Annual Report 2013

FWF
Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

Carmen Brucic
Cover design based on **"Gnadenwald 05"**
(from the eponymous seven-part series)
4C print on Kodak Ektachrome Silver paper on aluminium, 2011
Gnadenwald Series on exhibit at the
Elisabeth & Klaus Thoman Gallery in Vienna

How long were you in the forest?
I don't know. The woods were very deep. I tripped and fell.
I was very relieved when I woke up on the moon.
—Carmen Brucic on the moment the image was captured

Since 2001, Carmen Brucic has been developing artistic/scientific formats devoted to emotional topics, which she works through in a process using various media. Her work is characterised by a fruitful combination of theatre, photography and fine arts. In her art, Brucic focuses on the viewers and their interactive involvement. Her works are always both retrospective and preliminary studies at the same time.

Brucic's work has been shown in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Slovenia, Mexico and the US (Washington). She is also currently involved in a group exhibit of six young Austrian photographers at the Lomography Gallery Store in New York City. In 2013, she received the Sponsorship Award for Contemporary Art in Tyrol, and for 2014 she received the Austrian State Scholarship for Fine Arts.

Method: Alternating between performance, theatre and photography.

Topic: The fragility of human affairs.

About the artist

Carmen Brucic, born in Gnadenwald, Tyrol in 1972. Currently lives in Vienna and Gnadenwald.

1995 to 1998: Studied at the University of Applied Arts Vienna (Prof. Walter Lürzer, Prof. Mario Tercic) and at the Academy of Fine Arts (Prof. Peter Kogler). 2001 to 2004: Developed new perspectives on art and its presentation in collaboration with Christoph Schlingensief in Berlin. 2005 to 2007: Lived and worked in Zurich, Ljublijana, Belgium and Sao Paolo. 2008: Lived and worked in Mexico for Hilario Galguera Gallery.

2009: Interdisciplinary work "Symmetries of Departure" at Burgtheater in Vienna.

2012: Developed the photography installation "Gnadenwald" for the Austrian Culture Forum in Berlin; the series has also been on exhibit at the Elisabeth & Klaus Thoman Gallery in Vienna since 2013.

2011: Realisation of interactive art project "Congress on Courage" for the opening of the Vienna Boys' Choir's new concert hall in December 2012; the project was also shown in adapted form ("On Courage") at the Neue Galerie der Tiroler Künstlerschaft in Innsbruck in 2013.

In the autumn of 2013, the 50-minute documentary "Congress on Courage" was shown at Vienna's Gartenbaukino

GNADENWALD: CARMEN BRUCIC

As individuals we often express in our diverse and different ways the conditions of intimate association through pictorial anthropomorphism. That is to say we feel a compelling necessity to project our imagination onto various objects in the world or onto the immediate living environment around us and thereafter realise them as images. These powerful feelings are but a natural extension of imagined experiences as sensory human beings actively immersed in the world. It is unquestionably a complex but highly intuitive human phenomenon that presents so many diverse but intense feelings that constitute the desire to create a personalisation of the world around us. So it is in the photographs of Carmen Brucic, whose *Gnadenwald* (literally Grace Forest, perhaps better understood as a Forest of Grace) are emotionally projected images of her personal introspective journeys of life's passage and presence. They draw explicitly both upon the intimacies of her youth and its relationship to her native childhood and Austrian Tyrol background. But like so many of her other works there is always a sense of both belonging (as yearning) and of a salutary state of ongoing farewell (departure). Hence Gnadenwald as a unique series of photographs – with its accompanying sound installation – possesses a deep and resonant sense of aching loss, as much as it projects the eventual transitions of an unresolved farewell. Paradoxically in the life of our human affections, feelings of farewell never come to a final conclusion in an ontological sense, for they are perpetual and continuous ... the word *farewell* is nothing more than a wishful projection into the future, quite literally as fare-thee-well.

Yet at the same time in this body of photographic works, as Brucic freely admits, there is also a direct homage to Gustav Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde" (The Song of the Earth), and particularly to the last musical song part of the structured cycle called "Der Abschied" (The Farewell). The prolonged farewell and infinite sense of departure in the Mahler ("Der Abschied" actually in length encompasses all the preceding parts of "Das Lied von der Erde") is also a central theme found in nearly all of Brucic's earlier works, powerfully seen before though somewhat differently in her successful Vienna Burg Theatre project "Symmetries of Departure". Thus the recitative notion of farewell that has for so long fascinated Brucic is again made explicit in this project also, and expressed through her highly personal and transiting use of photography to create distinct gradations of affective emotion. Farewell is always the living synonym of an emotional passage, something which is
in turn and by ever greater degrees continuously in a state of "becoming"… that which will be but is not yet. And it is the "not yet" of the "becoming" that is so powerful and emotive about the thematics of farewell, as found in Mahler's "Der Abschied" whose lingering last words are … *ewig … ewig … ewig …* (… forever … forever … forever), a longing and yearning projection. But what is eternity if it is not a state of eternal becoming … a forever that is in a perpetual state of becoming. This being said, Brucic's night time snowscape photographs evoke yet wider issues of Nature's presence and its own anthropomorphic passages of seasonal dissolution, its own sense of eternal repetition and relentless state of eternal becoming. Like Nietzsche's "eternal recurrence" and Benjamin's incorporation of it into the principle of photography (he argued what is a photograph if not the first cosmological instance of "light in darkness"), Brucic's images are evocative of the seasonal sense of time and its counterpoint as the timeless nature of seasonal repetition. Yet the symbolical forest that is so often tied to Teutonic-Germanic myth and legend presents a similar unresolved condition of ambivalence, a site of inexorable mystery and simultaneously its opposite as Dante's purgatory of fearfulness. There are always the archetypal polarities of the forest as either a place of reflection, self awareness and inwardness, and contrariwise an undetermined place of darkly transgressive and hidden fears, the Freudian "wolf-man" of the libidinal mind. Both of these polarities are evoked and supposed by Brucic's photographs. Her particular Gnadenwald, or forest of grace, initially portends the first polarity (spiritual redemption), yet the snow-driven dark night of these Gnadenwald photographic images is not so immediately welcoming and should remind the viewer of the reserved conditions of spiritual grace after which the forest is named. Grace is something that is given and not something that can be simply acquired or achieved, it exists only in the receiving of a gift…spiritually the grace of God. Therefore the immediate feelings of farewell are made increasingly self-evident, since the declarations of human farewell are in consequence of a generous gift that exists to the giver, and can only exist only in and through the act of their giving … fare-thee-well.

Mark Gisbourne

Annual Report 2013

We strengthen science and the humanities in Austria.

Annual report submitted to the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy in accordance with Art. 4 para. 1 of the Austrian Research and Technology Funding Act (FTFG).
Vienna, March 2014

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Competing for the best and brightest

Reinhold Mitterlehner, Federal Minister of Science, Research and Economy

At the Horizon 2020 opening event in Vienna in January 2014, EU Research Commissioner Máire Geoghegan-Quinn made the following concise and definitive statement: "Austria is not competing on costs, Austria is competing on brains."

For the first time, the EU's new funding programmes span the entire innovation cycle – from the indispensable stage of basic research to innovation funding and product launches. Similarly, the recent merging of research and economic agendas into a single ministry should also bring about new opportunities and advantages – because every euro invested in innovation generates several times that amount in terms of growth and job creation. Countries that succeed in developing, retaining and attracting talented people are in a far better position to shape their own future.

In the field of basic research in Austria, the FWF is an institution which – in accordance with its core legal mandate – has been making an indispensable contribution to the development of young scientists and researchers for years now. In addition to funding some 4,000 researchers directly, the FWF also supports long-term projects which meet the highest international standards for basic research and deal with complex questions in science and research.

A recent study showed that the FWF enjoys an excellent reputation in the scientific community and that the grant award procedures as well as FWF employees' work are held in high regard. The fund's endowment is a crucial factor in continuing along this path. Despite difficult times in terms of budgets, we must not neglect the need to invest in the future; to this end, it is necessary to ensure the efforts of all parties involved and to promote acceptance of the importance of science and research in society.

With its funding programmes, processes and high reputation, the FWF is a key organisation in the process of developing our research system in accordance with the highest quality standards.

I'd like to thank all of the people working at the FWF, as their tireless efforts under the leadership of Pascale Ehrenfreund have demonstrated that we can help harness the potential of world-class research in Austria – for the benefit of the entire country.

Reinhold Mitterlehner
Federal Minister of Science,
Research and Economy

On research and planting apple trees

Even if it probably was not Luther who spoke those famous words about the end of the world and planting an apple tree, it suits the situation of basic research in Austria perfectly due to its mixture of optimism, single-mindedness and defiance.

There has been no shortage of political commitments to research in speeches, but the rest of the time it is rather common to fall back on what is financially "feasible" when it comes to funding research in Austria. Let's be frank: In the Austrian political landscape, basic research is a lightweight without a lobby. Compared to similar European countries, the FWF's budget is at least 50 % too low, and yet another storm is already looming on the horizon after the upcoming elections. Where funding is already scarce, research should be funded primarily on a competitive basis. That is precisely what the FWF guarantees with its outstanding review system, and it is what the FWF will continue to advocate in the future.

So let us remain single-minded and defiant: "Even if it knew that tomorrow was the end of the world, the FWF would still support outstanding research projects today."

Dieter Imboden,
Chairman of the FWF Supervisory Board

Preparing for the future

Internationally competitive basic research is an essential way to foster the scientific, technological and social development of a country and to encourage free, critical thinking. It is the basis of the entire innovation system.

The FWF provides Austria with a recognised institution which is ideally equipped to support universities and non-university research institutions in funding their research. This will help to position Austria as a highly attractive location for outstanding science and research.

However, having exemplary structures alone is not enough. These efforts also require an appropriate level of funding and clear prospects for basic research in order to attract talented people from abroad and to develop Austria's own junior scientists and researchers in a quality-oriented manner. Given the potential of the scientific community in Austria, the FWF – and thus also basic research – are clearly underfunded.

Turbulent times in politics pose a major risk for institutions like the FWF. After the policy preparations undertaken in the year 2013, it is now time to equip the FWF for the future in order to allow the fund to realise its positive effects on our science and research system. In order to follow this path, the FWF also needs your support.

Pascale Ehrenfreund,
FWF President

Dieter Imboden

Chairman of the FWF Supervisory Board

Dieter Imboden became Chairman of the FWF 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 on 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 of 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.

Pascale Ehrenfreund became the FWF's President in September 2013. An astrophysicist, she studied astronomy and biology/genetics at the University of Vienna and earned a master's degree in molecular biology at the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Salzburg. She then completed her Ph.D. in astrophysics in Paris and Vienna, her *venia* in astrochemistry at the University of Vienna (1999), and a master's degree in management and international relations (2008). From 2001 onward, she was a professor of astrobiology in Amsterdam and Leiden, where she has been a visiting professor since 2006. In 2005, Ehrenfreund moved to the United States to work at JPL/Caltech in Pasadena, then as a Research Professor at George Washington University's Center for International Science and Technology Policy and as a Lead Investigator at the NASA Astrobiology Institute. Ehrenfreund also chairs the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) Panel on Exploration (PEX) and is a member of the European Commission's Horizon 2020 Space Advisory Group (SAG).

Pascale Ehrenfreund

FWF President

Dorothea Sturn

Managing Director of the FWF

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

Christine Mannhalter

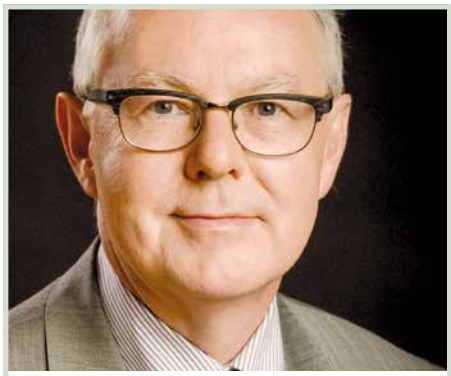
FWF Vice-President

Since the year 2000, Christine Mannhalter has been a professor of molecular diagnostics at the Medical University of Vienna. After completing her studies in biotechnology as well as her dissertation at the University of Vienna Medical School, Mannhalter left Vienna in 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. 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, most notably on the Supervisory Board and as an FWF Vice-President (since June 2010). Since September 2013, she has served as the FWF's Vice-President in charge of Life Sciences, and she is also responsible for the FWF's mobility and women's programmes.

Hermann Hellwagner

FWF Vice-President

Since 1998, Hermann Hellwagner has been a professor at the Institute of Information Technology at the University of Klagenfurt, where he heads the Multimedia Communication research group. From 2012 until he took office as an FWF Vice-President, he was Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Technical Sciences at the University of Klagenfurt. After completing his first degree in computer science and earning his Ph.D. in Linz, Hellwagner went into industrial research for several years (Siemens ZFE, Munich), which led to his appointment at TUM in Munich. During that time, his research focused on parallel processing; since moving to Klagenfurt, he has concentrated on the delivery and adaptation of multimedia content in networks. For many years now, his research group has been making significant contributions to industry standards in this field (e.g., MPEG). From 2005 to 2013, Hellwagner served on the FWF Board, where he was responsible for computer science. Since September 2013, he has been the FWF's Vice-President in charge of Natural and Technical Sciences.



Alan Scott

FWF Vice-President

Alan Scott has been a Professor of Sociology at the University of Innsbruck since 1999. He studied at the University of Essex and University of Leeds, after which his teaching and research engagements led him to Cambridge University in 2008, then to Sciences Po in Paris, where he held the Vincent Wright Chair in 2009, and to the University of New England in Australia from 2010 to 2013, where he worked as a professor in the School of Cognitive, Behavioural and Social Sciences and currently serves as an adjunct professor. In addition, he was a member of the editorial team for the Political Sociology section of the Blackwell Sociology Compass, a peer-reviewed online journal. His research interests include political sociology, social theory and organisation studies. From 2008 to 2011, Scott served on the FWF Board, where he was responsible for the field of social sciences. Since September 2013, he has been the FWF's Vice-President in charge of Humanities and Social Sciences.

We strengthen science and the humanities in Austria.

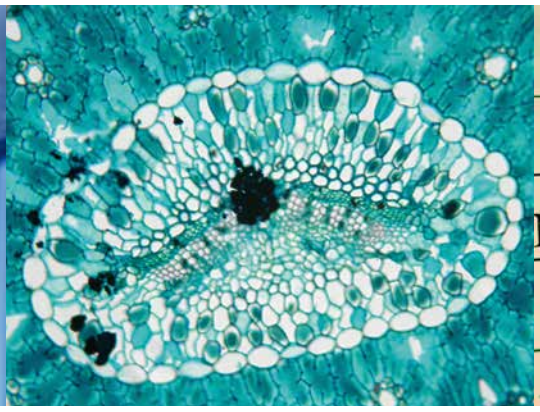
The Austrian Science Fund (FWF) is Austria's central funding organisation for basic research.

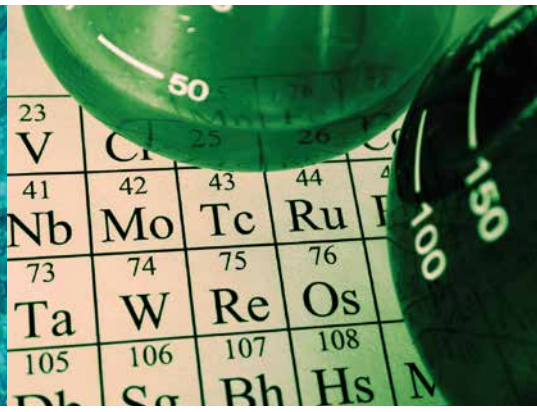
Our mission

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

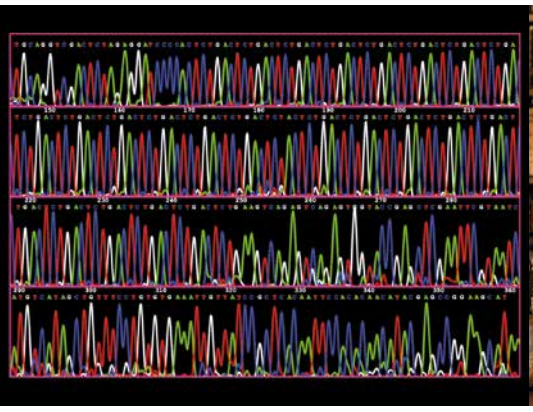
- To strengthen Austria's international performance and capabilities in science and research as well as the country's attractiveness as a location for high-level scientific activities, primarily by funding top-quality research projects for individuals and teams and by enhancing the competitiveness of 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.



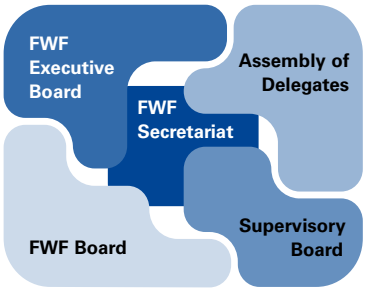


Our values

- **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. 91).

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 Managing Director. In addition, the Supervisory Board is responsible for nominating the FWF President (see also Appendix, p. 91).

Assembly of Delegates

The Assembly of Delegates makes decisions on the rules of procedure for its own activities as well as those of the Executive Board and the FWF Board, and approves the FWF's annual report. This body also elects the FWF's President, the Vice-Presidents, the members of the FWF Board as well as four members of the Supervisory Board (see also Appendix, p. 93).

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. 92).

FWF Secretariat

The Secretariat handles day-to-day operations at the FWF. This department is headed by the FWF's management (Executive Board and Managing Director) and is subdivided into three divisions (see also Appendix, p. 96):

- 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-making process

Selection process

All applications received by the FWF are subjected to a peer review procedure in which only experts working outside Austria are asked to review proposals. These reviews form the basis for all funding decisions, thus ensuring the quality and international relevance of the research funded. The FWF is obliged to treat all scientific disciplines equally and does not have a quota system regulating the distribution of funds among various disciplines.

Review process

The number of reviews required in order to take a decision primarily depends on the amount of funding requested and on the funding programme in question.

- Stand-Alone Projects / 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-making process

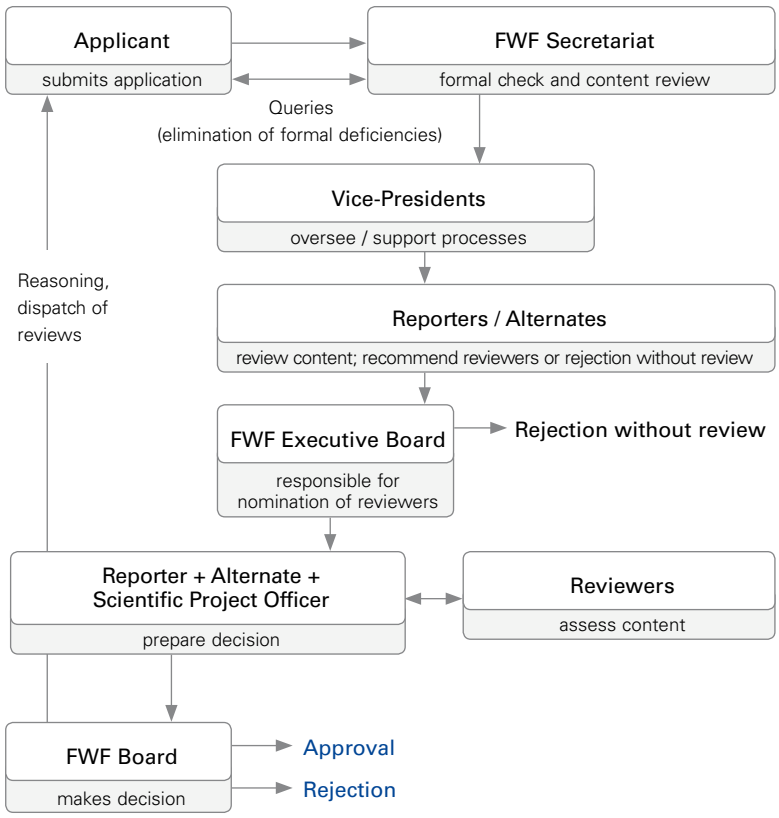
On average, the FWF Board issues decisions on funding applications within four to five months after the application is received. Once the FWF has received a sufficient number of valid reviews, a decision on the application can be made at the next Board meeting. The FWF Board convenes five times per year.

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-making process flowchart Fig. 1



On the state of scientific research in Austria

A new era?

Pascale Ehrenfreund, FWF President

In this section of the Annual Report, the FWF fulfils its legal mandate to provide regular analyses of the state of scientific research in Austria and to discuss prospects for future developments.

Prior to the introduction of Austria's RTI strategy, the FWF referred to the year 2010 as a "pause at the crossroads"; the strategy was officially adopted in 2011, which gave rise to high expectations but ultimately led to what we called an "extended pause". At the end of the year 2012, the pause became a "standstill", and the stagnation in research as well as the causes and effects of the standstill were analysed and discussed in detail.

The year 2013 saw a number of important developments in the science and research landscape at both the national and international level. The elections to the Austrian National Council in the autumn of 2013 as well as the resulting integration of science and research agendas (including the FWF) into the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFW) in the new government have changed the Austrian research policy landscape. What has remained is the political will and constructive cooperation among the stakeholders involved; both factors will be decisive for the development of basic research in Austria. This section discusses the prospects of such a future path as well as the contribution the FWF can make to this process.

International developments

The process of establishing and organising Science Europe, which is Europe's umbrella organisation of national research funding agencies and research institutions, was concluded in the year 2013. At the heart of Science Europe's activities is a roadmap which includes the topics "Access to research data", "Cross-border collaboration", "Gender and other diversity issues", "Open access to research publications", "Research careers", "Research integrity", "Research policy and programme evaluation" and "Science and society". The roadmap is based on Science Europe's mission statement, which includes the following strategic objectives: supporting "borderless science" in order to ensure collaboration opportunities at the project, programme and institution level; improving the scientific environment in order to strengthen research locations and improve career prospects; facilitating science through an effective and efficient research system; and communicating science in order to ensure that research results are utilised. The main input regarding these core

topics is contributed by Science Europe's six Scientific Committees, which include highly renowned researchers and scientists.

The FWF is participating in nearly all of the activities outlined in the Science Europe Roadmap, especially in those particular areas where the FWF can make contributions based on many years of expertise, such as open access, research integrity and cross-border collaboration.

The significance of open access and research integrity in a globalised research environment is highlighted in the opinions published by the Global Research Council, a worldwide umbrella organisation for the improvement of global cooperation between research funding agencies.

The development of the European Research Area is documented from the European Commission's perspective in the ERA Progress Report 2013. In this context, the need for strong political steering of the Member States and the heightened involvement of European stakeholder organisations are mentioned as key aspects. Through the ERA Partnership, Science Europe is maintaining a dialogue with the European Commission in order to ensure coordination in the development of the European Research Area. The parallel interaction of the European Commission at the level of the Member States as well as stakeholder organisations requires an intensified national dialogue in order to ensure coherent development at the European level.

In the national context, one of the findings highlighted in the ERA Progress Report is the significance of competitive funding awards with performance-based assessment at the institutional level. Moreover, the report recommends closer coordination of national funding programmes through joint European research plans as well as increased interoperability between national funding programmes in order to enhance cross-border collaboration.

The national research funding organisations and research institutions united under Science Europe explicitly support the establishment of a European Research Area in partnership with the European Commission, but at the same time they call for a more evidence-based approach to articulating policies and potential measures. In this context, it is worth mentioning a study conducted by Science Europe and Elsevier which states that Europe exhibits a substantial need to catch up not in the development of the cooperation landscape within Europe, but in opening European science and research vis-à-vis the rest of the world. This priority is also explicitly included in the activities of Science Europe's Working Group on Cross-Border Collaboration.

In developing its own cooperation activities, the FWF anticipated this development and already maintains long-term agreements with partner organisations from relevant countries outside of Europe which were identified as high-priority target countries in the Austrian federal government's RTI strategy (Beyond Europe – The Internationalization of Austria in Research, Technology and Innovation, 2013). However, the FWF will only be able to implement this strategy in its programmes if sufficient funding is made available.
With regard to research policy developments, the FWF has consistently assumed a pioneering role at the European level. In 2003, the portability of national research grants was designed and implemented jointly with the DFG and SNSF in the Money Follows Researcher Programme. This was followed

Dorothea Sturn, Managing Director of the FWF

Christine Mannhalter, FWF Vice-President

by the lead agency procedure in 2008, an innovative design for the funding of cross-border scientific collaboration which serves as a model at the international level. The latest example of the FWF's leading role in Europe is the Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK). The way in which the FWF funds arts-related research is considered exemplary at the international level and is often cited as a best practice model, most recently in the final report of the SHARE Initiative ("Step-Change for Higher Arts Research and Education"), which was funded by the European Commission from 2010 to 2013. In this large-scale study of arts research and education in Europe, Austria is clearly identified as a leader in the development of artistic-scholarly education; the PEEK Programme is explicitly mentioned as a reason for this assessment. In this context, the report highlights classic FWF quality standards such as the international peer review process and makes it clear why international observers consider arts-related research in Austria to be so strong.

Austria's top position in this field in Europe clearly stands in sharp contrast to the FWF's budget, which is rather low by international standards. This incongruence also gives us an idea of how much more Austria could contribute to the European research funding landscape given an appropriate level of funding.

The FWF generally supports the dismantling of restrictions on cross-border access to national funding programmes as well as the portability of national research grants as demanded by the national funding organisations in the ERA Progress Report. In this area of activity, the FWF can look back on many years of experience. The portability of FWF grants was implemented in the Money Follows Researcher Programme; with regard to cross-border access to FWF programmes, it is possible to submit applications from abroad, and the FWF also has experience with cross-border funding ("Money follows Co-operation Line"). In this context, it is clearly evident that these measures can only be developed sustainably with due support for strengthening Austria as a research location.

