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University of Vienna International Report 2013



University of Vienna
International Report 2013



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Table of contents

3	Preface
6	The Internationalisation Strategy of the University of Vienna
10	Facts and Figures
26	International Cooperation and Networks
32	University Partnerships outside Europe
34	Partner Universities for Erasmus Student Mobility
36	Internationalisation activities of the faculties and centres of the University of Vienna
42	The University of Vienna's services for international students
52	Non-EU Student Exchange Program
58	Summer and Winter Schools of the University of Vienna

The year 2012 was a good one for internationalisation activities at the University of Vienna. A series of activities and measures could be brought to fruition to further reinforce internationalisation of the university in research and teaching. The 2012 International Report provides detailed documentation of this. In summary and as an example, we can quote the following:

- In 2012 about 92,500 students were enrolled at the University of Vienna, the share of foreign students comprising 27.7% of the total. By comparison with 2011, the number of Austrian students fell by 2.0% while the number of foreign students rose by 2.7%. Students at the University of Vienna come from 140 countries.
- In all, 28.6% of the 2010/11 graduates spent time abroad during their studies, which is a decline when compared to the 2009/10 survey (31.3%) but internationally a pronouncedly high percentage. The decline is a consequence of the introduction of the Bologna architecture and bachelor studies, which frequently leave little room for a semester abroad.
- The Erasmus outgoing mobility could be raised by just under 7% in the 2012/13 academic year. All in all, every year about 1,000 incoming Erasmus students are welcomed and about 1,100 outgoing students are likewise counselled and taken care of administratively.

- 35 new Erasmus agreements were signed in 2012, most of them with outstanding universities in the United Kingdom and the Scandinavian countries. Altogether, the University of Vienna has more than one thousand Erasmus agreements and can thus offer a broad supply of opportunities for incoming and outgoing students to study.
- Regarding the Non-EU Student Exchange Program, which is based on about 50 agreements with the world's best universities and is administrated and financed by the University of Vienna, the application and admissions procedure was reformed to ensure quality and transparency when awarding the attractive mobility slots.
- In 2012, two new university-wide partnerships were established with the University of California at Berkeley (USA) and the University of Alberta (Canada), as well as partnerships at faculty level with the City University of Hong Kong, Beijing Institute of Technology (China), Sungshin Women's University (South Korea) and Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand).

Imparting a global perspective to students and promoting scientific progress through international cooperation are core functions of the university. The University of Vienna will continue to tread the path of opening itself up and embedding itself internationally. The International Office, newly set up in 2012, will in this context be a central unit for promoting and organising international activities in research and teaching.

The university has, in the framework of its performance agreement with the Federal Ministry of Science and Research, put itself under an obligation for the period from 2013 to 2015 to promote student and teacher mobility, provide more foreign-language courses and raise the portion of graduates with a stay abroad. This will succeed when internationalisation is understood as a task for the entire university, when the staff of the International Office continues to perform its tasks with high motivation and when partner universities take advantage of the cooperation opportunities with the University of Vienna.



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. The University of Vienna is committed to an EU-wide common research policy, and its activities contribute to the further development of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) and the European Research and Innovation Area (ERIA).

Concerning the geographical dimension, the University of Vienna is pursuing the following strategy:

- Europe with due regard to Eastern and South Eastern Europe
- Areas outside Europe, with a concentration on North America, East 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.

The set of indicators relates to the areas of study and teaching, staff and research mentioned in the internationalisation strategy. The figures given are an attempt to quantify central aspects of these areas and to permit an annual comparison of the development of the internationalisation activities.

Study and teaching

Students at the University of Vienna by country of origin (selection): degree and credit mobility¹ (Key figure 1.A.1) (As of winter semester 2012/13)

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 of education and research. The share of foreign students is currently 27.7% of the total. In comparison with 2011 the number of Austrian students fell by 2.0 %, while the number of foreign students rose by 2.7%. Students at the University of Vienna come from 140 countries.

Country	Students	% of all students	% of all non-Austrian students
Austria	67,209	72.7	
Germany	8,656	9.4	34.7
Turkey	1,516	1.6	6.1
Italy	1,234	1.3	4.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	898	1.0	3.6

¹ Credit mobility is temporary learning mobility in the framework of ongoing studies at a "home institution" for the purpose of gaining credit. After the mobility phase, students return to their "home institution" to complete their studies. Degree mobility is learning mobility in order to obtain a degree abroad.

Country	Students	% of all students	% of all non-Austrian students
Poland	788	0.9	3.2
Slovakia	776	0.8	3.1
Hungary	708	0.8	2.8
Serbia	706	0.8	2.8
Romania	687	0.7	2.8
Bulgaria	629	0.7	2.5
Croatia	566	0.6	2.3
Ukraine	523	0.6	2.1
Russian Federation	394	0.4	1.1
Czech Republic	266	0.3	1.1
Iran	259	0.3	1.0
Luxembourg	257	0.3	1.0
China	251	0.3	1.0
France	196	0.2	0.8
Kosovo	187	0.2	0.7
Switzerland	186	0.2	0.7
United States	177	0.2	0.7
Republic of Macedonia	174	0.2	0.7
Slovenia	125	0.1	0.5
Mongolia	107	0.1	0.4
Albania	106	0.1	0.4
Georgia	91	0.1	0.4
Japan	88	0.1	0.4
Korea	72	0.1	0.3
Australia	44	0.0	0.2
Canada	40	0.0	0.2
other countries	4,587	5.0	18.4
Total	92,486	100.0	100.0

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

90% of all foreign students are from Europe, 7% are from Asia, and about 1% each 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 34.7% (2011/12: 35.4%).

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.

Students at the University of Vienna by country of origin (selection), broken down by the stage of studies² in % (Key figure 1.A.2) (As of winter semester 2012/13)

Country	Total students	Bachelor students	Master students	Diploma students	Doctoral students (inkl. PhD)
Austria	67,209	48.6	10.1	28.7	10.5
Germany	8,656	63.3	12.4	19.8	8.7
Turkey	1,516	65.6	16.2	12.6	7.1
Italy	1,234	57.2	15.3	14.0	11.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	898	52.3	12.7	32.2	6.7
Poland	788	51.6	18.9	21.8	15.0
Slovakia	776	50.3	18.2	25.8	9.8
Hungary	708	66.2	14.1	16.5	7.8
Serbia	706	50.8	14.7	26.2	8.2
Romania	687	59.0	23.0	13.7	8.0
Bulgaria	629	64.4	13.5	18.3	5.7
Croatia	566	45.9	14.5	27.0	16.1
Ukraine	523	58.7	25.6	12.8	10.1
Russian Federation	394	47.0	26.4	14.0	18.0
Czech Republic	266	56.4	20.7	16.9	9.0
Iran	259	40.5	14.7	21.2	30.9
Luxembourg	257	78.6	11.7	8.9	2.7
China	251	53.0	21.5	21.5	20.3
France	196	48.0	20.9	11.2	15.8
Kosovo	187	47.6	24.6	18.2	14.4
Switzerland	186	51.1	14.0	23.1	15.6
United States	177	43.5	30.5	6.2	20.9
Republic of Macedonia	174	34.5	16.7	19.0	12.1
Slovenia	125	45.6	16.8	23.2	20.0

² Students may be enrolled in more than one degree programme.

