

Welcome to Austria!
Willkommen in Österreich!

Researcher's Guide to Austria



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RESEARCHERS IN MOTION

If you are a researcher **planning your next stay in Austria**, look here for career opportunities and find relevant information and assistance:

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Moving to another country involves many important considerations. This Researcher's Guide is designed to help you and your family make a smooth start in Austria. It not only provides general information about Austria but it will also guide you through the legal basis of entry and residence regulations, taxation and social security.

This guide is specifically tailored to the needs of scientific (academic) teachers or researchers and their families. It is available for download (.pdf) on the website of [EURAXESS Austria](http://www.euraxess.at).

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1 About Austria

Austria, officially the Republic of Austria, is located in the heart of Europe and has a long-standing history of scientific research as well as a highly diverse and vibrant research landscape. Home to internationally renowned research institutions, Austria pairs its scientific achievement with a rich cultural heritage and an exceptionally high quality of life. With a population of around 9.2 million people, Austria is a stable, prosperous and forward-looking country. It joined the European Union (EU) in 1995 and is part of both the Euro zone and the Schengen area.

The country also plays an active part in the European Research Area (ERA) and has steadily increased its investment in research and development in recent years. In 2024, R&D (Research & Development) expenditure reached approximately € 16.64 billion, according to the latest estimates from Statistics Austria. This reflects the country's commitment to strengthening its position as a knowledge society and becoming one of Europe's leading hubs of innovation.

To achieve this goal, Austria also strives to provide favourable conditions and adequate support for researchers. With its dynamic research sector, innovative economy and a high quality of life, Austria is an attractive destination for international researchers and their families.

Further information

Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs: www.bmeia.gv.at/en/

Austrian Economic Chambers: www.wko.at

Austrian National Tourist Office: www.austria.info/en

Relevant information on the topics of Science, Research and Innovation in Austria:
www.rat-fte.at

2 The Research & Development Landscape of Austria

Current Trends in Austria

Austria's Research, Technology, and Innovation (RTI) system faces ongoing societal challenges, including the consequences of climate change and geopolitical instability. Despite these hurdles, Austria remains firmly committed to strengthening its dynamic and resilient RTI sector. Austria ranks among Europe's top countries in terms of R&D intensity and also features a high concentration of research institutions relative to its population size. According to the latest estimates of Statistics Austria, a total of € 16.64 billion was invested in R&D in 2024.

Austria continues to strive towards becoming one of Europe's most innovative countries. Efforts such as the reorganisation of research institutes and the implementation of new funding programmes are central to this strategy. Austrian research organisations and enterprises actively participate in major EU research framework programmes, including Horizon Europe.

To foster a supportive research environment, Austria continuously implements new measures. Notably, the research premium, which can be claimed for expenditures on R&D, has been increased to 14%.

Public research funding continues to play a vital role, complemented by significant R&D investment from domestic companies. Despite economic challenges, R&D expenditure remains a priority.

The public sector contributes significantly to R&D expenditure, primarily through the Federal Government, federal states and other public institutions. For the public sector as a whole, R&D expenditure is expected to amount to € 5.6 billion. Funding from abroad, mainly from foreign businesses and EU research programmes, also constitutes a notable portion of the total expenditure.

2.1 Research Policy (as set out in the ERA Portal Austria)

Austria's current Research, Technology, and Innovation (RTI) strategy builds upon previous efforts to enhance the country's position as an innovation leader. These strategies focus on strengthening national research structures, fostering innovation, improving governance efficiency, linking research to education and addressing societal challenges.

The Austrian Federal Government has launched its Strategy for Research, Technology, and Innovation (RTI) 2030, reaffirming its commitment to shaping a forward-looking, competitive and innovation-driven policy landscape. Research, technology and innovation are at the heart of Austria's vision for the future. The strategy defines specific goals for Austrian research, technology and innovation policy for the coming years and outlines fields of action for their effective implementation. The overarching goals are designed to strengthen Austria as a location for RTI, enhance effectiveness and excellence and build on the country's greatest resources: knowledge, talents and skills.

Eight central fields of action have been defined to achieve the stated goals:

Fields of action to achieve goal 1:

- expand research and technology infrastructure (FTIS) and ensure accessibility
- participation in EU missions, EU partnerships and "Important Projects of Common European Interest" (IPCEIs)
- promote internationalisation and align it strategically

Fields of action to achieve goal 2:

- promote excellent basic research
- support for applied research and its impact on economy and society
- FTI to achieve the climate goals

Fields of action to achieve goal 3:

- develop and promote human resources
- support international perspectives of researchers and students

The RTI Strategy 2030 is based on a clear commitment to efficiency and increased output as well as extensive use of opportunities offered by a united Europe, for example through engagement with “Horizon Europe”, the world’s largest coherent research programme, and active participation in the European Research Area (ERA).

On 29 May 2015 the Competitiveness Council adopted conclusions relating to the European ERA Roadmap 2015–2020. In these conclusions the Council called upon each member state to provide for the national implementation of the European ERA Roadmap by means of national action plans or strategies. Austria complies with this request by the EU research ministers with the adoption of the “[Austrian ERA Roadmap](#)”, which aligns closely with the European ERA Roadmap in both structure and content. On 30 November 2018, Council Conclusions on the governance of the European Research Area were adopted under the Austrian Presidency. The ERA Council Conclusions consist of three parts: (a) Acknowledgement of important progress by the different ERA-related groups in implementing the ERA agenda; (b) Decision of the research ministers on the “ERA Advisory Structure”, based on the pertinent review and the ERAC report; (c) Outlook on the future of ERA, with the invitation to the European Commission to publish a new ERA Communication by 2020 as well as to Council Presidencies to organise regular ERA ministerial conferences. Regarding the Horizon Europe regulation, the Council reached a political agreement with a partial general approach.

On 30 September 2020, the European Commission adopted a “Communication on a new European Research Area for Research and Innovation”. Based on excellence, the new European Research Area aims to improve Europe’s research and innovation landscape, accelerate the EU’s transition towards climate neutrality and digital leadership, support recovery from the societal and economic impact of the coronavirus crisis and strengthen resilience against future crises.

The Communication sets out strategic objectives and actions to be implemented in close cooperation with the member states as well as the private sector. It aims to prioritise investments and reforms in research and innovation, improve access to excellence for researchers across the EU and ensure that research results are effectively translated into market applications and economic impact.

Additionally, the Communication encourages fair and well-balanced researchers’ mobility, the upskilling and reskilling of researchers, access to excellent facilities and infrastructures across the EU. It advocates for the diversification of career paths and career development opportunities, both within the EU and outside academia, as well as for gender equality and improved access to publicly funded peer-reviewed science.

