Annual Report 2015

FWF Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

Annual Report 2015

We strengthen science and the humanities in Austria.

Annual report submitted to the supervisory authority
of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science, Research
and Economy in accordance with Art. 2b, Para. 3
of the Research and Technology Funding Act (FTFG).
Vienna, March 2016

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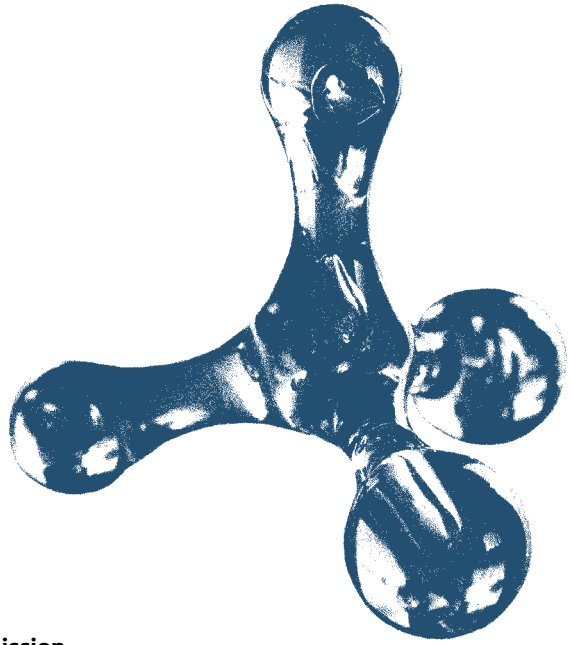
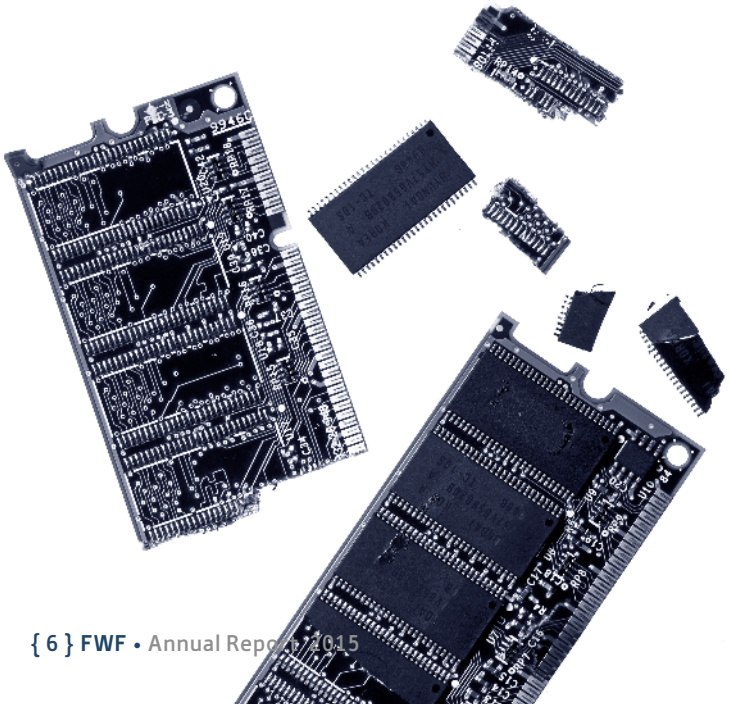
We strengthen science and the humanities in Austria



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



Our mission

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

Our objectives

› **To strengthen** Austria's international performance and capabilities in science and research as well as the country's attractiveness as a location for high-level scientific activities, primarily by funding top-quality research projects for individuals and teams, but also 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** communication and enhance mutually beneficial interaction between science and research on the one hand and other areas of cultural, economic and social life on the other, and in particular to consolidate acceptance of science and research through systematic public relations activities.

Our values

› **Excellence and competition:** The FWF's funding activities are focused on scientific research dedicated to the production of knowledge in an effort to generate value and prosperity in Austria; The quality of this research is assessed by international referees on a competitive basis.

› **Independence:** Creativity in basic research requires freedom. Thanks to its independent status in the eyes of the law, the FWF can ensure this freedom, and 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.

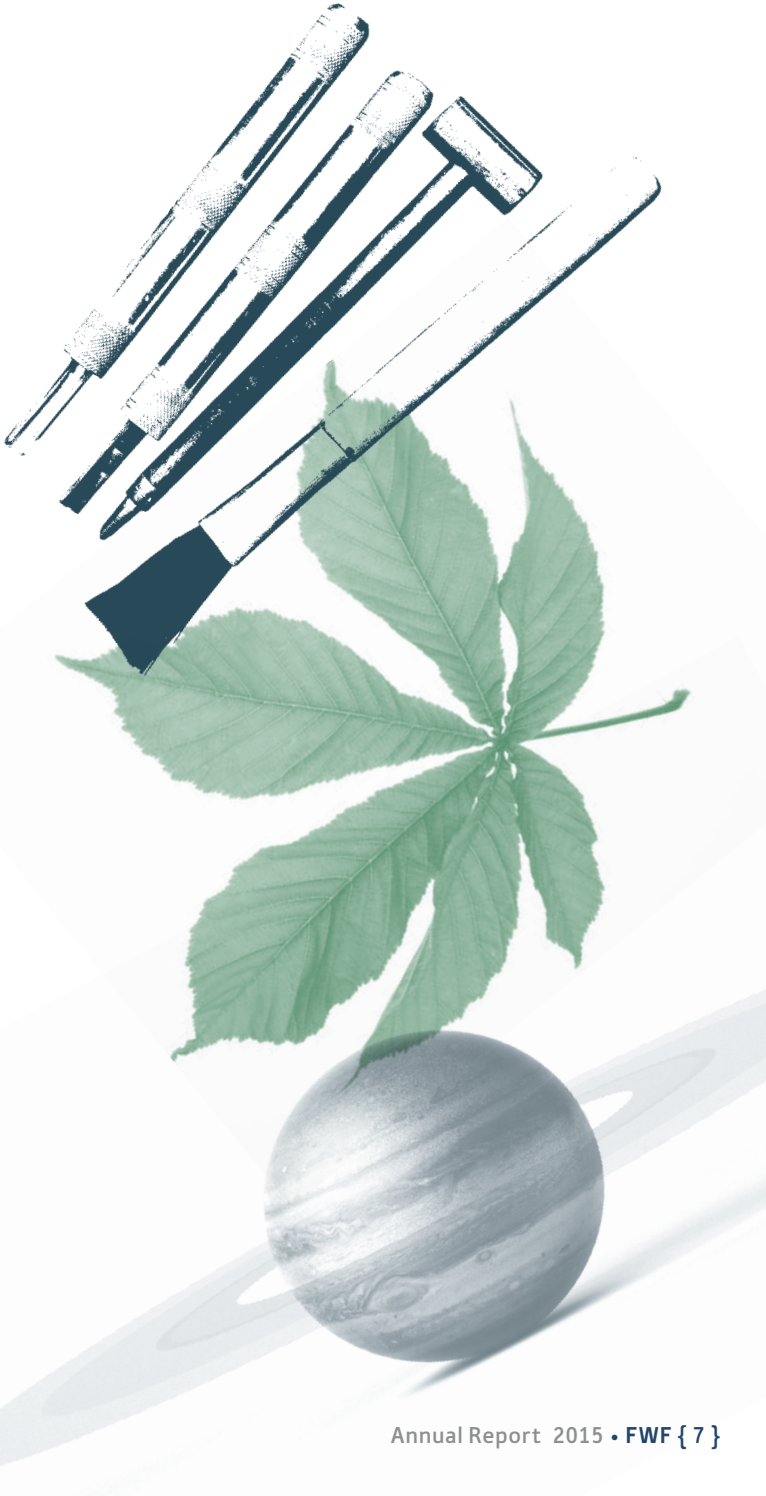
› **Equal treatment of all disciplines:** The FWF treats all researchers according to the same standards, without giving preference to or discriminating against individual disciplines.

› **Transparency and fairness:** The FWF strives to avoid conflicts of interest, implements checks and balances at all stages of its procedures, and clearly communicates the way in which it functions and its decision-making procedures to ensure its activities are accepted.

› **Gender mainstreaming:** 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 irrespective of the applicant's position or academic degree.

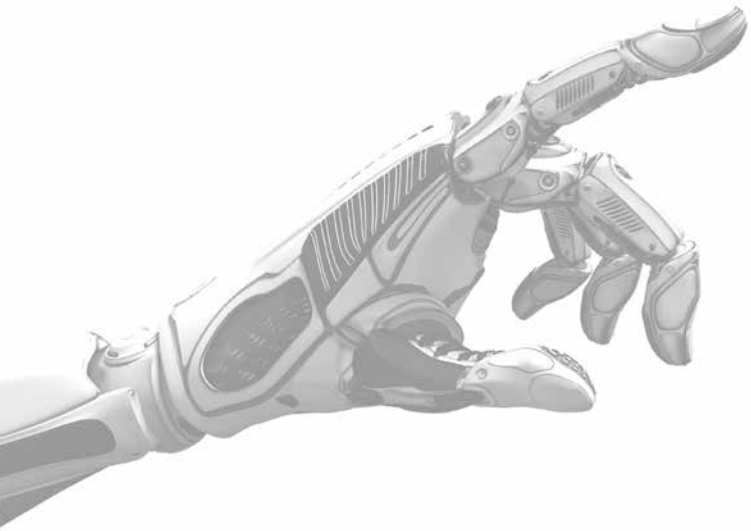
› **Ethical standards:** The FWF is dedicated to ensuring that the rules of sound scientific practice and internationally-accepted ethical standards are observed within the Fund's sphere of influence.



On the state of scholarly research in Austria »

Planning security for an uncertain future

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



Free and independent basic research driven by curiosity is an essential component of a democratic society. It plays a role in ensuring that all of society's processes are reflected upon in an evidence-based manner and new solutions are offered to problems – principles that apply from the arts and culture through to innovation, technology and the environment. Results-oriented basic research also makes a major contribution to economic development. "There is overwhelming evidence from multiple sources to justify research as one of the best investments that can be made with public (and private) funds. Rates of return are of the order of 20–50%, and there are few innovations that do not have at least a proportion of their realisation rooted in publicly-funded research." [1] In its survey "The Innovation Imperative", the OECD also emphasises this connection, pointing out the necessity of investing in the sciences and research over the long term. [2]

FWF – the funding organisation created to support basic research in Austria

Today's system of innovation is increasingly being shaped by the idea of interlocking findings- and application-oriented research. Within that system, the Austrian Science Fund FWF is the most important organisation created to fund researcher-initiated basic research oriented to producing open, unbiased results in all fields of research in Austria. All disciplines are treated equally at the FWF. They must all be submitted to the same peer review procedure as has been practiced for decades at the FWF.

Strong, free and independent basic research is of absolutely central importance if Austria is to flourish as a location for science and business. Writing in 2012, the Austrian Science Council made a number of recommendations, including the following: "It is crucial for the status of basic research in the context of applied research [...] that the truly novel, which in turn lays the foundations for the socially and technically innovative, only takes place in basic research, that is where science has free play." [3)]

Basic research is the foundation other actors need if they are to be able to build a lasting system of innovation. This is the only way Austria will succeed in making up the ground lost compared to Europe's leading countries in this field. The FWF is the actor and enabler needed to lay such a strong foundation for Austria.

1) Georghiou, L. (2015): "Value of Research. Policy Paper by the Research, Innovation, and Science Policy Experts (RISE)", http://dx.doi.org/10.2777/732192.
2) OECD (2015): "The Innovation Imperative: Contributing to Productivity, Growth and Well-Being", http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264239814-en.
3) Austrian Science Council (2012): "Grundlagenforschung in Österreich. Bedeutung, Status quo und Empfehlungen", Vienna.
4) Statistik Austria (2015): "Globalschätzung: Bruttoinlandsausgaben für F&E. Finanzierung der in Österreich durchgeführten Forschung und experimentellen Entwicklung 1981–2015", Vienna.
5) "Österreichischer Forschungs- und Technologiebericht 2015: Bericht der Bundesregierung an den Nationalrat gem. § 8 (2) FOG über die Lage und Bedürfnisse von Forschung, Technologie und Innovation in Österreich", Vienna.

On the state of scholarly research in Austria

In the field of research and development (R&D), Austria has undergone a considerable process of change in its efforts to catch up with international competitors since 2000. Reforms have had the desired effect, and outstanding, world-renowned research groups are now working in the country. Research and innovation have gained in importance in the political debate: Austria is now one of the world's leading players where measured by expenditure on research and development, although the majority of these funds are spent by and for private companies. All political strategy documents issued in recent years, particularly the Austrian government's research, technology and innovation (RTI) strategy and work programme, cite research as a priority location factor. Austrian research is being set ambitious goals.

R&D expenditure

Austria's R&D expenditure exceeded €10 billion for the first time in 2015. This corresponds to a research rate of 3.01% of GDP. [4)] Compared to its international competitors, this figure places Austria clearly above the EU average of 2.01% (2013), with the fourth-highest research rate, behind Finland, Sweden and Denmark, but ahead of Germany. [5)]

New legal framework conditions

The amendment of the Research and Technology Funding Act (FTFG), the law which creates a framework for the FWF to carry out its activities, came into force at the beginning of

October 2015. This has created more up-to-date structures for the Austrian Science Fund. The Austrian government's public benefit package, adopted in the autumn of 2015, will provide an important stimulus, making it easier for research institutions and organisations to benefit from third-party funding from private sources in future.

Increasing scientific potential

The importance of obtaining third-party funding is rising steadily as a performance indicator both of scientists and of research institutions. The need to generate such external funding is viewed as increasingly self-evident nowadays, particularly amongst young, highly active researchers. Austria has succeeded in attracting a series of high-ranking research groups and institutes in recent years, whose presence has increased the need for this third-party funding further still.

Lack of dynamism in catch-up process

It is important not to lose sight of the welcome developments seen in recent years, and the positive commitments to science, research and innovation made by politicians. If Austria wants to remain attractive as a location for both science and business in future generations, the focus of society, the political classes and the media needs to be kept focused on research and innovation. The Austrian government mapped out its vision for this future-oriented route most recently in its RTI strategy of 2011. In the strategy document, the government stated that its goal was to make up the ground it had lost compared to Europe's top countries by 2020, and position Austria amongst the continent's innovation leaders.

Instead of increasing, however, the catch-up process necessary to do this – or its dynamic relative to leading research nations[6] – is levelling off. There is a risk Austria will not achieve the ambitious targets set out in the RTI strategy as a result. The Austrian Council for Research and Technology Development (RFTE) is now publicly questioning how seriously the Austrian government is pursuing the strategy in a variety of its recommendations and publications.[7] Another advisory committee, the ERA Council Forum Austria, uses unusually plain words to describe the situation: "Austria will not achieve its targets by 2020."[8] The ERA Council does, however, wish its remarks to be taken primarily as a stimulus for the responsible stakeholders in Austria to make a joint effort so that the targets might still be met.

6) Leitner, K.-H., et al. (2015): „Stärkefelder im Innovationssystem: Wissenschaftliche Profilbildung und wirtschaftliche Synergien", Wien.
7) Rat für Forschung und Technologieentwicklung (2015): „Bericht zur wissenschaftlichen und technologischen Leistungsfähigkeit Österreichs", Wien.
8) ERA Council Forum Austria (2015): „Empfehlungen im Rahmen der Europatagung 2015", Wien.

At this year's Europe Conference of the Austrian Ministry of Science, Research and Economy, a comparative study of Austria, Denmark and Sweden [9] was presented. The study made a number of far-reaching recommendations, later refined by the ERA Council Forum Austria. The Austrian RTI system, it said, should be subjected to fundamental transformation, "to enable it to compete on an equal footing with the best countries in the world". This transformation would require structural reforms, the bundling of institutions, reform of the funding of university places, a new balance to be struck between research and teaching, the combating of structural weaknesses in business, and using Austria's strengths to the full in the European Research Area.

The science system, the study went on to say, suffers from underfunding: "There is no doubt that compared to the leading countries in this field, the science system is particularly underfunded. This situation needs to be brought under control, in tandem with fundamental reforms." [10]

The EU's Innovation Union Scoreboard 2015 paints a less than flattering picture of Austria's capacity for innovation. Although its aim has always been to catch up with innovation leaders such as Germany and Sweden, Austria remains resolutely wedded to a role of innovation follower, actually falling slightly further behind with every passing year. Austria is currently just above the EU average. In the innovation dimensions chosen by the EU, however – "Human Resources", "Excellent research system" and "Funding of research" – it is already just a mid-range performer.

