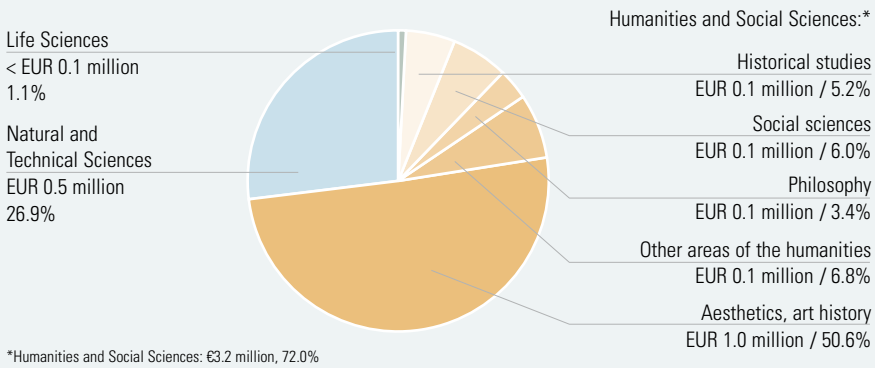
- One call per year (every spring)
- Applicants are to submit a precise description of the project's objectives, methods and (limited) duration.

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) Figure 19

2012



*Humanities and Social Sciences: €3.2 million, 72.0%

Innovative arts-based research

After four years, the Arts-Based Research Programme (PEEK) has established itself firmly in the Austrian arts community, a fact which clearly showed itself in the record number of applications in 2012 (56 new applications). The approval of six new projects, four of which are headed by women, makes for an extremely competitive approval rate of 10.7%. 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. 91).

The six new projects approved in the year under review are hosted by art universities and non-university research institutions: Three projects will be carried out at University of Applied Arts Vienna, one at the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna, one at the University of Music and Performing Arts Graz, and one at the Vienna Secession.

The projects approved in 2012 can largely be attributed to the categories of Humanities and Social Sciences as well as Natural and Technical Sciences. A closer look at projects in the Humanities and Social Sciences category reveals that they address the topics of aesthetics and art history, other humanities, historical studies, social sciences and philosophy.

In one of the approved projects, a PEEK visiting researcher will be involved in a six-month cooperation arrangement between the University of Applied Arts Vienna and the Zurich University of the Arts.

In 2012, the first term of the PEEK-Board came to an end. For the upcoming term, the size of the board has been reduced from eight members to six. Staffan Henriksson and Yrjö Sotamaa will leave the board, and Luisa Collina will succeed them in the field of Architecture and Design. Emmanuel Nuñes passed away in the fall of 2012, and he will not be replaced on the PEEK Board because his field (music) is already covered by the current board members.

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

PEEK – Overview Table 20

Number of projects	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
PEEK	**56**	**49**	**6**	**6**	**10.7**	**12.2**
Women/men	27/29	17/32	4/2	2/4	14.8/6.9	11.8/12.5

Funding requested/approved (EUR million)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in %		Total grants	
Funding programme	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
PEEK	**16.4**	**14.6**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**12.2**	**11.2**	**2.0**	**1.6**
Women/men	8.6/7.8	5.5/9.1	1.4/0.6	0.6/1.0	16.3/7.8	11.6/10.9	1.4/0.6	0.6/1.0

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

Applications
- Reviewed on a rolling basis; no submission deadlines
- Editable / 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 21

2012		
	Total (EUR million)	
Stand-alone publications	0.3*	
Peer-reviewed publications	1.0	
Direct charging	0.9	
Total	**2.2**	
	Total (EUR million)	% share
Open access share	1.5	68.0

*Not including EUR 0.4 million in prospective funding

Enhancing accessibility and visibility

The purpose of FWF grants for publications is to make research findings available to a broader audience. To this end, 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. Publication costs are subdivided into three categories:

Stand-alone publications include printing and translation costs (including expert editing and open access) for book publications which are not necessarily linked to FWF projects. The FWF carries out a separate review procedure for these publications. In addition, the FWF provides financial incentives of up to €2,000 per publication if the publisher handles the international peer-review process itself.

Of the 86 applications received in this category (funding requested: €1.1 million), 53 were approved, with a total funding amount of €0.7 million (€0.3 million in new funding and €0.4 million in prospective funding). Together with the prospective research funds, the approval rate (by funding volume) thus comes to 61%. Of the overall volume, €0.2 million was used to cover the costs of open access publishing.

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 2012, the FWF provided €1.9 million in funding for such journal articles; of that amount, €1.8 million was used to cover the costs of open access publishing.

Since March 2010, the FWF has participated in the Europe PubMedCentral 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, nearly 3,000 peer-reviewed publications from FWF projects were already available in the PubMed database in the year 2012. The FWF paid approximately €30,000 for Europe PubMedCentral's technical maintenance and support services in 2012.

This means that total funding for publication costs (including prospective approvals) came to approximately €2.6 million in 2012, of which some €1.6 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, 2009

Table 22

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 of gross domestic R&D spending			
Israel	4.46	14.0	51.6		79.6	13.2	4.0	3.2
Switzerland	2.99	22.8	68.2	62,066	73.5	24.2	0.7	1.6
USA	2.90	31.2	61.9		70.3	13.5	11.7	4.4
Germany	2.82	29.7	66.1	534,565	67.6	17.6	14.8	
Austria	**2.72**	**35.6**	**47.1**	**56,438**	**68.1**	**26.1**	**5.3**	**0.5**
OECD total	2.40	30.5	60.7	–	67.3	18.1	11.9	2.6
EU 15	2.07	34.6	54.2	2,223,364	61.9	24.1	12.7	1.2
EU 27	1.92	35.5	53.3	2,479,834	61.0	24.3	13.5	1.2

*) FTEs: full-time equivalents
Sources: FTB 2012, OECD (MSTI 2011-2); Statistics Austria.

ERC Starting, Advanced and Synergy Grants from 2007 to 2012 by host countries (ranked by "Grants per million population")

Table 23

Country	Population	Evaluated Proposals	Funded Proposals	Success Rate in %	Applications per million pop.	Grants per million pop.
Switzerland	8,014,000	1,296	243	18.8	161.7	30.3
Israel	7,941,900	1,357	177	13.0	170.9	22.3
Netherlands	16,680,000	2,412	283	11.7	144.6	17.0
Sweden	9,514,406	1,669	129	7.7	175.4	13.6
Denmark	5,475,791	746	68	9.1	136.2	12.4
UK	63,200,000	6,617	775	11.7	104.7	12.3
Finland	5,404,956	1,167	56	4.8	215.9	10.4
Belgium	10,951,266	1,182	107	9.1	107.9	9.8
Austria	8,460,390	747	77	10.3	88.3	9.1
Norway	4,858,199	557	38	6.8	114.7	7.8
France	64,667,000	3,454	458	13.3	53.4	7.1
Cyprus	885,041	151	6	4.0	170.6	6.8
Ireland	4,581,269	545	29	5.3	119.0	6.3
Germany	81,993,000	4,373	478	10.9	53.3	5.8
Spain	47,212,990	3,206	194	6.1	67.9	4.1
Italy	60,626,442	5,243	215	4.1	86.5	3.5
Iceland	319,575	38	1	2.6	118.9	3.1
Hungary	9,967,000	457	31	6.8	45.9	3.1
Greece	10,815,197	1,009	31	3.1	93.3	2.9
Portugal	10,602,000	613	26	4.2	57.8	2.5
Estonia	1,339,662	46	3	6.5	34.3	2.2
Slovenia	2,057,660	227	2	0.9	110.3	1.0
Czech Republic	10,526,685	329	9	2.7	31.3	0.9
Lettland	2,074,605	29	1	3.4	14.0	0.5
Bulgaria	7,364,570	148	3	2.0	20.1	0.4
Poland	38,501,000	670	12	1.8	17.4	0.3
Croatia	4,480,043	73	1	1.4	16.3	0.2
Slovakia	5,404,322	96	1	1.0	17.8	0.2
Turkey	74,724,269	406	3	0.7	5.4	0.04

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 applications, (b) for Synergy Grants only the host country of the Project Coordinator is regarded.

