



University of  
Vienna  
International  
Report



## Table of contents

- 2 Forewords
- 4 The Internationalisation Strategy of the University of Vienna: Expectations and Objectives
- 8 Facts and Figures
- 18 International Co-operation and Networks
- 24 University Partnerships outside Europe
- 26 Erasmus Partner Universities in Europe
- 28 The Relationships with Central and Eastern Europe – a Focal Region of the University of Vienna
- 34 Measures and Services Developed by the University of Vienna to Improve its International Profile

University of Vienna  
**International Report**



**Georg Winckler**

Rector of the University of Vienna

The University of Vienna has traditionally been a leading European university, internationally focused and situated in the heart of Europe. As the mere cultivation of tradition is not enough to master future challenges in a steadily globalizing world, new chances emerging from the ongoing internationalisation of research and teaching have to be identified and seized.

Hence the University of Vienna actively engages in the field of internationalisation and takes advantage of the opportunities that come with the ongoing removal of national barriers. The University of Vienna fosters the mobility of researchers and students, recruits internationally renowned researchers, and tries to extend its cooperation with the best institutions worldwide by participating in international networks.

Much has been achieved in the last years. The University of Vienna will especially benefit from several successful professorial appointments from leading international universities and from new cooperation agreements with American and Asian research universities.

I have always been convinced that new perspectives from outside enrich the University of Vienna's research and teaching. Therefore, the successful initiatives in the field of internationalisation have to be continued. Quality of research and teaching can only be assured in this way.





**Arthur Mettinger**

Vice Rector

*Educational Program Development  
and Internationalisation*

The University of Vienna has always been an internationally oriented European university. This long-standing international orientation can best be illustrated by the following two figures: more than one quarter of the University of Vienna's scientific personnel has been recruited from outside Austria, and about twenty percent of all our students are international degree seeking students coming from more than 130 countries worldwide. Universities in the 21st century more than ever need a clear international vision in order to achieve excellence in research and education. The University of Vienna has, therefore, been actively seizing the opportunities resulting from internationalisation and has established a clear internationalisation strategy, the main points of which are outlined in this report.

As Vice Rector responsible for internationalisation I am convinced that the University of Vienna is on a good way to becoming even more attractive for international students and researchers and a valuable partner for global collaboration in the world of academia.

## The Internationalisation Strategy of the University of Vienna: Expectations and Objectives

As an internationally orientated leading European university, the University of Vienna considers the long-term implementation of the internationalisation strategy developed in co-operation with the University Council during 2008 and 2009 to be an essential element in achieving the following goals:

- Taking up a position as one of the best research universities in Europe
- Raising its international profile
- Establishing itself as an internationally recognised purveyor of education and competence.

In this context the University of Vienna understands internationalisation as meaning both the process of integrating an international dimension into all levels and all areas of activity of the university and the active participation in discussions on and the creation of European policy with regard to research institutions and universities. With regard to the geographical dimension the University of Vienna is pursuing the following strategy:

- Europe/EU area with a focus on Eastern and South Eastern Europe
- Areas outside of Europe concentrating on North America, Asia and Australia



Internationalisation is considered to be the shared responsibility of all university employees and is focussed in particular on the following goals:

## Research

- Increasing co-operation with the best universities and research institutions in the world in the various subject areas
- Augmenting participation in international projects, especially those activities arising out of the EU research programmes
- Intensifying co-operation by academics from the University of Vienna with international colleagues working on similar issues
- Increasing the share of publications involving collaboration by colleagues from other European or international universities in all subject areas
- Raising the profile of achievements in research in all subject areas: greater number of articles in leading international journals; more presentations of research results at international conferences as well as hosting internationally relevant seminars and conferences at the University of Vienna
- (Further) development of internationally attractive doctoral programmes in co-operation with leading European and non-European universities and research institutions





Good universities can be recognised by their strong network connections with the centres of international academia. The strengthening of these connections is today not only carried out by individual academics, but is also an important strategic aim of a purposeful university policy. The internationalisation strategy is an important part of the University of Vienna's development plan. Wide-ranging and multifaceted, it sets the target of advancing not only individual contacts between academics, but also their networking through international research programmes and projects – in particular the 7th EU Research Framework Programme. A particularly important concern is the promotion and increase of exchanges for students and lecturers with the University of Vienna's numerous international partner universities.

The ultimate aim of all these efforts is intended to be that mobility for students and lecturers becomes a completely normal part of everyday university life.

**Max Kothbauer**  
Chairman of the University Board

## Study and Teaching

- Increasing the international appeal of the range of courses on offer: increasing the number of international students on Master's and doctoral/PhD courses
- (Further) development of programmes of study (Master's/PhD) conducted in a language other than German
- Increasing the mobility of lecturers
- A measurable increase in the mobility of students – differentiated according to Bachelor's/Master's/PhD
- Increasing the ability to use a foreign language in both students and lecturers

## Staff

- Increasing the proportion of international academics at all levels
- Further improving quality by increasing the number of appointments made from non-German-speaking countries
- Attracting highly qualified academics, including those from outside Austria, to take up Tenure-Track appointments
- Increasing the foreign language and intercultural competence of staff at the University of Vienna – establishing the use of English throughout all services

In order to make achieving these goals measurable and verifiable, a set of central internationalisation indicators has been developed which will be regularly assessed against current data. Furthermore, the topic of internationalisation has been given appropriate attention in the university's development plan, the agreement on achievement with the Federal Ministry for Science and Research, and in the university's internal target-setting agreements.

## Facts and Figures

Since 2008 the internationalisation of the University of Vienna has been measured against indicators. The set of indicators has been altered in some points after discussion with the Deans of all faculties. The cross-university figures shown here are also collected on a faculty basis and made available to the individual units.

Indicator: **Students at the University of Vienna by country of origin (Selection)**  
(As of winter semester 2009/10)

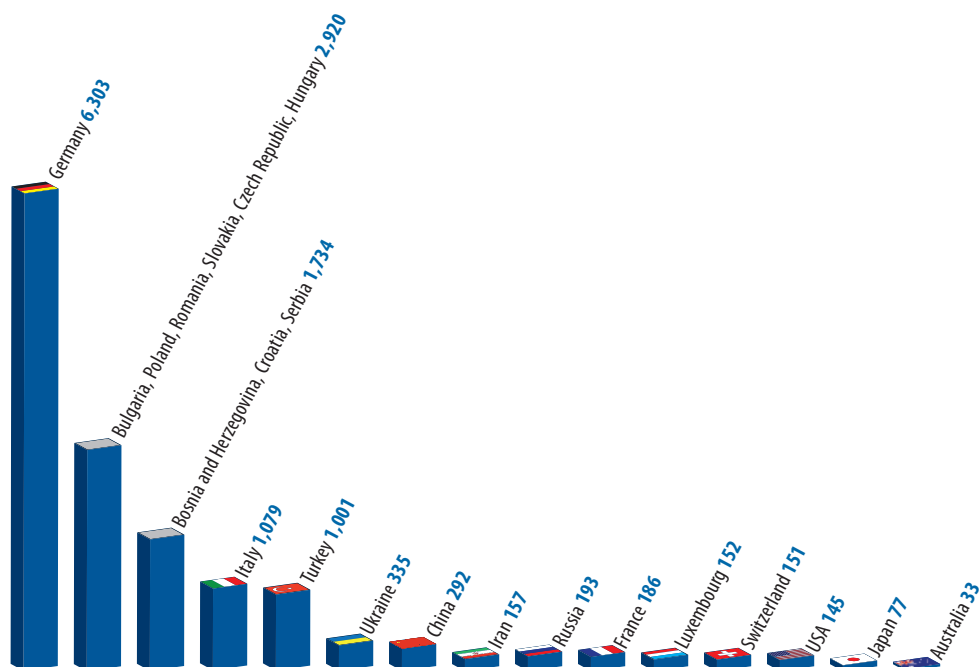
Students at the University of Vienna come from 134 countries.

The share of foreign students is currently 21% of the total.