To facilitate the free flow of knowledge and technology, the European Union is developing a toolbox to support researchers’ careers. This toolbox includes a Researchers Competence Framework, a mobility scheme, training opportunities under Horizon Europe and a one-stop shop portal (the ERA Talent Platform) for career information and management.

As part of its initiatives to support recovery and build a green and digital Europe, the European Commission, in addition to the new European Research Area, adopted a new Digital Education Action Plan, aimed at modernising education and training systems for the digital age, as well as a Communication on the European Education Area to promote job creation and growth.

Austria actively engages in European Research Area (ERA) initiatives, supporting evidence-based decision-making and playing a proactive role in shaping European RTI policy. For more information on an EU-related research policy and its implementation in Austria and across Europe, please visit the [ERA Portal Austria](#).

2.2 Structure of the Austrian Research System

2.2.1 Policy level

In Austria, three ministries are in charge of research and technology policy: The Federal Ministry of Women, Science and Research (BMFWF), the Federal Ministry for Innovation, Mobility and Infrastructure (BMK) and the Federal Ministry Economy, Energy and Tourism (BMAW). The Ministry of Finance (BMF) is responsible for allocating the financial resources.

Austria has several advisory bodies at the policy level, including the Austrian Council for Sciences, Technology, and Innovation (<https://forwit.at/en/>), the Austrian Science Board (www.wissenschaftsrat.ac.at) and the ERA Council Forum Austria (www.era.gv.at). These bodies provide the government with expert advice on research, technology and innovation, monitor the implementation of the Austrian RTI strategy and offer strategic guidance on European research policy.

2.2.2 Operational level

The OeAD – Austria's Agency for Education and Internationalisation (www.oead.at) is Austria's central organisation for mobility and cooperation programmes in education, science and research in Europe and worldwide. With more than 65 years of experience, the OeAD connects people with educational institutions globally, advising, promoting and supporting international cooperation.

Austria's research, technology development and innovation funding is managed by three main funding agencies on behalf of the ministries: the FWF (Austrian Science Fund), the FFG (Austrian Research Promotion Agency) and the AWS (Austria Wirtschaftsservice GmbH).

The Austrian Science Fund (FWF, www.fwf.ac.at) is Austria's central funding organisation for basic research and for the advancement and appreciation of the arts. Its core mission is to support the researchers through stand-alone projects. In doing so, the FWF provides financial support for Austrian research centres, helping them to compete in the international marketplace for leading researchers and the best ideas.

The Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG, www.ffg.at) is the national funding agency for industrial research and experimental development in Austria. The FFG offers a comprehensive range of services for Austrian enterprises, research institutions and individual researchers. Through a targeted combination of funding instruments, including direct support for stand-alone projects in industrial research and industrially oriented structural programmes, the FFG is part of the Austrian innovation system and helps Austria's business and science sectors to remain competitive on both a national and international level. It provides high-quality research promotion services and achieves the highest degree of customer satisfaction.

Austria Wirtschaftsservice GmbH (AWS, www.awsg.at) is Austria's national promotional bank. AWS offers a broad range of company-specific investment promotion programmes and services such as financial assistance and consultancy for companies from the pre-seed phase to the expansion stage. It offers Austrian companies financial assistance in the form of loans, guarantees, grants and/or equity as well as consultancy services.

2.2.3 Research performers

The Austrian research landscape is highly diverse and differentiated, encompassing universities, non-university research establishments and enterprises. Austria is home to 23 public universities, 19 private higher education institutions and 21 universities of applied sciences (*Fachhochschulen*). In addition, approximately 2,000 enterprises engage in research activities, including several multinational corporations with headquarters in Austria.

Universities and the business sector are the primary research performers. Thanks to several targeted promotion programmes, the scope and share of research conducted by non-university research institutes have significantly grown in recent years. While universities carry dual responsibility for basic research and academic training, non-university research institutes typically focus on the application of knowledge. However, many of them also make important contributions to basic knowledge.

All scientific topics are represented in Austria's research system, particularly due to the broad disciplinary coverage of public universities, which still account for the largest share of the country's overall research output.

The natural and technical sciences are generally very well established in both public and private research sectors. Especially the prestigious Universities of Technology of Vienna and Graz and the University of Innsbruck are internationally renowned for state-of-the-art research in fields like nanotechnology and quantum optics.

Life Sciences are also well established, with several public universities, foremost universities in Vienna, Graz, Salzburg and Innsbruck, focusing extensively on biomedical research. Additionally, Austria hosts several biomedical research clusters as well as numerous biotech companies, mainly located in Vienna, Tyrol and Styria.

Austria has a long-standing tradition not only in hard science but also in social sciences and humanities, dating back to the early 20th century. This tradition is reflected in the today's vibrant research landscape, characterised by a wide variety of institutions in both the public and private sector conducting research in these disciplines.

Further information

Statistics Austria: www.statistik.at/en > Research and development (R&D), innovation

Austrian Council for Sciences, Technology, and Innovation: <https://forwit.at/en/>

A detailed list of all Austrian research organisations can be found on the website of EURAXESS Austria: www.euraxess.at/austria/research-austria

2.3 Research Funding – Austrian Database for Scholarships and Research Grants

The Austrian Database for Scholarships and Research Grants grants.at is the most comprehensive national funding database for all research areas. It stores detailed information on grants for students, graduates, scientists and researchers who are coming to Austria, going abroad or looking for funding within Austria. The database also includes research allowances, prizes and other funding opportunities.

Users can find key details such as eligibility criteria, application deadlines, duration, funding volume and allocation procedures. The database is continuously updated both by the OeAD (Austria's Agency for Education and Internationalisation) and the respective grant-awarding institutions, ensuring that the information remains current and reliable.

This bilingual (German, English) database has been financed by funds of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research (BMBWF) and the EU.

Further information

Austrian Database for Scholarships and Research Grants: grants.at

For personal assistance please contact the EURAXESS Centre: [Contact form](#)

3 Higher Education in Austria

Austria offers a diverse range of tertiary education institutions, including public universities, universities of applied sciences (UAS, Fachhochschulen), private higher education institutions, university colleges of teacher education and private university colleges.

While the primary language of instruction is German, a substantial number of degree programmes are also available in English. For detailed information on the language of instruction, please consult the individual university website.