Bibliometric data from top 30 countries, 2000–2010

Table 24

(Ranked by citations per 1,000 population)

Rank	Country	Papers	Citations	Ø Population in 1000 (2000–2009)	World share papers in %	World share citations in %	Citation per paper	Papers per 1000 population	Citations per 1000 population	2 years 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 25

	2010		2011		2012	
	Total (EUR million)	Share (%)	Total (EUR million)	Share (%)	Total (EUR million)	Share (%)
Anatomy, pathology	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.2	4.9	2.5
Medical chemistry, medical physics, physiology	10.3	6.0	14.1	7.2	8.3	4.2
Pharmaceutics, pharmacology, toxicology	6.1	3.5	3.7	1.9	3.1	1.6
Hygiene, medical microbiology	6.0	3.5	9.9	5.1	9.5	4.8
Clinical medicine	2.0	1.1	5.1	2.6	4.9	2.5
Surgery, anaesthesiology	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Psychiatry, neurology	3.1	1.8	3.1	1.6	2.0	1.0
Forensic medicine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1
Other areas of human medicine	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3
Veterinary medicine	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.4
Biology, botany, zoology	38.2	22.2	43.1	22.1	39.3	20.0
Total	**69.8**	**40.7**	**83.7**	**42.9**	**73.8**	**37.6**
Total grants	171.8	100.0	195.2	100.0	196.4	100.0

Development of funding in the Natural and Technical Sciences

Table 26

	2010		2011		2012	
	Total (EUR million)	Share (%)	Total (EUR million)	Share (%)	Total (EUR million)	Share (%)
Mathematics, computer sciences	20.2	11.8	27.3	14.0	31.5	16.0
Physics, mechanics, astronomy	21.2	12.3	25.9	13.3	26.1	13.3
Chemistry	11.1	6.4	10.3	5.3	12.0	6.1
Geology, mineralogy	4.4	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.5	0.8
Meteorology, climatology	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.5	2.2	1.1
Hydrology, hydrography	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4
Geography	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.6
Other areas of natural sciences	1.9	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.7	0.9
Mining, metallurgy	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2
Mechanical engineering	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Civil engineering	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4
Architecture	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.5
Electrical engineering, electronics	0.9	0.5	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.0
Technical chemistry, fuel and mineral oil engineering	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Geodesy, surveying	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Traffic and transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1
Other areas of technical sciences	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.9
Agronomy, plant breeding, environmental protection	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Horticulture, fruiticulture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1
Forestry and timber	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3
Livestock breeding, animal husbandry	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other areas of agriculture and forestry	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5
Total	**68.3**	**39.8**	**78.2**	**40.1**	**86.9**	**44.2**
Total grants	171.8	100.0	195.2	100.0	196.4	100.0

Development of funding in the Humanities and Social Sciences

Table 27

	2010		2011		2012	
	Total (EUR million)	Share (%)	Total (EUR million)	Share (%)	Total (EUR million)	Share (%)
Philosophy	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.7	2.1	1.1
Theology	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.5
Historical studies	8.0	4.7	8.5	4.4	8.5	4.3
Literature and language studies	3.6	2.1	3.2	1.6	4.0	2.0
Other philological and cultural studies	1.7	1.0	4.1	2.1	2.7	1.4
Aesthetics, art history	3.8	2.2	3.7	1.9	4.2	2.1
Other areas of the humanities	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3
Political science	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	3.6	1.8
Legal science	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.5
Economics and business administration	3.7	2.2	3.5	1.8	1.9	1.0
Sociology	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.6	0.8
Psychology	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.0	1.6	0.8
Regional planning	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Applied statistics	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pedagogy, educational science	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3
Other areas of social sciences	2.2	1.3	1.6	0.8	2.1	1.1
Total	**33.6**	**19.6**	**33.2**	**17.0**	**35.7**	**18.2**
Total grants	171.8	100.0	195.2	100.0	196.4	100.0

ERA-Net participation

Table 28

ERA-Net	Field	Start	Duration	FWF's role	Calls	FWF projects
ERA-Chemistry	Chemistry	2004	5 years	Work Package Leader	2005 2007 2008 2009	0 1 4 1
Pathogenomics	Pathogenomics	2004	8 years	Partner	2006 2008 2010	2 5 3
NanoSciERA	Nanosciences	2005	3 years	Work Package Leader	2006 2008*	2 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 2009 2010 2011	1 2 0 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 2011	4 4
E-Rare-2	Rare diseases	2010	4 years	Partner	2010 2011 2012	4 2
BioDivErsA2	Biodiversity	2010	4 years	Partner	2010 2011 2012	4 4
TRANSCAN	Cancer research	2010	4 years	Partner	2011 2012	5
New INDIGO	Horizontal	2009	4 years	Call participation (2011)	2011	1
NORFACE II (CSA)	Social sciences	2011	2 years	Partner	2012	
CHISTERA 2	Information technology	2012	4 years	Partner	2012	
ERA-CAPS	Plant sciences	2012	3 years	Partner	2012	
M-ERA	Material sciences	2012	4 years	Partner		
NEURON II	Neuro sciences	2012	4 years	Partner	2012 2013	0
Infect-ERA	Infectious diseases	2012	4 years	Partner		

* ERA-Net-Plus co-funding by the EU

International Programmes – Funding in 2012

Table 29

Programme	Grants approved (EUR million)
Bilateral projects	1.2
Bilateral projects – Lead Agency Procedure	9.5
Joint Seminars, establishment of research partnerships	0.1
ERA-Net calls	4.8
Supplementary grants	0.6
ESF Research Networking Programmes, Expert Committees, ICDP, ECORD, ERA-Net common pot contribution	1,7
Total	**17.9**

