



universität
wien

A photograph of a group of students on a wide, ornate staircase inside a building. In the foreground, a young woman wearing a white button-down shirt and a red and white patterned headscarf is looking towards the camera. Next to her, another young woman with long brown hair, wearing a denim jacket over a purple top, is looking down. In the background, several other students are visible, including one with a large blue suitcase and another with a backpack. The staircase has a wooden handrail and is set within a grand interior with arched doorways and warm lighting.

University of Vienna International Report 2012

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Heinz Faßmann, Vice Rector for
Human Resources Development
and International Relations

The University of Vienna is the central and most important actor in the internationalisation of the tertiary sector in Austria. This is related to the size of the university, its wide range of subjects, the attractive location and the active pursuit of the internationalisation strategy. Roughly one quarter of students are non-Austrians, almost 1,000 Erasmus students are welcomed and supported at the university each year. Conversely, the university assists the mobility of around 1,000 outgoing students. The University of Vienna accounts for roughly 25% of all outgoing Austrian Erasmus students. In addition, the mobility of over 150 outgoing and over 150 incoming students is administered within the university's Non-EU Student Exchange Programme, in which the university also invests considerable funds itself in order to cultivate and develop links with the university world outside the EU. The internationalisation of universities is to be understood as a multi-level process covering ever broader areas of university activities. One third of scientific staff comes from abroad (two thirds of them from the EU), the percentage of newly appointed professors from abroad is 75%. Every 6th third-party funded project is one supported by the EU or another foreign funder, and the University of Vienna raises over EUR 11 million each year from the European funding sources. Finally, the University of Vienna is involved as organiser or partner in a total of ten joint cross-border study programmes (Joint Curricula) that make use of the opportunities a joint European study structure offers. Internationalisation at the University of Vienna has been a success. The present international report uses indicators to document this success that would never have been achieved without the huge commitment of the researchers, the students and the International Office. To them, many thanks.



The Internationalisation Strategy of the University of Vienna

As an internationally orientated leading European university, the University of Vienna considers the long-term implementation of the internationalisation strategy to be an essential element in achieving the following goals:

- Acquiring a position as one of the best research universities in Europe
- Raising its international profile in research and education
- Consolidating the international presence of its achievements in research and teaching.

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 also the active participation in discussions on, and the creation of, European policy with regard to research institutions and universities. Concerning 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 Europe, with a concentration 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, broken down according to research and education.

Research

Internationalisation in research is seen by the university as an instrument to increase the quality, competitiveness and visibility of the results. To promote the internationalisation of research, the university aims to:

- Increase cooperation with the best universities and research institutions in the world in the various subject areas
- Increase participation in international projects, especially those activities arising out of the EU research programmes
- Intensify cooperation between academics from the University of Vienna and international colleagues working on similar issues and increase the share of joint publications
- Increase the share of incoming or returning researchers with an excellent research profile to improve the international perspective of the university

Study and Teaching

Internationalisation in education guarantees the best quality in the classroom and widens the cultural and cognitive perspective of the students. Internationalisation in education means

- Raising the mobility of students (outgoing and incoming) and the mobility of lecturers
- Increasing the ability of both students and lecturers to use a foreign language and developing intercultural competences
- Attracting international students to master's and doctoral/PhD courses
- (Further) development of study programmes (master's/PhD) conducted in a language other than German

Staff

Internationalisation of research and education starts with the 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



Indicators and Monitoring

In order to make achieving these goals measurable and verifiable, a set of central internationalisation indicators has been developed which will be regularly assessed using current data. These indicators will be used to measure the process of internationalisation year by year as a means of monitoring progress or shedding light on deficiencies. The monitoring system is an important element of the university's evidence-based management system.

In addition, the topic of internationalisation has been given appropriate attention in the University's development plan, the University's internal target-setting agreements and the Agreement on Achievement ("Leistungsvereinbarung") with the Federal Ministry for Science and Research.

Facts and Figures

Since 2008 the internationalisation of the University of Vienna has been measured by a set of indicators which constitute a specific monitoring system. These indicators have been altered in some points and adapted according to the needs of the faculties. The cross-university figures shown here are also collected on a faculty basis and made available to the individual units.

Students at the University of Vienna by country of origin (Selection)

(As of winter semester 2011/12)

One important indicator measures the share of non-Austrian students in order to find out how attractive the University of Vienna is for foreign students as a place for education and research. The share of foreign students is currently 25% of the total. In comparison with 2010 the number of Austrian students rose by 2.4%, the number of foreign students by 9.6%. Students at the University of Vienna come from 140 different countries.

Country	Students	% of all students	% of all non-Austrian students
Austria	68,552	75.0	
Germany	8,061	8.8	35.4
Turkey	1,278	1.4	5.6
Italy	1,203	1.3	5.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	867	0.9	3.8
Poland	806	0.9	3.5
Slovakia	752	0.8	3.3
Romania	640	0.7	2.8
Serbia	632	0.7	2.8
Bulgaria	593	0.6	2.6
Hungary	560	0.6	2.5
Croatia	551	0.6	2.4
Ukraine	465	0.5	2.0

Country	Students	% of all students	% of all non-Austrian students
Russian Federation	305	0.3	1.3
China	261	0.3	1.1
Czech Republic	255	0.3	1.1
Luxembourg	234	0.3	1.0
Iran	233	0.3	1.0
France	204	0.2	0.9
Switzerland	186	0.2	0.8
United States	159	0.2	0.7
Republic of Macedonia	141	0.2	0.6
Kosovo	131	0.1	0.6
Slovenia	111	0.1	0.5
Mongolia	96	0.1	0.4
Albania	95	0.1	0.4
Georgia	91	0.1	0.4
Japan	86	0.1	0.4
Korea	67	0.1	0.3
Australia	45	0.0	0.2
Canada	36	0.0	0.2
other countries	3,646	4.0	16.0
Total	91,342	100.0	100.0

90% of all foreign students are from Europe, 7% are from Asia, and about 1% each are from Africa, North or South America. 45% of all foreign students are from countries which have a border to Austria, of which Germany is the largest with 35%. About 10% of all foreign students are from successor states of former Yugoslavia. In relation to the population in the countries of origin more students come from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovakia, or Croatia than from Germany, which ranks first in absolute numbers.

Graduates of the University of Vienna 2009/10 with stays abroad during their studies

A poll by Statistik Austria (pursuant to USTAT 2) of graduates of the 2009/10 academic year produced the following figures: Of that year's 7,494 graduates, 1,789 (23.9%) spent a time abroad during their studies. 3,932 (52.5%) had no experience abroad, while no details as to stays abroad were available for 1,773 graduates (23.7%). If the missing values are excluded, the figures show that 31.3% spent a time abroad during their studies, which is a surprisingly high value.