Active students*	2009	2008	Change compared to 2008
Austria	61,626	54,649	11%
Germany	6,303	4,928	22%
Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Hungary	2,920	2,519	14%
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia	1,734	1,593	8%
Italy	1,079	890	18%
Turkey	1,001	882	12%
Ukraine	335	252	25%
China	292	298	-2%
Iran	157	148	6%
Russia	193	153	21%
France	186	149	20%
Luxembourg	152	128	16%
Switzerland	151	125	17%
USA	145	130	10%
Japan	77	71	8%
Australia	33	46	-39%

\* Students who have sat at least one examination during the semester or who have passed the majority of the required examinations. The figures are based on the winter semesters 2008/09 and 2009/10.





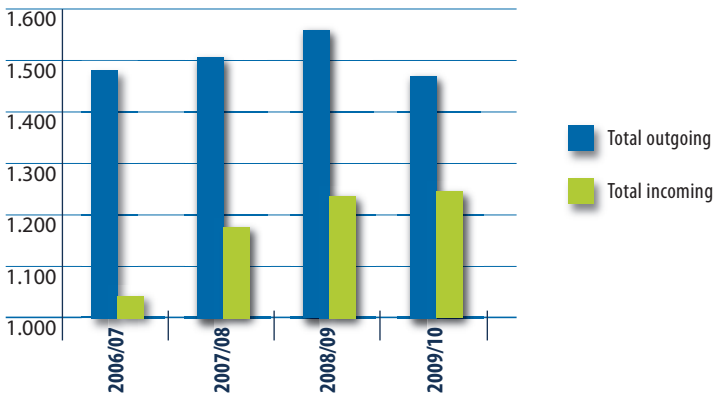
In comparison with 2008 the number of Austrian students rose by 11%, the number of foreign students by an average of 17%.

### Indicator: Number of students participating in international mobility programmes

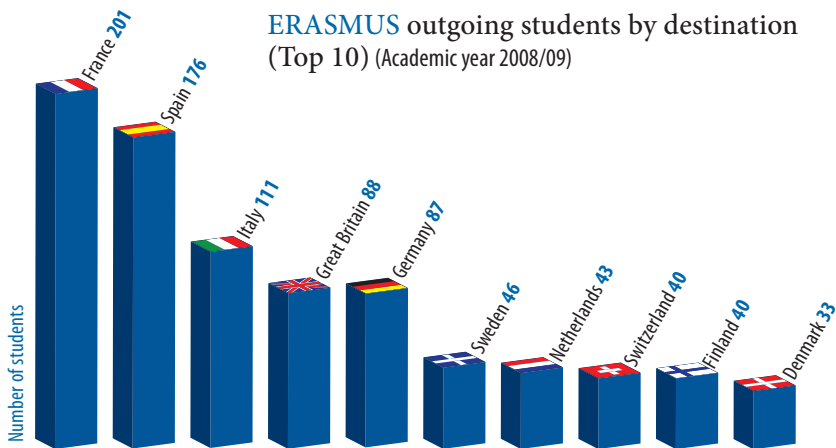
Student mobility at the University of Vienna	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10*
<b>Total outgoing</b>	<b>1485</b>	<b>1502</b>	<b>1565</b>	<b>1476</b>
Of these mobility in EU countries	1112	1127	1161	1117
Of these mobility outside EU	373	375	404	359
<b>Total incoming</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>1248</b>
Of these students from EU countries	765	842	889	891
Of these students from non-EU countries	275	340	350	357

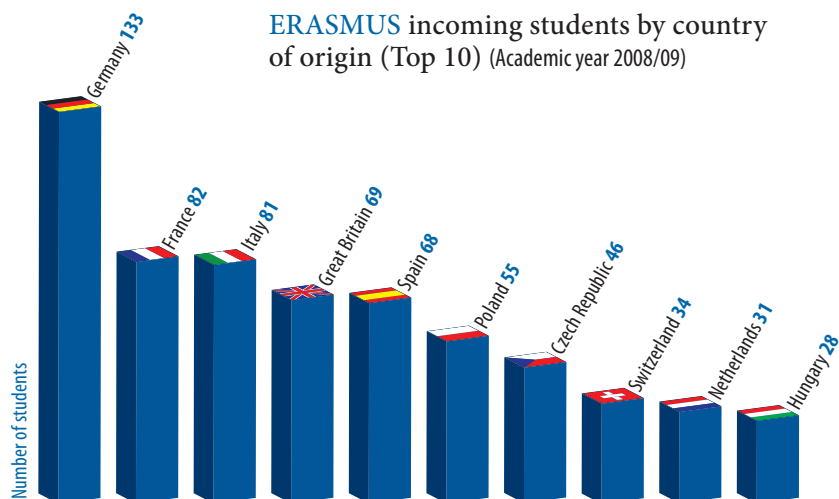
\* Compared to the previous year mobility has fallen slightly in 2009/10, since not all outgoing students could be included in the statistics due to changes in the regulations governing tuition fees. The increase in the number of incoming students shows the continued attractiveness of the University of Vienna as a target university.

Indicator: Number of students participating in international mobility programmes



The University of Vienna offers a variety of mobility programmes (ERASMUS, Joint Study Programmes, Short Term Grants for research abroad, etc.) for students allowing them to undertake a one or two semester period of study abroad at a partner university. The most well known programme is ERASMUS (for periods of study within Europe). Joint Study Programmes enable students to undertake a period of study at a partner university of the University of Vienna, predominantly outside Europe, occasionally in Europe.



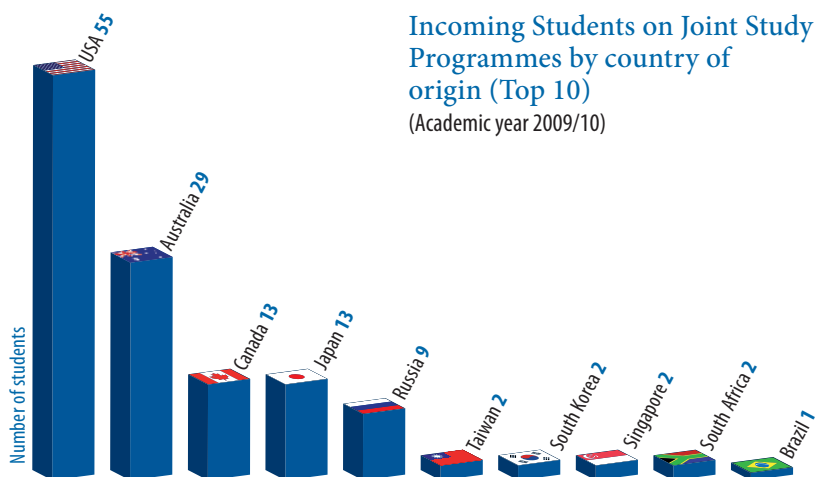
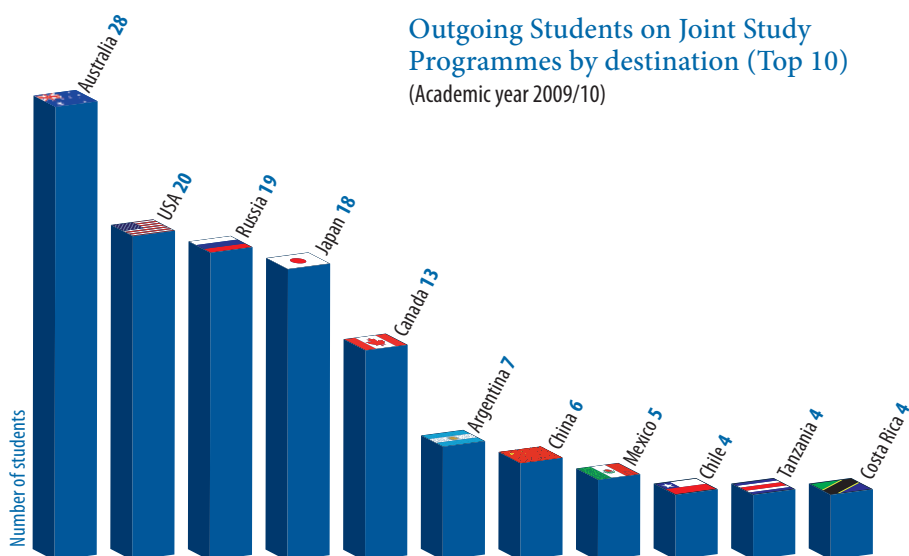


The most popular destinations in the ERASMUS programme are France, Spain and Italy. The majority of incoming students come from Germany, France and Italy.