General information

Website "Study in Austria": www.studyinaustria.at

Full list of study programmes in Austria:

Website www.studienwahl.at/en (with search for language of instruction)

Brochure "Study Guide" (Download on www.studyinaustria.at)

Brochure "Higher Education Institutions": Overview of the study options as well as contact addresses of all Austrian universities, universities of applied sciences, university colleges of teacher education and private universities (Download on www.studyinaustria.at).

Agency for Quality Assurance and Accreditation Austria (AQ Austria): www.aq.ac.at/en

3.1 Public Universities

Austria is home to 23 public universities, offering a wide range of study programmes across all disciplines. These include specialised institutions like medical and technological universities and universities with specific orientations, such as the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna and the Vienna University of Economics and Business. Some programmes, such as medicine or psychology, have limited enrolment and require entrance procedures.

Austria also hosts six public universities dedicated to arts. Whether in music, dramatic arts, fine arts or applied arts, these institutions offer the ideal environment where artistic expression meets academic research, providing students with high-quality education in a wide array of creative disciplines.

Academic calendar

The academic year in Austria begins on October 1st and ends on September 30th of the following year. It consists of:

- winter semester (October 1st to January 30th),
- summer semester (March 1st to September 30th) and
- periods during which no lectures are held (Christmas, semester and summer breaks).

Please note that individual institutions may follow slightly different schedules; be sure to check with the higher education institution of your choice.

Structure of study programmes

In recent decades, Austria has adopted the European three-tier system of degrees in line with the Bologna Process. However, the old two-tier system is still in place in a few disciplines, such as medicine.

a) Bachelor's and master's programmes

Most degree programmes distinguish between

1. **Bachelor's** programmes, graduates are awarded a bachelor's degree. ECTS (European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System) credits: 180; in special cases: 240;
2. **Master's** programmes, which require the successful completion of a bachelor's programme and graduates are awarded a master's degree. ECTS credits: generally 120.

b) Traditional degree programmes (*Diplomstudium*)

Upon completion, graduates are awarded a traditional university degree: "*Magistra/Magister*" or "*Diplomingenieur/in*" (for engineers). The duration of traditional degree programmes is between four and six years.

c) Doctoral studies (Dr./PhD)

Doctoral studies build on the successful completion of either a traditional or a master's degree programme. They are designed to demonstrate the candidate's ability to conduct autonomous research and promote the training and career development of junior academic staff. In analogy, doctoral studies in the arts are based on the demonstration of profound artistic work. Doctoral programmes conclude with the degree of "*Doktor/in*" or "PhD".

Further information

Universities Austria (uniko): www.uniko.ac.at

Full list of study programmes in Austria:

Website www.studienwahl.at/en

Brochure "*Study Guide*" (Download on www.studyinaustria.at)

3.2 Private Higher Education Institutions

The curricula and academic degrees awarded by the 19 Austrian private higher education institutions are similar to those of public universities. Private universities and their study programmes require accreditation for formal state recognition. The responsible authority for granting this recognition is the Agency for Quality Assurance and Accreditation Austria (AQ Austria).

Further information

Austrian Private Universities Conference (OePUK): <https://oe puk.ac.at>

Agency for Quality Assurance and Accreditation Austria (AQ Austria): www.aq.ac.at/en

3.3 Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS; *Fachhochschulen, FH*)

Universities of applied sciences (UAS) offer professionally oriented higher education at university level. UAS bachelor's programmes include mandatory job-oriented practical trainings or internships as part of their curricula, combining theoretical aspects and practical requirements. Teaching and supervising staff at UAS often include professionals with extensive experience in relevant occupational fields. Furthermore, UAS develop and realise applied R&D projects in close cooperation with businesses and public organisations, and thus offer their students valuable insights into the practical implementation of theoretical knowledge and methods. Since the number of study places in UAS degree programmes is limited, applicants have to pass admission procedures in case the number of applicants exceeds the available amount of study places.

The academic degrees awarded by UAS are bachelor's and master's degrees. In technical fields, graduates receive the degree of "Master of Science" or "*Diplomingenieur/in*" (equivalent to a "Master of Science"). Graduates of UAS master's programmes may enrol in doctoral programmes at universities.

Duration:

UAS **bachelor's** programmes: 3 years (180 ECTS credits)

UAS **master's** programmes: 1–2 years (60–120 ECTS credits)

Currently, 21 Universities of applied sciences offer approximately 700 UAS degree programmes in areas such as business, engineering and IT, natural sciences, social sciences, health sciences, media and design and military and security. Of these, around 100 degree programmes are offered entirely in English. All UAS institutions and newly established UAS study programmes must undergo an accreditation procedure to receive formal state recognition. This process is overseen by the Agency for Quality Assurance and Accreditation Austria (AQ Austria).

Further information

Austrian Association of Universities of Applied Sciences (FHK): www.fhk.ac.at/en

FH guide – Austrian Universities of Applied Sciences at a glance: www.fachhochschulen.ac.at/en

A list of the available UAS degree programmes can be found on: www.studienwahl.at/en

Agency for Quality Assurance and Accreditation Austria (AQ Austria): www.aq.ac.at/en

3.4 Continuing Education University Programmes

Certificate programmes for further education are offered across all Austrian higher education institutions, including public universities, private higher education institutions, universities of applied sciences and university colleges of teacher education. In 2021, a comprehensive reform package established a new framework for continuing education programmes in Austria, adapting them to the three-tier Bologna structure (Bachelor, Master, PhD). The new framework ensures the equivalence of academic degrees, thereby enhancing permeability between degree programmes and continuing education programmes.

Overview of the reform

The new reform introduced significant changes to continuing education programmes in higher education. The key features include:

- Both bachelor's and master's degree can be offered in continuing education.
- New degrees, suffixes and designations have been introduced to distinguish these programmes.
- Admission requirements vary based on the type of programme and degree.

Types of Continuing Education Degrees

Bachelor's degrees

Bachelor of Arts (CE) and Bachelor of Science (CE)

- Suffix "CE" stands for Continuing Education.
- Admission requirements include general university entrance examination and several years of relevant professional experience.

Bachelor Professional (BPr)

- offered in cooperation with educational institutions outside higher education
- Admission requirements include subject-relevant professional qualification or several years of relevant professional experience (general university entrance qualification not mandatory).

Master's Degrees

Master of Arts (CE) and Master of Science (CE)

- Admission requirements include completed bachelor's degree in a relevant field and several years of professional experience.

Master Professional (MPr)

- offered in cooperation with educational institutions outside higher education
- Admission requirements are similar to MA (CE) and MSc (CE).

Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA)

- Admission requirements include relevant professional qualification (general university entrance qualification not mandatory).