Number of new grants per research institution in 2012

Table 30

	Stand-Alone Projects	International Programmes	SFBs [1]	SFB extensions [1]	NFN extensions [1]	START Programme	START Programme extensions	Wittgenstein Award	DKs	DK extensions	Schrödinger Fellowships	Meitner Programme	Firnberg Programme	Richter Programme	TRP [2]	KLIF	PEEK	Total 2012	% 2012	Total 2011	% 2011
a) University research institutions:																					
University of Vienna	73.7	6.6	3.0	8.4	4.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	13.0	16.0	4.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	139.1	20.3	160.5	22.4
University of Graz	25.8	3.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	5.4	56.8	7.9
University of Innsbruck	20.0	11.7	0.0	7.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	7.7	52.4	7.3
Medical University of Vienna	21.6	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	6.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	49.2	7.2	83.5	11.6
Medical University of Graz	5.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	14.3	2.1	17.0	2.4
Innsbruck Medical University	14.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	23.0	3.4	21.6	3.0
University of Salzburg	17.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	24.5	3.6	31.6	4.4
Vienna University of Technology	27.5	12.7	9.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.0	7.0	2.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	70.6	10.3	56.4	7.9
Graz University of Technology	12.6	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	36.9	5.4	32.3	4.5
University of Leoben	1.0	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	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.7	7.6	1.1
University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	15.2	5.0	0.0	6.0	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	29.2	4.3	28.6	4.0
University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	10.5	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	2.7	9.3	1.3
Vienna University of Economics and Business	0.2	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	1.2	0.2	8.5	1.2
University of Linz	14.9	5.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	35.9	5.2	33.7	4.7
University of Klagenfurt	4.4	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	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	1.1	7.0	1.0
Academy of Fine 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	1.0	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.3
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	1.0	0.0	3.0	5.0	0.7	4.0	0.6
University of Music and Performing Arts Graz	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	1.0	2.0	0.3	4.9	0.7
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	0.0
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	0.0
Total (universities)	**265.7**	**68.0**	**22.0**	**27.4**	**4.0**	**5.0**	**4.0**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**57.0**	**33.0**	**13.0**	**12.0**	**14.9**	**16.9**	**5.0**	**552.7**	**80.8**	**617.6**	**86.1**
b) Non-university and other institutions:																					
Austrian Academy of Sciences	31.5	4.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	8.1	45.7	6.4
Institute of Science and Technology Austria	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.7	3.5	0.5
Research Institute of Molecular Pathology	2.4	0.0	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	1.0	4.8	0.7
Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft (LBG)	3.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	3.15	0.4
Other research institutions [3]	29.7	10.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	5.6	0.1	1.0	57.4	8.4	42.2	5.9
Overall total	**334.0**	**83.0**	**27.0**	**35.0**	**4.0**	**7.0**	**6.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**68.0**	**40.0**	**15.0**	**15.0**	**21.0**	**17.0**	**6.0**	**684.0**	**100.0**	**717.0**	**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 2012 (EUR million)

Table 31

	Stand-Alone Projects	International Programmes	SFBs[1]	SFB extensions [1]	NFN extensions [1]	START Programme	START Programme extensions	Wittgenstein Award	DKs	DK extensions	Schrödinger Fellowships	Meitner Programme	Firnberg Programme	Richter Programme	TRP [2]	KLIF	PEEK	Total 2012	% 2012	% share of FWF funding 2012 [3]	Total 2011	% 2011	% share of FWF funding 2011 [3]
a) University research institutions:																							
University of Vienna	22.0	1.4	2.4	3.1	2.5	1.2	1.0	< 0.1	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.3	0.9	1.6	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	42.3	21.5	12.9	39.2	20.1	11.9
University of Graz	7.8	0.5	0.7	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.4	< 0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.2	5.2	6.9	18.1	9.3	12.2
University of Innsbruck	5.7	2.6	< 0.1	2.9	< 0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	14.5	7.4	8.9	13.4	6.9	8.2
Medical University of Vienna	6.8	0.5	1.3	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.2	0.4	< 0.1	0.4	< 0.1	< 0.1	2.4	< 0.1	17.1	8.7	6.9	22.1	11.3	8.1
Medical University of Graz	1.6	0.2	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	< 0.1	0.6	0.0	2.9	1.5	2.9	6.3	3.2	6.3
Innsbruck Medical University	4.2	0.5	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	< 0.1	0.0	< 0.1	0.2	0.0	7.2	3.6	7.4	8.2	4.2	8.4
University of Salzburg	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	< 0.1	0.1	< 0.1	0.0	5.6	2.8	5.5	7.9	4.1	7.9
Vienna University of Technology	8.1	2.5	3.3	0.7	< 0.1	1.3	0.0	< 0.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	< 0.1	20.5	10.4	10.6	18.9	9.7	9.8
Graz University of Technology	3.7	1.8	< 0.1	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	1.3	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	7.8	4.0	6.9	9.8	5.0	8.7
University of Leoben	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	3.6	1.6	0.8	4.2
University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	3.9	0.5	< 0.1	2.4	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.7	3.9	8.1	6.3	3.2	6.6
University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	3.8	< 0.1	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	3.3	7.5	2.4	1.2	2.7
Vienna University of Economics and Business	0.1	0.3	< 0.1	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.2
University of Linz	4.6	1.2	1.6	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	1.5	< 0.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	< 0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.6	5.4	11.7	9.4	4.8	10.3
University of Klagenfurt	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	< 0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	3.1	1.3	0.7	2.6
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	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	2.0
University of Applied Arts Vienna	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	< 0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.8	4.9	1.0	0.5	3.3
University of Music and Performing Arts Graz	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	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	2.2
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	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (universities)	**78.2**	**13.0**	**9.7**	**10.9**	**2.5**	**3.1**	**2.2**	**1.5**	**6.3**	**3.8**	**6.3**	**4.7**	**2.9**	**3.6**	**4.3**	**3.2**	**1.7**	**158.6**	**80.8**	**15.7**	**169.1**	**86.6**	**16.7**
b) Non-university and other institutions:																							
Austrian Academy of Sciences	9.4	0.4	0.8	1.6	< 0.1	1.2	1.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	16.8	8.5	22.5	12.5	6.4	13.4
Institute of Science and Technology Austria	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.4	-	1.2	0.6	-
Research Institute of Molecular Pathology	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.3	-	2.4	1.2	-
Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft (LBG)	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	< 0.1	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	1.9	1.0	-	0.5	0.2	-
Other research institutions [4]	7.8	2.4	0.4	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	< 0.1	0.4	1.6	< 0.1	0.3	13.8	7.0	-	9.6	4.9	-
Overall total	**97.6**	**16.2**	**11.9**	**14.0**	**2.5**	**4.4**	**3.3**	**3.0**	**6.3**	**4.1**	**7.3**	**5.8**	**3.3**	**4.7**	**6.1**	**3.2**	**2.0**	**196.4**	**100.0**	**-**	**195.2**	**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) Total grants in relation to overall annual budget according to the university report or to base budget according to annual report 4) Includes universities abroad.

Funding amounts per research institution in 2012: Cash flow (EUR million)