In terms of numbers the most popular exchange programme is the Erasmus programme. With regard to the destinations of outgoing students, the University of Vienna follows the European trend – France, Spain and Italy top the list of the most popular Erasmus destinations. Great Britain is less well represented, since the University of Vienna, like most other European universities, has fewer English co-operation partners (due to the restriction of exchange places set by British universities). The Scandinavian countries are also very attractive for students from the University of Vienna, not least because many Scandinavian universities offer a comprehensive range of courses in English. The list of countries of origin of incoming students is, as one would expect, dominated by the six most heavily populated countries: Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, Spain and Poland. In addition to Germany and Italy, the Czech Republic, Switzerland, Hungary and other neighbouring countries of Austria are well represented.

The level of attractiveness of the Scandinavian universities for students at the University of Vienna is not reflected in the reverse situation, which is probably connected to the low number of courses taught in English at the University of Vienna.

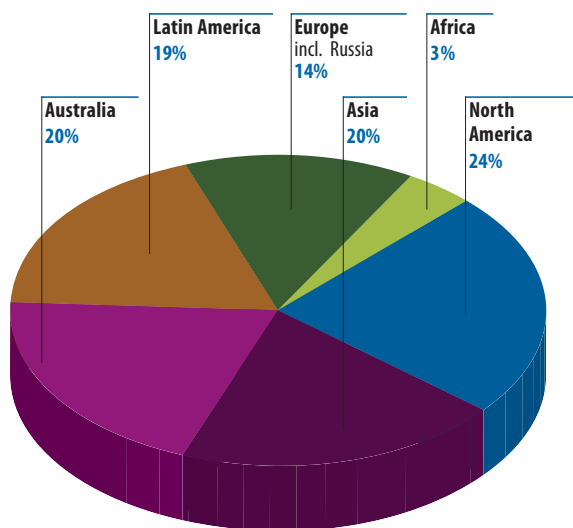




In the Joint Study Programmes, Australia, the USA, Russia and Japan are the most popular destinations. Most of the incoming students on Joint Study Programmes come from the USA, Australia, Canada and Japan.

### Outgoing students on Joint Study Programmes by continent (Academic year 2009/10)

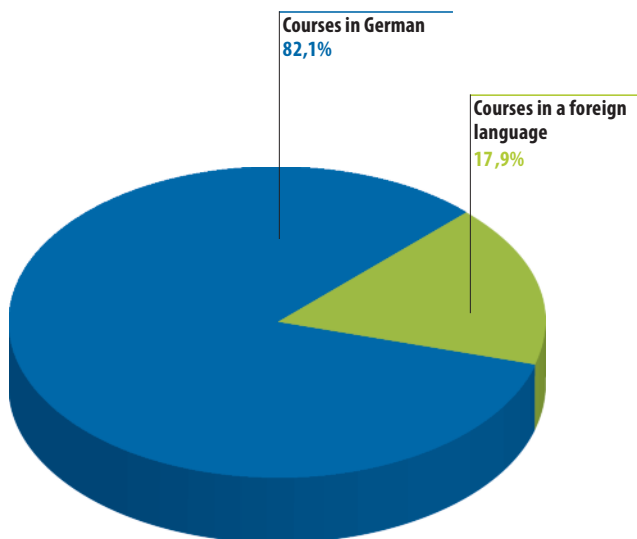
Continent	Anzahl
North America	33
Asia	28
Australia	28
Latin America	26
Europe (incl. Russia)	20
Africa	4
<b>Total number</b>	<b>139</b>



In contrast to the Erasmus Programme, which is based on EU conditions and financed by the EU (with contributions from Austria), funding for the Joint Study Programmes is provided by the University of Vienna and is based upon university, faculty or institute-specific agreements of the University of Vienna.

Joint Study Programmes are predominantly intended to support exchanges with non-European universities. In general agreements are concluded to facilitate mobility at undergraduate and graduate levels although PhD student and academic staff exchanges are also possible within these partnership contracts.

**Indicator:** Number of courses offered in a foreign language as a share of the total number of courses on offer (Academic year 2009/10)



17.9% of all courses offered at the University of Vienna are taught in a foreign language.

Since the number of courses taught in a foreign language includes the courses offered by the foreign languages departments, the calculated share of 17.9% should be seen as relatively low. The University of Vienna intends to increase the number of courses taught in a foreign language in order to become more attractive to international students and in order better to prepare its students for an international working environment. In almost all areas of research it is imperative to acquire a good knowledge of English and the appropriate specialist vocabulary at an early stage in one's studies. For this reason the proportion of courses taught in a foreign language should rise to over 20% within the next few years.

**Indicator: Inter-university collaborations****Ranking of the partner institutions** (Times Higher Education Supplement )**Partner universities as per the rankings of the Times Higher Education Supplement 2009**

(<http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2009/results>)

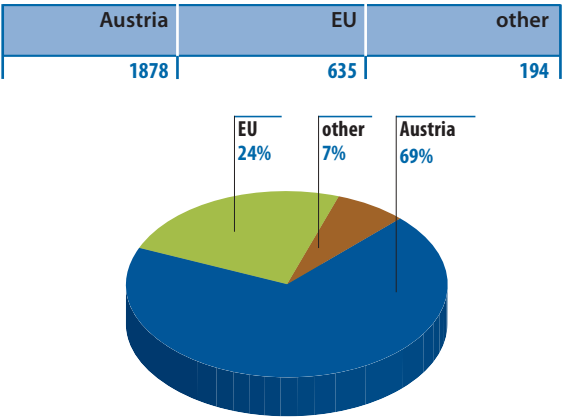
Ranking according to the Times Higher Education Supplement 2009	Number of partner universities of the University of Vienna	Number as a %
1–50	11	23
51–100	7	15
101–150	5	10
151–200	4	8
201–300	1	2
301–400	3	6
Unranked partner universities	17	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	

The University of Vienna has 48 university-wide international partnerships, including those with the University of Chicago, Stanford University, the Australian National University and Beijing University. Approximately 40 % of our partner universities are ranked among the top 100 world-wide.

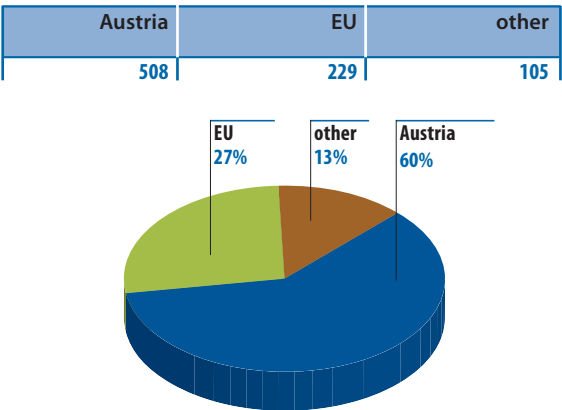
It is entirely in keeping with the University of Vienna's internationalisation strategy to develop few partnerships, but to make these few with top class universities in North America, Australia and, in recent years, a growing number in Asia. In addition to the ranking of the partner university, common focal points of research and teaching are essential for a partnership to be formed.

**Indicator:** Number of non-Austrians on the academic staff  
(as of June 2010)

**Composition of the academic staff (total)**  
By place of last employment (full-time equivalent)



**Composition of academic staff receiving third-party funding**  
By place of last employment (full-time equivalent)



The total number of international academic staff at the University of Vienna is 31%. For those in receipt of third party funding, this figure increases to 40%.