As the European Commission's main research programme for the years 2014 to 2020, Horizon 2020 was adopted with a budget of approximately €77 billion. In addition to the "grand societal challenges of our time", for which a budget of approximately €30 billion has been allocated, the European Research Council (ERC) is the most significant institution from the perspective of scholarly research. The ERC was endowed with approximately €13 billion, compared to some €7 billion in the 7th Framework Programme; this is an increase in nominal terms, but in practice it is a departure from the growth path observed in previous years. The ERC responded by limiting opportunities to resubmit previously rejected proposals.
Scientists and researchers working in Austria have enjoyed considerable success in ERC programmes in recent years, although the results still clearly lag behind those of comparable countries with strong science and research systems such as the Netherlands, Switzerland, Israel, Belgium and Sweden. Nearly all of the Austria-based researchers who received grants from the ERC had also received grants from the FWF in the past. Due to the ERC's more restrictive future poli-

cies, we expect the number of applications to the FWF to continue its steady climb. The availability of sufficient competitive funds at the national level has been shown to be an essential criterion for a country's attractiveness as a research location. In order to maintain Austria's attractiveness in this regard, the country's funding capacity must be expanded, not least in order to enable scientists and researchers in Austria to succeed in the increasingly competitive research environment in Europe.

Focusing Austria's national research policy on optimising its participation in Horizon 2020 through coordinated advising structures alone will not be sufficient for Austria to develop into an innovation leader. The structuring effects of European initiatives have a positive reinforcing effect on competition between national systems to form internationally visible local centres within the European Research Area.

Developments in Austria

By international comparison, Austria has made great progress in catching up as a research location in recent years, and the country is even among the best in the world in certain disciplines and institutions. There are numerous reliable indicators that support this claim, including Austria's good track record of ERC grant awards, the sound progress made in developing IST Austria and research-intensive institutions within the Austrian Academy of Sciences, the universities' definition of clear profiles, and the successful establishment of the Vienna Biocenter. The more developed a research location is, the more important radical innovations become; such innovations mostly arise from basic research (cf. e.g. the IHS Policy Brief *Ergebnisse der F&E-Erhebung 2011 und Standortqualität*, 2013). The most recent measure of R&D intensity (R&D spending as a percentage of GDP) came to 2.8%, and total spending on research and development rose by 2.9%, thus reaching a record level of €8.96 billion at the end of the year.

Probably the most important event for Austrian research in the year 2013 was the formation of a new federal government, which led to the integration of science and research agendas as well as universities into the former Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs, now the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy. The fact that science was included in the new ministry's name can be interpreted as a positive sign.

Another positive signal is certainly the fact that – according to recent statements from policymakers – the federal government's RTI strategy (adopted in 2011) will also be pursued by the new federal government, and implementation is to be continued as before. The measures defined in the RTI strategy with regard to science and research form a viable basis for this implementation. However, the government's current programme does not include a number of specific points from the RTI strategy, such as increasing funding for basic research and the share of competitive funding, lump-sum coverage of overhead costs, and the implementation of an Austrian excellence initiative with up to ten clusters of excellence by the year 2020. Similarly, the new government's programme does not mention the target of increasing research spending to 3.76% of

Hermann Hellwagner, FWF Vice-President

Alan Scott,
FWF Vice-President

GDP by 2020; the only figure mentioned is the target of increasing the budget for tertiary education to 2% of GDP by 2020. The Austrian Council for Research and Technology Development (RFTE) provides additional constructive suggestions, which are summarised in the comprehensive strategy document "Austria 2050". In addition, the Austrian Science Board has also developed a number of forward-looking perspectives. With regard to the science and research system, all of these recommendations concur that it is absolutely necessary to return to the recovery path which Austria followed until 2008, and that above all basic research must be intensified.

The fact that basic research as well as its funding mechanisms have been entrusted to a new federal ministry with a broader portfolio may open up new and promising opportunities, in particular with regard to permeability between the various sectors of the innovation system. However, one essential prerequisite is that basic research and the universities – as the main institutions that engage in this type of research in Austria – are accorded a central role in this context and that the full creative power of Austrian science and research is allowed to develop. In this regard, Science Europe put it very concisely: "We ask the Parliament for their support when we say that basic and curiosity driven, blue sky research must never be allowed to be seen as a luxury. True innovation happens in systems that reward risk and tolerate early failure. Researchers need conditions which ensure that their ideas are the only limitation."
In order to strengthen Austria as a science, research and business location, therefore, it is essential to ensure the presence of outstanding scientific potential in the country. Only in this way can we ensure that Austria's progress toward becoming one of the world's leading research countries is not lost and that the country maintains its ability to absorb and implement research insights from all over the world.

FWF contributions

In line with the guiding principle of research as an essential element in Austria's future, it is crucial to reinforce the FWF's activities in structural and financial terms. The FWF's new Executive Board, which began its work in September 2013, is fully committed to pursuing this course of action. The Austrian scientific community has also issued numerous statements in favour of increasing the FWF's funding capacity. In particular, the Wittgenstein Award recipients, Universities Austria, the IST-A, the Austrian Academy of Sciences, the Austrian Science Board, the Austrian Council for Research and Technology Development, ERC President Helga Nowotny and several university rectors have voiced their support. In this context, it is also important to mention the letter from the FWF Board to the Austrian federal government as well as open letters from the Wittgenstein Award recipients as well as Austrian Scientists and Scholars in North America (ASCINA; cf. *FWF info* No. 4/13).

The three pillars of the FWF's work – "Exploring new frontiers – Funding top-quality research", "Cultivating talents – Development of human resources" and "Realising new ideas – Interactive effects between

science and society" – serve to define the main directions of the FWF's activities and its role in the innovation system. The fundamental principles of the FWF's work are excellence and competition, independence and international orientation. The FWF's work is, as always, characterised by equal opportunities and equal treatment of all research disciplines as well as transparency and fairness, gender mainstreaming and a commitment to high ethical standards (see corporate policy, p. 8).

The successful development of excellence in the Austrian science and research landscape can only be reinforced sustainably and its quality ensured if appropriate opportunities to acquire third-party funds are available. In this context, the FWF plays a key role. By awarding funds exclusively on a competitive basis and according to international quality standards, the FWF ensures high quality in research and supports the efforts of universities and research institutions to develop distinctive profiles. In the year 2013, the FWF approved some €214 million in project funding (including overhead costs). In this way, the organisation was able to support Austria's top researchers with one Wittgenstein Award, nine START grants and various new large-scale projects, including two Special Research Programmes (SFBs) and five FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs). The FWF's project funding activities mainly provide support for junior scholars in order to prepare them for competition at the European level. In total, the FWF funded the salaries of approximately 4,000 people employed in science and research. In this context, the FWF's programmes to support stand-alone projects as well as career development for women in science have proven highly effective, as past and current programme evaluations have clearly demonstrated. Under the third pillar of the FWF's work, it is worth mentioning that the organisation's funding portfolio saw the establishment of the Clinical Research (KLIF) funding programme as a permanent fixture as well as a new programme designed to promote science communication, in which the first projects were approved in December 2013. With regard to the dissemination of research findings, the FWF's activities in the field of open access are considered exemplary at the international level.

With these efforts, the FWF already supports multiple objectives from the Austrian RTI strategy, but the FWF can – and would certainly like to – expand this support in order to strengthen Austria as a research location on a sustainable basis. This expansion would include the following:

- Developing and promoting radical innovations (blue sky research);
- Reinstating the Translational Research Programme;
- Increasing the funds available for arts-related research and clinical research;
- Expanding international mobility opportunities as well as the FWF's international programmes;
- Providing initial funding for digital infrastructure in the humanities as well as the cultural and social sciences.

However, the FWF will only be able to fulfil its current and future role in the innovation sys-

EXPLORING NEW FRONTIERS
CULTIVATING TALENTS
REALISING NEW IDEAS

The FWF can only fulfil its role in the innovation system of the future if it is provided with the means necessary to do so.

tem properly if it is allowed to operate under favourable general conditions. The development of the FWF's budget must be kept in line with the increasing quantity and quality of demand in order to ensure that the approval rate – which is currently just under 24% in terms of funding volume – does not continue to decline. Unfortunately, the development of funding requests and the FWF's budget have continued to diverge for quite some time now. This has led to a situation in which more and more high-quality projects cannot be approved due to a lack of funds. Moreover, the FWF cannot even consider implementing new initiatives at the present time. The FWF's efforts to involve Austria's provincial governments in the funding of such projects, for example within the framework of a new funds-matching model co-funded by the Austrian National Foundation for Research, Technology and Development (NFTE), represent an encouraging sign in this context.

For the future of the FWF as well as basic research in Austria, however, it is crucial to ensure that the new government allocates a more substantial and proactive budget. In 2013, the federal budget provided some €100 million for the FWF. This amount has not been increased in years, and in 2012 it was even reduced by €30 million. The remainder of the FWF's budget was put together from the relevant ministries' reserve funds in a wide variety of areas.

As respectable as these efforts have been, this arrangement is, of course, structurally untenable because those reserves are certainly not infinite.

The FWF requires a stable budget with a growth path which is secured in the long term. This path should be based on the increasing volumes of funding requested in order to avoid endangering the valuable preparatory work carried out to date. In order to launch new initiatives and to achieve the objectives laid down in Austria's RTI strategy, additional financial endowments will be necessary.

For the coming years, budget increases should focus on strengthening Austria as a research location and be adjusted annually. Expanded overhead payments are urgently necessary in order to enable research institutions to acquire FWF funds successfully without having to make a substantial financial contribution of their own. In order to support scientists and researchers from all disciplines efficiently and to catch up at the international level, it is absolutely necessary to ensure that new initiatives can be launched and the FWF can develop dynamically.

Concluding remarks

If science, research and economic policy implementation are to be coordinated under a single ministry, the FWF – in its capacity

as Austria's main funding agency for basic research – must be allowed to launch new initiatives on the basis of a stable growth path.

Switzerland, one of the most important benchmark countries in terms of attributing importance to basic research, shows that this plan can work if the country recognises and appreciates the value of basic research. In its new coalition agreement, the German federal government made a clear commitment to investing in these promising future areas in the policy document "Shaping Germany's Future", which includes an entire section on investing in education and research as an investment in the future. Statements like "We will continue funding the country's five science organisations […] with reliable increases up to the year 2015 and beyond" unfortunately cannot be found in the Austrian government's coalition agreement.

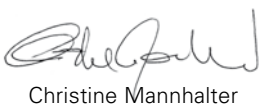
On taking office, Federal Minister of Science, Research and Economy Reinhold Mitterlehner agreed to uphold the freedom of science, the independence of basic research and the autonomy of Austrian universities, and to pursue consensual policies to strengthen Austria as a location for science, research and business through constructive discourse. These words will have to be translated into concrete measures, especially the provision of a sufficient financial basis for those activities. Only then can the development of Austrian research return to the path of progress observed until just a few years ago. The FWF will be glad to serve as a reliable partner on this path.

Pascale Ehrenfreund

Dorothea Sturn

Hermann Hellwagner

Alan Scott



Christine Mannhalter

Approvals surpass €200 million mark

Although the increase in total funding approved only came to about 3% in the year 2013, it was sufficient for the FWF to set a new funding record of more than €200 million: In the year under review, a total of €202.6 million was allocated to 632 approved projects. The number of scientists and researchers working in projects funded by the FWF also reached a record level (3,964). However, the approval rate continued its clear and very unfortunate decline. The FWF was able to approve only 25.8% of the grant proposals submitted; in terms of funding volume, this figure fell even further to 23.6%. It is urgently necessary to reverse this trend, especially in order to retain Austria's existing scientific and research potential and to avoid demotivating the next generation of researchers from the very outset.

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

	2012		2013	
Cost types	Approvals (EUR millions)	%	Approvals (EUR millions)	%
Personnel costs	158.9	80.9	162.6	80.2
Equipment costs	1.9	1.0	1.7	0.9
Consumables	15.5	7.9	15.9	7.8
Travel costs	4.6	2.4	3.8	1.9
Independent contracts	1.9	0.9	1.6	0.8
Other costs	13.6	6.9	17.0	8.4
Total	**196.4**	**100.0**	**202.6**	**100.0**

Research personnel funded by the FWF Table 2

	2012	2013
Postdocs	**1,288**	**1,351**
Women	517	519
Men	771	832
Pre-docs	**1,935**	**1,967**
Women	819	839
Men	1,116	1,128
Technical personnel	**173**	**170**
Women	118	123
Men	55	47
Other personnel	**456**	**476**
Women	215	232
Men	241	244
Total	**3,852**	**3,964**
Women	1,669	1,713
Men	2,183	2,251

As of Dec. 31, 2013

With a total of 2,386 applications in 2013, the FWF Board – the body that decides whether each application is worthy of funding – was faced with the challenge of selecting those excellent projects which would receive funding from the FWF's available budget on the basis of an international peer review process. In a total of five sessions spread over the year, the Board finally gave the FWF's "seal of approval" to 632 projects, 177 of which were submitted by women. As a result, 25.8% of the applications submitted were successful in the FWF's highly competitive selection process.

If we consider the volume of funding requested, the following picture emerges: In the 2,386 proposals received, the applicants requested a total of €777.5 million, of which €202.6 million was approved. One interesting detail regarding these statistics: While the total amount of funding rose by 3% in 2013, the number of projects approved dropped by 8% (2012: 684 projects). This clearly shows that research projects are becoming increasingly expensive and that declining approval rates are a logical consequence of a nearly unchanged budget.

A look at the FWF's individual funding programmes reveals that the number of applications rose (sometimes drastically)

or at least remained stable at the previous year's level in nearly all areas. This development clearly points to the existing research potential in Austria as well as the high demand for third-party funding in the scientific community.

The current overall approval rates – in terms of the number of applications received as well as the volume of funding requested – are indeed sobering. In terms of new funding approved, the approval rate dropped to 23.6%; in terms of the number of projects approved, the rate fell to 25.8%. This means that the FWF had to reject roughly three out of four projects submitted. By historical comparison, the number of applications decided on by the FWF Board has doubled since the year 2000, while the volume of funding requested has increased sixfold. Since that time, the number of projects approved has risen by a mere 13%, and the amount of funding approved has only doubled. As a necessary consequence, the corresponding approval rates have plummeted from over 50% to approximately 25% (based on average approval rates).

Over the years, this enormous and widening gap between the FWF's available funding budget and rising demand on the part of the scientific community in Austria has brought about higher levels of demotivation and led to a loss of outstanding scientific potential. It is important to note that these unfortunate developments could be counteracted effectively by providing the FWF with an appropriate and stable endowment in the long term.

A look at the FWF's "payroll" clearly shows the opportunities afforded by the FWF and the projects it funds, mainly for young or early-stage scientists and researchers, and thus also highlights how important it is to strengthen the FWF's investment capacity: As of December 31, 2013, the FWF funded the salaries of nearly 4,000 people working in science and research, of which approximately 43% were women (see Table 2). This figure has more than doubled since the year 2000.

With regard to the allocation of funds within the FWF's programmes, an analysis of funding approvals by cost type (see Table 1) shows that some 80% of FWF funding flows 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.

A closer examination of the cost amounts requested reveals that personnel costs are followed by "other costs" (e.g. for data acquisition, workshops, analyses, etc.) at 8.4%, just slightly higher than project-specific material costs, which accounted for some 7.8% of approved funding. Travel expenses accounted for 1.9% of the total. The share attributable to equipment costs was 0.9% in 2013, and the share of costs arising from independent work contracts came to 0.8%.

Overheads

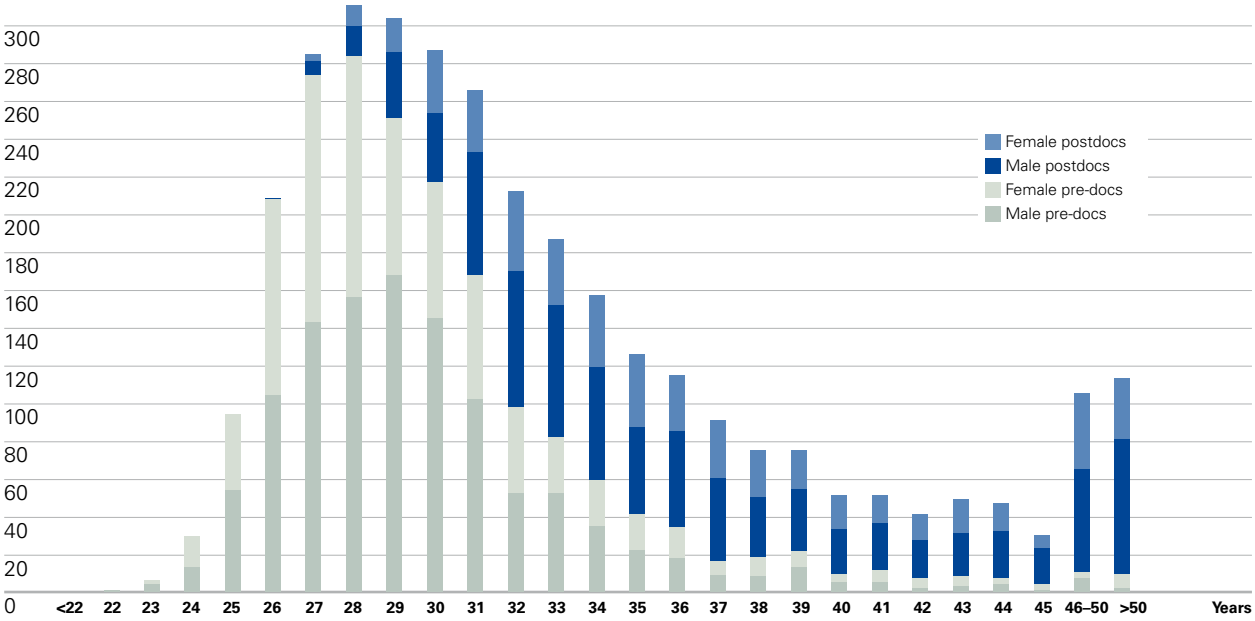
In 2011, the Federal Ministry decided to allow the FWF to resume the funding of overhead costs, at least for stand-alone projects and projects in the Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK). In this way, the FWF is able to pay an additional 20% of direct project costs to the research institutions where FWF-funded projects are carried out. In light of international developments, this measure is crucial to maintaining Austria's competitiveness in science and research. It is

"Started in Austria, funded by the FWF": The FWF continues to play an important role in launching careers in science and research in Austria.

thus all the more important for policymakers to take the next step and to allow the FWF to cover the research institutions' overhead costs in its other funding programmes. This would not only be a clear sign of recognition for the value of science and research as well as the outstanding researchers behind each and every FWF project; it would also send a clear signal to those university and non-university research institutions which provide the (infra)structures for such projects.

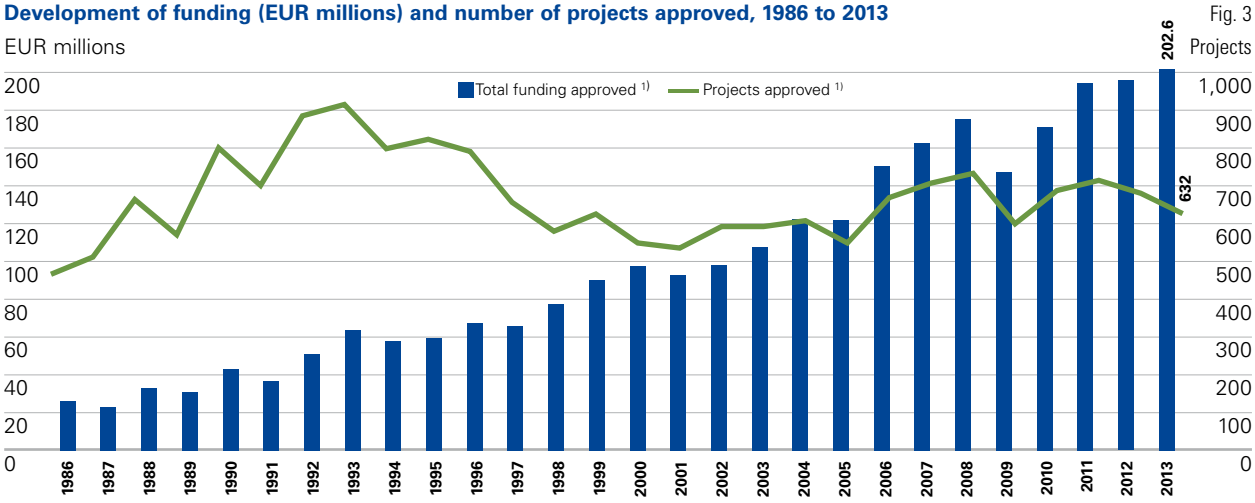
Age structure of research employees in FWF-funded projects in 2013 (postdocs/pre-docs)

Number of employees (total: 1,351 postdocs, 1,967 pre-docs) Fig. 2



Development of funding (EUR millions) and number of projects approved, 1986 to 2013

Fig. 3



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

Share of women

With regard to gender balance, the year 2013 saw the Wittgenstein Award go to physicist Ulrike Diebold, the first time in ten years – and the fourth time ever – that a woman has received the award. The Wittgenstein Award is the most prestigious and best-endowed research award conferred by the FWF, and Diebold was chosen from an extremely impressive group of outstanding figures from the research world. At 4.8%, the approval rate (by number and funding volume) alone underscores the "competitive situation" and thus also the significance of this research award.

Across all FWF programmes, the share of applications received from female scientists and researchers rose slightly to 31.0% in 2013. After attaining parity with an approval rate of 30.2% in 2012, women scientists and researchers also felt the effects of the general decline in approvals. In the year 2013, the approval rate for female applicants dropped to 24.0%, while that of male applicants fell to 26.8%.

In conclusion, it is important to note that the FWF must not relent in its continuing efforts to encourage women to submit applications for FWF grants. The share of FWF proposals submitted by women, which is still very low – and nowhere near the gender distribution of university graduates – must not be allowed to stagnate.

Age structure

An analysis of the age structure of employees in FWF-funded projects shows that the 27 to 31 age group exhibits the highest concentration of employees (see Fig. 2). This figure generally fluctuates by no more than one year, and it clearly shows that the FWF has 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 enhancing the country's research potential in qualitative as well as quantitative terms. For the FWF, the principle of research-driven education is not just a trendy buzzword, but a concrete reality.

International peer reviews

At the heart of the FWF's decision-making process lies its peer review process; for decades now, the organisation has consistently relied on experts based outside of Austria. As is still common internationally, the reviewers perform this function for the FWF free of charge. One of the key benefits of the FWF's international peer review process is that it has helped to bolster the international competitiveness of Austrian research on a sustained basis.

As in the previous years, the FWF's reviews mainly came from three major geographical areas. For the second time after 2011, the "EU excluding Germany and Switzerland" region accounted for the largest share of reviews received (35.4%), just ahead of the US and Canada (32.1%), which was in first place in 2012. The share of reviews from other German-speaking countries (Germany / Switzerland) dropped to 17.5% and thus saw another slight decrease in 2013. The share attributable to the "Rest of the world" remained stable at 11.9%, roughly the same as the previous year's level (see Fig. 5). In total, the FWF received reviews from 62 different nations in 2013, which points to especially strong international dynamics in its review operations (see Appendix, p. 84). Of the 5,311 reviews received, 1,115 were written by female scientists. In order to obtain those 5,311 reviews, the FWF had to send a total of 15,489 requests (see Table 3), yielding a response rate of 34.3%. Thus, the

At the heart of the FWF's decision-making process lies its international peer review process, which the FWF has utilised consistently for decades now.

FWF managed to achieve a slight improvement in the response rate – which has been sinking for years – thanks to considerable efforts on the part of the FWF Secretariat.

Processing time

For years now, the FWF has been among the top funding agencies worldwide in terms of application processing times. 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 2013. In the FWF's mobility programmes, the average processing time was just over 3 1/2 months (see Table 4).

Research disciplines

One of the FWF's guiding principles (cf. corporate policy, p. 8) is the equal treatment of all research disciplines. Therefore, the competition for grant funds from the FWF is "re-opened" to all disciplines every year. 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.

Reviews requested and received, 2011 to 2013 Table 3

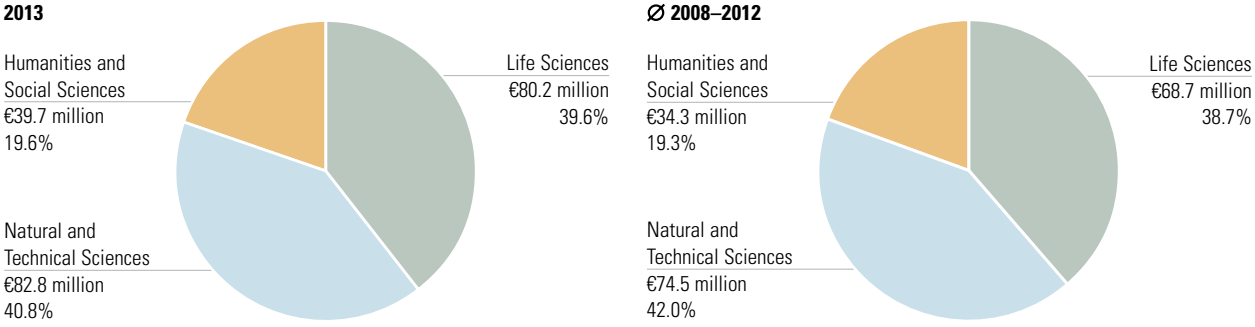
	2011	2012	2013
requested	14,118	15,635	15,489
received	4,902	5,116	5,311

Average processing time in months, 2011 to 2013 Table 4

	Stand-Alone Projects	International mobility *	Overall average
2011	4.7	3.9	4.5
2012	4.4	3.6	4.3
2013	4.5	3.6	4.3

*) Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme

Grants by research discipline (all FWF programmes) Fig. 4



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.