Table 32

	2012							2011						
	2012 total without overheads	%	Overheads in 2012	2012 total including overheads	%	FWF cash flow without overheads in 2012: Share of 2012 budget [1]	FWF cash flow including overheads in 2012: Share of 2012 budget [1]	2011 total without overheads	%	Overheads in 2011	2011 total including overheads	%	FWF cash flow without overheads in 2011: Share of 2011 budget [1]	FWF cash flow including overheads in 2011: Share of 2011 budget [1]
a) University research institutions:														
University of Vienna	37.2	23.3	0.9	38.1	23.0	11.3	11.6	35.9	23.7	0.1	36.0	23.7	10.9	11.0
University of Graz	10.8	6.8	0.2	11.0	6.6	7.2	7.4	10.2	6.7	< 0.1	10.2	6.7	6.8	6.8
University of Innsbruck	12.2	7.6	0.3	12.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	11.3	7.4	< 0.1	11.3	7.4	6.9	6.9
Medical University of Vienna	13.6	8.5	0.3	13.9	8.4	5.0	5.1	13.4	8.8	< 0.1	13.4	8.8	4.9	4.9
Medical University of Graz	3.5	2.2	< 0.1	3.5	2.1	3.5	3.6	2.5	1.6	< 0.1	2.5	1.6	2.5	2.5
Innsbruck Medical University	8.2	5.1	0.1	8.3	5.0	8.5	8.5	7.6	5.0	< 0.1	7.6	5.0	7.8	7.8
University of Salzburg	5.6	3.6	0.1	5.7	3.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	3.7	< 0.1	5.6	3.7	5.6	5.6
Vienna University of Technology	16.0	9.9	0.3	16.3	9.8	8.3	8.4	14.4	9.5	< 0.1	14.4	9.5	7.4	7.4
Graz University of Technology	6.0	3.7	0.1	6.1	3.7	5.3	5.4	6.0	4.0	< 0.1	6.0	4.0	5.3	5.3
University of Leoben	1.1	0.7	< 0.1	1.1	0.7	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.0	< 0.1	1.4	1.0	3.7	3.7
University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	7.5	4.7	0.1	7.6	4.6	7.8	8.0	7.5	5.0	< 0.1	7.5	5.0	7.9	7.9
University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	3.7	2.3	< 0.1	3.8	2.3	4.2	4.3	2.5	1.6	0.0	2.5	1.6	2.8	2.8
Vienna University of Economics and Business	1.9	1.1	< 0.1	1.9	1.1	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.9
University of Linz	6.3	3.9	0.1	6.4	3.9	6.9	7.1	6.1	4.0	< 0.1	6.1	4.0	6.7	6.7
University of Klagenfurt	1.0	0.6	< 0.1	1.0	0.6	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.7	2.3	2.3
Academy of Fine Arts Vienna	0.4	0.2	< 0.1	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.1
University of Applied Arts Vienna	0.6	0.4	< 0.1	0.6	0.4	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.3
University of Music and Performing Arts Graz	0.5	0.3	< 0.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
University for Art and Industrial Design Linz	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.6
Total (universities)	**136.4**	**85.1**	**2.7**	**139.1**	**84.0**	**6.3**	**6.5**	**128.3**	**84.6**	**0.2**	**128.5**	**84.6**	**6.0**	**6.0**
b) Non-university and other institutions:														
Austrian Academy of Sciences	9.8	6.0	0.3	10.1	6.1	13.1	13.5	8.5	5.6	< 0.1	8.5	5.6	9.1	9.1
Other research institutions[2]	16.4	10.1	0.1	16.5	9.9	-	-	14.9	9.8	0.0	14.9	9.8	-	-
Overall total	**162.5**	**100.0**	**3.2**	**165.7**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**	**151.7**	**100.0**	**0.2**	**151.9**	**100.0**	**-**	**-**

1) Total grants in relation to overall annual budget according to university report or to base budget according to annual report 2) Includes universities abroad and fellows/grantees abroad.

Development of total funding amounts per research institution, 2008 to 2012 (EUR million)

Table 33

	Total 2008	Total 2009	Total 2010	Total 2011	Total 2012	% share 2008	% share 2009	% share 2010	% share 2011	% share 2012
a) University research institutions:										
University of Vienna	39.2	38.1	38.3	39.2	42.3	22.2	25.8	22.3	20.1	21.5
University of Graz	13.8	9.2	8.1	18.1	10.2	7.8	6.2	4.7	9.3	5.2
University of Innsbruck	17.8	10.4	14.0	13.4	14.5	10.1	7.1	8.1	6.9	7.4
Medical University of Vienna	11.5	11.6	15.2	22.1	17.1	6.5	7.9	8.8	11.3	8.7
Medical University of Graz	1.1	2.9	4.5	6.3	2.9	0.6	2.0	2.6	3.2	1.5
Innsbruck Medical University	5.7	7.0	12.4	8.2	7.2	3.2	4.8	7.2	4.2	3.6
University of Salzburg	7.9	4.2	8.0	7.9	5.6	4.5	2.9	4.7	4.1	2.8
Vienna University of Technology	17.5	14.2	19.5	18.9	20.5	9.9	9.6	11.4	9.7	10.4
Graz University of Technology	8.4	4.0	6.9	9.8	7.8	4.8	2.7	4.0	5.0	4.0
University of Leoben	1.6	0.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.7
University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	10.1	9.1	4.8	6.3	7.7	5.7	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.9
University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	1.6	5.8	2.5	2.4	6.6	0.9	3.9	1.5	1.2	3.3
Vienna University of Economics and Business	2.2	0.6	3.6	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.4	2.1	0.9	0.2
University of Linz	6.8	6.6	5.4	9.4	10.6	3.8	4.5	3.2	4.8	5.4
University of Klagenfurt	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8
Academy of Fine Arts Vienna	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
University of Applied Arts Vienna	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8
University of Music and Performing Arts Graz	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	< 0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	< 0.1
University for Art and Industrial Design Linz	–	0.2	0.3	0.0	< 0.1	–	0.1	0.2	0.0	< 0.1
Total (universities)	**147.7**	**126.9**	**147.9**	**169.1**	**158.6**	**83.9**	**86.0**	**86.1**	**86.6**	**80.8**
b) Non-university and other institutions:										
Austrian Academy of Sciences	12.6	9.8	10.4	12.5	16.8	7.2	6.7	6.0	6.4	8.5
Institute of Science and Technology Austria	–	–	0.9	1.2	2.7	–	–	0.5	0.6	1.4
Other research institutions[1)]	15.7	10.9	12.6	12.5	18.3	8.9	7.4	7.3	6.4	9.3
Overall total	**176.1**	**147.6**	**171.8**	**195.2**	**196.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

1) Includes universities abroad.

Funding amounts per federal province in 2012 (EUR million)

Table 34

Approvals	B	C	LA	UA	S	St	T	Vb	V	Abroad	Total
Total	**0.0**	**1.7**	**7.9**	**12.4**	**7.1**	**24.7**	**23.0**	**0.4**	**118.7**	**0.5**	**196.4**

*) B = Burgenland, C = Carinthia, LA = Lower Austria, UA = Upper Austria, S = Salzburg, St = Styria, T = Tirol, Vb = Vorarlberg, V = Vienna

Funding amounts per federal province in 2012: Cash flow (EUR million)

Table 35

Cashflow [1]	B	C	LA	UA	S	St	T	Vb	V	Abroad	Total
Cash flow without overheads	0.0	1.1	1.0	6.8	6.4	22.0	20.6	0.2	96.9	7.6	162.5
Overheads	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.2
Cash flow including overheads	**0.0**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**7.0**	**6.5**	**22.4**	**21.0**	**0.2**	**99.0**	**7.6**	**165.7**

1) In the case of cash flow, amounts are allocated at the level of research institutions (not at the level of departments, etc., as in the case of total funding amounts).
*) B = Burgenland, C = Carinthia, LA = Lower Austria, UA = Upper Austria, S = Salzburg, St = Styria, T = Tirol, Vb = Vorarlberg, V = Vienna

FWF fellows in 2012

Table 36

Stand-Alone Projects			
Number of projects	**2012 total**	**FWF fellows[1]**	**Share**
Decisions on applications	**1,080**	**202**	**19%**
Women	276	57	21%
Men	804	145	18%
New approvals	**334**	**67**	**20%**
Women	87	15	17%
Men	247	52	21%
EUR million	**2012 total**	**FWF fellows[1]**	**Share**
Total funding requested (decisions)	**319.7**	**59.2**	**19%**
Women	82.7	17.0	21%
Men	237.1	42.2	18%
Total grants	**97.6**	**19.5**	**20%**
Women	25.6	4.4	17%
Men	72.0	15.2	21%

