

CROSSLINK — CONNECT — COMPREHEND

EURASIA-PACIFIC UNINET



REPORTS OF FORMER SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS

2004 - 2018

Eurasia-Pacific Uninet is a network which aims at establishing contacts and scientific partnerships between Austrian universities, universities of applied sciences, other research institutions and member institutions in East Asia, Central Asia, South Asia, and the Pacific region. With its member institutions, the network promotes multilateral scientific cooperation, joint research, and conferences, as well as faculty and student exchanges. Eurasia-Pacific Uninet supports the concept of Austrian higher education policy with its focus on excellence.

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Editorial:
Team of the EPU, 2019.

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EDITORIAL

by Ao. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Wolf-Dieter Rausch

The Eurasia-Pacific Uninet is happy to present this edition of articles of the scholarship holders' personal impressions. This booklet has been designed to reflect the activities of the PhD candidates and Postdocs from Asian Eurasia-Pacific Uninet member universities, who came to Austria and contributed their knowledge, skills and interests in joint cooperations and research.

In most cases, these scholarships represent the first experience of young people in a foreign country, away from home, being exposed to new impressions. Judging from the reports, the impressions of the scholarship holders were mostly joyous and positive. The fellowships covered all fields of academic activity, thus it may be said that a scientific discussion between Asia and Europe was stimulated in many fields.

The team of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet sincerely hopes that these stays were fruitful, helped to advance academic careers, and formed a long-lasting link with the host institutions in Austria. This appears to have been achieved with success, when we consider the number of joint academic publications.

The reflections on these different research activities as well deserve to thank the supervisors, who not only supported the scientific activities, but also did their best to provide a friendly atmosphere and give the young scientists from abroad a good impression of Austrian hospitality and culture.

The Austrian government pays great attention to these activities, as the fellowships are funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research, currently as Ernst Mach fellowships. The administrative side such as organizing stays, transferring the fellowships and providing logistic help is organized by the Austrian Exchange service.

Finally, it should be said that these reflections should not only look to the past but even more to the future. It should be a dream to continue and expand such research cooperations within Europe and reciprocally with Asia. The Chinese concept of One Belt, One Road could be a stimulus also for Austrian and European young scientists to go in the direction of Asia.

The current events may be contradictory, but there is no better way to secure peace and development than by enhancing mutual trust and understanding. If our activities contribute to that they have certainly reached their goals.

With kinds regards,

Dr. Wolf-Dieter Rausch
Network President

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dr. Wolf-Dieter Rausch".

Spring 2019



EURASIA-PACIFIC UNINET

**OVERVIEW
2004-2018**

ABOUT THE EURASIA-PACIFIC UNINET

A short introduction

The Eurasia-Pacific Uninet (EPU) is a network which aims at establishing contacts and scientific partnerships between Austrian universities, universities of applied sciences, other research institutions and member institutions in East Asia, Central Asia, South Asia, and the Pacific region. The network was founded in 2000 and is strongly supported by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research, as well as the Austrian Agency for International Cooperation in Education and Research. Also, the network has a close cooperation with the Austrian Ministry for European and International Affairs.

With more than 170 member institutions in Austria, China, the Russian Federation, Kyrgyzstan, India, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Nepal, the Republic of Korea, Uzbekistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Bhutan the network promotes promotes multilateral scientific cooperation, joint research, and conferences, as well as faculty and student exchanges between its members. Eurasia-Pacific Uninet is the biggest sovereign university network of its kind in Europe. Furthermore, the network supports the concept of Austrian higher education policy with its focus on excellence.

EPU supports scientific, economic, and cultural relations between Austria and the target countries, R&D activities of multinational companies, visiting professorships, and reciprocal acknowledgement of study degrees and programs.

EPU supplies research scholarships for member institutions, contacts between government agencies, and educational expertise through intensive programs and culture.

EPU initiates joint research centers, joint schools for teaching, research and training, development of joint curricula and double-degree programs, research activities by means of workshops, seminars, as well as conferences and through the exchange of scientists among member institutions.

For further information,
please visit us at

<https://www.eurasiapacific.info/>

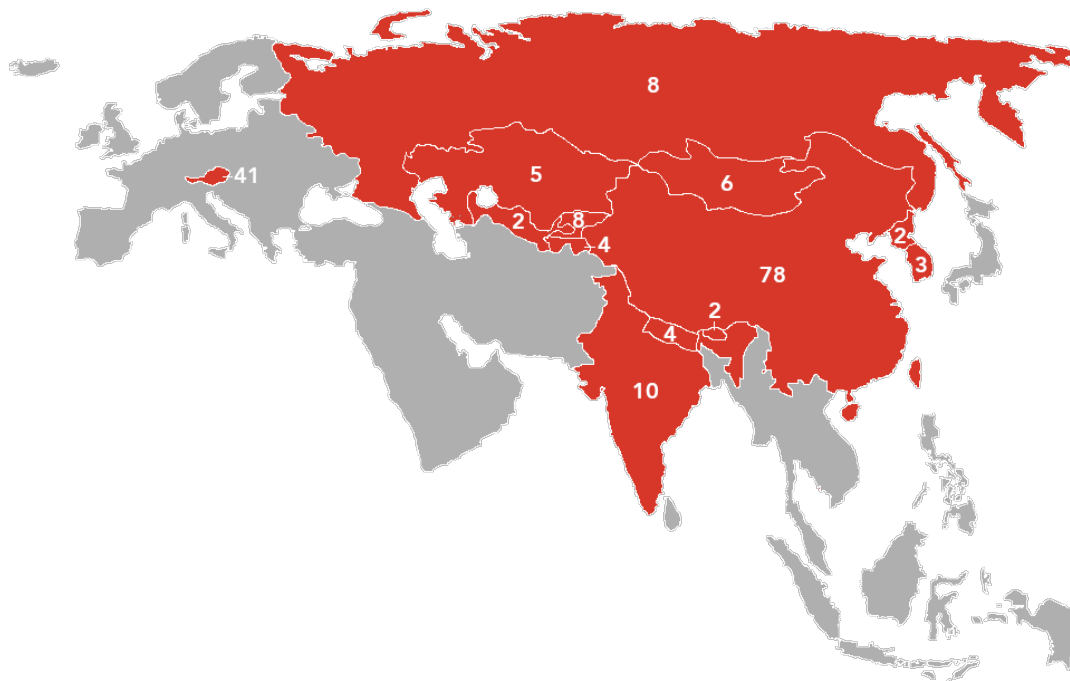
or

<https://www.eurasiapacific.net/>

MEMBER INSTITUTIONS OF THE EPU

171 member institutions in 13 countries

The Eurasia-Pacific Uninet has a total of 171 member institutions in 13 countries in Europe, Central Asia, South Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific Region. With 41 member institutions in Austria, the network incorporates various fields of study and covers a wide range of the Austrian higher education and research system. While the network has its origins and head office in Austria, the greater part of the member institutions are located in China. The Eurasia-Pacific Uninet prides itself with being the biggest of its kind in all of Europe.