**Indicator:** Number of professorial appointments from abroad

Appointment of professors by country of origin	2007	2008	2009
EU	12	13	14
other	5	2	5
Austria	14	7	10
<b>Summe</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>

Approximately two-thirds of the professors appointed in 2009 were appointed from abroad, clearly demonstrating that in this regard the University of Vienna has achieved its goal of becoming attractive to international academics. Of the 14 appointments made from EU countries, 10 were from Germany.

**Indicator:** Number of internationally funded research projects (compared to Austrian-funded projects)**Proportion of all current projects receiving third party funding**

	Total projects	EU projects	Projects from other countries	Austrian projects
<b>2008</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,394</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,507</b>

**Revenue:** Total amount of third party funding

	Project total (in Euro)	EU projects	Projects from other countries	Austrian projects
<b>2008</b>	<b>51,760,811</b>	<b>8,290,434</b>	<b>364,047</b>	<b>43,106,330</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>57,500,053</b>	<b>9,045,620</b>	<b>171,007</b>	<b>48,283,425</b>

Compared to 2008 the number of third-party funded projects rose by 8%, the revenue by 10%.

It is an aim of the University of Vienna to increase the share of third-party funding which comes from the EU over the coming years, as well as to tap into other foreign sources of funding which accept applications from Austria.



## International Co-operation and Networks

**International co-operation** is arranged nowadays through a variety of instruments. One of these is what is known as the university partnership agreement, which formalises the co-operation between universities through written contracts. This was established long before the many opportunities to develop links through participation in EU and other international research and mobility programmes were developed, and has contributed significantly to the consolidation of the University of Vienna's focal points in Central Europe, North America, Australia and Asia.

**Intensive, fruitful research links** with academics in the USA have for decades been normal practice at the University of Vienna with its broad spectrum of subjects and methods. The sheer number and variety of shared academic publications provides concrete evidence of this fact. The 'Advanced Graduate Exchange Programme' with Stanford University, the exchanges with the University of Chicago, Duke University or Georgetown University in Washington (one of the most long-standing partner universities of the University of Vienna – since 1988) are milestones in these relationships and are intended to enable young, highly qualified academics to create lasting contacts, to undertake co-operative research projects and to hold their own in teaching and lecturing abroad. These and other agreements with universities including the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, New York University, the University of Washington (Seattle) or Wellesley College are of great



importance for student exchanges. The exchange places at these universities are very popular and enable students from the University of Vienna to gain a clear insight into a system of studying and teaching which has developed in a very different way from our own, thereby often acquiring new methodological approaches to their own subject area. This same kind of experience is enjoyed by students from the University of Vienna at top universities in Australia – such as the Australian National University or the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne or Queensland – and in Canada (among others the Université de Montréal, Carleton University in Ottawa or the University of Toronto). The number of incoming students from these same universities shows that studying at the University of Vienna is also seen as highly desirable.

**Formalised contacts** with universities within Asia date back to the early 1990s and were first established as part of the ASEA-Uninet. For the Chinese Studies department, founded at the University of Vienna as long ago as 1973, the conclusion of a partnership agreement with the University of Peking in 1997 represented a milestone in direct co-operation with China. An agreement reached with Renmin University in 2003 and a recent agreement with the China University of Political Science and Law (CUPL) support the 'Area Studies' activities of the Chinese Studies department, which includes not just the teaching of modern and classical Chinese, but which also draws attention to important historical, cultural and political



Internationality is an important factor in the competitiveness of modern universities.

As an Erasmus co-ordinator, I am very interested in co-operation with foreign universities. Undertaking periods of study abroad and, related to this, the broadening of subject related, linguistic and cultural horizons create an important basis for our students and their future career. International co-operation and communication in research has become an indispensable factor for me.

In my role as Studienpräses I am responsible, among other things, for the appointment of assessors for dissertations in agreement with the directors of the degree programmes. For the newly organised doctoral programmes that have been established at the University of Vienna since 1.10.2009 the appointment of external, and therefore in many cases international, assessors is encouraged.

This is an additional statement about quality, about internationality and about openness and co-operation within the scientific community extending beyond the borders of Austria.

**Brigitte Kopp**, President of Studies Legislation (Studienpräses)  
of the University of Vienna

Deputy Head of the Department of Pharmacognosy  
Erasmus Co-ordinator for Pharmacognosy

connections. This is also relevant to Japanese Studies and Korean Studies, which is demonstrated in no small measure by the linking of these three subjects in the 'Department for East Asian Studies' in 2000. University-wide agreements with Kyoto, Osaka and Tokai Universities (Japan) as well as Seoul National University and Yonsei University (Korea) make interesting and top quality collaborations possible for many students, not just those from the aforementioned subject areas.

A range of departmental agreements opens up an additional rich range of exchange possibilities for all students.



**The expertise on Latin America** which can be found at the University of Vienna is supported by formalised opportunities to co-operate with the Universidad de Chile, the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and the CIESAS (Center for Research and Advanced Studies in Social Anthropology, Mexico) as well as the Universidad Nacional in Costa Rica. Naturally, the agreements with these universities also offer a range of research and exchange opportunities to other subject areas.

**In addition to university-wide partnership** agreements, there are a range of co-operation agreements which are carried out under strictly defined conditions in order to take account of departmental or subject-specific requirements, where this would not be possible without an agreement.

**Student mobility and lecturer exchanges** with universities in Europe (research in Europe has increasingly come under the remit of the EU-Framework Programmes FP6 and FP7) are predominantly arranged through the ERASMUS or CEEPUS Programmes. ERASMUS is the major mobility programme for students and lecturers from the member states of the European Union. The University of Vienna has a network of ERASMUS partnerships with more than 350 universities throughout Europe and in terms of Erasmus mobility figures ranks among the top 10 universities in Europe. With the very active participation in highly qualified consortia within the ERASMUS MUNDUS and the ERASMUS MUNDUS EXTERNAL COOPERATION WINDOW-Programmes the University of Vienna sets another sign for world-wide cooperation going beyond Europe.





**Current developments** in European university systems are seen by the University of Vienna as being an ideal opportunity to strengthen its position as a research institution and to increase the attractiveness of studying here for international students. Forging sustainable links in many international networks is a necessity for a European research institution nowadays and contributes significantly to raising its profile. For this reason the University of Vienna is a member of the following networks at central level:

**EUA** (European University Association) – Umbrella organisation of European universities and national Rectors' Conferences with more than 850 members in 46 countries. Between 2005 and 2009 the Rector of the University of Vienna, Prof. Georg Winckler, was president of the EUA. The University of Vienna is also a member of the EUA Council for Doctoral Education.

**UNICA** (Network of UNiversities from the CApitals of Europe) – 42 universities from 31 countries form this network and represent more than 120,000 employees and more than 1.5 million students. Having held the role of president between 2004 and 2007, the Vice Rector for Internationalisation of the University of Vienna, Prof. Arthur Mettinger, is a member of the UNICA Steering Committee, and employees of the University of Vienna are present in 8 of the UNICA Working groups. In 2010 the General Assembly and the 20th Anniversary of the founding of this network will be held at the University of Vienna.