In an interview, the former Chair of Universities Austria, Heinrich Schmidinger, summed up the budgetary situation of universities in relation to teaching and research in 2015 as follows: "There has never been so much as there is at present, and yet there has never been quite so little."

The FWF as location factor

Other than in the crisis year of 2009, the FWF has succeeded in supporting Austrian research institutions in the basic research field to date: approvals have risen slightly year-on-year, contributing to the process of making up lost ground on leading research countries.

Approximately 2,300 research projects funded by the FWF are currently underway, employing more than 4,100, mostly young, scientists. While a proportion of these will remain in research, the others will use new, innovative approaches and methods to revitalise the economy, culture and society. Often, unfortunately, this effect of knowledge transfer fails to be perceived, and its importance is entirely underestimated. [11]

The most important measure of a country's international scientific achievement is the number and quality of scientific

9) Joanneum Research, Damvad Analytics (2015): "The Leverage Potential of the European Research Area for Austria's Ambition to Become One of the Innovation Leaders in Europe. A Comparative Study of Austria, Sweden and Denmark", Vienna.
10) ERA Council Forum Austria (2015), ebd.
11) Schibany, A., Gassler, H.: (2010): "Nutzen und Effekte der Grundlagenforschung", Vienna – Graz.

publications it produces, and their visibility. Relevant scientometric analyses[12] show that although it excels in certain specific fields, Austria's scientific community suffers from a considerable performance deficit overall compared to countries resembling it by size and level of prosperity (such as Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland and Denmark). On average, for example, Austrian scientists would have to submit nearly twice as many citations to the country's research institutions (relative to size of population) to catch up with the top five nations. If the scientific results of projects funded by the FWF are included, however, then we find these are up amongst those leading players. The conclusion is clear: Austria's position on scoreboards and in international rankings would improve significantly if a greater share of the country's scientific community could be raised to the level of quality of scientists funded by the FWF. [13]

To be attractive as a research location – and therefore as a place to work for the world's most talented scientists – a country needs a supply of third-party funding comparable to that available in other leading countries. In addition to the existence of tenure track models for young people carrying out research and the quality of the scientific environment, availability of third-party funding – at organisations such as the FWF – is an essential factor. [14] Relative to the funding budgets of organisations comparable to the FWF however, there is a fundamental difference between Austria and countries such as Switzerland, Finland, the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands.

12) Reimann, R. (2014): "Kurzfassung der Studie 'Bibliometric Study of FWF Austrian Science Fund 2001 –2010/11'", http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17852.
13) Van Wijk, E., Costas-Comesaña, R. (2012): "Bibliometric Study of FWF Austrian Science Fund 2001 –2010/11", http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17851.
14) Janger, J., et al. (2013): "Academic Careers in a Cross-country Perspective", Vienna.
15) Meyer, N., et al. (2014): "Impact Evaluation of the Erwin Schrödinger Fellowships with Return Phase", http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20579.
16) Bührer, S., et al. (2016): "Evaluation START/Wittgenstein" (forthcoming).
17) Many of the people not funded by the FWF only came to Austria due to grants from the ERC.

The impact of FWF programmes

The Austrian Science Fund assesses the impact of its initiatives and programmes at regular intervals. The evaluation of the Schrödinger Programme [15], for example, showed that in large part, it is achieving its goals. With respect to career development in particular, it is quite clearly the instrument of choice in Austria. 47% of all Schrödinger fellows who received their fellowship before 2005 now hold professorships.
An evaluation of the START Programme and Wittgenstein Award concluded recently, meanwhile, describes the two excellence programmes as unique opportunities in the Austrian innovation system to work on unconventional, new research approaches. [16]
If we analyse the successes of scientists located in Austria in calls by the European Research Council (ERC), one of the most attractive institutions for funding at European level, we find that researchers funded by the FWF can boast admirably high levels of success in international competition: over 60% of the young scientists who beat competitors from other European countries in the most recent ERC grants (the ERC Starting Grant or ERC Consolidator Grant) were either being funded by the FWF at the time of the competition or had been beforehand. Amongst more established researchers (the ERC Advanced Grant), this figure rises further still, to over 80%. [17] Such success, of course, also helps return funds to Austria from elsewhere in the EU.

Giving science the freedom it needs

Knowledge-oriented research rarely proceeds in a linear fashion, and is often unplanned. Frequently, the findings that emerge are different from those being sought. The sociologist of scientific knowledge Robert K. Merton referred to this phenomenon as 'serendipity', that moment when, as he put it, "Luck meets a prepared mind." There are numerous examples proving the importance of such 'accidental discoveries', from roentgen radiation to penicillin, the Doppler effect to the microwave – all these discoveries, which have changed the world,

were entirely unintended. The funding structure of the FWF builds on this basic principle: it lays down no specifications relating to the scientific disciplines submitting an application, and provides researchers with maximum freedom for the duration of the project. Countless valuable new findings have been gained in this way, impressive evidence that this route is the correct one. Entire books have had to be rewritten on the basis of such findings, and numerous market successes which are now highly visible today can trace their origins directly back to FWF projects. The book *pars pro toto*, published together with the Annual Report for the first time this year, provides an introduction to some of these FWF-funded projects.

The year in brief

Pascale Ehrenfreund, who took up office as FWF President in September 2013, moved to the German Aerospace Center (DLR) in mid-August 2015, where she was appointed as the new Chair of the Executive Board. Due to the fact that the amendment to the Research and Technology Funding Act (FTFG) was about to come into force, the position of President vacated following the move was not filled immediately. Instead, the position was advertised publicly to meet the requirements of the amended law. The new President will be chosen in the summer of 2016. Until then, Vice-President Christine Mannhalter has made herself available in an interim capacity. She has been confirmed by the FWF Supervisory Board and the Supervisory Authority, and will fulfil the central tasks of the President and represent the organisation in a legal capacity until the post is filled.

The new FTFG also required two of the FWF's central official bodies, the Assembly of Delegates and the Supervisory Board, to be reconstituted. The Assembly of Delegates' tasks include (amongst other things) drawing up a shortlist of three candidates when the President is chosen, passing a resolution on the Annual Report, giving opinions on the FWF's work and multiannual programmes, and writing guidelines for its funding programmes. This year, for the first time, a Chair was also to be elected for the Assembly. Josef Glößl, Vice-Rector for Research and International Research Cooperation at the University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna, was elected to the position, with Christine Bandtlow, Vice-Rector for Research and International Affairs at the Medical University of Innsbruck, elected as his Deputy.

The other change was on the Supervisory Board. The Board, whose job involves consultation and control of the FWF on the one hand and its strategic planning and development on the other, was constituted in mid-December 2015, and elected a Chair and Deputy Chair for the first time. Hans Sünkel, Professor of Theoretical Geodesy at Graz University of

Technology, former Rector of TU Graz and President of the Universities Austria, was elected as Chair, and his new Deputy is Iris Rauskala, Section Head at the Austrian Ministry of Science, Research and Economy.

elane

The FWF introduced a system for electronic submission of applications in January 2015. After just a year, the proportion of applications being submitted by elane is already as high as 75% on some programmes. Electronic submission of new applications is available at elane.fwf.ac.at. Although not all funding programmes can be submitted electronically at the present time, the platform is continuously being rolled-out. In addition to electronic submission, applications can still be submitted in paper form until further notice.

Doctoral Programmes (DK)

Funding of postgraduate education using FWF grants – along with the funding of doctoral students within the bounds of project funds – is organised in Doctoral Programmes, or DK. Since the DK programme started over ten years ago, 46 DK have been approved, with more than 1,100 students and grants totalling almost €140 million. 40 Doctoral Programmes were underway at the beginning of 2016.

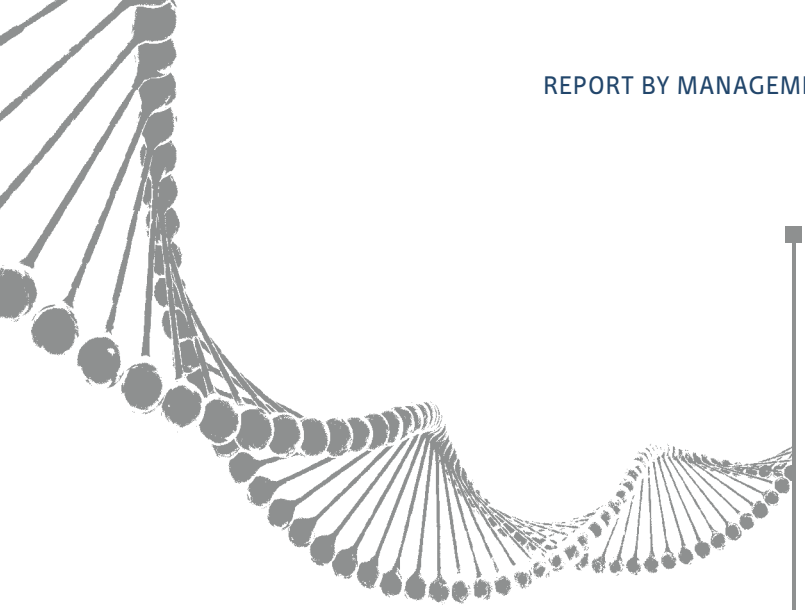
The results of an external assessment in 2014 showed that the programme fulfils an important function in structured doctoral education in Austria. FWF-funded DK are exemplary of high-value, quality-assured research-based Doctoral Programmes. The assessment pointed out that the Doctoral Programme itself is one of the core tasks of universities, and the role of a research funding organisation should only be supportive. After twelve years developing the structured Doctoral Programme, the FWF decided to cede its leading role in the Programme to the universities on the strength of this recommendation and the long-term budgetary commitment. 2015 was the last time it tendered the Programme in its present form.

The FWF in an international context

Global cooperation is of huge importance in modern science. It should come as no surprise, therefore, to learn that outstandingly trained scientists are ready, willing and able to move anywhere on Earth. National research policies and national agencies are now having to incorporate adequate measures to take this fact into account. Appropriately, the FWF also views its international activities as an enhancement of Austria's international positioning as a science and research location.

The FWF's international funding activities are generally shaped by high demand, and the strong oversubscription associated with this. The further development of cooperation in the field of research policy in Europe is a common area of concern for the European Commission, Member States and European stakeholder organisations. The FWF is active in this field in a number of different ways: through its membership of Science Europe, for example, the umbrella organisation of European research funding providers, and Austrian participation in multilateral ERA Net networks in the field of basic research. Direct cooperation activities of national funding agencies represent another essential foundation of a European research area. The FWF currently cooperates with eight European agencies (Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Slovenia, Czech Republic and Hungary). All these cooperation agreements are implemented in the lead agency process; this is understood as being a cooperation in which just one agency performs the assessment, and the results are recognised by the partner. The level of integration of national science systems beyond Europe's borders also continues to gain in importance. In this field, too, the FWF has developed wide activities with respect to cross-border funding activities (with Argentina, China, India, Japan, Russia, South Korea and Taiwan).

The organisation of the Science Europe High Level Workshop by the FWF, with the support of Science Europe and the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFW),



was particularly significant in 2015. Top representatives of 50 Science Europe member organisations from 27 countries, as well as high-ranking representatives of the European Commission, including Wolfgang Burtscher, Deputy General Director for Research and Innovation, the President of the ERC, Jean-Pierre Bourguignon, and representatives of national science ministries, including Ministers and Secretaries of State from Belgium, Croatia, Lithuania, Norway, Switzerland, Slovakia and Poland, discussed the topics of 'Research-Based Innovation' and 'Scientific Cooperation with non-European Countries'.

Interaction between science and society

Two new activities were initiated in 2015 addressing the interactions between science and society: 'Top Citizen Science' and 'Partnership in Research'.

The Austrian Science Council has coined the term 'Responsible Research and Innovation' (RRI) to describe research that is both responsible and accountable. The topic is becoming increasingly important internationally, and is firmly embedded in the Horizon 2020 project. This is the approach taken by Top Citizen Science: by implementing science with the concrete participation of citizens, the programme seeks on the one hand to make use of the vast available potential, while at the same time stimulating and anchoring an interest in and understanding of science and research in the population. The FWF launched the Top Citizen Science funding initiative at the proposal of the BMWFW and in cooperation with the Austrian Exchange Service (OeAD).

Transferring scientific findings and research results from basic research to areas of the innovation system and society, to the point where they can be applied or implemented in a useful or commercially successful way, is one of the central challenges of any modern, technology- and knowledge-based society. Partnership in Research is a programme initiated and funded by the Christian Doppler Research Association (CDG). This programme has been designed to open up new potential for future applications using basic research projects. The FWF carried out a pilot tender to identify such projects. Involving CDG should make it possible to create a path towards cooperation projects with companies which could subsequently lead to Christian Doppler laboratories (CD Labs) and Josef Ressel Centres (JR Centres) being set up.

Public relations and science communication

The online magazine *scilog* and FWF's own Twitter page were launched in June 2015, a year after the relaunch of the FWF website (*scilog* can be found at http://scilog.fwf.ac.at/, and the Twitter page at @FWF_at). *scilog* will be used to present examples of FWF projects from a wide variety of its programmes and scientific disciplines on a weekly basis, and sent out in newsletter form. In a special service, FWF will also be keeping national and international science editors informed of these projects, which will generate broad-based media reporting of FWF-funded projects and about the people involved in performing the research. scilog will also feature regular portraits of research personalities, interviews and experience-based reports by scientists carrying out their research abroad with the FWF's

Schrödinger Fellowship. The popular caricatures by Raoul Nerada have also found a new home in *scilog*.
Now into the second year in its new look, the FWF website offers researchers and those with an interest numerous opportunities and services. These include a job exchange page featuring available science-related posts, a calendar, and the Schrödinger World Map, showing the locations of all the Schrödinger fellows on an atlas. The Project Finder, the FWF's online project database, lets users view and understand every FWF-funded project with unprecedented transparency, as well as producing statistics themselves.

The FWF will be publishing a project book entitled *pars pro toto* at the same time as the Annual Report from 2016 onwards. The new publication will present examples of projects funded by the organisation. The FWF organised a number of innovative events in 2015. The *Am Puls* series of events moved to the *Theater Akzent* at the beginning the year. In this successful talk and discussion format, the FWF has been asking FWF-funded scientists and individuals involved in the practical application of science to give discussion-based talks on relevant and exciting topics from the sciences and research for many years now. The audience is directly involved in the dialogue, as the speakers ask one another questions and comment. *Theater Akzent* seats 450 people interested and involved in our topics, and *Am Puls* kept it working to full capacity throughout 2015, impressive confirmation of the strong interest amongst the population.

The annual Firnberg-Richter ceremony, when recipients of the previous year's grants – both of which focus on the needs of women in science and research – are presented with their awards, was given a new look in 2015 to include a networking meeting to coincide with International Women's Day. Women who had received Firnberg and Richter grants in past years took part, sharing their experiences with new recipients, developing contacts and networking.

FWF also continued to cooperate with the *club research* series of events in 2015, with two events being organised by the Austrian Science Fund. One of these was entitled 'From blue sky to market maturity: what basic research contributes to the innovation process', and the other 'The economy of scientific publication: what does access to new knowledge cost?'.

The twentieth anniversary of the Wittgenstein Award – the FWF science award is Austria's most valuable, with endowments worth €1.5 million – was the backdrop to a showpiece premiere, as the award ceremony was broadcast on public television for the first time, in a 45-minute-long edition of Science Talk Spezial on ORF III. Part of the broadcast featured a ten-minute retrospective on 30 past Wittgenstein Award winners produced by the FWF. A half-hour interview with the winner of the 2015 Wittgenstein Award, Byzantinist Claudia Rapp, was then shown immediately after the programme.

The ceremony jointly honouring the Wittgenstein Award and START Programme was held in Vienna's Sofiensaal concert halls in 2015. The halls were filled to capacity, with 450 people attending. During the event, the departing Chair of the International START/Wittgenstein Jury, Jan Ziolkowski of Harvard University, was awarded the Austrian Cross of Honour for Science and Art, 1st Class, by Vice-Chancellor Reinhold Mitterlehner.

Open access and open science

Openness is the normative essence of science. It is the prerequisite if scientific results are to be replicated, discussed, confirmed, rejected or reused, not merely by scientists and researchers but also by members of the population at large. It is also necessary if those uninvolved citizens are to participate actively in the research process.