Country	Total students	Bachelor students	Master students	Diploma students	Doctoral students (inkl. PhD)
Mongolia	107	57.9	25.2	13.1	8.4
Albania	106	49.1	16.0	30.2	11.3
Georgia	91	65.9	65.9	13.2	8.8
Japan	88	55.7	9.1	9.1	33.0
Korea	72	55.6	19.4	22.2	13.9
Australia	44	13.6	4.5	79.5	6.8
Canada	40	37.5	22.5	7.5	27.5
Foreign students	25,277	58.8	15.3	19.2	10.1
Total number	92,486	51.0	11.3	26.5	10.4

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

More than 15% of the students from Japan, Iran, United States, Canada, and China are doctoral students at the University of Vienna. Generous scholarships from the countries of origins are the explanation for this significant mobility.

Credit mobility

Graduates of the University of Vienna 2010/11 with stays abroad during their studies

A survey 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%).

The results for 2010/11 show a similar picture: 1,966 (23.9%) of the 8,214 students who graduated in 2010/11 studied abroad during their degree programme, 4,915 (59.9%) had no experience abroad, while no details were given by 1,333 (16.2%).

If the missing values are excluded, the figures show that 28.6% of the graduates 2010/11 spent a time abroad during their studies which is a decline compared to the survey 2009/10 (31.3%).

Graduates of the University of Vienna 2010/11 with stays abroad during their studies,³ broken down according to branch of science⁴ (Key figure 1.B.1)

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 (incl. tec. sc.)	327	1,191	16.7	16.5
Social sciences (incl. law)	229	663	11.6	16.6
Humanities (incl. theology)	1,301	2,891	66.2	28.6
Technical sciences	2	23	0.0	6.9
Other (individual degree courses)	107	147	5.4	36.3
Total	1,966	4,915	100.0	

Source: USTAT 2 survey; own calculation

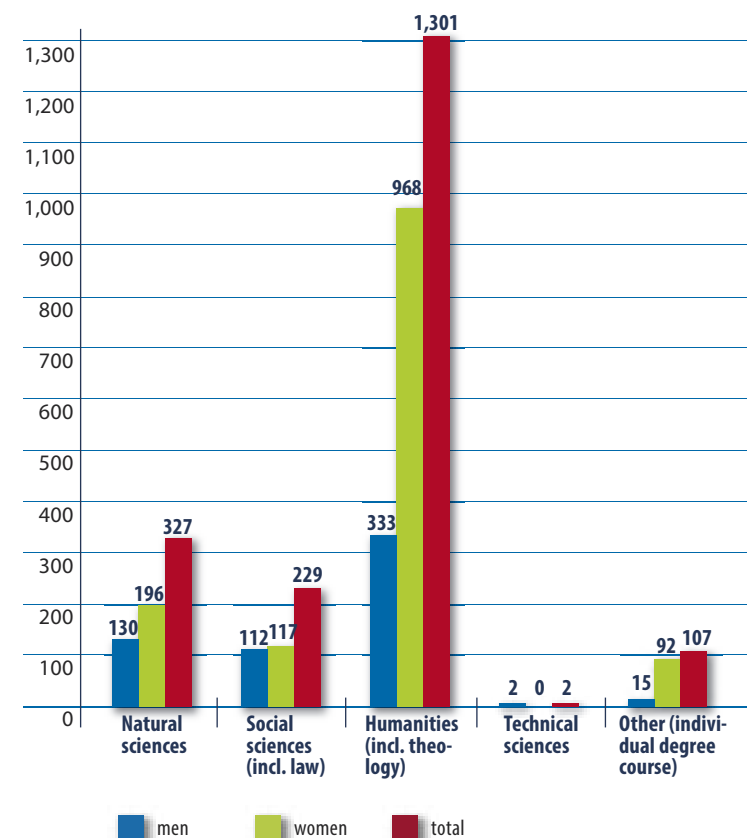
Of the 1,966 graduates who indicated that they had spent a period abroad related to their studies, the majority (66.2%) came from the humanities. 16.7% of the graduates with a stay abroad came from the natural sciences, 11.6% from the social sciences and 5.4% pursued individual degrees. Of the 25 graduates attributed to a technical course of study (without missing values), 2 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 36.3% the most mobile (including the figures of those students who did not specify whether they had had studied abroad). About 16% of all natural sciences and social sciences students and more than 28% of the humanities students who graduated from the University of Vienna have studied at a foreign university during their degree programme.

³ Statistik Austria poll pursuant to USTAT 2

⁴ System of branches of science according to the ÖSTAT classification

Male/female graduates with stays abroad (Key figure 1.B.2)



Source: USTAT 2 survey; own calculation

Of the 1,966 with a stay abroad, 592 (30.1%) were men and 1,373 (69.9%) were women. Applying the total number of male and female graduates, female students proved to be slightly more mobile than male – 24.5% of the female students against 22.7% of the male students stated that they had spent a period of time abroad.

Graduates of the University of Vienna 2010/11 with stays abroad during their studies,⁵ broken down by stage of studies (Key figure 1.B.3)

The stage of studies and the type of curricula significantly influence the probability of a stay abroad. Generally speaking it can be observed that 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 declared that they spent at least one month abroad to study or to do research. 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 study within the shortest time.

Stage of studies	stays abroad during their studies	no experience abroad	graduates with stays abroad in % (without missing values)
BA	548	2,297	19.3
MA	153	360	29.8
Diploma	1,091	1,961	35.7
Doctorate degree	174	297	36.9
Total	1,966	4,915	28.6

Source: USTAT 2 survey; own calculation

The survey contained a question about funding for the stay abroad. Just under 69% of replies stated that the stay was funded (multiple replies were possible). The Erasmus Mobility Programme was the most frequently mentioned source of funds, accounting for 50% of the funded stays. The second-largest source, accounting for just under 23% of the replies, was the University of Vienna, while the federal state, the provinces and local government authorities funding accounted for 13.5%, as did other sources.

⁵ Statistik Austria poll pursuant to USTAT 2

31% of the replies stated “no funding”. This implies a substantial percentage of graduates who financed their stay abroad out of private resources, which shows that internationalisation is not only a strategy of the university management but is supported from the bottom by the students themselves.