Graduates of the University of Vienna 2009/10 with stays abroad during their studies¹, broken down according to branch of science²

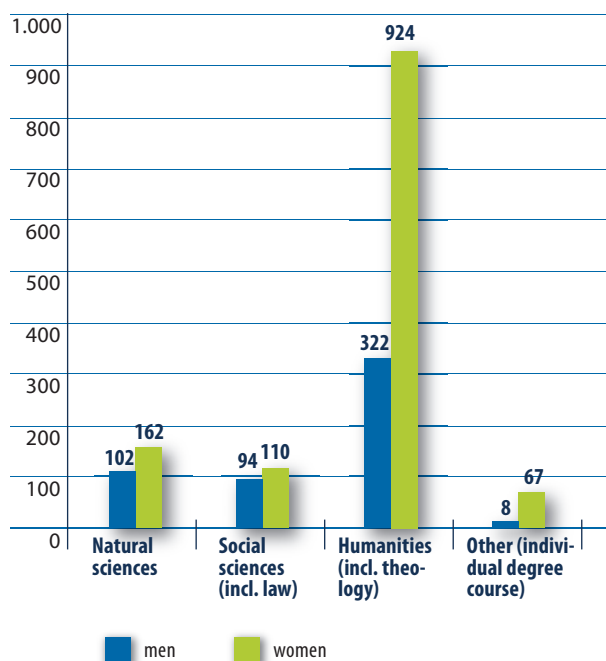
Branch of science	stays abroad during their studies	no experience abroad	graduates with stays abroad in %	graduates with stays abroad as a percentage of graduates in this branch of science
Natural sciences	264	743	14.8	15.5
Social sciences (incl. law)	204	533	11.4	15.6
Humanities (incl. theology)	1,246	2,499	69.6	29.7
Technical sciences	0	49	0	0
Other (individual degree course ³)	75	108	4.2	31.4
Total	1,789	3,932	100	

¹ Statistik Austria poll pursuant to USTAT 2

² System of branches of science according to the ÖSTAT classification

³ An individual degree course is an interdisciplinary combination of various subjects from existing degree courses.

Graduates with stays abroad



Of the 1,789 graduates who indicated that they had spent a period abroad related to their studies, the overwhelming majority (just under 70%) came from the humanities. 15% of the graduates with a stay abroad came from the natural sciences, roughly 11% from the social sciences and 4.2% were pursuing an individualised degree programme. Of the 49 graduates attributed to a technical course of study (without missing values), none of the graduates indicated that they had pursued a period of time abroad.

Related to the number of graduates from the various fields of science, graduates of individualised degree programmes were at 31.4% the most mobile, followed by the humanities (incl. theology) at 29.7%. Social sciences (including law) and natural sciences were about equal (15.6% and 15.5% respectively).

Of the 1,789 graduates with a stay abroad, 526 (29.4%) were men and 1,263 (70.6%) were women. Applying the total number of male and female graduates, female students proved to be slightly more mobile than male – 20.7% of the latter and 25.5% of the former stated that they had spent a period of time abroad.

Graduates of the University of Vienna 2009/10 with stays abroad during their studies⁴, broken down according to stage of studies

The stage of studies and the type of curricula influence the probability of a stay abroad significantly. Generally speaking it can be observed that “older” Master students and Doctoral students show a higher share of graduates with a stay abroad as well as Diploma students. Around a third of graduates of Diploma, Master and Doctoral programmes said that they spent at least one month abroad to study or to do research. The “younger” Bachelor students show a lower percentage of graduates with a stay in a foreign country. This can be explained with tighter curricula and with the ambitions of Bachelor students to finish their studies within the shortest time.

Stage of studies	stays abroad during their studies	no experience abroad	graduates with stays abroad in % (without missing values)
Diploma	1,151	1,966	36.9
BA	370	1,413	20.8
MA	121	258	31.9
Doctorate degree	147	295	33.3
Total	1,789	3,932	31.3

50% of the students who named a degree-related stay abroad received funding from the European Union (in the ERASMUS programme), 15% from the state, and 21% from the university. There is a substantial percentage of graduates who financed their stay abroad

⁴ Statistik Austria poll pursuant to USTAT 2

out of private resources, which shows that internationalisation is not only a strategy of the Rectorate but is supported from the bottom by the students themselves.

ERASMUS programme

The university offers many mobility programmes for students to enable them to undertake a one or two-semester period of study abroad at a partner university. The best-known programme is ERASMUS (for study-abroad periods in Europe).

In the 2011/12 academic year, 1,017⁵ students of the University of Vienna benefitted from an ERASMUS stay abroad (2010/11: 979), and 930⁵ foreign students studied at the University under this programme (2010/11: 893).

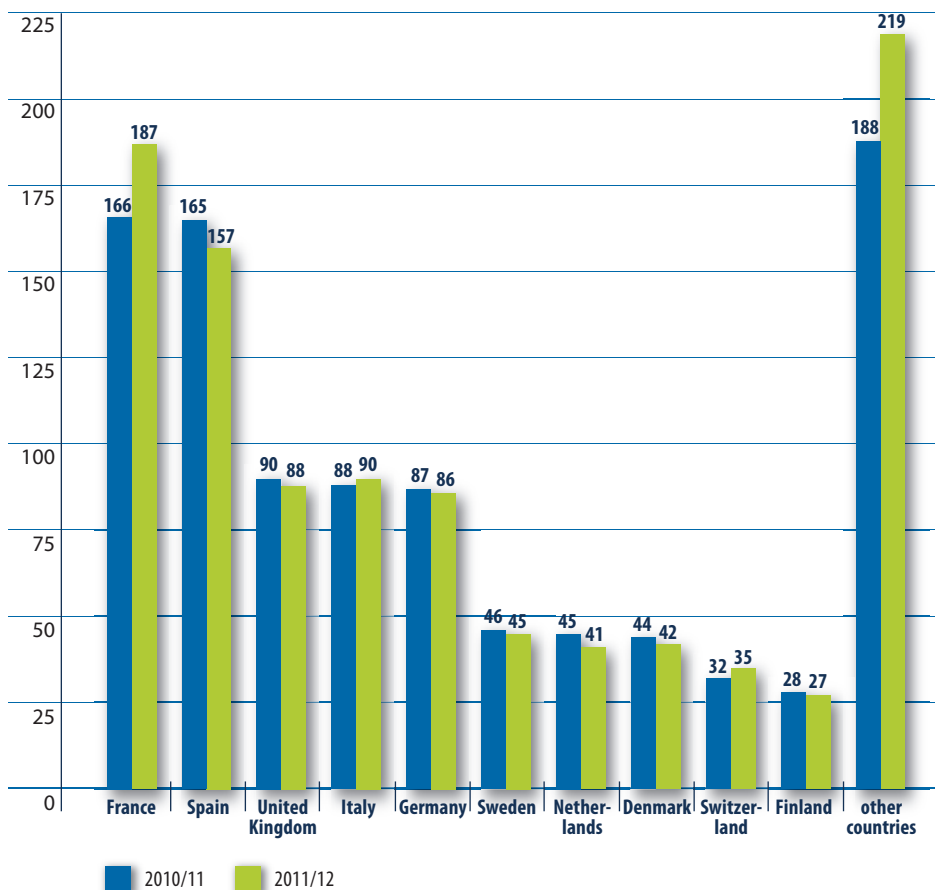
Each year, the University of Vienna accounts for almost one quarter of the outgoing Austrian ERASMUS students. The participation of Austrian students in the ERASMUS programme, as a percentage of the total number of students in Austria, is amongst the highest in Europe. The University of Vienna has regularly been amongst the top ten universities in Europe in terms of outgoing mobility, as the statistics published by the EU Commission show.