The FWF has demonstrated huge commitment to its policy of free access to scientific publications in recent years. It cooperates closely with Austrian university libraries, Universities Austria and the BMWFW, as well as international organisations and institutions such as Science Europe, the Global Research Council, PASTEUR4OA, the Wellcome Trust and the Max Planck Society.

The most important results of this policy include:

- Funding of over 1,100 open access publications a year
- Over 12,000 specialist biomedical articles from FWF projects in PubMed Central
- Over 330 humanities books in the FWF's E-Book Library
- Funding of eight open access magazines from the worlds of politics, history, music, the arts, economics and Judaism
- Together with the Austrian Academic Consortium (KEMÖ), the world's first open access agreements with leading publishing houses (IoP, Taylor & Francis, Springer, and Sage)
- Funding of international open access infrastructure, including Europe PubMed Central, SCOAP^3, arXiv, Directory of Open Access Journals, Directory of Open Access Books, ORCiD and the Open Library of Humanities
- Coordination by the FWF of the Open Access Network Austria (OANA) with 55 member institutions
- Open access to FWF studies, evaluations and funding data

Taken together, this has led to a situation whereby the FWF was described in a recent EU study as having established one of the most effective international open access policies of any funding organisation. [18)]

The FWF will be continuing to promote the scientific publication system's conversion to open access in coming years, and developing this into an open science policy: a working group of Open Access Network Austria (OANA) has worked out a national strategy [19)] designed to enable Austrian science policy, through cooperation agreements with strong international partners, to achieve open access for almost all scientific publications originating in Austria by 2025. The FWF will be leading the way in this field, and striving to achieve this target ahead of deadline, by 2020.

At the start of 2015, the FWF encouraged scientists to budget their funds in such a way that open access to research data is also possible. This has been supported for all scientific disciplines by the Open Research Data pilot programme since the start of 2016.

Gender mainstreaming

The FWF has had a stringent system of checks and balances in place and championed high standards of equality for many years now. This combination has ensured fair and transparent processes and objective allocation of funds. To ensure national and international exchange, the Gender Mainstreaming staff unit interacts with genderAG, a cross-organisational work community at the Haus der Forschung head office, and other relevant national networks. At European level, the staff unit interacts with sister organisations the DFG and SNF. The FWF heads up the Gender and Other Diversity Issues working

18) Tonta, Y., et al. (2015): "Open Access Policies of Research Funders: The Case Study of the Austrian Science Fund (FWF)".
19) Bauer, B., et al. (2015): "Recommendations for the Transition to Open Access in Austria", http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.34079.

group within the framework of Science Europe. The work consists of a number of different strands, including meaningful indicators, the possibility of bias in the peer review process, and integrating the gender dimension.

The FWF from 2016 onwards – the outlook

The demands being placed on competitive research funding in general – and on funding organisations like the FWF in particular – are rising continuously. The number of researchers in Austria is growing, as is the pressure on them to raise funding from third-party sources. The research funding budget, which currently sets clear limits on the growing demand, also need to increase, therefor. A total of €552 million (€184 million per annum) will be available to the FWF for the years 2016 to 2018, which is also shown in the financial framework. It needs to be factored in, however, that the necessity of funding long-term projects approved in the past (including, but not only, DK and SFB) is leading to a situation whereby the funding approved for projects to be decided in the years 2016 to 2018 will decrease. This problem with respect to funding is being accentuated further still by the fact that we anticipate an ongoing increase in demand for FWF funds in the next few years. Total application volume grew from €587 million to €818 million in the years 2010 to 2015 alone, an average year-on-year increase of 9.3%.

Based on these data, we expect to see a sharp fall in approval rates, which will have a negative impact on the national innovation and science system. Letting approval rates decline to below their present level would be economically inefficient because so many (primarily human) resources are being invested in strong project applications, only for those applications then to be rejected for no other reason than a lack of funding. In the years 2012 to 2015, this affected projects worth an average of €70 million per annum. Investments from the past would also be jeopardised as many outstanding scientists migrated. [20)]

Development of funding applications and approvals, 2000–2018

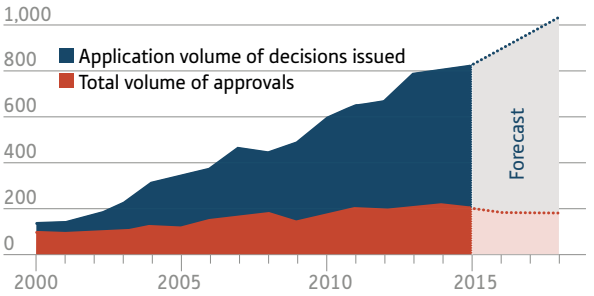
All the countries used as benchmark innovation leaders in the domestic debate in Austria over research policy (Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Finland, for example) can access well-resourced funding organisations in the field of basic research.

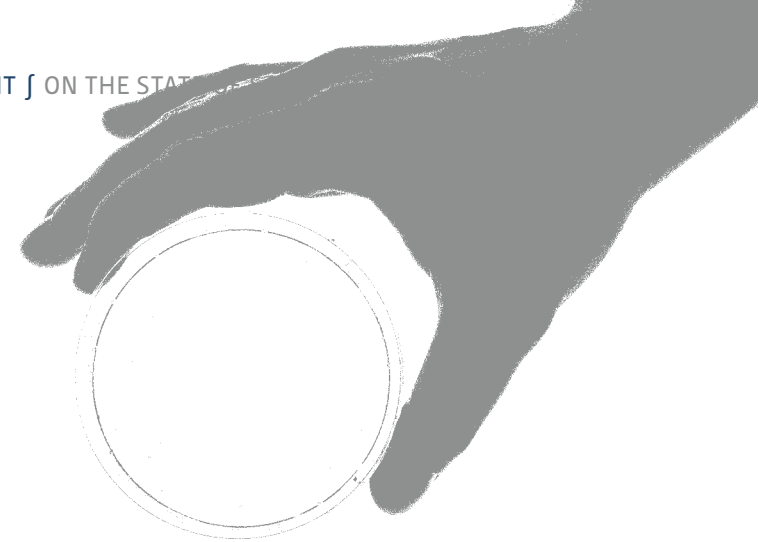
To prevent a sharp reduction in approval rates, the FWF will be forced to set in place a variety of measures from 2016 onwards designed to stabilise approval rates at their present level. In this way, it should be possible to minimise the impact on the scientific community.

Budgetary requirement of the FWF

In order to reverse these measures and maintain the current approval rates, the FWF would require extra funds from as early as 2016 onwards. Based on the experience of recent years and an estimation of the strength of the research location, the FWF is working on the assumption that demand for

Development of funding applications and approvals by volume, 2000 – 2018





FWF funds will continue to rise by an average of approximately 8% per annum. Unless we want to lose outstanding scientific potential and do lasting damage to Austria as a scientific and commercial location, the FWF's budget needs to grow at a comparable rate. In this context, we should also bear in mind the latest recommendation of the Austrian Council for the Development of Research and Technology (RFTE), which allows for an increase in means for competitive funding of public and private research. The RFTE calls for the FWF's budget to be increased by €100 million per annum. [21)]

Challenges for the future

For Austria, "... the challenge for the future will be to intensify and fund expansion of basic research in the university sector on the one hand, while placing greater focus on genuine and more radical innovations in the private sector on the other." [22)] Both these goals can be achieved by greater investment, primarily in competitive basic research, because this will make it possible both to increase the quality of research done and to train a series of highly-qualified, innovative minds for the good of business and society.

The FWF wants to be an active partner to researchers, research institutions, the body politic and other organisations and stakeholders, to improve Austria's innovation system and take it one step further towards being an innovation leader. Increasing the funds being competed for would be an important measure in achieving this: organisations funding basic research in those leading nations in the science sector can currently access between two and three times more per capita funding than the FWF.

20) See also, inter alia, Roebber, P., Schultz, D. (2011): "Peer Review, Program Officers and Science Funding", PLoS ONE 6 (4): e18680.doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0018680; by Hippel, T., von Hippel, C. (2015): "To Apply or Not to Apply. A Survey Analysis of Grant Writing Costs and Benefits", PLOS One 2015, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0118494; Herbert, D., et al. (2014): "The impact of funding deadlines on personal workloads, stress and family relationships", BMJ Open, doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2013-004462; DFG (2013): "Von Drittmittel-Druck, Antragsflut und sekundärer Währung", Dossier, Bonn.
21) Council for Research and Technological Development (2016): "Empfehlung zur Finanzierung von Universitäten und öffentlicher Forschung und Entwicklung in Österreich im Bundesfinanzrahmen 2017 bis 2020", 5.2.2016.
22) Keuschnigg, C., et al. (2014): "Bildung, Innovation und Strukturwandel für eine Spitzenstellung Österreichs", Vienna.

FWF Portraits

Hans Sünkel has been the Chair of the FWF's Supervisory Board since December 2015. After earning his doctorate from Graz University of Technology in 1976 and spending two years as a visiting researcher at Ohio State University in 1978-79, Sünkel earned his venia in the field of numerical geodesy. He was appointed at Graz University of Technology in 1983, where he was director of the Institute for Theoretical Geodesy from 1987 to 2003. Sünkel headed the Department of Satellite Geodesy at the Institute for Space Research (IWF) from 1990 to 2004, and was the director of the IWF from 2001 to 2004. From 2000 to 2003, he was Vice-Rector for Research at Graz University of Technology, and from 2003 to 2011 he was Rector there.
Sünkel was also Chair of Universities Austria (UNIKO) from 2010 to 2011. In addition to his numerous functions, he has held guest professorships in the USA, China and Canada, and headed a wide range of national and international research and development projects. Hans Sünkel has won an array of different awards at both national and international level, published over 160 scientific papers, and given more than 270 lectures in 30 countries.

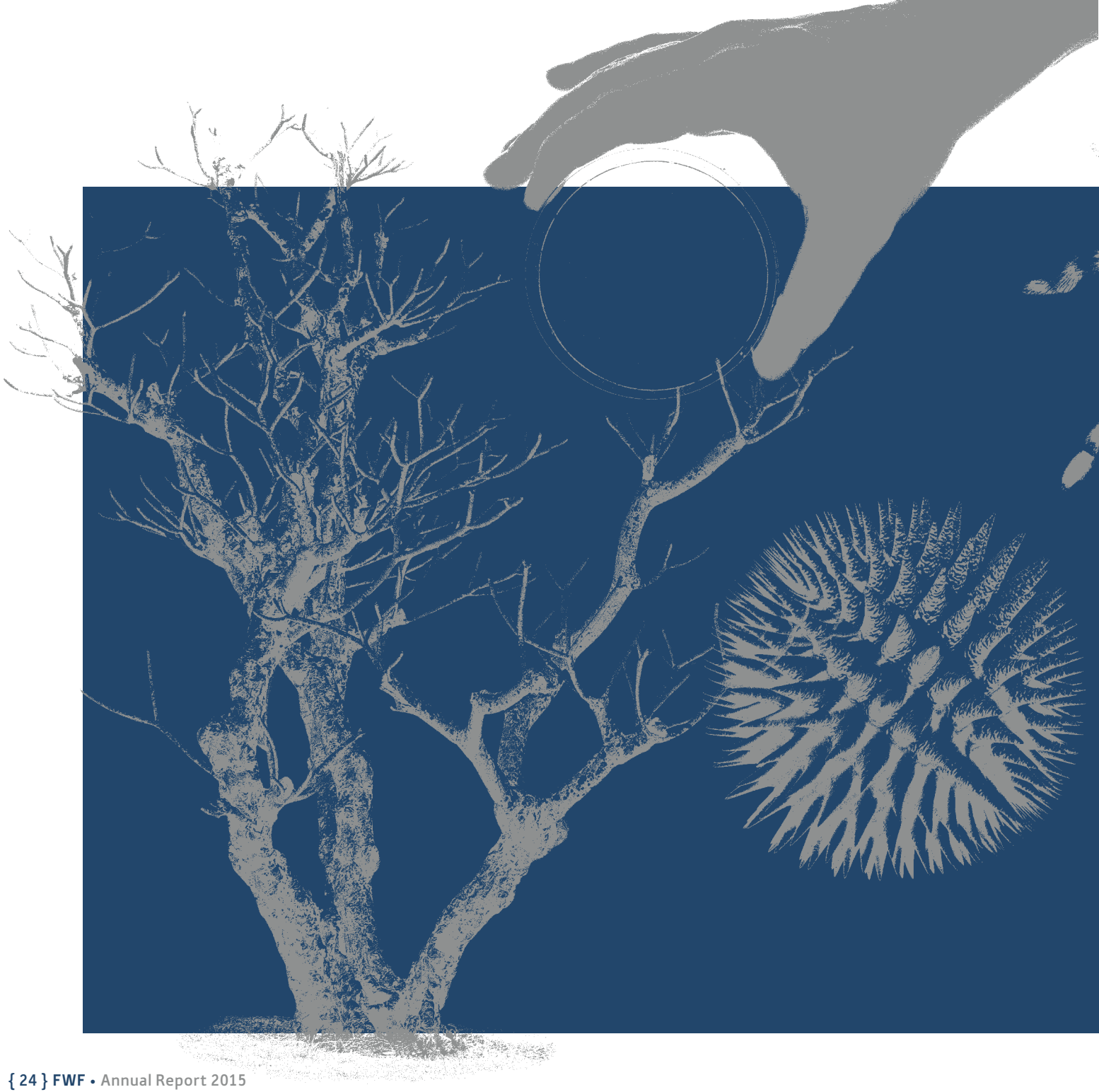
Josef Glößl has been the Chair of the FWF's Assembly of Delegates since October 2015. Glößl received his doctorate from the Institute for Medical Chemistry at the University of Graz, after which he was initially a research fellow, then an assistant professor at the Institute for Physiological Chemistry and Pathobiochemistry at the University of Münster in Germany. He received his professorship in Physiological Chemistry at the Medical Faculty of the University of Münster in 1985. Glößl then went on to work as a university assistant at the newly-founded Centre for Applied Genetics at the University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna (BOKU), which he headed from 1987 to 2010, and where he received his venia in Cell Biology in 1986. He was appointed to BOKU in 1993. Glößl served on the FWF Board from 2000 to 2008, as a specialist in the field of Biology and Medical Sciences. He was a member of the Senate of BOKU from 2004 to 2010. Josef Glößl has been Vice-Rector for Research and International Research Cooperation at the University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna since 2010.

Christine Mannhalter has been a professor of molecular diagnostics at the Medical University of Vienna since 2000. After graduating in biotechnology and completing her dissertation at University of Vienna Medical School, Mannhalter left Vienna in 1977 to spend two years as a postdoctoral fellow at University of Southern California Medical School. She earned her venia in the field of clinical chemistry in 1985, after which she worked to establish diagnostic molecular biology as a discipline at the Medical School and at Vienna General Hospital (AKH). In addition to her work on a range of 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), with responsibility for Biology and Medical Sciences and Career Development. Following the departure of Pascale Ehrenfreund in August 2015, Mannhalter made herself available for an interim period to fulfil the central tasks of the President.

Hermann Hellwagner has been a professor at the Institute of Information Technology at the University of Klagenfurt, where he also heads the Multi-Media Communications research group, since 1998. He was Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Technical Sciences at the University of Klagenfurt From 2012 until taking up office as a Vice-President of the FWF. 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 this time, his research centred on parallel processing; since moving to Klagenfurt, he has focused on the timely delivery and adaptation of multimedia content in networks. His research group has been making significant contributions to industry standards in this field (e.g. MPEG) for many years now. Hellwagner served on the FWF Board, where he was responsible for the field of computer science, from 2005 to 2013, and has served as the FWF's Vice-President in charge of Natural and Technical Sciences since September 2013.

Alan Scott has been a Professor of Sociology at the University of Innsbruck since 1999.
He studied at the University of Essex and the University of Leeds, after which his teaching and research engagements led him to Cambridge University in 2008, to Sciences Po in Paris, where he held the Vincent Wright Chair in 2009, and from 2010 to 2013 to the University of New England in Australia, where he worked as a professor at the School of Cognitive, Behavioural and Social Sciences and currently serves as an adjunct professor. He was also a member of the editorial team of 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. Scott served on the FWF Board from 2008 to 2011, where he was responsible for the field of social sciences. He has been the FWF's Vice-President in charge of Humanities and Social Sciences since September 2013.