In the reporting period, FWF funding was distributed as follows (see Fig. 4): Of the total amount of funding approved (€202.6 million), €80.2 million went to applicants working in the Life Sciences category, €82.8 million to researchers in the Natural and Technical Sciences, and €39.7 million to scholars in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

In relative terms, this yields the following results:

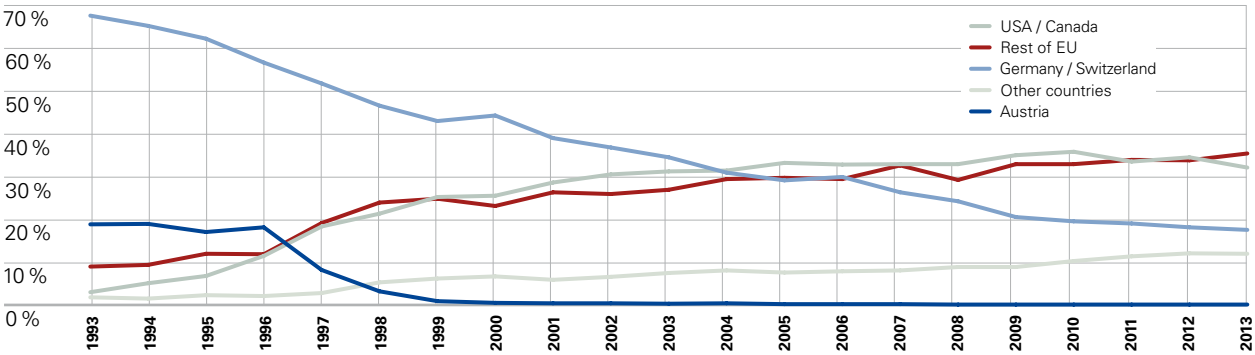
- Life Sciences (2013): 39.6% (2008–2012 average: 38.7%)
- Natural and Technical Sciences (2013): 40.8% (2008-2012 average: 42.0%)
- Humanities and Social Sciences (2013): 19.6% (2008-2012 average: 19.3%)

For further details, please refer to Tables 25 to 27 in the Appendix, pp. 77–78).

A closer look at the FWF programmes designed to support the advancement of junior scientists and career development (Schrödinger, START, Firnberg, Richter) reveals that the Natural and Technical Sciences and Humanities and Social Sciences categories account for a larger share. In these programmes, the breakdown was as follows in 2013:

- Life Sciences (2013): 30.3%
- Natural and Technical Sciences (2013): 46.2%
- Humanities and Social Sciences (2013): 23.6%

Percentage of reviews by region, 1993 to 2013 Fig. 5



Overview of research funding: Number of grants

Table 5

	Decisions issued [1]		New approvals		Approval rate in percent [2]	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Stand-Alone Projects	**1,177**	**1,080**	**347**	**334**	**29.5**	**30.9**
Women/men	295/882	276/804	77/270	87/247	26.1/30.6	31.5/30.7
International programmes	**390**	**311**	**68**	**83**	**17.4**	**26.7**
Women/men	79/311	48/263	12/56	13/70	15.2/18.0	27.1/26.6
Special Research Programmes (SFBs) [3]	**47**	**65**	**22**	**27**	**15.4**	**12.5**
Women/men	12/35	11/54	5/17	3/24	0.0/20.0	0.0/15.0
START Programme [4]	**101**	**59**	**14**	**13**	**13.9**	**22.0**
Women/men	27/74	12/47	4/10	3/10	14.8/13.5	25.0/21.3
Wittgenstein Award	**21**	**21**	**1**	**2**	**4.8**	**9.5**
Women/men	5/16	2/19	1/0	0/2	20.0/0.0	0.0/10.5
Doctoral Programmes (DKs) [3]	**7**	**5**	**5**	**2**	**27.8**	**12.5**
Women/men	1/6	1/4	0/5	0/2	0.0/31.3	0.0/15.4
DK extensions [3]	**12**	**3**	**10**	**2**	**83.3**	**66.7**
Women/men	4/8	0/3	3/7	0/2	75.0/87.5	0.0/66.7
Schrödinger Fellowships	**126**	**135**	**57**	**68**	**45.2**	**50.4**
Women/men	45/81	45/90	21/36	21/47	46.7/44.4	46.7/52.2
Lise Meitner Programme	**149**	**123**	**37**	**40**	**24.8**	**32.5**
Women/men	59/90	48/75	11/26	16/24	18.6/28.9	33.3/32.0
Hertha Firnberg Programme	**61**	**52**	**17**	**15**	**27.9**	**28.8**
Women/men	61/–	52/–	17/–	15/–	27.9/–	28.8/–
Elise Richter Programme	**62**	**57**	**17**	**15**	**27.4**	**26.3**
Women/men	62/–	57/–	17/–	15/–	27.4/–	26.3/–
Clinical Research (KLIF) Programme	**118**	**123**	**15**	**17**	**12.7**	**13.8**
Women/men	44/74	37/86	5/10	9/8	11.4/13.5	24.3/9.3
Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)	**73**	**56**	**8**	**6**	**11.0**	**10.7**
Women/men	31/42	27/29	3/5	4/2	9.7/11.9	14.8/6.9
Open Access Journals (OAJ) [3] [5]	**19**	**–**	**8**	**–**	**22.2**	**–**
Women/men	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–
Science Communication	**23**	**–**	**6**	**–**	**26.1**	**–**
Women/men	9/14	–/–	1/5	–/–	11.1/35.7	–/–
Total	**2,386**	**2,216 [6]**	**632**	**684 [6]**	**25.8**	**30.2 [6]**
Women/men	734/1,633	635/1,581	177/447	193/491	24.0/26.8	30.2/30.2
Outline proposals (SFBs)	**13**	**24**	**4**	**6**		
Women/men	3/10	4/20	1/3	1/5		
Outline proposals (DKs)	**18**	**16**	**6**	**5**		
Women/men	2/16	3/13	1/5	1/4		
OAJ expressions of interest	**36**	**–**	**19**	**–**		

1) Decisions issued include (new) applications handled by the FWF Board.
2) For Priority Research Programmes, FWF Doctoral Programmes and the OAJ Initiative, the approval rate is calculated as the ratio of full applications approved to outline proposals or expressions of interest submitted.
3) Two-stage process; the figures reported correspond to full applications / sub-projects within full applications (2nd stage).
4) Includes extensions.
5) Gender-based analyses are not possible in the case of OAJ.
6) Including NFN extensions, TRP and SFB extensions.

Overview of research funding: Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)

Table 6

	Decisions issued [1]		New approvals		Approval rate in percent [2]		Total grants [3]	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Stand-Alone Projects	**355.7**	**319.7**	**102.7**	**95.3**	**28.9**	**29.8**	**103.7**	**97.6**
Women/men	89.0/266.7	82.7/237.1	23.4/79.3	25.1/70.1	26.3/29.7	30.4/29.6	23.7/80.0	25.6/72.0
International programmes	**95.9**	**71.8**	**15.2**	**15.7**	**15.8**	**21.9**	**15.5**	**16.2**
Women/men	19.1/76.8	9.6/62.2	2.6/12.6	2.4/13.3	13.6/16.4	24.8/21.4	2.6/12.9	2.5/13.7
Special Research Programmes (SFBs) [4]	**19.5**	**25.9**	**9.3**	**10.8**	**17.8**	**10.2**	**9.5**	**12.0**
Women/men	4.8/14.7	4.6/21.3	2.1/7.3	0.9/9.8	0.0/23.0	0.0/12.7	1.7/7.8	1.0/11.0
START Programme [5]	**108.3**	**61.2**	**8.1**	**7.6**	**7.5**	**12.4**	**8.1**	**7.7**
Women/men	28.9/79.4	12.0/49.1	2.6/5.5	1.8/5.8	8.8/7.0	14.7/11.8	2.6/5.6	1.8/5.9
Wittgenstein Award	**31.5**	**31.5**	**1.5**	**3.0**	**4.8**	**9.5**	**1.5**	**3.0**
Women/men	7.5/24.0	3.0/28.5	1.5/0.0	0.0/3.0	20.0/0.0	0.0/10.5	1.5/0.0	0.0/3.0
FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs) [4]	**16.3**	**11.9**	**11.4**	**5.1**	**30.6**	**14.4**	**14.6**	**6.5**
Women/men	1.5/14.7	2.1/9.8	0.0/11.4	0.0/5.1	0.0/34.7	0.0/17.7	0.6/14.0	0.1/6.4
DK extensions [4]	**35.6**	**7.1**	**23.1**	**4.1**	**64.8**	**58.6**	**23.1**	**4.1**
Women/men	14.4/21.1	0.0/7.1	9.5/13.6	0.0/4.1	65.8/64.2	0.0/58.6	9.5/13.6	0.0/4.1
Schrödinger Fellowships	**12.9**	**13.3**	**6.1**	**7.0**	**47.2**	**52.9**	**6.6**	**7.3**
Women/men	4.7/8.2	4.4/8.8	2.1/4.0	2.1/4.9	44.5/48.8	46.6/56.0	2.3/4.4	2.2/5.1
Lise Meitner Programme	**18.4**	**15.1**	**4.5**	**5.1**	**24.2**	**33.6**	**5.2**	**5.9**
Women/men	7.4/11.0	6.0/9.1	1.4/3.0	2.0/3.1	18.9/27.8	33.5/33.6	1.7/3.5	2.3/3.6
Hertha Firnberg Programme	**13.2**	**11.0**	**3.7**	**3.2**	**27.8**	**28.9**	**3.7**	**3.3**
Women/men	13.2/–	11.0/–	3.7/–	3.2/–	27.8/–	28.9/–	3.7/–	3.3/–
Elise Richter Programme	**18.0**	**15.6**	**4.9**	**4.2**	**27.4**	**26.7**	**5.2**	**4.7**
Women/men	18.0/–	15.6/–	4.9/–	4.2/–	27.4/–	26.7/–	5.2/–	4.7/–
Clinical Research (KLIF) Programme	**27.4**	**28.4**	**2.7**	**3.3**	**9.9**	**11.5**	**2.7**	**3.3**
Women/men	9.8/17.6	7.7/20.7	0.8/1.9	1.7/1.5	8.3/10.8	22.5/7.4	0.8/1.9	1.7/1.6
Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)	**22.7**	**16.4**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**11.1**	**12.2**	**2.5**	**2.0**
Women/men	9.4/13.2	8.6/7.8	1.0/1.6	1.4/0.6	10.1/11.9	16.3/7.8	1.0/1.6	1.4/0.6
Open Access Journals (OAJ) [4] [6]	**1.2**	**–**	**0.4**	**–**	**21.0**	**–**	**0.4**	**–**
Women/men	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–	–/–
Science Communication	**1.0**	**–**	**0.3**	**–**	**25.5**	**–**	**0.3**	**–**
Women/men	0.4/0.6	–/–	0.1/0.2	–/–	12.8/33.9	–/–	0.1/0.2	–/–
Total	**777.5**	**676.7 [7]**	**196.3**	**188.2 [7]**	**23.6**	**24.2 [7]**	**202.6**	**196.4 [7]**
Women/men	228.2/548.1	174.6/502.1	55.5/140.4	47.7/140.5	23.3/23.7	24.5/24.0	56.8/145.4	49.7/146.7

Outline proposals (SFBs)	**52.6**	**104.9**	**19.2**	**24.6**
Women/men	12.1/40.5	19.9/85.1	5.0/14.2	3.2/21.4
Outline proposals (DKs)	**37.2**	**35.5**	**13.1**	**12.1**
Women/men	4.4/32.8	6.6/28.9	1.5/11.6	2.2/9.9
OAJ expressions of interest	**2.1**	**–**	**1.2**	**–**

1) Decisions issued include (new) applications handled by the FWF Board.
2) For Priority Research Programmes, FWF Doctoral Programmes and the OAJ Initiative, the approval rate is calculated as the ratio of full applications approved to outline proposals or expressions of interest 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) except additional approvals for publication costs.
4) Two-stage process; the numbers shown correspond to full applications / sub-projects within full applications (2nd stage).
5) Includes extensions.
6) Gender-based analyses are not possible in the case of the OAJ Initiative.
7) Including NFN extensions, TRP and SFB extensions.

The FWF on the international stage

Top-notch research is conducted in a network which spans the entire globe. Therefore, one key objective guiding the FWF's activities is that of enhancing Austria's international visibility as a research location.

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

This is also clearly reflected in the rising amount of funding available for these activities in recent years. In 2013, the FWF's total contribution to research in this area amounted to €15.8 million, which is in line with the average from recent years (see Appendix, p. 79).

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

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

In FWF projects, international integration is not limited to specific international programmes; it also 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 abroad. 28% of all cooperation partners are in Germany, while 17% are from the US, followed by the UK and France (8% each), Switzerland (5%) and Italy (4%). Approximately 7% of cooperation arrangements have been set up with Eastern European partners, while 3% involve partners from Asia.

European initiatives

Science Europe: Science Europe is the new Brussels-based umbrella organisation for European research funding and research performing institutions. 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 its 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 began to scale back its activities from 2012 onward. The FWF will remain a member of the ESF in order to support ongoing activities which immediately benefit the scientific community, but the FWF's focus will shift towards Science Europe.

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 previous years, the 2013 round of calls yielded highly positive results for Austrian researchers, who received a total of eleven Starting Grants, six Consolidator Grants and six Advanced Grants, as well as participating in one Synergy Grant project. Three Starting Grantees and one Consolidator Grantee had already received funding approvals under the FWF's START Programme, which clearly shows that combining START applications with a requirement to submit projects to the ERC is an excellent strategy. The FWF is represented by one national expert in the ERC's Programme Committee.

ERA-Nets: In the year 2013, 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. Two new initiatives in this regard include the FWF's involvement in INNO INDIGO (cooperation between Europe and India) and FLAG-ERA (FET Flagship Initiatives; see also Appendix, p. 79).

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 2013, the FWF participated in nine multilateral programmes within the framework of ERA-Net calls.

Bilateral activities: In 2013, the lead agency procedure established under the traditionally close cooperation between research funding organisations in Germany, Austria and Switzerland (D-A-CH: DFG, FWF, SNSF) continued as in the past. In addition to the existing agreements with partner organisations in Germany, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Slovenia and Hungary, new lead agency agreements were signed with Belgium and the Czech Republic. In addition, new joint calls were carried out in cooperation with the Department of Science & Technology (India) and GAR (Czech Republic). The FWF also continued its cooperation with the China Scholarship Council (CSC) during the reporting period.

SCIENCE EUROPE
Shaping the future of research

The goal of Science Europe is to develop joint positions on European and international issues in research policy.

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; this policy still serves as a model at the international level.

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 has many 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 helps to create new forms of knowledge networking.

The FWF's open access policy

Until 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 opportunities for open access publications (see also @FWFOpenAccess).

- 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 2002, 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 life sciences field (approximately 23 million entries), operates the PubMedCentral full-text archive with nearly three million freely available peer-reviewed journal articles. Since early 2010, the FWF has participated in this initiative through the partner repository Europe PubMedCentral. By early 2014, over 4,300 peer-reviewed publications from FWF projects were already freely available in the PubMed database.

- In the humanities and social sciences, where book publications (stand-alone publications) continue to play a crucial role, an open access option was launched in 2009 and has been mandatory since 2011. The FWF e-book library, which went live in August 2012, is the FWF's open access archive 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. At the beginning of 2014, over 220 books were available as downloads.

- With funding from the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF), the FWF issued a call for expressions of interest in initial funding for open access journals in the humanities and social sciences in mid-October 2012. By the end of 2013, a total of eight journals had been approved for funding (see also p. 70).

In addition, a number of smaller grants and measures were introduced:

- Under the auspices of Science Europe, the FWF worked together with 51 research funding and research performing organisations from 26 countries to adopt the Principles on the Transition to Open Access to Research Publications in April 2013.
- In July 2013, the FWF co-sponsored the Open Access Monographs in the Humanities and Social Sciences Conference in London.
- In the fall of 2013, the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) was awarded a one-off grant in the amount of €2,000. The DOAJ is a non-commercial database for the registration of open access journals.
- Starting in 2014, the FWF will cover 30% of the (Austrian) costs of the SCOAP Initiative, which will enable nearly all of the important journals in the field of high-energy physics to make the transition to open access.
- From 2014 onward, the FWF will also provide funding for the arXiv repository, which allows researchers to make scholarly publications freely available as preprints and postprints. This repository comprises nearly one million papers from the fields of physics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology, quantitative finance and statistics. As early as 2011, the FWF began to offer funding for the costs of publishing works from FWF-funded research in the journal *Astronomy & Astrophysics*, meaning that those publications are freely available in arXiv.
- The FWF also cooperated closely with the Austrian Library Consortium to conclude an agreement with IOP Publishing for the year 2014 in order to enable open access for scientists and researchers and to offset the costs of such access with subscriptions to specialist journals.
- Together with Jisc, Research Libraries UK, Research Councils UK, the Wellcome Trust, the Luxembourg National Research Fund (FNR) and the Max Planck Institute for Gravitational Physics, the FWF co-sponsored the study "Developing an Effective Market for Open Access Article Processing Charges" (authors: Bo-Christer Björk, David Solomon). The study, which was published in March 2014, sets out several scenarios for the transition from a subscription model to open access.
- Finally, upon the initiative of Universities Austria and the FWF, the Open Access Network Austria (OANA) was established in November 2012. After a number of initial discussions and a joint information event, a total of six working groups are to be established in 2014 in order to develop proposals with regard to open access policy, support from policymakers, funding open access, open access publication models, repositories and higher involvement of scientists and researchers.

The FWF launched its e-book library in 2012 in order to make the results of Austrian research available to a broad audience free of charge.

Serving the science and research community

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

In addition to its core objective of funding basic research in Austria, the FWF also offers its know-how to other organisations. In this regard, the FWF also sees itself as a partner organisation and service provider in the Austrian research and innovation system.

Leading an FWF-funded project is regarded as a sign of high quality and prestige in the Austrian and international scientific community. Over several decades, the FWF has also built up a reputation as an organisation of experts far beyond Austria's borders. The FWF "quality seal", be it in the form of an approved project, in a funding programme or in the course of policy consultations or technical funding deliberations at the European level, is a highly respected sign of recognition which stands for excellence as well as competence, integrity, independence and professionalism.

The FWF as a service provider

In its capacity as a service provider, the FWF offers its core competence – the execution of independent, international peer review processes – to external organisations such as universities. In this context, the services offered by the FWF range from nominating experts for peer reviews to evaluating candidates, projects and programmes, and even managing entire funding programmes. One absolute requirement for the FWF's provision of services and for the FWF quality seal is the fulfilment of the FWF's key quality criteria, such as international orientation, transparency and fairness, which must be observed just as they are in the FWF's own funding activities.

The FWF as a partner organisation

As a partner organisation, the FWF continued to support other organisations with its expertise in 2013, for example through surveys, joint studies and policy advising, and cooperated with other funding organisations in the design and execution of complex funding programmes.

As a service provider and as a partner organisation, the FWF regards this sharing of expertise as a contribution which benefits basic research as well as scientists and researchers in Austria. The logical consequence of this objective is that the FWF should generally offer its services at cost – that is, without adding a profit margin. Cost calculations are based solely on the size of the assignment and the effort required to complete it. These calculations are based on an hourly rate which is computed and updated annually using current full-cost accounting figures.

In order to ensure satisfaction among partners and customers as well as to preserve the organisation's autonomy and quality standards, the FWF has specified a set of requirements for entering into these contracts and partnerships. These requirements – along with a detailed catalogue of services – are available on the FWF's web site.

Cooperation with provincial governments

In its capacity as a partner organisation, the FWF also cooperates with several of the provincial governments in Austria. In this context, the FWF developed a fund-matching model in cooperation with the Austrian National Foundation for Research, Technolo-

gy and Development (NFTE) in 2013. Thanks to this co-funding initiative, overheads and other costs in selected programmes are covered by the provincial governments and the National Foundation (50% each). In the autumn of 2013, the FWF began to negotiate the relevant agreements with the provincial governments, which have consistently responded with high levels of commitment to the Matching Funds Initiative. As a result, the first cooperation arrangements will be launched in 2014.

Private research funding

For several years now, the FWF has made a concerted effort to win over private sponsors for research and to improve the general conditions for research patronage. A look at other countries reveals that private patrons account for a substantial share of research funding, for example in the UK and the US. In Austria's neighbouring countries Germany and Switzerland, there are already numerous charitable foundations dedicated to promoting science and research. In Austria, this form of sponsoring has been limited to a few conspicuous individual cases, which themselves show that it makes good sense to launch initiatives for this purpose in Austria.

In this context, the FWF is able to put its reputation to optimal use; like no other funding organisation in Austria, the FWF clearly and unequivocally stands for projects which pursue outstanding basic research. And that is precisely what the FWF can offer potential patrons, along with a broad selection of possibilities for the use of donations. In this way, private funds can be made available specifically for certain disciplines and subject areas, or for researchers who meet specific requirements. For business enterprises, donations to research represent a forward-looking form of corporate social responsibility.

The FWF is also willing to handle subject-specific calls and prize awards on behalf of individuals, companies or foundations. Upon request, such awards can also include the name(s) of the sponsors. In this way, major donors can ensure that their names go down in history, as the history of science and research impressively shows the large share of innovations for which basic research laid the groundwork.

Another guarantee the FWF can provide for sponsors is that 100% of their donations will benefit science and research. This is because the FWF provides all of its services within the framework of sponsoring agreements free of charge; not a single cent is lost on administrative costs or the like.

In the year 2013, the FWF also participated in a number of lobbying measures in order to improve the general conditions for sponsoring, in particular for research. Fortunately, the Austrian federal government's current programme includes declarations of intent to improve the situation for non-profit foundations, especially in terms of taxation. The FWF also decided to extend its participation in the "vergissmeinnicht.at" initiative for another three years in order to increase public awareness of including non-profit benefactors in last wills and testaments.

Gerhard Kratky, a former managing director of the FWF, now heads the research patronage initiative (gerhard.kratky@fwf.ac.at).

New science communication programme launched successfully

In addition to the successful continuation of established communication formats, the launch of the new Science Communication Programme (WissKomm) was a key development in the FWF's science communication efforts in 2013.

Once again, the *MS Wissenschaft* was a great success in 2013. With its "belly full of knowledge", the ship called at 43 ports – including Vienna, Krems and Linz.

For the first time in the history of the FWF, the programme portfolio was expanded to include an initiative which is explicitly designed to promote activities in the field of science communication. With the launch of this programme, the FWF's publication and communication funding activities, which previously comprised the Stand-Alone Publications and Peer-Reviewed Publications Programmes, now includes a funding mechanism which is completely new to Austria.

In designing the programme, the FWF regarded the members of the scientific community as indispensable agents in the communication of science-related content. Communicating findings from FWF projects can make a contribution to a more general public awareness of basic research. The Science Communication Programme offers an attractive development opportunity for research teams that wish to engage in broader communication activities. In combination with the FWF's other activities designed to promote the dissemination of research insights (including publication costs, stand-alone publications and open access funding), the Science Communication Programme is intended to convey the fascination of basic research to a broader audience.
The objective of this initiative is to promote outstanding communication measures which aim to convey the scholarly content of FWF-funded projects to clearly defined target groups in Austria. The programme is designed to make a contribution to communicating good science in an interactive manner. One central component of the programme is the development of communication formats which are distinctly participative in nature.

In the first call, which marked the start of an annual award cycle, all scientists and researchers who are currently leading or have led an FWF-funded project in the last three years were eligible to apply. Each communication project had to be directly connected to the content of the underlying research project.

The assessment criteria defined for grant awards were as follows: originality, attractiveness and appropriateness of the planned communication activities for the relevant target group(s), opportunities for the target group(s) to participate, intelligibility and persuasive power, promotion of understanding for research, appropriateness of costs, feasibility, extent of own contributions, duration of activities, structure and completeness of application as well as the intended effects of the planned activities.

Calls in the Science Communication Programme will be issued once a year, with funding amounts limited to €50,000 per proposal. The 2013 call was open from July 1, 2013 to September 30, 2013. On the basis of recommendations from an expert jury, the FWF Board decided on grant awards in its December session.
Key data from the first call in the Science

Communication Programme as well as the results of this initiative can be found in the Appendix (see p. 68).

MS Wissenschaft calls at Austrian ports

In addition to the Science Communication Programme, in which the FWF not only engages in but also funds science communication, the FWF also 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), the WID's ship – a "floating science centre" – once again called at Austrian ports between September 6 and 17, 2013. Some 9,000 visitors in Vienna, Krems and Linz were welcomed aboard the *MS Wissenschaft* with its "belly full of knowledge". The ship is a freighter nearly 110 meters long which has been converted into a single-theme science centre and goes on tour for around five months each year. In 2013, the *MS Wissenschaft* set sail with 35 interactive exhibits devoted to the subject of "All generations in the same boat – Demographic change as an opportunity", stopping in 43 towns located 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. Examples of Austrian demographics research were also on board with exhibits such as "The world population of the future, and how developments in society influence 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. The exhibit, which was curated by Wittgenstein Award winner Wolfgang Lutz and a team from the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (established at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis [IIASA], Austrian Academy of Sciences [ÖAW] and Vienna University of Economics and Business [WU]), presented complex data models in such a way as to make the most important concepts and connections in demographic research easily accessible to non-experts.

FWF Summerfest 2013

The FWF Summerfest, which honoured this year's Wittgenstein Award recipient Ulrike Diebold and the outstanding new researchers accepted into the START Programme, was also a farewell celebration for President Christoph Kratky, who had been at the helm of the FWF for the past eight years. For the third consecutive time, the FWF had excellent luck with the weather for this garden soirée, with some 450 guests enjoying the evening in the splendid park surrounding the Institut Français in Vienna's 9th district. Federal Minister of Science and Research Karlheinz Töchterle not only congratulated the researchers and scientists who had received honours from the FWF, but also decorated Christoph Kratky with the Austrian Cross of Honour for Science and Art (First Class) on behalf of the Austrian president.

Every year, the FWF organises its Summerfest to honour Wittgenstein Award recipients as well as scientists and researchers accepted into the START Programme.