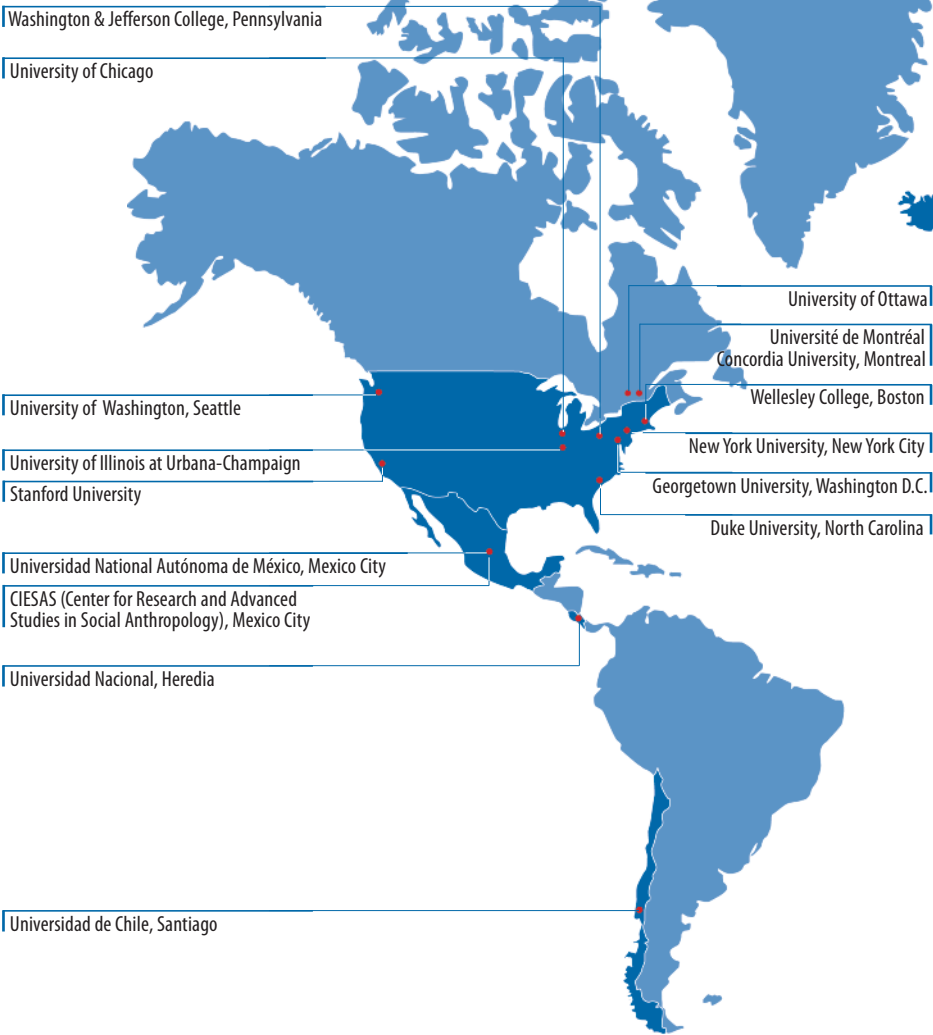


**ASEA-UNINET** (formerly: Austrian – South-East Asian University Partnership Network) is a multilateral network initiated by Austria which grew out of bilateral agreements of a few Austrian universities, including the University of Vienna, and which now supports collaborative research with 35 South-East Asian partner institutions.

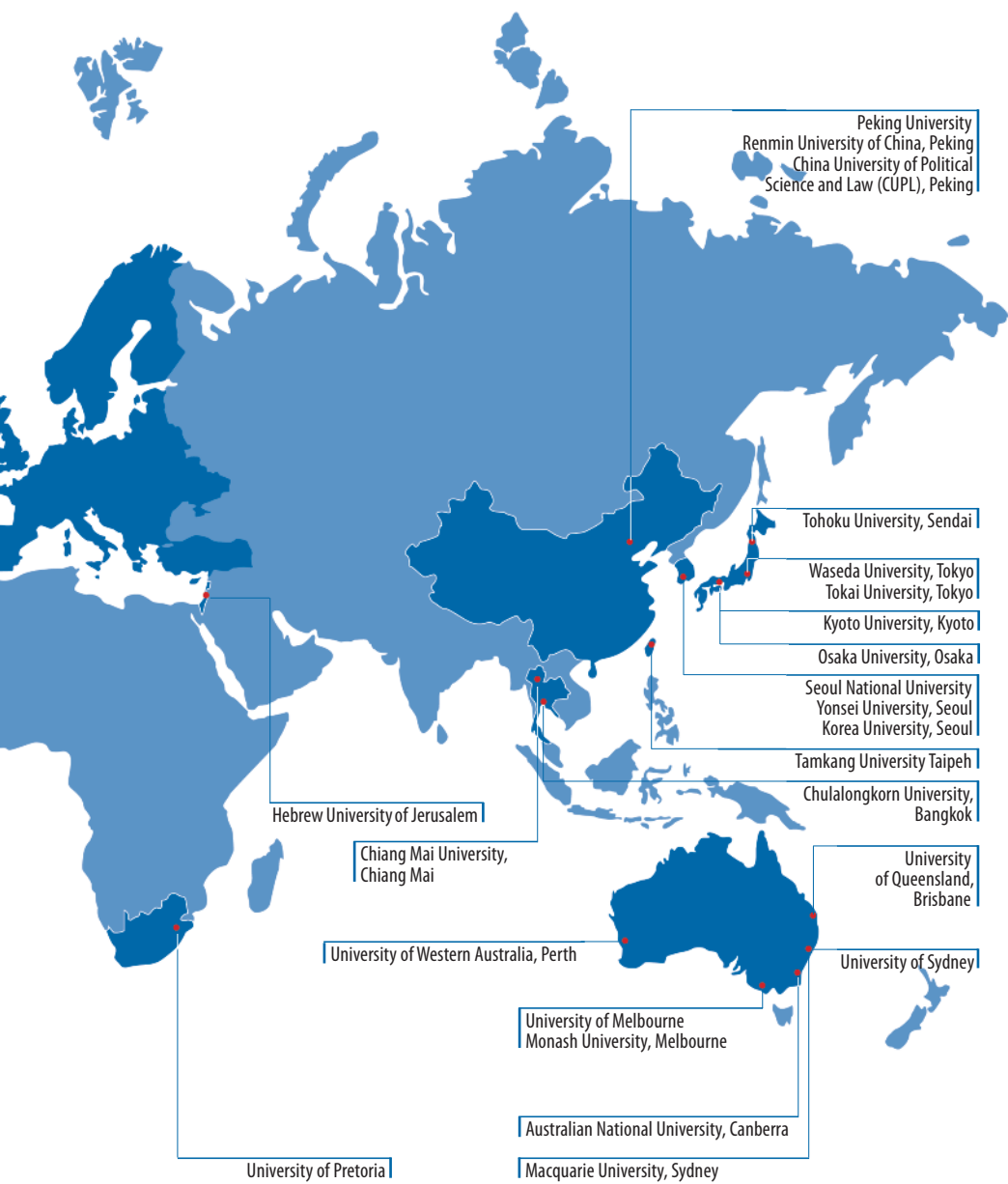
**EURASIA-PACIFIC UNINET** is an educational network with more than 100 member institutions, which supports activities in Central and Eastern Asia and the Pacific area. It funds PhD and Post Doc grants, teaching and research visits and research projects.

**DRC** (Danube Rectors' Conference) is an association that was founded in 1983, with the aim of intensifying collaboration between the now 52 member universities from the Danube region. Here, too, the University of Vienna is represented in individual working groups.