1) 100% of working hours for project

Destinations of Erwin Schrödinger fellows, 2010 to 2012

Table 37

	2010	2011	2012
Australia	4	2	1.5
Belgium		1	
Bermuda		1	
Canada	2	4	5
Denmark	1		1
Finland	1		
France	1.5	2	3
Germany	6	7	10.5
Italy	1	1	4
Japan		1	0.5
Mexico			3
Netherlands	1	2	3
Norway		1	
Spain	1	4	
Sweden	2	2	2
Switzerland	4	1	2
Taiwan		1	
UK	3	5	5.5
USA	28.5	34	27
Total	**56**	**69**	**68**
Women	19	23	21
Men	37	46	47

Countries of origin of Lise Meitner grantees, 2010 to 2012

Table 38

	2010	2011	2012
Australia			1
Austria			1
Belarus	1		
Belgium		3	
Bosnia			1
Brazil		1	
Bulgaria	1	1	
Cameroon		1	
Canada	1		2
China		2	
Finland		1	1
France	1	1	3
Germany	5	2	8
Greece		1	4
Hungary	2	3	1
India	1	1	2
Israel	1		
Italy	6	3	5
Japan			1
Mexico		1	1
Netherlands		1	
Poland		2	
Portugal		1	
Rep. Korea		1	
Russia	5	2	2
Serbia	1		
Slovakia		1	
Spain	1		3
Sweden		1	
Switzerland	1	2	1
Turkey			1
UK		2	
Ukraine	1	3	
USA	1	1	1
Vietnam			1
Total	**29**	**38**	**40**
Women	11	14	16
Men	18	24	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 und 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
2012	**Thomas HENZINGER**	Formal methods for the design and analysis of complex systems
	Niyazi Serdar SARICIFTCI	Solar energy conversion

Principal investigators in START projects since 1996

Table 40

Year	Name
1996	Christian 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
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
	Christina 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
2012	Kaan BOZTUG
	Julia BUDKA
	Alexander DAMMERMANN
	Jürgen HAUER
	Sofia KANTOROVICH
	Michael KIRCHLER
	Franz SCHUSTER

Ongoing and approved Special Research Programmes (SFBs)*

Table 41

Year	Name	Project
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 regulation of the transcriptome
	Jörg STRIESSNIG	Cell signaling in chronic CNS disorders
2011	**Rudolf VALENTA**	Towards prevention and therapy of allergy
2012	**Christian KRATTENTHALER**	Algorithmic and enumerative combinations
	Gottfried STRASSER	Next generation Light Synthesis
	Peter VALENT	Myeloproliferative neoplasms

*) As of January 31, 2013

Ongoing and approved National Research Networks (NFNs)*

Table 42

Year	Name	Project
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
	Thomas ZEMEN	High Performance Bulk Nanostructured Materials
2008	**Michael JURSA**	Signal and Information Processing in Science and Engineering
	Wolfgang C. MÜLLER	Imperium and Officium
2010	**Roderick BLOEM**	Austrian National Election Study 2010
2011	**Manuel GÜDEL**	RiSE: Rigorous systems engineering
	Bert JÜTTLER	Pathways to Habitability: From Disks to Stars, Planets to Life

*) As of January 31, 2013

Ongoing and approved FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs)*

Table 43

Year	Name	Project
2004	**Ellen L. ZECHNER**	Computational Materials Science
	Josef ZECHNER	Molecular Enzymology: Structure, Function and Biotechnological Exploitation of Enzymes
2005	**Bernhard E. FLUCHER**	Vienna Graduate School of Finance
	Christof GATTRINGER	Molecular Cell Biology and Oncology
2006	**Markus ARNDT**	Hadrons in vacuum, nuclei and stars
	Andrea BARTA	Complex Quantum Systems
	Stefan BÖHM	RNA Biology
	Georg DECHANT	Cell Communication in Health and Disease
	Maria SIBILIA	Signal Processing in Neurons
	Alois WOLDAN	Inflammation and Immunity
2007	**Peter PAULE**	Austrian Galicia and its multicultural heritage
	Josef THALHAMER	Computational Mathematics: Numerical Analysis and Symbolic Computation
2008	**Manuela BACCARINI**	Immunity in Cancer and Allergy
	Günter BLÖSCHL	Molecular Mechanisms of Cell Signaling
	Timothy SKERN	Water Resource Systems
2009	**Mitchell G. ASH**	Structure and Interaction of Biological Macromolecules
	Gerald HÖFLER	The Sciences in historical, philosophical and cultural contexts
	Maarten JANSSEN	Metabolic and Cardiovascular Disease
	Christian OBINGER	Vienna Graduate School of Economics
	Sabine SCHINDLER	Biomolecular Technology of Proteins – BioToP
	Christian SCHLÖTTERER	Computational Interdisciplinary Modelling
	Alfred WAGENHOFER	Population Genetics
	Wolfgang WOESS	Doctoral Programme in Accounting, Reporting and Taxation
2010	**Thomas BLASCHKE**	Discrete Mathematics
	Thomas BUGNYAR	Geographic information science. Integrating interdisciplinary concepts and methods
	Steffen HERING	Cognition and Communication
	Michael LANG	Molecular Drug Targets
	Josef PERNER	International Business Taxation
2011	**Akos HEINEMANN**	Imaging the Mind: Consciousness, higher mental and social processes
	Karl KUNISCH	Molecular fundamentals of inflammation – MOLIN
	Peter SCHLÖGELHOFER	Partial Differential Equations – Modelling, Analysis, Numerical Methods and Optimization
	Ulrich SCHUBERT	Chromosome Dynamics
2012	**Ansgar JÜNGEL**	Building Solids for Function
	Winfried F. PICKL	Dissipation and dispersion in nonlinear partial differential equations

*) As of January 31, 2013

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Biochemistry	Iain B. H. WILSON	Kristina DJINOVIC-CARUGO
Neuro Sciences	Reinhold SCHMIDT	Bernhard FLUCHER
Clinical Medicine	Leopold SCHMETTERER	Richard GREIL
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Theoretical Medicine II	Reinhold G. ERBEN	Maria SIBILIA
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Engineering Sciences	Georg BRASSEUR	Hans IRSCHIK

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3rd term (September 2009 to September 2012*)

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Johann EDER
Herbert GOTTWEIS

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University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	
Gottfried BREM	Peter SWETLY
Vienna University of Economics and Business	
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University of Klagenfurt	
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University of Applied Arts Vienna	
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University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna	
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Mozarteum University Salzburg	
Wolfgang GRATZER	Michael MALKIEWICZ
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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)

Angelika GRUBER	Janine WULZ

Representatives of the Federal Ministry of Science and Research

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

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	
Norbert ROZSENICH	Margit HARJUNG

*) according to nominations

Assembly of Delegates

4th term (since September 2012*)

Representatives of the FWF Executive Board

Christoph KRATKY
Christine MANNHALTER
Johann EDER
Herbert GOTTWEIS

Representatives of the universities

Delegate	Alternate
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University of Graz	
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University of Innsbruck	
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Medical University of Vienna	
Michael FREISSMUTH	Ingrid PABINGER
Medical University of Graz	
Irmgard Theresia LIPPE	Michael SPEICHER
Innsbruck Medical University	
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Vienna University of Technology	
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University of Applied Arts Vienna	
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Mozarteum University Salzburg	
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University for Art and Industrial Design Linz	
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ÖAW Section for the Humanities and the Social Sciences	
Michael ALRAM	Andre GINGRICH

Representatives of the Federal Ministry of Science and Research

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Andreas ALTMANN	Johann KASTNER