Am Puls still drawing large crowds

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. Public interest in the event has remained high; the FWF had to end the registration process early for three of the five events. The range of topics covered by *Am Puls* Nos. 33 to 37 was once again deliberately varied, not least in order to provide concrete examples of the many facets of basic research in Austria. The specific topics

***Am Puls* has established itself as a key participatory event in the FWF's science communication activities.**

addressed in 2013 were as follows: "Putting pseudoscience to the test", "What ever happened to forest dieback?", "Fuel cells – Technology & hype", "Social behaviour in humans and animals" and "The National Council elections in 2013: What motivated Austria?". *Am Puls* has not only successfully established itself as a participatory event format for the interested public in Vienna; the event also shows how harmoniously figures from the world of research and practice can interact, and how their openness can enable fruitful discussions with people from a wide variety of backgrounds and with varying levels of prior knowledge.

Other events

On February 27, 2013, the FWF and IST Austria organised a "club research" event on the topic of "How much risk does research need, how much risk can research stand?" at the *Haus der Musik* in the 1st district of Vienna. After a keynote address by Stefan Hornbostel (head of the IFQ in Berlin), a panel of highly renowned figures discussed the extent to which risk affects individual careers in science and how key actors in the science and research system deal with the various facets of risk as a phenomenon in their fields of activity. At the second "club research" event involving the FWF, visitors filled the *Reitersaal* at the Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG on September 11; the event was organised by the Swiss Embassy in cooperation with the Austrian Federation of Industry, IST Austria and the FWF. The topic of the evening was "Research in Austria and Switzerland. A system comparison". Christian Keuschnigg, head of the IHS, gave a keynote speech in which he laid the groundwork for an in-depth discussion of the differences and similarities between Austria and Switzerland as research and development locations. Experts with specific knowledge of both systems, including Dieter Imboden, the current chairman of the FWF Supervisory Board and former president of the Swiss National Science Fund for many years, made statements and outlined the similarities and differences between research in these two neighbouring countries in the heart of Europe.

Another major event in 2013 was the sixth 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.

Coaching workshops

Coaching workshops are a communication format designed by the FWF to dispel any incomplete or overly complex (mis)conceptions of the FWF's funding procedures as perceived by potential applicants, and to improve their understanding of the application and decision process as well as the general conditions for funding decisions. 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 2013, the FWF organised a total of 15 workshops, three of which were held especially for the START, KLIF and PEEK Programmes and two of which specifically targeted female applicants. In addition, two special workshops were held. All of these

events drew a large number of participants; this clearly indicates the high level of acceptance and appropriateness of these communication measures, which have been carried out as a "training module" for the scientific community for seven years now. In the year 2013, a total of 350 participants attended these FWF information events.

FWF web sites

The FWF's web sites represent its main medium of communication with the scientific community in Austria. At present, the FWF maintains its own web site as well as three programme-specific portals: the Schrödinger Portal, the START Portal, and since 2008 the Hertha Firnberg / Elise Richter Portal (programmes supporting career development for women in science). 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 more than 23,800 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 79 press and scientific newsletters during the reporting period. On the FWF's job exchange, some 290 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 2013, as the number of page views increased markedly once again. In the course of the year, the site saw a total of 6.8 million page views, which represents an increase of nearly 26% compared to 2012. On average, an FWF web page is accessed every 4.7 seconds.

After issuing an invitation to tender at the European level, the FWF launched the implementation project for the redesign and restructuring of its web site in 2013. The new project will integrate all of the FWF's existing web content, and its launch is scheduled for 2014.

Press conferences and interviews

In the reporting period, FWF Presidents Christoph Kratky and Pascale Ehrenfreund took part in numerous press conferences / interviews and hosted the media on several occasions. At the annual press conference, for example, the FWF's successes and unfulfilled expectations were discussed at length. Despite the FWF's record level of approved funding, the signals from the FWF were necessarily ambivalent because the organisation has never seen such high demand for research grants in its entire history. Once again, declining approval rates and the still-outstanding expansion of overhead payments beyond the FWF's Stand-Alone Projects and PEEK Programmes cast a shadow on the otherwise positive results for the year. Additional press conferences were held for the START Programme and the Wittgenstein Award as well as the *MS Wissenschaft* project.

Publications

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 2012 format, the 2013 Annual Report uses a standard design for programme descriptions and includes an extensive appendix with data

In the year 2013, the FWF also bade farewell to President Christoph Kratky, who has now been succeeded by Pascale Ehrenfreund.

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

tables. Since 2011, the FWF's 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 reached an exemplary level which will be increased even further in the future. 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.

The FWF's quarterly magazine, *FWF info*, continued to appear regularly after its relaunch in 2008 and enjoys a steadily growing readership. Over time, certain facets of the publication have been adapted to meet new requirements. However, the magazine's core editorial policy has not changed: On the basis of comprehensive and high-quality research, *FWF info* reports on news from the world of science policy and 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.

In addition, the three-year cycle of the FWF Art Award (1st year: female artist; 2nd year: male artist; 3rd year: artist collective) was completed in early 2013. With this annual award, the FWF recognises a work by an established artist of exceptional quality. The work of art chosen each year is purchased by the FWF and placed on permanent loan in a renowned public institution devoted to cultivating contemporary art; an image of the work is also used as the cover for the FWF's annual report, among other things. In 2013, the FWF Art Award went to the "monochrom" artist collective for their work "ISS" (photograph, 2011) from the eponymous theatre piece.

The problem with short-term funding

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

These funds were complemented by substantial contributions from two main sources: the National Foundation and a COFUND grant which the FWF succeeded in obtaining from the European Commission.

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 was capped at €151.9 million per year. Since the (re-)introduction of overhead payments, the FWF has received additional funds from the BMWF; these contributions totalled €11.2 million in 2013. Overhead costs are currently covered in the Stand-Alone Projects Programme and the Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK). Moreover, the FWF received additional funds for the Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK) and the Open Access Journal Initiative in 2013. In total, therefore, allocations from the BMWF totalled approximately €165.1 million in 2013.

National Foundation for Research, Technology and Development

Since 2011, funds from the National Foundation have been allocated on top of the BMWF budget. In 2013, the Foundation Council approved €23.2 million in funding for the FWF, which used the funds to support its Priority Research Programmes (SFBs) and Doctoral Programmes (DKs). For the year 2014, the Foundation Council currently plans to allocate €12 million to the FWF. Unfortunately, these one-year funding allocations make long-term planning very difficult, especially given the fluctuations in funding amounts.

COFUND

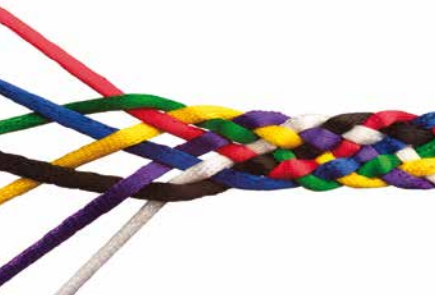
The increase in funding from the European Commission by more than 20% (to €4.4 million) also points to a great success story from recent years; these funds stem from the COFUND scheme under the 7th Framework Programme, in which the FWF itself has become a regular and highly successful applicant for grant funds. The FWF was able to obtain co-funding for the Erwin Schrödinger Programme for the fourth consecutive time in this competitive call within the framework of the Marie Curie Actions.

Other revenues/contributions

The FWF's other revenues include grants and donations as well as revenues from interest and from services rendered.
An excerpt from the FWF's annual accounts can be found in the Appendix (p. 100).

The FWF's 2013 budget essentially comprised allocations from the BMWF, the National Foundation and the EU (COFUND).

Competence and professionalism



Various units within the FWF work hand in hand to support basic research.

FWF Secretariat

As of December 31, 2013, the FWF had a total of 88 employees, including 61 women and 27 men. Therefore, the percentage of women on the staff came to approximately 70%. Administrative costs (personnel and material expenses, not including expenses for public relations) rose slightly to a total of €9.3 million in the reporting period. In calculating net administrative costs, the revenues generated by the Secretariat – mainly income from service operations – and science communication expenses are deducted from total administrative expenses. For the year 2013, net administrative expenses amounted to approximately €7.9 million (2012: €7.7 million).

The amount of funding requested has proven to be the most accurate indicator of the FWF's workload. Expressed as a percentage of total funding requested (in new applications in 2013), net administrative expenses dropped slightly to 0.9% in the year under review (2012: 1.0%).

In relation to the funding amount approved, administrative expenses came to 3.7%, roughly the same as the previous year's figure.

However, the work of the FWF Secretariat does not end when the FWF Board makes its decision. Over the entire duration of each approved project, the Secretariat is available to respond to questions regarding project execution.

Total expenditure for science communication activities (see also pp. 34–38) came to €0.7 million, nearly unchanged from the previous year.

In addition to its organisational units visible to the outside world, the FWF has several departments which ensure smooth workflows within the organisation. In all areas, work efforts are documented using a payroll accounting system, which also serves as the basis for calculating the hourly rates charged for FWF services.

Decision-making bodies

In the FWF's decision-making bodies, the most significant development in the year under review was the start of the new Executive Board's term of office in September 2013. On the basis of the Supervisory Board's three nominations, President Pascale Ehrenfreund and Vice-Presidents Christine Mannhalter, Hermann Hellwagner and Alan Scott were elected by the FWF's Assembly of Delegates. These candidates were elected in the first round and thus given a highly significant vote of confidence in guiding the FWF through the coming years. The Executive Board's term lasts three years, and its members may be re-elected for up to two additional terms. This transition also marked the end of nearly nine years under the leadership of Christoph Kratky's team at the FWF (see Appendix, p. 91).

In the other FWF bodies (Supervisory Board, Assembly of Delegates, FWF Board), a number of new appointments were made in 2013. For an overview of these bodies, see page 10; their members are also listed in the Appendix (p. 91).

The juries which submit recommendations to the FWF Board in various FWF programmes changed only slightly in 2013. Whereas the Science Communication Jury convened for the first time, the KLIF Jury held its last meeting in 2013; the latter was discontinued due to the inclusion of the KLIF Programme in the FWF's regular funding portfolio. The members of FWF juries are listed in the Appendix (p. 94).

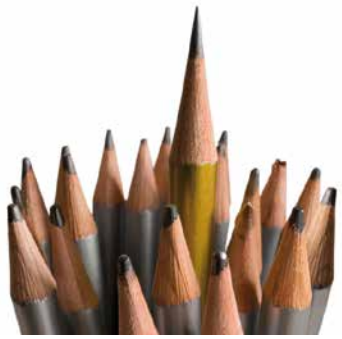
Project approvals and cash flow

Naturally, each FWF project approved also requires a(n) (infra)structural framework. Some 84% of the projects approved (or 86% by funding volume) in the year 2013 will be carried out at university research institutions, while the remaining 16% (14% by funding volume) will be hosted by non-university research institutions or carried out abroad. In this context, every project approved – and thus also every single euro of funding granted – by the FWF undergoes a stringent and highly selective international peer review process. The €202.6 million in funding approved in 2013 will support those basic research projects which met the FWF's stringent quality criteria.

As Austria's largest university, the University of Vienna was once again able to acquire the largest share of FWF funding, as it received €37.8 million in grants in 2013, down slightly from the previous year. This university's share of FWF funding was thus approximately 18.7%. Once again, the rest of the top spots also went to Vienna in 2013: The Vienna University of Technology acquired a funding volume totalling €25.8 million, which represents a share of 12.7%, and the Medical University of Vienna received €19.9 million (9.8%). Just behind those institutions were the University of Graz (€17.1 million), the University of Innsbruck (€14.4 million), the Austrian Academy of Sciences (€14.2 million), other research institutions (including institutions abroad; €11.8 million), and Innsbruck Medical University (€10.1 million). A full listing of all FWF funding grants by research institution and province can be found in the Appendix (pp. 80-84).
Traditionally, the most significant increases (in absolute terms) compared to previous years have been observed at those institutions where priority research programmes, FWF Doctoral Programmes or START / Wittgenstein projects were established. In particular, this was the case at the University of Graz (+€6.9 million), the Vienna University of Technology (+€5.3 million), Innsbruck Medical University (+€2.9 million), the Medical University of Vienna (+€2.8 million), the Vienna University of Economics and Business (+€2.5 million), and the Medical University of Graz (€1.9 million).

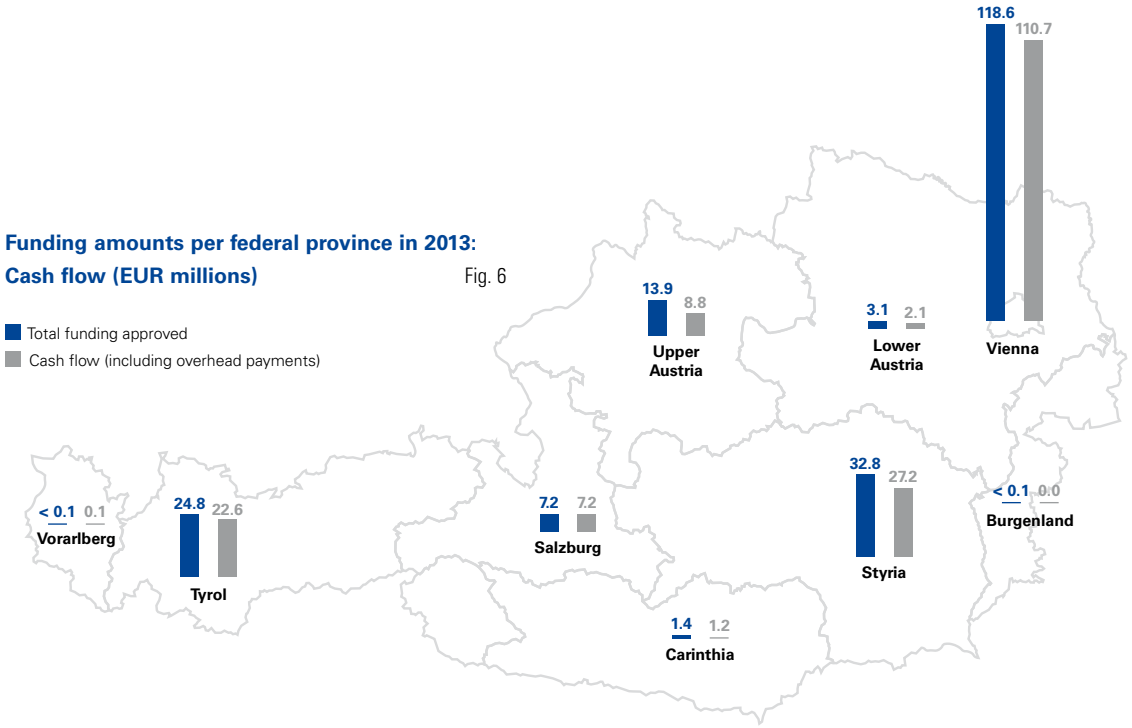
If we look at the development of overall grants by institution over the last five years (see Appendix, p. 83), it is striking that the universities clearly dominate in this area, as their share of funding has fluctuated around the 85% mark for years (with the exception of 2012). Any percentage fluctuations have consistently remained in the single-digit range. Once again, this demonstrates the importance of universities as Austria's largest research organisations.

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 59% of total grants). The other provinces were able to acquire a combined share of approximately €83.3 million (41%) of FWF funds, while a total of €0.8 million (0.4%) went to research institutions outside of Austria. In the perennial competition for second place, Styria clearly emerged victorious with grants totalling €32.8 million in 2013 (16.2%), followed by Tyrol with €24.8 million (12.2%). With €13.9 million (6.9%) in grants, Upper Austria was also in the eight-figure range.



In 2011, the FWF approved some €202.6 million in project funding. Each and every proposal underwent a highly selective international peer review process.

Funding amounts per federal province in 2013: Cash flow (EUR millions) Fig. 6



Cash flow

A look at cash flow not only shows the actual amounts transferred to research institutions in the course of the calendar year (regardless of approval dates), but also makes it clear why a secure long-term budget is so essential to the FWF. Grants are approved almost exclusively for multi-year projects, thus requiring cash flow over several years. 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. Naturally, the FWF accounts for these circumstances in its multi-year plan and budget. In absolute terms, the actual flow of FWF funds came to a total of €184.9 million in 2013. This figure also includes overhead payments to the tune of €10.4 million.
A full account of cash flow to various federal provinces and research institutions can be found in the Appendix (p. 82/84).

FWF share of research budgets

A look at the share of FWF funds in relation to 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 it acquired 19.0% of its annual budget through FWF funding. The second-largest share can be found at the Vienna University of Technology (12.7%), followed by the University of Vienna (11.0%) and the University of Graz (10.9%).

In terms of cash flow (including overhead payments) – i.e. the actual funds transferred to each research institution in 2013 – the ÖAW again took first place (15.5%), followed by the University of Vienna (11.9%) and Vienna University of Technology (9.1%).

A detailed list of the budget shares covered by the FWF at recipient institutions can be found in the Appendix (funding approved: p. 81; cash flow: p. 82).

Programmes to strengthen Austria's science and research system

EXPLORING NEW FRONTIERS – FUNDING TOP-QUALITY RESEARCH

- **Funding of stand-alone projects** **44**
  Stand-Alone Projects
- **International programmes** **46**
  International programmes
- **Priority research programmes** **48**
  Special Research Programmes (SFBs)
- **Awards and prizes** **50**
  START Programme, Wittgenstein Award

CULTIVATING TALENTS – DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

- **Doctoral programmes** **54**
  FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs)
- **International mobility** **56**
  Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme
- **Career development for women in science** **60**
  Firnberg Programme, Richter Programme

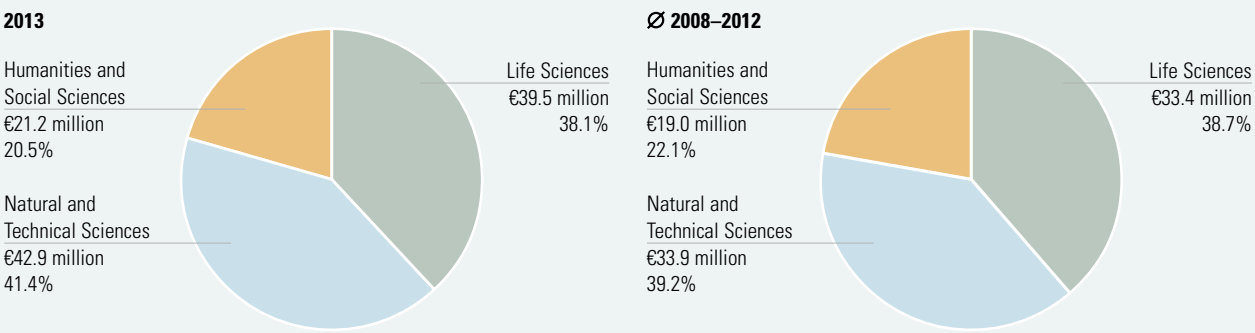
REALISING NEW IDEAS – INTERACTIVE EFFECTS BETWEEN SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

- **Funding of application-oriented basic research** **64**
  Clinical Research (KLIF) Programme
- **Funding of arts research** **66**
  Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)
- **Funding of publications and science communication** **68**
  Science Communication Programme (WissKomm), Open Access Journal Initiative, publication funding

Stand-Alone Projects

Target group	Scientists and researchers from all disciplines in Austria
Objective(s)	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 volume of funding approved in 2013: approximately €296,000 per project
Applications	Reviewed on a rolling basis; no submission deadlines
Award decisions	Decisions are taken by the FWF Board on the basis of international peer reviews.

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



Proven flexibility

As the FWF's oldest and most flexible funding scheme, the Stand-Alone Projects Programme is still considered the backbone of the FWF's activities as a funding agency. Once again, around half of the FWF's grant funds were awarded under this programme. Compared to the previous year, the total grants awarded in the Stand-Alone Projects Programme rose approximately 6% to €103.7 million.

In terms of applications received, the programme saw substantial growth in the year under review. In total, the FWF Board decided on 1,177 applications (2012: 1,080) with funding requests totalling €355.7 million (2012: €319.7 million). The approval rate, which is calculated on the basis of new approvals in relation to applications handled, dropped one percentage point to 28.9% (by funding volume) or 29.5% (by number of applications). Both of those values are among the disconcertingly low approval rates from recent years (under 30%); the approval rate based on funding volume has even reached its lowest level in the history of the programme. For today's applicants, the approval rates of approximately 60% observed in the mid-1990s and around 53% in the year 2000 are nothing more than tales from the distant past.

From a gender perspective, the drastic decline in the approval rate for female applicants is especially conspicuous; this rate dropped to 26.1% of applications submitted (2012: 31.5%) or 26.3% of funding requested (2012: 30.4%). The approval rate for male applicants remained stable at 30.6% of applications (2012: 30.7%) and 29.7% of funding requested (2012: 29.6%).

The distribution of funding amounts across research disciplines in the Stand-Alone Projects Programme saw only marginal shifts in 2013. This distribution is largely consistent with its long-term average and also matched the overall distribution in all FWF programmes (see also p. 24).

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

Stand-Alone Projects – Overview Table 7

Number of grants	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Stand-Alone Projects	**1,177**	**1,080**	**347**	**334**	**29.5**	**30.9**
Women/men	295/882	276/804	77/270	87/247	26.1/30.6	31.5/30.7

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent		Total grants	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Stand-Alone Projects	**355.7**	**319.7**	**102.7**	**95.3**	**28.9**	**29.8**	**103.7**	**97.6**
Women/men	89.0/266.7	82.7/237.1	23.4/79.3	25.1/70.1	26.3/29.7	30.4/29.6	23.7/80.0	25.6/72.0

International programmes

Joint Projects

Programme objective(s) Support for closely integrated bilateral research projects

ERA-Net

Programme objective(s) 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(s) 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(s) To enable researchers to take funding along with them when they move to another country

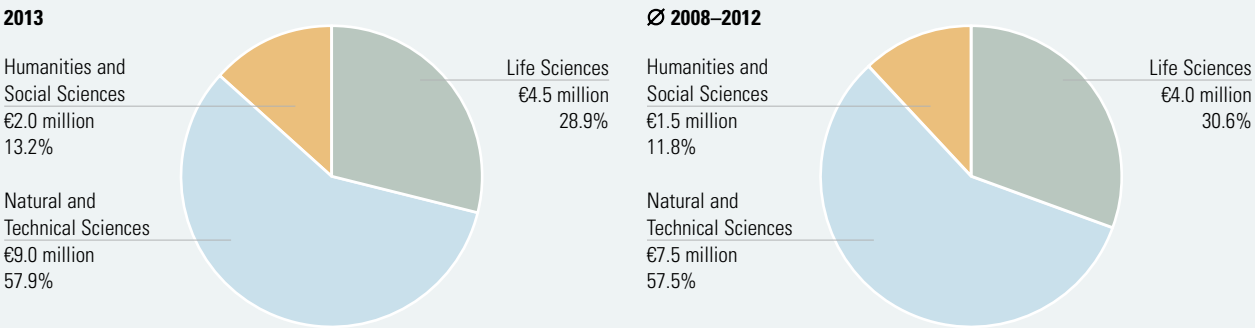
Funding of project costs in developing countries

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

CSC-FWF Scholarship Program

Programme objective(s) Funding for Chinese doctoral candidates and postdoctoral researchers visiting Austrian research institutions

Grants by research discipline (international programmes) Fig. 8



Networking with Europe and beyond

The FWF's international programmes include a variety of funding programmes and instruments which are essentially designed to support bilateral and multilateral research projects as well as international networking (see also p. 28).

In this context, the organisation's efforts to integrate Austrian researchers mainly focus on the European Research Area. In 2013, the FWF's international programmes saw a slight decline in total funding approved, which dropped to €15.5 million (2012: €16.2 million). However, this figure is still the second-best result attained in the history of the programme. A total of 68 projects received funding in 2013 (2012: 83).

As for multilateral project funding (ERA-Nets), a total of ten sub-projects were approved in the course of three ERA-Net calls (see Appendix, p. 79).

In the FWF's bilateral funding activities (D-A-CH, bilateral cooperation projects), a total of 55 projects were approved, including the FWF's first cooperation arrangement with India. In addition, the FWF approved research cooperation arrangements with Germany, France, Japan, Russia, Switzerland, Slovenia, Hungary and Taiwan.

As part of the FWF's bilateral agreements, Joint Seminars mainly serve the purpose of preparing bilateral cooperation projects. In 2013, the FWF approved a total of three Joint Seminars, thus allowing Austrian researchers to collaborate with their colleagues from Japan and Taiwan.

The FWF currently funds Austria's participation in approximately 50 ESF research networks, thus enabling Austrian researchers to connect with their colleagues in the European Research Area.

The FWF's financial contributions to the International Continental Drilling Programme (ICDP) as well as the European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling (ECORD) were discontinued in 2013, as the FWF generally does not fund infrastructure programmes.

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

International programmes – Overview

Table 8

Number of grants	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
International programmes	**390**	**311**	**68**	**83**	**17.4**	**26.7**
Women/men	79/311	48/263	12/56	13/70	15.2/18.0	27.1/26.6

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent		Total grants	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
International programmes	**95.9**	**71.8**	**15.2**	**15.7**	**15.8**	**21.9**	**15.5**	**16.2**
Women/men	19.1/76.8	9.6/62.2	2.6/12.6	2.4/13.3	13.6/16.4	24.8/21.4	2.6/12.9	2.5/13.7

Special Research Programmes (SFBs)

Target group

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

Objective(s)

- 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 (including spokesperson); 30% target share of women.
- At least 50% of principal investigators in sub-projects must be based at one research location. Letters of support are required from all participating research institutions.