SCHOLARSHIPS

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MEMBER INSTITUTIONS IN CHINA AND MONGOLIA

The Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship program, initiated by the Austrian Council for Research and Technology Development by special request of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research, was launched in 2003 and in recent years has been funded exclusively by the Austrian Ministry of Education, Science and Research. Currently, the new Ernst Mach/Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship is available for researchers from Chinese and Mongolian member institutions.

The targets of the scholarship program include promoting and financially supporting scientific projects carried out between partner institutions by highly qualified scientists, enhancing short-term teaching at member universities and research institutions in the target countries, as well as the scientists' ability to compete in the international scientific community by means of study and research visits to partner institutions in the target countries, and promoting industry and economy-related science and research. Finally, the program seeks to create closer ties between the decision-making institutions in the target countries and institutions in Austria by establishing contacts between universities, other institutions of higher education, and companies.

Eligible fields of study and research include Technical Sciences, Natural Sciences, Medicine, Agricultural Science, Environmental Studies, Economic Sciences (including Tourism Research), Humanities and Social Sciences, as well as Arts and Music.

The offered programs include research scholarships to Austria for PhD-students and postdocs from China and Mongolia. Furthermore, scientists from other member institutions are encouraged to apply for an Ernst Mach Grant.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS AND POST-DOCS

Both PhD-students and postdocs can apply for this scholarship with an age limit of 35 years.

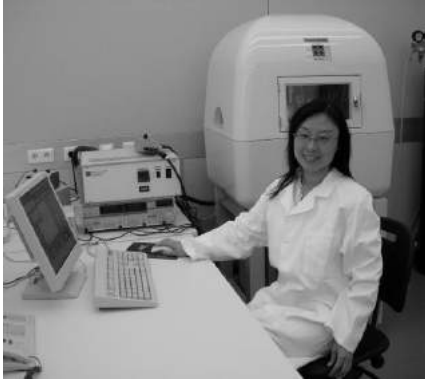
PhD scholarships grant 1.050,- EUR at most, postdoc scholarships grant 1.150,- EUR at most and all costs such as air-ticket, accommodation, insurance and living costs in Austria must be paid by the scholarship-holder. In the course of their study, the scholarship-holders do not have to pay tuition fees at the hosting institution in Austria.

Scholarship holders from non-European countries will also receive a travel cost subsidy of max. 1.000,- EUR.



HIGHLIGHTS

2004-2018



Ms. WANG Ru

Tongji University
School of Materials Science and Engineering

Vienna University of Technology, Austria **2005**

Em.O.Univ-Prof. Dipl.-Ing Dr.techn. Dr. h.c.mult. Prof. Herbert Mang

It was my great honor to be awarded a scholarship from the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet in 2005, which provided me an opportunity to work as a postdoctoral fellow at the Institute for Mechanics of Materials and Structures, Vienna University of Technology, Austria.

During that time, Prof. Herbert Mang, my supervisor, and Prof. Josef Eberhardsteiner, director of the institute, gave me a lot of precious and valuable guidance. I was also very lucky to cooperate with Prof. Roman Lackner, who gave me many detailed advices on my research work. When I worked in the institute from 1 March 2005 to 31 March 2006, I got a lot of help from other staff and students in the institute and the university too.

Here, I show my sincere appreciation to all the nice colleagues in Austria. It was really a wonderful time to work there, I did not only expand my scientific knowledge but also deepened my understanding of Austrian culture.

With all the knowledge acquired in Austria, I went back to work at the School of Materials Science and Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai, China, as a lecturer, then associated professor, and was appointed as a Professor of Materials Science in 2012.

I have been focusing on the research in the fields of polymer-cement based composite materials and functional building materials since 2003. In May 2018, I was elected as the vice-president of the International Congress on Polymers in Concrete. In the past years I carried out many scientific cooperations with international colleagues and I am looking forward to having more opportunities to cooperate with the friends in Austria in the future.

Ru Wang, Roman Lackner, Peiming Wang, „Application of nanoindentation to styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) latex-modified cementitious materials,“ *Proceedings of the 16th International Conference on Building Materials*, September 20-23 2006, 995-1002, Weimar, Germany.

Ru Wang, Roman Lackner, „Nanoindentation study on cement pastes containing additives subjected to high temperature,“ *Proceedings of the Euro-C 2006 Conference on Computational Modeling of Concrete Structures*, March 27-30 2006, 249-261, Mayrhofen, Austria.

Ru Wang, Roman Lackner, Peiming Wang, „Effect of styrene-butadiene rubber latex on mechanical properties of cementitious materials highlighted by means of nanoindentation,“ *Strain* 47/2, 2011, 117-126.

Ms. **WANG Xin**

Jilin University in Changchun



Vienna University of Technology, Austria **2008/2009**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. i.R. Dr. Dr.h.c. Peter Varga

Ten years ago, I was extremely honored to receive the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet Scholarship as a visiting scholar in Prof. Peter Varga's group, the Institute für Allgemeine Physik, Technische Universität Wien.

At that time, even though I had already been an associate Professor at the Jilin University in China, I was still wondering about which direction I should take in choosing my research field, and was particularly keen on making sure I did not waste my creativity in a field that I had no future or talent in. I was an experimental scientist while Prof. Varga was mainly focused on theoretical studies. At the time, he tried to advise me to change to another group in TU Wien; looking back I can say that I made the right decision. Often times it is not which projects you partake in, but rather the academic atmosphere and heritage of what you do. Professor's deep personal knowledge and academic attitude broadened my horizons and aroused my research interest. I greatly appreciated the chance to participate in the 56th IUVSTA NFN workshop on "Template mediated growth of nanostructures" in Stadtschlaining, Austria. At the end of the meeting, I was wandering the streets of this small and lovely town where people enjoyed the quiet and comfortable country life with all their heart. Just being in that atmosphere had the ability to generate many valuable ideas about my academic research and attitude towards life. One of my manuscripts has been finished during my stay here.

Living in Vienna often titillates the mind and I rarely feel more alive than when seeing new places, meeting new people, and absorbing a whole different culture. I experienced things that I will never forget in this lifetime! Even today, two memories really stand out to me: the invitation from Vienna's Mayor to attend a dinner banquet, and being received by President Fischer on the National Day. I not only learned more about European culture, but also made many friends in the process, including some Chinese friends who have become my partners in scientific research!

There are so many new ideas and experiences I would like to share with all my colleagues! In a short space, let me talk about my daughter! She successfully got her passport and made a trip to Vienna to spend time with me in March. At that time, she was only 10 years old. She was enthralled by the clean and neat streets of Vienna, large and small museums, ferry wheels, numerous outdoor celebrity statues, Sacher cakes, and dazzling chocolates. It is worth mentioning that in the music room, she conducted the famous piece: "An der schönen blauen Donau". Surrounded by other visitors, she shed her cocoon of shyness and acted as a little conductor. I hope that Vienna left an equally profound and positive impact on her future life as well! Auf Wiedersehen, schönes Wien!