Representatives of the Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology

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Wolfgang KNOLL	Anton PLIMON
Non-University Research Institutions (Joanneum Research)	
Wolfgang PRIBYL	Helmut WIEDENHOFER
Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology	
Margit HARJUNG	Gottfried GÖRITZER

Representatives of the National Union of Students (ÖH)

Austrian National Union of Students – Federal Representative	
Angelika GRUBER	Janine WULZ

*) according to nominations

International START/ Wittgenstein Jury

Name	Institute / research institution	Research discipline(s)
Natural and Technical Sciences		
Wolfgang HACKBUSCH	Max Planck Institute for Mathematics in the Sciences Leipzig, Germany	Mathematics
Cecilia JARLSKOG	Lund Institute of Technology Lund University, Sweden	Theoretical physics
Klaus von KLITZING	Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research Germany	Experimental physics
Ali H. NAYFEH	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Blacksburg, VA USA	Engineering, mechanics
Julius REBEK, Jr.	The Scripps Research Institute La Jolla, CA USA	Chemistry
Colette ROLLAND	Centre de Recherche en Informatique Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, France	Computer science
Humanities and Social Sciences		
Susan GREENHALGH	Department of Anthropology Harvard University, USA	Anthropology
Peter NIJKAMP	Department of Spatial Economics Free University Amsterdam, Netherlands	Economics and business administration
Jan L. ZIOLKOWSKI	Department of the Classics Harvard University, USA	Comparative literature and linguistics
Life Sciences		
Carlo CROCE	Human Cancer Genetics Program Ohio State University, USA	Biochemistry, molecular biology, immunology, genetics
Douglas T. FEARON	School of Clinical Medicine University of Cambridge, UK	Neuro sciences
Ulf R. RAPP	Institut für Medizinische Strahlenkunde und Zellforschung University of Würzburg, Germany	Biochemistry, molecular biology
Melitta SCHACHNER CAMARTIN	Biosynthesis of Neural Structures Research Group University of Hamburg, Germany	Neuro sciences
Pamela SOLTIS	Florida Museum of Natural History Laboratory of Molecular Systematic and Evolutionary Genetics Grainesville, Florida, USA	Neuro sciences

PEEK Board

Name	Institute / research institution	Field
Paula CRABTREE	Bergen National Academy of the Arts, Norway	Arts & Media
Staffan HENRIKSSON (until 2012)	Sweden	Architecture
Nigel JOHNSON	University of Dundee, Great Britain	Arts & Media
Efva LILJA	University of Dance Stockholm, Sweden	Performing Arts
Emmanuel NUÑES († 2012)	France	Music
Janet RITTERMAN	Great Britain	Music
Yrjö SOTAMAA (until 2012)	University of Art and Design Helsinki, Finland	Design
Michael WORTON	University College London, Great Britain	Literature
Luisa COLLINA (since 2013)	Design School of Politecnico di Milano, Italy	Architecture, Design

KLIF Jury

Name	Institute / research institution
Colin BAIGENT (until 2012)	Clinical Trial Service Unit & Epidemiological Studies Unit University of Oxford, UK
Beatrice BECK-SCHIMMER	Institute of Anesthesiology, Institute of Physiology and Zurich Center for Integrative Human Physiology University of Zurich, Switzerland
David BROOKS	Imperial College School of Medicine MRC Clinical Sciences Centre London, UK
Adam COHEN	Centre for Human Drug Research University Hospital Leiden, Netherlands
Oliver DISTLER	Department of Rheumatology and Institute of Physical Medicine University Hospital Zurich, Switzerland
David NADAL	Division of Infectious Diseases and Hospital Epidemiology University Children's Hospital of Zurich, Switzerland
Thoralf NIENDORF	Max Delbruck Center for Molecular Medicine Berlin, Germany
Felix NIGGLI	Department of Oncology University Children's Hospital Zurich, Switzerland
Gabriela SENTI	Clinical Trials Center, Center for Clinical Research Zürich, Switzerland
Joachim SPRANGER	Department of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Nutritional Medicine Charité University Medical School, Berlin, Germany
Simone SPULER (until 2012)	Muscle Research Unit, Experimental and Clinical Research Center of the Charité in Cooperation with the Max-Delbrück Center of Molecular Medicine Berlin, Germany
John TOWNEND (since 2012)	Cardiology, University Hospitals Birmingham NHS, Foundation Trust Queen Elisabeth Hospital, Queen Elisabeth Medical Centre Birmingham, England

FWF Secretariat

As of December 31, 2012, the FWF had a total of 88 employees, including 61 women and 27 men. Therefore, the percentage of women on the FWF's staff came to 69%. A complete directory of FWF employees can be found at www.fwf.ac.at/en/contact/index.html

Gender statistics

Table 44

FWF Management	**5**
Women/men	2/3
Supervisory Board	**9**
Women/men	4/5
Life Sciences Board	**18**
Women/men	5/13
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	25/35
START/Wittgenstein Jury	**14**
Women/men	5/9
PEEK Board	**6**
Women/men	4/2
KLIF Jury	**11**
Women/men	3/8
FWF Secretariat	**88**
Women/men	61/27
Total	**246**
Women/men	119/127

Contacts at the FWF

FWF Management

President	Christoph Kratky
Managing Director	Dorothea Sturn
Vice-President (Life Sciences)	Christine Mannhalter
Vice-President (Natural and Technical Sciences)	Johann Eder
Vice-President (Humanities and Social Sciences)	Herbert Gottweis
Assistants to the Management	Susanne Spiesz Elisabeth Thörnblom (on leave)
Administrative Assistants to the Management	Ingrid Fürnkranz Katharina Landerl

Public Relations and Science Communication

Head of Department	Stefan Bernhardt
Media Relations, PR Editor-in-Chief	Stefan Bernhardt
Dep. PR Editor-in-Chief	Marc Seumenicht
PR Editors	Natascha Rueff (on leave) Margit Schwarz-Stiglbauer (on leave) Susanne Spiesz
Web Content Management	Katrin Buschmann

Gender Mainstreaming

Head of Unit	Sabine Haubenwallner
	Alexandra Madritsch

Life Sciences

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

Natural and Technical Sciences

Vice-President	Johann Eder
Head of Department	Kati Huttunen
Pure Mathematics	**Scientific Project Officer** Stefan Mühlbachler **Administrative Project Officer** Maria Oberbauer
Applied Mathematics	**Scientific Project Officer** Kati Huttunen **Administrative Project Officer** Maria Oberbauer
Computer Science	**Scientific Project Officer** Stefan Mühlbachler **Administrative Project Officer** Regina Moser
Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics	**Scientific Project Officer** Stefan Uttenthaler **Administrative Project Officer** Natascha Dimovic
Experimental Physics	**Scientific Project Officer** Stefan Uttenthaler **Administrative Project Officer** Christophe Hintermaier
Inorganic chemistry	**Scientific Project Officer** Bettina Löscher **Operational Project Officer** Elvisa Seumenicht
Organic Chemistry	**Scientific Project Officer** Bettina Löscher **Administrative Project Officer** Christophe Hintermaier

Earth Sciences, Geology	**Scientific Project Officer** Bettina Löscher **Administrative Project Officer** David Miksits
Technical Sciences	**Scientific Project Officer** Kati Huttunen **Administrative Project Officer** David Miksits