Dorothea Sturn has been Managing Director of the Austrian Science Fund since the beginning of January 2011, and its Executive Vice-President since October 2015. From 1979 to 1985, she studied political science and economics at the Universities of Heidelberg and Bremen respectively. She then joined the faculty as a research fellow at the University of Bremen, after which she moved to the University of Graz, where she worked as an assistant from 1988 and an adjunct lecturer from 1991. She received her doctorate in economics from Bremen University in 1993. Sturn worked at the Institute for Technology and Regional Policy at Joanneum Research in Graz from 1991 onwards, establishing the Institute's Vienna office in 1995. She moved to Technologie Impulse Gesellschaft (later assimilated into the Austrian Research Promotion Agency [FFG]) in 2000, where she managed the Structural Programmes Division. In 2007, Dorothea Sturn became Head of Quality Assurance at the University of Vienna.



General Activity Report »

Rising demand in face of falling approvals budget

The FWF was unable to maintain its volume of approvals last year, with the figure falling from €211.4 million in 2014 to €204.7 million in 2015. The total number of projects approved in 2015 fell from 691 in 2014 to 655 in 2015. The number of scientists and researchers employed on projects funded by the FWF was more encouraging, however, clearly passing the 4,000-person mark for the first time. The exact figure was 4,110. The approval rate (total applications relative to approvals) was 21.4%. This means competition for FWF project funds has been fiercer for another year in succession. It is now more necessary than ever before to reverse this trend if Austria wants to avoid jeopardising its existing scientific potential.

The experts on the FWF Board reach their decisions over approvals and rejections based exclusively on international reviews. In 2015, the Board faced the challenging task of selecting which excellent projects should be funded with the existing FWF budget. A total of 2,617 applications were submitted. After meeting on five occasions throughout the year, the Board eventually gave the FWF's seal of approval to 655 projects, 209 of which had been submitted by women. These 655 projects had a funding volume of €199.3 million. This figure was supplemented by approvals for ongoing projects – for items such as adjustment for inflation, adjustment of fellowship rates, etc. – with a value of €5.4 million. When all these figures were taken into account, the total volume of funding approved in 2015 was €204.7 million.

If we consider approval rates, we see that 24.8% of projects were approved (by the number of projects) in the FWF's highly competitive selection process. This sharp year-on-year drop – the approval rate measured by number of projects in 2014 was 28.4% – was primarily the result of the Special Research Programmes (SFB) and Doctoral Programmes (DK), which were approved again in 2015 after being suspended in 2014. The picture is a similar one if we consider the total amount of new

The FWF at a glance

In 2015, the FWF...	
... decided this many funding applications	2.617
... decided an application volume of	€818.20 m
... approved this many projects	655
... decided applications with a volume of*	€220.30 m
A) of which this much was spent on approvals of projects (total volume of funding approved)	€204.70 m
A-1) of which this much was for newly-approved/extended projects	€199.30 m
A-2) of which this much was for supplements to ongoing projects	€5.40 m
B) of which this much was spent on supporting publications	€3.80 m
C) pf which this much was spent on other costs (including, amongst other things, Overhead payments)	€11.70 m
... funded this many scientists and researchers on projects (as at 31 December 2015)	4,110
... paid out this much to the scientific community (excl. Overhead payments)	**€188.60 m**

* See also Balance Sheet/Income Statement, p. 68

Breakdown of approvals in all programme categories by cost type (EUR million)

funding approved: by this measure, the approval rate fell from 25.6% in 2014 to 21.4% in 2015.

A look at the individual FWF programmes reveals increases, often drastic, primarily in the areas of international mobility (+17.6%) and career development of women in science and research (+16.5%), but also on stand-alone projects (+7.6%) and international programmes (+7.1%). These worrying falls in approval rates and the widening gap between the number of project applications and approvals are logical consequences of the fact that demand for FWF funding is continuing to rise, while the approvals budget fell slightly in 2015. In the period from 2000 to 2015, application volume rose by an average of 12.2% per annum, while total funding approved grew by just 5.2% p.a., on average, over the same period. If we take the figure for just the most recent years (2010-2015), even then applications have increased by an average of 9.1% p. a., while

approvals have grown by an average of 5.6% each year. - The common goal of the FWF, the scientific community, scientific advisory committees and the body politic must be to implement a range of interconnecting measures to stop or reverse this trend. Otherwise, we increasingly run the risk of demotivating scientists in Austria, and the country losing its outstanding scientific potential – a scenario which over the long-term would completely undo all the painstaking, expensive and successful development work done during the first decade of the 21st century.

A look at the FWF's payroll clearly shows the opportunities created by the FWF and the projects it funds, primarily for young or early-stage scientists and researchers, once again highlighting how important it is for the FWF's investment capacity to be strengthened: as of 31 December 2015, the FWF was funding the salaries of over 4,100 people working in science and research. This shows how hugely significant the FWF is as an indirect employer in the science and research sector.

This is confirmed by an analysis of fund allocation by cost type. This clearly shows that the vast majority of funding within the respective programmes – 81.9% – is spent on personnel costs, i.e. to employ young scientists. This impressive share of funds has fluctuated around the 80% mark for years now, and highlights the importance of the FWF as an employer and a springboard for academic careers launched in Austria.

A closer examination of these 'blocks of costs' requested shows that personnel costs are followed (trailing far behind) by project-specific material costs, at 7.8% of total costs, and what are referred to as "other costs" – for data acquisition, workshops, C-14 analyses, etc. – at 5.7%. These are followed, some distance behind again, by travel expenses at 2.2%, equipment costs at 1.5% and independent work contracts, at 0.8%.

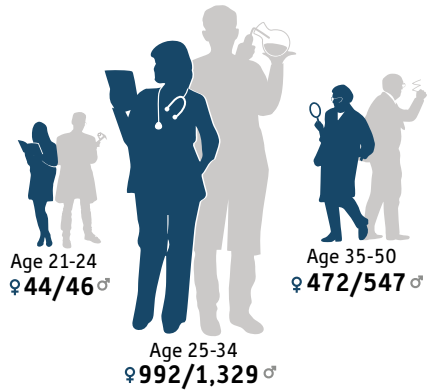
Overhead payments

Since 2011, the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFW) has enabled the FWF to cover overhead costs through special funds, at least for the Stand-Alone Projects Programme and the Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK); in 2014, the Clinical Research Programme (KLIF) was added to this list. This lets the FWF pay an additional 20% of project costs to the research institutions where FWF-funded projects are underway. This special funding was discontinued by the BMWFW at the beginning of 2016. The FWF is convinced of the importance of these overheads payments for research policy, and will continue to campaign intensely for its indirect project costs to be compensated reasonably.

Share of women

If we consider funding activity over the past year from a gender-specific perspective, it should be regarded as positive that the proportion of project applications submitted by women, relative to all FWF programmes, remained stable at approximately 31.6%. A closer examination of the approval rate in 2015 (by the number of projects approved), once

Age structure of people funded by FWF in 2015 (postdocs, graduate engineer and Master's degrees), ref. date 31.12.2015



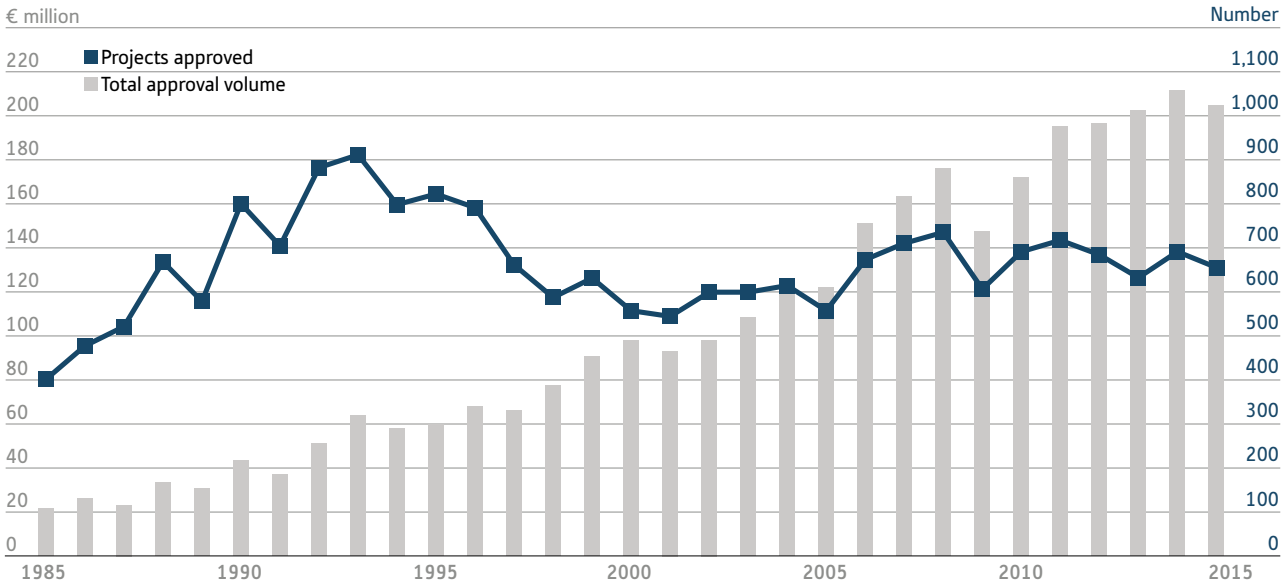
again relative to all programmes, reveals that female scientists and researchers are in fact slightly more successful than their male peers at having funding approved, with 25.1% of applications submitted by women being approved, compared to a figure of 24.7% for men.

The FWF will continue striving to encourage female scientists and researchers to submit project applications to the FWF, in an attempt to achieve parity between men and women in application distribution. These fair and equal opportunities have been consistant for many years now, and are intended to give women in the science and research sector additional motivation to submit.

Age structure

An analysis of the age structure of employees in FWF-funded projects shows that the highest concentration of employees is to be found in the 25 to 34-year-old age group. Fluctuations over the years are very low in this field, clearly showing that the FWF has been extremely successful in achieving its objective of supporting junior scientists and researchers. By doing this, the FWF is making a key contribution to developing and enhancing human capital in the science and research sector in Austria. For the Austrian Science Fund, the principle of research-driven education is not just a trendy buzzword, but a concrete reality. The proportion of women employed on FWF-funded projects is approximately 46%. Out of a total figure of 4,110, 1,900 of those employed are women, and 2,210 men.

Funding and projects approved



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 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 bolster the international competitiveness of Austrian research on a sustained basis.

As in previous years, the majority of the FWF's reviews came from three geographical areas. The largest of these was the EU excluding Germany/Switzerland, which accounted for 36.4%, closely followed by last year's largest group, USA/Canada, with 34.5%. The proportion of reports coming from the other German-speaking countries (Germany/Switzerland) once again fell slightly in 2015, at 16.5%. The "Rest of the world" group stabilised at 12.1%. In total, the FWF received reviews from 68 different nations in 2015, indicating an especially strong international element in its review operations. Of the 4,831 reviews received, 1,038 were written by female scholars. To obtain those 4,831 reviews, the FWF had to send a total of 14,706 requests, a response rate of 32.9%. Although the FWF Secretariat has succeeded in keeping this response rate at roughly the same level in recent years, it has taken considerable effort and the cost of doing so is steadily rising.

Processing time

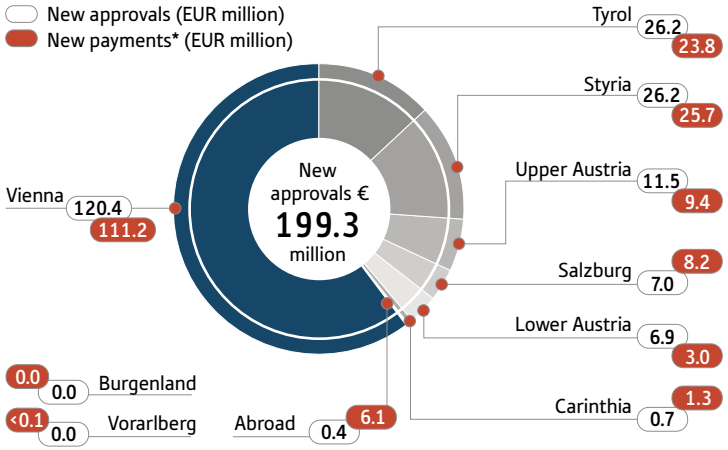
The FWF has been among the leading international players for many years now where measured by the speed at which it processes applications. On FWF programmes where applications were reviewed on a rolling basis, the average time that passed between submission and a decision being issued was just 4.6 months.

Research disciplines

One of the guiding principles of the FWF is the equal treatment of all research disciplines. Like its other basic principles, the FWF adheres to this standard consistently and without exception, and competition for FWF grant funds reopens every year. Nevertheless, at higher levels of aggregation, com-

Approvals by ÖFOS scientific discipline, 2012 (overall view of FWF programmes)

New approvals and payments (excl. overheads) by province in 2015 (EUR million)



* In payments, regional classification is at the level of the research institution (e.g. the university), and not, as in new approvals, at the level of concrete institutions (e.g. Institution X at University A)

paratively stable patterns have emerged over the years. The FWF categorises its various research disciplines within the following three groups:

∫ Biology and Medical Science, 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 (including art history and cultural studies).

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

For the period under review, FWF funding was distributed as follows: of the total amount of new funding approved (€199.3 million), €70.5 million went to applicants working in the Biology and Medical Sciences category, €88.6 million was assigned to researchers in Natural and Technical Sciences, and €40.2 million to scholars in the Humanities and Social Sciences category.

In relative terms, this yields the following results:

- Biology and Medical Sciences (2015): 35.4% (2010–2014 average: 40.1%);
- Natural and Technical Sciences (2015): 44.4% (2010–2014 average: 40.9%)
- Humanities and Social Sciences (2015): 20.2% (2010–2014 average: 19.0%).

For further details, please refer to pp. 42 and 43 in the Appendix.