Ms. ZHU Fan

Central South University of Forestry and Technology
College of Science and Technology

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Austria **2008/2009**
Ass.-Prof. i.R. Dr.phil. Monika Sieghardt, Ass.-Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.nat.techn. Axel Mentler

My name is Fan Zhu and I have been working as professor in the College of Science and Technology of the Central South University of Forestry and Technology in Changsha, China. I was invited to work as a PhD Student for 10 months at the Institute of Forest Ecology/ Department of Forest- and Soil Science at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Austria in the academic year of 2008/2009. During the period of studying in the laboratory, associate professor Monika Sieghardt and Axel Mentler guided me to do some experiments and amended articles. It took three months of hard work together to get better method for extraction and determination of PAHs in diesel-polluted soil and plant samples. Then I completed successfully all the experiments in which PAHs in soil and plant samples were analyzed with better method. I attended two courses for graduate student. We published two conference articles.

Good friendship was established with associate professor Monika Sieghardt and Axel Mentler, which laid a foundation for further collaborative research. After I returned to China, we took the data which I completed in the laboratory to publish another article in Spanish Journal of Soil Science in 2014.

Great progress had been made in the experience of this academic visit. The most significant achievement was that I smoothly passed doctoral dissertation defence in June 2009.

Now, my current research focuses on the response of photosynthesis of woody plants under heavy metals stress, especially on the photosystem I and II.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my great appreciation to my two advisors and the scholar plan from the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet. Through this study, I not only gained the scientific knowledge, but also an understanding of Austrian history and friendly people.

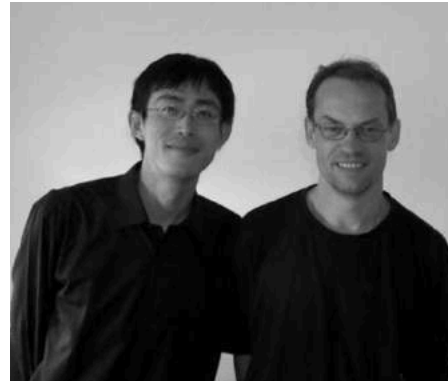
Fan Zhu, Axel Mentler, Monika Sieghardt, „Eine Methode zur Extraktion und Bestimmung von PAHs in mit diesen kontaminierten Böden aus China. A method for extraction and determination of PAHs in Diesel-contaminated soils from China,“ *ALVA*, 2009.

Fan Zhu, Axel Mentler, Monika Sieghardt, „Enhancing biodegradation of PAHs in Diesel-contaminated soils from China by phytoremediation,“ *Deltares/TNO Eds.*, Proceedings of ConSoil, 2010.

N. Giri, Fan Zhu, T. Korimort, M. Sieghardt, A. Mentler, „The impact of cinnamomum camphora on the dissipation of PAHs in Diesel-contaminated soils from China“, *Spanish Journal of Soil Science*, 2014.

Mr. **SU** Ming

Nankai University
Department of Computer Science



Austrian Academy of Sciences Vienna, Austria **2009**
Univ.-Doz Dr. Arne Winterhof

In October 2008, Prof. Brigitte Wainkelher visited our university (Nankai University, Tianjin, China) and I knew there was the opportunity of an academic visit supported by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet. I prepared related materials, and was interviewed by the Professor. I was notified of the acceptance (China Postdoc) by OeAD a few days later. Then, a new window was opened for my academic career.

On February 2, 2009, I went to the Johann Radon Institute for Computational and Applied Mathematics (RICAM), Linz. There were several beautiful houses situated quietly near the Johann Kepler University campus, which was part of RICAM at the moment.

Regarding the city of Linz, everything is well-organized and it was the European cultural capital of that year. I would use one word, „elaborate“, to describe the daily life of the people there. Particularly, I liked the research environment at the research group led by my host Prof. Arne Winterhof, where I learned some important new notions there. Arne proposed some challenging tasks on pseudorandom design for me, and I concentrated on the research and worked diligently.

Two months later, I finished the challenging task and prepared a research paper on the newly discovered „Legendre-Sidelnikow“ sequence. After negotiations, we decided to submit it to a top journal - *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*. Half a year later we were notified of the acceptance. During the whole research process, I began to understand how to write a good paper and how to keep a positive and a serious attitude in the research work. Additionally, I found some very interesting things in the research and proposed a challenging conjecture. Two years later, I proved the conjecture and the related research work was published in another reputable journal - *Designs, Codes and Cryptography*. At the research group, I also met other visitors in this area, including Domingo from Spain, Radwa from Egypt, and Meidl from Austria.



In addition to the busy research work, I also joined the German language course „Deutsch als Fremdsprache I“, at the Johannes Kepler University in Linz. I had the chance to meet more foreigners in the class.

At the end of the semester, I had improved both German and English, and had a good performance in the final evolution. Very helpfully, I could clearly understand the German announced on the tram, in the supermarket or airport, and handle basic things in German.

The stay at RICAM, Linz is crucial to me. First, I had an opportunity to work with a leader, Prof. Arne Winterhof, in my research field, from whom I learned a lot of research experiences and improved writing skills. Second, I also had a chance to taste a different culture, and learn a new language, which broadened my horizon. Third, I started to be involved in an intercultural environment and think globally, which made me „internationally mobile.“, Finally, I published several reputable papers with local researchers, which are beneficial for further steps in my academic career. Actually, I visited the institution several times later, and am still keeping a close academic collaboration with local researchers in Austria.

Now, I am an associate Professor at the Department of Computer Science, Nankai University, Tianjin. Actually, from 2009 to 2018, I paid several visits to Prof. Arne Winterhof, and collaborated on several research papers.

Afterwards, I also got the support of the Ernst-Mach-Nachbetreuungsstipendium in 2015. In October 2018, I attended the workshop „Pseudo-randomness and infinite fields“ held by RICAM. Now, RICAM has moved to the Science Park 2.

I express my sincere gratitude to this foundation for the initial help!

Ming Su, „Decomposing approach for error vectors of k -error linear complexity of 2^n -periodic binary sequences,“ *Workshop on Coding and Cryptography 2009*, 399-415, Ullensevang, Norway.

Ming Su, Arne Winterhof, „Autocorrelation of Legendre-Sidelnikov sequences,“ *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, 2010.

Ming Su, „On the linear complexity of Legendre-Sidelnikov sequences,“ *Designs, Codes and Cryptography* 74, 2015, 703-717.

Ming Su, Arne Winterhof, „Correlation measure of order k and linear complexity profile of Legendre-Sidelnikov sequence,“ *IEICE Transactions* 95/11, 2012, 1851-1854.

Mr. **SUN Pingchang**

Jilin University



Montanuniversität Leoben, Austria **2012**
Univ.-Prof. Mag.rer.nat. Dr.mont. Reinhard Sachsenhofer

Thank you very much for the funding of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet provided to me for the study at the Montanuniversität Leoben from April to October 2012.