Duration

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

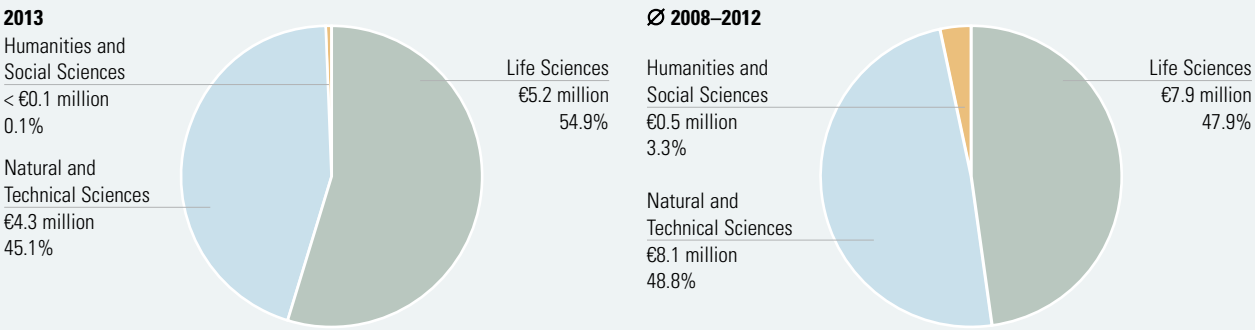
Grant amounts

Variable, depending on specific project and number of sub-projects; average volume of (new) funding approvals in 2013: approximately €4.7 million per SFB for the first four years

Award decisions

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

Grants by research discipline (SFBs) Fig. 9



Research centres in Austria

In order to receive funding for the FWF's Special Research Programmes (SFBs), applicants are required to undergo a highly selective two-stage process. In the year 2013, only 13 research groups took on this challenge, representing a significant decrease compared to the previous year (2012: 24). After a review of the outline proposals, four applicants were invited to submit full proposals. Two of those proposals – which comprised a total of 22 sub-projects – were ultimately approved.

Among this year's approvals, the SFB "Quasi Monte Carlo Methods: Theory and Applications" submitted by Gerhard Larcher of the University of Linz consists of 11 sub-projects, one of which is headed by a woman. This SFB is based at the University of Linz, Vienna University of Technology, Graz University of Technology, University of Salzburg and the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

The second SFB approved ("Cellular Mediators Linking Inflammation and Thrombosis") is headed by Johannes A. Schmid (Medical University of Vienna) and also consists of 11 sub-projects, four of which are headed by women. This SFB will be carried out at various centres, institutes and clinics within the Medical University of Vienna.

The FWF has taken targeted measures to respond to the persistently low share of women participating in all stages of the SFB application process (2013: three out of 13 outline proposals, one out of four full proposals, no approvals for female principal investigators, five of 22 approved sub-projects). For example, 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. Moreover, the research approach in each application is reviewed for gender relevance. Naturally, the FWF primarily wishes to act as a motivator to increase the share of women who submit outline proposals in this highly competitive selection process.

A list of all SFB projects approved and currently under way can be found in the Appendix (p. 89).

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

SFBs – Overview Table 9

Number of grants	Decisions on proposals	Proposals approved	Decisions on applications	Sub-projects submitted	Full applications approved	Sub-projects approved	Approval rate in % [1]
Special Research Programmes (SFBs)	**13**	**4**	**4**	**47**	**2**	**22**	**15.4**
Women/men	3/10	1/3	1/3	12/35	0/2	5/17	0.0/20.0

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)	Decisions on proposals	Proposals approved	Decisions on applications	Sub-projects submitted	Full applications approved	Sub-projects approved [2]	Approval rate in % [1]
Special Research Programmes (SFBs)	**52.6**	**19.2**	**19.5**	**19.5**	**9.3**	**9.3**	**17.8**
Women/men	12.1/40.5	5.0/14.2	5.1/14.5	4.8/14.7	0.0/9.3	2.1/7.3	0.0/23.0

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

START Programme

Target group
Highly promising young researchers from all disciplines

Objective(s)
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, expansion 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.

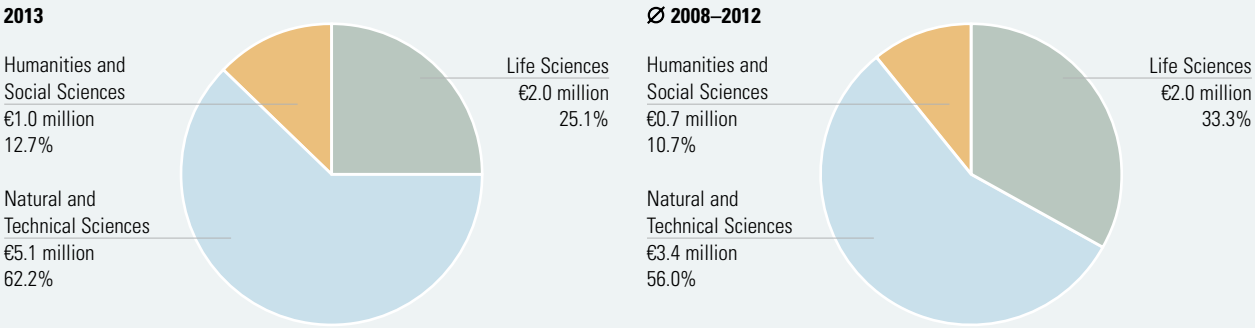
Requirements
- No less than two years, no more than nine years after conferral of doctoral degree (at submission deadline; from 2014 call onward: no more than eight years). Longer periods are possible in the exceptional cases defined in the application guidelines.
- Outstanding international track record
- Evidence of scientific independence
- One or more years of international experience (desirable)
- Full professors not eligible (from 2014 call onward: full professors eligible)

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

Grant amounts
Variable, depending on specific project; average volume of funding approved in 2013: approximately €1.2 million per START project

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

Grants by research discipline (START Programme, including extensions) Fig. 10



Rising stars

START projects are the best-endowed and most prestigious grants available to junior researchers in Austria. In 2013, the 18th call issued in this programme yielded a massive increase in the number of applications. With a total of 96 proposals submitted, the number of applications nearly doubled in comparison to the previous year (2012: 53). Nine of the applicants were accepted (eight men, one woman); despite this highly competitive approval rate (9.4% of applications), this result marked a new approval record in this programme. This increase can mainly be attributed to the fact that once again, a number of START grant recipients were successful in acquiring ERC Starting Grants in 2012, meaning that they were required to phase out their START projects in accordance with the programme guidelines. This success clearly benefited the START Programme in 2013. The newly approved projects will also be required to apply for ERC Starting Grants, thus completing the cycle once again.

The FWF also decided on the extension of five START projects in 2013. 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. 88).

Each year, the START grant recipients are announced by the FWF and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy after selection 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 START applicants are invited. In 2013, the START/Wittgenstein Jury was chaired by Jan L. Ziolkowski, Professor of Comparative Literature and Linguistics at Harvard University's Department of the Classics, for the second time. For a list of members on the International START/Wittgenstein Jury, please refer to the Appendix (p. 94).

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

START Programme – Overview Table 10

Number of grants [1]	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
START Programme	**101**	**59**	**14**	**13**	**13.9**	**22.0**
Women/men	27/74	12/47	4/10	3/10	14.8/13.5	25.0/21.3

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions) [1]	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent		Total grants	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
START Programme	**108.3**	**61.2**	**8.1**	**7.6**	**7.5**	**12.4**	**8.1**	**7.7**
Women/men	28.9/79.4	12.0/49.1	2.6/5.5	1.8/5.8	8.8/7.0	14.7/11.8	2.6/5.6	1.8/5.9

1) Includes extensions.

Wittgenstein Award

Target group Outstanding researchers from all disciplines

Objective(s) 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
- Permanent employment at an Austrian research institution
- Candidates must not be over 56 years of age and must have been based in Austria for at least one year at the time of nomination (i.e. as of the nomination deadline)

Duration 5 years

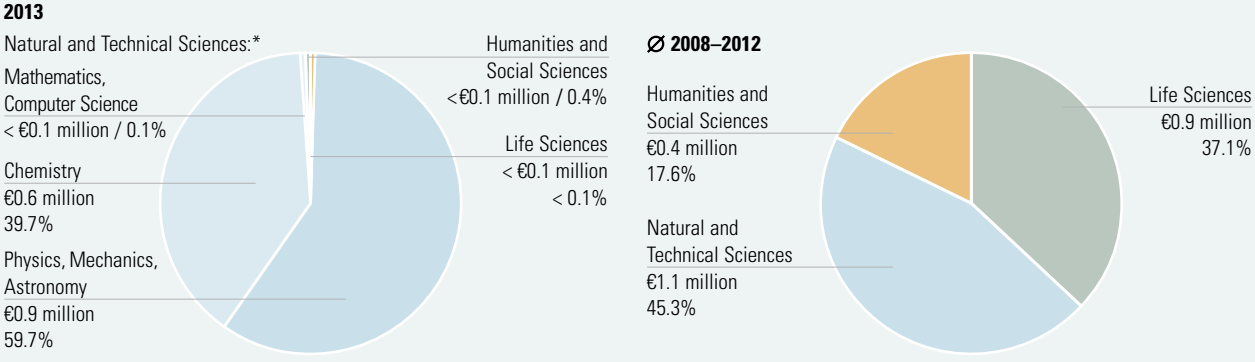
Grant amounts Up to €1.5 million per award

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) Fig. 11



*Natural and Technical Sciences: €1.5 million / 99.6%

Wittgenstein Award goes to female scientist

With an endowment of €1.5 million, the Wittgenstein Award is the FWF's best-endowed and most prestigious research prize. In 2013, a total of 21 researchers were nominated, five of whom were women. One Wittgenstein Award was approved, yielding the most competitive approval rate by far in all of the FWF's programmes (4.8% of applications and funding volume). 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. The physicist Ulrike Diebold was the first woman to receive the Wittgenstein Award in ten years (2003: Renée Schroeder), and only the fourth woman in the history of the award.

Diebold's research activities lie at the interface between physics and chemistry, and she has earned worldwide renown as a leading expert in metal oxide surfaces. As early as the 1990s, she began to investigate fundamental questions of surface science in metal oxides. At the time, metal oxides were considered an interesting field, but they were considered too complex and too "messy" to enable meaningful surface research. Diebold succeeded in disproving this misconception, and her review articles and original works made a major contribution to shaping the entire field of surface science.

In the future, Diebold and her team plan to concentrate on applying new methods to investigate solid-liquid interfaces. With the Wittgenstein Award, she will be able to intensify her efforts to explore uncharted territory in surface science using an electrochemical scanning tunneling microscope.

A list of all Wittgenstein Award winners to date can be found in the Appendix (p. 87).

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

Wittgenstein Award – Overview Table 11

Number of grants	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Wittgenstein Award	**21**	**21**	**1**	**2**	**4.8**	**9.5**
Women/men	5/16	2/19	1/0	0/2	20.0/0.0	0.0/10.5

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent		Total grants	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Wittgenstein Award	**31.5**	**31.5**	**1.5**	**3.0**	**4.8**	**9.5**	**1.5**	**3.0**
Women/men	7.5/24.0	3.0/28.5	1.5/0.0	0.0/3.0	20.0/0.0	0.0/10.5	1.5/0.0	0.0/3.0

FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs)

Target group

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

Objective(s)

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; 30% target share of women) 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).
- General resources (space, laboratories, equipment, etc.) for high-quality scientific research
- Commitment from the relevant university that education and training under the DK programme will be accepted for the conferral of a doctoral degree, plus special support for the project

Duration

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

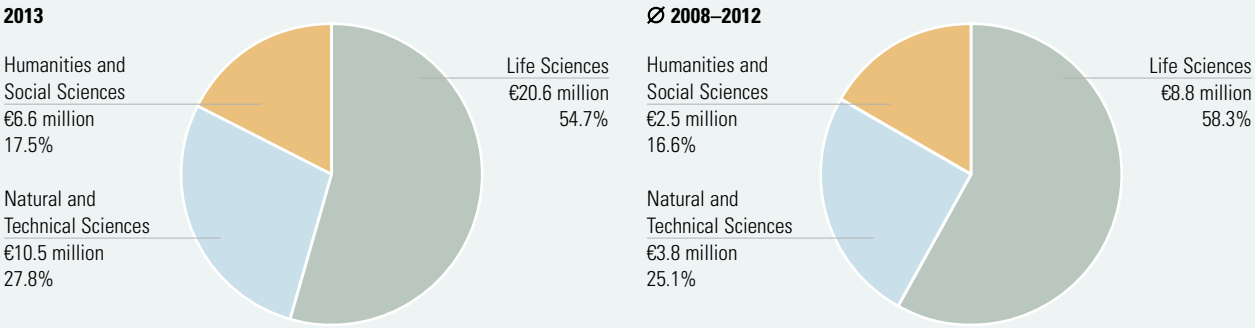
Grant amounts

Variable, depending on specific project and number of employment contracts; average volume of funding approved in 2013: approximately €2.3 million per DK project for the first four years.

Award decisions

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

Grants by research discipline (DKs, including extensions) Fig. 12



Top-notch education and training centres

FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs) are centres of education for highly qualified young scholars and researchers in the national and international scientific community. In this programme's two-stage application process, the FWF received a total of 18 outline proposals in 2013 (2012: 16), seven of which were admitted to the full application stage. The FWF Board approved five of those projects:

The "Nano-Analytics of Cellular Systems (NanoCell)" programme is headed by Peter Hinterdorfer and will be carried out at the Vienna University of Technology, the University of Linz, the Institute of Science and Technology Austria and the Austrian Academy of Sciences. The 12 faculty members do not include any women.

Headed by Lukas Meyer, the interdisciplinary programme "Climate Change – Uncertainties, Thresholds and Coping Strategies" has been established at various institutes within the University of Graz. The 11 faculty members include two women.

Anton Rebhan's "Particles and Interactions" programme is based at the Vienna University of Technology, the University of Vienna and the Austrian Academy of Sciences. The project's ten faculty members include one woman.

The "Logical Methods in Computer Science" programme headed by Helmut Veith will be carried out at the Graz University of Technology, the Vienna University of Technology and the University of Linz. Its 15 faculty members include two women.

The "Host Response in Opportunistic Infections" programme is headed by Reinhard Würzner and will be carried out at Innsbruck Medical University and the University of Innsbruck. Its seven faculty members include three women.

In addition to the new projects approved, the FWF also approved a total funding volume of €23.1 million to extend five ongoing DK programmes. A list of all DK programmes currently in progress can be found in the Appendix (p. 90).

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

DKs – Overview

Table 12

Number of grants	Decisions on proposals	Proposals approved	Decisions on applications	Applications approved	Approval rate in % [1]
FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs)	**18**	**6**	**7**	**5**	**27.8**
Women/men	2/16	1/5	1/6	0/5	0.0/31.3
DK extensions	**–**	**–**	**12**	**10**	**83.3**
Women/men	–	–	4/8	3/7	75.0/87.5

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)	Decisions on proposals	Proposals approved	Decisions on applications	Applications approved [2]	Approval rate in % [1]
FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs)	**37.2**	**13.1**	**16.3**	**11.4**	**30.6**
Women/men	4.4/32.8	1.5/11.6	1.5/14.7	0/11.4	0.0/34.7
DK extensions	**–**	**–**	**35.6**	**23.1**	**64.8**
Women/men	–	–	14.4/21.1	9.5/13.6	65.8/64.2

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

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

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

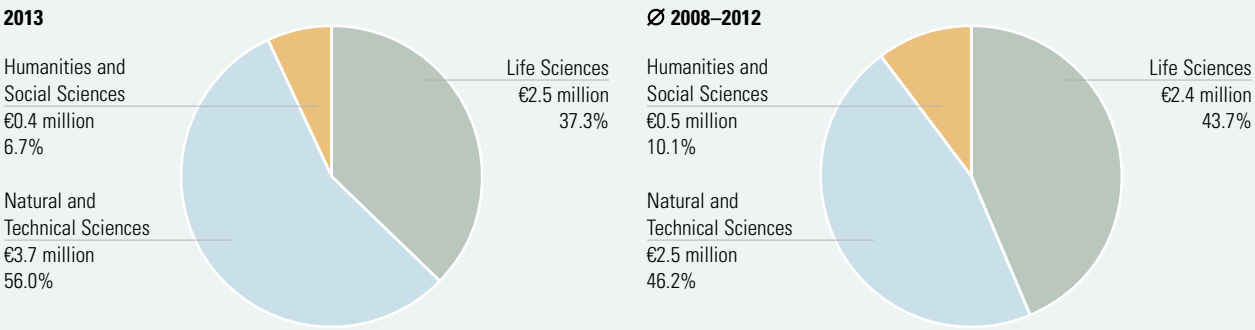
Duration 10 to 24 months without a return phase; 16 to 36 months with a return phase (return phase: 6 to 12 months)

Grant amounts Variable, depending on specific project and destination; average volume of funding approved in 2013: approximately €107,000 per Schrödinger project.

Applications Reviewed on a rolling basis; no submission deadlines

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

Grants by research discipline (Schrödinger Programme) Fig. 13



Gaining global research experience

The Schrödinger Programme provides scholars with an opportunity to gain research experience at leading research institutions all over the world. This programme has helped lay the foundation for the research careers of many Austrian researchers who are now known as leaders in their fields.

In the year 2013, the number of grant proposals received for the Schrödinger Programme remained high at 126 (2012: 135); however, the number of approvals declined slightly to 57 (2012: 68). The approval rate in this programme provides clear evidence of the fact that the FWF considers it a high priority to support junior researchers, as nearly half of the applications for this outgoing scholars programme were approved. The average age of successful applicants remained consistently low (32.8 years).

With regard to host countries, 28 Schrödinger fellows opted for the US and two for Canada, meaning that North America was once again the most favoured destination (some 53% of fellowship recipients). With a total of 27 Schrödinger fellows, Europe remained in second place.

Since 2009, it has also been possible to combine a Schrödinger Fellowship abroad with a return phase in Austria. 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. The FWF's fourth COFUND agreement went into effect in mid-2013 and ensures that the FWF will be able to sustain the programme improvements implemented after its previous successes with COFUND proposals. In 2013, 60% of all applications included a request for a return phase, and approximately two-thirds of the approved applications involved a return phase.

A complete list of all Schrödinger destination countries from 2011 to 2013 can be found in the Appendix (p. 85).

European Commission

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

Schrödinger Programme – Overview Table 13

Number of grants	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Schrödinger Fellowships	**126**	**135**	**57**	**68**	**45.2**	**50.4**
Women/men	45/81	45/90	21/36	21/47	46.7/44.4	46.7/52.2

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent		Total grants	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Schrödinger Fellowships	**12.9**	**13.3**	**6.1**	**7.0**	**47.2**	**52.9**	**6.6**	**7.3**
Women/men	4.7/8.2	4.4/8.8	2.1/4.0	2.1/4.9	44.5/48.8	46.6/56.0	2.3/4.4	2.2/5.1

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

Objective(s)
- To enhance quality and scientific know-how in the Austrian scientific community
- To establish international contacts

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

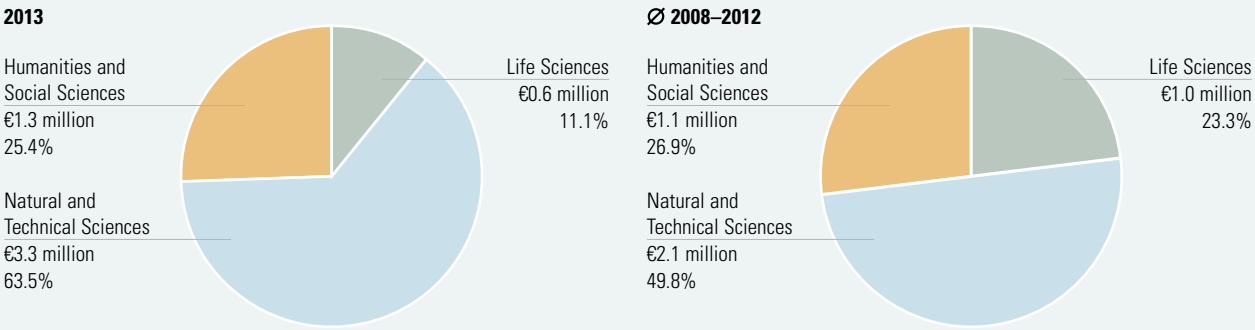
Duration
12 to 24 months (extensions not permitted)

Grant amounts
Variable, depending on specific project and qualifications; average volume of funding approved in 2013: approximately €120,000 per fellowship

Applications
- To be submitted jointly with an Austrian co-applicant
- Reviewed on a rolling basis; no submission deadlines

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

Grants by research discipline (Meitner Programme) Fig. 14



Brain gain through the FWF

As the counterpart to the Schrödinger Programme, the purpose of the Meitner Programme is to attract outstanding researchers to Austria in order to make a contribution to the development of science and research at an Austrian institution.

Thanks to the attractiveness of this programme and of Austria as a research location, the number of applications received in this programme has doubled in the last five years. In 2013, a total of 149 applications were received (2012: 123) and 37 Meitner positions were approved (2012: 40). Nearly 30% of the approved projects are headed by women. The average age of successful project leaders has remained consistently young at 36 years.

Based on the projects approved, it appears that the drastic increase in applications received from the countries hit hardest by the economic crisis subsided in 2013.

The Meitner recipients hail from countries all over the globe. The largest share of recipients come from Europe, which accounted for some 60% of Meitner positions. Other Meitner recipients in 2013 included researchers from Argentina, Australia, China, India, Israel, Japan, Canada, Lebanon, Madagascar, South Korea, Russia and the US. The diversity of scholars in this programme provides impressive evidence of the international orientation of contemporary basic research and the attractive opportunities the FWF offers these researchers in Austria.

A list of all countries represented in the Meitner Programme between 2011 and 2013 can be found in the Appendix (p. 85).

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

Meitner Programme – Overview Table 14

Number of grants	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Lise Meitner Programme	**149**	**123**	**37**	**40**	**24.8**	**32.5**
Women/men	59/90	48/75	11/26	16/24	18.6/28.9	33.3/32.0

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent		Total grants	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Lise Meitner Programme	**18.4**	**15.1**	**4.5**	**5.1**	**24.2**	**33.6**	**5.2**	**5.9**
Women/men	7.4/11.0	6.0/9.1	1.4/3.0	2.0/3.1	18.9/27.8	33.5/33.6	1.7/3.5	2.3/3.6

Hertha Firnberg Programme

Target group Outstanding female university graduates from all disciplines

Objective(s)
- To enhance women's opportunities for academic careers at Austrian research institutions
- To provide as much support as possible in the postdoc phase of a female scholar's academic career or upon her return from maternity leave

Requirements
- Completion of doctorate
- International scientific publications

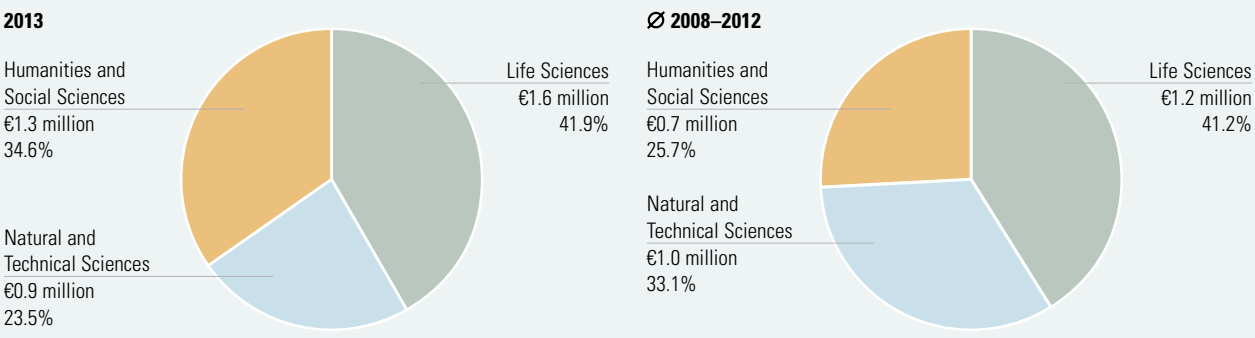
Duration 36 months (of which up to 12 months may be spent at a research institution abroad)

Grant amounts Variable, depending on specific project; average volume of funding approved in 2013: approximately €216,000 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 are taken twice a year, during the FWF Board's meetings in June (for the autumn call) and December (for the spring call).

Grants by research discipline (Firnberg Programme) Fig. 15



Career development for women in science and research

In its diverse portfolio of funding programmes, the FWF also offers two programmes designed especially for women (for more information, please refer to the discussion of the Richter Programme on p. 62). The Hertha Firnberg Programme is intended to support postdoctoral research. In this programme, the FWF Board decided on a total of 61 applications, 17 of which were approved (2012: 15 projects). The approval rate of 27.9% (based on the number of applications) clearly underscores the competitive nature of this programme. One conspicuous development in the Firnberg Programme is the distribution of projects among research disciplines, which diverges from the overall distribution across all FWF programmes almost every year: Some 42% of the funding approved in this programme went to projects in the Life Sciences, 34.6% to the Humanities and Social Sciences, and 23.5% to the Natural and Technical Sciences category.

A look at the average age of successful applicants reveals that Firnberg scholars are generally rather young despite the fact that the age limit (41 years) has been abolished in this programme: At 33.3 years, the average age in 2013 was consistent with the average from recent years.

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 three "Firnberg kids" (at the time of application) in 2012.

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 and researchers with an opportunity to network, this event also serves the purpose of coaching and human resource development. The workshop has been an integral and essential part of the FWF's career development programmes for women in science ever since the two programmes were implemented. The feedback on the workshop from Firnberg/Richter veterans and newcomers alike has been entirely positive.