# University Partnerships outside Europe



Countries with Partner Universities of the University of Vienna



**ERASMUS Partner Universities of the University of Vienna:** **BELGIUM** Universiteit Antwerpen | Lessius Hogeschool | Vrije Universiteit Brussel | Université Libre de Bruxelles | Institut Supérieur de Traducteurs et Interprètes de la CF (ISTI)/Haute École de Bruxelles | Institut Libre Marie Haps | Universiteit Gent | Katholieke Universiteit Leuven | Université de Liège | Université Catholique de Louvain | Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix à Namur **BULGARIA** Sofijski Universitet »Sveti Kliment Ohridski« **CROATIA** Sveučilište u Zagrebu **CYPRUS** Panepistímio Kyprou **CZECH REPUBLIC** Masarykova univerzita | Jihočeská univerzita v Českých Budějovicích | Univerzita Karlova v Praze | Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci **DENMARK** Aarhus Universitet | Handelshøjskolen Aarhus Universitet | Københavns Universitet | Copenhagen Business School – Handelshøjskolen | Danmarks Tekniske Universitet | Syddansk Universitet **ESTONIA** Tallinna Ülikool | Tartu Ülikool **FINLAND** Helsingin yliopisto | Hanken Svenska handelshögskolan | Joensuu yliopisto | Jyväskylän yliopisto | Kuopion yliopisto | Lappeenranta teknillinen yliopisto | Oulun yliopisto | Lapin yliopisto | Tampereen yliopisto | Turun yliopisto | Åbo Akademi | Vaasan yliopisto **FRANCE** Université d'Angers | Université Catholique de l'Ouest | Université d'Avignon | Université de Franche-Comté | Université Victor Segalen Bordeaux 2 | Institut d'Études Politiques de Bordeaux (Sciences Po Bordeaux) | École Supérieure de Commerce de Bretagne à Brest | École Supérieure des Sciences Économiques et Commerciales – ESSEC | Université de Cergy-Pontoise | École Supérieure de Commerce de Chambéry Savoie de Chambéry | École Supérieure de Commerce de Clermont | Université de Bourgogne | Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble 1 | École Supérieure de Commerce du Havre | Université du Havre | Université des Sciences et Technologies de Lille | Université Claude Bernard (Lyon I) | Université Lumière (Lyon II) | Université Jean Moulin (Lyon III) | Université Catholique de Lyon | Institut d'Études Politiques de Lyon | Université de Provence (Aix-Marseille I) | Université Paul Cézanne Aix-Marseille III (Droit, Économie, Gestion, Sciences et Technologies) | Euromed Marseille École de Management | Institut d'Études Politiques d'Aix en Provence | Paul Erlaine Université– Metz | Université de Montpellier II – Science et Techniques | École Supérieure de Commerce de Montpellier | Université de Nancy II | Université de Nantes | Université de Nice – Sophia Antipolis | Université d'Orléans | Université Panthéon-Sorbonne (Paris I) | Université Panthéon-Assas (Paris II) | Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle (Paris III) | Université de Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV) | Université Paris Descartes (Paris V) | Université Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris VI) | Université Paris Diderot (Paris VII) | Université de Vincennes – Saint Denis (Paris VIII) | Université Paris Dauphine | Université Paris Ouest Nanterre la Défense (Paris X) | Université de Paris-Sud (Paris XI) | Université Paris-Est Créteil Val de Marne (Paris XII) | Université Paris 13 Nord | Institut d'Études politiques de Paris (Sciences Po Paris) | Institut Catholique de Paris | École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales | École Supérieure de Commerce de Paris | Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales | Université de Poitiers | Université de Haute-Bretagne (Rennes II) | Agrocampus Ouest | Université de Rouen | Université de la Réunion | Université Jean Monnet de Saint-Étienne | École Nationale Supérieure des Mines – Saint Etienne | Université de Strasbourg | Université Toulouse I Capitole | Université Paul Sabatier (Toulouse III) | Université François Rabelais de Tours | Université de Valenciennes et du Hainaut-Cambrésis **GERMANY** Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen | Universität Augsburg | Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg | Freie Universität Berlin | Technische Universität Berlin | Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin | Universität Bielefeld | Technische Universität Chemnitz | Ruhr-Universität Bochum | Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms- Universität Bonn | Universität Bremen | Technische Universität Dresden | Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main | Europa-Universität Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder) | Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg | Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg | Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen | Georg-August-Universität Göttingen | Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg | Universität Hamburg | Leibniz Universität Hannover | Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg | Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena | Universität Karlsruhe (Technische Hochschule) | Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel | Universität Koblenz-Landau | Universität zu Köln | Universität Konstanz | Universität Leipzig | Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität Mainz | Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München | Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster | Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg | Universität Osnabrück | Universität Passau | Universität Potsdam | Universität Regensburg | Universität Rostock | Universität Stuttgart | Universität Hohenheim | Universität Trier | Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen | Universität Ulm | Hochschule Vechta | Kirchliche Hochschule Wuppertal/Bethel | Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg **GREECE** Ethnikó ke Kapodistriakó Panepistímio Athinón | Ikonómikó Panepistímio Athinón | Panepistímio Egéou | Iónio Panepistímio | Panepistímio Ioannínou | Panepistímio Kritis | Panepistímio Pireós | Aristotéleio Panepistímio Thessaloníkis **HUNGARY** Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem | Semmelweis Egyetem | Károli Gáspár Református Egyetem | Central European University | Debreceni Egyetem | Debreceni Református Hittudományi Egyetem | Pécsi Tudományegyetem | Miskolci Egyetem | Szegedi Tudományegyetem | Nyugat-magyarországi Egyetem **IRELAND** University College Cork | Cork Institute of Technology | Trinity College Dublin | University College Dublin | Dublin City University | National



University of Ireland, Galway | Letterkenny Institute of Technology | University of Limerick | National University of Ireland, Maynooth **ICELAND** Háskóli Íslands **ITALY** Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro | Università di Bologna | Università degli studi di Cagliari | Università Carlo Cattaneo – LIUC | Università degli studi di Catania | Università degli studi di Ferrara | European University Institute | Università degli studi di Firenze | Università degli studi di Genova | Università degli studi di Macerata | Università degli studi di Milano | Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano | Università degli studi di Milano-Bicocca | Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia | Università degli studi di Napoli Federico II | Università degli Studi di Napoli L'Orientale | Università degli studi di Padova | Università degli Studi di Palermo | Università degli Studi di Parma | Università degli studi di Pavia | Università degli studi di Perugia | Università degli studi di Pisa | Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa | Università degli studi di Roma 'La Sapienza' | Università degli studi di Roma 'Tor Vergata' | LUISS – Libera Università Internazionale di Studi Sociali Roma | Università degli Studi di Roma 'Foro Italico' | Università degli Studi Roma Tre | Università degli Studi di Sassari | Università degli studi di Siena | Università degli studi di Torino | Università degli Studi di Trento | Università degli studi di Trieste | Università degli studi di Urbino 'Carlo Bo' | Università Ca' Foscari Venezia | Università degli Studi del Piemonte Orientale 'Amedeo Avogadro' **LATVIA** Latvijas Universitāte | Latvijas Kultūras akadēmija **LITHUANIA** V Vytauto Didžiojo universitetas | Vilniaus universitetas | Mykolas Romeris universitetas **LUXEMBURG** Université du Luxembourg **MALTA** University of Malta **THE NETHERLANDS** Universiteit van Amsterdam | Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam | Universiteit Twente | Rijksuniversiteit Groningen | Rijksuniversiteit Groningen – Faculteit der Letteren | Rijksuniversiteit Groningen – Faculteit Wiskunde en Natuurwetenschappen | Rijksuniversiteit Groningen – Faculteit Rechtsgeleerdheid | Rijksuniversiteit Leiden | Universiteit Maastricht | Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen | Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam | De Haagse Hogeschool | Universiteit van Tilburg | Universiteit Utrecht | Hogeschool Utrecht **NORWAY** Universitetet i Bergen | Universitetet i Oslo | Handelshøyskolen BI | Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet **POLAND** Uniwersytet Śląski w Katowicach | Uniwersytet Jagielloński | Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza | Uniwersytet Ekonomiczny w Krakowie | Uniwersytet Łódzki | Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu | Uniwersytet Warszawski | Politechnika Warszawska | Szkoła Główna Handlowa w Warszawie | Uniwersytet Wrocławski **PORTUGAL** Universidade de Aveiro | Universidade do Minho | Universidade de Coimbra | Universidade Católica Portuguesa | Universidade de Lisboa | Universidade Nova de Lisboa | Escola Superior de Comunicação Social – Instituto Politécnico de Lisboa | Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa | Instituto Superior de Línguas e Administração | Universidade do Porto **ROMANIA** Universitatea din Bucuresti | Universitatea Babeș – Bolyai **SWEDEN** Göteborgs Universitet | Högskolan i Jönköping | Karlstads universitet | Linköpings Universitet | Luleå Tekniska Universitet | Lunds Universitet | Örebro universitet | Stockholms Universitet | Karolinska Institutet | Umeå Universitet | Uppsala Universitet **SWITZERLAND** Universität Basel | Universität Bern | Université de Fribourg | Université de Genève | Université de Lausanne | Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne | Universität Luzern | Universität St. Gallen | Universität Zürich | Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich **SLOVAKIA** Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave | Bratislavská vysoká škola práva **SLOVENIA** Univerza v Ljubljani **SPAIN** Universidad de Alcalá de Henares | Universidad de Alicante | Universitat de Barcelona | Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona | Universitat Pompeu Fabra | Universidad del País Vasco | Universidad de Deusto | Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha | Universidad de Cádiz | Universidad de Córdoba | Universidad de Granada | Universidad de Huelva | Universidade da Coruña | Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria | Universidad Pontificia Comillas de Madrid | Universidad Complutense de Madrid | Universidad Autónoma de Madrid | Universidad Carlos III de Madrid | Universidad de Murcia | Universidad de Oviedo | Universitat de Les Illes Balears | Universidad de Navarra | Universidad de Salamanca | Universidad de Cantabria | Universidade de Santiago de Compostela | Universidad de Sevilla | Universidad de La Laguna | Universitat de València | Universidad de Valladolid | Universidad de Zaragoza **TURKEY** Ankara Üniversitesi | Gazi Üniversitesi | Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi | Boğaziçi Üniversitesi | İstanbul Üniversitesi | İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi | Ege Üniversitesi **UNITED KINGDOM** University of Aberdeen | Prifysgol Bangor University | Aston University | University of Birmingham | University of Bradford | University of Sussex | University of Cambridge | University of Kent | University of Essex | University of Ulster | University of Warwick | University of Edinburgh | Heriot-Watt University | Edinburgh Napier University | University of Exeter | University of Glasgow | University of Leeds | University of Leicester | University of Liverpool | King's College London | School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London) | University College London | The School of Pharmacy (University of London) | Middlesex University | Cass Business School (City University London) | Royal Holloway College (University of London) | The University of Manchester | Manchester Metropolitan University | University of Nottingham | Oxford Brookes University | University of Reading | University of Sheffield | University of Southampton | Swansea University | Brunel University West London | University of Wolverhampton