Other specialised master's degrees (e.g., MBA, LL.M.)

- Admission requirements include a completed bachelor's degree in a relevant field and several years of professional experience.
- For an Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA), a relevant professional qualification is mandatory; a general university entrance qualification, however, not.

Programme Workload and Structure

- bachelor's programmes: 180 ECTS credits
- master's programmes: typically, 120 ECTS credits, with exceptions possible for programmes comparable to related foreign master's programmes
- According to the new legal framework, continuing education master's programmes may lead to PhD programmes. Admission is regulated by the respective university individually.

In addition to bachelor's and master's programmes, the designation "*Akademische/r ...* " ["Academically (certified) ... "] with a field-specific attribute may still be awarded if the certificate programme comprises a minimum of 60 ECTS credits.

A list of available courses can be found at: www.studienwahl.at/en

3.5 University Colleges of Teacher Education

The 14 Austrian university colleges of teacher education offer teacher education programmes for prospective primary and secondary school teachers. They also provide continuing education programmes for pedagogues and schoolteachers.

Range of studies: Teaching qualifications are offered as four-year (eight-semester, workload 240 ECTS credits) bachelor's (**Bachelor of Education, BEd**) and at least one-year (two-semester, at least 60 ECTS credits) master's (**Master of Education, MEd**) degree programmes.

University colleges of teacher education offer the following degree programmes:

- bachelor's and master's degree programmes providing teaching qualification for general subjects at secondary schools as joint study programmes with one (or several) universities
- bachelor's and master's degree programmes providing teaching qualification for primary education
- bachelor's and master's degree programmes providing teaching qualification for vocational subjects at secondary vocational schools

Further information

All Austrian University Colleges of Teacher Education: <https://www.ph-online.ac.at> (in German only)

4 Recognition of Qualifications

ENIC NARIC Austria (National Academic Recognition Information Centre) is the official contact point for all questions relating to the transnational recognition of qualifications in higher education.

What is academic recognition?

Academic recognition refers to the process by which studies completed or examinations passed in one country are credited towards studies in another country. This recognition can take place at different points of the academic journey. The field of academic recognition is therefore split into three main areas:

- entry into studies: access to higher education
- progress of studies: recognition of examinations
- completion of studies: recognition of diplomas (including nostrification)

Certain rights are tied to the recognition of diplomas, e.g. the right to use an academic degree and to be admitted to further studies or to certain professions and activities.

What is professional recognition?

Professional recognition refers to the process by which individuals who are qualified to practise a specific profession in their home country may be granted access to the same profession in another country. The professional recognition of diplomas is of special importance within the European Economic Area (EEA) and is regulated by the EU directive on professional recognition.

In this area the NARIC acts as an important point of intersection between higher education and professional activity.

Further information

Recognition, application and information system (AAIS – Anerkennungs-, Antrags- und Informations-system): www.aais.at

5 Entry & residence regulations and work permits

The OeAD (Austria's Agency for Education and Internationalisation) has developed a database to help you identify the right visa or residence title for your research stay: www.oead.at/entry

The database also gives you detailed information on topics such as employment opportunities, health insurance and entry and residence regulations for family members.

Further information

Federal Government's official website on migration: www.migration.gv.at/en

Austria's digital authority: oesterreich.gv.at (in German only)

In case of further questions, please contact the EURAXESS Centre: [Contact form](#)

6 Taxation

The Austrian tax system is a pay-as-you-earn system. The most important categories of income subject to taxation for researchers/scientists are income from employment and income from independent personal services (self-employment). The difference between these categories is the method of collection: For employment income, the employer is obliged to withhold taxes directly from the wages and transmit them to the tax office; self-employed individuals, however, have to file an income tax declaration. Tax rates are generally the same for both categories of income.

Nevertheless, since the Austrian tax system takes individual circumstances into account (e.g. special expenses or extraordinary burdens), you may be eligible for a tax refund. To claim a refund, you need to file a return for tax assessment ("*Erklärung zur Arbeitnehmer/innenveranlagung*") to the tax office.

Every physical person who has their regular residence or habitual abode in Austria is subject to unlimited tax liability on all source of income, regardless of whether it originates in Austria or abroad. Unlimited tax liability applies if your stay in Austria exceeds six months. By contrast, individuals who neither reside in Austria nor have their habitual abode there are subject to limited tax liability; they are taxed only on income derived from Austrian sources. There is no joint taxation of married couples or households in Austria.

EU/EEA citizens from countries that have a double taxation agreement with Austria containing a non-discrimination clause, who do not have a residence in Austria but whose main source of income is in Austria (i.e. 90% of their total income is earned in Austria, or their foreign income is less than € 11,693), may opt for unlimited tax liability in Austria by submitting a tax assessment declaration ("*Erklärung zur Arbeitnehmer/innenveranlagung*"). In such cases, despite being treated as subject to unlimited tax liability, only income earned in Austria will actually be taxed.

Many mobile researchers have places of residence or sources of income in more than one country. To avoid double taxation on a single income, Austria has concluded bilateral agreements with nearly 100 countries (Double taxation agreements or "DTA", known in German as "*Doppelbesteuerungsabkommen*").

Tax benefits for highly qualified researchers moving to Austria (*Zuzugsbegünstigung/Relocation benefit*)

Provided the required criteria (in particular public benefit) are met, highly qualified researchers moving to Austria may be entitled to tax benefits. This concerns

- 1) the possibility of a tax deduction of 30% ("*Zuzugsfreibetrag*"), limited to five years, on income from scientific work in Austria and abroad, and
- 2) the application of a standardised tax rate on non-Austrian-sourced income to avoid additional tax burden. The application for obtaining such tax benefits must be filed with the Austrian Ministry of Finance within six months of moving to Austria.

Further information

[Taxation Guide for Researchers in Austria](#), issued by EURAXESS Austria

The Tax Books issued by the Federal Ministry of finance, with tips for the employee tax assessment:

<https://www.bmf.gv.at/en/publications.html>

Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF): <https://www.bmf.gv.at/en/topics/taxation.html>

Austria's digital authority: [oesterreich.gv.at](https://www.oesterreich.gv.at)

For questions and further information concerning tax, write to research_career_eu@ffg.at

7 Social Security in Austria

Principles

Social insurance in Austria is compulsory and mainly financed by contributions. It follows the principle of solidarity, meaning “equal benefits for all people insured”.

Social security covers health, accident and pension insurance, usually administered by different social insurance carriers. The Umbrella Organisation of Social Security Institutions (*Dachverband der österreichischen Sozialversicherungsträger*) is responsible for the macroeconomic interests of the social insurance carriers and acts as their representative to foreign organisations.