⁵ As of: 02.08.2012, After deduction of withdrawals

Erasmus outgoing students by destination (Top 10)

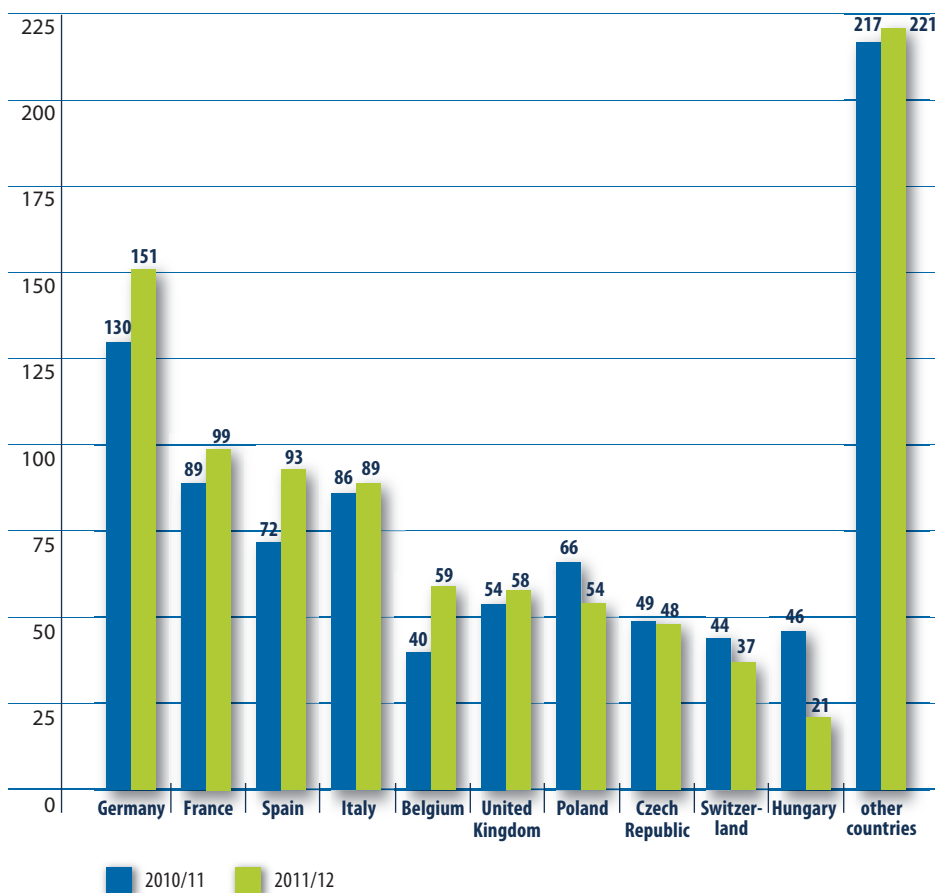
(Academic years 2010/11 and 2011/12)

The most popular destinations in the ERASMUS programme are France, Spain, United Kingdom, Italy and Germany followed by the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Apart from an increase in the number of students going to France and a slight decrease for Spain, the figures have remained relatively constant. The total number of outgoing students rose from 979 (in 2010/11) to 1017 (in 2011/12).



Erasmus incoming students by country of origin (Top 10)

(Academic years 2010/11 and 2011/12)



60% of the incoming ERASMUS students come from six countries: Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium and the United Kingdom. In comparison with 2010/11, there has been a considerable increase of incoming students from Germany, France, Spain and Belgium, whereas the number of students from Hungary declined by more than 50%. The total number of incoming students rose from 893 (in 2010/11) to 930 (in 2011/12). The neighbouring countries of Austria account for roughly 30% of all incoming students.

Non-EU student exchange programme

Another important element of the University of Vienna's mobility programme is the Non-EU Student Exchange Programme (formerly Joint Study). Since 1992, this programme has supported student exchange above all with universities outside Europe. In the 2011/12 academic year, 158⁶ students of the University of Vienna, as in the previous year, spent time abroad as part of the Non-EU Student Exchange Programme, with likewise 158⁶ incoming students studying at the University under this programme (2010/11: 167). Student mobilities financed by the programme for short-term grants abroad ("KWA"), by other specific and faculty related measures and by third party funded projects are not included.

Number of courses offered in a foreign language as a percentage of the total number of courses on offer

(Academic year: 2011/12)

Approximately 21% of all courses offered at the University of Vienna are taught in a foreign language, including modern languages. Courses in English are offered in law, business administration, history, political science, philosophy, sociology, cultural and social anthropology, and in biology.

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 to prepare its students better for an international working environment. In almost all areas of research it is imperative to be able to communicate in English or in a language that is appropriate in the discipline in question. For this reason the proportion of courses taught in a foreign language should continue to rise in the coming years.

⁶ As of: 02.08.2012, After deduction of withdrawals

Inter-university collaborations

The University of Vienna has 55 partners at university level, including the University of Chicago, Stanford University, Australian National University, Hebrew University and Beijing University. 29% (2011: 31%) of the partner universities are ranked among the top 100 world-wide.

The ranking methodology has changed from the previous year's and the world-wide ranking has been limited to 400 universities. In the 2010 ranking 33 partner institutions were among the 400 top-ranked universities, in 2011 there are 34.

Ranking according to QS World University ranking 2011 ⁷	Number of partner universities of the University of Vienna	Number as a %
1–50	9	16
51–100	3	6
101–150	8	15
151–200	4	7
201–300	6	11
301–400	4	7
Unranked partner universities and partners	21	38
Total	55	100

The University of Vienna is the only university in Austria that has been able to establish a sustained placing in international rankings and in discipline-specific rankings it regularly achieves leading positions, e.g. Times Higher Education Subject Ranking 2011-2012, field of "Arts and Humanities" 47th position; QS World University Rankings by Subject 2012: Geography 28th place, Philosophy and Linguistics: both 46th place. The University aimed to collaborate on a symmetrical basis with ranked partner institutions (QS World University ranking, formerly Times Higher Education Supplement ranking) as well.

The University of Vienna's internationalisation strategy is to develop few partnerships but with top class universities in North America, Australia and, in recent years, a growing number in Asia. In addition to

⁷ www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2011-2012/top-400.html

the ranking of the partner university, common research and teaching interests and existing faculty links are a prerequisite for the conclusion of an agreement with a partner university.

Number of non-Austrians on the academic staff

(As at July 2012)

Composition of academic staff (total)

By place of origin (full-time equivalent)

Austria	EU	other
1759	785	254

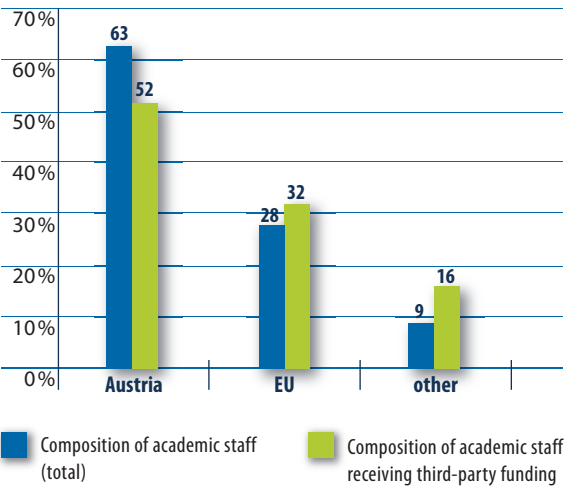
Composition of academic staff receiving third-party funding

By place of origin (full-time equivalent)

Austria	EU	other
485	295	149

Composition of academic staff in %

By place of origin (full-time equivalent)



The total share of international academic staff at the University of Vienna is 37%, a rise of 3% compared with last year. For those in receipt of third party funding, this figure increases to 48% (+4%).