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

Firnberg Programme – Overview Table 15

Number of grants	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Hertha Firnberg Programme	**61**	**52**	**17**	**15**	**27.9**	**28.8**
Women/men	61/–	52/–	17/–	15 /–	27.9/–	28.8 /–

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent		Total grants	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Hertha Firnberg Programme	**13.2**	**11.0**	**3.7**	**3.2**	**27.8**	**28.9**	**3.7**	**3.3**
Women/men	13.2/–	11.0 /–	3.7/–	3.2 /–	27.8/–	28.9 /–	3.7/–	3.3 /–

Elise Richter Programme

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

Objective(s)
- 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

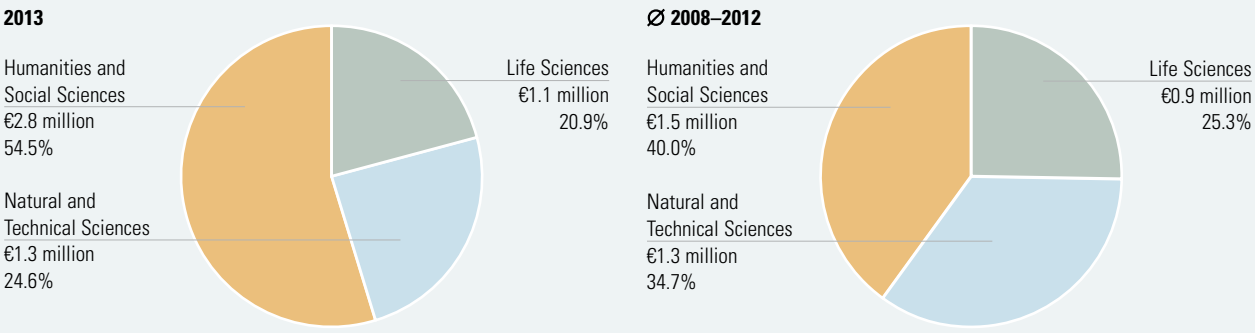
Duration 12 to 48 months

Grant amounts Variable, depending on specific project; average volume of funding approved in 2013: approximately €290,000 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 are taken twice a year, during the FWF Board's meetings in June (for the autumn call) and December (for the spring call).

Grants by research discipline (Richter Programme) Fig. 16



Supporting university careers

The second FWF programme specifically designed to support career development for women in science and research is the Elise Richter Programme, which targets researchers at the senior postdoc level. In this programme, a total of 62 women submitted applications to the FWF in 2013, and 17 of those applications were approved (2012: 15). The approval rate thus came to 27.4%.

If we consider both of the FWF's programmes for female scientists and researchers (Firnberg and Richter) together, the following picture emerges: With a total of 123 decisions (2012: 109) and 34 approvals (2012: 30) issued, the combined approval rate in these programmes came to 27.6% in 2011 (2012: 27.5%), which is somewhat higher than the approval rate for women across all FWF programmes (24.0%).

The average age of grant recipients in the Richter Programme, which does not impose an age limit on applicants, was 39.2 years in 2013. The Richter Programme has also demonstrated a remarkable trend toward the Humanities and Social Sciences category. An analysis over five years reveals that this category accounts for the largest share of grants (40%) in the programme, and in the year 2013 its share was more than half (54.5%). Like every year, Richter scholars are distributed among university and non-university institutions throughout Austria. The recipients included ten principal investigators with children, and the number of "Richter kids" reached a record level (21 children) in the year under review.

Five of the Richter scholars had already succeeded in acquiring FWF funds for stand-alone projects or in the Meitner or Schrödinger Programme, which clearly shows that meeting the quality criteria for FWF projects once augurs well for later success in science and research careers.

The annual two-day Firnberg-Richter Workshop is another of the FWF's significant contributions to career development for women in research (see also p. 61).

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

Richter Programme – Overview Table 16

Number of grants	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Elise Richter Programme	**62**	**57**	**17**	**15**	**27.4**	**26.3**
Women/men	62/–	57/–	17/–	15/–	27.4/–	26.3/–

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent		Total grants	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Elise Richter Programme	**18.0**	**15.6**	**4.9**	**4.2**	**27.4**	**26.7**	**5.2**	**4.7**
Women/men	18.0/–	15.6/–	4.9/–	4.2/–	27.4/–	26.7/–	5.2/–	4.7/–

Clinical Research (KLIF) Programme

Target group Scientists working in a clinical setting (or cooperating with a clinic) in Austria who possess the relevant qualifications, sufficient available capacity and access to the infrastructure required

Objective(s) Projects in the field of clinical research which are clearly described in terms of objectives and methods and which are subject to limits in terms of duration and budget. The results of the projects must not be linked to direct commercial interests. Studies must involve patients or healthy subjects and must aim to generate new scientific knowledge and insights or to optimise diagnostic or therapeutic methods.

Requirements

- Evidence of suitable preparatory work related to the proposed study
- Project proposals must qualify as top-notch clinical research by international standards and must undergo a relevant international peer review.
- Qualifications to carry out the work should be demonstrated by publications in specialised international journals. Due to the exclusively international peer review procedure, the FWF generally assumes that these will be international and/or peer-reviewed publications outside of German-speaking countries.
- A positive opinion from the relevant ethics commission or evidence of a fundamental approval/endorsement by that commission

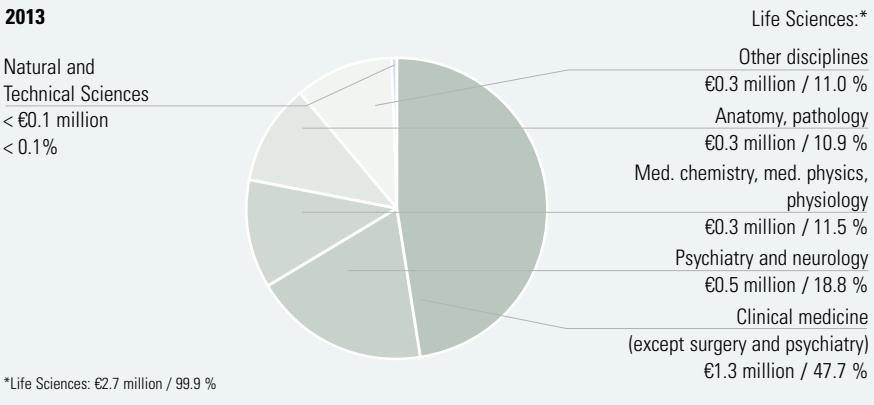
Duration Up to 36 months

Grant amounts Variable, depending on specific project; average volume of funding approved in 2013: approximately €180,000 per KLIF project

Applications Reviewed on a rolling basis; no submission deadlines (since January 2014)

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

Grants by research discipline (KLIF) Fig. 17



Successful pilot project continued

The Clinical Research (KLIF) Programme, which was initially funded by the Federal Ministry of Science and Research, has been in place for three years now, and the number of applications remained high in 2013 (118 projects submitted). The fact that only 15 projects were approved and the resulting approval rate of 12.7% clearly indicate the extremely competitive environment faced by applicants to this programme. Of the 118 applications received, 44 were submitted by women and 74 by men. Among the projects approved, five are headed by women, ten by men.

In the year under review, the FWF Board based its decisions in this programme on the recommendations of the KLIF Jury for the last time (for details on the KLIF Jury, please refer to the Appendix, p. 95).

The 15 KLIF projects approved focus on clinical questions in the fields of ophthalmology, bariatrics, dermatology, cardiology (heart surgery), cardiovascular diseases, cancer research, psychiatry and neurology, radiology, rheumatology, specific prophylaxis and transplant medicine. Seven projects are based at the Medical University of Vienna, five at Innsbruck Medical University, two at the Medical University of Graz, and one at the Paracelsus Medical University in Salzburg.

After the very successful and highly competitive pilot stage, which has involved three calls over the last three years, the KLIF Programme will now be included in the FWF's regular portfolio of funding programmes from 2014 onward and will accept proposals on a rolling basis. With this strategic decision to support clinical research, the FWF has positioned itself as a key partner to Austria's medical universities and shown a clear commitment to developing clinical research in Austria.

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

KLIF – Overview Table 17

Number of grants	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Clinical Research	**118**	**123**	**15**	**17**	**12.7**	**13.8**
Women/men	44/74	37/86	5/10	9/8	11.4/13.5	24.3/9.3

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent		Total grants	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Clinical Research	**27.4**	**28.4**	**2.7**	**3.3**	**9.9**	**11.5**	**2.7**	**3.3**
Women/men	9.8/17.6	7.7/20.7	0.8/1.9	1.7/1.5	8.3/10.8	22.5/7.4	0.8/1.9	1.7/1.6

Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)

Target group
Individuals who conduct research on the arts in Austria and who possess the appropriate qualifications

Objective(s)
- 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 audience and in the research and art communities

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

Duration
Up to 36 months

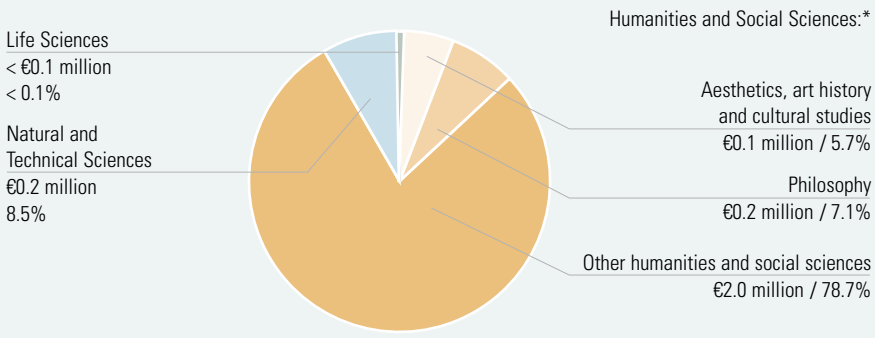
Grant amounts
Variable, depending on specific project; average volume of funding approved in 2013: approximately EUR 316,000 per PEEK project

Applications
One call per year (every spring)

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

Grants by research discipline (PEEK) Fig. 18

2013



*Humanities and Social Sciences: €2.3 million / 91.5%

Art and research under one roof

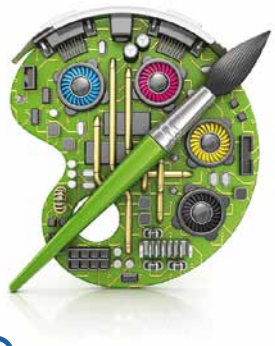
With the Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK), the FWF has not only established a firm presence in the Austrian arts research community, but is also considered a forerunner in Europe as well as a benchmark for the successful implementation of arts-based research funding programmes.

In 2013, the total number of applications received in this programme reached a new high of 73 (2012: 56). The number of approvals – eight in 2013 – also reached a record level, not least in response to the increasing importance of this programme (2012: 6 approvals). However, the approval rate remained nearly unchanged at the highly competitive level of 11.0%. Three of the eight projects approved in 2013 are headed by women.

The new projects approved in the year under review are hosted by art universities as well as non-university research institutions. Four 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 each at Ars Electronica Linz and St. Pölten University of Applied Sciences.

The projects approved in 2013 can largely be attributed to the categories of Humanities and Social Sciences as well as Natural and Technical Sciences (see Fig. 18).

In this programme, the FWF Board makes all funding decisions on the basis of the PEEK Board's recommendations, which themselves are based on international peer reviews. The PEEK Board consists of six members and has been chaired since its inception by Dame Janet Ritterman, the former Director of the Royal College of Music in London and now Chancellor of Middlesex University (for details on the PEEK Board, please refer to the Appendix, p. 95).



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

PEEK – Overview Table 18

Number of grants	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
PEEK	**73**	**56**	**8**	**6**	**11.0**	**10.7**
Women/men	31/42	27/29	3/5	4/2	9.7/11.9	14.8/6.9

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent		Total grants	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
PEEK	**22.7**	**16.4**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**11.1**	**12.2**	**2.5**	**2.0**
Women/men	9.4/13.2	8.6/7.8	1.0/1.6	1.4/0.6	10.1/11.9	16.3/7.8	1.0/1.6	1.4/0.6

Science Communication Programme (WissKomm)

Target group Researchers from all disciplines who work in Austria and who are currently receiving grants under FWF-sponsored projects or whose FWF grant period ended no more than three years prior to application

Objective(s) Grants are awarded for outstanding science communication measures related to the research project funded by the FWF.

Requirements High quality with regard to originality, attractiveness and appropriateness of planned communication activity/activities for the relevant target group(s), opportunities for target group(s) to participate, intelligibility and persuasive power, promotion of understanding for research, appropriateness of costs, feasibility, extent of own contributions, duration of activities, structure and completeness of application, description of intended effects of planned activity/activities

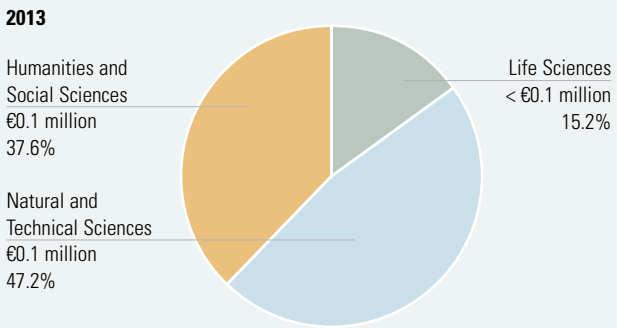
Duration
- Up to 12 months
- Follow-up applications possible

Grant amounts Capped at €50,000; average volume of funding approved in 2013: approximately EUR 44,000 per Science Communication project

Applications One call per year

Award decisions Decisions are taken by the FWF Board on the basis of an assessment by the WissKomm Jury.

Grants by research discipline (Science Communication Programme) Fig. 19



A successful premiere

Science needs to be in the public eye. This insight has now become clear throughout the scientific community. Nowadays, researchers have to communicate their work as well as their findings to the general public in an understandable and effective manner.

In order to support science communication efforts, the FWF therefore added a new programme to its portfolio in 2013 in order to provide funding for such measures in the context of FWF-funded projects.

In its first year, a total of 23 applications were submitted to the Science Communication Programme. Before the FWF Board took decisions on those applications, a jury of Austrian and international experts submitted funding recommendations. National experts were also included in the jury for media-related and cultural reasons; these key aspects in the field of science communication were also covered successfully in the programme. The Science Communication Programme is the FWF's only programme where applications can be submitted in German (for a list of WissKomm Jury members, see Appendix, p. 94).

Of the 23 applications received, six projects were approved on the basis of the jury's recommendations; one of those projects is headed by a woman. As for research disciplines, the projects were distributed across all three of the general categories used at the FWF.

The approved projects were those which best fulfilled the assessment criteria defined by the jury. These criteria are as follows: originality, attractiveness and appropriateness of the planned communication activities for the relevant target group(s), opportunities for the target group(s) to participate, intelligibility and persuasive power, promotion of understanding for research, appropriateness of costs, feasibility, extent of own contributions, duration of activities, structure and completeness of application as well as the intended effects of the planned activities.

Like other FWF programmes, the Science Communication Programme also allows applicants to resubmit projects after due consideration of the feedback and recommendations received from the expert jury.

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

Science Communication Programme – Overview Table 19

Number of grants	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Science Communication	**23**	**–**	**6**	**–**	**26.1**	**–**
Women/men	9/14	–/–	1/5	–/–	11.1/35.7	–/–

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent		Total grants	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Science Communication	**1.0**	**–**	**0.3**	**–**	**25.5**	**–**	**0.3**	**–**
Women/men	0.4/0.6	–/–	0.1/0.2	–/–	12.8/33.9	–/–	0.1/0.2	–/–

Open Access Journal Initiative

Target group
Media owners (as defined in the Austrian Media Act) operating in Austria, i.e. the applicant must be responsible for the specialised journal's fundamental orientation, content and the manner in which it is published

Objective(s)
- Open access journals in the humanities and social sciences which exhibit the potential to achieve high international renown in the respective scientific community in the foreseeable future
- The journal must be provided with sustained financial support in Austria for the period after the initial funding stage.

Requirements
Scholarly journals which
- are offered on a conventional subscription basis and wish to make the transition to an open access model; or
- are to be established as open access periodicals. Existing open access journals cannot be funded.

Grant amounts
Between €50,000 and €100,000; average volume of funding approved in 2013: approximately EUR 55,000 per OAJ project

Duration
One-time call in 2013 for initial funding over a maximum of three years

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

OAJ projects approved in 2013 Fig. 20

Journal	Media owner	Editor(s)
Transversal – Journal for Jewish Studies	Center for Jewish Studies, University of Graz	Klaus Hödl, Asher Biemann, Jonathan Skolnik, Gerald Lamprecht
TYCHE – Contributions to Ancient History, Papyrology and Epigraphy	Verlag Holzhausen GmbH	Thomas Corsten, Fritz Mitthof, Bernhard Palme, Hans Taeuber
TDE – Translingual Discourse in Ethnomusicology	University of Vienna	Regine Allgayer-Kaufmann, Gerd Grupe et al.
Region	Vienna University of Economics & Business	Gunther Maier, Michaela Trippl et al.
Musicologica Austriaca – Journal for Austrian Music Studies	Austrian Society for Musicology	Wolfgang Fuhrmann, Dominik Sedivý
APS – Austrian Journal of Political Science	Austrian Political Science Association	Gilg Seeber, Sonja Puntscher-Riekmann, Dieter Segert
MEDIOS – Medieval Worlds Comparative and Interdisciplinary Studies	Institute for Medieval Research (Austrian Academy of Sciences)	Walter Pohl, Andre Gingrich et al.
JRC – Research Cultures: Epistemic Practices in Arts & Technology	University of Applied Arts	Katharina Holas, Andrew Newman, Matthias Tarsiewicz

Startup funding to enter the digital era

In October 2012, the FWF launched an initiative in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Science and Research to provide startup funding for innovative open access journals in the humanities and social sciences. The initiative targeted media owners operating in Austria and enabled them to submit funding applications for the establishment of new open access journals and for conversion from classic subscription models to open access.

By April 2013, the FWF had received 36 expressions of interest in this programme. Among those proposals, the FWF Board identified 19 projects which fulfilled a predefined set of criteria; those applicants were then invited to submit full applications.

In the end, the international reviewers and the FWF Board came to the conclusion that eight applications exhibited a combination of scholarly quality, sound technical implementation and sustainable funding which would make for a promising journal. Technical implementation and a sound financial basis are necessary prerequisites for a successful journal, but they are certainly not a guarantee of success. Rather, the publication's future hinges on its quality and the related scholarly reputation of the people behind the journal. In this context, it is not only important to attract highly prominent researchers as editors or members of the editorial board, but also to ensure from the outset that some of the most prominent figures in the field are willing to publish in the journal.

Austria's research institutions and publishers are still in the early stages of developing structures to provide professional support for scholars in the technical and financial implementation of open access publication models. This FWF initiative, which has now been completed, represents a key point of reference in this development.

Open Access Journals – Overview Table 20

Number of grants	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent[1)]	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Open Access Journals	**19**	–	**8**	–	**22.2**	–

Funding requested/approved (EUR millions)	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent[1)]		Total grants	
Funding programme	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Open Access Journals	**1.2**	–	**0.4**	–	**21.0**	–	**0.4**	–

1) The approval rate is calculated as the ratio of applications approved to expressions of interest received.

Support for scientific publications

Stand-Alone Publications Programme

Target group Scientists and researchers from all disciplines

Objective(s) 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 of up to €14,000 for production, simultaneous open access publication and proofreading
- Lump-sum grant of up to €18,000 for production, simultaneous open access publication and foreign-language editing or translation
- Additional grant of up to €2,000 if the publisher itself conducts the peer review
- The FWF may also approve an additional grant of up to €8,000 for translation into English if the peer review process reveals that an English-language version would significantly increase the visibility of the publication. This amount is not to be requested in the application (starting in 2014).

Peer-Reviewed Publications Programme

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

Objective(s) 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

Support for scientific publications – Overview Table 21

2013		
	Total (EUR million)	
Stand-Alone Publications*	1.2	
Peer-Reviewed Publications**	2.7	
Hybrid open access	2.1	
Gold open access	0.3	
Other publication costs	0.3	
Total	**3.9**	
	Total (EUR million)	% share
Open access share	2.7	69.2

* Including €0.4 million in contingent approvals from the year 2012.
** Comprises a) direct billing arrangements with publishers, b) settlement through projects and c) subscription/membership fees for databases.

Enhancing accessibility and visibility

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

The FWF attributes great importance to high-level research publications. This is also reflected in the rising share of research costs which can be attributed to publications; in this context, the open access concept plays an especially important role. Open access has opened up entirely new possibilities for the dissemination of research results beyond the rather narrow limits of the scientific community (see also p. 30).

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.

Of the 83 applications received in this category (funding requested: €1.2 million), 49 were approved, with a total funding amount of €0.8 million. In terms of funding volume, the approval rate thus came to 61%, plus €0.4 million in contingent approvals from the year 2012. Of the total funding volume, some €0.3 million served to cover the costs of open access.

Grants for peer-reviewed publications cover all types of costs for refereed journal publications arising from FWF-funded projects. These grants can be requested from the FWF up to three years after the end of the project.

In 2013, the FWF provided €2.7 million in funding for such journal articles; of that amount, €2.4 million was used to cover the costs of open access.

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, over 4,300 peer-reviewed publications from FWF projects were already available in the PubMed database by the year 2013. The FWF paid approximately €30,000 for Europe PubMedCentral's technical maintenance and support in 2013.

This means that the overall amount of publication costs came to approximately €3.9 million in 2013, of which some €2.7 million can be attributed to 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

Tables **76**
Research and experimental development (R&D) by international comparison; ERC Starting, Advanced and Synergy Grants; Bibliometric data from top 30 countries; Development of funding in the Life Sciences / Natural and Technical Sciences / Humanities and Social Sciences; ERA-Net participation; International programmes – Funding in 2013; Approvals by research institution; Overall funding amounts by research institution; Funding amounts by research institution: Cash flow; Develpment of overall funding amounts by research institution, 2009 to 2013; Overall funding amounts by federal province; Destinations of Schrödinger fellows; Countries of origin of Meitner scholars; Costs of peer-reviewed journal publications by publisher (top 25 based on total costs); Wittgenstein recipients since 1996; Principal investigators in START projects since 1996; Ongoing and approved Special Research Programmes (SFBs); Ongoing National Research Networks (NFNs); Ongoing and approved FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs)

Bodies of the FWF **91**
Supervisory Board, FWF Management, FWF Board, Assembly of Delegates, International START/Wittgenstein Jury, WissKomm Jury, PEEK Board, KLIF Jury

FWF Secretariat **96**

Excerpt from 2013 financial statements **100**

Research and experimental development (R&D) by international comparison (2010)

Table 22

Country	Gross domestic R&D spending	Share of gross domestic R&D spending financed by		Persons employed in R&D in FTEs*	Share of gross R&D spending by			
		Public sector	Private sector		Businesses	Higher education	Public sector	Private nonprofit sector
	Percent of GDP	Percent			Percent of gross domestic R&D spending			
Israel	4.34	14.8	39.0		79.2	13.3	3.9	3.6
Switzerland	2.87	22.8	68.2	62,066	73.5	24.2	0.7	1.6
USA	2.83	32.5	61.0		68.3	14.7	12.5	4.5
Germany	2.80	30.3	65.6	548,526	67.1	18.1	14.8	
Austria	**2.79**	**38.7**	**44.85**	**58,992**	**68.1**	**26.1**	**5.3**	**0.5**
OECD total	2.38	31.1	60.3	–	66.5	18.7	12.1	2.7
EU 15	2.06	34.5	54.2	2,259,902	62.2	24.2	12.4	1.3
EU 27	1.91	35.3	53.3	2,524,323	61.2	24.4	13.3	1.2

*) FTEs: full-time equivalents

Source: OECD (MSTI 2012-2), Statistics Austria (Austrian Federal Statistics Institute).