Unemployment insurance is part of the compulsory social insurance system in Austria. It is administered by the Public Employment Service Austria (*Arbeitsmarktservice AMS*), supervised by the [Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection](#) (website in German).

Family benefits such as child benefit, care benefit, maternity benefit, etc. are financed by general taxation and are thus a non-contributory state support.

Overview information on social insurance in Austria can be found [here](#).

Most relevant social insurance carriers for mobile researchers

Austrian social insurance is organised according to occupational groups. Thus, individuals cannot freely choose their social insurance carrier; employers are responsible for registering their employees with the appropriate social security institution. Compulsory social security covers health, accident and pension insurance, even if a single insurance carrier only covers one of the aforementioned.

There are currently five social insurance carriers in Austria:

Insurance Institution for Civil Servants, Railways and Mining – BVAEB: www.bva.at (in German)

Austrian Health Insurance Fund for most employed persons and individuals for whom no other health insurance provider is responsible – ÖGK: www.gesundheitskasse.at

Social Insurance Institution for the Self-Employed (agricultural, commercial and freelance sector) – SVS: www.svs.at (in German)

Pension Insurance Institution – PVA: www.pensionsversicherung.at (in German)

Accident Insurance Institution – AUVA: Details: www.auva.at

Overview of social security covered by the different carriers:

Social insurance carrier	Health insurance	Accident insurance	Pension insurance
BVAEB	X	X	
ÖGK	X		
SVS	X	X	X
PV			X
AUVA		X	

7.1 Health Insurance

If you are employed or self-employed, you are covered by health insurance. If you are employed, your employer is responsible for registering you with the relevant social insurance carrier (BVAEB, ÖGK). If you are self-employed, “newly” self-employed or receive minimum income, you typically have to register and pay for health insurance yourself (SVS) unless you are already covered by health insurance due to another form of gainful occupation.

Once you registered, you will receive an e-card containing your personal data (name, social insurance number, etc.). The reverse side, with the embedded microchip, functions as your European Health Insurance Card (EHIC). The card entitles you to free medical treatment in EU and EEA countries as well as Switzerland, the UK, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Health insurance covers free treatment by doctors who have contracts with your social security carrier (BVAEB, ÖGK, SVS) and hospitals. “*Alle Kassen*” refers to doctors having concluded contracts with all insurance carriers. There are also private doctors whose services are not covered by the social insurance system and have to be paid for. Part of the corresponding costs may be reimbursed by your social insurance carrier, though.

Children and certain family members can be co-insured free of charge, provided they are residents in Austria and not themselves subject to compulsory health insurance. Children attending school, vocational training or university can be co-insured free of charge up to the age of 27. Spouses and partners (including registered partners and, under certain conditions, non-marital partners) may also be co-insured. In some cases, the co-insurance entails an additional contribution.

General information: www.sozialversicherung.at (in German)

7.2 Accident Insurance

Accident insurance covers benefits payable as a result of workplace accidents, occupational illnesses and the accidental death of an employee. These benefits include for instance accident treatment costs, rehabilitation, reimbursements or surviving dependents' benefits (e.g. widow's/widower's pension).

Details: www.auva.at

7.3 Pension Insurance

In Austria, females currently reach retirement age at 60 and men at 65. However, starting in 2024, the retirement age for women [will be gradually raised](#) by six months every two years, reaching 65 by 2033.

The following applies to EU/EEA (European Economic Area) nationals and Swiss nationals:

You are entitled to pension benefits if you have been employed or self-employed for more than one year and have paid pension insurance contributions. Insurance periods below one year will be added to the pension insurance periods obtained in your home country.

For third country nationals:

There are bilateral agreements including the portability of pension rights with the following countries: Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, India, Israel, Canada (and Quebec), North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uruguay and the USA. In the case of the United Kingdom, either EU law or regulations from the EU–UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement will apply, depending on your individual circumstances.

RESAVER – a single European pension arrangement

To help mobile researchers retain their supplementary pension benefits across borders, the European Commission supports a consortium of employers in creating a single European pension arrangement (RESAVER). RESAVER aims to enable mobile and non-mobile employees to remain affiliated to the same pension solution when moving between countries and jobs. We recommend checking whether your employer/organisation is a member of the RESAVER consortium or is considering joining it in the future.

Details: www.resaver.eu

7.4 Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment benefits consist of a basic amount, family supplement (if applicable) and various supplementary benefits. While in receipt of unemployment benefits, you and your family members continue to be covered by health insurance.

The following applies to EU/EEA (European Economic Area) and Swiss nationals:

If you have already paid contributions in any EU/EEA country or Switzerland, this period will be taken into account for the fulfilment of the qualifying period and for determining the duration of the reference period, provided that you have been employed in Austria for at least one day and have paid the mandatory unemployment insurance prior to your application for the unemployment benefits. After consultation with the public employment services of your country of origin, you may under certain circumstances receive benefits from your country of origin for an approved period while already seeking employment in Austria. It is essential to register with your competent public employment service office **prior** to departure to Austria, stating that you are intending to seek employment in Austria. Under certain circumstances you may also be entitled to receive benefits attributable to insurance periods abroad.

Qualifying period:

You must demonstrate

- at least 52 weeks of contribution-paying employment within the past 24 months (for first-time claimants over 25), or
- at least 28 weeks of contribution-paying employment within the past twelve (for those who have already claimed for and received unemployment benefits in the past).

For third country nationals:

There are only few countries where bilateral agreements on social security include unemployment benefits: Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. Please note that in most cases the agreement only settles the addition of insurance periods to determine the qualifying periods.

7.5 Educational Leave

A unique opportunity available to employees in Austria is educational leave (German: *Bildungskarenz*), which allows them to pursue training and further education for a period ranging from a minimum of two and to a maximum of twelve months. During educational leave, a minimum of 20 hours of training, including time for self-study, per week is required. For employees with children under the age of seven, specific conditions apply regarding the minimum weekly training time.

To be eligible, the employee must have been employed for at least six months and must obtain the employer's approval for the leave. For the time of the leave, the employee receives a training allowance from the Public Employment Service (AMS), based on the amount of the unemployment benefit to which they would otherwise be entitled.

In addition to full-time educational leave, employees may also opt for part-time educational leave (*Bildungsteilzeit*), which involves reducing working hours to allow time for training (at least 25% of the working time and maximum 50%). Here too, eligibility requires a minimum of six months of prior employment and employer approval. Part-time educational leave must last at least four months and can extend up to 24 months, with a minimum of ten hours of training per week.