Number of appointments from abroad

Appointment of professors by country of origin	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU	12	13	14	35	16
Other	5	2	5	5	8
Austria	14	7	10	13	10
Total	31	22	29	53	34

70% of the professors appointed in 2011 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 16 appointments made from EU countries, 10 were from Germany.

Internationally funded research projects

Total amount of third party funding

	Project total (in Euro)	Projects funded by the EU	Projects funded by other countries	Projects funded by Austria
2008	53,600,283	8,444,091	364,575	44,792,617
2009	57,964,886	9,158,928	146,853	48,659,105
2010	66,210,330	11,214,358	774,786	54,221,186
2011	71,254,743	13,418,290	1,173,304	56,663,150

Compared to 2010, the total amount of third party funding rose by more than 7%, EU funding by 19%, international funding by 51%.



International Cooperation and Networks

Bilateral partnership agreements which formalise the co-operation between universities through written contracts are one of the manifold instruments for international cooperation nowadays. They were established long before the many opportunities to develop links through participation in EU- and other international research and mobility programmes occurred, and have contributed significantly to the consolidation of the University of Vienna's focal points in North America, Central Europe, 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. A detailed survey on the cooperation with North America is part of this report and can be found from page 30 onwards.

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 cooperation 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 include not just the teaching of modern and classical Chinese, but which also draw attention to important historical, cultural and political aspects. 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.

Given the central location of the University of Vienna in the heart of Europe and the links which have grown up over the centuries with universities in the countries which lie to its East and South East, the University of Vienna was determined long before the fall of the Iron Curtain to sustain the many relationships it had developed throughout history. Partnership agreements with Eötvös Lorand University Budapest and Warsaw University date back to 1977, the one with Charles University in Prague to 1987, and 1991 saw the signing of agreements with the Komensky (Comenius) University in Bratislava and the Masaryk University in Brno, followed some years later by agreements with the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, the University of Zagreb and most recently with the



Lomonosov University in Moscow. These networks and the many contacts forged as part of the university partnerships have intensified research relationships significantly.

The collaboration with Latin America is supported by formalised opportunities to cooperate with the Universidad de Chile, the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México as well as the CIESAS (Center for Research and Advanced Studies in Social Anthropology, Mexico). Naturally, the agreements with these universities also offer a range of research and exchange opportunities to a variety of subject areas.

In addition to university-wide partnership agreements, there is a range of cooperation 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 is increasingly coming under the remit of the EU-Framework Programmes) are predominantly arranged through the ERASMUS or CEEPUS (Central Exchange



Programme for University Studies, created by Austria in 1995) programmes. ERASMUS is the major mobility programme for students and lecturers from the member states of the European Union, complemented by CEEPUS networks that offer a wide range of opportunities for exchange especially with universities in Central and South East Europe, i.e. also with some countries which are not yet members of the EU. A separate article on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the participation of the University of Vienna in the ERASMUS programme is part of this report.

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:

The IAU (International Association of Universities) founded in 1950 is the UNESCO-based worldwide association of higher education institutions. It brings together institutions and organisations from

more than 120 countries to reflect and act on common concerns, and collaborates with various international, regional and national bodies active in higher education. The University of Vienna has been a member for many years.

EUA (European University Association) – Umbrella organisation of European universities and national Rectors' Conferences with more than 850 members in 47 countries. The rector of the University of Vienna, Prof. Dr. Heinz Engl, is a member of the EUA Council and the Research Policy Working Group and the University of Vienna is also a member of the EUA Council of Doctoral Education.

UNICA (Network of UNiversities from the Capitals of Europe) – 43 universities from 32 countries form this network and represent more than 120,000 employees and more than 1.5 million students. Representatives and employees of the University of Vienna are active in many of the UNICA Working groups.

ASEA-UNINET (formerly: Austrian – South-East-Asian University Partnership Network, since 1999: ASEAN-European Academic University Network) is a multilateral network initiated by Austria in 1994 which grew out of a bilateral agreement concluded by a few

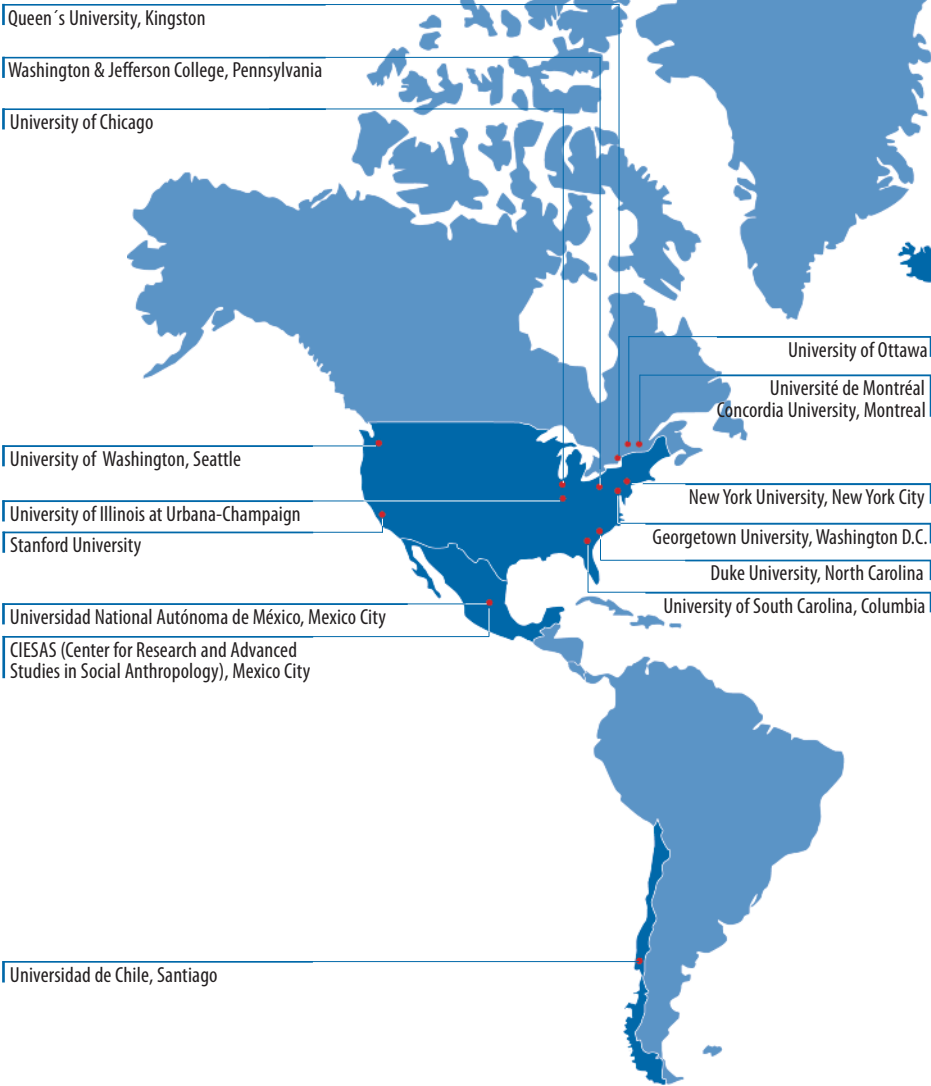


Austrian universities, including the University of Vienna, and which now supports collaborative research with 39 South East Asian partner institutions.

