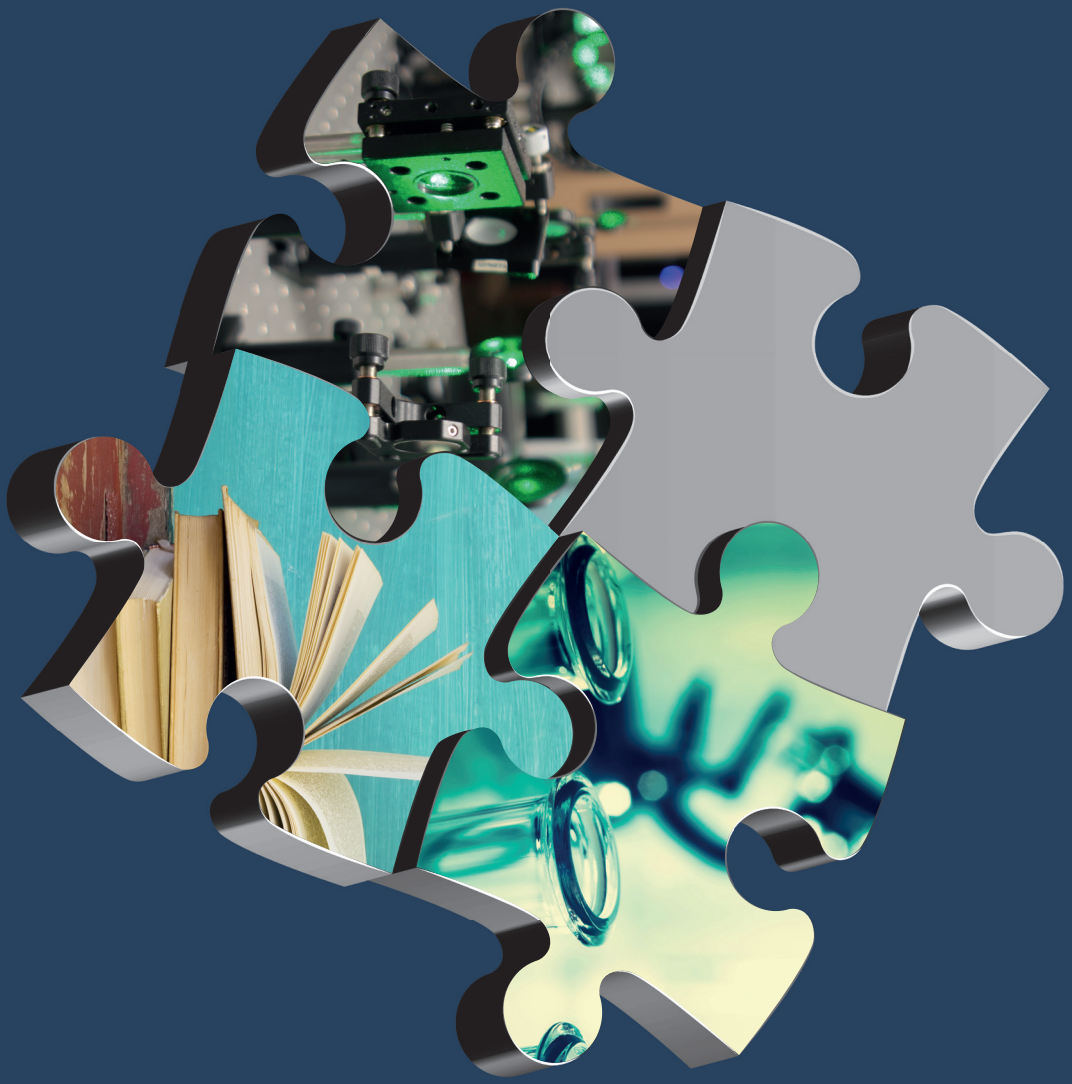

Annual Report 2014

FWF
Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

Annual Report 2014

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 2015.

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»We strengthen science and the humanities in Austria«

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

Our mission

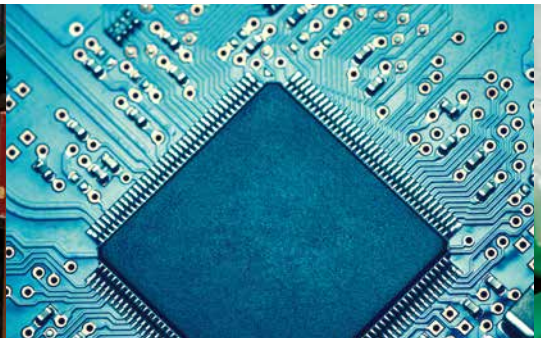
The purpose of the FWF is to support the ongoing development of Austrian science and basic research in line with high international standards. In this way, the FWF makes a significant contribution to cultural development, to the advancement of our knowledge-based society, and thus to the creation of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

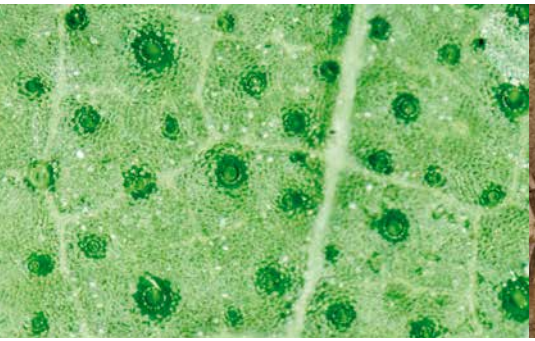
Our values

- **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.



Too much room for improvement

In this section, the FWF seeks to fulfil its legal mandate to report on the organisation's activities and on the state of scholarly research in Austria.

In 2014, the research landscape saw a number of developments at the national and international level which may well have significant impacts on the future course pursued in Austrian research policy. This section focuses on the key events in the year under review and the resulting prospects, especially for the FWF.

1. On the state of Austrian research

By international comparison, Austria has made progress in catching up as a research location in recent years, and a number of institutions in the country are even among the best in the world. This is supported by numerous reliable indicators, such as Austria's excellent performance in ERC calls, the country's progress in establishing and expanding IST Austria and other research "heavyweights", and the universities' development of specific profiles. Recently, however, a slowdown has been observed in these developments: The implementation of the Austrian RTI strategy adopted in 2011 is grinding to a halt; Austria's level of research intensity is estimated at 2.88% for 2014, a slight decline compared to the previous year (2.9%). Austria still enjoys a high ranking (10th place) on the Innovation Union Scoreboard (IUS) for 2014, but the country still clearly lags behind the innovation leaders. In addition, Austria has remained in the middle range among industrialised nations in rankings based on citations of scholarly publications (see Table 4, p. 32).

These developments have been observed with concern by key players in the field and analysts of Austrian RTI policy. In its Report on Austria's Scientific and Technological Capability for 2014, the Austrian Council for Research and Technology Development confirmed these concerns: "If Austria does not wish to fall further behind

in global competition and lose any prospect of catching up with the leading group, it must accord the highest priority to education, research, technology and innovation as well as provide the necessary funding and also make structural adjustments."

Renowned experts (Christian Keuschnigg and Andreas Schibany from the Institute for Advanced Studies [IHS], Wolfgang Polt from Joanneum Research, Jürgen Janger from the Austrian Institute of Economic Research [WIFO]) almost unanimously concluded that the IUS underestimated the significance of mid-tech industry market leaders in Austria. Nevertheless, they also note that Austria needs highly aggressive strategies to promote high-tech development, radical innovations and startups, which in turn require basic research, startup initiatives and venture capital.

The debate on whether Austria is capable of advancing to the status of an innovation leader was especially intensive in the year 2014 and clearly demonstrated one thing in particular: The country will not be able to achieve this goal without sustained long-term investments in basic research.

The fact that the FWF plays a key role in this process is also evidenced by a study commissioned by the Austrian Ministry of Science, Research and Economy entitled "Strengths in the Innovation System: Scientific Profile Development and Economic Synergies", which appeared in early 2015. The study was carried out by a number of renowned experts from the Austrian Institute of Technology (AIT), Joanneum Research, the Centre for Social Innovation (ZSI), the Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS) and the Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO).

The authors issue a number of very clear and empirically well-founded recommendations with regard to the FWF. In their analysis, they note the following: "Support for basic research through the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) is clearly underfunded in comparison to other countries (such as Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland and Great Britain). In this context, bibliometric analyses show that FWF-funded projects in particular enjoy an especially high level of international visibility (including higher numbers of citations). At the same time, it can be observed that scientists and researchers with experience in FWF-funded projects have greater chances of success when applying for European Research Council (ERC) funding. In addition, it is important to highlight the FWF's role as a source of funding for junior researchers."

On that basis, the authors issue the following recommendations:

» increase the FWF's budget substantially in order to achieve approval rates on par with those observed in countries such as Switzerland;

» increase coverage of overhead costs for research institutions; »

» » reinstate the Translational Research Programme; and
» strengthen interdisciplinary research.

In addition, the authors of the study highlight that the political implementation of these recommendations would also increase the efficiency of the Austrian science and research system significantly because the resources for outstanding research proposals which are rejected for budgetary reasons would not go to waste.

The year 2014 in review

In the year under review, the most significant event in the Austrian research landscape was the formation of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy in March 2014. The mere fact that the name of the new ministry includes the word "Science" indicates that that Austrian government has acknowledged the importance of this field. Moreover, Federal Minister Reinhold Mitterlehner gave a strong show of support for science and research in April 2014, when he allocated some €552 million to the FWF in the federal budget proposal for the 2016 to 2018 period. This allocation provided the FWF with a new, sound basis for planning in an already strained budget situation. For the time being, the new budget has enabled the FWF to continue investing in the work of Austria's most outstanding research teams – and thus also in the country's junior researchers.

However, these measures have only had a consolidating effect and will not close the gap between Austria and the world's leading research nations. Instead, given the increasing demand for funding for research projects, it must be assumed that approval rates will continue to decline.

The fact that basic research and its funding mechanisms have been entrusted to a new federal ministry with a broader portfolio opened up new and promising opportunities, in particular with regard to permeability between the various sectors of the innovation system. However, one essential prerequisite is the basic research community and research institutions – as the main organisations engaging in this type of research in Austria – are accorded a central role in this context and that all of the creative forces in Austrian science and research are allowed to unfold.

2. International developments

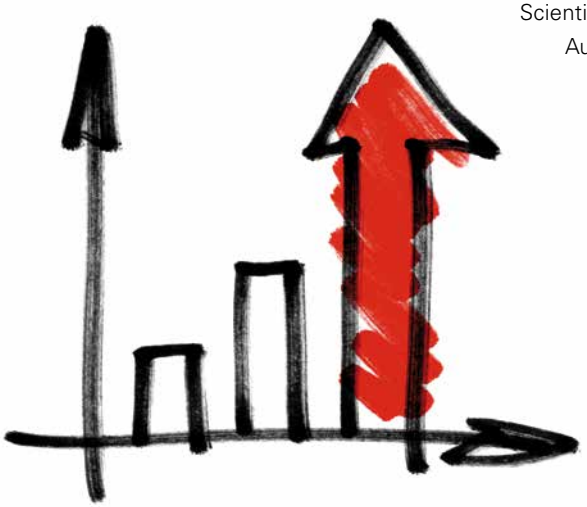
The continued advancement of cooperation in the field of research policy in Europe is a common concern of the European Commission, EU member states and European stakeholder organisations (Conference of European Schools for Advanced Engineering Education and Research [CESAER]; European Association of Research and Technological Organisations [EARTO]; European University Association [EUA]; League of European Research Universities [LERU]; NordForsk; Science Europe) within the framework of ERA partnerships. The FWF is involved in these activities through its membership in Science Europe, which is Europe's umbrella organi-

sation of national research funding agencies and research institutions. In the year 2014, work began on the ERA Roadmap 2015–2020, which is based on the ERA Progress Report 2013 and envisions the development of the European Research Area (ERA) from the perspective of EU member states and the European Commission. In the interest of a joint European research policy, the FWF supports evidence-based measures where the achievement of objectives and implementation are captured by an efficient monitoring system and where the strength of national diversity in Europe is leveraged to improve the global competitive position of European research locations.

In this context, Science Europe continued to advance implementation of its roadmap in 2014 in order to ensure collaboration opportunities beyond national borders. These activities are carried out at the project, programme and institution level with a view to: improving the research 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 FWF is participating in nearly all of the activities outlined in the Science Europe Roadmap, especially in those particular areas where the FWF can contribute on the basis of many years of expertise, such as open access, career development, gender and diversity, and cross-border collaboration.

As the worldwide umbrella organisation dedicated to improving global cooperation among research funding agencies, the Global Research Council (GRC) published opinions in 2014 on the top- »

» ics of "Open Access for Publications" and "Shaping the Future: Supporting the Next Generation of Researchers", both of which highlight the significance of these issues in a globalised research environment. At the GRC meeting in Beijing, the FWF was invited to present its portfolio of programmes, which is tailored for all stages of academic careers. From the perspective of basic research, Horizon 2020 – the European Commission's main research programme for the 2014–2020 period – is especially important due to the activities of the European Research Council (ERC). The ERC was endowed with approximately €13 billion, compared to some €7 billion in the 7th Framework Programme; this is a substantial increase in nominal terms, but in reality it is a departure from the course of growth observed in previous periods. This situation will be further exacerbated by the planned reallocation of funds from Horizon 2020 to a "European Fund for Strategic Investments" (EFSI), as the extent to which it will be possible to use EFSI funds for research still remains unclear.



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 policies, the number of applications submitted to the FWF can be expected 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 European research environment.

3. The FWF's activities in 2014

3.1 Overview

The FWF got off to a rather turbulent start in the year 2014. After initial concerns that the organisation might have to make do with a budget of only €100

million, Federal Minister Reinhold Mitterlehner requested €1.6 billion for science, research and higher education in February. In early April, almost at the same time when the "Science equals future" petition was presented to the Austrian federal government, the signs were clear: The FWF's budget would be stabilised at approximately the same level as in the previous year. In light of the steadily rising number of grant applications, the budget was lower than expected, but it was taken mainly as a positive sign compared to the impending worst-case scenario at the beginning of the year. So it was back to business again, and there was no shortage of work to do.