In the Montanuniversität Leoben, Prof. Sachsenhofer taught me about sedimentary and geochemical analysis. We have published an article in the *Journal of International Coal Geology Cooperation* in January 2013 with the title „Organic matter accumulation in the oil shale- and coal-bearing Huadian Basin,“ which has been cited for 49 times.

Dr. Achim gave me abundant guidance on how to test TOC, Rock-eval, Biomarker and so on. Meanwhile I learned from him how to use these organic geochemical data. This data was a very important part of my PhD thesis.

I have a deeper understanding of the source of organic matter from Dr. Reinhard Gratzner. We also co-wrote an article named „Oil yield and bulk geochemical parameters in the Songliao and Huadian Basins,“ which was published on *Oil Shale* and has been cited 22 times.

Furthermore, I would like to thank Dr. Susanne, Miss Smitch, Dr. Stephen and many other kindhearted friends. With your help, I had a wonderful learning and living journey in Leoben.

Thank you and missing you very much, and hope everything goes well with all of you!

In short, with the help of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet fund, I successfully completed my PhD thesis and published several articles. Now I am working in Jilin University and I have been employed as an associate professor.

Thank you again for your help and I wish the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet all the best.



Ms. **ZHUANG** Yingyi

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

University of Vienna, Austria **2014/2015**

Univ.-Prof. Mag. Dr. Gerhard Budin, Ao. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Helmut Gruber

I am very thankful to the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet who supported my visit to the University of Vienna back in 2015. At that time, I was working on my PhD thesis—"Discursive construction in news coverage and translation. A critical discourse analysis of The New York Times bilingual news on Snowden Topic." What I have gained from this visit can be summarised in three parts.

First, while I was visiting the University of Vienna, Prof. Budin from the Center for Translation Studies and Prof. Gruber from the Department of Linguistics generously shared with me their comments and suggestions on my work.

Second, the university library has rich resources, which was a great help when I was drafting the literature review part.

Third, Austria impressed me with its profound heritage of culture and arts. During my stay in Vienna, the OeAD organized several trips to the Natural History Museum, the Parliament of Austria and Salzburg. Europe's linguistic and cultural diversity was a precious asset for the development of humanities. My experience in Europe broadened my horizons and deepened my understanding of communication across languages. As a scholar of linguistics and translation, I was able to reflect on my work.

After I returned to Hong Kong, I finished my PhD thesis and received the doctoral degree from City University of Hong Kong in 2017. I have dedicated my gratitude to the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet in the acknowledgement of my thesis. Currently, I am working in the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen as a lecturer.



Ms. LI Jingjing

McGill University
School of Religious Studies

University of Vienna, Austria **2013**
Univ.-Prof. Dr. Georg Stenger

It is my great honor to write the report for the upcoming Eurasia-Pacific Uninet Plenary Meeting. In the summer semester of 2013, I was lucky enough to be awarded the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship which supported my visit in the Center of Philosophy in a Global World (Philosophie in einer globalen Welt) at the University of Vienna, from March to June. I deeply enjoyed the vibrant academic atmosphere at the university. The connections I have made while I was in Austria continue to benefit my current research and teaching.

Back in 2013, when I walked into the faculty of philosophy at the University of Vienna, I was deeply impressed by the number of on-going research projects on philosophy in the faculty. In a time when more countries have decided to cut down the budget for humanities, it was a great pleasure to step into a university that has been committed to building and funding philosophical studies. The university libraries provided access to all the crucial databases in the world. As a research fellow, I centered my work on Edmund Husserl's phenomenology and Chinese Buddhism. Born in Prossnitz, a city in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Edmund Husserl, the founder of phenomenology, pursued his doctorate in Vienna, where he was deeply influenced by Franz Brentano's psychology. Even till today, Vienna remains the hub of phenomenology and phenomenological philosophy. Furthermore, the Center of Philosophy in a Global World, under the guidance of Prof. Georg Stenger, opens doors for scholars and students who are interested in working on philosophical, intellectual traditions from over the world. During my stay in Vienna, I have participated in seminars conducted by Prof. Georg Stenger on Husserl and Heidegger, by Dr. Michael Staudigl on French phenomenology, and by Prof. Hans Schmidt on the phenomenological approach to the collective consciousness. Due to conflicts in schedule, I was not able to audit all the courses I was interested in, which was a great pity. Vienna is the home of countless academic events every year. I was motivated and inspired by the talks delivered by scholars from all over the world. My advisers, Profs. Georg Stenger and Sophie Loidolt, were very supportive. We met regularly to discuss my research. It was in Vienna that I determined the subject of matter of my dissertation, which I have continued to work on and will defend next April.

For a long time, the interdisciplinary studies of philosophy housed in Vienna, as well as in the entire Austria, have been overlooked by Chinese scholars who tend to prioritize philosophical studies in Germany. To correct this stereotype, I have worked with Prof. Sophie Loidolt (an alumina of Uni Wien who currently holds a tenured position at the Technical University of Darmstadt), with the support of faculty members at the University of Vienna, including Profs. Georg Stenger, Hans Schmidt, Matthew Ratcliffe, and Michael Staudigl, to promote the visibility of the studies of phenomenology in Vienna.

We have co-edited a special column that introduces the Austrian phenomenological tradition to the Chinese academia and informs Chinese scholars about the wonderful on-going research in Austria. This column has been published in 2016 in the *Tsinghua Studies of Western Philosophy*, a renowned academic journal inside the Chinese academia. It is my hope that through our joint effort, we could contribute to the development of philosophical studies in Vienna. None of this would be possible, without the support of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet in 2013.

Currently, a PhD candidate at McGill University, I am grateful to my study of phenomenology in Vienna, without which I would not have been able to accomplish my dissertation. The learning and researching experience in Austria has been a constant source of inspiration for my current work. I have never ceased to encourage my colleagues in Canada and in China to travel to Austria for teaching and research opportunities. I value my connections with colleagues in Austria. The University of Vienna is another academic home for me. I deeply felt it when I was back in Vienna in 2015 for the International Kant Congress where I presented a paper on Kant and modern Confucianism in China. It is my hope that in the future, I could use my connections with the Austrian academia to further the cultural exchange between China and Austria. I will always appreciate the support of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, the network, which I hope will be joined by more Chinese scholars, especially those in humanities. On the occasion of the 6th Eurasia-Pacific Uninet Plenary Meeting, I would like to express my gratitude to the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet and my wish for continuing success of the network.

Mr. **GAO Lei**

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University



University of Graz, Austria **2016/2017**

Ao. Univ.-Prof. Mag.pharm. Dr.rer.nat. Adelheid Brantner

In the academic year of 2016/2017, I was very fortunate to be awarded the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship to visit the institute of pharmaceutical sciences at the University of Graz, Austria.

