

**1) ANNEX:**

**a. Quantitative and qualitative indicators and measures:**

**i. Ad 2) Learning and Teaching:**

- Indicators of the “Wissensbilanz” concerning outgoing and incoming student mobility (2.A.8 and 2.A.9) and outgoing teaching mobility (1.B.1)
- Offer of peer-to-peer didactical support
- IoC (Internationalisation of the Curriculum): Student Satisfaction, Course evaluations,
- Number of Intercultural Skills Awards awarded to students
- Foster international activities of staff members (e.g.: „International“ Teaching Award; fix a certain amount of “international activities” within the legally prescribed administrative tasks of scientific staff members (e.g. 5% )
- Update the Diploma Supplement as soon as the required technical and staff resources exist
- Development of courses and modules in English at Bachelor level
- Review Learning outcomes of Curricula and individual courses w/r to international and intercultural competences
- Analyse the quality of staff mobility

**ii. Ad 3) Research, Innovation and Development**

- Indicators of the “Wissensbilanz” concerning number of doctoral students and their nationality (2.B.1), number of publications in SCI journals (3.B.1)
- Third-Party Funding Budget
- ERC grants, CD-Labs
- Citation index
- SCI-Publications (OA)
- Objectives Young Scientists, Recruiting:
  - Maintaining HR Excellence Logo of European Commission
  - Strengthened integration of foreign doctoral and post-doc students in current research projects
- Research for Development, Capacity Building
  - Intensifying R4D-Activites (e.g. projects funded through CO2-compensation scheme)
  - Strengthened international co-operation and exchange of scientists
  - improved mobility of scientists
- International Cooperation & Visibility
  - Strengthened international co-operation and exchange of scientists
  - Improved mobility of scientists
  - Easier access to BOKU travel funds. In this context, it is essential to establish mobility in the framework of the EU programs, the FFG, FWF (Lise Meitner, Erwin Schrödinger) and the ÖAW (APART etc.) as well as similar national and international programs serving internationalisation. International contacts have to be facilitated for post-doc exchange

(incoming and outgoing Marie-Curie-Fellows). In this area, no exact figures should be stated, but the goal is to raise awareness of these possibilities and to increase the mobility (compared to the level obtained in 2010).

- Improved support at project initiation and application in the area of international research programs (Horizon Europe, COST, etc.)
- Internationalisation of administrative research support staff (staff exchange, participation in European networks of research support staff)
  - ERA- European Research Area
- Annual visits to European institutions in Brussels, workshops with representatives of the EC, EP, etc.
- Active participation of BOKU researchers in European committees & networks (e.g. focus groups, JPIs, PPP Biobased Industries, ...)
- Establishment of an “ERA-Working Group” to make better strategic use of knowledge gathered in European committees & networks

### iii. Ad 4) Third Mission

- Indicators of the “Wissensbilanz” concerning numbers of presentations (3.B.2)
- Capacity Building projects
- Co-operation with strategic partners abroad and international organisations based in Vienna
- Co-operation with industry, NGOs and other external stakeholders
- Co-operation with Alumni, Expansion of International Alumni network

### b. Roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the Internationalisation Strategy

International affairs at BOKU are the responsibility, at the management level, of the Rectorate, supported by the Committee for Internationalisation. The BOKU-IR (BOKU International Relations) is responsible for the operational implementation and day-to-day administration of international cooperation, as well as the coordination of BOKU’s language courses. The administrative activities of BOKU-IR are complemented by those of the coordinators within the departments responsible for each partnership or ERASMUS+ agreement (who will provide subject-specific support for the cooperation), the members of the Scholarship Nomination Council [Auslandsbeirat] who allocate BOKU’s scholarships, the country coordinators (Länderkoordinator\*innen) acting as contact persons in BOKU’s geographic focus areas of the Internationalisation strategy, the Study Programme coordinators of BOKU’s international Master programmes, and the international contact persons of each department. Attention has to be paid to the fact that the university structure serves the process of internationalisation and that this has positive effects on future evaluation regulations. The acknowledgement of the international administrative function of the academics involved is essential. This holds especially true for the mid-level faculty that amongst other things has been and is essential for the carrying out of exchange programs in the form of departmental coordinators. This should be evaluated positively in the individual-related evaluation and also needs to be implemented in the objectives of the departments. Decisive for the successful

implementation of this strategy for internationalisation is the involvement of all university units in the internationalisation process. If internationalisation is not to be confined purely to external activities such as increasing student mobility, a general change of outlook in the university's focus on international exchange of knowledge and experience must be appropriately managed in order to upgrade the quality of the university's own spheres of activity. This in turn requires corresponding action by management if such internationalisation is to succeed university-wide. It must, therefore, be among the targets of the university to implement training in foreign languages and in the sphere of intercultural communication for both scientific and administrative staff. This is essential if the required open-mindedness necessary for establishing internationally-oriented studies and research is to be guaranteed. The successful realization of an international strategy calls for basic structural requirements.