ERASMUS programme (Key figure 1.B.4)

The university offers several mobility programmes for students allowing 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 2012/13 academic year, 1,088 students of the University of Vienna benefitted from an ERASMUS stay abroad (2011/12: 1,017), and 979 foreign students studied at the University under this programme (2011/12: 930).

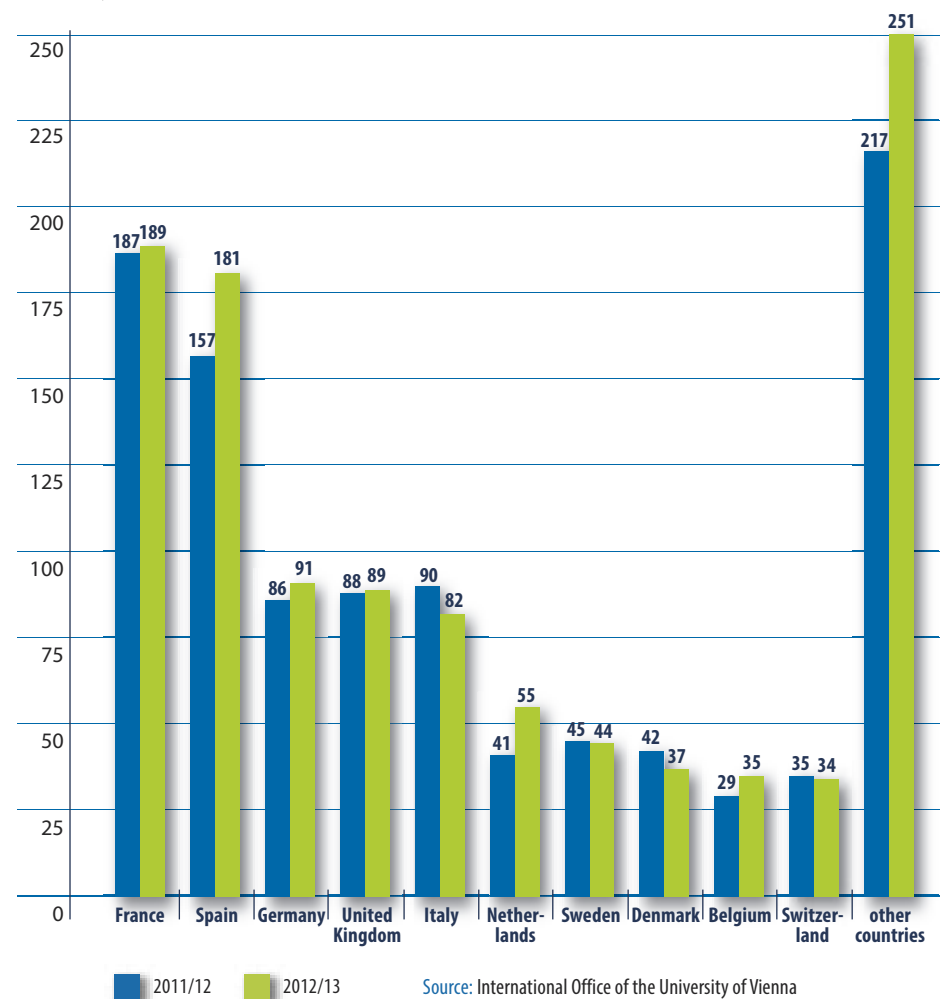
The University of Vienna accounts for 22.1% of all Austrian ERASMUS outgoing students⁶. The participation of Austrian students in the ERASMUS programme, as a proportion of the graduates of a country, is amongst the highest in Europe⁷. The University of Vienna is ranked 14th among the top 100 universities sending students abroad in the ERASMUS programme and first among all German-speaking universities, as the statistics published by the EU Commission show⁸.

⁶ Austrian National Agency Lifelong Learning, Report 20 years ERASMUS in Austria.
http://www.lebenslanges-lernen.at/fileadmin/III/dateien/lebenslanges_lernen_pdf_word_xls/drucksorten/erasmus/20jahre_erasmus_broschure.pdf

⁷ European Commission, ERASMUS Facts, Figures, Trends.
http://ec.europa.eu/education/pub/pdf/higher/erasmus1011_en.pdf (figures for 2010)

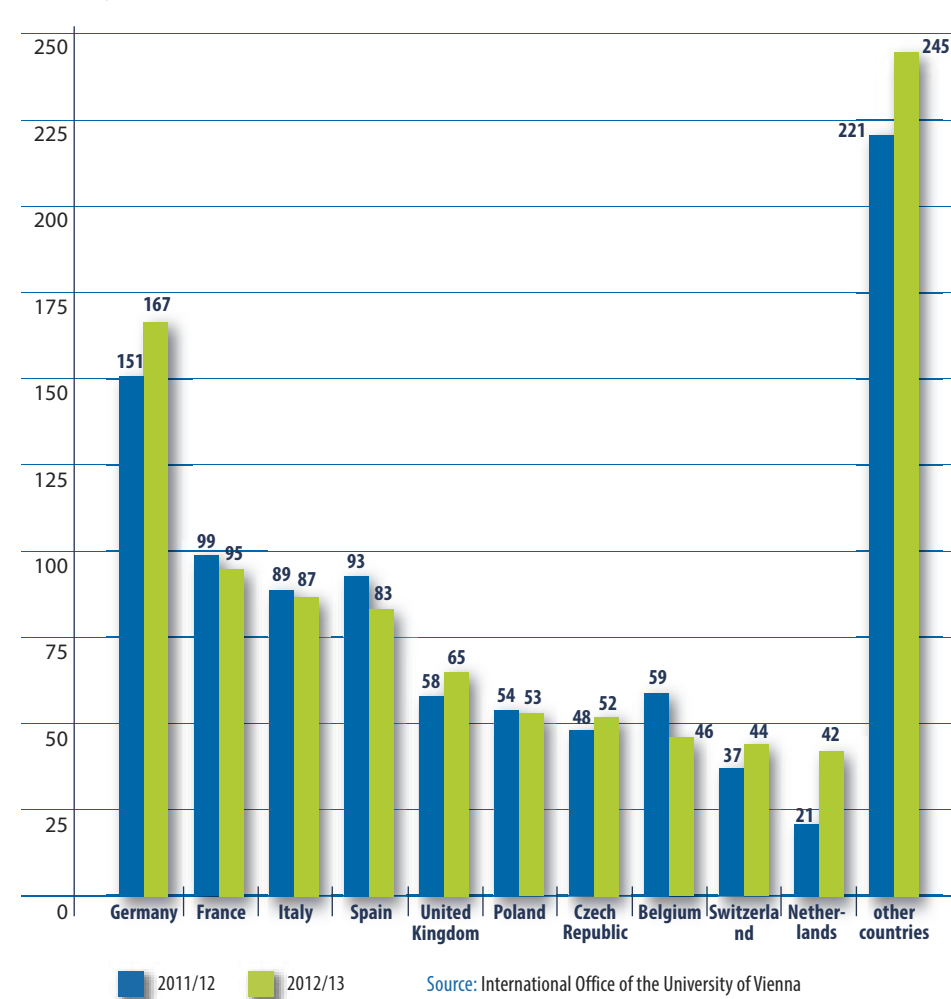
⁸ latest statistics for academic year 2010/11:
<http://ec.europa.eu/education/erasmus/doc/stat/1011/students100.pdf>

Erasmus outgoing students by destination (Top 10)
(Academic years 2011/12 and 2012/13)



The most popular destinations in the ERASMUS programme are France, Spain, Germany, United Kingdom, and Italy (which account for more than 60% of all outgoing students), followed by the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, and Switzerland. The number of students going to France, Spain, Germany and Belgium has increased, while fewer students than last year went to Italy and Denmark. The total number of outgoing students rose from 1,017 (in 2011/12) to 1,088 (2012/13).