ERC Starting, Advanced and Synergy Grants from 2008 to 2013 by host country (ranked by grants per million population)

Table 23

Country	Population	Projects approved	Grants per million population
Switzerland	7,996,026	292	36.5
Israel	7,707,042	214	27.8
Netherlands	16,805,037	332	19.8
Sweden	9,119,423	140	15.4
UK	63,395,574	874	13.8
Denmark	5,556,452	72	13.0
Belgium	10,444,268	132	12.6
Austria	8,221,646	101	12.3
Finland	5,266,114	59	11.2
Norway	4,722,701	39	8.3
France	65,951,611	496	7.5
Germany	81,147,265	554	6.8
Ireland	4,775,982	32	6.7
Cyprus	1,155,403	7	6.1
Spain	47,370,542	204	4.3
Italy	61,482,297	213	3.5
Iceland	315,281	1	3.2
Hungary	9,939,470	30	3.0
Greece	10,772,967	32	3.0
Portugal	10,799,270	29	2.7
Estonia	1,266,375	3	2.4
Slovenia	1,992,690	2	1.0
Czech Republic	10,162,921	8	0.8
Latvia	2,178,443	1	0.5
Croatia	4,475,611	2	0.4
Poland	38,383,809	14	0.4
Bulgaria	6,981,642	2	0.3
Slovakia	5,488,339	1	0.2
Turkey	80,694,485	4	0.05

Source: European Research Council (ERC); (a) withdrawn & ineligible proposals not taken into account, (b) selected for funding refers to PI 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. 2004 to 2013

Table 24

(ranked by citations per 1,000 population)

Rank	Country	Papers	Citations	Ø Population ('000)	Citations per paper	Papers per 1,000 population	Citations per 1,000 population
1	Switzerland	213,289	3,742,913	7,996	17.50	26.70	468.10
2	Iceland	6,687	114,938	315	17.20	21.20	364.90
3	Denmark	114,530	1,892,340	5,556	16.50	20.60	340.60
4	Sweden	199,352	3,073,881	9,119	15.40	21.90	337.10
5	Netherlands	293,666	4,852,768	16,805	16.50	17.50	288.80
6	Finland	99,061	1,388,905	5,266	14.00	18.80	263.70
7	Norway	87,299	1,158,755	4,723	13.30	18.50	245.30
8	United Kingdom	960,753	14,980,930	63,396	15.60	15.20	236.30
9	Belgium	161,266	2,371,012	10,444	14.70	15.40	227.00
10	Canada	520,099	7,264,641	34,568	14.00	15.00	210.20
11	Israel	120,398	1,594,324	7,707	13.20	15.60	206.90
12	Australia	367,018	4,624,756	22,263	12.60	16.50	207.70
13	**Austria**	**110,731**	**1,524,311**	**8,222**	**13.80**	**13.50**	**185.40**
14	New Zealand	67,540	795,757	4,365	11.80	15.50	182.30
15	Singapore	82,366	947,628	5,460	11.50	15.10	173.60
16	USA	3,353,724	54,664,789	316,669	16.30	10.60	172.60
17	Ireland	56,870	722,750	4,776	12.70	11.90	151.30
18	Germany	877,523	12,233,849	81,147	13.90	10.80	150.80
19	France	624,578	8,168,406	65,952	13.10	9.50	123.90
20	Slovenia	29,235	227,058	1,993	7.80	14.70	113.90
21	Italy	496,509	6,250,704	61,482	12.60	8.10	101.70
22	Spain	411,842	4,620,774	47,371	11.20	8.70	97.50
23	Estonia	11,314	118,918	1,226	10.50	9.20	97.00
24	Greece	97,514	973,542	10,773	10.00	9.10	90.40
25	Portugal	82,687	815,615	10,799	9.90	7.70	75.50
26	Taiwan	218,789	1,711,741	23,300	7.80	9.40	73.50
27	Czech Republic	81,647	722,376	10,163	8.80	8.00	71.10
28	Japan	807,381	8,725,083	127,253	10.80	6.30	68.60
29	Hungary	56,043	599,943	9,939	10.70	5.60	60.40
30	South Korea	357,600	2,781,301	48,955	7.80	7.30	56.80

Sources: (1) Papers and citations from ISI "Essential Science Indicators"; (2) Population data: CIA Factbook

Development of funding in the Life Sciences

Table 25

	2011		2012		2013	
	Total (EUR millions)	Share (%)	Total (EUR millions)	Share (%)	Total (EUR millions)	Share (%)
Biology, botany, zoology	43.1	22.1	39.3	20.0	46.9	23.2
Med. chemistry, med. physics, physiology	14.1	7.2	8.3	4.2	11.6	5.7
Hygiene, medical microbiology	9.9	5.1	9.5	4.8	7.3	3.6
Clinical medicine	5.1	2.6	4.9	2.5	4.1	2.0
Other areas of human medicine	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	2.8	1.4
Anatomy, pathology	2.3	1.2	4.9	2.5	2.8	1.4
Psychiatry, neurology	3.1	1.6	2.0	1.0	2.3	1.1
Pharmaceutics, pharmacology, toxicology	3.7	1.9	3.1	1.6	1.5	0.7
Veterinary medicine	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3
Surgery, anaesthesiology	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Forensic medicine	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Total	**83.7**	**42.9**	**73.8**	**37.6**	**80.2**	**39.6**
Total grants	195.2	100.0	196.4	100.0	202.6	100.0

Development of funding in the Natural and Technical Sciences

Table 26

	2011		2012		2013	
	Total (EUR millions)	Share (%)	Total (EUR millions)	Share (%)	Total (EUR millions)	Share (%)
Mathematics, computer sciences	27.3	14.0	31.5	16.0	32.9	16.2
Physics, mechanics, astronomy	25.9	13.3	26.1	13.3	24.5	12.1
Chemistry	10.3	5.3	12.0	6.1	9.0	4.4
Geology, mineralogy	2.2	1.1	1.5	0.8	3.3	1.6
Hydrology, hydrography	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	3.3	1.6
Other areas of natural sciences	2.1	1.1	1.7	0.9	2.2	1.1
Meteorology, climatology	1.0	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.9	1.0
Forestry and timber	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.5
Electrical engineering, electronics	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.6
Geodesy, surveying	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4
Other areas of technical sciences	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.3
Agronomy, plant breeding, environmental protection	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
Mechanical engineering	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
Mining, metallurgy	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Technical chemistry, fuel and mineral oil engineering	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Livestock breeding, animal husbandry	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Geography	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
Architecture	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1
Traffic and transport	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	0.1
Civil engineering	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1
Other areas of agriculture and forestry	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	< 0.1	< 0.1
Horticulture, fruiticulture	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Total	**78.2**	**40.1**	**86.9**	**44.2**	**82.8**	**40.8**
Total grants	195.2	100.0	196.4	100.0	202.6	100.0

Development of funding in the Humanities and Social Sciences

Table 27

	2011		2012		2013	
	Total (EUR millions)	Share (%)	Total (EUR millions)	Share (%)	Total (EUR millions)	Share (%)
Historical studies	8.5	4.4	8.5	4.3	9.4	4.6
Economics	3.5	1.8	1.9	1.0	4.9	2.4
Literature and language studies	3.2	1.6	4.0	2.0	4.5	2.2
Aesthetics, art history and cultural studies	3.7	1.9	4.2	2.1	4.3	2.1
Other philological and cultural studies	4.1	2.1	2.7	1.4	3.5	1.7
Philosophy	1.3	0.7	2.1	1.1	3.5	1.7
Other areas of social sciences	1.6	0.8	2.1	1.1	2.0	1.0
Theology	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.8
Psychology	2.0	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.5	0.7
Sociology	1.3	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.7
Political science	0.6	0.3	3.6	1.8	1.3	0.6
Legal science	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.4
Other areas of the humanities	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2
Applied statistics	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Pedagogy, educational science	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Regional planning	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Total	**33.2**	**17.0**	**35.7**	**18.2**	**39.7**	**19.6**
Total grants	195.2	100.0	196.4	100.0	202.6	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	0
					2007	1
					2008	4
					2009	1
Pathogenomics	Pathogenomics	2004	8 years	Partner	2006	2
					2008	5
					2010	3
NanoSciERA	Nanosciences	2005	3 years	Work Package Leader	2006	2
					2008*	1
EUROPOLAR	Polar research	2005	4 years	Task Leader	2009	2
HERA	Humanities	2005	4 years	Partner	2009*	10
BioDivErsA	Biodiversity	2005	4 years	Partner	2008	2
NEURON	Neuro sciences	2007	5 years	Work Package Leader	2008	1
					2009	2
					2010	0
					2011	1
ASTRONET	Astronomy	2005	4 years	Associate Partner (since 2007)	2008	2
NORFACE	Social sciences	2004	5 years	Associate Partner (since 2007)	2008*	2
Plant Genomics	Plant genomics	2006	4 years	Call participation (2008)	2008	4
E-Rare	Rare diseases	2006	4 years	Call participation (2009)	2009	3
CHISTERA	Information technology	2010	2 years	Task Leader	2010	4
					2011	4
					2012	2
E-Rare-2	Rare diseases	2010	4 years	Partner	2010	4
					2011	2
					2012	
BioDivErsA2	Biodiversity	2010	4 years	Partner	2010	4
					2011	4
					2012	3
TRANSCAN	Cancer research	2010	4 years	Partner	2011	5
					2012	
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	2
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	0
					2013	
Infect-ERA	Infectious diseases	2012	4 years	Partner	2013	5
ERASynBio	Synthetic biology	2012	3 years	Call participation	2013	
INNO INDIGO	horizontal	2013	3 years	Partner		
FLAG-ERA	Future emerging technologies	2013	3 years	Associate Partner (since 2013)		

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

International programmes – Funding in 2013

Table 29

Programme	Grants approved (EUR millions)
International projects (ERA-Nets)	2.5
International projects (lead agency procedure)	10.4
International projects (bilateral activities)	2.3
International agreements	0.3
Total	**15.8**

Approvals by research institution: Number of new approvals (2013)

Table 30

	Stand-Alone Projects	International programmes	SFBs [1]	START Programme [2]	Wittgenstein Award	DKs	DK extensions	Schrödinger Programme	Lise Meitner Programme	Hertha Firnberg Programme	Elise Richter Programme	KLIF	PEEK	Open Access Journals	Science Communication	Total 2013	% 2013	Total 2012	% 2012
a) University research institutions:																			
University of Vienna	68.8	17.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	8.0	13.0	2.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	124.9	19.8	139.1	20.3
University of Graz	29.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	46.1	7.3	37.1	5.4
University of Innsbruck	34.8	5.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	50.9	8.0	52.7	7.7
Medical University of Vienna	22.5	6.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	10.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.7	9.3	49.2	7.2
Medical University of Graz	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	1.8	14.3	2.1
Innsbruck Medical University	16.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	4.7	23.0	3.4
University of Salzburg	10.9	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	18.7	3.0	24.5	3.6
Vienna University of Technology	40.7	5.8	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	7.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	67.4	10.7	70.6	10.3
Graz University of Technology	13.6	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	4.2	36.9	5.4
University of Leoben	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	5.1	0.7
University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	15.7	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	4.7	29.2	4.3
University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	4.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	1.5	18.6	2.7
Vienna University of Economics and Business	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	1.1	1.2	0.2
University of Linz	14.3	1.0	6.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	4.4	35.9	5.2
University of Klagenfurt	3.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	1.2	7.4	1.1
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	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.1
University of Applied Arts Vienna	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.0	0.0	7.0	1.1	5.0	0.7
University of Music and Performing Arts Graz	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.3
University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	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
Total (universities)	**289.2**	**57.4**	**21.0**	**10.0**	**1.0**	**4.0**	**9.6**	**47.0**	**34.0**	**14.0**	**13.0**	**13.5**	**5.6**	**4.0**	**5.0**	**528.4**	**83.6**	**552.7**	**80.8**
b) Non-university and other institutions:																			
Austrian Academy of Sciences	27.7	5.5	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	46.2	7.3	55.7	8.1
Institute of Science and Technology Austria	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	4.7	0.7
Research Institute of Molecular Pathology	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	6.5	1.0
Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft (LBG)	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.6	7.0	1.0
Other research institutions [3]	25.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.4	3.0	0.0	51.5	8.1	57.4	8.4
Overall total	**347.0**	**68.0**	**22.0**	**14.0**	**1.0**	**5.0**	**10.0**	**57.0**	**37.0**	**17.0**	**17.0**	**15.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**6.0**	**632.0**	**100.0**	**684.0**	**100.0**

1) The figures shown here refer to sub-projects within full applications. 2) Includes extensions. 3) Includes universities abroad.

Funding amounts by research institution in 2013 (EUR millions)

Table 31

	Stand-Alone Projects	International programmes	SFBs [1]	START Programme [2]	Wittgenstein Award	DKs	DK extensions	Schrödinger Programme	Lise Meitner Programme	Hertha Firnberg Programme	Elise Richter Programme	KLIF	PEEK	Open Access Journals	Science Communication	Total 2013 [5]	% 2013	% share of FWF funding [3]	Total 2012	% 2012	% share of FWF funding 2012 [3]
a) University research institutions:																					
University of Vienna	21.1	4.5	< 0.1	1.8	< 0.1	0.9	3.4	1.0	1.9	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.1	37.8	18.7	11.0	42.3	21.5	12.9
University of Graz	9.1	1.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	2.2	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	17.1	8.5	10.9	10.2	5.2	6.9
University of Innsbruck	10.4	1.5	< 0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	14.4	7.1	8.1	14.5	7.4	8.9
Medical University of Vienna	7.6	0.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.8	< 0.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.9	9.8	6.5	17.1	8.7	6.2
Medical University of Graz	2.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.4	4.7	2.9	1.5	2.9
Innsbruck Medical University	4.2	0.5	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	2.6	1.6	0.3	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	5.0	9.9	7.2	3.6	7.4
University of Salzburg	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.1	< 0.1	0.4	0.2	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.0	2.5	4.7	5.6	2.8	5.5
Vienna University of Technology	13.0	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.5	4.4	2.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.8	12.7	12.7	20.5	10.4	10.6
Graz University of Technology	3.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.6	0.2	< 0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.5	7.8	7.8	4.0	6.9
University of Leoben	0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.7	3.6
University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	5.0	0.9	< 0.1	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.9	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	4.4	8.9	7.7	3.9	8.1
University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.6	3.4	6.6	3.3	7.5
Vienna University of Economics and Business	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	1.5	3.5	0.5	0.2	0.6
University of Linz	4.0	0.3	2.2	1.4	< 0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	4.6	9.4	10.6	5.4	11.7
University of Klagenfurt	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	3.3	1.5	0.8	3.1
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	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.5
University of Applied Arts Vienna	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	2.1	1.0	6.4	1.5	0.8	4.9
University of Music and Performing Arts Graz	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2
University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
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	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Total (universities)	**87.4**	**13.2**	**9.6**	**6.3**	**1.5**	**12.3**	**21.9**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**3.1**	**4.0**	**2.5**	**1.9**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**173.9**	**85.8**	**7.6**	**158.6**	**80.8**	**7.4**
b) Non-university and other institutions:																					
Austrian Academy of Sciences	7.8	1.2	0.1	1.2	< 0.1	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	< 0.1	14.2	7.0	19.0	16.8	8.5	22.5
Institute of Science and Technology Austria	0.4	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	–	2.7	1.4	–
Research Institute of Molecular Pathology	< 0.1	0.0	< 0.1	0.6	0.0	< 0.1	0.4	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	–	2.5	1.3	–
Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft (LBG)	0.9	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	–	1.9	1.0	–
Other research institutions [4]	7.1	1.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	11.8	5.8	–	13.8	7.0	–
Overall total	**103.7**	**15.5**	**9.5**	**8.1**	**1.5**	**14.6**	**23.1**	**6.6**	**5.2**	**3.7**	**5.2**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**202.6**	**100.0**	**–**	**196.4**	**100.0**	**–**

1) The figures shown here refer to sub-projects within full applications. 2) Includes extensions. 3) Total grants in relation to overall annual budget based on university performance agreement or base budget according to annual report 4) Includes universities abroad.
5) Includes supplementary approvals (for previously approved research projects) except additional approvals for publication costs.

Approvals by research institution: Cash flow (EUR millions)

Table 32

	2013							2012						
	2013 total without overheads	%	Overheads in 2013	2013 total including overheads	%	FWF cash flow without overheads in 2013: Share of 2013 budget [1]	FWF cash flow including overheads in 2013: Share of 2013 budget [1]	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]
a) University research institutions:														
University of Vienna	38.6	22.1	2.6	41.2	22.3	11.2	11.9	37.2	22.9	0.9	38.1	23.0	11.3	11.6
University of Graz	12.8	7.3	1.0	13.8	7.5	8.1	8.7	10.8	6.6	0.2	11.0	6.6	7.2	7.4
University of Innsbruck	13.1	7.5	0.8	13.9	7.5	7.4	7.9	12.2	7.5	0.3	12.5	7.5	7.5	7.6
Med. University of Vienna	16.4	9.4	1.0	17.4	9.4	5.4	5.7	13.6	8.4	0.3	13.9	8.4	5.0	5.1
Med. University of Graz	4.0	2.3	0.1	4.2	2.3	3.9	4.0	3.5	2.2	< 0.1	3.5	2.1	3.5	3.6
Innsbruck Med. University	8.2	4.7	0.4	8.5	4.6	8.0	8.3	8.2	5.1	0.1	8.3	5.0	8.5	8.5
University of Salzburg	5.8	3.3	0.5	6.2	3.4	5.4	5.8	5.6	3.5	0.1	5.7	3.5	5.6	5.7
Vienna University of Technology	17.5	10.0	0.9	18.4	10.0	8.6	9.1	16.0	9.9	0.3	16.3	9.8	8.3	8.4
Graz University of Technology	6.8	3.9	0.4	7.2	3.9	5.8	6.2	6.0	3.7	0.1	6.1	3.7	5.3	5.4
University of Leoben	0.9	0.5	< 0.1	1.0	0.5	2.2	2.3	1.1	0.7	< 0.1	1.1	0.7	2.7	2.8
University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	7.4	4.3	0.5	8.0	4.3	7.4	7.9	7.5	4.6	0.1	7.6	4.6	7.8	8.0
University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	3.8	2.2	0.3	4.1	2.2	4.0	4.3	3.7	2.3	< 0.1	3.8	2.3	4.2	4.3
Vienna University of Economics and Business	2.1	1.2	< 0.1	2.1	1.1	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.1	< 0.1	1.9	1.1	2.4	2.4
University of Linz	7.6	4.4	0.5	8.2	4.4	7.7	8.3	6.3	3.8	0.1	6.4	3.9	6.9	7.1
University of Klagenfurt	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.6	2.0	2.2	1.0	0.6	< 0.1	1.0	0.6	2.1	2.1
Academy of Fine Arts Vienna	0.4	0.2	< 0.1	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.2	< 0.1	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.6
University of Applied Arts Vienna	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.6	2.7	3.1	0.6	0.4	< 0.1	0.6	0.4	2.0	2.0
University of Music and Performing Arts Graz	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.3	< 0.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.2
University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
University for Art and Industrial Design Linz	0.1	< 0.1	0.0	0.1	< 0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
Total (universities)	**148.3**	**85.0**	**9.4**	**157.7**	**85.3**	**6.5**	**6.9**	**136.4**	**83.9**	**2.7**	**139.1**	**84.0**	**6.3**	**6.5**
Non-university and other institutions:														
Austrian Academy of Sciences	10.6	6.1	1.0	11.6	6.2	14.2	15.5	9.8	6.0	0.3	10.1	6.1	13.1	13.5
Other research institutions [2]	15.6	9.0	< 0.1	15.7	8.5	–	–	16.4	10.1	0.1	16.5	9.9	–	–
Overall total	**174.5**	**100.0**	**10.4**	**184.9**	**100.0**	**–**	**–**	**162.5**	**100.0**	**3.2**	**165.7**	**100.0**	**–**	**–**

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

Overall funding amount by research institution: Development 2009–2013 (EUR millions)

Table 33

	Total 2009	Total 2010	Total 2011	Total 2012	Total 2013	% share 2009	% share 2010	% share 2011	% share 2012	% share 2013
a) University research institutions:										
University of Vienna	38.1	38.3	39.2	42.3	37.8	25.8	22.3	20.1	21.5	18.7
University of Graz	9.2	8.1	18.1	10.2	17.1	6.2	4.7	9.3	5.2	8.5
University of Innsbruck	10.4	14.0	13.4	14.5	14.4	7.1	8.1	6.9	7.4	7.1
Medical University of Vienna	11.6	15.2	22.1	17.1	19.9	7.9	8.8	11.3	8.7	9.8
Medical University of Graz	2.9	4.5	6.3	2.9	4.9	2.0	2.6	3.2	1.5	2.4
Innsbruck Medical University	7.0	12.4	8.2	7.2	10.1	4.8	7.2	4.2	3.6	5.0
University of Salzburg	4.2	8.0	7.9	5.6	5.0	2.9	4.7	4.1	2.8	2.5
Vienna University of Technology	14.2	19.5	18.9	20.5	25.8	9.6	11.4	9.7	10.4	12.7
Graz University of Technology	4.0	6.9	9.8	7.8	9.1	2.7	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.5
University of Leoben	0.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.1
University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	9.1	4.8	6.3	7.7	9.0	6.2	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.4
University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	5.8	2.5	2.4	6.6	3.2	3.9	1.5	1.2	3.3	1.6
Vienna University of Economics and Business	0.6	3.6	1.7	0.5	3.0	0.4	2.1	0.9	0.2	1.5
University of Linz	6.6	5.4	9.4	10.6	9.3	4.5	3.2	4.8	5.4	4.6
University of Klagenfurt	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8
Academy of Fine Arts Vienna	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
University of Applied Arts Vienna	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.5	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0
University of Music and Performing Arts Graz	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1
University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna	0.3	0.5	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.4
University for Art and Industrial Design Linz	0.2	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1
Total (universities)	**126.9**	**147.9**	**169.1**	**158.6**	**173.9**	**86.0**	**86.1**	**86.6**	**80.8**	**85.8**
b) Non-university and other institutions:										
Austrian Academy of Sciences	9.8	10.4	12.5	16.8	14.2	6.7	6.0	6.4	8.5	7.0
Institute of Science and Technology Austria	–	0.9	1.2	2.7	1.0	–	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.5
Other research institutions [1)]	10.9	12.6	12.5	18.3	13.6	7.4	7.3	6.4	9.3	6.7
Total	**147.6**	**171.8**	**195.2**	**196.4**	**202.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

1) Includes universities abroad.

Funding amounts per federal province in 2013 (EUR millions)

Table 34

Approvals	B	C	LA	UA	S	St	T	Vb	V	Abroad	Total
Total	**< 0.1**	**1.4**	**3.1**	**13.9**	**7.2**	**32.8**	**24.8**	**< 0.1**	**118.6**	**0.8**	**202.6**

*) 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 2013: Cash flow (EUR millions)

Table 35

Cash flow [1]	B	C	LA	UA	S	St	T	Vb	V	Abroad	Total
Cash flow without overheads	0.0	1.1	2.0	8.3	6.8	25.5	21.4	0.1	104.2	5.0	174.5
Overhead costs	0.0	0.1	< 0.1	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.1	0.0	6.5	0.0	10.4
Cash flow including overheads	**0.0**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**8.8**	**7.2**	**27.2**	**22.6**	**0.1**	**110.7**	**5.0**	**184.9**

1) In the case of cash flow, the regional allocation is calculated at the level of research institutions (not departments, etc., as is the case with total funding amounts).

Reviews by country/region in 2013

Table 36

Argentina	2
Australia	165
Barbados	1
Belgium	88
Brazil	35
Bulgaria	6
Canada	204
Chile	5
China	53
Croatia	7
Cyprus	3
Czech Republic	16
Denmark	51
Egypt	1
Estonia	9
Finland	70
France	307
Germany	754
Greece	17
Hong Kong	9
Hungary	20
Iceland	4
India	25
Indonesia	2
Iran	3
Ireland	40
Israel	67
Italy	230
Japan	86
Kuwait	1
Lebanon	1
Liechtenstein	4
Luxembourg	3
Malaysia	1
Mexico	4
Montenegro	1
Netherlands	171
New Zealand	29
Norway	46
Pakistan	1
Panama	1
Poland	26
Portugal	33
Rep. Korea	19
Romania	4
Russia	15
Saudi Arabia	1
Serbia	3
Singapore	22
Slovakia	3
Slovenia	9
South Africa	8
Spain	96
Sweden	81
Switzerland	178
Taiwan	13
Thailand	2
Tunisia	1
Turkey	3
UK	588
United Arab Emirates	2
Uruguay	2
USA	1,499
Not indicated	160
Total	**5,311**
Women	1,115
Men	4,120
Not recorded	76

Destinations of Erwin Schrödinger fellows, 2011 to 2013

Table 37

	2011	2012	2013
Australia	2	1.5	
Belgium	1		
Bermuda	1		
Canada	4	5	2
Denmark		1	
France	2	3	1
Germany	7	10.5	6
Hungary			1
Italy	1	4	
Japan	1	0.5	
Netherlands	2	3	4
New Zealand		3	
Norway	1		
Slovenia			1
Spain	4		1
Sweden	2	2	
Switzerland	1	2	3
Taiwan	1		
UK	5	5.5	10
USA	34	27	28
Total	**69**	**68**	**57**
Women	23	21	21
Men	46	47	36

Countries of origin of Lise Meitner grantees, 2011 to 2013

Table 38

	2011	2012	2013
Argentina			1
Australia		1	1
Austria		1	
Belgium	3		
Bosnia		1	
Brazil	1		
Bulgaria	1		
Cameroon	1		
Canada		2	2
China	2		2
Croatia			2
Czech Republic			2
Finland	1	1	1
France	1	3	1
Germany	2	8	7
Greece	1	4	
Hungary	3	1	
India	1	2	1
Israel			1
Italy	3	5	4
Japan		1	1
Lebanon			1
Madagascar			1
Mexico	1	1	
Netherlands	1		
Poland	2		
Portugal	1		
Rep. Korea	1		1
Russia	2	2	1
Slovakia	1		3
Spain		3	
Sweden	1		
Switzerland	2	1	1
Turkey		1	
UK	2		1
Ukraine	3		
USA	1	1	2
Vietnam		1	
Total	**38**	**40**	**37**
Women	14	16	11
Men	24	24	26

Costs of peer-reviewed journal publications by publisher (top 25 based on total costs)

Table 39

	Hybrid Open Access			Gold Open Access			Other publication costs			Total		
Publisher	Number	Costs [1]	Ø costs [1]	Number	Costs [1]	Ø costs [1]	Number	Costs [1]	Ø costs [1]	Number [2]	Costs [1]	Ø costs [1]
Elsevier	401	950,150	2,369	10	39,187	3,919	37	39,949	1,080	448	1,029,286	2,298
Wiley-Blackwell	127	318,756	2,510	3	4,153	1,384	42	40,870	973	172	363,779	2,115
American Chemical Society (ACS)	130	263,104	2,024				1	120	120	131	263,224	2,009
Springer (including Biomed Central, Springer Open)	83	210,506	2,536	27	43,610	1,615	7	6,857	980	117	260,972	2,231
Nature Publishing Group (NPG) (including Frontiers)	12	40,978	3,415	20	25,431	1,272	23	35,247	1,532	55	101,655	1,848
Public Library of Science (PLOS)				75	90,382	1,205				75	90,382	1,205
Oxford University Press (OUP)	13	33,300	2,562	10	22,021	2,202	9	8,894	988	32	64,215	2,007
Informa Healthcare/Taylor & Francis	18	47,432	2,635							18	47,432	2,635
American Physical Society (APS)	13	23,498	1,808				13	8,659	666	26	32,157	1,237
American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (ASBMB)	9	12,431	1,381				20	18,270	913	29	30,700	1,059
Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC)	8	22,041	2,755							8	22,041	2,755
National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America	8	7,164	896				10	14,742	1,474	18	21,906	1,217
American Society for Microbiology (ASM)	5	8,465	1,693				12	13,106	1,092	17	21,571	1,269
IOP Publishing	2	4,680	2,340	11	11,174	1,016	5	4,832	966	18	20,685	1,149
American Institute of Physics (AIP)	10	14,475	1,448	1	1,069	1,069	5	1,346	269	16	16,890	1,056
Optical Society of America (OSA)	1	1,176	1,176	9	12,506	1,390				10	13,681	1,368
American Society of Plant Biologists (ASPB)	5	5,037	1,007				5	8,593	1,719	10	13,631	1,363
The Company of Biologists Limited	6	13,587	2,265							6	13,587	2,265
MDPI				10	11,648	1,165				10	11,648	1,165
Landes Bioscience	6	3,173	529				7	7,764	1,109	13	10,936	841
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	5	7,985	1,597				3	2,720	907	8	10,706	1,338
European Geosciences Union (EGU)				6	8,874	1,479				6	8,874	1,479
Portland Press	3	8,388	2,796				1	447	447	4	8,835	2,209
American Association of Immunologists (AAI)							3	8,692	2,897	3	8,692	2,897
Copernicus Publications				9	8,332	926				9	8,332	926
Other publishers	57	104,351	1,831	18	12,659	703	54	54,810	1,015	129	171,820	1,332
Total	**922**	**2,100,675**	**2,278**	**209**	**291,047**	**1,393**	**257**	**275,916**	**1,074**	**1,388**	**2,667,638**	**1,922**

1) in euro 2) The figures indicated do not always correspond to the exact number of articles because in some cases publishers submit multiple invoices for a single article.