In January, the FWF Executive Board and a number of FWF employees embarked on an information tour of universities and research institutions throughout Austria. The purpose of the tour was to enhance the quality of the FWF's dialogue with research institutions and above all to gain a first-hand impression of those institutions' concerns, expectations and needs. The input received from the various institutions provided the FWF with many new and useful ideas for its funding programmes as well as the redesign of its procedures and guidelines.

Additional insights to this end came from a large-scale survey of researchers in Austria which was conducted in 2013 and presented to the public in March 2014. One of the authors of the study, Stefan Hornbostel of the Institute for Research Information and Quality Assurance (iFQ) in Berlin, summarised the results as follows: "Overall, the results indicate that the researchers believe the FWF carries out its project support activities very well and has improved substantially in comparison to a similar study conducted in the year 2002. In light of the general conditions under which the FWF is currently operating (e.g. approval rates have fallen to half of their 2002 levels), this is a remarkable result and a clear indication of the organisation's high professionalism. The FWF enjoys an excellent reputation in the scientific community, and confidence in the FWF's work has remained high."

Another study presented in 2014 also yielded very encouraging results: The Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research (ISI) subjected the Erwin Schrödinger Programme to an intensive qualitative and quantitative evaluation using sophisticated methodology (control group approach, bibliometric analysis). Susanne Bührer and Niclas Meyer summarised their findings as follows: "The results of the evaluation show that the Schrödinger Programme has strong positive effects on young researchers, on the research institutions involved and on the Austrian science and research system as a whole. In light of the conditions currently prevailing in Austria, this is again remarkable result. This study has also provided very clear evidence for the high importance of international mobility for careers in science and research." »

» Obviously, this large body of evidence and compelling arguments also found its way into the FWF's considerations with regard to its programme portfolio. This very dense volume of new information, opinions and feedback prompted the FWF to hold a two-day retreat to discuss potential changes in the organisation's rules and procedures with all of the reporters on the FWF Board.

However, given the constraints of the FWF's budget, many promising ideas reached their limits rather quickly. In the short term, the FWF will not be able to respond to the very understandable calls to expand the FWF's programmes for junior scientists and researchers; however, in the medium term, the results of the START Programme evaluation launched in 2014 will hopefully yield indications of additional measures the FWF can take to support those researchers.

It was therefore all the more difficult for the FWF to announce that it could not accept any new outline proposals for Special Research Programmes (SFBs) and FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs) in 2014. Given the FWF's situation of financial uncertainty, any other decision would have been irresponsible.

Nevertheless, it was possible to implement a number of smaller innovations: The Elise Richter career development programme for women in science and research was expanded in 2014 to become the Elise Richter / PEEK Programme, which will now support women with outstanding qualifications in arts-based research in their pursuit of a university career. The first two projects in this sub-programme were approved in November 2014. In addition, the expansion of the Stand-Alone Publications Programme to include new digital publication formats will serve to benefit the humanities in particular.

The FWF's relentless commitment to encouraging research patronage also paid off in 2014: In June, the FWF launched a cooperation arrangement with the non-profit Dr Gottfried and Dr Vera Weiss Science Foundation in order to provide funding for junior scientists and researchers in the fields of meteorology and anaesthesiology. The bequest includes a considerable portfolio of real estate assets in Vienna, and the net annual return from those assets will be used entirely for the purpose of promoting junior scientists in the two disciplines mentioned above. The first call – for meteorology – was published in 2014, and the second call is planned for April 2015.

The fund-matching model implemented in cooperation with Austria's provincial governments in 2013 also showed positive developments in the year under review. This model is a form of complementary funding for research projects in which funding from the provincial governments is linked to the acquisition of funds from the National Foundation for Research, Technology and Development. For each euro invested by a provincial government, the FWF provides the same amount using funds from the National Foundation, thus generating

considerable leverage. Cooperation with the federal provinces on the one hand and with the National Foundation on the other still posed a number of challenges in terms of operational implementation, but ultimately the FWF was able to fund seven projects and provide €500,000 in overhead costs for research institutions in Austria's federal provinces.

These two initiatives very clearly show what it means to explore alternative sources of funding for basic research: This road is certainly not an easy one, but it is worth travelling. At the same time, it must be clear that even in a long-term perspective, alternative funding sources can only cover a very limited part of the funding required for basic research.

Last but not least, a note on the composition of the FWF Board: With the selection of new reporters in June 2014, the average age of FWF Board members was reduced, and at the same time the share of women was increased. For the first time in the organisation's history, the share of women on the FWF Board surpassed the 40 percent mark. Although it was difficult to see many experienced, long-standing members go, a certain level of turnover in the Board's membership is a positive and important development in order to ensure that new scientists and researchers are able to contribute to the FWF's activities.

3.2 International activities

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 international integration in these networks.

In addition to its involvement in the activities of Science Europe, it is also important to highlight the FWF's commitment to ERA-Net initiatives designed to improve the coordination of national research and funding activities. In 2014, the FWF decided to take part in seven additional initiatives in the fields of humanities, biodiversity, rare diseases, cancer research, systems medicine, cardiovascular diseases and gender issues. The FWF's active commitment to international cooperation and its targeted measures to support the internationalisation of Austrian science and research can also be seen in the fact that more than half of all ongoing FWF projects are being carried out in cooperation with partners outside of Austria. Most of the cooperation partners are located in Germany, followed by the US, the UK, France and Switzerland.

The FWF's total research contribution to international activities rose considerably, climbing from €15.5 million in 2013 to €27.2 million in 2014. This can largely be attributed to increased funding requirements within the framework of »

» ERA-Net project calls. In 2014, the FWF funded Austria's participation in nine of these multilateral programmes and decided to participate in nine additional calls.

In addition to its ongoing bilateral project activities in cooperation with partner organisations in Germany, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Slovenia, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Argentina, Japan, Taiwan and Russia, the FWF also resumed its cooperation with India, and a call was organised in cooperation with Belgium (Flanders) for the first time ever.

Another new part of the FWF's international portfolio is a cooperation arrangement with the US National Science Foundation (NSF) within the GROW (Graduate Research Opportunities Worldwide) initiative. The FWF sponsors research visits for US doctoral candidates and thus contributes to intensifying cooperation between research teams in Austria and the US.

Despite these positive developments in the year 2014, it is necessary to note that the FWF will not be able to continue on this course of growth in bilateral and multilateral initiatives due to its current budget situation. In particular, this will affect the FWF's activities in the context of ERA-Net initiatives. These research efforts have seen rapid growth as a result of the European Commission's policy, which increasingly aims to bundle national funds in line with the research policy standards of the European Union. In light of the stagnant FWF budget, coupled with the simultaneously rising number of ERA-Net calls (as well as research proposals in general), the FWF is now confronted with a situation where it cannot fund Austria's participation in all ERA-Net initiatives geared toward basic research. This measure certainly cannot be attributed to doubts as to the general usefulness of ERA-Net initiatives. However, the gap between the growing number of applications and the FWF's unchanged budget has made such reductions necessary. At the moment, the FWF can ensure that it will be able to continue its participation in the existing initiatives in any case.

3.3 Open Access

High demand for open access publications

In March 2014, the FWF presented the results of a survey of the Austrian scientific community commissioned in 2013. The survey also addressed the topic of open access, with questions relating to demand for funding to support free access to scholarly publications and data (i.e. open access) in the Austrian science and research system as well as the question of whether the FWF's current funding portfolio meets the existing funding needs.

The results were more than clear: First, a vast majority of respondents consid-

ered the need for open access funding to be high or very high, with only 14% indicating that there was only little or no need for this type of funding. Second, especially younger scientists and researchers, researchers working in the social sciences, and women highlighted the need for even greater FWF support for open access.

On the basis of these findings as well as the study "Developing an Effective Market for Open Access Article Processing Charges" (commissioned by the FWF, Wellcome Trust, Research Councils UK and others) and an analysis of FWF publication costs and other international developments, the FWF adapted its funding policy in this area.

As a result, the FWF's Open Access Policy was worded more precisely in some areas, but its overall content remained the same. In all programmes that are not subject to maximum budgets, the FWF decided to budget funds for the preparation, archiving, open access and re-use of research data in the future. The FWF had already introduced an open access obligation in 2008, but comprehensive monitoring of the results was not carried out during the transition stage. From January 2016 onward, however, final reports on FWF projects will no longer be accepted unless all peer-reviewed publications are reported as open access publications. This policy is in line with common practice in other funding agencies. However, the FWF also accounts for exceptions where it can be demonstrated that open access was not possible.

In 2014, the FWF cooperated with the Austrian Academic Consortium (KEMÖ) and IOP (Institute of Physics) Publishing to develop one of the world's first models for reducing the subscription prices of journals to the same extent that the costs of open access are covered by the FWF. This model was also agreed upon with Taylor & Francis in 2015 and will be expanded to include additional publishing houses in the future. The costs are settled directly between the publisher and the FWF.

In order to prevent certain publishers from constantly raising their prices, the FWF introduced maximum limits and does not cover certain costs in addition to the project budget for grants approved after November 1, 2014. This applies to all open access options, such as Gold Open Access or Hybrid Open Access, as well as other publication costs such as submission fees, page charges and colour illustrations. In addition to the options which involve costs, the FWF still offers the option of Green Open Access (self-archiving) as well as a number of free open access journals.

The Stand-Alone Publications Programme was expanded to include applications for new, web-based publication forms (e.g. apps, wiki models, databases or websites with scientific commentary; audio, video or animated publications, etc.). With regard to licences for use, the Creative Commons CC-BY licensing model has been obligatory »

» since the beginning of 2015. Similarly, the FWF has explicitly recommended that all applicants and project employees set up an ORCID since the beginning of 2015. ORCIDs are unique identifiers that enable the attribution of research results to specific authors. For projects submitted after January 1, 2016, ORCIDs will be compulsory.

3.4 Public relations and science communication

A year of highlights

From an organisational and science communication perspective, 2014 was a busy year, with challenges and events ranging from the initial budget uncertainty at the beginning of the year to the celebration of the START/Wittgenstein Award winners at the FWF Summerfest, the relaunch of the FWF website at the end of June, the *MS Wissenschaft's* Austrian tour, and another successful series of *Am Puls* events.

As mentioned above, the first months of the year were overshadowed by uncertainty regarding the FWF's budget. In this period, the FWF made concerted efforts to avert the looming worst-case scenario – a reduction of the budget to half its size from 2016 onward. During that time, it was necessary to remain calm and to pursue a clear strategy and constructive cooperation while searching for solutions with the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFW). It was clear to all parties involved that such negotiations are never a rapid and simple process. In the end, this state of uncertainty, which also had effects on the scientific community, lasted until April. One of the most successful petitions ever launched in Austrian academia, the "Science equals Future" petition initiated by Helga Nowotny and supported by the FWF, underlined the importance of basic research in and for the people of Austria.

FWF Summerfest 2014

The FWF Summerfest held in honour of the latest Wittgenstein Award winner Josef Penninger and the aspiring top-notch researchers inducted into the START Programme took place in June 2014, and the new head of the FWF Executive Board, Pascale Ehrenfreund, presided over the event for the first time. Under a brilliant blue sky and in perfect summer weather, the FWF hosted a soirée for some 450 guests in the Orangerie at Schönbrunn Palace, with the festivities lasting well into the night.

FWF website

At the end of June 2014, the FWF's website – which had already begun to look rather out of date – was given a full makeover. In addition to the new, modern layout, the site's structure was also streamlined, simplified and generally made more user-friendly. The main challenge was to fit over 1,000 pages of content into a matrix which people unfamiliar with the FWF would also be able to navigate. In addition to basic information for grant applicants, the new website offers a wide range of new features, such as a calendar where interested parties can promote scientific/scholarly events and an interactive map of the world that shows where and when the various

Schrödinger fellows have conducted their research. In addition to a "classic" version for desktop computers, a separate mobile version of the site was implemented in response to the increased use of tablets and smartphones. As a result, the site offers optimised user interfaces for each of these device types; for this purpose, a subset of the key information provided in the desktop version was selected and implemented. The site relaunch marked the end of one of the most time-intensive projects ever undertaken in the FWF's public relations and communications activities. After a public invitation to tender at the European level from February to September 2013, the Berlin-based web developer *ressourcenmangel* was awarded the contract to implement the new website. The company cooperated with the six-person web relaunch team at the FWF to complete the project in a professional and solution-oriented atmosphere.

MS Wissenschaft

For the fifth time, the FWF was able to attract the *MS Wissenschaft* floating science centre to Austria and thus welcomed over 8,500 visitors on board in Linz, Krems and Vienna in 2014. The ship is a 110-meter freighter which has been converted into a single-theme science centre and goes on tour for around five months each year. In 2014, the *MS Wissenschaft* set sail with 36 interactive exhibits devoted to the subject of the "Digital society", stopping in 38 towns and cities along inland waterways in Germany and Austria. In addition to its exhibits, the ship also served as an attractive platform for a wide variety of science communication events.

Science Communication Programme

After a successful start in the year 2013, the second call in the Science Communication Programme served to confirm the high demand for this type of funding. In 2014, the FWF received a total of 18 applications, which – after the 24 applications received in the first year – provided evidence of sufficient interest on the part of the FWF-funded community. At approximately 22%, the approval rate was only somewhat lower than the previous year's figure (26%). As in the past, the objective of this initiative is to promote outstanding communication measures which aim to convey the scientific content of FWF-funded projects to clearly defined target groups in Austria. The Science Communication Programme will continue to make a contribution to high-quality, interactive science communication in the future. One central component of the programme is the development of distinctly participatory communication formats.