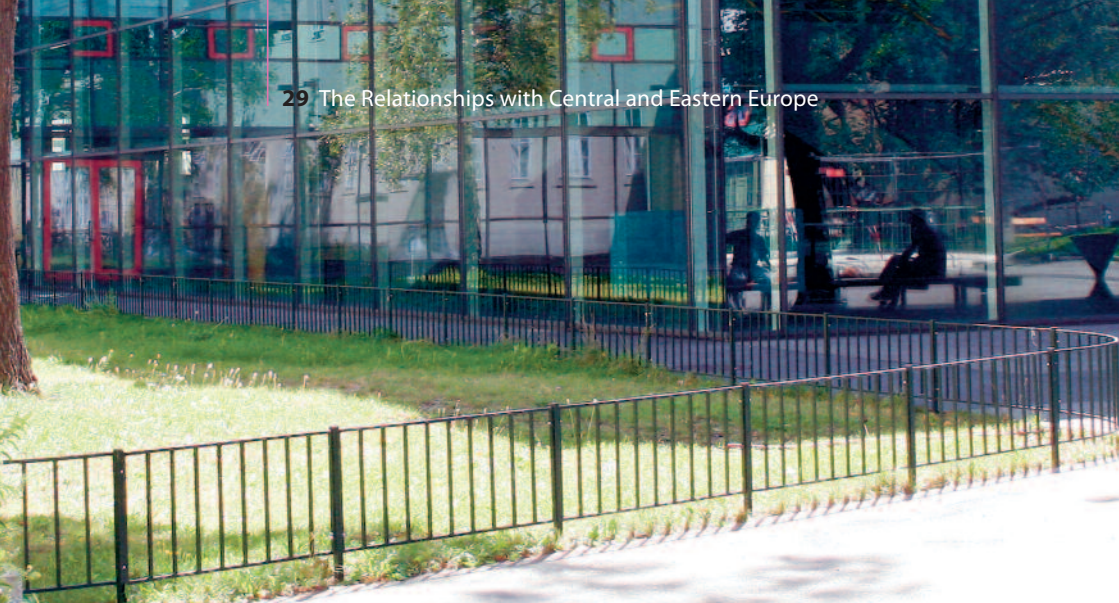
## The Relationships with Central and Eastern Europe – a Focal Region of the University of Vienna

As one of the biggest and oldest – founded as long ago as 1365 – universities in Central Europe, the University of Vienna was determined long before the fall of the Iron Curtain to sustain the many relationships it had developed throughout history with universities in the countries which lie to its East and South-East.

It was as early as 1977 that a partnership agreement was signed with Eötvös Lorand University in Budapest. The same year saw the signing of a contract with the University of Warsaw, and in 1987 an agreement to establish an exchange for academic staff was reached with the oldest university in Central Europe, the Charles University in Prague, which was founded in 1348.

1989 – the year that saw the fall of the Berlin Wall and political upheaval in the Eastern European states – marked an historic turning point and created an opportunity for a totally new orientation in the University of Vienna's relationships with its (south)-eastern neighbours. Its central location at the heart of Europe, and the links which have grown up over the centuries, created and continue to create the University of Vienna's self-image and the task of making a contribution to strengthening academic relationships within this region. So, as a consequence of 1989, co-operation contracts were signed with the Komensky (Comenius) University in Bratislava at the





beginning of 1991, with the Masaryk University in Brno and subsequently also with the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, laying further foundations for an active academic exchange with this region. Since then the University of Vienna has become increasingly linked with universities and academic institutions in Central and Eastern Europe through various strands and forms of co-operation.

**CEEPUS** – the 'Central Exchange Programme for University Studies', an exchange and grant-awarding programme for students and lecturers that was created by Austria in 1995 (similar to the Erasmus programme), represents a further milestone in the development of these relationships. Until the expansion of the EU in 2004 (as part of which eight of the former so-called Eastern bloc countries joined the EU), this programme (in which the University of Vienna has been represented or actively involved in the co-ordination of approx. 10 networks per year) – alongside the TEMPUS Programme for the introduction of university reform and infrastructure measures, set up by the EU in 1990 – remained the most significant means of creating relationships and carrying out a worthwhile exchange between students and lecturers. These networks and the many contacts forged as part of the university partnerships have intensified what were often already long-standing but loose research relationships and have led, among other things, to more joint publications



being produced, to jointly hosted congresses and symposia, and finally – after 2004 – to increased use of the opportunities for co-operation provided by the EU Research Programmes FP6 and FP7.

### With the opening of the ERASMUS Programme

for the new EU member states, student and lecturer exchanges also took on a new dynamism: in 2009/10 the University of Vienna held more than 170 'Erasmus Bilateral Agreements' with universities in Eastern and Central Europe. Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary are among the top ten countries of origin of incoming ERASMUS students, and the number of 'Degree Seeking Students' from this region has also shown a substantial increase.

### With the CEEPUS networks

the University of Vienna's contacts extend far beyond the Central European arena to the universities of South-Eastern Europe and formalise relationships which the University of Vienna forged in various ways during and after the war in former Yugoslavia. Although these contacts were initially concentrated on re-building projects, focussing on the university and academic infrastructure and the immediate transfer of knowledge, nowadays 'Institution building', support of young researchers, the development of curricula or 'Joint Programmes' and discovering and implementing shared research interests take the foreground. Particular highlights are the collaborations in Law, History, Politics and Sociology, and Slavonic Studies, as well as those in the Natural Sciences. Meanwhile the University of Vienna has also established a university-wide partnership agreement with the University of Zagreb. The establishing of courses such as 'Interdis-



disciplinary Balkan Studies' or 'Muslims in Europe' at postgraduate level, demonstrates the presence and demand for expertise on this region at the University of Vienna.

**The Natural Sciences** have been, and continue to be, an area that enjoys particularly intensive co-operation with academic institutions from the Russian Federation. The strength in these academic disciplines in Russia is well-known and is made all the more attractive for international research collaborations by the acceptance of the Russian Federation into the circle of states which are seeking to establish a unified European higher education and research area (EHEA/ERA). Since the establishing of student exchange agreements with important Russian universities, including the Lomonosov University in Moscow, in the mid 90s, the traditionally strong co-operation between 'Russian Studies', a prominent area of study within the Slavonic Studies department in Vienna, and Russian partners has gained new momentum.