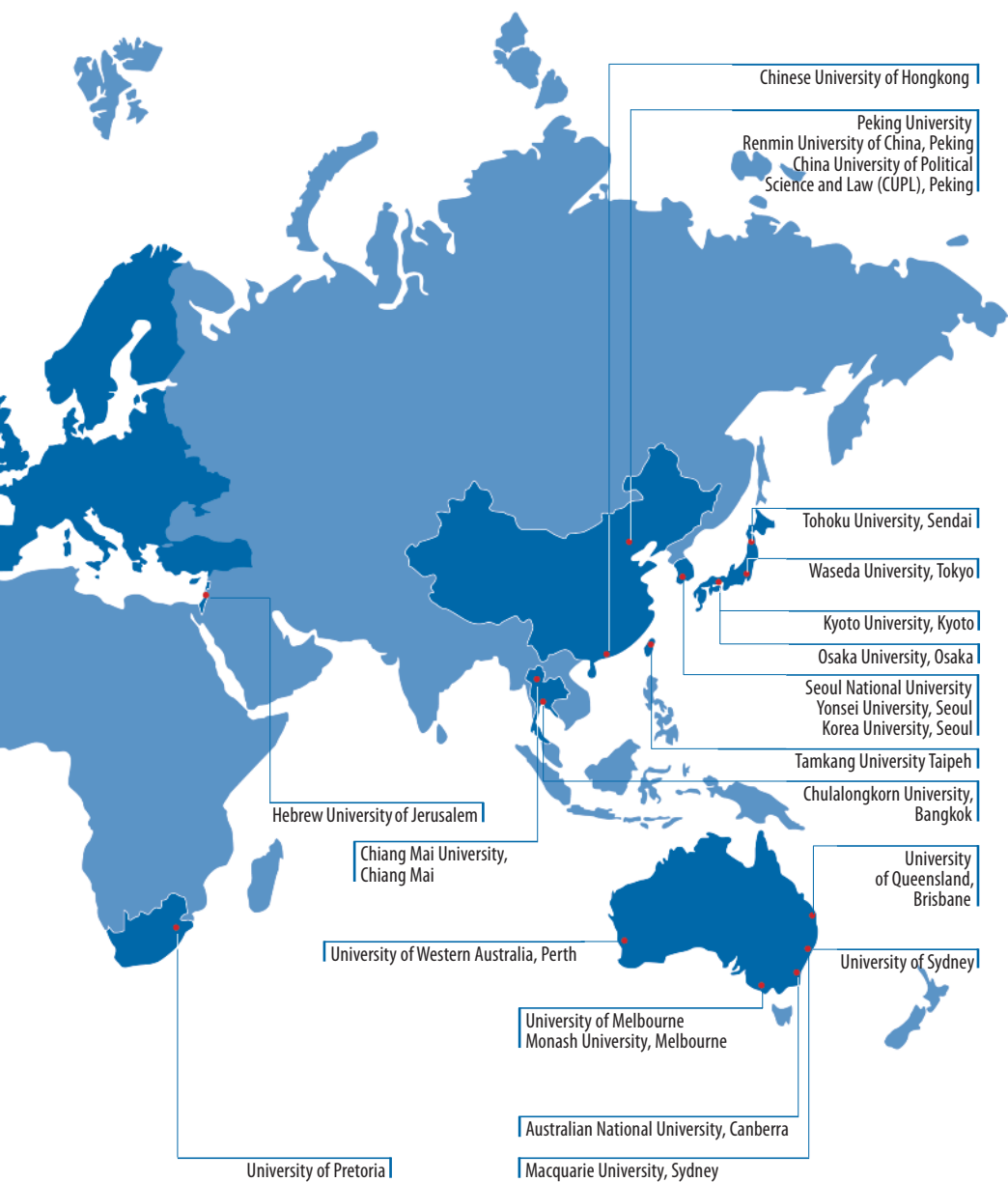
EURASIA-PACIFIC UNINET is an educational network with more than 100 member institutions, which supports activities in Central and Eastern Asia and the Pacific area. It funds PhD and Post Doc grants, teaching and research visits and research projects.

DRC (Danube Rectors' Conference) is an association that was founded in 1983, with the aim of intensifying collaboration between the now 51 member universities from 13 countries of 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



Partner Universities for ERASMUS Student Mobility: **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 Dubrovniku | 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 | Københavns Universitet | Copenhagen Business School – Handelshøjskolen | Danmarks Tekniske Universitet | Roskilde Universitet | Syddansk Universitet **ESTONIA** Tallinna Ülikool | Tartu Ülikool **FINLAND** Helsingin yliopisto | Hanken Svenska handelshögskolan | Joensuu yliopisto | Jyväskylän 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) | Université de Cergy-Pontoise | École Supérieure de Commerce de Chambéry Savoie de Chambéry | Université d'Auvergne | École Supérieure de Commerce de Clermont | Université de Bourgogne | Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble 1 | 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 | 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 nationale des chartes | École Supérieure de Commerce de Paris | Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales | École du Louvre | ISIT – Institut de management et de communication interculturels | 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 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 | Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg | 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) | Universität Kassel | 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 Ioannínon | Panepistímio Kritis | Panepistímio Pireós | Aristotéleio Panepistímio Thessaloníkis **HUNGARY** Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem | Budapesti Műszaki és Gazdaságtudományi Egyetem | Semmelweis Egyetem | Károli Gáspár Református Egyetem | Central European University | Debreceni Egyetem | Debreceni Református Hittudományi Egyetem | Pécsi Tudományegyetem | Miskolci Egyetem | Szegedi Tudományegyetem | **ICELAND** Háskóli Íslands

IRELAND University College Cork | Cork Institute of Technology | Trinity College Dublin | University College Dublin | Dublin City University | All Hallows College | National University of Ireland, Galway | University of Limerick | National University of Ireland, Maynooth **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 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 | Mykolo Romerio universitetas **LUXEMBURG** Université du Luxembourg **MALTA** University of Malta **THE NETHERLANDS** Universiteit van Amsterdam | Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam | Rijksuniversiteit Groningen | 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 **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 Rey Juan Carlos | Universidad Francisco de Vitoria | 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 **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 **TURKEY** Ankara Üniversitesi | Gazi Üniversitesi | Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi | Boğaziçi Üniversitesi | İstanbul Üniversitesi | İstanbul Aydın 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 | King's College 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 | University of St Andrews | Swansea University | Brunel University West London | University of Wolverhampton



Cooperation with North America

Cooperation with North America has always been a top priority in the internationalisation strategy of the University of Vienna. Research cooperation with the best universities, participation in international projects, and common publications, as well as establishing exchange programmes with universities for students and faculty of the University of Vienna are seen as the key activities to support the university's internationalisation process, the aim of which is to integrate an international dimension into all levels and areas of the university's activity.

Faculty links and research collaboration with North American universities are extensive. A survey of co-authored publications at the University of Vienna shows that co-authorships from the United States rank second after Germany. Among the countries outside Europe, the United States ranks first in co-authorships, with Canada following in second place. The results underline the intensity of the cooperation with the North American continent. These faculty links are vital for establishing student exchange programmes.