***Am Puls* continues to draw crowds**

Once again, the *Am Puls* events organised by the FWF in cooperation with the agency PR&D enjoyed great success in the year 2014. At these events, the FWF invited participants to listen to talks and engage in discussions on fascinating topics from basic research at the Albert Schweitzer House in Vienna. The topics ranged from "Climate change and politics – Behind the scenes at the IPCC" to "Big Data – Opportunities & Risks: (Social) Media as a source of smart information?" as well »

» as "Renewable energy: The challenge of storage", "Rosetta – The first comet landing in history" and "Abstinence – The wisdom of moderation in monasteries & lifestyle". After a full eight years, *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 worlds of research and practice can interact, and how their openness can enable fruitful discussions with people from a wide variety of backgrounds and with varying levels of prior knowledge.

Other events

In June 2014, a *club research* event was held in cooperation with jost.con. sult on the topic "From Blue Sky to Market Maturity: What basic research contributes to the innovation process". After a keynote speech by Jürgen Janger of the Austrian Institute of Economic Research, a panel of highly renowned researchers discussed the specific contributions of basic research to the innovation process as well as the necessary general conditions and creative milieus. Another major event in 2013 was the 7th Scholarly Book of the Year competition, which is organised by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy in cooperation with *Buchkultur* magazine. In this competition, the best scholarly books of the year in the categories of Biology and Medical Sciences, 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 popular appeal of scientific and scholarly thought.

Coaching workshops are a communication format designed by the FWF to dispel any incomplete or excessively complex (mis)conceptions of the FWF's funding procedures in the eyes of 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 the FWF application process.

The FWF also organised a number of press conferences in the year 2014: In mid-March, the results of the survey of scientists and researchers carried out by the Institute for Research Information and Quality Assurance (iFQ) in Berlin were presented by iFQ Director Stefan Hornbostel and FWF President Pascale Ehrenfreund. In early April – under the shadow of budget uncertainty – the FWF held its annual press conference. In addition, Austrian Vice Chancellor / Federal Minister Reinhold Mitterlehner and FWF President Pascale Ehrenfreund presented the 2014 Wittgenstein Award winner as well as the new researchers inducted into the START Programme in mid-June. Finally, in the autumn, FWF Vice President Hermann Hellwagner officially opened the Austria Tour 2014 aboard the *MS Wissenschaft*.

Publications

As required under the Austrian Research and Technology Funding Act (FTFG), the FWF once again provided its supervisory authority with an annual report on the organisation's activities in the previous calendar year and on the state of scholarly research at the end of the first quarter. 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. Every FWF-sponsored research project is documented in the FWF's online project database, and aggregate statistics and indicators can be found in the FWF's annual report. The cover of the 2014 report was designed using a photograph by the artist Carmen Brucic.

Like the FWF itself, the organisation's science magazine (*info*) has undergone several transformations since its inception. Over 90 issues, what started as an internal newsletter for FWF employees soon became a small-scale publication for a close-knit circle within the Austrian scientific community, then developed into a science magazine with a circulation of 10,000 copies. In the era of new media and generally waning interest in print newspapers and magazines, it is entirely permissible – or even necessary – to consider new publication formats. The FWF also considered these changes and decided to discontinue the print edition of its *info* magazine at the end of 2014. The content of the magazine will be published in digital format and linked with selected social networks. The new digital platform went into operation in early 2015. «

FWF Summerfest 2014 – FWF President Pascale Ehrenfreund, Wittgenstein Award winner Josef Penninger, Vice Chancellor and Federal Minister of Science, Research and Economy Reinhard Mitterlehner

Approvals remain stable above €200 million mark

With a total of €211.4 million in grants for 691 approved projects, the FWF was able to maintain – and even slightly increase – the volume of funding approved in the year under review. In addition, the number of scientists and researchers working on projects funded by the FWF rose to a new record level (3,973). The approval rate based on funding volume came to 25.5% in the Stand-Alone Projects Programme (including the Clinical Research [KLIF] Programme) – compared to 27.5% in 2013 – and reflects the high level of competition for FWF project funds in 2014. It is urgently necessary to reverse the current trend, especially in order to support Austria's existing scientific and research potential and to motivate the next generation of researchers to pursue a career in science and research.

With a total of 2,432 applications containing total funding requests of €795.5 million in 2014, 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 691 projects (€211.4 million), 219 of which were submitted by women. As a result, 28.4% of the applications submitted were successful in the FWF's highly competitive selection process.

The total volume of funding approved (€211.4 million) represents a slight increase compared to the previous year's figure (€207.7 million). In this context, it is important to note that the total for 2013 was reported as €202.6 million in the FWF's 2013 Annual Report; due to a change in the calculation method, however, the figure has had to be adjusted to €207.7 million. The number of grants approved (691) increased by approximately 9% compared to the previous year (632).

A look at the individual programmes in the FWF's portfolio reveals a drastic increase in its international programmes in particular, which can primarily be attributed to the increased funding requirements of ERA-Net project calls.

However, the approval rates remain sobering, both in terms of the number of successful applications and the volume of funding approved. In terms of total new funding approved, the approval rate for stand-alone projects came to 25.5%; in terms of the number of applications approved, the rate was 26.4%. An approval rate comparable to the previous years' figures could not be calculated due to the suspension of calls in the FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs) and Special Research Programmes (SFBs). The gap between the number of

applications received and approved, which has become larger and larger since the year 2000, would have to be closed in order to counteract rising demotivation and the loss of outstanding research potential.

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, 2014, the FWF funded the salaries of nearly 4,000 people working in science and research (see Table 11, p. 37). This figure has more than doubled since the year 2000. The share of women working on FWF-funded projects (total employees: 3,973; 1,750 women and 2,223 men) is approximately 44%.

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 82% 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, C-14 analyses, etc.) at 7.6%, just slightly higher than project-specific material costs, which accounted for some 6.9% of approved funding. Travel expenses accounted for 2.1% of the total. The share attributable to equipment costs was 0.8% in 2014, and the share of costs arising from independent work contracts likewise came to 0.8%.

Overhead payments

Since 2011, the Federal Ministry of Science has allowed the FWF to provide funding for overhead costs, at least for the Stand-Alone Projects Programme and the Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK); in 2014, the Clinical Research (KLIF) Programme was added to this list. In this way, the FWF is able to pay an additional 20% of 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.

Share of women

From a gender perspective, the fact that the approval rate for female applicants remained stable at approximately 31% of applications submitted across all FWF programmes can be regarded as a positive development in the year under review. Upon closer examination of approval rates (based on the number of applications) in the year 2014, it is striking that female scientists and research- »

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

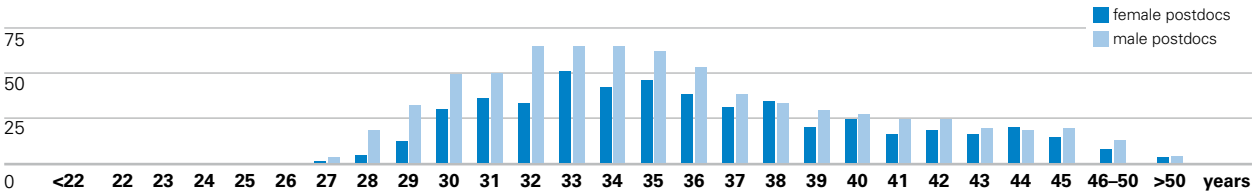
	2014	
Cost types	Funding approved (EUR million)	Percent
Personnel costs	172.9	81.8
Other costs	16.2	7.6
Consumables	14.6	6.9
Travel costs	4.5	2.1
Equipment costs	1.6	0.8
Independent contracts for work and services	1.6	0.8
Total	**211.4**	**100.0**

» ers fared somewhat better (29.0%) than their male counterparts (28.1%).
Despite this very positive development, it is clear that the FWF must not relent in its continuing efforts to encourage women to apply for FWF funding. The share of grant proposals submitted by women, which is still very low (approximately one-third) and nowhere near the gender distribution of university graduates, must not be allowed to stagnate at this level.

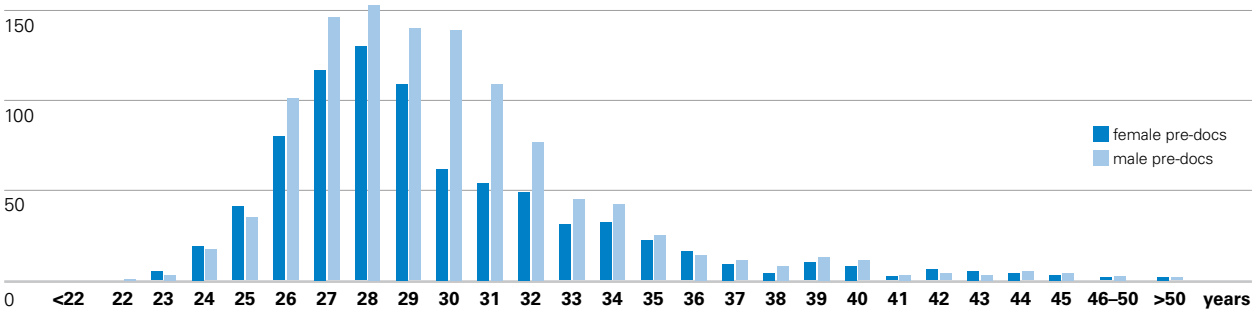
Age structure

An analysis of the age structure of employees in FWF-funded projects (pre-docs)

Age structure of research employees in FWF-funded projects (2014; postdocs)
Number of employees (total: 1,392 postdocs; 564 women, 828 men) Fig. 1



Age structure of research employees in FWF-funded projects (2014; pre-docs)
Number of employees (total: 1,955 pre-docs; 835 women, 1,120 men) Fig. 2

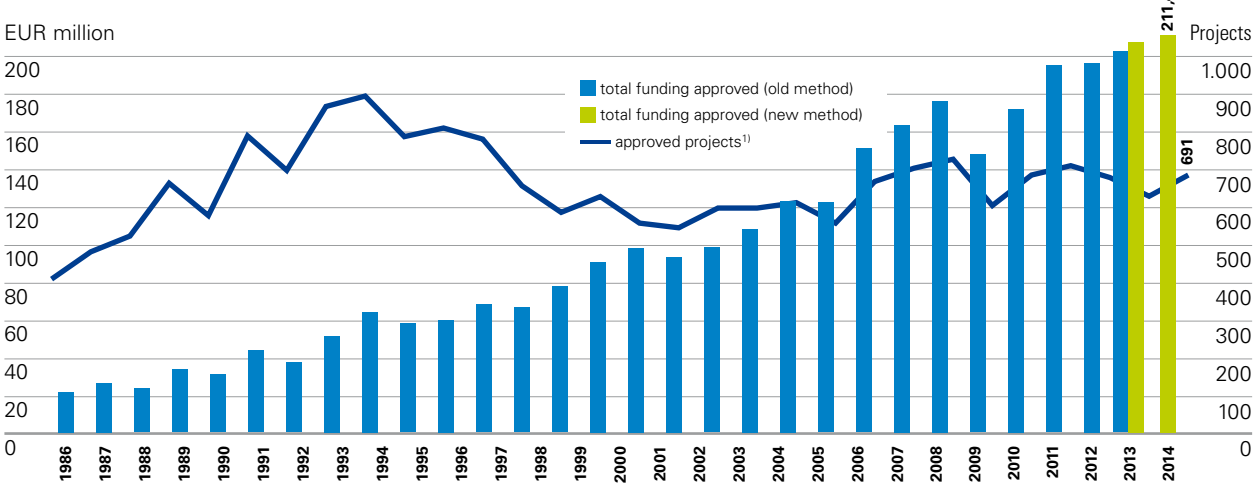


shows that the highest concentration of employees can be found in the 27 to 31 age group (see Fig. 2). This figure generally fluctuates very little, and it clearly shows that the FWF has met its objective of supporting junior scientists and researchers. The public-sector funds invested by the FWF make 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, in which the organisation has consistently relied on experts based outside of Austria for decades. In line with common international practice, 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. The US and Canada accounted for the largest share of reviews received (35.4%), just ahead of the EU excluding Germany and Switzerland (33.7%), which was in first »

Development of funding (EUR million) and number of projects approved, 1986 to 2014 Fig. 3



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

» place in 2013. The share of reviews from other German-speaking countries (Germany/Switzerland) came to 16.9% and thus saw another slight decrease in 2014. At 12.5%, the "Rest of the world" group saw a slight increase in comparison to the previous year (see Fig. 6, p. 36). In total, the FWF received reviews from 67 different nations in 2014, which indicates an especially strong international element in its review operations (see Table 10, p. 36). Of the 5,131 reviews received, 1,050 were written by female scholars. In order to obtain those 5,131 reviews, the FWF had to send a total of 15,089 requests (see Table 13, p. 37), which yields a response rate of 34.0%. Through these considerable efforts, the FWF Office has managed to maintain the response rate at roughly the same level over the last few years.

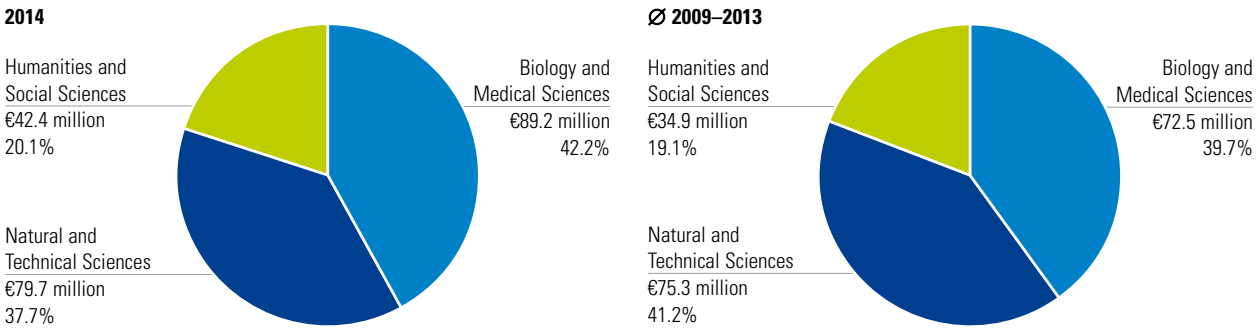
Processing time

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 4.5 months in 2014 (see Table 14, p. 37).