7.6 Social Security and Stipends

If you are not employed or self-employed due to the nature of your stipend, social security issues will have to be dealt with on a case-by-case basis, depending on the type of stipend and your respective personal circumstances. In most cases, where no employment or self-employed status exists, it is possible to obtain general self-insurance or, if certain conditions are met, student self-insurance (*Studierendenselbstversicherung*).

In order to apply for co-insurance with your family member/partner you need to [file an application at the social insurance carrier in question \(BVAEB, ÖGK or SVS\)](#). Third-country nationals coming from a country without a cross-national agreement on social security will, in most cases, be required to insure themselves through the Social Insurance Institution for the Self-Employed (SVS).

If you are not covered by any insurance, several options are available, ranging from self-insurance via Austria's main social insurance carriers to contracts with private insurance companies. Further information is provided at oesterreich.gv.at (in German). For personal assistance, please contact the EURAXESS Centre: research_career_eu@ffg.at

7.7 Minimum Income Benefits

Minimum income benefits (*"Mindestsicherung/Sozialhilfe"*) are provided to individuals who lack reasonable funds to cover their living costs or those of their family members. Minimum income benefits (composed by a basic amount and a contribution for costs of accommodation) are intended to support individuals who can no longer pay for their living costs on their own. Minimum income benefits are only granted when no other sufficient financial means (such as income, social security benefits, alimonies, etc.) or assets are available.

EU and EEA (European Economic Area) nationals are only fully entitled to receive minimum income benefits if they reside in Austria as employees or have been living in Austria for more than five years; third countries nationals only if they have been legally residing in Austria for more than five years. Persons recognised as having a right of asylum (*"Asylberechtigte"*) are entitled to receive minimum

income benefits/social welfare once their status as refugee is officially recognised. The amount of the minimum income benefits is determined individually by each federal province.

Further information

Publication “[Living and working in Austria](#)” (Public Employment Service Austria/*Arbeitsmarktservice Österreich* – AMS/EURES)

Main Association of Social Security Institutions (*Hauptverband der österreichischen Sozialversicherungsträger*): www.hauptverband.at (in German)

Publication “[Zwischenstaatliche Beziehungen Österreichs im Bereich der sozialen Sicherheit auf einen Blick](#)” (in German)

Pensions:

https://www.oesterreich.gv.at/en/themen/arbeit_beruf_und_pension/pension/Seite.270218.html

Educational Leave:

https://www.oesterreich.gv.at/en/themen/arbeit_und_pension/bildungskarenz_und_bildungsteilzeit.html

Minimum Income benefits:

https://www.wien.gv.at/sozialinfo/content/de/10/InstitutionDetail.do?it_1=2102082

8 Intellectual Property Rights

Inventions, company brands and industrial designs can be protected by Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), such as patents, utility models, trademarks and registered designs. The [Austrian Patent Office](#) is the national Centre of Excellence, offering protection for inventions to legitimately safeguard the interests of scientists, particularly when they intend to commercialise their research results.

Copyrights – the protection of creative and technological expression (e.g. books, plays, music or software, building designs and instruction manuals) – need no special registration; they are generated by the creation of the opus itself. The copyright belongs solely to the creator and generally remains in effect for 70 years after the creator's death.

8.1 Protection of Inventions/company Labels/Designs in Austria

- *Patent or Utility Model*

There are two possibilities to protect technological inventions: a patent or a utility model. They both assign the right for a limited period of time to exclude others from possessing, importing, producing, using or selling the invention without permission. The right can be sold or transferred by license. Patents and utility models are territorial rights, meaning they are only valid in the countries for which the protection is granted. Patent protection can last up to 20 years, while utility models are typically protected for six to ten years. A technical invention is patentable if it is novel, contains an inventive step and if industrially applicable. Austria has implemented the Unitary Patent system, which became operational on June 1, 2023. This system allows for a single patent application to be valid in multiple EU countries, including Austria.

Unlike patents, utility models are testing for novelty but not for inventive step or industrial applicability. As a result, protection is granted more quickly, though it is weaker and only applicable in certain countries.

Topographies – three-dimensional structures of micro-electronic semiconductor products – can also be protected. These rights will be entered in the semiconductor register.

- *Trademark*

A company label can be protected by a trademark – an independent property right allowing the distinction of goods and services of one company from those of others. Trademarks can be protected for ten years but this period may be renewed indefinitely by paying the fee every ten years.

Community Trade Marks and designs can be registered with the OHIM, the [Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market](#), the official trademarks and designs registration office of the European Union. The Community Trade Mark (CTM) and the Registered Community Design (RCD) are prerequisites for commercialisation within the European Single Market.

For trademark searches across the EU, you can use [this database](#); for worldwide patent searches, the [Espacenet database](#) is a useful tool. A global brand database can be found [here](#).

- *Industrial Design*

By registration of an industrial design the appearance of a commercial product is protected (e.g. the shape of a mineral water bottle). The protection is valid for five years and can be extended four times up to a maximum of 25 years.

serv.ip (“Service of Industrial property”) at the Austrian Patent Office (www.patentamt.at) is a specialised service centre for commercial legal protection, staffed by experts in the field.

For information regarding universities and inventions, please refer to the website of the [Regional Knowledge Transfer Centres \(Wissenstransferzentren\)](#) of the Austrian universities.

8.2 IPR Issues at Application Stage

Different organisations have different ways of dealing with IPR issues. In cases where sensitive information must be shared with partners before submitting a proposal (or when partners want to ensure mutual commitment to a project if it is approved), it is advisable to sign a contract or agreement in advance. This could be a Letter of Intent (LoI), a Confidentiality Agreement (CA)/Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) or a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Model agreements might be available at your organisation/university. Links to such models can also be found at the [IPR Helpdesk](#).

Standard sample contracts for technology transfer have been made available free of charge online to enable Austrian universities and their contractual partners to avail themselves of comprehensive contract expertise complete with commentaries. The contracts can be found at www.ipag.at.

Useful Links

European Patent Office: www.epo.org

Espacenet (world-wide patent search): www.epo.org/searching/free/espacenet.html

NCP-IP Austrian National Contact Point for Intellectual Property and Knowledge valorisation: The NCP-IP aims at national implementation of the common European agendas in the context of “knowledge valorisation”. Furthermore, the NCP-IP implements a variety of measures, such as providing contract templates, supporting fair open innovation processes through the Open Innovation Toolbox and passing on intelligence and relevant knowledge.