Although exchanges within Europe, in particular within the ERASMUS programme, account for two thirds of the student mobility of the University of Vienna, non-EU student exchange programmes with



North America, Asia and Australia are important pillars of the international activities. Most of these non-EU exchange programmes are managed by the International Office of the University.

Exchange programmes open up new opportunities not only for students, including a waiver of tuition fees at the host institution, but also for faculty by facilitating joint projects and publications, access to research infrastructure, visiting lectures and teaching periods at the partner institution. Short visits to partner institutions are supported by travel grants. In addition, the Fulbright Chair at the University of Vienna provides an opportunity for American scholars to teach at the University of Vienna.

In the United States there are currently 12 partner universities:

The cooperation with Stanford University focuses on close interaction with the Europe Center of the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies at Stanford University. This inter-disciplinary institute organises regular international conferences with the University of Vienna with top international scholars, an exchange of graduates and post-doctoral researchers, and also the Distinguished Visiting Austrian Chair, a six-month teaching and research position at Stanford University for professors from Austrian universities.

The University of Chicago's European Civilisation course is held on the campus of the University of Vienna in its autumn term. Students of the University of Chicago benefit from the location and



the opportunity of first-hand experience by excursions to the sights discussed in the 10-week course. The students from the University of Vienna selected for a study-abroad period at the University of Chicago also participate in the Chicago programme in Vienna. Both groups of students thus benefit from this unique programme.

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign's Austria-Illinois exchange programme celebrated its 20th anniversary in 2012. The programme is organised through the department of Germanic Languages and Literatures at Urbana-Champaign. Having a resident director in Vienna is a major advantage for running a large programme with three universities in Vienna (the University of Vienna, the University of Business and Economics and the Technical University of Vienna). Students who choose the University of Vienna attend a mix of courses offered by the resident director and by the University of Vienna in English and German, mainly in the humanities.

The other partners of the University of Vienna include New York University, a partner of the University of Vienna since 1995, Georgetown University at Washington, D.C. with its wide range of humanities, languages and international studies in the capital of the United States, Duke University (with faculty links in the field of the philosophy of the Vienna Circle), and the University of Washington in



Seattle, the largest public university in the North West. Last year, the University of South Carolina became a partner of the University of Vienna through existing faculty links in the field of literature and history of the American South. The list of partners in the United States also comprises two liberal arts colleges: Washington and Jefferson College (initiated by faculty links of the department for German Studies) and Central College, which offers a position for a German language assistant to students of the University of Vienna every year.

In addition to the programmes mentioned above, which are open to many disciplines, some departments and faculties of the University also organise non-EU exchange programmes for their students:

The English department has an exchange programme with the University of Maryland at College Park. The Law School of the University of Vienna has two unique exchange programmes with American law schools, Santa Clara Law School, and William and Mary School of Law. These two programmes allow law students of the University of Vienna to study one semester at an American law school as an exception – a rare opportunity that is normally not available to undergraduate students.



The non-EU student exchange programmes with Canadian universities were also established by faculty initiatives:

The cooperation with Concordia University and Carleton University started with an EU-CANADA project on distance learning in business administration, and then evolved into an on-going student exchange.

Interest in Canadian studies at the Department of English and American Studies and the Department of Romance Languages led to agreements with the University of Montreal, the University of Toronto and the University of Ottawa. The two departments also established a Center for Canadian Studies, which regularly organises conferences and coordinates research interests and exchanges in Canadian area studies. Over the years, the scope of the agreements has been extended to involve students and faculty from all departments.

Queen's University offers an exchange for Master degree students, who are supported by supervisors from the partner institution, at the initiative of the Department of Art History.

The first student exchange programmes signed in the late 1980s marked the starting point of formalized institutional links between the University of Vienna and North American institutions.

They have also shaped the way services are offered by the International Office to incoming international students and have made their impact on services provided today to all international scholars and students:

Student exchange programmes with the United States and Canada offer a study-abroad experience for about 40 students from the University of Vienna every year. About 70 North American students study for one or two semesters, a term or a summer course at the University of Vienna. The University of Vienna's International Office provides support for both incoming and outgoing students and helps them with the application process, visa, and accommodation. Incoming international exchange students pursue an orientation programme at the beginning of the semester and are given advice in all administrative and academic matters during the academic year. The University of Vienna offers courses in English in particular in law, international relations and business administration.

Deepening and expanding cooperation with North American universities for both students and faculty will remain one of the top priorities for the University of Vienna and its International Office.



20 years of ERASMUS at the University of Vienna

In 2012, the EU is celebrating the 25th anniversary of the foundation of one of its most famous programmes: the ERASMUS Programme. What began as a small, almost unnoticed initiative has developed to become a story of European success that allows students to experience the European dimension at a broad level. Austria and the University Vienna are this year celebrating the 20th anniversary of their participation in this programme, Austria having joined ERASMUS in 1992, five years after the programme began. Since the University of Vienna participated in this programme from the very start, it can likewise look back on 20 years of active and successful participation.

The exchange of students initially took place within the framework of individual networks in various disciplines; in 1995, ERASMUS, along with other educational programmes, was included in the SOCRATES Programme, which was intended to permit extensive cooperation in all fields of education. SOCRATES was continued in the form of SOCRATES II, within the framework of which the various mobility activities were handled at decentralised or national level for the first time. In 2007, the programme generation now in force began, the Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP), whose various



37 20 years of ERASMUS at the University of Vienna

sectors cover the entire range from school through university education to vocational and adult education (with Comenius, ERASMUS, Leonardo and Grundtvig).

It is not only throughout Europe, but also at the University of Vienna that the programme can rightly be regarded as a story of success. In the first year, 147 students from the University of Vienna (of a total of 893 throughout Austria) took up this new opportunity to study in another European country. In the meantime, the University of Vienna now sends roughly 1,000 students a year – almost one quarter of the Austrian ERASMUS outgoing students. It should also be mentioned that the participation of Austrian students in the ERASMUS programme, as a percentage of the total number of students in Austria, is amongst the highest in Europe. The University of Vienna has regularly been amongst the top ten universities in Europe in terms of outgoing mobility, as the statistics published by the EU Commission show.

While in 1992 the University of Vienna recorded around half as many incoming as outgoing students (namely 72), the incoming number has in the meantime risen to around 900 in the 2011/12 academic year (and is continuing to rise). Thus the number of incoming students is gradually approaching that of the outgoing students. This is not only a welcome sign in terms of the University of Vienna's attractiveness, but also reflects the situation throughout Austria, which is one of the few countries in Europe in which the outgoing and incoming flow is more or less balanced.



The figures for the destination countries correspond with the trend throughout Europe: France, Spain, United Kingdom and Italy are the most frequent destinations, followed by Germany and the Scandinavian countries. A closer examination shows that the destination countries are not identical with the countries of origin. Most of the incoming students are from universities in Germany, followed closely by France, Italy, Spain and United Kingdom, but the University of Vienna is also an extremely popular university among students from Austria's eastern neighbours.