Research disciplines

One of the FWF's guiding principles (cf. the FWF's corporate policy, p. 4) is the equal treatment of all research disciplines. Like the organisation's other principles, this standard is adhered to consistently and without exception at the FWF. Therefore, the competition for grant funds is "re-opened" to all disciplines every year. Nevertheless, at higher levels of aggregation, comparatively stable patterns have emerged over the years.

Approvals by scientific discipline (all FWF programmes) Fig. 4



The FWF groups the various research disciplines into three broad categories:

» Biology and Medical Sciences, comprising human 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.

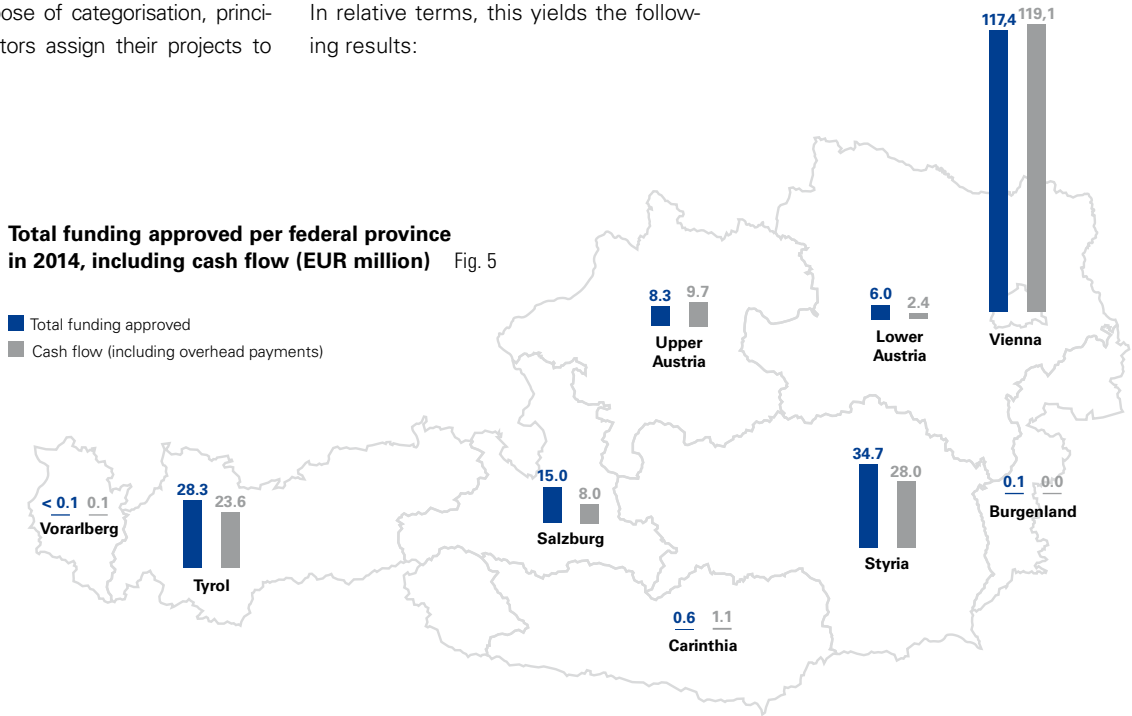
For the purpose of categorisation, principal investigators assign their projects to the relevant disciplines during the application phase according to the classification scheme used by Statistics Austria.

In the period under review, FWF funding was distributed as follows (see Fig. 4, p. 24): Of the total amount of funding approved (€211.4 million), €89.2 million went to applicants working in the Biology and Medical Sciences category, €79.7 million to researchers in Natural and Technical Sciences, and €42.4 million to scholars in the Humanities and Social Sciences.
In relative terms, this yields the following results:

» Biology and Medical Sciences (2014): 42.2% (2009–2013 average: 39.7%);
» Natural and Technical Sciences (2014): 37.7% (2009–2013 average: 41.2%);
» Humanities and Social Sciences (2014): 20.1% (2009–2013 average: 19.1%).

For further details, please refer to Tables 7 to 9 in the Appendix (pp. 34–35).

Total funding approved per federal province in 2014, including cash flow (EUR million) Fig. 5



Overview of grants (number of projects) Table 2

	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent	
Funding programme	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Stand-Alone Projects (including Clinical Research)	**1,138**	**1,295**	**300**	**362**	**26.4**	**28.0**
Women/men	301/837	339/956	85/215	82/280	28.2/25.7	24.2/29.3
International Programmes	**553**	**390**	**125**	**68**	**22.6**	**17.4**
Women/men	117/436	79/311	30/95	12/56	25.6/21.8	15.2/18.0
Priority Research Programmes (SFBs, NFNs) [1) 2)]	**93**	**47**	**84**	**22**	**90.3**	**15.4**
Women/men	13/80	12/35	11/73	5/17	84.6/91.3	0.0/20.0
START Programme and Wittgenstein Award	**121**	**117**	**9**	**10**	**7.4**	**8.5**
Women/men	26/95	29/88	3/6	2/8	11.5/6.3	6.9/9.1
FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs) [2)]	**13**	**19**	**11**	**15**	**84.6**	**50.0**
Women/men	1/12	5/14	0/11	3/12	0.0/91.7	50.0/50.0
International mobility	**309**	**275**	**112**	**94**	**36.2**	**34.2**
Women/men	130/179	104/171	47/65	32/62	36.2/36.3	30.8/36.3
Career development for women in science and research	**136**	**123**	**38**	**34**	**27.9**	**27.6**
Women/men	136/–	123/–	38/–	34/–	27.9/–	27.6/–
Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)	**50**	**73**	**8**	**8**	**16.0**	**11.0**
Women/men	23/27	31/42	3/5	3/5	13.0/18.5	9.7/11.9
Science Communication Programme	**19**	**23**	**4**	**6**	**21.1**	**26.1**
Women/men	10/9	9/14	2/2	1/5	20.0/22.2	11.1/35.7
Total	**2,432**	**2,386**	**691**	**632**	**28.4 [3)]**	**25.8**
Women/men	755/1,677	734/1,633	219/472	177/447	29.0/28.1	24.0/26.8

1) Sub-projects; 2) Extensions only in 2014; 3) The overall approval rate is not comparable to the previous years' figures due to the suspension of calls in the FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs) and Special Research Programmes (SFBs).

Overview of research grant amounts (EUR million) Table 3

	Decisions issued		New approvals		Approval rate in percent		Total grants [5]	
Funding programme	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Stand-Alone Projects (including Clinical Research)	**348.3**	**383.1**	**89.0**	**105.4**	**25.5**	**27.5**	**90.8**	**106.4**
Women/men	92.1/256.3	98.8/284.2	26.0/63.0	24.2/81.2	28.2/24.6	24.5/28.6	26.4/64.3	24.5/81.9
International Programmes	**138.5**	**95.9**	**27.0**	**15.2**	**19.5**	**15.8**	**27.2**	**15.5**
Women/men	30.7/107.8	19.1/76.8	6.6/20.4	2.6/12.6	21.5/18.9	13.6/16.4	6.6/20.6	2.6/12.9
Priority Research Programmes (SFBs, NFNs) [1) 2)]	**35.8**	**19.5**	**29.3**	**9.3**	**81.7**	**17.8**	**31.1**	**9.5**
Women/men	4.8/31.0	4.8/14.7	3.9/25.4	2.1/7.3	80.5/81.9	0.0/23.0	4.1/27.0	1.7/7.8
START Programme [3)] and Wittgenstein Award	**147.5**	**142.3**	**10.5**	**12.1**	**7.1**	**8.5**	**10.7**	**12.2**
Women/men	32.0/115.6	35.1/107.3	3.6/6.9	2.7/9.4	11.1/6.0	7.7/8.8	3.7/7.0	2.7/9.4
FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs) [2)]	**36.1**	**51.8**	**23.0**	**34.4**	**63.7**	**47.3**	**24.8**	**37.7**
Women/men	2.9/33.2	15.9/35.9	0.0/23.0	9.5/25.0	0.0/69.3	50.4/46.3	0.2/24.6	10.1/27.6
International mobility	**37.4**	**31.3**	**12.7**	**10.5**	**34.0**	**33.7**	**14.1**	**11.8**
Women/men	15.5/21.9	12.1/19.2	5.0/7.7	3.5/7.0	32.3/35.2	28.9/36.8	5.4/8.7	3.9/7.9
Career development for women in science and research	**34.3**	**31.2**	**9.6**	**8.6**	**27.9**	**27.6**	**9.9**	**8.9**
Women/men	34.3/–	31.2/–	9.6/–	8.6/–	27.9/–	27.6/–	9.9/–	8.9/–
Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)	**16.7**	**22.7**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**15.3**	**11.1**	**2.6**	**2.5**
Women/men	7.9/8.7	9.4/ 13.2	1.0/1.5	1.0/1.6	12.6/17.6	10.1/11.9	1.0/1.6	1.0/1.6
Science Communication Programme	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**17.3**	**25.5**	**0.2**	**0.3**
Women/men	0.5/0.4	0.4/ 0.6	0.1/0.1	0.1/0.2	20.8/13.0	12.8/33.9	0.1/0.1	0.1/0.2
Total	**795.5**	**782.6**	**203.7**	**201.4**	**25.6 [4)]**	**24.0**	**211.4**	**207.7**
Women/men	220.2/575.4	228.7/ 552.8	55.6/148.0	55.9/145.0	25.3/25.7	23.4/24.3	57.4/153.9	57.2/150.1

1) Sub-projects; 2) Extensions only in 2014; 3) New applications only; the (three) extensions granted in 2014 are not included here; 4) The overall approval rate is not comparable to the previous years' figures due to the suspension of calls in the FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs) and Special Research Programmes (SFBs). 5) Including supplementary approvals (for previously approved research projects); not including additional approvals for publication costs.

Programmes to strengthen Austria's science and research system

EXPLORING NEW FRONTIERS – Funding top-quality research

FUNDING OF STAND-ALONE PROJECTS

Stand-Alone Projects Programme

Objective: To support non-profit-oriented individual research projects

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Transnational funding activities

Objectives:

- Joint Projects: To support bilateral and trilateral research projects (possibly with specific thematic focus areas)
- ERA-Net calls: To support focused multilateral (European) research cooperation arrangements
- Joint Seminars: Seminar events to prepare cooperation projects

PRIORITY RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

Special Research Programmes (SFBs)

Objectives:

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

AWARDS AND PRIZES

START Programme

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

Wittgenstein Award

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

Weiss Award

Objective: The purpose of the Weiss Foundation is to provide direct funding for top-notch science and research activities and to support junior researchers in the fields of meteorology and anaesthesiology.

Cultivating talents – Development of human resources

DOCTORAL PROGRAMMES

FWF Doctoral Programmes (DK Programme)

Objective: To enable the establishment of internationally oriented centres of education to support highly qualified junior researchers. 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.

INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

Schrödinger Fellowships

Objectives:

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

Lise Meitner Programme

Objectives:

- To enhance quality and scientific know-how in the Austrian scientific community
- To provide support for international cooperation

CAREER DEVELOPMENT FOR WOMEN IN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Hertha Firnberg Programme

Objectives:

- To enhance women's opportunities for academic careers at Austrian research institutions
- To provide a maximum of support during the postdoc stage at the beginning of a female scholar's academic career or upon her return from maternity leave

Elise Richter Programme

Objectives:

- To support outstanding female scientists and researchers in their pursuit of a university career
- Upon completing their projects, recipients are expected to have gained the qualifications necessary to apply for a professorship in Austria or abroad.

Elise Richter / PEEK Programme

Objectives:

- To support outstanding female arts researchers in their pursuit of a university career.
- Upon completing their projects, recipients are expected to have gained the qualifications necessary to apply for a professorship in Austria or abroad (*Habilitation* or equivalent qualification).

REALISING NEW IDEAS

Interactive effects between science and society

FUNDING FOR APPLICATION-ORIENTED BASIC RESEARCH

Clinical Research (KLIF) Programme

Objective: To support clinical research projects which are described precisely 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. Projects must involve patients or healthy subjects and aim to generate new scientific insights for the purpose of improving clinical practice or optimising methods of diagnosis and therapy.