I arrived in Graz and started my scholarship stay at the University of Graz in November 2016. My supervisor in Austria was Prof. Adelheid Brantner of the department of pharmacognosy of the University of Graz, who is a worldwide renowned expert in the domain of medical plants research by means of phytochemical and pharmacological methods. Her lab is professionally equipped for the pharmaceutical sciences research on medical plants, and her research group has achieved outstanding research outcomes during the past decades. During my 9-month stay, I conducted a series of pharmaceutical experiments with different natural compounds extracted from traditional Chinese medicine. Thanks to the great help and professional guidance from Prof. Brantner, I finally collected positive experiment results and learned many new laboratory techniques, which is very helpful for my PhD study. Moreover, I attended an international academic conference held at the University of Graz, submitted my research abstract and presented my research outcome in Graz.

During my study there, I collaborated with many researchers and technical staff of Austria. We communicated nicely and shared many inspiring research ideas and techniques with each other. Also, I made many new friends in the lab and still keep in touch with them.

Prof. Brantner is a very kind supervisor that not only provided professional guidance in my research, but also provided considerable help for my life in Graz. Apart from academic work on campus, she also showed me many beautiful and famous places such as Schloßberg, Congress Graz and Kunsthaus Graz etc. and introduced me to many social activities such as art exhibitions and concerts. With her kind help, I became very familiar with local culture. Memorably, that was the first time I passed the Chinese New Year outside my home country. Prof. Brantner was so kind and invited many friends to celebrate the biggest traditional Chinese festival together with me, and we spent a very happy time on that day. I was so touched and will always remember that memorable moment.

After my stay in Austria, I went back to Hong Kong to continue my PhD study, and I got my PhD degree in March 2018. Prof. Brantner invited me to be a postdoc fellow at the University of Graz after my graduation. I accepted her kind offer and came to Graz again. Currently, I am still a postdoc fellow at the University of Graz.



I would say the scholarship stay was not only beneficial for my career, but also for my life in general. During my stay in Graz, I got to know the research frontier and also the culture of Europe, all of which helps me move forward to the next step of my career. Taking this opportunity, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship, and the president Prof. Dr. Wolf-Dieter Rausch for giving me this extraordinary opportunity to visit Austria and for the scholarship support.

Finally, the scholarship stay was really such a special experience for me and, I will always appreciate this precious opportunity in my life.



Ms. WEIGELIN-SCHWIEDRZIK Susanne

Mr. KLOTZBÜCHER Sascha

University of Vienna

Xinjiang Autonomous Region **2006**

Doing research in China is sometimes quite tough, doing research in China's Wild West is quite unusual, and doing research among nomads in Xinjiang right across the border from Kazakhstan is a once in a lifetime experience. The Asia Pacific Uninet helped the sinological research team from the Department for East Asian Studies of the University of Vienna to make use of the rare opportunity to do research together with colleagues from Shihezi University on the question of how to ameliorate the health care conditions of Kazakh nomads in the Autonomous Region of Xinjiang. It provided funding for our travel expenses going from Vienna to Beijing, from Beijing to Urumqi, from Urumqi to Shihezi, from Shihezi to Yili and finally, after several days of travelling, from Yili to the Nalati plateau in the Taishan mountains. In addition, we received funding for taking students from the Medical School of Shihezi University to the Nalati plateau to help us interview more than 400 nomadic families on their health conditions, health needs and hopes for the future.

All this started with a Eurasia Pacific Uninet Meeting in Beijing. We were sitting in a bus going downtown for a fancy dinner when the bus got caught in one of Beijing's traffic jams. Suddenly the person sitting next to me started asking about my research interests, and it did not take long for the two of us to discover that we were working in the same field: public health. By the time we got to the restaurant, we had made plans for a joint research project in Xinjiang with Shihezi University acting as our host institution. After two years of preparations and additional funding from the FWF, we got started in 2007/2006. At the time we were the only team of non PRC researchers allowed to do research in the Xinjiang countryside. We were the first Europeans to be allowed to enter the area, and we were the first to publish our research findings together with colleagues from Shihezi University in the most prestigious journal of our field. Eurasia Pacific Uninet created a typical win-win-situation by supporting our travels to Xinjiang and the travels of our Xinjiang colleagues to Vienna. Making use of this opportunity to collaborate with international colleagues, our friends from Shihezi reached out to other countries and succeeded to internationalize their respective careers. EPU together with Shihezi University organized an "International Conference on Health Care in Rural Areas" on, September 16th, 2006 with more than 30 participants from Austria and many more from the PRC.

On the side of the department of East Asians Studies, support from the Eurasia Pacific Uninet allowed us to include students into our research team and to provide them with the opportunity to get to know a minority region of the PRC, to experience living in jurtes and surviving without showers, toilets and running water.



Rather than going again and again to the same well known places, we had the chance to look at China from its far West and to develop a perspective on things we would never have been able to develop had we not lived in Xinjiang for three consecutive summers. Based on our initial research results and surveys partly paid by EPU, we applied successfully for a project "Capacity-building for pastoral hospitals in Xinjiang (China)" funded by the FWF (P19433, 2007-2010). The FWF money would not have supported our elaborated travels, and without these travels the whole project would have been impossible.

We learned a lot about health conditions among nomads, we developed a plan how to enhance the situation, and we had to realize that evidence based policy has its clear limitations. While we were astonished to see how local politicians were eager to discuss our results and respond to some of the wishes the nomads had articulated, we also had to accept that even the most inexpensive solutions were unfeasible if local administrators feared the consequences or took decisions according to hidden interests. For us, no matter whether our advice was accepted or not, the fact that we had the chance to collaborate closely with colleagues from Shihezi University and health care providers as well as administrators at the local level generated insights which we still rely on in our research. It sure was a once in a lifetime experience.

Sascha Klotzbücher, „Embedded research in collaborative fieldwork,“ *Journal of Current Chinese Affairs* 43/2, 2014, 65-85.

Sascha Klotzbücher, „Western-Chinese Academic collaboration in social sciences,“ *Journal of Current Chinese Affairs* 43/2, 2014, 7-12.

D. Rui, J. Qin, Susanne Weigelin-Schwiedrzik, Sascha Klotzbücher, Y. Wu, S. Nie, „2006, 2008 nian Xinjiang Xinyuan xian hasake Mumin weisheng fuwu liyong zhuangkuang fenxi“ (An analysis of the health service utilization of Kazakh herders in Xinyuan Country in the years of 2006 and 2008), *Yixue yu shehui (Medicine and Society)* 24/6, 2011, 40-41.

Susanne Weigelin-Schwiedrzik, Sascha Klotzbücher, „Responsivität nach unten, Gehorsam nach oben. Grenzen und Möglichkeiten dezentraler Handlungsautonomie im Kontext des Umgangs mit Minderheiten in den chinesischen Grenzgebieten,“ Hubert Heinelt, *Modernes Regieren in China*, Baden 2014, 117-136.