Erasmus incoming students by country of origin (Top 10)
(Academic years 2011/12 and 2012/13)



60% of the incoming ERASMUS students come from five countries: Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom. In comparison with 2011/12, there has been a considerable increase of incoming students from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Czech Republic, whereas there were fewer students from France, Spain, and Belgium. Nevertheless, the number of incoming students is still growing as the total number of incoming students rose from 930 (2011/12) to 979 (2012/13).

Erasmus partnerships (by faculty/centre) (Key figure 1.B.5)

Erasmus partnerships (by faculty/centre)	
Faculty of Philological and Cultural Studies	334
Faculty of Historical and Cultural Studies	189
Faculty of Social Sciences	159
Faculty of Law	91
Faculty of Life Sciences	91
Faculty of Business, Economics and Statistics	89
Faculty of Philosophy and Education	73
Faculty of Psychology	51
Faculty of Earth Sciences, Geography and Astronomy	43
Faculty of Mathematics	40
Centre for Translation Studies	37
Faculty of Physics	33
Faculty of Computer Sciences	28
Faculty of Chemistry	26
Faculty of Catholic Theology	21
Faculty of Protestant Theology	20
Centre for Sport Science and University Sport	20
Centre for Molecular Biology	14
Total	1,359

Source: International Office of the University of Vienna

Best use is made of the available Erasmus places at the Faculty of Law, the Centre for Translation Studies, the Faculty of Social Sciences and the Faculty of Psychology.

Non-EU Student Exchange Program (Key figure 1.B.6)

An important element of the University of Vienna's mobility programme is the Non-EU Student Exchange Program (formerly Joint Study). Since 1992, this programme has supported student exchange above all with universities outside Europe. In the 2012/13 academic year, 162 students of the University of Vienna, (2011/12: 158), spent time abroad as part of the Non-EU Student Exchange Program, with 187 incoming students studying at the university under this programme (2011/12:158). The increase in incoming figures is due firstly to new agreements, for instance with universities in China and Korea, while, secondly, the University of Vienna has become an increasingly popular destination in the last few years for partner universities in Australia and Canada.

ERASMUS Teaching Mobility (Key figure 1.B.7)

The ERASMUS Programme also offers short-term teaching periods for the teaching staff of the University of Vienna at ERASMUS universities abroad. In the last years, the number of teachers participating in this programme has risen continuously.

academic year	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
number of teaching staff mobilities	79	83	87	90*

* planned mobilities

Source: International Office of the University of Vienna

Number of courses offered in a foreign language as a share of the total number of courses on offer (Key figure 1.C.1)
(Academic year: 2012/13)

21.6 % 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 and 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 necessary 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.

Staff

Number of non-Austrians on the academic staff

(As at May 2013)

Composition of academic staff (total) (Key figure 2.A.1)

By place of origin (full-time equivalent)

Austria	EU (excluding Austria)	other
2,156	891	283

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

Composition of academic staff receiving third-party funding (Key figure 2.A.2)

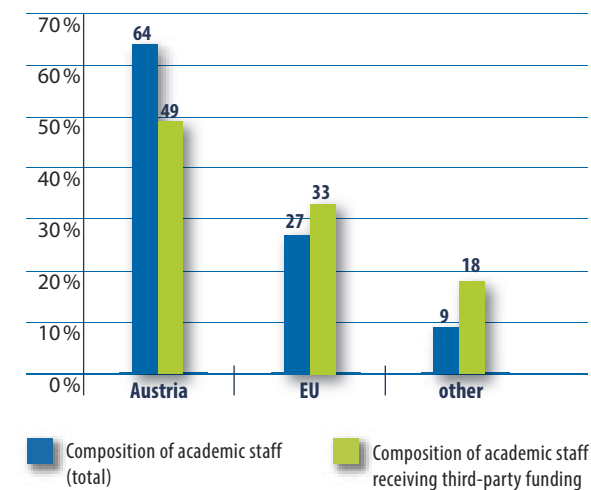
By place of origin (full-time equivalent)

Austria	EU (excluding Austria)	other
440	295	155

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

Composition of academic staff in %

By place of origin (full-time equivalent)



Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

The total share of international academic staff at the University of Vienna is 36%, a decline of 1% compared with last year. For those in receipt of third party funding, this figure increases to 51% (+3%).

Number of appointments from abroad (Key figure 2.B.1)

Appointment of professors by country of origin	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria (in %)	32	35	25	29	36
EU (excluding Austria) (in %)	59	48	66	47	46
Other (in %)	9	17	9	24	18
Total number of appointments	22	29	53	34	22

Source: Reporting System of the University of Vienna

64 % of the professors appointed in 2012 were appointed from abroad, clearly demonstrating that in this regard the University of Vienna has achieved its goal of becoming attractive to international academics. 46% of the appointments were from EU countries other than Austria, 18% were from outside the EU.

Research

Inter-university collaborations (Key figure 3.A.1)

The University of Vienna has 57 partners at university level, including the University of Chicago, Stanford University, the Australian National University, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Peking University. 29% of the partner universities are ranked among the top 100 world-wide.

Number of partner universities by continent

	Partners at university level	Partners at level of faculties/centres or institutes
North America	18	7
Asia	15	49
Europe	13	33
Australia	7	2
Latin America	3	11
Africa	1	6
Total	57	108

Source: International Office of the University of Vienna

The University of Vienna's internationalisation strategy is to develop only a limited number of partnerships at university level, but these 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 research and teaching interests and existing faculty links are a prerequisite for the conclusion of an agreement with a partner university.

Internationally funded research projects (Key figure 3.B.1)

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
2012	76,666,020	15,706,259	1,555,615	59,404,146

Source: Intellectual Capital Report of the University of Vienna, Indicator 1.C.2

In 2012 the University received around 77 million euro from third party funded projects.

Compared to 2011, the total amount of third party funding rose by more than 7%, EU-funding by 17%, international funding by 32%.