SUPPORT FOR ARTS-BASED RESEARCH

Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)

Objectives:

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

SUPPORT FOR SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS AND SCIENCE COMMUNICATION

Stand-Alone Publications

Objective: To support the publication of stand-alone scholarly works in an appropriate and economical manner

Peer-Reviewed Publications

Objective: To cover the costs of peer-reviewed publications arising from FWF projects up to three years after the end of each project

Science Communication Programme

Objective: To support outstanding science communication measures related to research projects funded by the FWF

Appendix

ERC Starting. Advanced and Synergy Grants from 2008 to 2014 by host country (ranked by grants per million population)*****

Table 4

Country	Population	Grants	Grants per million population
Switzerland	7,996,026	326	40.77
Israel	7,707,042	281	36.46
Netherlands	16,805,037	413	24.58
Sweden	9,119,423	164	17.98
Denmark	5,556,452	93	16.74
UK	63,395,574	1026	16.18
Belgium	10,444,268	158	15.13
Austria	**8,221,646**	**120**	**14.60**
Finland	5,266,114	70	13.29
Ireland	4,775,982	49	10.26
Norway	4,722,701	46	9.74
Cyprus	1,155,403	11	9.52
France	65,951,611	600	9.10
Germany	81,147,265	678	8.36
Iceland	315,281	2	6.34
Spain	47,370,542	258	5.45
Italy	61,482,297	254	4.13
Hungary	9,939,470	36	3.62
Portugal	10,799,270	37	3.43
Greece	10,772,967	35	3.25
Estonia	1,266,375	3	2.37
Luxembourg	549,680	1	1.82
Slovenia	1,992,690	2	1.00
Czech Republic	10,162,921	10	0.98
Latvia	2,178,443	1	0.46
Croatia	4,475,611	2	0.45
Poland	38,383,809	14	0.36
Bulgaria	6,981,642	2	0.29
Slovakia	5,488,339	1	0.18
Serbia	7,120,666	1	0.14
Turkey	80,694,485	10	0.12
Romania	20,121,641	1	0.05

* (a) "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.
Sources: (1) Grants: European Research Council (ERC), http://erc.europa.eu/statistics-0 (Grants),
(2) Population: CIA World Factbook 2012, www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook

Bibliometric Data from Top-30 Countries 2004–2014 Tab. 5
(ranked by Citations per 1.000 Population)

Rank	Country	Papers	Citations	Ø Population in 1,000	Citations per paper	Papers per 1,000 population	Citations per 1,000 population
1	Switzerland	231,039	4,392,219	7,996	19.0	28.9	549.3
2	Iceland	7,460	142,022	315	19.0	23.7	450.9
3	Denmark	126,752	2,209,515	5,556	17.4	22.8	397.7
4	Sweden	214,749	3,486,765	9,119	16.2	23.5	382.4
5	Netherlands	320,694	5,682,803	16,805	17.7	19.1	338.2
6	Finland	106,476	1,582,192	5,266	14.9	20.2	300.5
7	Norway	96,955	1,378,771	4,723	14.2	20.5	291.9
8	United Kingdom	1,030,137	17,208,461	63,396	16.7	16.2	271.4
9	Belgium	176,201	2,794,752	10,444	15.9	16.9	267.6
10	Canada	563,530	8,410,170	34,568	14.9	16.3	243.3
11	Australia	413,971	5,570,154	22,263	13.5	18.6	250.2
12	Israel	126,360	1,798,744	7,707	14.2	16.4	233.4
13	Singapore	92,522	1,221,515	5,460	13.2	16.9	223.7
14	**Austria**	**119,893**	**1,784,592**	**8,222**	**14.9**	**14.6**	**217.1**
15	New Zealand	73,837	937,895	4,365	12.7	16.9	214.9
16	USA	3,578,524	61,199,762	316,669	17.1	11.3	193.3
17	Ireland	63,479	892,274	4,776	14.1	13.3	186.8
18	Germany	931,369	14,025,676	81,147	15.1	11.5	172.8
19	France	659,786	9,362,660	65,952	14.2	10.0	142.0
20	Slovenia	32,486	279,234	1,993	8.6	16.3	140.1
21	Estonia	12,948	154,046	1,226	11.9	10.6	125.6
22	Italy	541,756	7,328,392	61,482	13.5	8.8	119.2
23	Spain	456,825	5,559,878	47,371	12.2	9.6	117.4
24	Greece	104,876	1,165,557	10,773	11.1	9.7	108.2
25	Portugal	95,313	1,037,833	10,799	10.9	8.8	96.1
26	Taiwan	241,872	2,089,926	23,300	8.6	10.4	89.7
27	Czech Republic	91,127	883,112	10,163	9.7	9.0	86.9
28	Japan	829,263	9,501,629	127,253	11.5	6.5	74.7
29	South Korea	406,976	3,447,680	48,955	8.5	8.3	70.4
30	Hungary	59,797	685,504	9,939	11.5	6.0	69.0

Sources: (1) Papers and citations from ISI "Essential Science Indicators"; (2) Population data: CIA Factbook 2013

Research and experimental development (R&D) by international comparison, 2010 Table 6

Country	Gross domestic R&D spending	Share of gross domestic R&D spending financed by		Employees in R&D (FTEs)*	Share of gross R&D spending by			
		Government	Private-sector businesses		Businesses	Higher education	Public sector	Private nonprofit sector
	Percent of GDP	Percent			Percent of gross domestic R&D spending			
Israel	4.21	12.2	36.6	68,175	84.0	13.0	1.9	1.1
Switzerland	2.87	22.8	68.2	62,066	73.5	24.2	0.7	1.6
USA	2.76	31.2	58.6	–	68.5	14.6	12.7	4.3
Germany	2.89	29.8	66.6	574,709	67.7	17.8	14.5	–
Austria	**2.77**	**36.4**	**46.2**	**61,870**	**68.8**	**25.6**	**5.1**	**0.5**
OECD total	2.37	29.8	59.9	–	67.3	18.4	11.8	2.5
EU 15	2.11	33.1	55.4	2,324,623	63.5	23.3	12.1	1.1
EU 28	1.95	33.9	54.3	2,615,234	62.4	23.6	12.9	1.1

*) FTEs: full-time equivalents
Source: OECD (MSTI 2012-2), Statistics Austria

Funding approved in 2014: Biology and Medical Sciences Table 7

	2014	
	Total (EUR million)	Share (%)
Biology	50.2	23.8
Theoretical medical science, pharmacology	27.8	13.1
Clinical medicine	8.5	4.0
Health sciences	1.5	0.7
Medical biotechnology	0.4	0.2
Other human medicine, health sciences	0.4	0.2
Veterinary medicine	0.4	0.2
Biology and Medical Sciences total	**89.2**	**42.2**
Total grants	211.4	100.0

Funding approved in 2014:
Natural and Technical Sciences

Table 8

	2014	
	Total (EUR million)	**Share (%)**
Physics, astronomy	22.6	10.7
Mathematics	17.7	8.4
Computer science	14.6	6.9
Chemistry	8.0	3.8
Earth sciences, Geology	5.1	2.4
Electrical engineering, electronics, information technology	1.9	0.9
Other natural sciences	1.6	0.7
Mechanical engineering	1.4	0.7
Construction	1.2	0.6
Agriculture and forestry, fisheries science	1.1	0.5
Other technical sciences	0.8	0.4
Nanotechnology	0.8	0.4
Industrial biotechnology	0.7	0.3
Environmental engineering, applied geosciences	0.6	0.3
Other agricultural sciences	0.5	0.2
Materials science	0.4	0.2
Chemical engineering	0.3	0.1
Livestock breeding, animal husbandry	0.2	0.1
Biomedical engineering	0.2	0.1
Agricultural biotechnology, food biotechnology	<0.1	<0.1
Total	**79.7**	**37.7**
Total grants	211.4	100.0

Funding approved in 2014:
Humanities and Social Sciences

Table 9

	2014	
	Total (EUR million)	**Share (%)**
Literature and language studies	8.6	4.1
History, archaeology	8.6	4.1
Aesthetics, art history and cultural studies	4.6	2.2
Economics	3.9	1.9
Psychology	3.7	1.8
Sociology	3.7	1.7
Philosophy, ethics, religion	3.4	1.6
Other humanities	2.1	1.0
Law	1.1	0.5
Other social sciences	1.0	0.5
Political science	0.7	0.3
Media and communications science	0.6	0.3
Education science	0.3	0.2
Human geography, regional geography, urban planning	0.1	<0.1
Total	**42.4**	**20.1**
Total grants	211.4	100.0

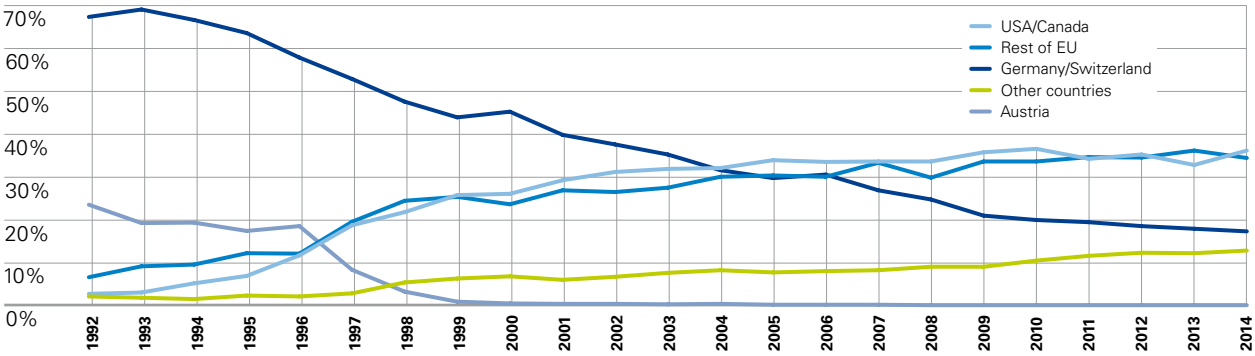
Reviews by country/region in 2014

Table 10

Afghanistan	1	Finland	62	Monaco	1	Sweden	80
Albania	1	France	206	Netherlands	151	Switzerland	143
Argentina	8	Germany	723	New Zealand	22	Taiwan	20
Armenia	1	Greece	23	Norway	43	Thailand	1
Australia	169	Hong Kong	7	Philippines	1	Turkey	5
Belgium	72	Hungary	19	Poland	26	UK	562
Brazil	41	Iceland	1	Portugal	38	Ukraine	1
Brunei	1	India	25	Puerto Rico	1	United Arab Emirates	1
Bulgaria	4	Iran	3	Rep. Korea	20	USA	1,591
Canada	225	Ireland	41	Romania	6	Uruguay	1
Chile	5	Israel	51	Russia	13	Vietnam	1
China	61	Italy	222	Rwanda	1	n.a.	82
Colombia	2	Japan	81	Saudi Arabia	2		
Croatia	4	Kazakhstan	1	Serbia	3		
Cyprus	5	Lebanon	2	Singapore	23		
Czech Republic	22	Lithuania	2	Slovakia	3	**Total**	**5,131**
Denmark	44	Luxembourg	4	Slovenia	8	Women	1,050
Egypt	1	Malaysia	1	South Africa	13	Men	4,031
Estonia	3	Mexico	3	Spain	121	Not entered	50

Percentage of reviews by region, 1992 to 2014

Fig. 6



Research personnel funded by the FWF

Table 11

	2013	2014
Postdocs	**1,351**	**1,392**
Women	519	564
Men	832	828
Pre-docs	**1,967**	**1,955**
Women	839	835
Men	1,128	1,120
Technical personnel	**170**	**158**
Women	123	121
Men	47	37
Other personnel	**476**	**468**
Women	232	230
Men	244	238
Total	**3,964**	**3,973**
Women	1,713	1,750
Men	2,251	2,223

As of 12/31/2014

Funding of publications in 2014 – Overview*

Table 12

	Total (EUR million)
Stand-alone publications	1.0
Peer-reviewed publications**	2.4
Hybrid Open Access	2.0
Gold Open Access	0.3
Other publication costs	0.1
Total	**3.4**

	Total (EUR million)	% share
Open access share***	3.1	97.1

* Details on funding for publications will be published on the FWF website and in the figshare data repository in spring 2015.
** Comprises a) direct billing with publishers, b) settlement via project budgets, and c) membership fees for databases
*** Total funding for stand-alone publications, Hybrid Open Access and Gold Open Access

Reviews requested and received, 2012 to 2014

Table 13

	2012	2013	2014
Requested	15,635	15,489	15,089
Received	5,116	5,311	5,131

Average processing time in months, 2012 to 2014

Table 14

	Stand-Alone Projects Programme	International mobility*	Overall average
2012	4.4	3.6	4.3
2013	4.5	3.6	4.3
2014	4.7	4.1	4.5

*) Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme

Funding of international programmes in 2014 (EUR million)

Table 15

Bilateral (outside Europe)	2.1
Bilateral (within Europe)	15.8
ERA-Nets	9.4
Total	**27.2**

FWF participation in ERA-Nets Table 16

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	Neurosciences	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
					2013	1
E-Rare-2	Rare diseases	2010	4 years	Partner	2010	4
					2011	2
					2012	0
					2013	2
BioDivErsA2	Biodiversity	2010	4 years	Partner	2010	4
					2011	4
					2012	3
					2013	3
TRANSCAN	Cancer research	2010	4 years	Partner	2011	5
					2012	7
					2013	3
New INDIGO	horizontal	2009	4 years	Call participation (2011)	2011	1
NORFACE II (CSA)	Social sciences	2011	2 years	Partner	2012	4
CHISTERA 2	Information technology	2012	4 years	Partner	2014	
ERA-CAPS	Plant sciences	2012	3 years	Partner	2012	5
M-ERA	Material sciences	2012	4 years	Partner		
NEURON II	Neuro sciences	2012	4 years	Partner	2012	0
					2013	1
					2014	2
Infect-ERA	Infectious diseases	2012	4 years	Partner	2013	5
					2014	4
ERASynBio	Synthetic biology	2012	3 years	Call participation	2013	1
INNO INDIGO	horizontal	2013	3 years	Partner		
FLAG-ERA	Future emerging technologies	2013	3 years	Associate Partner (since 2013)	2014	
RUS Plus	horizontal	2013	3 years	Call participation (2014)	2014*	
HERA JRP	Humanities	2014	3 years	Partner	2015*	
E-Rare 3	Rare diseases	2014	5 years	Partner	2014*	

* ERA-Net Plus co-funding by the EU

Approvals by research institution: Number of new grants in 2014 Table 17

	Stand-Alone Projects (including KLIF)	International Programmes	SFBs/NFNs	START/ Wittgenstein	DKs	Schrödinger [1] / Meitner	Firnberg / Richter	PEEK	SciComm	Total number of grants in 2014	% of FWF total in 2014	Total number of grants in 2013	% of FWF total in 2013
a) University research institutions:													
University of Vienna	63.1	20.6	16.9	1.0	0.5	38.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	151.2	21.9	124.9	19.8
University of Graz	27.1	3.5	6.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	6.0	46.1	7.3
University of Innsbruck	23.5	10.7	4.0	3.0	0.1	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	48.2	7.0	50.9	8.0
Medical University of Vienna	26.8	12.3	10.6	0.0	0.3	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	58.9	8.5	58.7	9.3
Medical University of Graz	10.6	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	2.8	11.3	1.8
Innsbruck Medical University	12.6	6.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	4.6	29.5	4.7
University of Salzburg	13.0	6.0	1.0	0.8	2.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	28.7	4.1	18.7	3.0
Vienna University of Technology	26.7	13.3	17.5	0.0	0.1	9.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	70.6	10.2	67.4	10.7
Graz University of Technology	15.2	3.4	5.7	1.0	0.4	7.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	5.2	26.3	4.2
University of Leoben	3.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	1.0	2.0	0.3
Univ. of Natural Resources & Applied Life Sciences Vienna	10.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	31.6	4.6	29.7	4.7
Univ. of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	8.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	1.7	9.3	1.5
Vienna Univ. of Economics & Business	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	7.0	1.1
University of Linz	8.0	5.3	2.0	0.0	0.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	2.8	27.6	4.4
University of Klagenfurt	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.6	7.4	1.2
Academy of Fine Arts Vienna	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.8	0.0	3.8	0.5	1.0	0.2
Univ. of Applied Arts Vienna	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.0	4.3	0.6	7.0	1.1
Univ. of Music & Performing Arts Graz	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.4	0.5	0.1
Univ. of Music & Performing Arts Vienna	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	3.0	0.5
Univ. of Art & Industrial Design Linz	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total (universities)	**254.2**	**101.0**	**70.3**	**6.9**	**10.4**	**95.0**	**31.0**	**8.0**	**4.0**	**580.8**	**84.0**	**528.4**	**83.6**
b) Non-university / other institutions:													
Austrian Academy of Sciences	27.4	9.0	7.5	2.0	0.3	9.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	58.2	8.4	46.2	7.3
IST Austria	1.0	4.0	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	1.2	1.3	0.2
Institute of Molecular Pathology (IMP)	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.4	1.1	0.2
Other research institutions [2]	17.4	10.0	1.7	0.1	0.2	8.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	6.0	55.0	8.7
Overall total	**300.0**	**125.0**	**84.0**	**9.0**	**11.0**	**112.0**	**38.0**	**8.0**	**4.0**	**691.0**	**100.0**	**632.0**	**100.0**

1) Where a home institution or planned return institution is indicated in the application for a Schrödinger Fellowship, the new grant is attributed to the institution indicated. Otherwise, the grant is assigned to "Other research institutions". 2) Includes research institutions abroad.