**The setting up** of the Vienna Eastern Europe Forum at the University of Vienna as an interdisciplinary research platform in 2009 constituted a further step towards bundling research on Eastern Europe. This platform brings together over 100 academics from six different faculties and eleven subject areas with their comprehensive and insightful areas of expertise, demonstrating a concentration of interdisciplinary activity relating to Eastern, Central and South Eastern Europe which is rare in Europe.



**This bias is also reflected** in the 'Doctoral Schools' of the University of Vienna: of the 27 structured doctoral programmes currently on offer, 3 focus on issues relating to Eastern Europe. The collaborations and initiatives mentioned above provide exemplary documentation of the intensive and dynamic development of the University of Vienna's relationships with a geographically and cultural-politically significant hub, the countries of Eastern, Central and South-Eastern Europe.

**To continue to do justice** to the geographical breadth and temporal depths of research on Eastern Europe – a particular strength of the University of Vienna – through the appropriate choice of research topics and consortia is a clearly defined goal of the University of Vienna. Another such is to increase the number of students visiting universities in Central Europe and to develop opportunities for other areas of research to benefit from the many relationships enjoyed with academic institutions in these countries.



**University-wide partnership-agreements in Central Europe**  
**with:** Charles University in Prague | Masaryk University in Brno | Comenius University in Bratislava | Eötvös Lorand University in Budapest | Corvinus University in Budapest | Semmelweis University in Budapest | University of Warsaw | Jagiellonian University in Cracow | University of Zagreb | Babeş Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca

## Measures and Services Developed by the University of Vienna to Improve its International Profile

"Internationalisation will become increasingly important in all areas of the University of Vienna and represents a key aspect of quality development." (*University of Vienna Development Plan 2012, p. 4*)

**The administration of the university** (the Rectorate in agreement with the University Board and the Senate) makes strategic decisions with regard to the international position held by the university, creates the frameworks necessary for the implementation of European and international university policies, represents the University of Vienna on important committees and maintains international contacts at administrative level.

**Internationally recognised** and acclaimed research and tuition form the basis of the University of Vienna's good reputation and contribute significantly to its attractiveness to international researchers/young researchers and students. In addition to the many mobility programmes, guest professorships and the appointment of international professors and lecturers provide students and young researchers at the University of Vienna with the opportunity to become familiar with new content and methods in teaching and research and to garner intercultural experiences.





**The introduction of the 3 pillar** Bologna structure with Bachelor's, Master's and PhD courses including the ECTS (European Credit Transfer System) is an important step towards improving the international comparability of courses, and this has been widely implemented at the University of Vienna. Currently 56 Bachelor's, 117 Master's-, and 3 Diploma-programmes are offered as well as teacher training programmes in 24 subjects. At the Doctoral level 8 framework curricula have been developed.

**Internationalising curricula** by increasing the amount of internationally focussed content as well as the introduction of joint programmes with curricula prescribed by several international universities represent further stones in the mosaic of efforts to improve internationalism at the University of Vienna. At present there are 9 such joint programmes running.

**A comprehensive programme** of courses taught in English or another foreign language is a pre-requisite for making the university internationally attractive. In 2009 the range of courses taught in a foreign language on offer at the University of Vienna amounted to more than 2,647 (from a total 14,826) – in view of the ever-growing competition for the best "heads" it is vital to extend the range of this offer.

**In order to be equal to the challenges** of increasing internationalism and mobility, the Languages Centre of the University of Vienna, which was founded in 2001, offers language courses with modern teaching methods in more than 25 languages



for members of the university (students, academic staff, administrative staff) and other interested persons, as well as a comprehensive range of German language courses. (Each year approximately 6,000 people participate in the German language courses and approximately 4,000 people in the foreign language courses).

**The University of Vienna** is also making efforts to increase the range of English language services at the administrative level. This applies in particular to the Human Resources department, which, as a result of the employment of academic and other staff from abroad, has to deal with a number of questions on employment and pension laws and the rights of foreigners in Austria. It also affects the Accounting and Finances department, which is responsible for the handling of finances of numerous international programmes, and – above all – the Student Service Centres, which are the main points of contact for students, including those from abroad.

**Through comprehensive advice,** the careful selection of candidates, and support in choosing the courses to take at a host university and with regard to recognition/accreditation, many Programme Co-ordinators in the various centres and faculties, the Studienpräses (President of studies legislation), the study programme directorial teams and the employees in the Student Service Centres enable students and young researchers to take part in international exchange and mobility programmes.



**The gateway for entry into** the university for all students – including foreign students who do not come to the University of Vienna as part of a mobility programme, but who wish to undertake a full course of study at the university ("Degree Seeking Students") – is the 'Student Point' (<http://studentpoint.univie.ac.at/>) and the Admissions department. These departments provide comprehensive multilingual information on questions concerning all aspects of study at the university. The welcome services of the Administrative Office responsible for coordinating visiting academics or newly appointed foreign professors constitute an important building block towards increasing the attractiveness of the University of Vienna.

**Raising the international profile** of the University of Vienna is an important aim of the University's Public Relations and Event Management Office. This includes working toward the creation of a corporate image, a unified web presence, all of it available in English, the continuing production of English language information brochures on the University of Vienna, and English language guides to the history and the buildings of the University of Vienna. Attracting and organising international congresses and conferences, and the ongoing communication of the academic achievements of university members to outsiders are also expressions of this aim.

**The Office for Research Services and International Relations** has a pivotal role in respect of the efforts towards increasing internationalisation of the University of Vienna. It assists in the implementation of the internationalisation strategy, advises the Vice Rector for Educational Program Development and Inter-





The University of Vienna will continue to pursue the path of internationalisation consistently. It must, however, retain its awareness of its independence and its tradition as the oldest university in the German-

speaking world.

The encouragement of international mobility for all university members must remain to the fore. The curricula are to be designed in such a way that every student can spend and is encouraged to spend at least one semester at a foreign university without losing time in his or her studies. This is also the principle that lies behind the adoption by the University Senate in 2010 of a provision concerning "alternative additions" to the curricula, which, within certain limits, allows the free choice of courses and thus facilitates the award of credits for studies pursued abroad.

Longer stays abroad and international networking amongst university teachers are also to be given increased encouragement – including by means of generous funding of appropriate projects. Depending on the subject, the appointment of professors from abroad is also to be encouraged, without of course neglecting the appointment of qualified Austrian academics.

Guest academics and students from abroad who would like to pursue a part of their studies at the University of Vienna should be provided with the best in working conditions, including above all suitable work places and intensive mentoring, as well as an attractive range of courses in foreign languages, particularly in the Master's and PhD programmes. In its range of courses in foreign languages, the University of Vienna needs to take account of its position within Central and Eastern Europe and the languages of this region.

**Helmut Fuchs**, Chairman of the Senate  
Head of the Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology



nationalisation and advises academic staff on the preparation of agreements for international collaborations, thereby contributing to the increased mobility and presence of university staff in the international scientific community. It supports academic staff in applying for, as well as in the actual implementation of international programmes, and offers support for young academics in applying for international grants (e.g. the Marie Curie Grants). This office supports students in their applications for mobility grants and itself provides funding for the international dimension (e.g. grants for students carrying out short-term periods of research abroad, grants to enable students to complete a period of study at a partner university and financial support for academic exchanges within partnership agreements).

**Alongside other facilities,** such as the university library with its departmental libraries, or the Central Information Service, it is, above all, the individual centres and faculties that cultivate the University of Vienna's standing through their manifold international activities.

#### Editor

University of Vienna | Dr.-Karl-Lueger-Ring 1 | 1010 Vienna | Austria  
[www.univie.ac.at](http://www.univie.ac.at)

#### Responsibility for the content

Rectorate of the University of Vienna

#### Editorial Staff

Tatjana Antalovsky | Danijela Janosevic  
Maximilian Kudler | Lottelis Moser

#### Translation

David Wright, Wrightone Translations

#### Graphic Design

Nele Steinborn with the assistance of Kathi Reidelshöfer

#### Photos

Getty Images | University of Vienna

#### Printed by

Druck Resch KG

#### Reporting Period

Summer semester 2009 and Winter semester 2009/10  
(unless stated otherwise)

© Vienna 2010