This is a further indicator that the university is more and more integrated into the international area of research and education.



International Cooperation and Networks

Bilateral partnership agreements which formalise the cooperation 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.

Co-operation with North America has always been a top priority in the internationalisation strategy of the University of Vienna. Partner universities in the United States include Stanford University, the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the University of Washington in Seattle and Georgetown University. Among the partner universities in Canada are the University of Montréal, the University of Toronto, the University of Ottawa, Queen's University, and the University of Alberta. The Center for Canadian Studies, a joint cooperation between the Department of English and American Studies and the Department of Romance Languages, regularly organises conferences and coordinates research interests and exchanges in Canadian area studies. These agreements offer excellent research opportunities for scholars and a study abroad experience for students from both sides of the Atlantic.

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.

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) – 44 universities from 33 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.

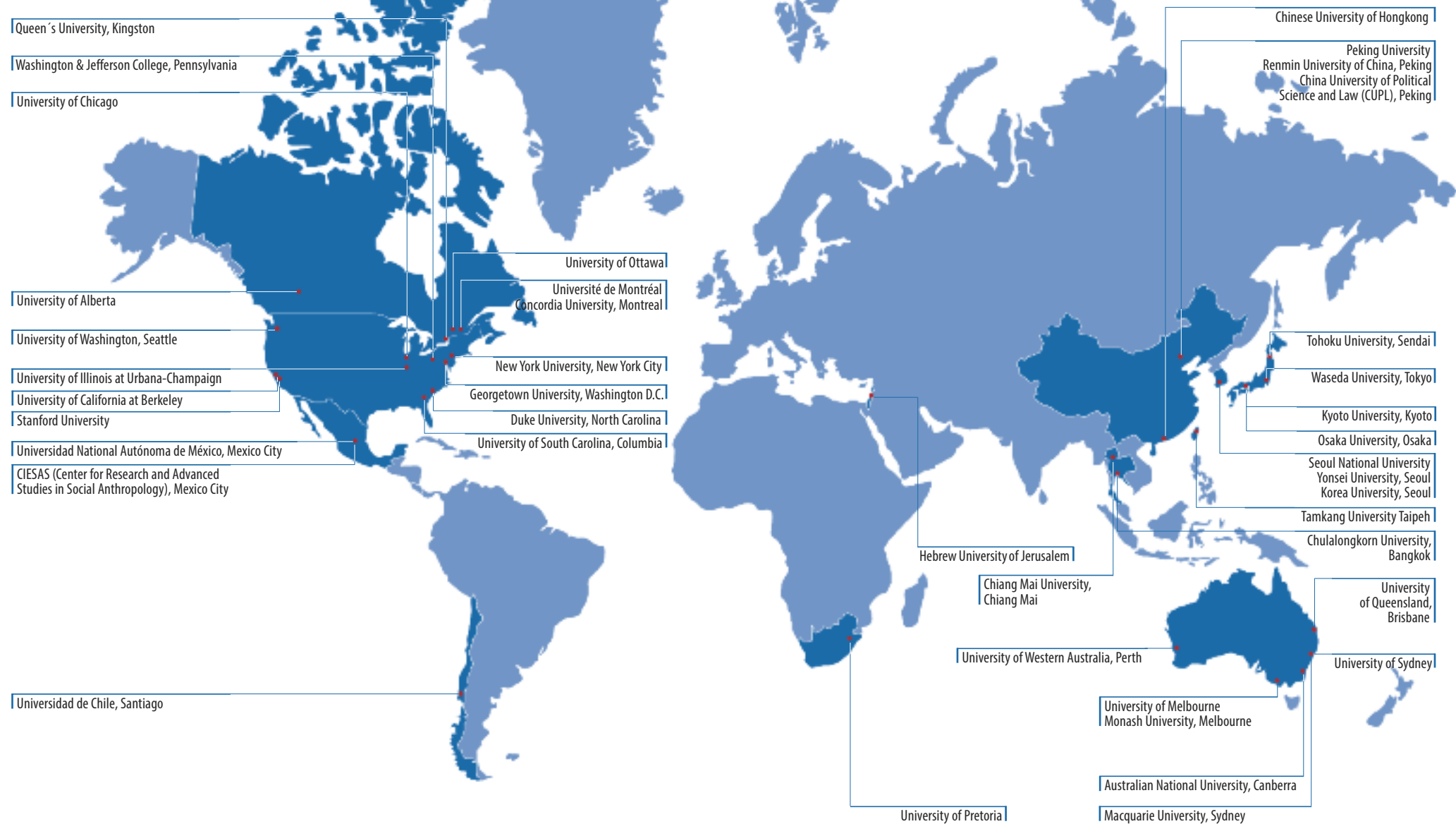
ASEA-UNINET (formerly: Austrian – South-East-Asian University Partnership Network, since 1999: ASEAN-European Academic University Network) is a multilateral network initiated by Austria in 1994 which grew out of a bilateral agreement concluded by a few Austrian universities, including the University of Vienna, and which now supports collaborative research with 41 South East Asian partner institutions.

EURASIA-PACIFIC UNINET is an educational network with more than 140 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 56 member universities from 14 countries of the Danube region. Here, too, the University of Vienna is represented in individual working groups.

In 2013 the University of Vienna became a member of the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS) in order to institutionalise a long-standing research co-operation between several departments of the Faculty of Law and United Nations representatives. Membership in this organisation also gives students access to events and lectures with high-ranking members of the United Nations.

University Partnerships outside Europe



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 | Mykolas Romeris 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 Politecnico de Lisboa | Instituto Superior de Ciencias do Trabalho e da Empresa | Instituto Superior de Línguas e Administração | Universidade do Porto **ROMANIA** Universitatea din Bucuresti | Universitatea Babeş – Bolyai **SLOVAKIA** Universita 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 | École 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



Internationalisation activities of the faculties and centres of the University of Vienna

In 2012, at the request of the Rector's Office, a survey was made within the faculties and centres of the University of Vienna for the purpose of taking stock in the field of international activities.

At that time, the university comprised 15 faculties and 3 centres. Some of these faculties are larger than other Austrian universities, some are the size of departments. The picture of the international activities of these organisational units was correspondingly heterogeneous.

The university has a further organisational unit in the field of teaching: 48 directorates of studies are responsible for teaching and the organisation of the courses of study. This organisational matrix is also mapped in the distribution of functions within the field of international activities:

While the directors of studies' responsibilities include the transfer of credits acquired abroad, and the Erasmus coordinators are responsible for the selection of the Erasmus students, it is at faculty level that agreements are concluded with partner universities and mobility funds awarded for academic staff.

The aim of the 2012 survey was to take stock of the international activities at both central and faculty level. The central International Office¹ prepared all information in this field that it had documented on the individual faculties over the preceding years, as well as key figures concerning mobility activities at decentralised level (mobility figures ...) and made these available to the faculties as background information and basis for the survey.