Total funding amounts approved per research institution in 2014 (EUR million) Table 18

	Stand-Alone Projects (incl. KLIF)	International Programmes	SFBs/NFNs	START / Wittgenstein	DKs	Schrödinger [1] / Meitner	Firnberg / Richter	PEEK	SciComm	2014 total	% of total FWF funding amount approved in 2014	Relative share of FWF funding [2] in 2014	2013 total	% of total FWF funding amount approved in 2013	Relative share of FWF funding [3] in 2013
a) University research institutions:															
University of Vienna	20.2	4.8	6.3	1.0	1.5	5.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	19.9	12.2	37.8	18.7	11.0
University of Graz	7.8	1.0	2.4	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	6.8	9.1	17.1	8.5	10.9
University of Innsbruck	6.7	2.3	1.7	3.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	15.8	7.5	8.9	14.4	7.1	8.1
Medical University of Vienna	8.4	2.4	3.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	15.3	7.2	5.0	19.9	9.8	6.5
Medical University of Graz	3.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	<0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.2	4.5	4.9	2.4	4.7
Innsbruck Medical University	4.1	1.4	2.2	<0.1	3.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.4	5.9	12.1	10.1	5.0	9.9
University of Salzburg	3.9	1.3	0.4	0.9	6.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	13.4	6.3	12.5	5.0	2.5	4.7
Vienna University of Technology	8.4	2.5	6.8	<0.1	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	<0.1	19.8	9.4	9.7	25.8	12.7	12.7
Graz University of Technology	4.4	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	10.0	4.8	8.6	9.1	4.5	7.8
University of Leoben	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
Univ. of Natural Resources & Applied Life Sciences Vienna	3.2	2.9	<0.1	0.1	3.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	10.9	5.2	10.8	9.0	4.4	8.9
University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	2.5	0.3	<0.1	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	2.4	5.4	3.2	1.6	3.4
Vienna Univ. of Economics & Business	0.2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.1	2.7	3.0	1.5	3.5
University of Linz	2.5	1.3	0.9	<0.1	1.1	0.4	<0.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.0	6.4	9.3	4.6	9.4
University of Klagenfurt	0.8	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.7	1.6	0.8	3.3
Academy of Fine Arts Vienna	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.6	4.9	0.3	0.2	1.3
University of Applied Arts Vienna	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	<0.1	1.1	0.5	3.4	2.1	1.0	6.4
Univ. of Music & Performing Arts Graz	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
Univ. of Music & Performing Arts Vienna	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.9
Univ. of Art & Industrial Design Linz	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total (universities)	**77.6**	**21.9**	**25.9**	**7.9**	**23.6**	**11.7**	**8.1**	**2.6**	**0.2**	**179.4**	**84.9**	**7.8**	**173.9**	**85.8**	**7.6**
b) Non-university / other institutions:															
Austrian Academy of Sciences	7.4	1.9	2.8	2.7	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	17.4	8.2	–	14.2	7.0	–
IST Austria	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.5	–	1.0	0.5	–
Research Institute of Molecular Pathology	<0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	–	1.0	0.5	–
Other research institutions [4]	5.4	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.9	<0.1	0.0	10.6	5.0	–	12.6	6.2	–
Overall total	**90.8**	**27.2**	**31.1**	**10.7**	**24.8**	**14.1**	**9.9**	**2.6**	**0.2**	**211.4**	**100**	**–**	**202.6**	**100**	**–**

1) Where a home institution or planned return institution is indicated in the application for a Schrödinger Fellowship, the new grant is attributed to the institution indicated. Otherwise, the grant is assigned to "Other research institutions". 2) Relative to university's basic budget in 2014. 3) Relative to university's basic budget in 2013. 4) Includes research institutions abroad.

Funding approvals by research institution: Amounts paid out (EUR million) Table 19

	2014						2013					
	2014 total without overhead payments	Overhead payments in 2014	2014 total incl. overhead payments	%	Relative share of FWF payouts without overhead payments in 2014[1]	Relative share of FWF payouts including overhead payments in 2014[1]	2013 total without overhead payments	Overhead payments in 2013	2013 total including overhead payments	%	Relative share of FWF payouts without overhead payments in 2013[2]	Relative share of FWF payouts including overhead payments in 2013[2]
a) University research institutions:												
University of Vienna	38.0	3.1	41.1	20.8	11.0	11.9	38.6	2.6	41.2	22.3	11.2	11.9
University of Graz	12.9	1.1	14.0	7.1	8.2	8.9	12.8	1.0	13.8	7.5	8.1	8.7
University of Innsbruck	14.1	1.1	15.2	7.7	7.9	8.6	13.1	0.8	13.9	7.5	7.4	7.9
Medical University of Vienna	16.6	1.0	17.6	8.9	5.4	5.7	16.4	1.0	17.4	9.4	5.4	5.7
Medical University of Graz	4.3	0.2	4.5	2.3	4.1	4.3	4.0	0.1	4.2	2.3	3.9	4.0
Innsbruck Medical University	7.6	0.5	8.1	4.1	7.5	7.9	8.2	0.4	8.5	4.6	8.0	8.3
University of Salzburg	6.3	0.5	6.9	3.5	5.9	6.4	5.8	0.5	6.2	3.4	5.4	5.8
Vienna University of Technology	19.1	1.0	20.1	10.2	9.3	9.9	17.5	0.9	18.4	10.0	8.6	9.1
Graz University of Technology	7.0	0.5	7.5	3.8	6.0	6.4	6.8	0.4	7.2	3.9	5.8	6.2
University of Leoben	1.0	<0.1	1.0	0.5	2.3	2.4	0.9	< 0.1	1.0	0.5	2.2	2.3
Univ. of Nat. Resources & Life Sciences Vienna	7.8	0.7	8.5	4.3	7.8	8.4	7.4	0.5	8.0	4.3	7.4	7.9
University of Vet. Medicine Vienna	4.4	0.4	4.8	2.4	4.6	5.0	3.8	0.3	4.1	2.2	4.0	4.3
Vienna Univ. of Economics & Business	1.9	<0.1	1.9	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	< 0.1	2.1	1.1	2.4	2.5
University of Linz	8.2	0.6	8.8	4.5	8.3	8.9	7.6	0.5	8.2	4.4	7.7	8.3
University of Klagenfurt	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.5	1.9	2.1	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	2.0	2.2
Academy of Fine Arts Vienna	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.4	< 0.1	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.7
Univ. of Applied Arts Vienna	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.8	4.1	4.7	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.6	2.7	3.1
Univ. of Music & Perf. Arts Graz	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.6
Univ. of Music & Perf. Arts Vienna	0.2	<0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Univ. of Art & Industrial Design Linz	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	< 0.1	0.4	0.4
Total (universities)	**152.6**	**11.2**	**163.8**	**83.2**	**6.6**	**7.1**	**148.3**	**9.4**	**157.7**	**85.3**	**6.5**	**6.9**
b) Non-university / other institutions::												
Austrian Academy of Sciences	11.4	1.3	12.7	6.5	–	–	10.6	1.0	11.6	6.2	–	–
IST Austria	1.1	<0.1	1.2	0.6	–	–	Not reported in 2013				–	–
IMP	2.0	0.1	2.0	1.0	–	–					–	–
Other research institutions [3]	16.3	0.9	17.2	8.7	–	–	13.7	0.7	14.4	7.7	–	–
Overall total	**183.4**	**13.6**	**197.0**	**100.0**	**–**	**–**	**174.5**	**10.4**	**184.9**	**100.0**	**–**	**–**

1) Relative to university's basic budget in 2014. 2) Relative to university's basic budget in 2013. 3) Includes universities/grantees abroad.

Development of total funding amounts per research institution, 2009 to 2013 (EUR million) Table 20

	Total 2010	Total 2011	Total 2012	Total 2013	Total 2014	% share 2010	% share 2011	% share 2012	% share 2013	% share 2014
a) University research institutions:										
University of Vienna	38.3	39.2	42.3	37.8	42.0	22.3	20.1	21.5	18.7	19.9
University of Graz	8.1	18.1	10.2	17.1	14.3	4.7	9.3	5.2	8.5	6.8
University of Innsbruck	14.0	13.4	14.5	14.4	15.8	8.1	6.9	7.4	7.1	7.5
Medical University of Vienna	15.2	22.1	17.1	19.9	15.3	8.8	11.3	8.7	9.8	7.2
Medical University of Graz	4.5	6.3	2.9	4.9	4.7	2.6	3.2	1.5	2.4	2.2
Innsbruck Medical University	12.4	8.2	7.2	10.1	12.4	7.2	4.2	3.6	5.0	5.9
University of Salzburg	8.0	7.9	5.6	5.0	13.4	4.7	4.1	2.8	2.5	6.3
Vienna University of Technology	19.5	18.9	20.5	25.8	19.8	11.4	9.7	10.4	12.7	9.4
Graz University of Technology	6.9	9.8	7.8	9.1	10.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.5	4.8
University of Leoben	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.3	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.1
Univ. of Natural Resources & Applied Life Sciences Vienna	4.8	6.3	7.7	9.0	10.9	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.4	5.2
University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	2.5	2.4	6.6	3.2	5.2	1.5	1.2	3.3	1.6	2.4
Vienna Univ. of Economics & Business	3.6	1.7	0.5	3.0	2.3	2.1	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.1
University of Linz	5.4	9.4	10.6	9.3	6.3	3.2	4.8	5.4	4.6	3.0
University of Klagenfurt	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4
Academy of Fine Arts Vienna	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
University of Applied Arts Vienna	0.4	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.5
Univ. of Music & Perf. Arts Graz	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
Univ. of Music & Perf. Arts Vienna	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	0.2
Univ. of Art & Industrial Design Linz	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	< 0.1	0.3	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	< 0.1	0.1
Total (universities)	**147.9**	**169.1**	**158.6**	**173.9**	**179.4**	**86.1**	**86.6**	**80.8**	**85.8**	**84.9**
b) Non-university / other institutions:										
Austrian Academy of Sciences	10.4	12.5	16.8	14.2	17.4	6.0	6.4	8.5	7.0	8.2
IST Austria	0.9	1.2	2.7	1.0	3.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.5
Other research institutions*	12.6	12.5	18.3	13.6	11.4	7.3	6.4	9.3	6.7	5.4
Overall total	**171.8**	**195.2**	**196.4**	**202.6**	**211.4**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* Includes universities abroad.