Humanities and Social Sciences

Vice-President	Herbert Gottweis
Head of Department	Falk Reckling
Classical Studies, Art History and Cultural Studies, Theology	**Scientific Project Officer** Beatrix Asamer **Operational Project Officer** Petra Bohle **Administrative Project Officer** Ilonka Schwarzenfeld
Historical Studies, Linguistics and Literature	**Scientific Project Officer** Monika Maruska **Administrative Project Officer** Georg Rücklinger
Philosophy, Art History and Cultural Studies	**Scientific Project Officer** Eugen Banauch **Operational Project Officer** Petra Bohle
Economics and Business Administration, Psychology, Social Sciences and Law	**Scientific Project Officer** Petra Grabner Falk Reckling **Operational Project Officer** Petra Bohle **Administrative Project Officer** Eva Scherag

Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)	**Programme Management** Eugen Banauch **Operational Project Officer** Maria Weissenböck
Support for Scientific Publications (Stand-Alone Publications)	**Programme Management** Doris Haslinger **Administrative Project Officer** Sabina Abdel-Kader

Mobility Programmes and Women's Programmes

Head of Department	Barbara Zimmermann
Programme Management	Lidia Eva Wysocki Barbara Zimmermann
Mobility Programmes (Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme)	**Administrative Project Officer** Robert Gass Reinhard Schmidt Alexander Hanisch **Operational Project Officer** Susanne Woytacek
Career Development for Women in Science (Firnberg Programme, Richter Programme)	**Administrative Project Officer** Robert Gass Alexander Hanisch **Operational Project Officer** Susanne Woytacek

International Programmes

Head of Department	Reinhard Belocky
Bilateral Programmes	**Programme Management** Christoph Bärenreuter Beatrice Lawal
Science Europe	Christoph Bärenreuter
ESF Programmes	Beatrice Lawal
Joint Seminars; Administration	Feng Xie

National Programmes

Head of Department	Rudolf Novak
Funding of Stand-Alone Projects, Evaluation, Coaching Workshops	**Programme Management** Rudolf Novak
Priority Research Programmes (SFBs, NFNs), Doctoral Programmes (DKs)	**Programme Management** Sabine Haubenwallner
Awards and Prizes (Wittgenstein Award, START Programme), Stand-Alone Projects	**Programme Management** Mario Mandl
Science – Economy (TRP), Services, Priority Research Programmes	**Programme Management** Birgit Woitech
Priority Research Programmes, Doctoral Programmes, Coaching Workshops, Assistant to the Department Head	**Operational Project Officer** Gerit Oberraufner
Evaluation of Final Reports	**Administrative Project Officer** Martina Kunzmann
Info Specials, Evaluation, Services	Si-Phi Kutzenberger (on leave)
Info Specials, Evaluation, Special Tasks	Jayanta Trescher
Awards and Prizes, TRP, Services	Alexandra Madritsch

Analysis

Head of Department	Falk Reckling
Data Collection and Analysis	**Analysts** Falk Reckling Ralph Reimann **Supporting Analyst** Margit Kenzian

Consultant	Gerhard Kratky
Dispatch of application documents	Eleonora Anderl-Dubrovina

Programme descriptions, FAQs, application documents

www.fwf.ac.at/de/projects/index.html

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

Business hours: Monday to Thursday: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm
Friday: 8:00 am to 3:00 pm
Reception: Tel.: (+43-1) 505 67 40; e-mail: office@fwf.ac.at

1. Balance sheet as of December 31, 2012

(not including scientific apparatus and equipment)

Assets:

	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
	€	€
A. Fixed assets		
1. Tangible fixed assets (equipment)	229,178.16	280,597.26
2. Advances to suppliers	117,223.93	64,908.06
3. Securities	14,000,000.00	0.00
	14,346,402.09	**345,505.32**
B. Current assets		
I. Accounts receivable and other assets		
1. Accounts receivable from the Federal Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF)		
a) Ordinary budget	67,600,004.85	58,739,999.39
b) Compensation for administration and reimbursement of costs Administrative expenses and public relations work	38,413.19	25,000.00
c) Overhead costs (2nd half of year)	3,504,550.31	1,046,770.62
2. Accounts receivable from Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT)	14,954,475.40	15,523,365.34
3. Accounts receivable from National Foundation for Research, Technology and Development	31,079,222.48	37,789,031.10
4. Accounts receivable from the European Union (COFUND)	3,434,277.53	1,842,961.72
5. Accounts receivable from Austrian provincial governments	808,838.05	834,965.48
6. Accounts receivable from Federal Ministry of Science and Research due to claims approved for upcoming years	292,703,187.02	287,300,000.00
7. Other receivables and assets	68,682.15	98,647.37
	414,191,650.98	**403,200,741.02**
II. Cash on hand and at banks		
1. Cash on hand	2,014.21	1,436.76
2. Credit balances at banks	**17,747,789.56**	**33,213,405.11**
	17,749,803.77	**33,214,841.87**
	431,941,454.75	**436,415,582.89**
C. Accruals and deferred items	**436,158.93**	**416,682.12**
	446,724,015.77	**437,177,770.33**
D. Trustee claims on the Federal Ministry of Science and Research (ProVISION)	**34,992.80**	**156,664.89**
E. Credit balances held at banks due to trustee claims (ProVISION)		
	136,098.04	**252,637.59**

Liabilities:

	Dec. 31, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
	€	€
A. Provisions		
1. Provisions for personnel expenses	1,532,575.00	1,391,950.00
2. Other provisions	142,239.60	107,173.00
	1,674,814.60	**1,499,123.00**
B. Liabilities		
Liabilities to principal investigators / project leaders		
1. Liabilities from research funding	419,601,911.18	391,985,893.50
2. Contingent liabilities		
a) Prospective research years / overhead costs approved (TRP)	13,728,806.06	12,790,022.70
b) Amounts pending decision by partner organisations	3,242,931.11	2,860,501.70
c) Amounts pending funding by provincial governments	0.00	572,817.00
3. Obligations from international agreements	2,015,525.00	1,681,666.70
4. Obligations from agreements with publishing houses (publications)	464,240.27	824,694.49
	439,053,413.62	410,715,596.09
5. Obligations from overhead costs (pass-through items)		
a) Obligations from commitments to cover overhead costs (2nd half of year)	3,504,550.31	1,050,170.62
b) Obligations to the BMWF (excess overhead costs requested and transferred, 1st half of year)	3,219.56	0.00
	442,561,183.49	**411,765,766.71**
Contractual obligations		
6. Obligations from agreements with the Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology	1,280,220.43	5,490,508.02
7. Obligations from agreements with the European Union (COFUND)	1,078,250.20	0.00
8. Obligations from interest income not yet repaid to the National Foundation	0.00	58,711.53
Other liabilities (FWF Secretariat costs)		
9. Trade accounts payable	129,547.05	173,514.67
	445,049,201.17	**417,488,500.93**
C. Unutilised claims for upcoming years on the BMWF	**0.00**	**18,174,306.40**
D. Accruals and deferred items	**0.00**	**15,840.00**
	446,724,015.77	**437,177,770.33**
E. Trustee liabilities to the Federal Ministry of Science and Research (ProVISION)		
	34,992.80	**156,664.89**
F. Liabilities to contractual partners of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research (ProVISION)	**136,098.04**	**252,637.59**
G. Obligations not yet in effect for research projects		
Potential contributions to international projects	6,275,000.00	8,361,000.00
	6,275,000.00	**8,361,000.00**

2. Income statement for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2012

(not including scientific apparatus and equipment)