The survey addressed the following topics: strategic focus of the faculty in the field of international activities, geographical focus, institutional basis of the international field of functions within the faculties and centres, and finally the question of the services at central level desired by the faculties/centres in this field.

Mobility strategies

The survey showed that faculties/centres approach the topic of mobility in very different ways. Some explicitly set themselves the aim of increasing student mobility, and attempt to overcome obstacles to mobility proactively by including mobility windows within the curricula. Others do not regard it as a priority for students to go abroad as part of their Bachelor's or Master's degree courses, and instead concentrate on enabling research visits abroad in the predoc stage.

¹ Today's International Office was at that time still part of the Research Service and International Relations Office.



The selection of the destination countries varies by nature considerably on the basis of the course of studies. The University of Vienna offers a wide range of programmes in foreign languages and area studies and is for this reason also committed to an institutionally-based cooperation strategy in non-European regions.

However, personal initiatives by academic staff in the field of international activities can also have a strong influence on the mobility within the faculty/centre. (The Faculty of Law would not be expected to be one of the strongest faculties in the field of incoming mobility, attracting students from all over the world.)

There are also large differences in the field of mobility volume on the part of academic staff, in terms of both incoming and outgoing mobility. Some faculties/centres commit considerable resources to this field, while others are able to encourage researchers to cultivate international contacts within the framework of projects thanks to larger third-party funds and third-party programmes.

The survey also showed that the faculties/centres support the university management's strategy of locating the handling of student mobility in the central International Office. The pooling of expertise at central level is appreciated particularly where third-country mobility programmes are very complex to organise.

Geographical focus

The table on p. 24 shows that the faculties/centres largely cover the focal points of the internationalisation strategy of the university as a whole (see p. 7). It is striking that at faculty level European universities are taken into greater account in bilateral agreements going beyond student exchange than happens at central level. At the level of the university as a whole, the logic pursued is more that of the European Education and Research Region, with agreements being concluded within the framework of the Erasmus programme. One exception is the cooperation activities with central and eastern European universities.

Institutional basis of the international field of functions within the faculties and centres

The institutionalisation of the international field of functions varies considerably within the different faculties/centres. While a number of faculties have a vice-dean for international affairs or their own international offices at faculty level, other faculties pursue a bottom-up strategy and focus the international research relationships on the academic staff level. This survey led to the conclusion of an agreement between the faculties/centres and the university management: each faculty or centre appoints a contact person at



academic level who coordinates the international activities at faculty level and acts as contact person for the Vice-Rector for Human Resources Development and International Relations and the central International Office. In this way, inquiries from around the world on specific subjects and inquiries from the faculties/centres can be answered as quickly as possible and projects adjusted to the faculties' needs.

Development of new services at central level in the field of international activities

In a last section, the faculties/centres were asked about the additional services at central level that they felt would be of value. It is hardly surprising in a university of this size that a popular wish was the communication of information, e. g. about funding programmes or about new service programmes. The university management reacted by setting up a central International Office as of the start of 2013, one of whose most important functions is to act as an information hub.



In addition, the suggestion was made that support should be provided centrally for visa matters, the drafting of agreements and the assistance of students from third countries who are funded by their home countries.

The survey showed the extent to which many faculties and centres regard the pursuit of international relationships as part of their portfolio of functions and include the international networking of both students and researchers amongst their objectives.

Over 2,500 mobility applications per year from academic staff and students funded by the EU, by the university itself or by national funding organisations demonstrate the commitment in the field of internationalisation both central and at faculty level.



The University of Vienna's services for international students

Due to the large number of students, the University of Vienna operates several service facilities to assist international students. A basic distinction is made between credit mobility and degree mobility. Credit mobility is temporary learning mobility in the framework of ongoing studies at a "home institution" for the purpose of gaining credit. After the mobility phase, students return to their "home institution" to complete their studies. Degree mobility is learning mobility in order to obtain a degree abroad.

Services for Credit Mobility Students

Student Mobility Team at the International Office

The Student Mobility Team at the International Office of the University of Vienna is the first contact point for credit mobility students, i. e. international students who are studying at the University of Vienna as part of an exchange programme (above all Erasmus and the Non-EU Student Exchange Program). In the 2011/12 academic year, the Student Mobility Team handled more than 1,000 incoming mobility students. In recent years, the number of exchange students has increased constantly, a trend that is expected to continue in the next few years.

Students who are nominated by partner universities as part of an exchange programme have the advantage that admission is simpler and can be carried out more quickly than for regular international students (admission restricted to a maximum of two semesters on the basis of transnational EU, state or university mobility programmes according to the Universities Act 2002, Sec. 61 (3) 3.).

The support given to exchange students begins as early as the nomination by the partner university, with the Student Mobility Team providing assistance to incoming students with the university's admission procedures. In addition, exchange students from outside Europe are helped in applying for a visa or a residence permit. If necessary, the Student Mobility Team also deals with the contacts with MA35 (the Municipal Department for Immigration).

To help students prepare in the best possible way for their stay in Vienna, the Student Mobility Team provides an online Welcome Guide for exchange students and an extensive FAQ area. In this way, exchange students can obtain valuable information about their stay and studies in Vienna (e. g. registration for courses, libraries, accommodation and residence registration in Vienna, insurance, public transport ...). The University of Vienna does not itself operate student hostels. The International Office cooperates with OeAD GmbH on the matter of accommodation in student hostels.



At the beginning of the semester, “orientation sessions” are organised, for which exchange students register online in advance. At these sessions, the incoming students are personally welcomed by the Student Mobility Team, and the students can complete the necessary administrative steps for registration at the University.

During the welcome reception, the exchange students are officially welcomed by the university management in the person of the Vice Rector for Human Resources Development and International Relations. The students also have an opportunity to swap ideas during a platform discussion on the topic of exchange students at the University of Vienna. The event is intended in particular to provide an opportunity for informal networking and for getting to know other incoming students from different countries at the very start of the stay.

Throughout their stay, the Student Mobility Team is the first point of contact and source of information for exchange students both on questions concerning studying in Vienna and on many practical aspects. In addition, the office staff are the interface between the students and the university departments – in the Erasmus sector, specifically between students and the Erasmus departmental coordinators – and the interface to the Human Resources Department for Erasmus interns. At the end of the student's stay, the Student Mobility Team provides assistance through the issue of certificates of attendance or transcripts.

Incoming students can also attend German courses at the University of Vienna's Language Centre, and the International Office in part provides extensive funding for these courses for incoming students.