Total funding amounts per federal province in 2014 (EUR million) Table 21

Approvals	B*	C*	LA*	UA*	S*	St*	T*	Vb*	V*	Abroad	Total
Total	**0.1**	**0.6**	**6.0**	**8.3**	**15.0**	**34.7**	**28.3**	**<0.1**	**117.4**	**1.0**	**211.4**

Total funding amounts per federal province in 2014 – Amounts paid out (EUR million) Table 22

Cashflow [1)]	B*	C*	LA*	UA*	S*	St*	T*	Vb*	V*	Abroad	Total
Amounts paid out (without overhead payments)	0.0	1.0	2.3	9.0	7.4	26.0	22.0	0.1	110.6	4.9	183.4
Overhead payments	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.6	<0.1	8.5	0.0	13.6
Amounts paid out (including overhead payments)	**0.0**	**1.1**	**2.4**	**9.7**	**8.0**	**28.0**	**23.6**	**0.1**	**119.1**	**4.9**	**197.0**

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

Destinations of Erwin Schrödinger fellows, 2012 to 2014 Table 23

	2012	2013	2014
Australia	1.5		4
Belgium			1.5
Canada	5	2	4
Czech Republic			1
Denmark	1		
France	3	1	1.5
Germany	10.5	6	7
Hungary		1	
Israel			2
Italy	4		1
Japan	0.5		

	2012	2013	2014
Netherlands	3	4	1
New Zealand	3		
Slovenia		1	
Spain		1	
Sweden	2		1
Switzerland	2	3	4
UK	5.5	10	14
USA	27	28	34
Total	**68**	**57**	**76**
Women	21	21	34
Men	47	36	42

Countries of origin of Lise Meitner grantees, 2012 to 2014 Table 24

	2012	2013	2014
Argentina		1	1
Australia	1	1	2
Austria	1		1
Belgium			
Bosnia	1		1
Canada	2	2	7
China		2	
Croatia		2	1
Czech Republic		2	2
Finland	1	1	1
France	3	1	
Germany	8	7	1
Greece	4		
Hungary	1		1
India	2	1	
Iran			2
Israel		1	3
Italy	5	4	
Japan	1	1	
Lebanon		1	1
Madagascar		1	
Malta			1
Mexico	1		1
Netherlands			2
Poland			
Rep. Korea		1	1
Romania			1
Russia	2	1	
Slovakia		3	
Spain	3		3
Switzerland	1	1	
Turkey	1		
UK		1	1
USA	1	2	2
Vietnam	1		
Total	**40**	**37**	**36**
Women	16	11	13
Men	24	26	23

Wittgenstein recipients since 1996 Table 25

Year	Name	Project
1996	**Erwin F. WAGNER**	Morphogeresis 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
2014	**Josef PENNINGER**	Functional Genetics

Principal investigators in START projects since 1996 Table 26

Year	Name
1996	Christian KÖBERL
	Ferenc KRAUSZ
	Ulrich SCHMID
	Peter SZMOLYAN
	Karl UNTERRAINER
	Harald WEINFURTER
	Gerhard WOEGINGER
	Jakob WOISETSCHLÄGER
1997	Gerhard HOLZAPFEL
	Bernhard PALME
	Michael SCHMID
1998	Peter GRABNER
	Gottfried KIRCHENGAST
	Rudolf VALENTA
	Gerhard WIDMER
1999	Christoph MARSCHNER
	Norbert J. MAUSER
	Otmar SCHERZER
	Thomas SCHREFL
	Christoph SPÖTL
	Joseph STRAUSS
2000	Thomas BRABEC
	Susanne KALSS
	Dietrich LEIBFRIED
	Herbert STROBL
	Bernhard TILG
2001	Markus ARNDT
	Michael BUCHMEISER
	Wolfgang DREXLER
	Wilfried ELLMEIER
	Clemens SEDMAK
2002	Wolfgang HEISS
	Michael JURSA
	Georg SCHETT
	Dieter SCHMALSTIEG
	Joachim SCHÖBERL
2003	Georg KRESSE
	Hanns-Christoph NÄGERL
	Andreas VILLUNGER
2004	Thomas BACHNER
	Michael KUNZINGER
	Vassil PALANKOVSKI
	Thomas PROHASKA
	Gerhard SCHÜTZ
2005	Michael HINTERMÜLLER
	Matthias HORN
	Alexandra LUSSER
	Michael MOSER
	Norbert ZIMMERMANN
2006	Hartmut HÄFFNER
	Norbert POLACEK
	Piet Oliver SCHMIDT
	Josef TEICHMANN
	Gerald TESCHL
2007	Kathrin BREUKER
	Thomas BUGNYAR
	Otfried GÜHNE
	Bernhard LAMEL
	Thomas LÖRTING
	Paul MAYRHOFER
	Sigrid WADAUER
	Thomas WALLNIG
2008	Markus ASPELMEYER
	Tom BATTIN
	Massimo FORNASIER
	Daniel GRUMILLER
	Alexander KENDL
	Karel RIHA
	Kristin TESSMAR-RAIBLE
	Christina WALDSICH
2009	Francesca FERLAINO
	Ilse FISCHER
	Arthur KASER
	Manuel KAUERS
	Thorsten SCHUMM
	David TEIS
2010	Julius BRENNECKE
	Barbara HOREJS
	Barbara KRAUS
	Melanie MALZAHN
	Florian SCHRECK
	Bojan ZAGROVIC
2011	Peter BALAZS
	Agata CIABATTONI
	Sebastian DIEHL
	Alwin KÖHLER
	Thomas MÜLLER
	Peter RABL
	Michael SIXT
	Philip WALTHER
2012	Kaan BOZTUG
	Julia BUDKA
	Alexander DAMMERMANN
	Jürgen HAUER
	Sofia KANTOROVICH
	Michael KIRCHLER
	Franz SCHUSTER
2013	Stefan L. AMERES
	Notburga GIERLINGER
	Clemens HEITZINGER
	Georgios KATSAROS
	David A. KEAYS
	Ovidiu PAUN
	Thomas POCK
	Paolo SARTORI
	Stefan WOLTRAN
2014	Markus AICHHORN
	Bettina BADER
	Mathias BEIGLBÖCK
	Alexander GRÜNEIS
	Sigrid NEUHAUSER
	Manuel SCHABUS
	Karin SCHNASS
	René THIEMANN

Ongoing and approved Special Research Programmes (SFBs)*

Table 27

Year	Name	Project
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 January 1, 2015

Ongoing National Research Networks (NFNs)*

Table 28

Year	Name	Project
	Rudolf WINTER-EBMER	The Austrian Center for Labor Economics and the Analysis of the Welfare State
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 January 1, 2015

Ongoing and newly approved Doctoral Programmes (DKs)* Table 29

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
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 & Coping Strategies
	Anton REBHAN	Particles and Interactions
	Helmut VEITH	Logical Methods in Computer Science
	Reinhard WÜRZNER	Host response in opportunistic infections

*) as of January 1, 2015

Supervisory Board

4th term (since December 2012)

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

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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

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	Medical University of Vienna, Clinical Institute 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

Management

Managing Director
Dorothea STURN

FWF portraits

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 has been President of the FWF since September 2013. An astrophysicist, Ehrenfreund studied astronomy and biology/genetics at the University of Vienna, after which she earned her master's degree in molecular biology at the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Salzburg. She went on to complete her Ph.D. in astrophysics in Paris and Vienna. She completed her *venia* in astrochemistry at the University of Vienna in 1999. In 2008, Ehrenfreund also earned a master's degree in management and international relations. From 2001 onward, she worked as a professor of astrobiology in Amsterdam and Leiden, where she has served as a visiting professor since 2006. In 2005, Ehrenfreund moved on to the United States, After working at JPL/Caltech in Pasadena, she became a Research Professor of Space Policy and International Affairs at George Washington University's Center for International Science and Technology Policy, and 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 Horizon 2020 Space Advisory Group (SAG).

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

Dieter Imboden
Chairman of the FWF Supervisory Board

Pascale Ehrenfreund
FWF President

Dorothea Sturn
Managing Director of the FWF

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.

Since 1998, **Hermann Hellwagner** has been a professor at the Institute of Information Technology at the University of Klagenfurt, where he also heads the Multimedia Communications research group. From 2012 until he took office as a Vice-President of the FWF, 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, Austria, Hellwagner went into industrial research for several years (Siemens ZFE, Munich), which led to his appointment at TUM (Technische Universität München). During that time, his research centred around parallel processing; since he moved to Klagenfurt, he has focused on the timely 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 the field of computer science. Since September 2013, he has served as the FWF's Vice-President in charge of Natural and Technical Sciences.

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.

Christine Mannhalter
FWF Vice-President

Hermann Hellwagner
FWF Vice-President

Alan Scott
FWF
Vice-President

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, Germany	Mathematics
JARLSKOG Cecilia	Lund Institute of Technology Lund University, Sweden	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, France	Computer science
Humanities and Social Sciences		
NIJKAMP Peter	Department of Spatial Economics Free University Amsterdam, Netherlands	Economics
WOLFF Janet	School of Arts, Languages and Cultures University of Manchester, United Kingdom	Sociology of culture
ZIOLKOWSKI Jan L.	Department of the Classics Harvard University, Cambridge, MA USA	Comparative literature and linguistics
Biological and Medical Sciences		
CROCE Carlo	Human Cancer Genetics Program Ohio State University, OH USA	Biochemistry, molecular biology, immunology, genetics
FEARON Douglas T.	School of Clinical Medicine University of Cambridge, United Kingdom	Immunology
SCHACHNER CAMARTIN Melitta	Biosynthesis of Neural Structures Research Group University of Hamburg, Germany	Neurosciences
SOLTIS Pamela	Florida Museum of Natural History Laboratory of Molecular Systematic and Evolutionary Genetics, Gainesville, FL USA	Evolutionary biology, theoretical biology

PEEK Board

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

SciComm Jury

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

FWF Board

3rd term, October 2011 – June 2014

FWF Executive Board

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

Research discipline(s)	Reporter	Alternate
Biology and Medical 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	Beatrix GRUBECK-LOEBENSTEIN (until Oct. 2012) Ludger HENGST (since Nov. 2012)
Biochemistry	Iain B. H. WILSON	Kristina DJINOVIC-CARUGO
Neurosciences	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
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	Hans IRSCHIK
	Oszkár BÍRO (since Juli 2013)	Hans IRSCHIK

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

4th term, since October 2014

FWF Executive Board

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

Research discipline(s)	Reporter	Alternate
Biology and Medical Sciences		
General Biology	Kurt KOTRSCHAL, Univ. of Vienna	Ilse KRANNER, Univ. of Innsbruck
Environmental Sciences	Elisabeth HARING, NHM Vienna	Ruben SOMMARUGA, Univ. of Innsbruck
Genetics, Microbiology, Biotechnology	Ellen L. ZECHNER, Univ. of Graz	Ortrun MITTELSTEN SCHEID, ÖAW Vienna
Cell Biology	Ludger HENGST, MUI	Christoph J. BINDER, ÖAW & MUW
Biochemistry	Iain B. H. WILSON, University of Nat. Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	Barbara KOFLER, Paracelsus Medical Univ. Salzburg

Neurosciences	Bernhard E. FLUCHER, MUI	Christian ENZINGER, MUG
Clinical Medicine	Irene Marthe LANG, MUW	Richard GREIL, Paracelsus Medical Univ. Salzburg
Theoretical Medicine I	Akos HEINEMANN, MUG	Till RÜMENAPF, Univ. Vet. Med. Vienna
Theoretical Medicine II	Maria SIBILIA, MUW	Ruth PRASSL, MUG

Natural and Technical Sciences

Mathematics I	Josef SCHICHO, Univ. of Linz	Michael DRMOTA, TU Vienna
Mathematics II	Barbara KALTENBACHER, Univ. of Klagenfurt	Georg PFLUG, Univ. of Vienna
Computer Science I	Gerti KAPPEL, TU Vienna	Ruth BREU, Univ. of Innsbruck
Computer Science II	Roderick BLOEM, TU Graz	Bernhard RINNER, Univ. of Klagenfurt
Experimental Physics	Gottfried STRASSER, TU Vienna	Peter ZEPPENFELD, Univ. of Linz
Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics	Enrico ARRIGONI, TU Graz	Hans BRIEGEL, Univ. of Innsbruck
Inorganic Chemistry	Nadia C. MÖSCH-ZANETTI, Univ. of Graz	Nicola HÜSING, Univ. of Salzburg
Organic Chemistry	Rolf BREINBAUER, TU Graz	Ronald MICURA, Univ. of Innsbruck
Earth Sciences, Geology	Georg KASER, Univ. of Innsbruck	Christian KÖBERL, Univ. of Vienna & NHM Wien
Engineering Sciences	Oszkar BÌRO, TU Graz	Andreas LUDWIG, Univ. of Leoben

Humanities and Social Sciences

Economics	Sigrid STAGL, WU Vienna	Alexia FÜRNKRANZ-PRSKAWETZ, TU Vienna
Social Sciences I	Wolfgang C. MÜLLER, Univ. of Vienna	Kirsten SCHMALENBACH, Univ. of Salzburg
Social Sciences II	Lynne CHISHOLM, Univ. of Innsbruck († März 2015)	Eva JONAS, Univ. of Salzburg
Philosophy/Theology	Andreas DORSCHEL, Graz Univ. of Arts	Karin HARRASSER, Linz Univ. of Art
Historical Studies	Susan ZIMMERMANN, Central European University, Budapest	Gabriele HAUG-MORITZ, Univ. of Graz
Classical Studies	Erich KISTLER, Univ. of Innsbruck	Reinhard WOLTERS, Univ. of Vienna
Linguistics and Literature	Gerlinde MAUTNER, WU Vienna	Norbert Christian WOLF, Univ. of Salzburg
Art History and Cultural Studies	Raphael ROSENBERG, Univ. of Vienna	Federico CELESTINI, Univ. of Innsbruck

Assembly of Delegates

4th term, 2012–2015

FWF Executive Board
Pascale EHRENFREUND, Christine MANNHALTER,
Hermann HELLWAGNER, Alan SCOTT

Representatives of the universities

Delegate	Deputy
Academy of Fine Arts Vienna	
Andrea BRAIDT	Eva BLIMLINGER
Medical University of Graz	
Irmgard Th. LIPPE	Michael SPEICHER
Innsbruck Medical University	
Christine BANDTLOW	Günther WEISS
Medical University of Vienna	
Michael FREISSMUTH	Ingrid PABINGER
University of Leoben	
Oskar PARIS	Erika HAUSENBLAS
Graz University of Technology	
Horst BISCHOF	Gerhard HOLZAPFEL
Vienna University of Technology	
Johannes FRÖHLICH	Ulrike DIEBOLD
University of Applied Arts Vienna	
Barbara PUTZ-PLECKO	Alexander DAMIANISCH
Univ. of Natural Resources & Life Sciences Vienna	
Josef GLÖSSL	Georg HABERHAUER
University of Art and Industrial Design Linz	
Sabine POLLAK	Karin HARRASSER (until Sept. 2014)
University of Music and Performing Arts Graz	
Robert HÖLDRICH (until Sept. 2014) Barbara BOISITS (since Okt. 2014)	Klaus ARINGER
University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna	
Wolfgang HEISSLER	Vitaliy BODNAR
University of Graz	
Peter SCHERRER	Renate DWORCZAK
University of Innsbruck	
Sabine SCHINDLER	Hannelore WECK-HANNEMANN
University of Klagenfurt	
Judith GLÜCK	Reinhard NECK
University of Linz	
Gabriele KOTSIS	Richard HAGELAUER
Mozarteum University Salzburg	
Michael MALKIEWICZ	Michaela SCHWARZBAUER