Funding approvals for stand-alone publications by publisher [1]

Table 40

Publisher	Approvals	Funding amount (EUR millions)	Ø per grant (€)
Böhlau Verlag	23	378,000	16,435
ÖAW Verlag	9	138,000	15,333
Verlag Holzhausen	3	48,000	16,000
14 additional publishers	14	205,500	14,679
Total (17 publishers)	**49**	**769,500**	**15,704**

1) a) A total of 83 applications were decided on in 2008. Of those applications, 49 were approved (funding volume: €0.77 million). b) Only those publishers which received more than one grant are listed.

Wittgenstein recipients since 1996

Table 41

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
2013	**Ulrike DIEBOLD**	Surface Science

Principal investigators in START projects since 1996 Table 42

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

Year	Name
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

Year	Name
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
2013	Stefan L. AMERES
	Notburga GIERLINGER
	Clemens HEITZINGER
	Georgios KATSAROS
	David A. KEAYS
	Ovidiu PAUN
	Thomas POCK
	Paolo SARTORI
	Stefan WOLTRAN

Ongoing and approved Special Research Programmes (SFBs)*

Table 43

Year	Name	Project
2003	**Lukas A. HUBER**	Cell proliferation and cell death in tumors
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
	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
2013	**Gerhard LARCHER**	Quasi-Monte Carlo Methods: Theory and Applications
	Johannes A. SCHMID	Cellular Mediators Linking Inflammation and Thrombosis

*) As of Dec. 31, 2013

Ongoing National Research Networks (NFNs)*

Table 44

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

*) As of Dec. 31, 2013

Ongoing and approved FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs)*

Table 45

Year	Name	Project
2004	**Ellen L. ZECHNER**	Molecular Enzymology: Structure, Function and Biotechnological Exploitation of Enzymes
	Josef ZECHNER	Vienna Graduate School of Finance
2005	**Bernhard E. FLUCHER**	Molecular Cell Biology and Oncology
	Christof GATTRINGER	Hadrones in vacuum, nuclei and stars
2006	**Markus ARNDT**	Complex Quantum Systems
	Andrea BARTA	RNA Biology
	Stefan BÖHM	Cell Communication in Health and Disease
	Georg DECHANT	Signal Processing in Neurons
	Maria SIBILIA	Inflammation and Immunity
	Alois WOLDAN	Austrian Galicia and its multicultural heritage
2007	**Peter PAULE**	Computational Mathematics: Numerical Analysis and Symbolic Computation
	Josef THALHAMER	Immunity in Cancer and Allergy
2008	**Manuela BACCARINI**	Molecular Mechanisms of Cell Signaling
	Günter BLÖSCHL	Water Resource Systems
	Timothy SKERN	Structure and Interaction of Biological Macromolecules
2009	**Mitchell G. ASH**	The Sciences in historical, philosophical and cultural contexts
	Gerald HÖFLER	Metabolic and Cardiovascular Disease
	Maarten JANSSEN	Vienna Graduate School of Economics
	Christian OBINGER	Biomolecular Technology of Proteins – BioToP
	Sabine SCHINDLER	Computational Interdisciplinary Modelling
	Christian SCHLÖTTERER	Population Genetics
	Alfred WAGENHOFER	Doctoral Programme in Accounting, Reporting and Taxation
	Wolfgang WOESS	Discrete Mathematics
2010	**Thomas BLASCHKE**	Geographic information science. Integrating interdisciplinary concepts and methods
	Thomas BUGNYAR	Cognition and Communication
	Steffen HERING	Molecular Drug Targets
	Michael LANG	International Business Taxation
	Josef PERNER	Imaging the mind: consciousness, higher mental and social processes
2011	**Akos HEINEMANN**	Molecular fundamentals of inflammation – MOLIN
	Karl KUNISCH	Partial Differential Equations – Modelling, Analysis, Numerical Methods and Optimization
	Peter SCHLÖGELHOFER	Chromosome Dynamics
	Ulrich SCHUBERT	Building Solids for Function
2012	**Ansgar JÜNGEL**	Dissipation and dispersion in nonlinear partial differential equations
	Winfried F. PICKL	Molecular, cellular, and clinical allergology (MCCA)
2013	**Peter HINTERDORFER**	Nano-Analytics of Cellular Systems (NanoCell)
	Lukas MEYER	Climate Change – Uncertainties, Thresholds and Coping Strategies
	Anton REBHAN	Particles and Interactions
	Helmut VEITH	Logical Methods in Computer Science
	Reinhard WÜRZNER	Host Response in Opportunistic Infections

*) As of Dec. 31, 2013

Supervisory Board

4th term (since December 2012)

Chair
Dieter IMBODEN
Former President of the National Research Council at the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF)
Professor emeritus of environmental physics, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland

Deputy Chair
Gerhard GRUND
Chief Executive Officer, Raiffeisen Centrobank AG

Members
Juliane BESTERS-DILGER
Professor, Slavic Seminar at the University of Freiburg, Germany

Friedrich FAULHAMMER
Rector, Danube University Krems

Peter FRATZL
Professor, Max Planck Institute of Colloids and Interfaces, Germany

Hannah MONYER
Professor, Department of Clinical Neurobiology, University Hospital, Heidelberg, Germany

Andrea SCHENKER-WICKI
Professor, Department of Business Administration, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Dwora STEIN
Federal Chairperson, Austrian Union of Private-Sector Employees

Hans SÜNKEL
Professor, Institute of Theoretical Geodesy and Satellite Geodesy, Graz University of Technology

Advising Member
Gertrude TUMPEL-GUGERELL
Chair of the FFG Supervisory Board

FWF Management

FWF Executive Board
3rd term (June 2010 to August 2013)

President Christoph KRATKY	University of Graz, Institute of Physical Chemistry
Vice-President Christine MANNHALTER	Med. University of Vienna, Clinical Department of Medical and Chemical Laboratory Diagnostics
Vice-President Johann EDER	University of Klagenfurt, Institute for Informatics Systems
Vice-President Herbert GOTTWEIS	University of Vienna, Department of Political Science

Management

Managing Director
Dorothea STURN

FWF Executive Board
4th term (since September 2013)

FWF President Pascale EHRENFREUND	George Washington University, Center for International Science and Technology Policy (USA) NASA Astrobiology Institute (USA)
Vice-President Christine MANNHALTER	Med. University of Vienna, Clinical Department of Medical and Chemical Laboratory Diagnostics
Vice-President Hermann HELLWAGNER	University of Klagenfurt, Institute of Information Technology
Vice-President Alan SCOTT	University of Innsbruck, Department of Sociology

FWF Board

3rd term (since October 2011)

Representatives of the FWF Executive Board
Christoph KRATKY, Christine MANNHALTER, Johann EDER, Herbert GOTTWEIS (until August 2013)
Pascale EHRENFREUND, Christine MANNHALTER, Hermann HELLWAGNER, Alan SCOTT (since September 2013)

Research discipline(s)	Reporter	Deputy
Life Sciences		
General Biology	Kurt KOTRSCHAL	Christian STURMBAUER
Environmental Sciences	Marianne POPP	Ruben SOMMARUGA
Genetics, Microbiology, Biotechnology	Ellen L. ZECHNER	Ortrun MITTELSTEN SCHEID
Cell Biology	Günther DAUM	Ludger HENGST
Biochemistry	Iain B. H. WILSON	Kristina DJINOVIC-CARUGO
Neuro Sciences	Reinhold SCHMIDT	Bernhard FLUCHER
Clinical Medicine	Leopold SCHMETTERER	Richard GREIL
Theoretical Medicine I	Gerald HÖFLER	Hannes STOCKINGER
Theoretical Medicine II	Reinhold G. ERBEN	Maria SIBILIA
Humanities and Social Sciences		
Economics	Engelbert DOCKNER	Alexia FÜRNKRANZ-PRSKAWETZ
Social Sciences I	Wolfgang C. MÜLLER	Kirsten SCHMALENBACH
Social Sciences II	Lynne CHISHOLM	Erich KIRCHLER
Philosophy/Theology	Friedrich STADLER	Sigrid MÜLLER
Historical Studies	Josef EHMER	Gabriele HAUG-MORITZ
Classical Studies	Bernhard PALME	Katja SPORN
Linguistics and Literature	Gerlinde MAUTNER	Werner WOLF
Art History and Cultural Studies	Renate PROCHNO	Andreas DORSCHEL
Natural and Technical Sciences		
Mathematics I	Robert F. TICHY	Josef SCHICHO
Mathematics II	Walter SCHACHERMAYER	Barbara KALTENBACHER
Computer Science I	Thomas EITER	Ruth BREU
Computer Science II	Hermann HELLWAGNER (until Aug. 2013)	Roderick BLOEM
Experimental Physics	Karl UNTERRAINER	Peter ZEPPENFELD
Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics	Enrico ARRIGONI	Hans BRIEGEL
Inorganic Chemistry	Ulrich SCHUBERT	Nadia C. MÖSCH-ZANETTI
Organic Chemistry	Rolf BREINBAUER	Ronald MICURA
Earth Sciences, Geology	Georg KASER	Christian KÖBERL
Engineering Sciences	Georg BRASSEUR (until June 2013)	
	Oszkár BÍRO (since July 2013)	Hans IRSCHIK

Assembly of Delegates

4th term (since September 2012*)

Representatives of the FWF Executive Board
Christoph KRATKY, Christine MANNHALTER,
Johann EDER, Herbert GOTTWEIS (until August 2013)

Pascale EHRENFREUND, Christine MANNHALTER,
Hermann HELLWAGNER, Alan SCOTT (since September 2013)

Representatives of the universities

Delegate	Deputy
University of Vienna	
Susanne WEIGELIN-SCHWIEDRZIK	Heinz ENGL
University of Graz	
Peter SCHERRER	Renate DWORCZAK
University of Innsbruck	
Sabine SCHINDLER	Hannelore WECK-HANNEMANN
Medical University of Vienna	
Michael FREISSMUTH	Ingrid PABINGER
Medical University of Graz	
Irmgard Theresia LIPPE	Michael SPEICHER
Innsbruck Medical University	
Irene VIRGOLINI (until Feb. 2014) Christine BANDTLOW (since March 2014)	Johannes ZSCHOCKE (until Feb. 2014) Günter WEISS (since March 2014)
University of Salzburg	
Albert DUSCHL	Fatima FERREIRA-BRIZA
Graz University of Technology	
Horst BISCHOF	Gerhard HOLZAPFEL
Vienna University of Technology	
Johannes FRÖHLICH	Ulrike DIEBOLD
University of Leoben	
Oskar PARIS	Erika HAUSENBLAS
University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	
Josef GLÖSSL	Georg HABERHAUER
University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	
Mathias MÜLLER	Otto DOBLHOFF-DIER
Vienna University of Economics and Business	
Michael MEYER	Edith LITTICH
University of Linz	
Gabriele KOTSIS	Richard HAGELAUER
University of Klagenfurt	
Judith GLÜCK	Reinhard NECK
University of Applied Arts Vienna	
Barbara PUTZ-PLECKO	Alexander DAMIANISCH
University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna	
Ulrike SYCH (until Dec. 2013) Wolfgang HEISSLER (since Jan. 2014)	Vitaliy BODNAR
Mozarteum University Salzburg	Michaela SCHWARZBAUER
Michael MALKIEWICZ	
University of Music and Performing Arts Graz	
Robert HÖLDRICH	Klaus ARINGER
University for Art and Industrial Design Linz	
Sabine POLLAK	Karin HARRASSER
]a[academy of fine arts vienna	
Andrea B. BRAIDT	Eva BLIMLINGER

Representatives of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW)

ÖAW Section for Mathematics and the Natural Sciences	
Uwe B. SLEYTR	Michael TRAUNER
ÖAW Section for the Humanities and the Social Sciences	
Michael ALRAM	Andre GINGRICH

Representatives of the Federal Ministry of Science and Research

Non-university research institutions (Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft)	
Andrea OLSCHEWSKI	Wolfgang NEUBAUER
Non-university research institutions (Christian Doppler Research Association)	
Andrea BARTA	Karl KUNISCH
Federal Ministry of Science and Research	
Andreas ALTMANN	Johann KASTNER

Representatives of the Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology

Non-university research institutions A.I.T. – Austrian Institute of Technology	
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 (until Aug. 2013) Julia FREIDL (since Sept. 2013)	Janine WULZ (until Aug. 2013) Bernhard LAHNER (since Sept. 2013)

* according to nominations

Members of the International START/ Wittgenstein Jury

Name	Institute / research institution	Research discipline(s)
Natural and Technical Sciences		
HACKBUSCH Wolfgang	Max Planck Institute for Mathematics in the Sciences Leipzig, D	Mathematics
JARLSKOG Cecilia	Lund Institute of Technology Lund University, SE	Theoretical physics
KLITZING Klaus von	Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research Germany	Experimental physics
NAYFEH Ali H.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Blacksburg, VA USA	Engineering, mechanics
REBEK, Julius Jr.	The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA USA	Chemistry
ROLLAND Colette	Centre de Recherche en Informatique Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, FR	Computer Sciences
Humanities and Social Sciences		
GREENHALGH Susan (until 2013)	Department of Anthropology Harvard University, USA	Anthropology
NIJKAMP Peter	Department of Spatial Economics Free University Amsterdam, NL	Economics
ZIOLKOWSKI Jan L.	Department of the Classics Harvard University, USA	Comparative literature and linguistics
Biological and Medical Sciences		
CROCE Carlo	Human Cancer Genetics Program Ohio State University, USA	Biochemistry, molecular biology, immunology, genetics
FEARON Douglas T.	School of Clinical Medicine University of Cambridge, UK	Immunology
SCHACHNER CAMARTIN Melitta	Biosynthesis of Neural Structures Research Group University of Hamburg, D	Neurosciences
SOLTIS Pamela	Florida Museum of Natural History Laboratory of Molecular Systematic and Evolutionary Genetics, Gainesville, Florida, USA	Evolutionary biology, theoretical biology

Science Communication Jury

Name
LANGHOLF Beate
LEHMANN Oliver
MÜLLER Christian
RATEIKE Jutta
STREICHER Barbara
TRINCHAN Philippe

PEEK Board

Name	Institute / research institution	Research discipline(s)
COLLINA Luisa	Politecnico di Milano, Italy	Architecture, Design
CRABTREE Paula	Bergen National Academy of the Arts, Norway	Arts & Media
JOHNSON Nigel	University of Dundee, UK	Arts & Media
LILJA Efva	University of Dance Stockholm, Sweden	Performing Arts
RITTERMAN Janet	Middlesex University, UK	Music
WORTON Michael	University College London, UK	Literature

KLIF Jury (until 2013)

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

FWF Secretariat

As of December 31, 2013, 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 approximately 69%. A complete directory of FWF employees can be found at www.fwf.ac.at/en/contact/index.html

Gender statistics

Table 46

FWF Management	**5**
Women/men	3/2
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	**19**
Women/men	3/16
Assembly of Delegates	**60**
Women/men	23/37
START/Wittgenstein Jury	**12**
Women/men	4/8
PEEK Board	**6**
Women/men	4/2
KLIF Jury	**6**
Women/men	3/3
FWF Secretariat	**88**
Women/men	61/27
Total	**239**
Women/men	118/121

Contacts at the FWF

FWF Management

FWF President	Pascale Ehrenfreund
Managing Director	Dorothea Sturn
Vice-President (Life Sciences, mobility and women's programmes)	Christine Mannhalter
Vice-President (Natural and Technical Sciences)	Hermann Hellwagner
Vice-President (Humanities and Social Sciences)	Alan Scott
Management Assistant	Susanne Spiesz
Administrative Assistants to the Management	Ingrid Fürnkranz Katharina Landerl (Scheduling for Executive Board)

Public Relations and Science Communication

Head of Department	Stefan Bernhardt
PR Editor-in-Chief, Media and Press Relations, Science Communication Programme management	Stefan Bernhardt
Deputy PR editor-in-chief	Marc Seumenicht
PR Editor	Natascha Rueff Margit Schwarz-Stiglbauer Susanne Spiesz
Web Content Management	Katrin Buschmann
PR Assistant	Eleonora Anderl-Dubrovina

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 (KLIF) Programme	**Programme Management** Iris Fortmann

Natural and Technical Sciences

Vice-President	Hermann Hellwagner
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 Sciences	**Scientific Project Officer** Stefan Mühlbachler **Administrative Project Officer** Regina Moser
Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics	**Scientific Project Officer** Stefan Uttenthaler **Operational 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 **Operational Project Officer** David Miksits
Technical Sciences	**Scientific Project Officer** Kati Huttunen **Operational Project Officer** David Miksits

Humanities and Social Sciences

Vice-President	Alan Scott
Head of Department	Beatrix Asamer
Classical Studies	**Scientific Project Officer** Beatrix Asamer **Operational Project Officer** Petra Bohle **Administrative Project Officer** Ilonka Schwarzenfeld
Art History and Cultural Studies, Theology	**Scientific Project Officer** Monika Maruska **Administrative Project Officer** Georg Rücklinger
Historical Studies, Linguistics, Literature Studies	**Scientific Project Officer** Eugen Banauch **Operational Project Officer** Petra Bohle
Philosophy, Art History and Cultural Studies	**Scientific Project Officer** Petra Grabner **Operational Project Officer** Petra Bohle Eva Scherag
Economics, Psychology, Social Sciences and Law	**Programme Management, Scientific Project Officer** Eugen Banauch **Operational Project Officer** Ilonka Schwarzenfeld Maria Weissenböck
Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)	**Programme Management** Doris Haslinger **Administrative Project Officer** Sabina Abdel-Kader

Mobility Programmes and Women's Programmes

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

International programmes

Head of Department	Reinhard Belocky
EU, ERC, EUROHORCs, DACH	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
Science Communication Programme, evaluation, FWF information events	**Programme Management** Rudolf Novak
Special Research Programmes (SFBs)	**Programme Management** Sabine Haubenwallner
FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs), services	**Programme Management** Birgit Woitech
Awards and Prizes (Wittgenstein Award, START Programme), Stand-Alone Projects	**Programme Management** Mario Mandl
Evaluation	**Programme Management** Klaus Zinöcker
Special Research Programmes (SFBs), FWF Doctoral Programmes, FWF information events, Assistant to the Department Head	**Operational Project Officer** Gerit Oberraufner
FWF information events, evaluation, services	**Administrative Project Officer** Jayanta Trescher
Awards and prizes, services, Stand-Alone Projects Programme	**Administrative Project Officer** Alexandra Madritsch

Analysis

Head of Department	Falk Reckling
Data Collection and Analysis	Falk Reckling Ralph Reimann Klaus Zinöcker
Supporting Analysis	Margit Kenzian Ünzüle Kirindi
Administration	Andrea Cevriz Martina Kunzmann
Consultant	Gerhard Kratky
Dispatch and receipt of application documents	Eleonora Anderl-Dubrovina

Programme descriptions, FAQs, application documents

www.fwf.ac.at/en/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.

Hours of operation: 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

Excerpt from the financial statements

Assets:

	Dec. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
	€	€
A. Fixed assets		
1. Tangible fixed assets (equipment)	218,716.40	229,178.16
2. Advances to suppliers	97,110.00	117,223.93
3. Securities	11,000,000.00	14,000,000.00
	11,315,826.40	**14,346,402.09**
B. Current assets		
I. Accounts receivable and other assets		
1. Accounts receivable from BMWF	68,934,901.04	71,142,968.35
2. Accounts receivable from BMVIT	10,343,190.19	14,954,475.40
3. Accounts receivable from National Foundation	42,421,816.64	31,079,222.48
4. Accounts receivable from EU (COFUND)	4,927,032.36	3,434,277.53
5. Accounts receivable from Austrian provincial governments	635,762.97	808,838.05
6. Accounts receivable from BMWF (approved claims for upcoming years)	321,538,953.22	292,703,187.02
7. Other receivables and assets	111,953.78	68,682.15
	448,913,610.20	**414,191,650.98**
II. Cash on hand and at banks		
	15,694,469.64	**17,749,803.77**
	464,608,079.84	**431,941,454.75**
C. Accruals and deferred items	**476,301.62**	**436,158.93**
Total assets	**476,400,207.86**	**446,724,015.77**
D. Trustee claims on the Federal Ministry of Science and Research (ProVISION)	**0.00**	**34,992.80**
E. Credit balances held at banks due to trustee claims (ProVISION)		
	0.00	**136,098.04**

Liabilities:

	Dec. 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012
	€	€
A. Provisions		
	1,651,543.00	**1,674,814.60**
B. Liabilities		
I. Liabilities to principal investigators / project leaders		
1. From research projects	454,013,119.88	419,601,911.18
a) Research contributions approved	0.00	13,728,806.06
b) International projects in progress	4,836,589.85	3,242,931.11
3. Obligations from international agreements	1,156,443.62	2,015,525.00
4. Obligations from agreements with publishers	1,376,431.57	464,240.27
5. Obligations from overhead payments	6,392,896.19	3,507,769.87
	467,775,481.11	**442,561,183.49**
II. Contractual obligations		
6. Agreements with the BMVIT	1,238,037.07	1,280,220.43
7. Agreements with the European Union (COFUND)	2,444,657.42	1,078,250.20
8. Agreements with the National Foundation	3,069,116.47	0.00
	6,751,810.96	**2,358,470.63**
III. Other liabilities (FWF Secretariat costs)		
	221,372.79	129,547.05
	474,748,664.86	**445,049,201.17**
Total liabilities	**476,400,207.86**	**446,724,015.77**
E. Trustee obligations to the BMWF	**0.00**	**34,992.80**
F. Liabilities to the BMWF (ProVISION)	**0.00**	**136,098.04**
G. Potential contributions to international projects	**10,300,000.00**	**6,275,000.00**

I. Revenues

	2013	2012
	€	€
1. Revenues from research funding		
a) Contributions from the BMWF	165,068,575.54	159,041,565.59
b) Contributions from the BMVIT	4,289.60	3,000,401.36
c) Contributions from the National Foundation	23,190,000.00	13,000,000.00
d) Contributions from the European Union (COFUND)	4,378,324.12	3,567,310.00
e) Contributions from provincial governments	0.00	39,800.00
f) Other grants and donations	1,110,185.61	1,170,297.31
	193,751,374.87	**179,819,374.26**
2. Change in grants utilised	**24,448,779.06**	**26,709,530.81**
3. Return of research contributions	**12,098,377.58**	**9,644,140.49**
4. Other revenues		
a) Revenues from completed research projects	3,857.79	4,309.55
b) Reimbursements and other administrative revenues	719,940.88	565,754.91
c) Interest income	159,848.10	407,104.10
	883,646.77	**977,168.56**
TOTAL REVENUES (carried forward)	**231,182,178.28**	**217,150,214.12**

II. Expenses

	2013	2012
	€	€
5. Funding programmes		
a) Stand-Alone Projects	104,409,938.28	98,278,844.10
b) International programmes	15,533,845.33	16,196,431.84
c) Priority research programmes (SFBs, NFNs)	9,664,192.10	28,713,459.65
d START Programme and Wittgenstein Award	18,622,429.60	10,770,337.32
e) Doctoral Programmes (DKs)	37,767,407.76	10,693,075.86
f) International mobility	11,884,647.71	13,214,091.06
g) Women's programmes	9,218,834.74	8,060,082.70
h) Translational Research Programme	3,933,123.35	6,157,437.65
i) Clinical Research Programme	2,718,055.65	3,288,034.48
j) Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)	2,539,574.02	2,023,599.57
k) Science Communication Programme	263,140.99	0.00
l) Overheads	11,168,575.54	5,641,565.59
m) Payroll costs (paid out to research institutions)	385,250.88	445,630.63
n) Research expenditure from international agreements	282,556.66	1,677,959.29
o) Research expenses from publications	3,039,771.66	1,276,741.79
Total research contributions	**231,431,344.27**	**206,437,291.53**
minus research contributions approved (total)	-13,056,489.97	0.00
minus additional approvals for publication costs	-1,290,637.08	-1,018,762.28
minus items l, m, n, o (not including Open Access Initiative), CSC contribution	-14,438,787.35	-9,041,897.30
Approved projects	**202,645,429.87**	**196,376,631.95**
6. Change in contingent approvals	-9,547,222.32	1,860,917.77
7. Administrative expenses		
a) Personnel expenses	**5,792,615.72**	**5,438,307.61**
b) Other administrative expenses	**3,505,440.61**	**3,413,697.21**
including: Personnel expenses for science communication*	-167,755.81	-157,842.08
including: Other administrative expenses for science communication*	-527,353.58	-503,394.98
Total administrative expenses minus science communication	**8,602,946.94**	**8,190,767.76**
Total administrative expenses for science communication	**695,109.39**	**661,237.06**
Total administrative expenses	**9,298,056.33**	**8,852,004.82**
	231,182,178.28	**217,150,214.12**
Profit/loss	**0.0**	**0.0**

* 2012: Extrapolated on basis of reference values

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