In order to facilitate the social integration of exchange students in Vienna, the Student Mobility Team works in close cooperation with the Erasmus Student Network (ESN), a voluntary University of Vienna student organisation whose function is to assist the social integration of exchange students in Vienna and organises numerous events such as a weekly “regulars table”, welcome weeks and excursions. In addition, the ESN operates a “buddy system”, which enables exchange students to make contact with students at the University of Vienna who will assist them during their stay. Many former outgoing students of the university use this opportunity to remain internationally active after their stay abroad. “Uni international”, the international fair organised by the International Office, also gives international students an opportunity to exchange information with and get to know Austrian students.

At a university of the size of the University of Vienna with over 1,000 incoming mobility students, the International Office can only offer a basic service for exchange students. The Student Mobility Team of the International Office provides assistance for the key elements of the organisation of studies such as admission, visa problems and cooperation with the coordinators, while also making use of other agencies such as the Language Centre and the Erasmus Student Network.

<http://international.univie.ac.at/>



Services for Degree Mobility Students

Student Point

Student Point is the first point of contact for prospective University of Vienna students on questions about admission to degree programmes.

A detailed website <http://studentpoint.univie.ac.at> informs potential students about the admission procedure and the documents needed. In addition, this website informs about the level of German required for admission to a Bachelor's and a number of Master's degree programmes. Enquiries are possible by telephone, e-mail or in person during the opening hours of the Student Point's infocentre.

A further point of focus in the Student Point information services for international students is to answer questions about the tuition fee. Important aspects here include the ways of making the payments and the amount of the fee. The latter varies according to nationality and residence status and also depends on whether the student holds the Austrian school leaving certificate or an Austrian degree.

Student Point is also the first point of contact for general questions concerning study law, such as the introductory and orientation period (STEOP) or how often an examination can be resit.

Student Point is the place where the university's official for students with disabilities works. She assists students with problems in everyday student life and advises on issues such as on the question of different examination methods or a scripts exchange for students with disabilities.

A particular service offered by Student Point is the information event "UniOrientiert" held each year after Easter. This University of Vienna open day invites both potential students from Austria and pupils from (non-)EU/EEA countries to find out about the entire range of courses for school leavers. In 2013, the potential students who travelled furthest came from Kazakhstan.

<http://studentpoint.univie.ac.at>

Center for Doctoral Studies

Of the roughly 9,000 doctoral candidates at the University (as of April 2013), over one quarter do not have Austrian nationality, with 15.2% coming from within Europe and 11% from outside. Since 2010, the Center for Doctoral Studies has provided assistance to this target group by means of a specific range of services. An important aim of this service is to reduce the information deficit of the new international doctoral candidates as compared with their Austrian fellows. A further aim of the new initiative is to assist the networking of international early-stage researchers.



The brochure “Orientation Guide for International PhD Candidates” provides doctoral candidates with information on topics such as immigration, finding an apartment, important contact persons at the university and much more.

“Welcome Days” have been held yearly since 2011. This five-day orientation programme for international doctoral candidates comprises information events, lectures, guided tours and social activities. Numerous events are organised in cooperation with the relevant institutions such as internally with ZID (Vienna University Computer Center) or the library or externally with MA35, which provides information about residence permits and visas. The university management, in the person of the Vice Rector for Research and Career Development, officially welcomes the new doctoral candidates to the University of Vienna.

The Center for Doctoral Studies has set up an informal place of exchange for doctoral candidates in the form of the “international café”. These meetings are held once a month and are used by many doctoral candidates in order to make contact with other early-stage researchers.

In order to help the doctoral candidates cope better with everyday life in Austria and at the University (where some very international working groups exist), the Center for Doctoral Studies also organises

intercultural trainings. These workshops are intended to create a deeper understanding for the various dimensions of intercultural communication and use practical activities to address Austrian culture.

Cotutelle de thèse agreements enable dissertation projects to be handled and implemented simultaneously at two universities. These are coordinated by the DLE Research Service and Career Development in collaboration with the Rector's Office, while the Studienpräses Office prepares the corresponding agreements. Recently, such agreements have been concluded inter alia with partners in Australia, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Doctoral candidates from other universities who come to Vienna for a research stay without being part of an exchange programme can register with the visiting PhD programme without bureaucratic obstacles. This programme enables doctoral candidates to be registered at the University of Vienna for up to 2 semesters, thus allowing them to make use of all the services that are available to regular doctoral candidates. For instance, they are given a student ID, can attend courses and seminars and make use of the library services. Since 2010, around 150 doctoral candidates from 34 countries have conducted research at the University of Vienna as visiting PhDs.

<http://doktorat.univie.ac.at/en/home/>



Services for both Credit Mobility Students and Degree Mobility Students

German Courses at the Language Centre of the University of Vienna

German courses have been offered at the University of Vienna since 1922 and are characterised by high-quality teaching and an extremely extensive range of courses. They are currently conducted in twelve different course stages (from A1/1 to C2/2), with exact classification tests ensuring allocation to the appropriate course level.

A committed team of teachers with well-founded subject training and many years of teaching experience guarantee maximum learning progress using communicative, participant-focused teaching methods.

During the academic year, the courses comprise semester and term courses at different times of day and of varying intensity; this variety ensures that a degree course can be pursued at the university while learning German at the same time. In the lecture-free period in February, three-week intensive courses are conducted.

The range of summer courses (four weeks each in July and August, three weeks in September) is rounded off by a varied excursion and leisure programme. In addition, accommodation can also be organised in a student hostel during the summer months.

The award of ECTS (European Credit Transfer System) points is of particular interest for international students. If the course is passed, 4 to 12 ECTS are awarded depending on the course.

The German courses are also an examination centre for the Austrian Language Diploma (OSD), an internationally recognised German examination.

www.deutschlernen.at

www.germancourses.at

www.osd.at



52 International Report

53 Non-EU Student Exchange Program

Non-EU Student Exchange Program

The Non-EU Student Exchange Program is an exchange programme of the University of Vienna that enables its students to study for a semester or a year at a non-European partner university. In return, the University of Vienna receives and looks after students from the partner universities during their stay in Vienna. Thanks to the cooperation, tuition fees are waived by the host university, a very important factor for the University of Vienna, which charges no or only low tuition fees.

The university's aim is to give its best students the experience of studying at a renowned university outside Europe to qualify them for a global labour market.

The programme began 25 years ago with the first student exchange agreements with North American universities. The first partners included Georgetown University, the University of Toronto and the Université de Montréal. At the beginning of the 1990s, an agreement was concluded with Kyoto University, extending the programme to the continent of Asia. In the meantime, the University of Vienna has concluded exchange agreements with over 60 universities in 20 countries outside Europe.


At the time of the conclusion of the first exchange agreement in 1988, the International Office of the University of Vienna was also set up to assist and support both students who wish to study abroad within the framework of this programme (outgoings) and

students who come to study at the University of Vienna (incomings). The continuing increase in the number of mobile students was accompanied by a corresponding extension of the programme's infrastructure. The current functions of the Student Mobility Team of the International Office include making the programme known by means of information events, advising interested students, administering applications, organising the selection committee and sending the nominations to the partner universities, administering scholarships, acting as interface between students, coordinators and partner universities and admitting and supervising the incoming students.