Overview of research funding: number of projects funded in 2015

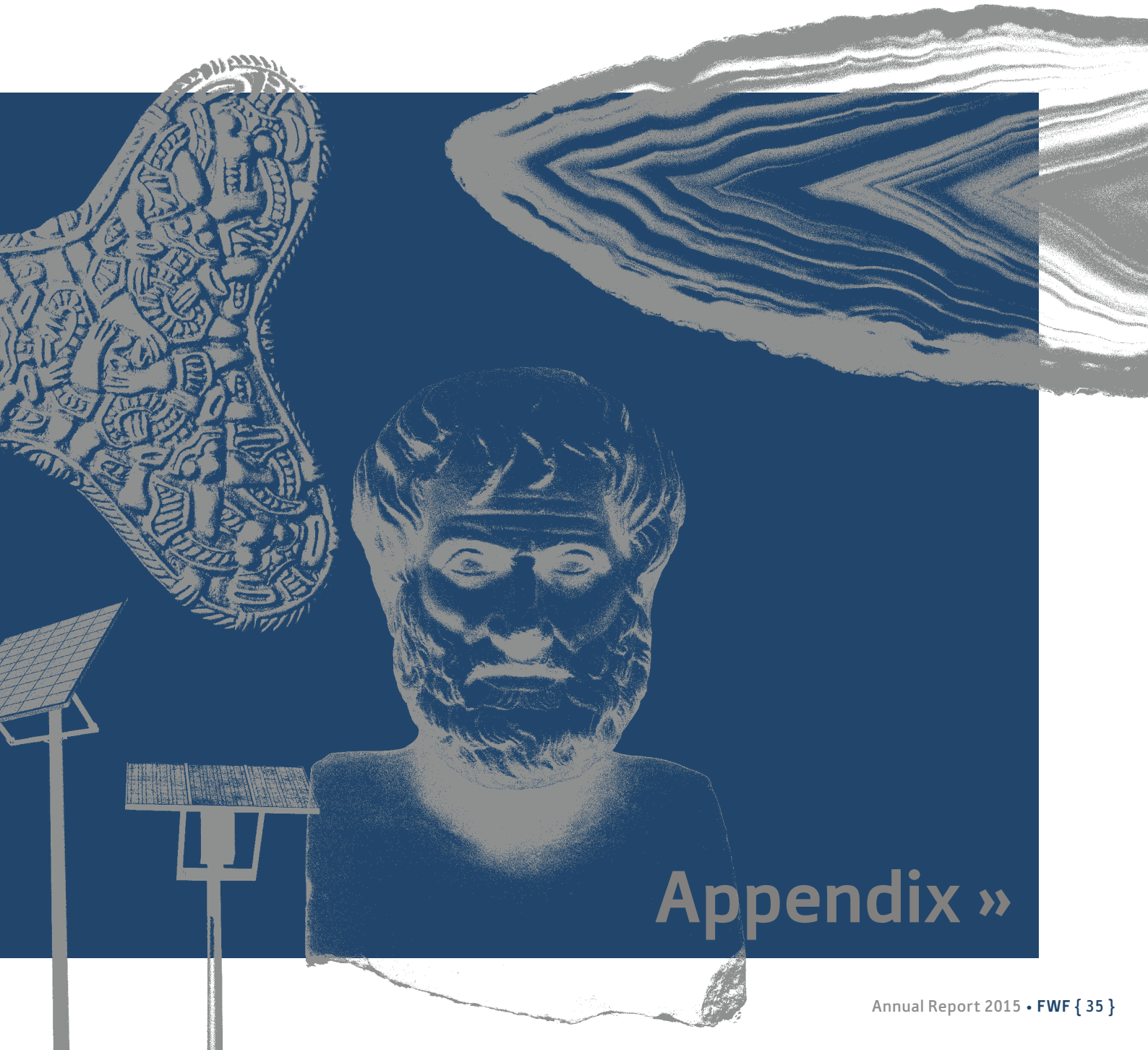
Programme	Decisions issued	New approvals	Approval rate (%)
Stand-Alone Projects (including Clinical Research)	**1,246**	**317**	**25.4**
Women/men	329/917	84/233	25.5/25.4
International Programmes	**599**	**93**	**15,5**
Women/men	140/459	19/74	13.6/16.1
Priority Research Programmes (SFBs, NFNs) – new funding applications [1]	**44**	**9**	**4.3** [2]
Women/men	10/34	3/6	25.0/0.0
Priority Research Programmes (SFBs, NFNs) – extensions [1]	**61**	**53**	**86.9** [2]
Women/men	15/46	12/41	80.0/89.1
START Programme and Wittgenstein Award	**103**	**9**	**8.7**
Women/men	32/71	4/5	12.5/7.0
Doctoral Programmes (DKs) – new funding applications	**4**	**4**	**23.5**
Women/men	1/3	1/3	20.0/25.0
Doctoral Programmes (DKs) – extensions	**6**	**6**	**100.0**
Women/men	0/6	0/6	0.0/100.0
Schrödinger Programme	**147**	**59**	**40.1**
Women/men	57/90	27/32	47.4/35.6
Meitner Programme	**185**	**49**	**26.5**
Women/men	61/124	13/36	21.3/29.0
Career development for women in science and research	**155**	**41**	**26.5**
Women/men	155/–	41/–	26.5/–
Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)	**40**	**8**	**20.0**
Women/men	15/25	2/6	13.3/24.0
Science Communication Programme	**27**	**7**	**25.9**
Women/men	12/15	3/4	25.0/26.7
Total	**2,617**	**655**	**24.8**
Women/men	**827/1,790**	**209/446**	**25.1/24.7**
Concepts for SFBs (decisions issued in 2014)	**23**		
Women/men	4/19		
Concepts for Doctoral Programmes (decisions issued in 2014)	**17**		
Women/men	5/12		
Full SFB applications approved – new		**1**	
Women/men		1/0	

1) Sub-projects 2) The approval rate is calculated by taking concept applications as a ratio of approved full applications.

Overview of research funding: total volume of funding approved in 2015 (EUR million)

Programme	Decisions issued	New approvals	Approval rate (%)
Stand-Alone Projects (including Clinical Research)	**375.4**	**93.4**	**24.9**
Women/men	100.1/275.3	24.0/69.3	24.0/25.2
International Programmes	**148.4**	**21.4**	**14.4**
Women/men	34.6/113.7	3.8/17.5	11.1/15.4
Priority Research Programmes (SFBs, NFNs) – new funding applications	**16.3**	**3.0**	**3.1** [1)]
Women/men	3.9/12.4	1.1/2.0	18.8/0.0
Priority Research Programmes (SFBs, NFNs) – extensions	**25.7**	**21.7**	**84.3** [1)]
Women/men	5.6/20.1	4.6/17.1	82.1/84.9
START Programme and Wittgenstein Award	**127.1**	**10.5**	**8.3**
Women/men	40.3/86.8	4.8/5.7	12.0/6.6
FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs) – new funding applications	**9.8**	**8.5**	**21.8**
Women/men	2.7/7.0	2.3/6.2	23.1/21.3
FWF Doctoral Programmes (DKs) – extensions	**16.6**	**13.9**	**83.3**
Women/men	0.0/16.6	0.0/13.9	0.0/83.3
Schrödinger Programme	**16.6**	**6.3**	**38.1**
Women/men	6.5/10.0	3.0/3.3	45.2/33.4
Meitner Programme	**27.4**	**7.2**	**26.2**
Women/men	9.1/18.3	1.9/5.3	20.7/28.9
Career development for women in science and research	**39.9**	**10.5**	**26.3**
Women/men	39.9/–	10.5/–	26.3/–
Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)	**13.7**	**2.6**	**19.3**
Women/men	5.0/8.8	0.7/2.0	13.6/22.4
Science Communication Programme	**1.2**	**0.3**	**23.2**
Women/men	0.6/0.7	0.1/0.2	19.6/26.0
Total new funding approved	**818.2**	**199.3**	**21.4**
Women/men	**248.4 /569.8**	**56.8/142.5**	**21.9/21.2**
Supplementary approvals		**5.4**	
Women/men		1.9/3.6	
Total funding approved		**204.7**	
Women/men		**58.7/146.1**	
Concepts for Special Research Programmes (SFBs)	**99.3**		
Women/men	16.2/83.1		
Concepts for Doctoral Programmes (DKs)	**39.2**		
Women/men	10.1/29.1		
Full SFB applications approved		**3.0**	
Women/men		3.0/0.0	

1) The approval rate is calculated by taking concept applications as a ratio of approved full applications



Appendix »

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 scientists in the execution of projects in the basic research field

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Transnational funding activities
Objective:
- To support researchers in the execution of bilateral and trilateral cooperative projects in the basic research field and featuring strongly integrated content (using specific focus topics to some extent)

Funding opportunities
- Joint Projects: to support bilateral and trilateral research projects (using specific focus topics to some extent)
- ERA-Net Calls: to support multilateral (European) research cooperation agreements using focus topics
- Joint Seminars: seminar events to initiate cooperation projects

PRIORITY RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

Special Research Programmes (SFB)
Objective:
- To establish research priorities at one or more university locations
- To develop exceptionally efficient, tightly interconnected research units to work on long-term research topics, generally of an interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary nature

AWARDS AND PRIZES

START Programme
Objective:
- To support scientists over the long term in the execution of projects in the field of basic research
- Qualification for a management position in the science system by autonomously developing, growing and managing a working group

Wittgenstein Award
Objective:
- To support leading established scientists over the long term in the execution of projects in the basic research field
- To generate maximum freedom and flexibility for the research works

Weiss Award
Objective:
- To support (junior) scientists in the execution of basic research projects in the fields of meteorology and anaesthesia

CULTIVATING TALENTS -
Development of human resources

DOCTORAL PROGRAMMES

Doctoral Programmes (DK)
Objective:
- To develop internationally-oriented centres of education to support highly-qualified junior researchers
- To support priority scientific training at Austrian research institutions and promote interdisciplinary/ multidisciplinary collaboration

INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

Schrödinger Fellowships
Objective:
- To support scientists in the basic research field collaborating at leading research institutions abroad
- To gain experience of working abroad at postdoc phase
- To ease access to new scientific fields, methods, procedures and techniques, to enable participants to contribute to the continuing development of the sciences upon their return to Austria

Meitner Programme
Objective:
- To support scientists from abroad in the execution of projects in the basic research field
- To enhance quality and scientific know-how in the Austrian scientific community
- To develop and strengthen international collaboration

CAREER DEVELOPMENT FOR FEMALE SCIENTISTS

Hertha Firnberg Programme
Objective:
- To support young female scientists in the execution of projects in the basic research field
- To increase the opportunities for women to pursue careers in science at Austrian research institutions
- To provide support for women at the postdoc phase when starting out on a career in science or returning from maternity leave

Elise Richter Programme
Objective:
- To support women scientists in the execution of projects in the basic research field
- To support participants in developing a university career by achieving a level of qualification entitling them to take up a professorship in Austria and abroad

Elise Richter PEEK Programme
Objective:
- To support women active in the arts and sciences in the execution of projects in the field of innovative, arts-based research
- To support participants in developing a university career by achieving a level of qualification entitling them to take up a professorship in Austria and abroad

REALIZING IDEAS –
Interactions between science and society

FUNDING OF APPLICATION-ORIENTED BASIC RESEARCH

Clinical Research Programme (KLIF)
Objective:
- To support scientists in the execution of projects in the clinical research field
- To gain scientific findings and insights to enhance clinical practice
- To optimise diagnostic and therapeutic procedures

SUPPORT FOR ARTISTIC RESEARCH

Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)
Objective:
- To support women active in the arts and sciences in the execution of projects in the field of innovative, arts-based research
- To increase awareness of arts-based research and its potential application among a broader public audience and within the science and art communities

SUPPORT FOR SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS AND SCIENCE COMMUNICATION

Stand-Alone Publications
Objective:
- To support publication of stand-alone scientific works in an appropriate and economical manner

Peer-Reviewed Publications
Objective:
- Drafting of peer-reviewed publications arising out of FWF projects for up to three years after project-end

Science Communication Programme
Objective:
- To support researchers in the execution of outstanding science communication measures related to an FWF-funded research project

Top Citizen Science (TCS) Funding Initiative
Objective:
- To support research activities in which citizens are actively involved
- To incorporate citizens' skills, expertise, curiosity and readiness to participate
- To expand research results and findings

ERC Grants from 2008 to 2014 by host countries (ranked by "grants per million population")* (StG, AdvG, SynG, PoC)

Rank	Country	Population	Granted projects	Grants per million population
1	Switzerland	7,996,026	326	40.77
2	Israel	7,707,042	281	36.46
3	Netherlands	16,805,037	413	24.58
4	Sweden	9,119,423	164	17.98
5	Denmark	5,556,452	93	16.74
6	United Kingdom	63,395,574	1026	16.18
7	Belgium	10,444,268	158	15.13
8	**Austria**	**8,221,646**	**120**	**14.60**
9	Finland	5,266,114	70	13.29
10	Ireland	4,775,982	49	10.26
11	Norway	4,722,701	46	9.74
12	Cyprus	1,155,403	11	9.52
13	France	65,951,611	600	9.10
14	Germany	81,147,265	678	8.36
15	Iceland	315,281	2	6.34
16	Spain	47,370,542	258	5.45
17	Italy	61,482,297	254	4.13
18	Hungary	9,939,470	36	3.62
19	Portugal	10,799,270	37	3.43
20	Greece	10,772,967	35	3.25
21	Estonia	1,266,375	3	2.37
22	Luxembourg	549,680	1	1.82
23	Slovenia	1,992,690	2	1.00
24	Czech Republic	10,162,921	10	0.98
25	Latvia	2,178,443	1	0.46
26	Croatia	4,475,611	2	0.45
27	Poland	38,383,809	14	0.36
28	Bulgaria	6,981,642	2	0.29
29	Slovakia	5,488,339	1	0.18
30	Serbia	7,120,666	1	0.14
31	Turkey	80,694,485	10	0.12
32	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 used. Sources: (1) Grants: European Research Council (ERC), http://erc.europa.eu/statistics-0 (Grants); (2) Population: CIA World Factbook 2012, https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/.

Bibliometric data from top 30 countries 2004–2014 (ranked by citations per 1,000 population)

Rank	Country	Papers	Citations	Ø Population in 1000 (2013)	Citations per paper	Papers per 1000 population	Citations per 1000 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, 2014

Country	Gross domestic spending on R&D as percentage of GDP	Corporate sector	University sector	Public sector	Non-profit sector
		as percentage of gross domestic spending on R&D			
EU	2.03	64.0	23.0	12.0	1.0
Austria	**2.99**	**71.0**	**24.0**	**4.0**	**0.0**
Switzerland	2.96	69.3	28.1	0.8	1.8
Finland	3.17	68.0	23.0	9.0	1.0
Germany	2.84	68.0	17.0	15.0	–
United Kingdom	1.72	64.0	26.0	8.0	2.0

"-" means not applicable; "0" means less than 0.5%. Source: Eurostat 209/2015.

Funding approved: Humanities and Social Sciences (EUR million)

Specialist field	2014	Share*	2015	Share*
Psychology	4.1	2.0%	2.1	1.0%
Economics	3.7	1.8%	2.0	1.0%
Educational science	0.2	0.1%	0.4	0.2%
Sociology	1.6	0.8%	1.9	0.9%
Law	1.1	0.5%	1.2	0.6%
Political science	0.7	0.3%	1.7	0.8%
Human geography, regional geography and urban planning	0.1	0.0%	0.5	0.2%
Media and communications science		0.0%	0.3	0.2%
Other social sciences	2.8	1.4%	2.7	1.4%
History and archaeology	10.2	5.0%	7.8	3.9%
Literature and language studies	8.3	4.1%	8.8	4.4%
Philosophy, ethics and religion	3.6	1.8%	3.4	1.7%
Aesthetics, art history and cultural studies	4.4	2.2%	6.3	3.1%
Other humanities	1.6	0.8%	1.2	0.6%
n.a.		0.0%	<0.1	<0.1%
Total	**42.1**	**20.7%**	**40.2**	**20.2%**
*) Share of total FWF.				
Total new approvals	**203.7**	**100.0%**	**199.3**	**100,0%**

Funding approved: Biology and Medical Sciences (EUR million)

Specialist field	2014	Share*	2015	Share*
Biology	47.4	23.3%	43.2	21.7%
Theoretical medical science, pharmacology	23.4	11.5%	20.8	10.4%
Clinical medicine	9.3	4.6%	5.1	2.5%
Health sciences	1.0	0.5%	0.6	0.3%
Medical biotechnology		0.0%	0.1	0.1%
Other human medicine, health sciences	0.9	0.4%	0.5	0.2%
Veterinary medicine	0.2	0.1%	0.2	0.1%
Total	**82.2**	**40.4%**	**70.5**	**35.4%**
*) Share of total FWF				
Total FWF	**203.7**	**100.0%**	**199.3**	**100.0%**

Funding approved: Natural and Technical Sciences (EUR million)

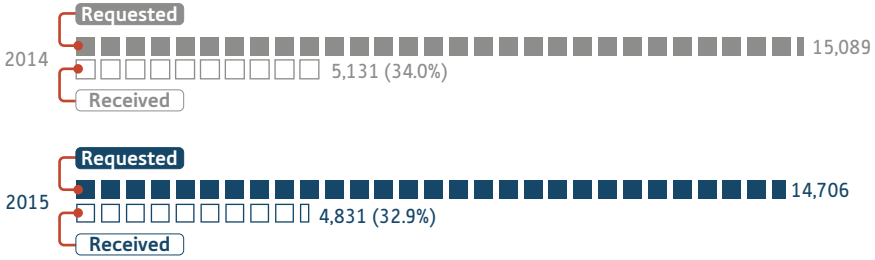
Specialist field	2014	Share*	2015	Share*
Mathematics	19.2	9.4%	18.4	9.2%
Computer science	11.1	5.5%	8.8	4.4%
Physics and astronomy	23.0	11.3%	33.6	16.8%
Chemistry	10.9	5.4%	11.4	5.7%
Earth sciences and geology	4.3	2.1%	6.0	3.0%
Other natural sciences	3.0	1.5%	1.4	0.7%
Construction	1.0	0.5%	1.7	0.8%
Electrical engineering, electronics and information technology	1.9	0.9%	1.6	0.8%
Mechanical engineering	1.3	0.6%	0.4	0.2%
Chemical engineering	0.5	0.3%	0.1	<0.1%
Biomedical engineering		0.0%	0.2	0.1%
Environmental engineering and applied geosciences	0.3	0.2%	0.7	0.4%
Industrial biotechnology		0.0%	0.2	0.1%
Nanotechnology		0.0%	0.6	0.3%
Other technical sciences	0.9	0.4%	0.8	0.4%
Agriculture and forestry, fisheries science	0.9	0.5%	1.5	0.7%
Livestock breeding and animal husbandry	0.3	0.2%	0.1	<0.1%
Agricultural biotechnology and food biotechnology		0.0%	0.1	<0.1%
Other agricultural sciences	0.6	0.3%	1.2	0.6%
Total	**79.4**	**39.0%**	**88.6**	**44.5%**
*) Share of total FWF				
Total FWF	**203.7**	**100.0%**	**199.3**	**100.0%**