University of Salzburg	
Albert DUSCHL	Fatima FERREIRA-BRIZA
University of Vienna	
Susanne WEIGELIN-SCHWIEDRZIK	Heinz ENGL
University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	
Mathias MÜLLER	Otto DOBLHOFF-DIER
Vienna University of Economics & Business	
Michael MEYER	Edith LITTICH

Representatives of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW)

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

Representatives of the Austrian Students' Union (ÖH)

National Delegation of the Austrian Students' Union	
Julia FREIDL	Bernhard LAHNER

Representatives of the federal ministries

Federal Ministry of Science (BMWFW) – Non-university research institutions – Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft	
Andrea OLSCHEWSKI	Wolfgang NEUBAUER
Federal Ministry of Science (BMWFW) – Non-university research institutions – Christian Doppler Research Association	
Andrea BARTA	Karl KUNISCH
Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFW)	
Andreas ALTMANN	Johann KASTNER
Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT) – Non-university research institutions – Austrian Institute of Technology	
Wolfgang KNOLL	Anton PLIMON
Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT) – Non-university research institutions – Joanneum Research	
Wolfgang PRIBYL	Helmut WIEDENHOFER
Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT)	
Margit HARJUNG	Gottfried GÖRITZER

FWF Office

As of 12/31/2014, the FWF had a total of 99 employees, including 67 women and 32 men. Therefore, the percentage of women on the FWF's staff came to approximately 68%. A complete directory of FWF employees can be found at www.fwf.ac.at/de/ueber-den-fwf/organisation/fwf-team/organigramm

Gender statistics Table 30

FWF management	**5**
Women/men	3/2
Supervisory Board	**9**
Women/men	4/5
Biology & Medical Sciences Board	**18**
Women/men	8/10
Humanities and Social Sciences Board	**16**
Women/men	9/7
Natural and Technical Sciences Board	**20**
Women/men	4/16
Assembly of Delegates	**60**
Women/men	23/37
START/Wittgenstein Jury	**13**
Women/men	5/8
PEEK Board	**6**
Women/men	4/2
SciComm Jury	**6**
Women/men	3/3
FWF Office	**99***
Women/men	67/32
Total	**252**
Women/men	130/122

*) As of December 31, 2014; including marginal employees, posted staff and independent employees; not including the Executive Board, FWF management, employees on leave and leased personnel.

FWF Management

FWF President	Pascale Ehrenfreund
Managing Director	Dorothea Sturn
Vice-President (Biology and Medical Sciences; Mobility and Women's Programmes)	Christine Mannhalter
Vice-President (Natural and Technical Sciences)	Hermann Hellwagner
Vice-President (Humanities and Social Sciences)	Alan Scott

Administrative Assistance

Assistant to the President	Franz Bauer
Assistant to the Management	Susanne Spiesz
Administrative Assistant to the Management	Katharina Landerl (Executive Board schedule coordination)

Public Relations and Science Communication

Head of Department	Marc Seumenicht
Science Communication Programme Management	Marc Seumenicht
Assistant to the Department Head	Natascha Rueff
PR Editors	Ingrid Ladner Margit Schwarz-Stiglbauer
Web Content Management	Katrin Buschmann

Gender Mainstreaming

Head of Unit	Sabine Haubenwallner
	Alexandra Madritsch

Biology and Medical Sciences

Vice-President	Christine Mannhalter
Head of Department	Stephanie Resch
Neuro Sciences	**Scientific Project Officer** Milojka Gindl **Administrative Project Officer** Martina Wiesböck Vera Humer-Strunz
Theoretical Medicine I	**Scientific Project Officer** Stephanie Resch **Operational 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
Technical Sciences	**Scientific Project Officer** Kati Huttunen **Operational Project Officer** David Miksits
Applied Mathematics	**Scientific Project Officer** Kati Huttunen **Administrative Project Officer** Maria Oberbauer
Pure Mathematics	**Scientific Project Officer** Stefan Mühlbachler **Administrative Project Officer** Maria Oberbauer
Computer Science	**Scientific Project Officer** Stefan Mühlbachler **Administrative Project Officer** Regina Moser
Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics	**Scientific Project Officer** Stefan Uttenthaler **Operational Project Officer** Natascha Dimovic
Experimental Physics	**Scientific Project Officer** Stefan Uttenthaler **Administrative Project Officer** Christophe Hintermaier

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
Inorganic Chemistry	**Scientific Project Officer** Bettina Löscher **Operational Project Officer** Elvisa Seumenicht (on leave) **Administrative Project Officer** Doris Krajnc Cerny
Economics, Psychology, Social Sciences and Law	**Scientific Project Officer** Petra Grabner **Operational Project Officer** Petra Bohle Eva Scherag
Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)	**Programme Management, Scientific Project Officer** Eugen Banauch **Operational Project Officer** Ilonka Schwarzenfeld Maria Weissenböck (on leave)
Support for Scientific Publications (Stand-Alone Publications)	**Programme Management** Doris Haslinger **Administrative Project Officer** Sabina Abdel-Kader

Humanities and Social Sciences

Vice-President	Alan Scott
Head of Department	Beatrix Asamer
Classical Studies, Art History and Cultural Studies, Theology	**Scientific Project Officer** Beatrix Asamer **Operational Project Officer** Petra Bohle **Administrative Project Officer** Ilonka Schwarzenfeld Naomi Varga
Historical Studies, Linguistics, Literature Studies	**Scientific Project Officer** Monika Maruska **Administrative Project Officer** Georg Rücklinger
Philosophy, Art History and Cultural Studies	**Scientific Project Officer** Eugen Banauch **Operational Project Officer** Petra Bohle

Mobility 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
FWF Information Events	**Programme Management** Rudolf Novak
Special Research Programmes (SFBs)	**Programme Management** Sabine Haubenwallner
Doctoral Programmes (DKs), Services	**Programme Management** Birgit Woitech
Awards and Prizes (Wittgenstein Award, START Programme), Stand-Alone Projects	**Programme Management** Mario Mandl
Special Research Programmes (SFBs), Doctoral Programmes (DKs), FWF Information Events, Assistant to the Department Head	**Operational Project Officer** Gerit Oberraufner
FWF Information Events, Evaluation, Services	**Administrative Project Officer** Harald Kroneisl
Awards and Prizes, Services, Stand-Alone Projects	**Administrative Project Officer** Alexandra Madritsch

Analysis

Head of Department	Falk Reckling
Data Collection and Analysis	Falk Reckling Ralph Reimann Klaus Zinöcker
Evaluation	Klaus Zinöcker
Supporting Analysis	Katharina Rieck Ünzüle Kirindi
Administration	Andrea Cevriz Martina Kunzmann Sasa Meischke-Ilic

Consultant	Gerhard Kratky
Reception desk, dispatch 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/de/ueber-den-fwf/organisation/fwf-team/organigramm.

Hours of operation: Monday to Thursday: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm; Friday: 8:00 am to 3:00 pm
Reception desk: Tel.: +43-1-505 67 40; e-mail: office@fwf.ac.at

Balance sheet as of December 31, 2014

(not including scientific apparatus and equipment)

Assets:

	Dec. 31, 2014	Dec. 31, 2013
	€	€
A. Fixed assets		
1. Tangible fixed assets (equipment)	665,258.61	218,716.40
2. Advances to suppliers	97,110.00	97,110.00
3. Securities	5,000,000.00	11,000,000.00
	5,762,368.61	**11,315,826.40**
B. Current assets		
I. Accounts receivable and other assets		
1. Accounts receivable from the BMWF	66,393,156.24	68,934,901.04
2. Accounts receivable from the BMVIT	3,997,593.78	10,343,190.19
3. Accounts receivable from the National Foundation for RTD	38,921,816.64	42,421,816.64
4. Accounts receivable from the EU (COFUND)	3,138,555.15	4,927,032.36
5. Accounts receivable from Austrian provincial governments	1,367,365.14	635,762.97
6. Accounts receivable from the BMWF – grants approved for upcoming years	350,914,699.80	321,538,953.22
7. Other receivables and assets	367,789.29	111,953.78
	465,100,976.04	**448,913,610.20**
II. Cash on hand and at banks		
	23,210,193.42	**15,694,469.64**
	488,311,169.46	**464,608,079.84**
C. Accruals and deferred items	**526,143.25**	**476,301.62**
Total ASSETS	**494,599,681.32**	**476,400,207.86**

Liabilities:

	Dec. 31, 2014	Dec. 31, 2013
	€	€
A. Provisions		
	1,900,357.00	**1,651,543.00**
B. Liabilities		
I. Liabilities from research funding		
1. Liabilities from research projects	479,080,698.22	455,389,551.45
2. Contingent liabilities – open international projects	1,150,699.20	4,836,589.85
3. Liabilities from international agreements	923,500.00	1,156,443.62
4. Liabilities from agreements with publishers	61,100.42	0.00
5. Liabilities from overhead payments	8,607,920.55	6,392,896.19
	489,823,918.39	**467,775,481.11**
II. Liabilities from agreements		
6. with the BMVIT	1,162,801.18	1,238,037.07
7. with the European Union (COFUND)	224,574.66	2,444,657.42
8. with the National Foundation for RTD	1,392,520.05	3,069,116.47
9. with Austrian provincial governments	9,512.79	0.00
	2,789,408.68	**6,751,810.96**
III. Other liabilities (FWF Office costs)		
	85,997.25	221,372.79
	492,699,324.32	**474,748,664.86**
Total LIABILITIES	**494,599,681.32**	**476,400,207.86**
C. Potential contributions to international projects	**7,695,000.00**	**10,300,000.00**

Income statement from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014

(not including scientific apparatus and equipment)

I. Revenues

	2014	2013
	€	€
1. Revenues from research funding		
a) Contributions from the BMWF	211,485,348.26	165,068,575.54
b) Contributions from the BMVIT	0.00	4,289.60
c) Contributions from the National Foundation for RTD	12,000,000.00	23,190,000.00
d) Contributions from the EU (COFUND)	0.00	4,378,324.12
e) Other contributions	919,967.78	0.00
f) Subsidies and donations	1,008,963.24	1,110,185.61
	225,414,279.28	**193,751,374.87**
2. Change in utilisation of approved funds/grants	**3,331,745.59**	**24,448,779.06**
3. Revenues from unused research grants (returned contributions)	**7,584,461.15**	**12,098,377.58**
4. Other revenues		
a) Revenues from completed research projects	43,020.76	3,857.79
b) Reimbursement for services and other revenues from administrative activities	747,735.42	719,940.88
c) Interest income	132,416.06	159,848.10
	923,172.24	**883,646.77**
TOTAL REVENUES (= carryover)	**237,253,658.26**	**231,182,178.28**

II. Expenses

	2014	2013
	€	€
5. Expenses for research funding		
a) Stand-Alone Projects (including Clinical Research Pgm.)	91,880,532.20	107,127,993.93
b) International Programmes	27,349,298.83	15,533,845.33
c) Priority Research Programmes	31,322,678.83	9,664,192.10
d) Awards and Prizes	10,798,832.44	18,622,429.60
e) Doctoral Programmes (DKs)	25,055,448.57	37,767,407.76
f) International Mobility	14,188,305.14	11,884,647.71
g) Career development for women in science and research	9,926,731.75	9,218,834.74
h) Support for arts-based research	2,571,080.03	2,539,574.02
i) Science Communication Programme	151,042.37	263,140.99
j) Publication funding	1,454,109.98	3,039,771.66
k) Translational Research	144,112.12	3,933,123.35
l) Change in contingent project approvals	-3,685,890.65	-9,547,222.32
m) Payroll costs (paid out to research institutions)	325,966.27	385,250.88
n) Overhead payments	15,818,821.31	11,168,575.54
	227,301,069.19	**221,601,565.29**
6. Expenses for research support		
a) Research expenditure from international agreements	141,111.39	282,556.66
b) Other	2,761.90	0.00
	143,873.29	**282,556.66**
7. Administrative expenses		
a) Personnel expenses	6,145,943.57	5,792,615.72
b) Other administrative expenses	3,662,772.21	3,505,440.61
	9,808,715.78	**9,298,056.33**
	237,253,658.26	**231,182,178.28**
Result for the year	**0.0**	**0.0**

Calculation of total funding approved

	2014	2013
	€	€
5. Expenses for research funding		
a) Stand-Alone Projects (including Clinical Research Pgm.)	91,880,532.20	107,127,993.93
minus publication costs included	-1,117,127.30	-756,912.91
b) International Programmes	27,349,298.83	15,533,845.33
minus preparatory initiatives	–	-1,416.76
minus publication costs included	-135,180.68	-60,468.58
c) Priority Research Programmes	31,322,678.83	9,664,192.10
minus publication costs included	-261,207.54	-139,143.98
d) Awards and Prizes	10,798,832.44	18,622,429.60
minus transfer of future funding approved	–	-3,895,165.00
minus publication costs included	-81,851.98	-59,670.79
e) Doctoral Programmes	25,055,448.57	37,767,407.76
minus publication costs included	-239,527.97	-116,822.88
f) International Mobility	14,188,305.14	11,884,647.71
minus publication costs included	-77,009.20	-84,398.99
g) Career development for women in science and research	9,926,731.75	9,218,834.74
minus transfer of future funding approved	–	-297,400.04
minus publication costs included	-49,268.58	-27,623.33
h) Support for arts-based research	2,571,080.03	2,539,574.02
minus publication costs included	0.00	0.00
i) Science Communication Programme	151,042.37	263,140.99
minus publication costs included	0.00	0.00
j) Translational Research	144,112.12	3,933,123.35
minus transfer of future funding approved	–	-3,832,190.42
minus publication costs included	-73,499.99	-45,595.62
k) Open Access Journals		438,784.15
Projects approved according to annual report	**211,353,389.04**	**207,677,164.38**

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