The exchange of students is based on agreements concluded with partner universities laying down the conditions for the exchange such as the number of students, the duration of the stay or the level of the studies (Bachelors, Masters, Ph.D.).

Originally conceived as an exchange programme with European and non-European universities, student exchange in Europe today is covered by the Erasmus Programme, while the Non-EU Student Exchange Program has developed as an exchange programme with universities in countries outside the European Union.

In 1992, roughly 70 students went abroad within the programme, while today over 160 students of the University of Vienna take up Non-EU Student Exchange scholarships each year.



While in 1992, there were roughly half as many incomings as outgoings (namely 31 students), the number today has risen to over 200 and thus overtaken the number of outgoings (160 students).

The programme, originally known under the name "Joint Study", was given a relaunch in 2012, in the course of which it was renamed the Non-EU Student Exchange Program. All students are now selected by academic committees of the University of Vienna coordinated by the International Office and made up of professors and teachers of the various subjects. This has led to the standardisation and optimisation of the application and selection procedure.

In contrast to the Erasmus Programme, which is financed by national and EU funds, the University of Vienna finances the Non-EU Student Exchange Program itself. At present, the University provides around EUR 440,000 for stays abroad by students as part of this programme.

Amongst University of Vienna students, the English-speaking countries of the USA and Australia, each with around 25 nominations a year, are the most popular, followed by Japan with roughly 20 students and Russia and Canada with around 15 students a year each.

A similar picture can be seen with the incoming students: an average of 60 students are nominated by the partner universities in the USA and Australia, including students under special programmes

(University of Illinois, January Law Program for Australian partner universities). These are followed by Japan and Canada with an average of 15 students each year.

In order to ensure the reciprocal nature of the exchange, a number of special programmes were introduced within the Non-EU Student Exchange Program, thus increasing the number of incoming students:

The Austria-Illinois Exchange Program (AIEP) has existed for over 20 years and is a cooperation between the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and three Vienna universities (University of Vienna, Vienna University of Economics and Business and the Vienna University of Technology). The Vienna University of Economics and Business is the coordinating body and is home to the residence director, who handles incoming students. At the University of Vienna and the Vienna University of Technology, the students are admitted under co-registration.

Another successful programme is the January Law Program, which offers three to four courses in English in the fields of international law and human rights at the Faculty of Law at the University of Vienna. The January Law Program originally began as a cooperation between the University of Vienna and Australian partner universities in order to increase the number of incoming students. The programme is only available in January, since at this time there is no teaching in Australia. The huge popularity of the January Law Program led to it being retained even after the increase of incoming figures was reached.



For incomings from the University of Chicago, there is a tailor-made ten-week short-term programme under the name Dr Ferdinand Stern Western Civilization Program, comprising courses held in English and a number of excursions. Students of the University of Vienna nominated for a stay at the University of Chicago also participate in the programme in Vienna, which enables them to make first contacts with students from Chicago.

American students in particular are used to intensive supervision at their home universities. In order to maintain this abroad, many US universities appoint a contact person in Vienna (residence director), whom they can contact alongside the International Office of the University of Vienna in the event of questions or problems.

Even though reciprocity is an important element of the Non-EU Student Exchange Program, it cannot always be ensured. One reason for this is for instance the fact that the courses offered at many departments are largely in German. As a result, many incoming students are unable to find enough courses for their studies at the University of Vienna. Another reason is the relatively high cost of living in Vienna, so that a number of students cannot afford to stay here. Similar factors can also act as an obstacle to mobility for University of Vienna students.

Many of the agreements have been concluded at university level, and are thus available to students from all the faculties. At the same time, there are also department agreements primarily intended for language students. For this reason, almost half the students who go abroad with the Non-EU Student Exchange Program are language students, mainly of English, Japanese, Chinese and Russian. Alongside foreign language students, students of psychology, international business, media studies, communication studies and political science account for a majority of the applicant pool.

With incoming students, law is the most popular subject, due among other things to the fact that a large number of courses are offered in English. Other popular studies are German philology, political science and international business.

Looking back, the Non-EU Student Exchange Program can be regarded as a success story of the University of Vienna. Thanks to this programme, around 2,500 students at the University of Vienna have been given the opportunity to study at a renowned partner university abroad, while over 2,000 foreign students have selected the University of Vienna as the destination for their stay abroad.



Summer and Winter Schools of the University of Vienna

Each year during the semester breaks and holidays, the University of Vienna offers over 20 “short programmes”, i. e. Winter and Summer Schools, for students from Austria and abroad. The Winter and Summer schools are mostly held in English and take place partly in Vienna, partly at other locations in Austria or even abroad. As a rule, ECTS credits are awarded for successful participation in the courses. The large majority of the short programmes are intended for master and Ph.D. students, but participation is occasionally also open to bachelor students or postdocs. The summer schools are financed from a variety of sources, including from the revenue from tuition fees, as well as by Austrian or international funding bodies.

Some of the short programmes focus on specific research topics, while others are language-teaching courses. The Winter and Summer Schools are offered in the humanities, the social sciences, mathematics and the natural sciences. For instance, in the field of social sciences, there is the Marie Jahoda Summer School of Sociology and the ECPR (European Consortium for Political Research) Winter School in Methods and Techniques. In the humanities, various short programmes are offered by the foreign-language departments as well as for instance a numismatic summer seminar. The Vienna Summer University (VISU) has an interdisciplinary approach. Its programme under the general title of “Scientific World Conceptions” is dedicated to major current issues in the natural and the social

sciences, their history and philosophy. In the natural sciences, short programmes are offered inter-alia in the fields of mathematical physics (ESI-EMS-IAMP-Summer School), molecular and cellular biology (Vienna Biocenter Summer School), geometry and quantisation (GEOQUANT) und aerosol science (Summer School Basic Aerosol Science).

The flagship of these short programmes is the International Summer Program of the Sommerhochschule of the University of Vienna (SHS), which has been in existence since 1949 and is held at Strobl on Lake Wolfgang in the province of Salzburg. The aim of this programme is to give the students an overview of the trends being pursued by Europe and the EU. The focus is on law and political science lectures, but the programme also offers courses in the fields of economics, history and cultural studies.

A further central element of the courses offered by the University of Vienna during the semester breaks are the intensive German courses at the University of Vienna’s Language Centre in February and in the summer. More information on the German courses at the Language Centre of the University of Vienna can be found from page 50 onwards.

A current overview of the University of Vienna’s short programmes (or Winter and Summer Schools) including the deadlines for applications can be found at

<http://international.univie.ac.at/summer-and-winter-schools/>



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