I. Revenues

	2012	2011
	€	€
1. Revenues from research funding		
a) Contributions from the Republic of Austria		
Contributions from the BMWF (ordinary budget)	153,400,000.00	151,900,000.00
Contributions from the BMWF (overhead costs)	5,641,565.59	1,277,895.01
Contributions from the BMVIT (TRP)	3,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Contributions from the BMVIT (remaining funds / Nano programme)	401.36	0.01
	162,041,966.95	**158,177,895.02**
b) Contributions from the National Foundation for Research, Technology and Development	13,000,000.00	19,400,000.00
c) Contributions from the European Union (COFUND)	3,567,310.00	2,618,754.47
d) Contributions from provincial governments	39,800.00	344,756.50
e) Other grants and donations	1,170,297.31	1,022,888.08
	179,819,374.26	**181,564,294.07**
2. Change in utilisation of funds approved by BMVIT	**4,210,287.59**	**-639,414.61**
3. Change in utilisation of funds approved by the European Union (COFUND)	**-1,078,250.20**	**0.00**
4. Change in utilisation of claims for upcoming years from the BMWF		
a) Change in approved claims for upcoming years from the BMWF	5,403,187.02	-35,180,000.00
b) Unutilised claims for upcoming years from the BMWF	18,174,306.40	51,613,115.84
	23,577,493.42	**16,433,115.84**
5. Return of research contributions		
a) Return of approved research contributions	8,466,540.03	7,738,479.80
b) Retained research contributions in international agreements	43,000.00	0.00
c) Retained research contributions for publications	22,078.46	9,171.70
	8,531,618.49	**7,747,651.50**
6. Collection of research contributions under contingent approvals	**1,112,522.00**	**1,775,228.04**
7. Other revenues		
a) Revenues from completed research projects	4,309.55	5,456.11
b) Reimbursement for services and other revenues from administrative activities and public relations work	565,754.91	387,255.77
c) Interest income	407,104.10	461,365.45
	977,168.56	**854,077.33**
TOTAL REVENUES (carryover)	**217,150,214.12**	**207,734,952.17**

II. Expenses

	2012	2011
	€	€
8. Funding programmes		
a) Stand-Alone Projects	98,278,844.10	89,369,727.50
b) International Programmes	16,196,431.84	15,153,731.56
c) Priority Research Programmes (SFBs, NFNs)	28,713,459.65	32,244,258.84
d) START Programme and Wittgenstein Award	10,770,337.32	11,588,322.86
e) Doctoral Programmes (DKs)	10,693,075.86	19,858,884.95
f) International Mobility	13,214,091.06	12,119,195.14
g) Women's Programmes	8,060,082.70	6,943,653.49
h) Translational Research Programme	6,157,437.65	4,252,477.17
i) Clinical Research Programme	3,288,034.48	2,990,418.49
j) Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)	2,023,599.57	1,641,998.53
Approvals (according to balance sheet)	197,395,394.23	196,162,668.53
k) Additional approvals for publication costs arising from research projects	-1,018,762.88	-988,900.60
Approved projects	**196,376,631.35**	**195,173,767.93**
plus: Additional approvals for publication costs arising from research projects	1,018,762.88	988,900.60
Approvals (according to balance sheet)	197,395,394.23	196,162,668.53
l) Overheads	5,641,565.59	1,277,895.01
m) Payroll costs (paid out to research institutions)	445,630.63	508,793.02
n) Research expenditure from international agreements	1,677,959.29	61,322.48
o) Research expenditure for publications	1,276,741.79	1,109,544.64
Approved research contributions	**206,437,291.53**	**199,120,223.68**
p) proVISION	99,578.83	96,383.20
q) Nano Projects	0.00	0.00
Commissioned research (discontinued)	99,578.83	96,383.20
Total research contributions	**206,536,870.36**	**199,216,606.88**
r) minus: Commissioned research (discontinued)	-99,578.83	-96,383.20
	206,437,291.53	**199,120,223.68**
9. Changes in research contributions under contingent approvals compared to previous year (BMWF)		
a) Changes in prospective research years / overheads (START, publications and Richter Programme)	857,220.00	-141,526.63
b) Change in contingent approvals pending decisions by partner organisations	382,429.41	-977,478.41
c) Amounts pending funding by provincial governments	-572,817.00	-64,982.41
	666,832.41	**-1,183,987.45**
10. Changes in research contributions under contingent approvals for TRP compared to previous year (BMVIT)	**1,194,085.36**	**828,484.37**
11. Administrative expenses		
a) Personnel expenses	5,051,495.61	4,886,059.34
b) Other administrative expenses	2,480,766.24	2,534,183.90
	7,532,261.85	**7,420,243.24**
12. Public relations		
a) Personnel expenses (direct)	212,493.00	290,797.77
b) Personnel expenses (indirect)	174,319.00	212,727.95
c) Other administrative expenses (direct)	781,501.97	857,041.05
d) Other administrative expenses (indirect)	151,429.00	189,421.57
	1,319,742.97	**1,549,988.33**
TOTAL EXPENSES	**217,150,214.12**	**207,734,952.17**
11. Result	**0.00**	**0.00**

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

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FWF Art Award 2013

monochrom

"ISS"
from the eponymous play by monochrom
Photograph, 2011

monochrom is an international art-technology-philosophy collective. Its members are Franz Ablinger, Daniel Fabry, Günther Friesinger, Evelyn Fürlinger, Roland Gratzer, Johannes Grenzfurthner, Harald List, Anika Kronberger and Frank Apunkt Schneider.

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.

"With its piece 'ISS', the artist collective monochrom managed to convince the jury for the FWF Art Award 2013. For 20 years, the collective has been 'operating' at the interface between the 'faraway and infinite worlds' of art – in a consistently creative manner."

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.

ISS

All the members of monochrom are fans of space travel. In 2001, during a visit to the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, Johannes Grenzfurthner bought four sets of blue overalls. They were meant to be costumes for a play dealing with life on the International Space Station (ISS) and criticising the end of space travel as a utopian project. However, it took more than ten years for the play to become reality. But then, in early 2011, an old dream came true: space travel. The sitcom "monochrom's ISS" shows workaday life in space. How do people live and work in the special conditions of a space station, with zero gravity and the dictatorship of functionality? In eleven episodes, we see the crew's adventures in the form of an improvised sitcom. The ISS project is a good example of monochrom's interdisciplinary approach, which incorporates theatre, fine arts, media arts, science, performance and installation.

The play "ISS" also deals with the implicit dialectics which characterise day-to-day life in a space station. On the one hand, it represents the age-old utopian vision of "reaching for the stars", and on the other hand the real possibilities (and limits) of interstellar transport contradict the science fiction idea of discovering and colonising space as well as potential encounters with alien civilisations. This theme is addressed by the characters in the play again and again. In this context, the play elucidates the actual utopian potential of manned space missions, a potential which lies more in international (cross-border and "cosmopolitan") cooperation than in the discovery of unknown civilisations. The key question is: How does exploring space actually benefit humans? One possible answer provided by the project might be that space (as a counterpoint to the conditions on earth) helps them perceive humanity as a whole and to overcome the artificially created ethnic and national barriers which humanity has created for itself. This is probably the most important challenge humans face in the new millennium.

International cooperation, which is reflected in the multinational composition of the crew, reaches certain limits of intercultural exchange and in some cases (after several failures) finds individual ways to surmount the barriers to communication and understanding which arise. At the same time, basic earthly problems of cohabitation (e.g. men and women working together) appear repeatedly on the micro-stage of the space station.

This makes it clear that technological progress alone cannot effect fundamental change unless it turns social and societal relations upside down.


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