Mr. **BREUSTE** Jürgen

Tongji University
School of Materials Science and Engineering

2004 onwards

EPU Scholarships initiated extended cooperation in research and education with Chinese partners – a success story

The cooperation with Chinese partners in research and education with Salzburg University, Univ.-Prof. Dr. Jürgen Breuste, in urban ecology and urban ecosystem management started in 2004 with an EPU-Workshop on Urbanization in the Tongji University in Shanghai. Outgoing from this event the contacts were developed on the basis of common interests.

Prof. Breuste took part as lecturer in 2006 (24 July- 2 August) in the Tongji University College for Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) organized Summer School “Culture, Community and Urban Revitalization” with a EPU scholarship. The subject was how to preserve and to embed historic architecture into urban development and to include social and ecological aspects into these strengths. This included a high repudiated lecturer and steering group of Prof. Zheng Shiling, , College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, Fellow, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Prof. Wu Zhiqiang, Dean of College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University and Chief Planner, Shanghai Expo 2010 and Huang Fuxiang, former Chief Planner, Shanghai Urban Planning and Design Institute.

Practical design proposals on the area Duolun Road community for revitalization were developed by Chinese and international students together with repudiated planners and scientists.

The revitalization of the community is aimed to discover and restore the rich heritage so as to integrate urban conservation with urban regeneration and commercial restructuring and to develop local shopping, tourism and cultural business. In brief, the project was to preserve and revitalize local cultural, historic and architectural characteristics, and, to develop the area into a fashionable urban public space with multiple functions of culture, business, tourism and residence based on the introduction of diverse cultural activities.

The focus of the further cooperation with Chinese partners in EPU was “Urban Green”.

In 2007 the workshop "Urban Greening - exchange of experiences between east and west on the example of Shanghai" with East China Normal University Shanghai (ECNU) showed the potential of urban greening in Shanghai and started a long-lasting cooperation with ECNU (Prof. Junxiang Li, Department of Environmental Studies) on the social-ecological functionality of urban green spaces in Shanghai and in comparison in Salzburg and other cities. The Salzburg Ph.D. student Nicole Stern was included into this research and worked some month in ECNU Shanghai. In 2010 she defended her Ph.D thesis “Bewertung der sozio-ökologischen Funktionen von Grünflächen dargestellt am Beispiel der Megastadt Shanghai“ in the Natural Science Faculty of Paris Lodron University Salzburg.



With the project “Urban Ecology and Urban Green in Shanghai” we extended in 2008 this cooperation with EPU support and included beside Nicole Stern also the Salzburg students Aisa Hodzic and Dominik Wallner. Both worked in this frame in Shanghai and finished their thesis, supervised by Prof. Breuste and Prof. Li, successfully on subjects of the cooperation:

- Aisa Hodzic: Stadterneuerung durch Stadtbegrünung in Shanghai, V.R. China, Salzburg Master Thesis 2009 and
- Dominic Wallner: Bodenversiegelung in Shanghai. Eine Untersuchung zu Bedeutung, Problematik und Perspektive des Phänomens Bodenversiegelung im urbanen Raum der chinesischen Stadt Shanghai. Salzburg Diploma Thesis 2010.

The target of the EPU supported visit 2009 of Prof. Breuste in Shanghai at ECNU was to extend the cooperation in research and teaching. Prof. Breuste held a special interdisciplinary course for master and doctoral students from ECNU in Shanghai on „Urban Ecology and Ecosystem Management“ (3 – 7 November 2009).

In a ceremony vice-rector of ECNU Prof. Breuste was appointed as „Honorary Professor“ for Urban Ecology at ECNU. In the new official position Prof. Breuste was offered further possibilities to teach and cooperate in research with this university. A cooperation contract between ECNU department for Environmental Studies and Department of Geography and Geology of Salzburg University was signed by the two parties. This document describes the further steps to deepen the good working cooperation on urban ecology further.

In 2010 the research started in Shanghai on an example urban district, Changming and its urban green analysis and evaluation, prolonged during the next years. The research aspects had been ‘Urban heat island effects’, represented especially by the ECNU team and nature perception and recreation in Shanghai parks. Shanghai’s green area extended from 1978 to 2006 from 761 to 30,609 ha. The area of public parks increased from 309 ha to 1529 ha. This is worldwide an extraordinary extension with measurable effects for the whole urban ecosystem. The research was concentrated in Shanghai’s Changning district. The Changning district has a population of 614,200 (2006), an area 37.19 / km², and a population density of 16,000 inhabitants/ km². Changning extended its green area between 1991 and 2006 from 12% to 31%, from 2.2 m² to 6.4 m² per inhabitant. The public green spaces increased from 125 ha to 390 ha other green areas from 155 ha to 660 ha.

It could be shown that these green areas in the urban pattern have an important role in moderating the climate on its area by several degrees Kelvin. They further serve a very important function for recreation and nature contact. Because of the very high density of the urban population and the very low ability of the urban dwellers to recreate outside the city these green areas are of high importance for several ecosystem functions which can be quantified by the by our team developed methodologies.



This will support the further management of urban green in Shanghai and will have a practical application in urban development.

In 2011 a Summer School for national and international students was cooperative organized in ECNU, Shanghai. This Summer School 'Megacity Shanghai - Development of Sustainable Urban Environment' was held at ECNU from August 14 -16 supported by additionally six ranking international lecturers, Clas Florgard, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Dagmar Haase, Humboldt University Berlin, Germany, Cecilia Herzog, Instituto de Pesquisas em Infraestrutura Verde e Ecologia Urbana, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Andrzej Mizgajski, University Poznan, Poland, Stephan Pauleit, TU München, Germany, and Maria Ignatieva, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden. 27 students from China, Austria, Poland, Guatemala, Brazil, Germany, Japan and Iran participated on the course. Main subjects of the course were understanding and application of the concept of urban ecosystems and urban sustainability and tools, instruments, approaches and practices of urban ecosystem management. This included theoretical, methodological and practical approaches to megacities as urban ecosystems, urban environmental problems and environmental policy, sustainable development and sustainable city, ecosystem services, and urban green. The students had to work out approaches to their own cities and to compare them with the Shanghai example.

On two excursions Dr. Li and Prof. Breuste showed examples of actual urban development in Shanghai and discuss the related sustainability aspects. The Summer School was very efficient and much appreciated by the students. It was supported by national and ECNU funding what allowed keeping the students contribution low.

Additionally to the activities in Shanghai a research visit to Beijing and the participation of both team leaders on the International Conference for Landscape Ecology (IALE) in Beijing allowed it to present the research results of both teams in an especially urban ecology dedicated session with two presentations (50 speakers).

Prof. Li came in 2011, supported by ECNU to Salzburg for further project development.

In 2013 the 2nd SURE Summer School "Urban Development and Urban Ecosystem Services - European approaches and Shanghai experiences" was organized in Shanghai. 39 international students (PhD Master level) and ten tutors from Austria, Germany, China, Slovakia, Japan and Poland participated, integrating new aspects of urban development, worldwide discussed – the urban ecosystem service approaches. The course was organized by Prof. Breuste, MSc. M. Artmann (University Salzburg) and Dr. Li (East China Normal University Shanghai).