Over the last 20 years, it is not only the number of students participating in the ERASMUS programme that has increased considerably. The number of possibilities with respect to the destination universities has also multiplied for the individual disciplines. In the first year of ERASMUS participation, 20 disciplines were involved, while two years later 60 disciplines permitted an ERASMUS study abroad. In the meantime, all the disciplines at the University offer the possibility of studying abroad with the ERASMUS Programme.

The ERASMUS exchange is based on bilateral agreements with the partner universities in the individual disciplines. These agreements lay down the number of students, the duration of the stay and the type of degree course (Bachelor, Master or Ph.D. course).



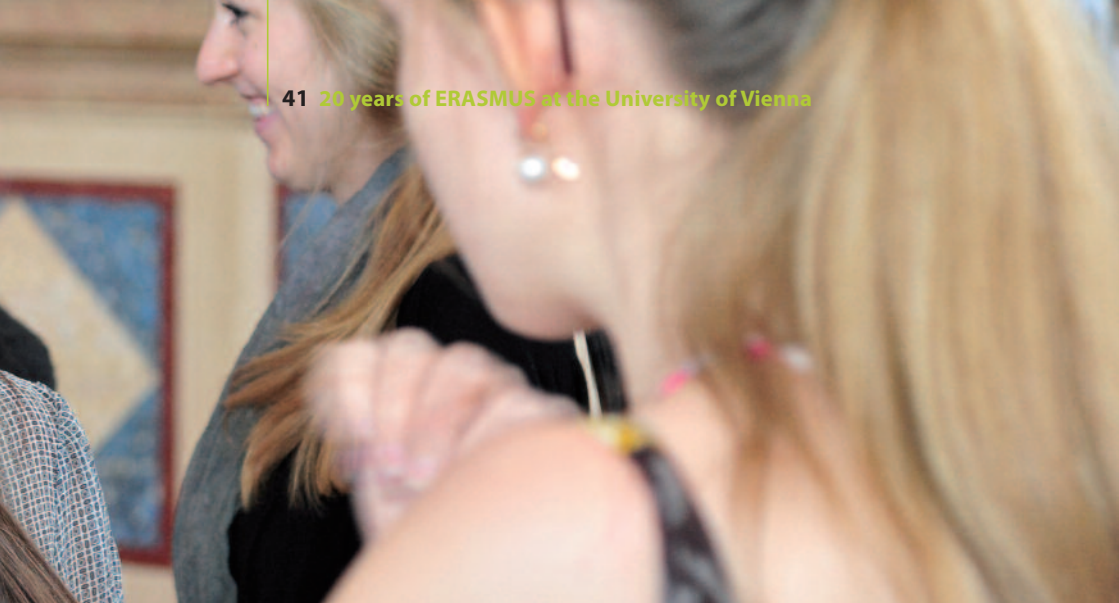
The University of Vienna has now concluded almost 1,300 agreements with more than 350 partner universities, and all the partnership agreements for the exchange of students within the EU region that existed before the ERASMUS Programme was implemented have by now been converted into bilateral ERASMUS agreements.

A particularly important role in the ERASMUS student exchange is played by the subject coordinators in the individual disciplines. They are the academic contact persons for all issues concerning the ERASMUS Programme, for subject specific questions concerning the agreements, for the selection and academic advising of the outgoing students and for the subject support of the incoming students. In this, the exchange of information between the subject coordinators and their colleagues at the partner universities on the one hand, and the flow of information between the subject coordinators and the directors of studies responsible for the recognition of examinations within the University of Vienna on the other hand are of particular importance. The range of the functions shows the important interface function played by the roughly 140 ERASMUS coordinators at the University of Vienna.



A review of 20 years of ERASMUS at the University Vienna, however, also shows that the ERASMUS programme comprises more than “merely” the exchange of students. An important measure was introduced in 2007 in the form of ERASMUS placements. This programme gives the students the opportunity to obtain international professional experience in enterprises, educational centres, research centres and other institutions. While the number of outgoing students at the University of Vienna has stabilised at a high level, there is considerably potential for growth for the ERASMUS placements. The Student Mobility Office at the Research Service and International Relations Office has been handling ERASMUS placements since 2009. While in the 2009/10 academic year 33 students went abroad under the auspices of this new programme, this figure had risen to 97 by 2011/12. The fact that the outgoing figure increased by a factor of three in only three years reflects the huge demand for this programme. In terms of destination countries, the majority of students took up placements in Germany, with France, Spain, United Kingdom and Switzerland also enjoying considerable popularity.

Closely linked to student mobility is teacher mobility within the ERASMUS Programme. The intention is not only to provide individual teachers with the opportunity to obtain international teaching experience and to intensify existing contacts and cooperation activities; the programme can also be used as an instrument for



internationalisation at home for those students who are unable to pursue a study abroad by giving them the opportunity to come into more contact with international teachers. Roughly 80 to 85 teachers each year make use of this element of the programme at the University Vienna to teach at a partner university abroad.

Mention has already been made of the fact that the ERASMUS programme is not restricted to student mobility alone, but also encourages cooperation within Europe at university level within the framework of various project programmes. A further good example of the collaboration between universities is the ERASMUS intensive programmes, in which short teaching programmes (often in the form of summer or winter schools) are held jointly. Like teacher mobility, ERASMUS intensive programmes particularly offer those students who for various reasons are unable to spend a whole year or a semester abroad (for financial reasons, career situation, etc.) the opportunity to gain international study experience within the framework of a shorter programme.

Looking back over the last 25 years of ERASMUS – respectively 20 years at the University of Vienna –, there is one thing that stands out: the rapid development of the programme has increasingly put the topic of internationalisation onto the agendas of the universities. Of course, there was student exchange before the ERASMUS programme, but the rapid increase of student mobility has



created the need for a corresponding expansion of the infrastructure and framework. Thus as early as 2000 (with the start of the SOCRATES II programme), the “ERASMUS University Charter” was introduced to provide a qualitative framework for the student exchange.

The rapid development of the ERASMUS exchange not only triggered the improvement and expansion of the corresponding university and programme-related structures for the exchange of students. The programme can also without doubt be regarded as a motor for pan-European developments in the field of education: the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) and the entire Bologna process would have been inconceivable without the ERASMUS programme.

There is no denying that the question whether the Bologna process with its denser curricular structures has actually achieved one of its objectives, the encouragement of mobility, is disputed. What in any event is true is that curricular design should take account of mobility. This challenge has been taken up by the University of Vienna in the form of measures such as the institution of what are known as “alternative complementary courses”. These are intended to create more space for mobility and to mitigate the problem of accreditation, and are a step in the right direction in terms of encouraging mobility.



In summary, it can be stated that the University of Vienna has been able to position itself successfully in the implementation of student mobility and the design of the other elements of the programme. Since the ERASMUS Programme was implemented at the University of Vienna in 1992, it has been taken up by over 25,000 students. More than 14,000 students have used this programme for a period of study or placement abroad, while over 11,000 foreign students have selected the University of Vienna as the place for their period of study abroad.

Nor should one forget a significant aspect in this consideration: beyond all the teaching courses, examinations taken and accreditations, the ERASMUS Programme gives a broad number of students the opportunity for deep-seated personal development, mostly by learning a new language to a high level and acquiring intercultural competences. The University of Vienna is proud to have given roughly 25,000 students these opportunities within the ERASMUS Programme over the last 20 years.