IPAG – Intellectual Property Agreement Guide: www.ipag.at

IPR Helpdesk: www.iprhelpdesk.eu

Regional Knowledge Transfer Centres (*Wissenstransferzentren*): www.wtz.ac.at

European Union Intellectual Property Office: <https://euipo.europa.eu/ohimportal/en>

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO): www.wipo.int

9 The Austrian Education System

Compulsory education in Austria applies to all children who are permanently residing in the country. It begins at the age of six and lasts for nine years. Austria offers a free public school system, with the school year running from early September to early July.

Education in Austria is divided into primary education (age six to ten) and secondary education. Lower secondary education encompasses the first four years after primary education. At the upper secondary education level (secondary level II), students can choose between academic secondary schools, schools of intermediate vocational education and colleges of higher vocational education. Once students have completed nine years of compulsory education, they can also take up an apprenticeship within the dual system of practical training combined with part-time vocational schooling or attend a training programme leading to a healthcare profession.

The “Education until 18” initiative aims to ensure that all young people in Austria remain in education or training until the age of 18, helping to provide a strong foundation for future employment or further studies.

Upon completion of the secondary level II, the Austrian education system offers additional educational opportunities, ranging from short-cycle tertiary education in the field of vocational education and training (VET) to degree-level programmes at universities, universities of applied sciences and university colleges of teacher education.

Source and further information

The Austrian Education System: www.bildungssystem.at/en

The simplified diagram of the Austrian education system, produced by OeAD/Euroguidance Austria, is available as a poster and a leaflet in more than 20 languages (Albanian, Arabic, Bosnian, Croatian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Czech, Dari, English, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Kurdish-Kurmanji, Polish, Romanian, Romani, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Turkish, Ukrainian and Urdu) and can be ordered or downloaded from the website www.bildungssystem.at/en.

Federal Ministry of Education (BMB) – Education in Austria

Brochures available at <https://pubshop.bmbwf.gv.at>

Recognition guide: www.berufsanerkennung.at/en

Contact points for people with qualifications gained abroad (*“Anlaufstelle für Personen mit im Ausland erworbenen Qualifikationen”*) offer comprehensive information and advice on recognition and evaluation procedures free of charge and in multiple languages:

www.anlaufstelle-erkennung.at/anlaufstellen (in German)

10 Learning German

The language portal "*Mein Sprachportal*", provided by the Austrian Integration Fund (ÖIF), offers German learning programmes and resources. Visit their website for information on available languages, course options and certified German language institutes in Austria and abroad.

The main language of instruction at Austrian universities and universities of applied sciences is German; however, a growing number of programmes are taught in English. www.studienwahl.at/en offers an overview of all study programmes and allows you to specifically search for programmes in English.

To be admitted to a degree programme students have to prove sufficient knowledge of German. At some universities students need proficiency in German corresponding to level B2, at others corresponding to level C1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. A variety of certificates are accepted, e.g. the *Österreichisches Sprachdiplom Deutsch*, which is Austria's officially recognised examination system for German as a foreign language with licensed examination centres all over the world. If you would like to learn German, you have two choices: you can begin a course in your home country or you can study German directly in Austria.

Courses in your own country

The *Österreich Institut* conducts German language courses outside Austria (Rome, Belgrade, Warsaw, Krakow, Wrocław, Bratislava, Budapest, Brno, Sarajevo and Moscow). It promotes and supports education in German as a foreign language and collaborates with interested partner institutions in the field of German as a foreign language as well as other languages.

The *Österreichische Sprachdiplom Deutsch* (ÖSD, Austrian Language Diploma) is a state-recognised four-level examination system for German as a foreign language. It has been designed for people wishing to learn German in Austria and abroad. This diploma is of international relevance, serving as an officially recognised certificate of German proficiency accepted by numerous universities, educational institutions and employers in many countries.

The ÖSD is conceived as a central examination that does not depend on a certain course and is oriented towards communicative skills, testing not just theoretical language knowledge, but especially practical speaking skills in real-life, future-oriented contexts in which German will be used.

Courses in Austria

Austria is home to many language schools offering German courses for learners at all levels.

The *University Preparation Programmes* offer intensive German language courses for foreign students to prepare them for supplementary examinations prescribed by the universities they applied to. *Attention:* Only students who have been admitted to an Austrian tertiary education institution can attend these courses. Please note that if the selected study programme is mainly held in German, it is necessary to prove a German level of at least A2 (according to the *Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, CEFR*) in order to be admitted to a University Preparation Programme German course.

11 Accommodation

General information concerning housing, ownership, rentals, grants and financing can be found online via Austria's digital authority. Additionally, the [OeAD student housing](#) provides accommodation in flats and student halls of residence for recipients of OeAD grants, Erasmus+ students, visiting lecturers, foreign researchers and guests in the city of Vienna and in the federal provinces.

[Viennabase](#) offers affordable yet high-quality dormitories in Vienna. Single rooms with private bathrooms or single apartments are available at multiple locations. Please refer to their website for up-to-date information on locations and availability.

Regarding housing costs in general, it is important to note that rental costs can vary significantly depending on the location and type of accommodation. Please refer to the website of [Statistics Austria](#) for the most up-to-date information on average rental costs.

Further information

Austria's digital authority: oesterreich.gv.at

OeAD student housing: www.oeadstudenthousing.at/en

Viennabase: www.viennabase.at

General information on housing in Austria can be found in the publication "[Living and working in Austria](#)", issued by the Public Employment Service Austria (*Arbeitsmarktservice Österreich – AMS/EURES*).

12 Childcare

To support the coordination of family life and work, a variety of childcare facilities are available across Austria. These services are primarily provided by regional bodies (municipalities) or private institutions.

Most Austrian universities offer childcare facilities their staff (*UniKid Childcare* facilities for university staff; www.unikid-unicare.at/en/home).

Further information on different facilities (e.g. children's groups, day nurseries, day-care)

Austria's digital authority: oesterreich.gv.at

Information on childcare in all provinces can be found on www.kinderbetreuung.at (in German only), special information for Vienna is provided [here](#).

13 Dual Career and Integration Services

The decision to pursue a research career often means changing one's place of work and residence. This can be demanding and particularly stressful for the researcher's family and partner. The partner's career perspective and the family's development prospects are decisive factors for a healthy work-life balance. To support this, employers should offer targeted welcome, integration and dual career services that help researchers and their families settle into their new environment, promote inclusive and family-friendly staff development and facilitate the partner's professional integration.

The dual career (DC) service supports partners and families of international key employees who move to Austria to pursue a professional career at a university or research organisation in Austria. It primarily supports partners in their job search efforts.