In 2015 University of Geosciences, Beijing, East China Normal University (EPU), Shanghai, Capital Normal University Beijing (EPU), University Salzburg (EPU) organized the SURE Symposium of China Urban Ecology Center "Practicing Urban Ecology for Urban Development, the Case of Beijing", hosted by Society for Urban Ecology (SURE) and Key Laboratory of Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation, Ministry of Land and Resources.

The aim was to provide a platform for exchanging the latest academic achievements and discussing future development for urban ecologists, academics and planners. It also helped promoting the study level of China's mega-cities ecology, and to come up with suggestions for China's urban development. For this also urban planners and managers were involved.

Also in 2015 the Architectural Faculty of Southwest University for Nationalities, Chengdu was included into the network on Urban Green and Ecology by a teaching visit of Prof. Breuste.

In 2015 Prof. Breuste was by ECNU included in the Recruitment Program of High-end Foreign Experts.

Prof. Jürgen Breuste had in 2015 a contact visit developing the next Summer School 2016 in a preparatory workshop in Shanghai in April. From 16th to 24 April he stayed for this in Nanjing with an additionally visit in Xianju, as good practice for urban ecology in Zhejiang province. The preparation of the Summer School itself and the selection of future research sites in Shanghai was also subject.

The 3rd Summer School "Urban Development & Urban Ecosystem Services - European approaches & Shanghai experiences" (11-13 July 2016) was organized as part of the 2nd SURE Congress in Shanghai (8-10 July 2016) between 11th and 15 July with a Summer School excursion in the Shanghai agglomeration (16-19 July), Hangzhou and Suzhou. A big part of the costs were taken over by the organizer ECNU and supporting Chinese organizations, but additionally supported by EPU. This allowed reducing the costs for participants. 67 participants from China, Austria, Romania, Colombia, Germany, USA and Sri Lanka participated in the Summer School. 10 students from Salzburg University could get funding by the University Salzburg, International Relation Office, to participate. 11 international lecturers (USA, Slovakia, China, Poland, Romania, Austria, Chile, Pakistan, Germany) presented 8 modules from basic research to application and design. Prof. Breuste brought 8 Austrian students with the support of EPU to this Summer School. With Austrian students Prof. Breuste had a following up excursion "Environmental management in the urban agglomeration of Shanghai, China" in the Shanghai agglomeration as part of the Salzburg curriculum of master in geography.

Also a joint CDZ Symposium (4-7 July 2016) "Building Resilient Smart-Eco-Cities by Re-Naturation: Addressing Environmental Challenges through Nature-Based Solutions" was organized in Shanghai with Chinese researchers from many Chinese institutions and foreign researchers.



In a visit of Prof. Breuste in Hainan University in 2016 in Haikou this university became partner in urban ecological research with ECNU and others.

The 4th Summer School was 2017 “Sustainability of environment and development in urban regions and the case of Salzburg, Austria” (3-7 July) organized in Salzburg by Prof. Breuste, Prof. Li co-organizer and lecturers

With the symposium on “Benefits of nature in urban development - Planning & Design for Urban biodiversity and ecosystem services” as the key for their sustainable development the urban ecology partners came back to Tongji University in Shanghai, China, College of Architecture and Urban Planning (first had a workshop in 2004 and a summer school in 2006 there). The intention of the symposium was to develop the foundation for a Sino-Austrian research project, and to identify the state of the art in scientific research on this topic and to bring forward new methodological ideas.

In 2018 we published the book on our research with partners: K. Grünwald, J. Li, G. Xie, L. Kümper-Schkake, „Towards Green Cities - Urban Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in China and Germany. Cham, Springer.“

In 2018 a 5th Summer School was organized in Hildesheim, Germany. Prof. Li had a research visit in Salzburg and could also participate in this Summer School. The next, 6th Summer School “Urban + Mountains” is planned for 7-14 July 2019.

Ms. **CHEN Ruiwen**

Charles Sturt University



University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna, Austria **2013**
Univ.-Prof. Mag. Dr. Markus Grassl


I had a great time at the University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna, Austria from March to May 2013, working on my research "Hymns for the People and Contextualized Music for Chinese Hymns in 1930s."

I gained a lot from this precious scholarship. The research which I worked on in Vienna became one of the chapters of my dissertation "The Protestant Quest for Contextualized Hymnology in Twentieth Century China: A Case Study of the Collaboration between T.C. Chao and Bliss Wiant in the Contextualization of Chinese Hymns." And I got my Ph.D. degree in Religious Studies from the Chinese University of Hong Kong in February 2014.

The experience in the University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna, Austria broadened my horizon on the research on Chinese Hymnology. I published my first English book "Fragrant Flowers Bloom: T. C. Chao, Bliss Wiant and the Contextualization of Hymns in Twentieth Century China" in Germany in 2015. This book has a close connection to my work in Vienna. Some related papers are "Sinicising Christian Music at Shanghai Community Church". Zheng Yangwen (ed.), Sinicizing Christianity(Brill, 2017), 290-318. "Überlegungen zur Kontextualisierung von Kirchenmusik in China," Es freuet sich die Engelschar: Christliche chinesische Kunst und Musik der Gegenwart, April 2014, 5-8. etc.

Now I am a teacher in the Hong Kong Campus of the Charles Sturt University, Australia. Among the subjects I teach are the History of Christian Arts in China, the Encounter between China and the West, and Religious Life in Chinese Culture, etc. I am grateful to what the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet Scholarship has given me and I will never forget the time in Vienna. I believe more and more scholars should benefit from this great scholarship!

Ruiwen Chen, „Fragrant flowers bloom. T. C. Chao, Bliss Wiant and the contextualization of hymns in twentieth century China,“ Leipzig 2015.



**FORMER
SCHOLARSHIP
HOLDERS**

2018-2004



Ms. **PERELYGINA Mariia**

Hong Kong Polytechnical University

University for Applied Sciences Upper Austria, Austria **2018**
FH-Prof. Mag. Dr. Andreas Auinger

The Ernst-Mach/Eurasia-Pacific Uninet Scholarship gave me an amazing opportunity for professional and personal development. First of all, I could look at my research area from a new perspective. The Research Center of Digital Business at the University of Applied Science Upper Austria showed me the travel business not only from travel management perspective but also from the technological point of view. A study about customers' perception of business models is conducted under the supervision of Prof Andreas Auinger. It is an experimental study with 2 conditions: BM awareness and BM digitalization. 4 sectors of tourism are included: air transportation, local transportation, local experience services, and recommendation services. Currently, 368 surveys are collected and 325 of them are applicable for data analysis. The analysis is finished and now a paper is being prepared.

Apart from research with the Research Center of Digital Business at the University of Applied Science Upper Austria (Steyr Campus), stay in Europe contributed to my data collection for my PhD dissertation at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. 10 interviews with CEOs of digital travel companies were conducted during those 3 months in Austria. Generally, these interviews are 1/3 of all data planned for the dissertation.