Reviews by country/region in 2015

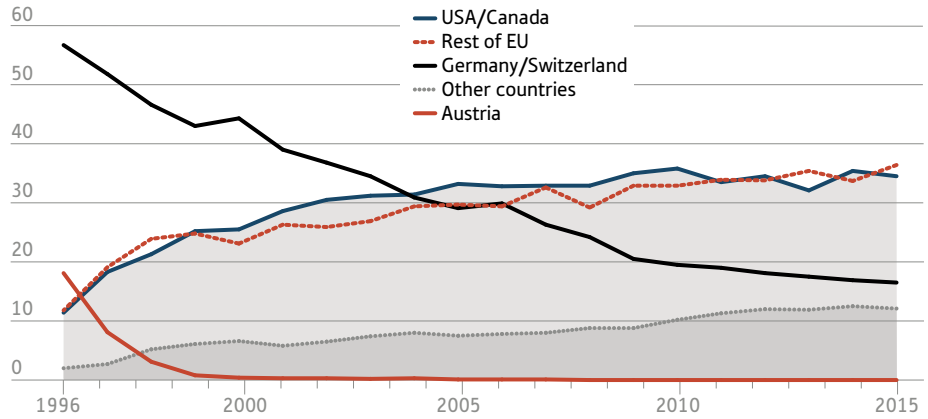
Egypt	2	India	21	Netherlands	148	Sri Lanka	1
Argentina	10	Indonesia	1	Norway	29	South Africa	14
Australia	158	Iran	4	Pakistan	2	Taiwan	14
Belgium	71	Ireland	29	Panama	1	Trinidad and Tobago	1
Bosnia	1	Iceland	1	Peru	1	Czech Republic	20
Brazil	23	Israel	55	Poland	32	Turkey	7
Brunei	1	Italy	202	Portugal	21	Ukraine	4
Bulgaria	7	Japan	72	Puerto Rico	1	Hungary	28
Chile	5	Canada	220	Rep. Korea	15	USA	1,447
China	52	Colombia	1	Romania	9	Uruguay	2
Costa Rica	1	Croatia	5	Russia	14	United Arab Emirates	1
Denmark	53	Luxembourg	5	Saudi Arabia	4	Cyprus	3
Germany	655	Malaysia	1	Sweden	82	n.a.*	26
Estonia	6	Malta	1	Switzerland	141	**Total**	**4,831**
Finland	51	Mexico	14	Serbia	1		
France	238	Monaco	1	Singapore	18		
Greece	23	Mongolia	1	Slovakia	3		
Great Britain	564	Nepal	1	Slovenia	18		
Hong Kong	4	New Zealand	24	Spain	139		

*) Information incomplete within international conventions/proceedings.

Reviews requested and received



Percentage share of reviews by region



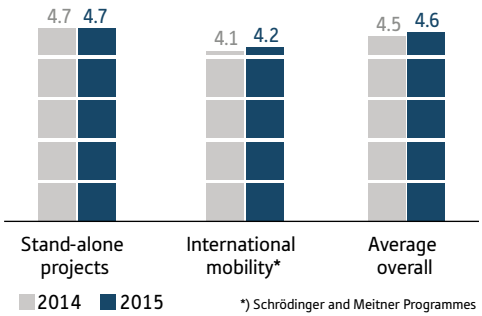
Funding of publications in 2015 (EUR million) – overview [1]

Stand-alone publications	0.7
Peer-reviewed publications [2]	3.1
Hybrid open access	2.4
Gold open access	0.4
Other publication costs	0.3
Total	**3.8**

Open access share [3] (92.7%)	**3.5**

1) Details of how publications are funded will be published in the spring of 2016 on the FWF website and in the figshare data repositories. 2) Comprises a) direct billing with publishers, and b) settlement via project budgets. 3) Total funding for stand-alone publications, hybrid open access and gold open access, and their percentage of the total.

Average processing time in months



Total new funding approved by research institution in 2015 (EUR million)

a) University research institutions (University Act 2002)	Total new funding approved in 2015	Total new funding approved in 2015 as share of FWF total	Total new funding approved for FWF in 2015 in relation to basic budget of university in 2015	Total new funding approved in 2014	Total new funding approved in 2014 as share of FWF total	Total new funding approved for FWF in 2014 in relation to university's basic budget in 2014
University of Vienna	50.3	25.3%	14.5%	40.6	19.9%	11.8%
Vienna University of Technology	19.2	9.6%	9.4%	19.2	9.4%	9.4%
University of Innsbruck	19.1	9.6%	10.7%	15.2	7.5%	8.6%
Medical University of Vienna	19.0	9.5%	6.2%	14.9	7.3%	4.8%
University of Graz	11.0	5.5%	7.0%	13.5	6.6%	8.6%
University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	8.4	4.2%	8.2%	10.6	5.2%	10.5%
University of Linz	8.3	4.2%	8.4%	6.1	3.0%	6.1%
Graz University of Technology	6.7	3.4%	5.7%	9.9	4.8%	8.4%
University of Salzburg	5.5	2.7%	5.1%	13.1	6.4%	12.3%
Innsbruck Medical University	5.1	2.6%	5.0%	11.3	5.6%	11.1%
Medical University of Graz	4.7	2.3%	4.5%	4.3	2.1%	4.1%
Univ. of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	2.3	1.2%	2.4%	5.1	2.5%	5.3%
University of Applied Arts Vienna	2.0	1.0%	6.1%	1.1	0.5%	3.3%
University of Leoben	1.4	0.7%	3.2%	2.2	1.1%	5.2%
University of Art and Industrial Design Linz	0.7	0.3%	3.9%	0.3	0.2%	1.7%
University of Klagenfurt	1.5	0.7%	2.9%	0.9	0.4%	1.7%
Univ. of Music and Performing Arts Graz	0.4	0.2%	0.9%	0.7	0.4%	1.7%
Univ. of Music and Performing Arts Vienna	0.3	0.2%	0.4%	0.4	0.2%	0.5%
Academy of Fine Arts Vienna	0.3	0.2%	1.3%	1.3	0.6%	4.9%
Vienna University of Economics and Business	0.1	0.1%	0.1%	2.3	1.1%	2.7%
Total universities	**166.4**	**83.5%**	**7.2%**	**172.9**	**84.9%**	**7.5%**
b) Non-university/other institutions						
Austrian Academy of Sciences	17.8	8.9%		17.1	8.4%	
Institute of Science and Technology Austria	2.4	1.2%		3.1	1.5%	
Institute of Molecular Pathology (IMP)	2.2	1.1%		0.8	0.4%	
Other research institutions*	10.6	5.3%		9.7	4.8%	
Total non-university/other institutions*	**33.0**	**16.5%**		**30.7**	**15.1%**	
Total new funding approved (incl. extensions)	**199.3**	**100.0%**		**203.7**	**100.0%**	
Supplementary grants	5.4			7.7		
Total funding approved	**204.7**			**211.4**		

*) Also includes universities/fellowships abroad

Amounts paid out by research institution in 2015 (EUR million)

a) University research institutions (University Act 2002)	Payments in 2015 without overheads	Overheads 2015	Total in 2015	Share (payments without overheads) of FWF total in 2015	FWF payments without overheads in 2015 in relation to university's basic budget in 2015	FWF payments incl. overheads in 2015 in relation to university's basic budget in 2015
University of Vienna	37.1	2.6	39.7	19.7%	10.7%	11.5%
Vienna University of Technology	20.7	1.3	22.0	10.9%	10.1%	10.8%
Medical University of Vienna	16.4	1.0	17.4	8.6%	5.3%	5.7%
University of Innsbruck	14.3	1.3	15.6	7.7%	8.1%	8.8%
University of Graz	12.9	1.1	14.0	6.9%	8.2%	8.9%
Innsbruck Medical University	9.2	0.5	9.7	4.8%	9.0%	9.5%
University of Linz	8.3	0.6	8.9	4.4%	8.4%	9.0%
University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	7.1	0.6	7.7	3.8%	7.0%	7.5%
Graz University of Technology	6.9	0.5	7.4	3.7%	5.8%	6.2%
University of Salzburg	6.6	0.7	7.3	3.6%	6.2%	6.8%
Univ. of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	4.3	0.3	4.6	2.3%	4.5%	4.8%
Medical University of Graz	4.1	0.2	4.3	2.1%	3.9%	4.1%
Vienna University of Economics and Business	1.8	<0.1	1.9	0.9%	2.1%	2.2%
University of Applied Arts Vienna	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.7%	4.0%	4.5%
University of Klagenfurt	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.6%	2.3%	2.5%
University of Leoben	1.1	<0.1	1.1	0.6%	2.5%	2.6%
Academy of Fine Arts Vienna	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.4%	2.4%	2.7%
Univ. of Music and Performing Arts Vienna	0.4	<0.1	0.4	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Univ. of Music and Performing Arts Graz	0.3	<0.1	0.3	0.1%	0.6%	0.7%
University of Art and Industrial Design Linz	0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Total universities	**154.7**	**11.2**	**165.9**	**82.2%**	**6.7%**	**7.2%**
b) Non-university/other institutions						
Austrian Academy of Sciences	13.1	1.0	14.0	6.9%		
Institute of Science and Technology Austria	1.5	0.1	1.7	0.8%		
Institute of Molecular Pathology (IMP)	1.3	<0.1	1.4	0.7%		
Other*	17.9	1.0	18.9	9.4%		
Total non-university/other institutions	**33.8**	**2.5**	**36.0**	**17.8**		
Total	**188.6**	**13.3**	**201.9**	**100.0%**		

* Also includes universities/fellowships abroad

Development of total new funding amount by research institution, 2011 - 2015 (EUR million)

University research institutions (University Act 2002)	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
University of Vienna	36.7	19.1%	40.0	21.0%	36.0	18.1%	40.6	19.9%	50.3	25.3%
Vienna University of Technology	18.9	9.8%	21.0	11.1%	26.1	13.1%	19.2	9.4%	19.2	9.6%
University of Innsbruck	13.1	6.8%	14.2	7.5%	13.6	6.8%	15.2	7.5%	19.1	9.6%
Medical University of Vienna	22.6	11.8%	16.5	8.7%	19.5	9.8%	14.9	7.3%	19.0	9.5%
University of Graz	17.5	9.1%	9.9	5.2%	17.0	8.6%	13.5	6.6%	11.0	5.5%
University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences Vienna	6.4	3.3%	7.5	4.0%	8.6	4.3%	10.6	5.2%	8.4	4.2%
University of Linz	9.3	4.9%	10.5	5.5%	8.9	4.5%	6.1	3.0%	8.3	4.2%
Graz University of Technology	9.7	5.1%	7.7	4.1%	9.5	4.8%	9.9	4.8%	6.7	3.4%
University of Salzburg	7.6	4.0%	5.3	2.8%	4.8	2.4%	13.1	6.4%	5.5	2.7%
Innsbruck Medical University	7.5	3.9%	5.4	2.9%	9.1	4.6%	11.3	5.6%	5.1	2.6%
Medical University of Graz	6.2	3.2%	2.8	1.5%	4.7	2.4%	4.3	2.1%	4.7	2.3%
Univ. of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	2.4	1.3%	6.5	3.4%	2.7	1.4%	5.1	2.5%	2.3	1.2%
University of Applied Arts Vienna	1.0	0.5%	1.5	0.8%	2.1	1.1%	1.1	0.5%	2.0	1.0%
University of Klagenfurt	1.3	0.7%	1.5	0.8%	1.6	0.8%	0.9	0.4%	1.5	0.7%
University of Leoben	1.0	0.5%	1.4	0.8%	0.3	0.1%	2.2	1.1%	1.4	0.7%
University of Art and Industrial Design Linz							0.3	0.2%	0.7	0.3%
Univ. of Music and Performing Arts Graz	0.9	0.5%	0.5	0.3%	0.2	0.1%	0.7	0.4%	0.4	0.2%
Academy of Fine Arts Vienna	0.5	0.2%	0.3	0.2%	0.3	0.2%	1.3	0.6%	0.3	0.2%
Univ. of Music and Performing Arts Vienna					0.8	0.4%	0.4	0.2%	0.3	0.2%
Vienna University of Economics and Business	1.7	0.9%	0.4	0.2%	3.0	1.5%	2.3	1.1%	0.1	0.1%
Total universities	**164.3**	**85.7%**	**153.1**	**80.5%**	**169.0**	**85.0%**	**172.9**	**84.9%**	**166.4**	**83.5%**
Non-university/other institutions										
Austrian Academy of Sciences	13.5	7.0%	16.5	8.7%	15.3	7.7%	17.1	8.4%	17.8	8.9%
Institute of Science and Technology Austria	1.7	0.9%	2.7	1.4%	1.0	0.5%	3.1	1.5%	2.4	1.2%
Institute of Molecular Pathology (IMP)	2.4	1.2%	2.3	1.2%	1.6	0.8%	0.8	0.4%	2.2	1.1%
Other*	9.9	5.2%	15.6	8.2%	12.0	6.0%	9.7	4.8%	10.6	5.3%
Total non-university/other institutions	**27.5**	**14.3%**	**37.0**	**19.5%**	**29.9**	**15.0%**	**30.7**	**15.1%**	**32.9**	**16.5%**
Total new funding approved (incl. extensions)	**191.8**	**100.0%**	**190.1**	**100.0%**	**198.9**	**100.0%**	**203.7**	**100.0%**	**199.3**	**100.0%**

*) Also includes universities/fellowships abroad

New funding approved and payments by federal province in 2015 (EUR million)

Province	New funding approved by federal province	Payments without overheads	Overheads	Total payments
Burgenland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carinthia	0.7	1.3	0.1	1.3
Lower Austria	6.9	3.0	0.2	3.2
Upper Austria	11.5	9.4	0.7	10.1
Salzburg	7.0	8.2	0.8	8.9
Styria	26.2	25.7	1.9	27.6
Tyrol	26.2	23.8	1.8	25.6
Vorarlberg	0.0	0.04	0.01	0.1
Vienna	120.4	111.2	7.8	119.0
Abroad	0.4	6.1		6.1
Total	**199.3**	**188.6**	**13.3**	**201.9**

Matching Funds federal provinces

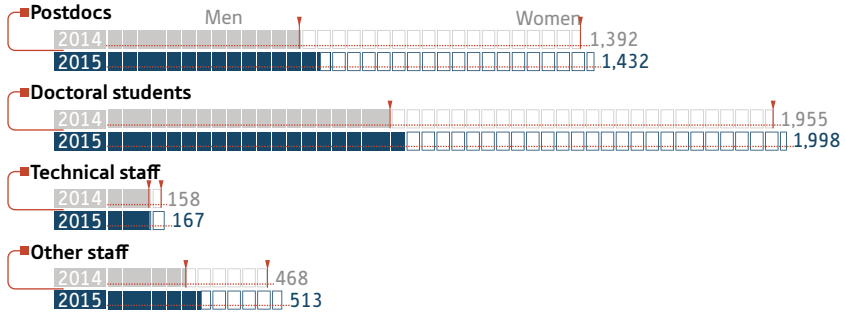
2014

Federal province	Number of Matching Funds projects	New funding approved FWF and federal province
Lower Austria	1	377,516.79
Upper Austria	1	237,819.75
Styria	1	330,204.00
Tyrol	3	875,369.47
Total	**6**	**1,820,910.01**

2015

Lower Austria	1	349,802.25
Upper Austria	2	703,500.95
Styria	2	242,994.99
Tyrol	15	1,987,555.79
Total	**20**	**5.333.541,71**

Research personnel funded by FWF

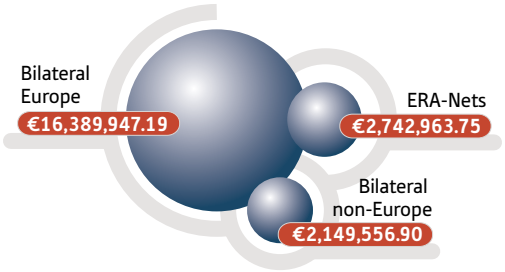


FWF participation in European Research Area Networks (ERA-Nets)