Austrian dual career and integration services (DCIS) have a limited scope, mainly targeting partners of leading and established researchers (professors and group leaders), outstanding artists or administrative managers. The range of available DCIS varies depending on the individual case and available resources. Many Austrian universities and research organisations outsource their DCIS.

In recent years, several regional DC Service networks have been established, complementing existing DC measures at Austrian universities and research organisations. The [Austrian Network of Dual Career \(ANDC\)](#) was established in 2021.

Integration services are provided by the DC units themselves, other parts of the respective institution or external organisations.

Further information

Report "[An analysis of Dual Career and Integration Services](#)"

14 EURAXESS – Researchers in Motion

EURAXESS – Researchers in Motion <https://euraxess.ec.europa.eu> is a pan-European web portal that provides access to a wide range of information and support services for researchers wishing to pursue research careers in Europe.

EURAXESS encompasses the following areas:

Jobs & Funding

- Database with job vacancies and funding opportunities for researchers throughout Europe; about 114,000 job vacancies have been published in EURAXESS Jobs in 2024
- Information on initiatives concerning the rights and duties of researchers and their employers (European Charter & Code)

Information & Assistance

Support for researchers and their families regarding their stay in a foreign country

Career Development

A range of tools and resources to support researchers' careers and to help organisations to complement or enhance career development services for researchers

Science4Refugees

Tools and resources, jobs, access to the European research community and research buddies for refugee researchers and students

EURAXESS Worldwide

A networking tool for European researchers working outside Europe (Africa, ASEAN – Association of South-East Asian Nations, Australia & New Zealand, LAC – Latin America & Caribbean States, China, India, Japan, Korea, North America)

Partnering

EURAXESS matches members (researchers and entrepreneurs) and organisations (research organisations and universities).

14.1 EURAXESS Austria

EURAXESS Austria www.euraxess.at represents a national extension of the EURAXESS – Researchers in Motion web portal. EURAXESS Austria provides access to comprehensive and up-to-date information on all matters that are essential for the career development and mobility of researchers and their families.

Information on the following areas is available:

Research funding

Research job opportunities

Legal issues (entry and residency conditions, work permits, social security, tax issues)

Administrative and cultural issues (housing, language courses, childcare, etc.)

Career development

Dual career and integration services

Austrian research landscape (wide scope of research institutions and activities across Austria)
 Women in science (promotion of women, strategic information, activities, links to databases)
 Research partners
 Access to EURAXESS portals of other countries
 Contact details of all EURAXESS Centres

14.2 EURAXESS Jobs – Posts from Austria

Companies, universities and research organisations can post vacancies and search actively for research personnel and the CVs of international researchers. Since 2009, Austrian universities have been required to publish research job vacancies internationally or at least throughout the EU. EURAXESS Jobs is a tool used to post jobs internationally.

14.3 The Network of EURAXESS Centres

The mission of EURAXESS Information & Assistance is to provide comprehensive and up-to-date information and personalised assistance for all researchers and their families seeking advice in issues relating to their career development and relocation across borders. EURAXESS Centres provide information and assistance concerning entry conditions, visas, work permits, recognition of diplomas, job opportunities, salaries, taxation, pension rights, healthcare, social security, accommodation, childcare, schooling and language courses. There are currently more than 660 EURAXESS Centres in 43 European countries.

The **Austrian EURAXESS network** consists of **two Bridgehead Organisations, which also act as EURAXESS Centres:**

Austria's Agency for Education and Internationalisation (OeAD), [Contact form](#), www.oead.at

The OeAD is the contact point for detailed questions concerning legal issues, entry, residency and work permits and operates the Austrian Database for Scholarships and Research Grants grants.at.

Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG), research_career_eu@ffg.at, www.ffg.at

The FFG is responsible for detailed information concerning social security rights and taxation.

and in addition a network of 34 EURAXESS Centres:

These are research support units, international offices, welcome centres and HR departments at Austrian universities and universities of applied sciences as well as research organisations, regional information offices and networks providing support for regional and practical requests. Contact persons and addresses can be found [here](#).

14.4 Research Working Environment – Austrian Organisations

The promotion of the “European Charter for Researchers” and the “Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers”, along with the broad implementation of their principles at Austrian universities, has been an integral part of university performance agreements since 2010. In Austria, 45 institutions including universities, funding organisations, an enterprise, research organisations, universities of applied sciences, a private university, umbrella organisations and the Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research have signed the “Charter & Code”.

Current holders of the HRS4R (Human Resources Strategy for Researchers) acknowledgement from the European Commission and the HR award in Austria are: the Austrian Science Fund (FWF), the Medical University of Graz, the Medical University of Vienna, the University of Applied Sciences Technikum Wien, the University of Applied Sciences St. Pölten, the University of Salzburg, the TU Wien, the University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna (mdw) and the Research Center for Molecular Medicine of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (CeMM).



HR EXCELLENCE IN RESEARCH

Further information

The European Charter & Code for Researchers: <https://euraxess.ec.europa.eu/jobs/charter>

HR Excellence in Research Award: <https://euraxess.ec.europa.eu/hrexcellenceaward>

15 Contact

OeAD-GmbH – Austria's Agency for Education and Internationalisation

OeAD-GmbH – Agentur für Bildung und Internationalisierung

Ebendorferstraße 7, 1010 Wien, Austria

T +43 1 534 08-0

info@oead.at

Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG)

Österreichische Forschungsförderungsgesellschaft mbH

Sensengasse 1, 1090 Wien, Austria

T +43 5 7755-0

research_career_eu@ffg.at

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https://www.parlament.gv.at/dokument/XXVII/III/1170/imfname_1632179.pdf
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Booklet: Wissenschaft in Österreich/Science in Austria 2024

<https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/Themen/HS-Uni/Hochschulsystem.html> (12.2.2025)

ERA Portal Austria. The knowledge-sharing platform.

<http://era.gv.at> (11.2.2025)

Living and Working in Austria

https://eures.europa.eu/living-and-working/living-and-working-conditions-europe/living-and-working-conditions-austria_en (13.2.2025)

School in Austria. Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research.

<https://www.bmbwf.gv.at/en/Topics/school.html> (12.02.2025)

The Austrian Education System

<https://bildungssystem.oead.at/en/> (13.2.2025)

ERA Portal Austria

<https://era.gv.at/> (13.2.2025)

Study in Austria

<https://studyinaustria.at> (13.2.2025)



EURAXESS - Researchers in Motion

<https://euraxess.ec.europa.eu/>

EURAXESS Austria

www.euraxess.at

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