The University of Vienna Summer Schools – a survey

Title	Content	Language	Place	Date	ECTS	Contact
Basic Aerosol Science Summer School	Different topics in the field of environmental physics	English	University of Vienna, Austria	July, 10 days, every 2 years	No ECTS	http://homepage.univie.ac.at/helmuth.horvath/summerschool.htm
Coqus – Summer School (within the Doctoral Programme ‘Complex Quantum Systems’) A cooperation with the Technical University of Vienna	Theoretical & experimental research topics in the intersection of quantum physics and general relativity Diploma, PhD and Post-Doc level	English	University of Vienna, Austria	September, 1 week	2,5 ECTS	www.coqus.at/events
CoWaSO (Cold War and Society) Winter School A cooperation between 4 universities, including the University of Vienna	Theoretical approaches and analyses of the effects of the Cold War on political decisions in Europe PhD level (open only to students of the participating network)	English	Changing locations	February–March, 2 weeks	6 ECTS	www.univie.ac.at/zeitgeschichte/
Digital Media in Papyrology Summer School A cooperation with the Austrian National Library	Introduction and training on the most important digital tools in papyrology	English	Austrian National Library, Vienna, Austria	1 week, every 2 years	no ECTS	http://altegeschichte.univie.ac.at/
EMS - IAMP Summer School on Mathematics and Physics A cooperation between the European Mathematical Society [EMS], the International Association of Mathematical Physics [IAMP] and the Erwin Schrödinger Institute of the University of Vienna	Different topics mainly Post-Doc level	English	Erwin Schrödinger Institute at the University of Vienna, Austria	July or August, 1 week	No ECTS	www.esi.ac.at/

Title	Content	Language	Place	Date	ECTS	Contact
German Language Summer Courses at the University of Vienna	Acquisition of German and knowledge of Austrian geography and culture at different levels	German	University of Vienna, Austria	July–September, 3 weeks each course	4 ECTS	www.deutschlernen.at
International Summer Program of the University of Vienna (SHS)	European Studies (dealing with political, economic, legal and cultural aspects) and German Language Courses	English & German (in the German language courses)	Strobl/St. Wolfgang, Austria	July–August, 3 weeks	4 ECTS for every course in European Studies, 8 ECTS for the German language course	http://shs.univie.ac.at
International Summer School on Performance and Media Studies A cooperation between the Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Dublin College, the University of Bern and the University of Vienna	Different topics from the field of cultural and media studies mainly at PhD level	English	Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz, Germany	July, 2 weeks	6 ECTS	www.performedia.uni-mainz.de/
Marie Jahoda Summer School of Sociology	Changing topics with relation to the general topic 'The Culture of the Modern Economy' PhD level	English	University of Vienna, Austria	July, 1 week	6 ECTS	www.soz.univie.ac.at/
NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance) Summer School A cooperation between the University of Vienna, the Johannes Kepler University Linz and the Austrian Chemical Society	Different topics and exercises	English	Niederösterreich im Ennstal, Styria, Austria	September, 1 week, every 2 years	2–2,5 ECTS depending on the number of courses taken	http://nmrpredict.orc.univie.ac.at/summerschool/summerschool_2012.html
Numismatic Summer Seminar in Vienna	Changing topics concerning numismatics and the history of money	German	University of Vienna, Austria	July–August, 2 weeks	5 ECTS	www.univie.ac.at/numismatik
Summer Academy on 'The Jewish Holy Roman Empire' A cooperation between the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and different German and Austrian universities, including the University of Vienna	The history of Jews in 'German speaking lands'	English	Changing locations	July, 2 weeks		www.univie.ac.at/Judaistik/ http://hsozkult.geschichte.hu-berlin.de/termine/id=19050

Title	Content	Language	Place	Date	ECTS	Contact
Summer Colleges/ Bilateral Tandem Language Courses	Courses in German and less frequently taught languages, such as Portu- guese, Catalan, Hungarian, Czech, Russian etc.	The language(s) of the various Tandem Courses	Changing locations in Austria or abroad	July–August, 1–3 weeks	Depends on the specific course	www.oead.at/go_international/studieren_forschen_weltweit/sommerkurse_praktika/sommerkollegs/
Summer Pro- gramme within the Joint Master's Programme CREOLE (Cultural Differences and Transnational Processes) A cooperation between 6 universi- ties, including the University of Vienna	Changing general topics (open only to students of the participating network)	English	Changing locations	July , 1 week	10 ECTS (presentation of a paper etc. necessary)	http://creole.univie.ac.at
Summer Pro- gramme NICLAS - New International Constitutional Law & Administrative Studies A cooperation of 13 universities, including the University of Vienna	Changing general topics (open only to students of the participating network)	English	Changing locations	July, 2 weeks	3 ECTS for the preparatory course and 3 ECTS for the summer course	www.internationalconstitutionallaw.net/summerschool
Summer School on Methods in Science Education and Research	Methods of teaching in physics, chemistry and biology mainly PhD and Post- Doc level	English & German	Spital/Pyhrn, Lower Austria, Austria	July, 1 week	No ECTS	http://aecc.univie.ac.at/summer-school/
Summer School in Raach am Hochgebirge	Social studies of science; presen- tation and discussion of theses before internationally renowned faculty (only for PhD candidates of the University of Vienna)	English & German	Raach am Hochgebirge, Austria	June, 3 days	5 ECTS	http://sciencestudies.univie.ac.at/summerschool/
Summer University on Jewish History and Culture in Hohenems A cooperation between L. M. Uni- versity of Munich, the Universities of Basel	Interdisciplinary seminar on Jewish history and culture including courses on Yiddish and Judaeano-Spanish	German	Hohenems, Vorarlberg, Austria	July, 1 week	5 ECTS	www.univie.ac.at/Judaistik/

Title	Content	Language	Place	Date	ECTS	Contact
and Zurich, the Hohenems Jewish Museum and the Universities of Salzburg and Vienna						www.jgk.geschichte.uni-muenchen.de/ buchvorstellung_max/sommeruniversitaet_2012/index.html
VBC Vienna Biocenter Summer School A cooperation between the IMP (Institute for Molecular Pathology), the IMBA (Institute for Molecular Biology), the GMI (Gregor Mendel Institute of Molecular Plant Biology) and the MFPL (Max Perutz Laboratories), University of Vienna	Life Science related topics and work in research laboratories	English	Vienna Biocenter, Vienna, Austria	July–August, 5 weeks	No ECTS	www.vbcsummerschool.at/program/
Vienna International Summer University – Scientific World Conceptions (VISU)	Courses related to fundamental methodological problems of applied science, addressing normative & topical issues from an international perspective	English	University of Vienna, Austria	July, 2 weeks	8 ECTS	www.univie.ac.at/ivc/VISU/
Vienna International Christian – Islamic Summer School (VICISU)	Interdisciplinary dialogue (mainly involving theology, law and the social sciences) on current questions of the modern world from a Christian and a Muslim perspective	English	Stift Altenburg, Lower Austria, Austria	July, 3 weeks, every 2 years	6 ECTS + 2 ECTS for a seminar paper	www.univie.ac.at/vicisu/
Winter School on Geometry and Physics A cooperation between the Union of Czech Mathematicians and Physicists, different faculties of mathematics & physics of Czech universities and the Erwin Schrödinger Institute of the University of Vienna	Different topics mainly Post-Doc level	English	Srni, Czech Republic	January, 1 week,	No ECTS	www.esi.ac.at/



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