FWF participation in ERA-Nets	Field	Start	Duration	FWF's role	Calls	FWF projects
ERA-Chemistry	Chemistry	2004	5 years	Work Package Leader	4 (2005–09)	6
Pathogenomics	Pathogenomics	2004	8 years	Partner	3 (2006–10)	10
NanoSciERA	Nanosciences	2005	3 years	Work Package Leader	2 (2006–08)	3
EUROPOLAR	Polar research	2005	4 years	Task Leader	1 (2009)	2
HERA	Humanities	2005	4 years	Partner	1 (2009)*	10
BioDivErsA	Biodiversity	2005	4 years	Partner	1 (2008)	2
NEURON	Neurosciences	2007	5 years	Work Package Leader	4 (2008–11)	4
ASTRONET	Astronomy	2005	4 years	Associate Partner (since 2007)	1 (2008)	2
NORFACE	Social sciences	2004	5 years	Associate Partner (since 2007)	1 (2008)*	2
Plant Genomics	Plant genomics	2006	4 years	Call participation (2008)	1 (2008)	4
E-Rare	Rare diseases	2006	4 years	Call participation (2009)	1 (2009)	3
CHISTERA	Information technology	2010	2 years	Task Leader	4 (2010–13)	11
E-Rare-2	Rare diseases	2010	4 years	Partner	4 (2010–13)	8
BioDivErsA2	Biodiversity	2010	4 years	Partner	4 (2010–13)	14
TRANSCAN	Cancer research	2010	4 years	Partner	3 (2011–13)	15
New INDIGO	horizontal (India)	2009	4 years	Call participation (2011)	1 (2011)	1
NORFACE II (CSA)	Social sciences	2011	2 years	Partner	1 (2012)	4
CHISTERA 2	Information technology	2012	4 years	Partner	1 (2014)	1
ERA-CAPS	Plant sciences	2012	3 years	Partner	2 (2012–14)	6
M-ERA	Material sciences	2012	4 years	Partner		
NEURON II	Neurosciences	2012	4 years	Partner	3 (2012–14)	3
Infect-ERA	Infectious diseases	2012	4 years	Partner	2 (2013–14)	9
ERASynBio	Synthetic biology	2012	3 years	Call participation	1 (2013)	1
INNO INDIGO	horizontal (India)	2013	3 years	Partner		
FLAG-ERA	Future Emerging Technologies	2013	3 years	Associate Partner (since 2013)	1 (2014)	0
RUS Plus	horizontal (Russia)	2013	3 years	Call participation (2014)	1 (2014)*	1
HERA JRP	Humanities	2014	3 years	Partner	1 (2015)*	
E-RARE 3	Rare diseases	2014	5 years	Partner	1 (2014)*	3
ERA CoSysMed	Systems Medicine	2015	5 years	Partner	1 (2015)*	2
TRANSCAN 2	Cancer research	2015	5 years	Partner	1 (2015)*	3
ERA-CVD	Cardiovascular diseases	2015	5 years	Partner		
BioDivErsA3	Biodiversity	2015	5 years	Partner		
NEURON III	Neurosciences	2016	5 years	Partner		

*) Co-funded by EU.

FWF funds invested in international programmes in 2015



Destinations of Erwin Schrödinger fellows in 2015

Country	Men	Women	Total
Australia	1	4	5
Belgium	1		1
Denmark	1		1
Germany	2	2	4
France	0.5		0.5
Great Britain	7	3.25	10.25
Italy	2	1	3
Canada	2	1	3
Liechtenstein		1	1
Netherlands		3	3
Norway		1	1
Poland	1		1
Switzerland	1	1	2
Spain		2.75	2.75
USA	13.5	7	20.5
Total	**32**	**27**	**59**

Countries of origin of Lise Meitner grantees in 2015

Country	Men	Woman	Total
Brazil	1	1	2
China	1		1
Germany	9	4	13
Finland	1		1
France		1	1
Great Britain	2		2
India	1	1	2
Italy	8	2	10
Japan	1		1
Canada	2		2
Croatia	1		1
Netherlands		1	1
Poland	1		1
Rep. Korea	1		1
Slovakia	1		1
Spain	1		1
Czech Republic	1		1
Hungary	1		1
USA	3	3	6
Total	**36**	**13**	**49**

Wittgenstein Award recipients since 1996

1996	Ruth WODAK	Discourse, Politics, Identity
	Erwin F. WAGNER	Morphogenesis of the vertrebrate face
1997	Georg GOTTLOB	Information Systems and Artificial Intelligence
	Erich GORNIK	Semiconductor Nanoelectronics
	Antonius and Marjori MATZKE	Epigenetic silencing of plant transgenes
1998	Walter SCHACHERMAYER	Stochastic Processes in Finance
	Peter ZOLLER	Theoretical Quantum Optics and Quantum Information
1999	Kim Ashley NASMYTH	Yeast cell cycle
2000	Peter A. MARKOWICH	Applied Mathematics
	Andre GINGRICH	Local Identities and Wider Influences
2001	Meinrad BUSSLINGER	Molecular mechanisms of lineage commitment in the hematopoeitic 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 Mediaeval History and Culture
2005	Rudolf GRIMM	Atomic and molecular quantum gases
	Barry J. DICKSON	The development and function of neural circuits
2006	Jörg SCHMIEDMAYER	Atomic Physics, Quantum Optics, Miniaturising on a Chip
2007	Rudolf ZECHNER	Metabolic lipases in lipid and energy metabolism
	Christian KRATTENTHALER	Classical Combinatorics and Applications
2008	Markus ARNDT	Quantum interference with clusters and complex molecules
2009	Gerhard WIDMER	Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence, Music
	Jürgen A. KNOBLICH	Asymmetric Cell Division
2010	Wolfgang LUTZ	Demography
2011	Jan-Michael PETERS	Chromosome distribution in human cell division
	Gerhard J. HERNDL	Microbial oceanography, marine biogeochemistry
2012	Niyazi Serdar SARICIFTCI	Solar energy conversion
	Thomas A. HENZINGER	Formal methods for the design and analysis of complex systems
2013	Ulrike DIEBOLD	Surface Science
2014	Josef PENNINGER	Functional Genetics
2015	Claudia RAPP	Byzantium, late antiquity, social and cultural history

Principal investigators on START projects since 1996

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
	Rene THIEMANN
	Karin SCHNASS
	Alexander GRÜNEIS
	Manuel SCHABUS
	Mathias BEIGLBÖCK
	Sigrid NEUHAUSER
2015	Gareth PARKINSON
	Ben LANYON
	Marcus HUBER
	Rupert SEIDL
	Christoph AISTLEITNER
	Caroline UHLER
	Ivona BRANDIC
	Kristina STÖCKL

Ongoing and newly approved Special Research Programmes (SFB)*

Year approved	Name	Project
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
	Renée SCHROEDER	RNA-REG, RNA regulation of the transcriptome
	Jörg STRIESSNIG	Cell signalling in chronic CNS disorders
	Günther RUPPRECHTER	Functional oxide surfaces and interfaces
2011	Rudolf VALENTA	Towards prevention and therapy of allergy
2012	Christian KRATTENTHALER	Algorithmic and enumerative combinations
	Gottfried STRASSER	Next Generation Light Synthesis and Interaction
	Peter VALENT	Myeloproliferative neoplasms
2013	Gerhard LARCHER	Quasi-Monte Carlo Methods: Theory and Applications
	Johannes A. SCHMID	Cellular Mediators Linking Inflammation and Thrombosis
2015	Alexandra N. LENZ	German in Austria (DiÖ). Variation – Contact – Perception

*) As of 1 March 2016

Ongoing National Research Networks (NFN)*

Year approved	Name	Project
2008	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 1 March 2016

Ongoing and newly approved Doctoral Programmes (DK)*

Year approved	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 ASPELMEYER	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	Günter BLÖSCHL	Water Resource Systems
2009	Mitchell G. ASH	The sciences in historical, philosophical and cultural contexts
	Günter HOFSTETTER	Computational interdisciplinary modelling
	Gerald HÖFLER	Metabolic and Cardiovascular Disease
	Christian OBINGER	Biomolecular Technology of Proteins (BioToP)
	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
	Manuel SCHABUS	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
2015	Georg PFLUG	Vienna Doctoral Programme in Computer-Aided Optimisation
	Christa SCHLEPER	Microorganisms in the Nitrogen Cycle
	Timothy Robin SKERN	Integrative Structural Biology
	Roland WESTER	Atoms, Molecules and Light

*) As of 1 March 2016

Supervisory Board: 4th Term, December 2012 to December 2015

Chair

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)

Deputy Chair

Gerhard GRUND, Chief Executive Officer, Raiffeisen Centrobank AG

Members

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

Friedrich FAULHAMMER, Rector, Danube University Krems

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

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

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

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

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

Advising Member

Gertrude TUMPEL-GUGERELL, Chair of the FFG Supervisory Board

Supervisory Board: 5th Term, December 2012 to December 2015

Chair

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

Deputy Chair

Iris RAUSKALA, Section Head, Section VI, Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy

Members

Engelbert DOCKNER, Professor, Institute of Finance, Banking and Insurance, Vienna University of Economics and Business

Iris FORTMANN, Works Council Chair, FWF

Martin GRÖTSCHEL, Professor, President of Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Science, Germany

Gerhard GRUND, Managing Director & CEO, business connect gmbh

Harald KATZMAIR, Director, FAS.research

Sonja PUNTSCHER RIEKMANN, Professor, Director of Salzburg Centre of European Union Studies

Janet RITTERMAN, Middlesex University, Great Britain

Michaela SCHMIDT, Salzburg Chamber of Labour

Present in advisory capacity

Reinhart KÖGERLER, Professor, President of Christian Doppler Forschungsgesellschaft research association

Gertrude TUMPEL-GUGERELL, Chair of the FFG Supervisory Board

FWF Executive Board: 4th Term, since September 2013

President (until August 2015)

Pascale EHRENFREUND	George Washington University, Center for International Science and Technology Policy (USA), NASA Astrobiology Institute (USA)

Vice-President (President on an interim basis since August 2015)

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

Managing Director (until September 2015)
Executive Vice-President (since October 2015)

Dorothea STURN

Members of the International START/Wittgenstein Jury 2015

Natural and Technical Sciences		
HACKBUSCH Wolfgang	Max Planck Institute for Mathematics in the Sciences, Leipzig, Germany	Mathematics
JARLSKOG Cecilia	Department of Mathematical Physics, Lund Institute of Technology, Lund University, Schweden	Theoretical physics
KLITZING Klaus von	Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research, Germany	Experimental physics
NAYFEH Ali H.	Department of Engineering Science and Mechanics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, USA	Engineering, mechanics
REBEK Jr. Julius	Skaggs Institute for Chemical Biology and Department of Chemistry, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, 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, NL	Economics
WOLFF Janet	School of Arts, Languages and Cultures, University of Manchester, UK	Sociology of culture
ZIOLKOWSKI Jan L.	Department of the Classics, Harvard University, USA	Comparative literature and linguistics
Biology and Medical Sciences		
CROCE Carlo	Human Cancer Genetics Program, Ohio State University, USA	Biochemistry, molecular biology, immunology, genetics
FEARON Douglas T.	CRUK Cambridge Institute, Li Ka Shing Centre, Cambridge, UK	Biochemistry
SCHACHNER CAMARTIN Melitta	Specialisation Medical Sciences, Centre for Molecular Neurobiology, Institute for Biosysnthesis of Neural Structures, University of Hamburg, Germany	Neurosciences

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
REY Anton	Zurich University of the Arts, Switzerland	Performing Arts
RITTERMAN Janet	Middlesex University, Great Britain	Music
WORTON Michael	University College London, Great Britain	Literature

SciComm Jury

CASUTT Gian-Andri
LANGHOLF Beate
LEHMANN Oliver
MÜLLER Christian
RATEIKE Jutta
STREICHER Barbara

FWF Board: 4th Term, October 2014 to 2017

Research discipline (including branch)	Reporter	Alternate
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. Graz	Nicola HÜSING, Univ. of Salzburg
Organic Chemistry	Rolf BREINBAUER, TU Graz	Ronald MICURA, Univ. of Innsbruck
Geosciences	Georg KASER, Univ. of Innsbruck	Christian KÖBERL, Univ. of Vienna & NHM Vienna
Engineering Sciences	Oszkár BÍRÓ, TU Graz	Andreas LUDWIG, Univ. of Leoben
Biology and Medical Sciences		
General Biology	Kurt KOTRSCHAL, Univ. of Vienna	Ilse KRANNER, Univ. of Vienna
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, MUI
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, Medical Univ. of Graz

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	Eva JONAS, Univ. of Salzburg
Philosophy/Theology	Andreas DORSCHEL, Graz Univ. of Art	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

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Research institution	Delegate	Deputy
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Medical University of Vienna	Michael FREISSMUTH	Ingrid PABINGER
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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
University of Natural Resources & Life Sciences Vienna	Josef GLÖSSL	Georg HABERHAUER
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University of Innsbruck	Sabine SCHINDLER	Hannelore WECK-HANNEMANN
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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 and 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		
National Delegation of the Austrian Students' Union	Julia FREIDL	Bernhard LAHNER
Representatives of the federal ministry		
Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFW) – Non-university research institutions – Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft	Andrea OLSCHEWSKI	Wolfgang NEUBAUER
Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (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 Forschungsgesellschaft mbH	Wolfgang PRIBYL	Helmut WIEDENHOFER
Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology (BMVIT)	Margit HARJUNG	Gottfried GÖRITZER

Assembly of Delegates: 5th Term, 2015–2019

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Research institution	**Delegate**	**Deputy**
AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH	Wolfgang KNOLL	Elvira WELZIG
Academy of Fine Arts Vienna	Andrea BRAIDT	Eva BLIMLINGER
Danube University Krems	Friedrich FAULHAMMER	Viktoria WEBER
Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST-A)	Thomas A. HENZINGER	Michael SIXT
Joanneum Research (appointed by BMVIT in accordance with Art. 5a, Para. 1, Clause 10 of the FTFG)	Wolfgang PRIBYL	Helmut WIEDENHOFER
Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft	Andrea OLSCHEWSKI	Peter MAYRHOFER
Medical University Graz	Irmgard LIPPE (until March 2016) Irmgard SCHOBER-TRUMMLER (since March 2016)	Michael SPEICHER
Medical University of Innsbruck	Christine BANDTLOW	Günter WEISS
Medical University of Vienna	Michaela FRITZ	Michael FREISSMUTH
University of Leoben	Wilfried EICHLSEDER	Oskar PARIS
Austrian Academy of the Sciences	Michael ALRAM	Brigitte MAZOHL
Association of Austrian Universities of Applied Sciences	Andreas ALTMANN	Johann KASTNER
Representatives of the Austrian Students' Union	Philip FLACKE	Meryl HAAS
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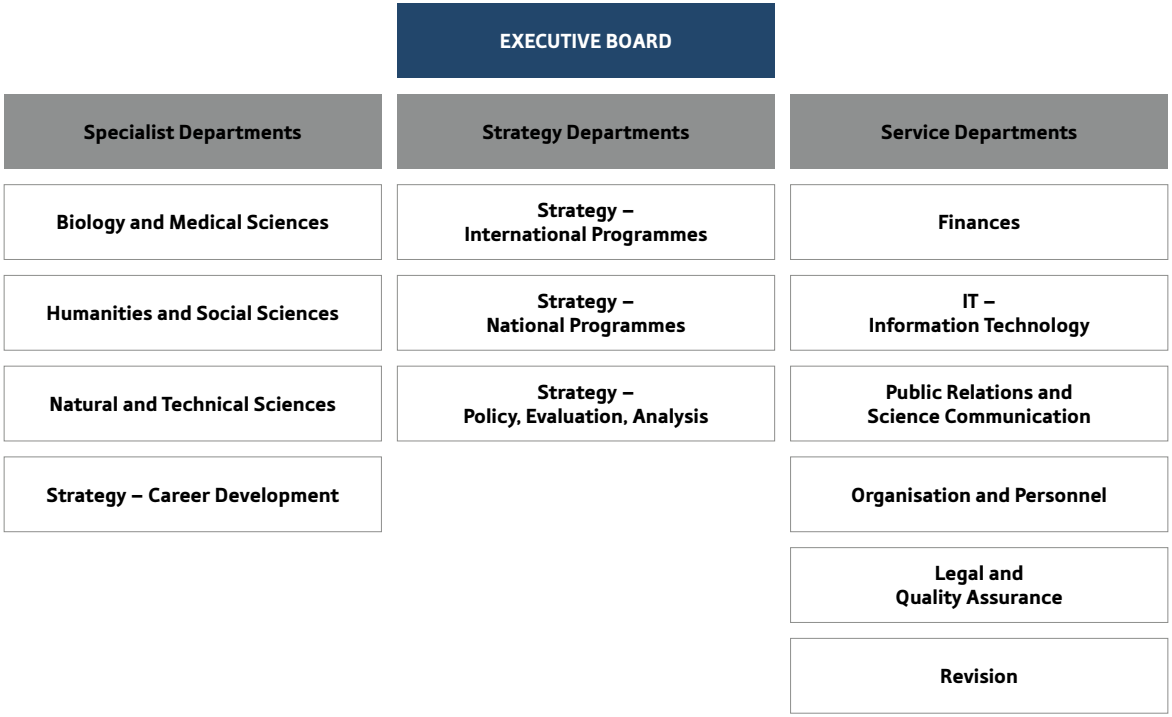
Vienna University of Technology	Johannes FRÖHLICH	Ulrike DIEBOLD
University of Applied Arts Vienna	Alexander DAMIANISCH	Barbara PUTZ-PLECKO
University of Natural Resources & Life Sciences Vienna	Josef GLÖSSL	Georg HABERHAUER
University of Art and Industrial Design Linz	Sabine POLLAK	Thomas MACHO
University of Music and Performing Arts Graz	Barbara BOISITS	Malik SHARIF
University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna	Ursula HEMETEK	Therese KAUFMANN
University of Graz	Peter SCHERRER	Renate DWORCZAK
University of Innsbruck	Sabine SCHINDLER	Bernhard FÜGENSCHUH
University of Klagenfurt	Friederike WALL	Fridolin KRAUSMANN
University of Linz	Alexander EGYED	Siegfried BAUER
Mozarteum University Salzburg	Joachim BRÜGGE	Julia HINTERBERGER (seit März 2016)
University of Salzburg	Fatima FERREIRA-BRIZA	Albert DUSCHL
University of Vienna	Heinz FASSMANN	Heinz ENGL
University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna	Otto DOBLHOFF-DIER	Mathias MÜLLER
Vienna University of Economics and Business	Edeltraud HANAPPI-EGGER	Stefan PICHLER
Present in non-voting capacity		
FWF Executive Board	Hermann HELLWAGNER, Christine MANNHALTER, Alan SCOTT, Dorothea STURN	
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY (BMVIT)	Margit HARJUNG	Gottfried GÖRITZER
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND ECONOMY (BMWFW)	Eva GOTTMANN	Wolfgang NEURATH



Representation of women and men on the bodies of the FWF*

	Total	Women	Men
Executive Board	4	2	2
Supervisory Board [1]	10	5	5
Biology and Medical Sciences [2]	18	8	10
Humanities and Social Sciences Board [2]	16	8	8
Natural and Technical Sciences Board [2]	20	5	15
Assembly of Delegates [1]	59	21	38
International START/Wittgenstein Jury	13	4	9
PEEK Board	6	3	3
SciComm Jury	6	3	3
Secretariat [2] [3]	100	69	31
Total	**252**	**128**	**124**

*) As at 31 March 2016 1) Voting members 2) Excl. FWF Executive Board members
3) Incl. marginal or freelance employees; not incl. employees on leave.

Contacts at the FWF

Executive Board

Mannhalter Christine	Interim President, Vice-President (Biology and Medical Sciences; Career Development)
Hellwagner Hermann	Vice-President (Natural and Technical Sciences)
Scott Alan	Vice-President (Humanities and Social Sciences)
Sturn Dorothea	Executive Vice-President
Kratky Gerhard	Consultant to Executive Board
Landerl Katharina	Secretariat to Executive Board
Pathirana Himali	Secretariat to Executive Board

Public Relations and Science Communication

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

Gender Mainstreaming Unit

Haubenwallner Sabine	Head of Unit
Madritsch Alexandra	Administration

Contacts at the FWF

Biology and Medical Sciences

Resch Stephanie	Head of Department Scientific Project Officer: Theoretical Medicine I, Clinical Research Programme (KLIF)
Fortmann Iris	Programme Management: Clinical Research Programme (KLIF), Operational Project Officer: Cell Biology
Gindl Milojka	Scientific Project Officer: Neurosciences, Genetics, Microbiology, Biotechnology
Humer-Strunz Vera	Administrative Project Officer: Neurosciences
Kubicek Markus	Scientific Project Officer: Clinical Medicine, Theoretical Medicine II
Linnau Ena K.	Administrative Project Officer: Genetics, Microbiology, Biotechnology
Mayer Herbert	Scientific Project Officer: Cell Biology
Reitner Bettina	Scientific Project Officer: Environmental Sciences, General Biology
Schütz Ingrid	Operational Project Officer: Biochemistry
Spitzer Silvia	Administrative Project Officer: Clinical Medicine, Theoretical Medicine II
Stürtz Anita	Operational Project Officer: Theoretical Medicine I
Tallian Thomas	Operational Project Officer: Environmental Sciences, General Biology
Unfried Inge	Scientific Project Officer: Biochemistry
Wiesböck Martina (on maternity leave)	Administrative Project Officer

Natural and Technical Sciences

Huttunen Kati	Head of Department Scientific Project Officer: Technical Sciences, Applied Mathematics
Dimovic Natascha	Operational Project Officer: Theoretical Physics, Astrophysics
Dogan Sahire	Administrative Project Officer: Inorganic Chemistry
Hintermaier Christophe	Administrative Project Officer: Experimental Physics, Organic Chemistry
Löscher Bettina	Scientific Project Officer: Organic Chemistry, Geosciences, Inorganic Chemistry
Miksits David	Operational Project Officer: Earth Sciences, Geology, Technical Sciences
Moser Regina	Administrative Project Officer: Computer Science
Mühlbachler Stefan	Scientific Project Officer: Pure Mathematics, Computer Science
Oberbauer Maria	Administrative Project Officer: Applied Mathematics, Pure Mathematics
Seumenicht Elvisa (on maternity leave)	Operational Project Officer
Uttenthaler Stefan	Scientific Project Officer: Theoretical Physics, Astrophysics, Experimental Physics

Contacts at the FWF

Humanities and Social Sciences

Asamer Beatrix	Head of Department Scientific Project Officer: Classical Studies, Art History and Cultural Studies, Theology
Abdel-Kader Sabina	Administrative Project Officer: Stand-Alone Publications
Bohle Petra	Operational Project Officer: Economics, Social Sciences and Law
Grabner Petra	Scientific Project Officer: Social Studies and Law, Psychology, Economics
Hadler Simon	Scientific Project Officer: Philosophy/Theology and Cultural Studies
Haslinger Doris	Programme Management: Stand-Alone Publications
Maruska Monika	Scientific Project Officer: Historical Studies, Linguistics, Literature Studies
Rücklinger Georg	Administrative Project Officer: Historical Studies, Linguistics, Literature Studies
Scherag Eva	Operational Project Officer: Economics, Social Studies and Law, Psychology
Schwarzenfeld Ilonka	Administrative Project Officer: Classical Studies, Art History and Cultural Studies, Philosophy, Theology
Wald Andrea	Programme Management: Programme for Arts-Based Research (PEEK)
Weissenböck Maria (on maternity leave)	Operational Project Officer

Strategy – Career Development

Zimmermann Barbara	Head of Department Scientific Project Officer: Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme, Firnberg Programme, Richter Programme
Aichmayer Barbara	Programme Management, Scientific Project Officer: Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme, Firnberg Programme, Richter Programme
Gass Robert	Administrative Project Officer: Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme
Hanisch Alexander	Administrative Project Officer: Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme, Firnberg Programme, Richter Programme
Recchi Simone	Scientific Project Officer: Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme, Firnberg Programme, Richter Programme
Schmidt Reinhard	Administrative Project Officer: Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme
Tasch Claudia	Administrative Project Officer: Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme
Woytacek Susanne	Operational Project Officer: Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme, Firnberg Programme, Richter Programme
Wysocki Eva Lidia	Programme Management, Scientific Project Officer: Schrödinger Programme, Meitner Programme, Firnberg Programme, Richter Programme

Contacts at the FWF

Strategy – International Programmes

Belocky Reinhard	Head of Department Programme Management: EU, ERC, EUROHORCs, DACH
Bärenreuter Christoph	Programme Management: Bilateral Programmes, Science Europe
Lawal Beatrice	Programme Management: Bilateral Programmes, ESF Programmes
Xie Feng	Administrative Project Officer: Administration, Joint Seminars

Strategy – National Programmes

Novak Rudolf	Head of Department Programme Management: Evaluation, FWF Information Events
Haubenwallner Sabine	Programme Management: Special Research Programmes (SFBs)
Madritsch Alexandra	Administrative Project Officer: Wittgenstein Award, START Programme, Individual Projects, Services
Mandl Mario	Programme Management: Wittgenstein Award, START Programme, Individual Projects
Oberraufner Gerit	Operational Project Officer: Special Research Programmes (SFBs), Doctoral Programmes (DKs), FWF Information Events
Woitech Birgit	Programme Management: Doctoral Programmes (DKs), Services

Contacts at the FWF

Strategy – Policy, Evaluation, Analysis

Reckling Falk	Head of Department Strategy Development, Research Statistics and Documentation
Kirindi-Hentschel Ünzüle	Supporting Analysis, Research Documentation
Kroneisl Harald	Data Collection: Research Documentation
Kunzmann Martina	Administration of Analysis: Research Documentation and End-Report Evaluation
Meischke-Ilic Sasa	Administration of Analysis: Research Documentation, Publication Costs
Reimann Ralph	Data Analysis: Research Statistics, Studies, Scientometrics, Requests for Statistical Evaluations
Rieck Katharina	Supporting Analysis: Administration of Publication Costs, Open Access
Zinöcker Klaus	Data Analysis: Strategy Development, Research Documentation, Programme Evaluation, Studies

For a full index of all the researchers of the FWF, their e-mail addresses (firstname.surname@fwf.ac.at) and telephone extensions, see the FWF website (http://www.fwf.ac.at/en/about-the-fwf/organisation/fwf-team/). Correct as at 1 April 2016. Business hours: 8.00 am to 5.00 pm CET Monday to Thursday, 8.00 am to 3.00 pm Friday. Tel: +43 (1) 505 6740. E-mail: office@fwf.ac.at.

Balance sheet as of 31.12.2015 (not including scientific apparatus and equipment)

Assets	31.12.15	31.12.14
A. Fixed assets	EUR	EUR
1. Intangible assets	601,262.32	495,025.97
2. Tangible fixed assets (equipment)	183,090.88	170,232.64
3. Advances to suppliers	19,584.00	97,110.00
4. Securities	0.00	5,000,000.00
	803,937.20	**5,762,368.61**
B. Current assets		
I. Accounts receivable and other assets		
1.a) Accounts receivable from the BMWFW	36,650,004.85	58,150,004.85
1.b) Accounts receivable from the BMWFW - refunds of overheads	5,488,599.29	8,243,151.39
2. Accounts receivable from the BMVIT	2,643,951.19	3,997,593.78
3. Accounts receivable from the National Foundation for RTD	44,663,460.54	38,921,816.64
4. Accounts receivable from the European Union (COFUND)	1,924,030.40	3,138,555.15
5. Accounts receivable from the Austrian provincial governments and other sponsors	3,646,931.13	1,367,365.14
6. Accounts receivable from the BMWFW - grants approved for upcoming years	366,722,834.70	350,914,699.80
7. Other receivablesand assetsSonstige Forderungen und Vermögensgegenstände	472,798.76	367,789.29
	462,212,610.86	**465,100,976.04**
II. Cash on hand and at banks		
1. Cash on hand	911.55	1,285.39
2. Balances on account with banks	42,292,336.07	23,208,908.03
	42,293,247.62	23,210,193.42
	504,505,858.48	**488,311,169.46**
C. Accruals and deferred items	**549,999.98**	**526,143.25**
ASSETS	**505,859,795.66**	**494,599,681.32**

Liabilities	31.12.15	31.12.14
A. Provisions	EUR	EUR
1. Provisions for personnel expenses	1,865,059.00	1,687,157.00
2. Other provisions	102,410.00	213,200.00
	1,967,469.00	**1,900,357.00**
B. Liabilities		
I. Liabilities from research funding		
1. Liabilities from research projects	489,972,304.53	479,080,698.22
2. Contingent liabilities - open international projects	2,016,921.88	1,150,699.20
3. Liabilities from international agreements	12,215.00	923,500.00
4. Liabilities from agreements with publishers	41,139.20	61,100.42
5.a) Liabilities from pledged BMWFW overheads	5,488,599.29	8,243,151.39
5.b) Liabilities from pledged matching funds overheads	418,319.24	364,769.16
	497,949,499.14	**489,823,918.39**
II. Liabilities from agreements		
1. With the BMVIT	1,093,585.04	1,162,801.18
2. With the European Union (COFUND)	214,502.55	224,574.66
3. With the National Foundation for RTD	4,020,251.97	1,392,520.05
4. With Austrian provincial governments	139,578.90	9,512.79
	5,467,918.46	**2,789,408.68**
III. Other liabilities (FWF office costs)		
1. Liabilities from sales and services	474,639.06	85,997.25
	474,639.06	**85,997.25**
	503,892,056.66	**492,699,324.32**
C. Accruals and deferred items	**270.00**	**0.00**
LIABILITIES	**505,859,795.66**	**494,599,681.32**
D. Potential contributions to international projects	**4,035,000.00**	**7,695,000.00**

Income statement for the period from 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015 (not including scientific apparatus and equipment)

I. Revenues	2015	2014
1. Revenues from research funding	EUR	EUR
a) Contributions from the BMWFW	197,586,631.34	211,485,348.26
b) Contributions from the National Foundation for RTD	20,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
c) Contributions from the EU (COFUND)	10,362.39	0.00
d) Other contributions	3,725,082.98	919,967.78
e) Subsidies and donations	1,031,588.88	1,008,963.24
	222,353,665.59	**225,414,279.28**
2. Change in utilisation of approved fund	**-2,679,001.85**	**3,331,745.59**
3. Revenues from unused research grants (returned contributions)	**10,171,076.29**	**7,584,461.15**
4. Other revenues		
a) Revenues from completed research projects	19,760.91	43,020.76
b) Reimbursement for services and other revenues from administrative activities	549,275.40	747,735.42
c) Interest income	73,947.92	132,416.06
	642,984.23	**923,172.24**
I. Revenues	**230,488,724.26**	**237,253,658.26**
II. Expenses		
5. Expenses for research funding		
a) Stand-Alone Projects (incl. Clinical Research)	-95,748,241.68	-91,880,532.20
b) International Programmes	-22,376,538.94	-27,349,298.83
c) Priority Research Programmes	-25,227,973.36	-31,322,678.83
d) Awards and Prizes	-10,721,738.36	-10,798,832.44
e) Doctoral Programmes	-23,652,432.09	-25,055,448.57
f) International Mobility	-15,188,701.88	-14,188,305.14
g) Career development for women in science and research	-11,223,257.68	-9,926,731.75
h) Support for arts-based research	-2,677,911.27	-2,571,080.03
i) Science Communication Programme	-290,907.12	-151,042.37
j) Publication funding	-1,302,337.71	-1,454,109.98
k) Translational Research	-112,702.11	-144,112.12
l) Change in contingent project approvals	-866,222.68	3,685,890.65
m) Payroll costs (paid out to research institutions)	-273,195.42	-325,966.27
n) Overhead payments	-10,602,124.90	-15,818,821.31
	-220,264,285.20	**-227,301,069.19**

	2015	2014
6. Expenses for research support	EUR	EUR
a) Research expenditure from international agreements	-71,258.08	-141,111.39
b) Other	-2,737.48	-2,761.90
	-73,995.56	**-143,873.29**
7. Administrative expenses		
a) Personnel expenses	-6,579,736.05	-6,145,943.57
b) Other administrative expenses	-3,570,707.45	-3,662,772.21
	-10,150,443.50	**-9,808,715.78**
II. Expenses	**-230,488,724.26**	**-237,253,658.26**
Result for the year	**0.00**	**0.00**

Appendix to income statement

Contributions and donations in thousands of euros

in addition to contributions from federal funds (BMWFW), the National Foundation for RTD and the European Union

	2015	2014
Federal Province of Tyrol	1,816	438
Dr. Gottfried und Dr. Vera Weiss Wissenschaftsstiftung	431	
Federal Province of Styria	384	165
Federal Province of Upper Austria	380	128
Principality of Liechtenstein	238	205
Federal Province of Lower Austria	202	189
Other	1,316	804
Total	**4,767**	**1,929**

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Illustrations and Tables

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