Certainly, collaboration with the Research Center of Digital Business at the University of Applied Science Upper Austria (Steyr Campus) contributed to my knowledge and skills. It is exceptional how local academics and researchers are that professional and devoted to their work, despite the university being located in a small city. Especially, they shared details about the technology acceptance models (TAM and TAM2), the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT and UTAUT2), the Innovation Diffusion Theory (IDT) and their applications to empirical research. Moreover, I got experience with new software such as AMOS Graphics, SmartPLS and survey services such as QuestionPro, ClickWorker and other.

Currently, I keep studying at the HK PolyU and finalizing my dissertation. Months that I stayed in Austria provided me with an unforgettable experience: new friends, fantastic food, classical music and of course, wonderful nature. I have warm feelings when I see the Austrian flag or hear Strauß' music. I would also thank OeAD Regional Office in Linz that gave a lot of support and organized interactive events.

Ms. **NAMSRAI Munkhtsetseg**

Mongolian Academy of Sciences



University of Vienna, Austria **2018**
Univ.-Prof. Mag. Dr. Gerhard Budin

I have conducted research on the project „Translation-oriented terminology management“ under the guidance of Prof. Gerhard Budin at the Center of Translation Studies, University of Vienna and Austrian Center of Digital Humanities, Austrian Academy of Sciences since April 2018. During the scholarship time in Vienna, I have done the following things:

I have visited the library of Center of Translation Studies, University of Vienna regularly and studied new theories and assumptions of terminology studies and translation studies and collected materials for my research. I have contacted the officials of INFOTERM, the international terminology organization, and made my institute become an INFOTERM member on June 11 2018. I have met Christian Galinski, the director of INFOTERM and Blanca Stella, the deputy director for several times and discussed possibilities of further cooperation of our institution and the INFOTERM. In July 2018, I attended International Terminology Summer School organized by TermNet and earned theoretical and practical knowledge of terminology and share experiences with other participants. During the International Terminology Summer School, I could start professional cooperation with the representatives of other institutions. I presented a paper titled „Mongolian National Terminology Scenario“ in the seminar which was held on July 13 2018 during the workshop „Standards and Legal Issues“ and „Terminology for Europe.“

Since June 11 2018, I have been working as a guest researcher at the Austrian Center for Digital Humanities, Austrian Academy of Sciences. During this time, I have learned practicing to work on terminology management software Proterm and extracted terms from the corpus with 380 legal documents (1.411.738 tokens). At the time of writing (September 2018) term-bank has been processed and currently we have imported 3200 accepted terms of 15 domains and 250 organizational names from the term extraction section. Currently we have added 250 definitions from the corpus and 21 definitions from online sources, 35 definitions from computer.





Mr. LIN Huiheng

University of Macau

Medical University of Vienna, Austria **2018**

Affiliated to the University of Macau, a partner institute of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, I was lucky to have had the support from the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet/Ernst Mach grant which provided me a chance to visit the Austrian Vienna city and carried out my researches there.

In general, I felt my stay in Vienna was quite eye-opening. For example, I have had the opportunity to work with both local and international researchers in Vienna, which benefited my research projects a lot. I carried out my bioinformatic research projects in Vienna, where I consulted the expert scientists and received advice from them. I also learned advanced skills of complex network analytic approaches, machine learning techniques, etc. which greatly benefited the large-scale biomedical dataset modelling process in my projects.

What is more, the open and free local academic environment here allowed me to know about different interdisciplinary projects in wide-spectral research fields, which enhanced the foundation of my scientific views of different disciplines. I was also exposed to the active academic atmosphere here by attending many scientific talks and seminars hosted in Vienna, where I gained lots of scientific inspirations. By discussing and interacting with researchers in Vienna, you not only can broaden your horizon, but also will have the chance to explore and extend your potential future career opportunities.

Besides benefits in scientific research, OeAD also organized various kinds of activities for scholarship holders. For example, outdoor hiking and short trips made many international scholarship holders enjoy the great natural environment as well as the great historic and cultural atmosphere of Austria and Vienna. During trips, people relaxed and had the chance to make friends with people from different countries, including other European countries, as well as people from other continents.

In summary, for people who enjoy travelling, Vienna is just a city that you should not miss if you want to have a chance to experience the lifestyles different from your home country. For example, Vienna has its own special food and dishes of which some are quite tasty and famous around the world. Vienna is also a city with full arts, history and culture. There, one is able to enjoy the opera, music and historic museums, stylish architecture etc.

Whilst every coin has two sides. It is no doubt challenging to move to a completely new environment, where everything is different from your previous comfort zone, especially for those people who have never been abroad for long-term. For those who want to do the academic exchange to Vienna by applying the Ernst Mach grant, I have the following tips for you.

Firstly, learn German before coming to Austria, at least to A1 level if possible, and of course the levels are the higher the better. Though one can still manage to survive in Vienna city somehow by only knowing and speaking English, it is always true that you will enjoy the more convenient and joyful daily life if you speak fluent German. There is also the option that you can come to Vienna and participate the German courses in local schools or universities if you stay long enough, but in such a case you need to manage your time well in aspects of taking the language courses and doing researches.

Secondly, also be careful of choosing your accommodation. It is likely to suffer from the management and administration problems if you have unluckily chosen the wrong place for living. So you'd better do sufficient pre-investigations about the accommodation options and ask for people's experiences if you find someone who may know the relevant matters. A further tip is to avoid choosing the international student dormitories if you have the lifestyle of regular time, e.g. if you always sleep early and get up early. Because in international student dormitories, the rents are usually relatively cheaper though, the compositions and the types of the resident students are usually diverse as well, it could thus happen that your neighbors' active time periods are very different from yours.

By the time that I was writing down my aforementioned experiences in Vienna, I have just started my exchange program for about three months, which may not be an enough long period, but all above are the things that I can share to you so far. I hope readers and scholarship applicants would find my words helpful.

Last but not least, I thank staffs from the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet and OeAD, as well as friends and colleagues encountered in Vienna. These kind-hearted people provided me great help to my life and study in Vienna. I wish more and more scholarship applicants could win the grant and then enjoy the special exchange or visiting experiences in Vienna or other cities in Austria.



Mr. LIN Bin

University of Macau

University of Vienna, Austria **2018**
Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Arnold Baca

Eight months Ernst Mach Scholarship by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet gave me an unforgettable research experience in the Sports Science Research Center, Universität Wien, supervised by Univ. Prof. Dr. Arnold Baca. And our research work titled "Comparison of Different Time-Frequency Analyses Techniques Based on sEMG-Signals in Table Tennis. A Case Study" was published in the International Journal of Computer Science in Sport. Beside that, my German was improved tremendously from A1.1 to B2.1.

Specifically, the research experience in Vienna extends my research scope and methodologies. We had breakfast together every morning, not only having delicious food, but also a wonderful opportunity for me to discuss and share different research ideas with other colleagues. During that period, I also participated in a conference to meet other scholars and expand my field of research.

Apart from research work, I had German lessons from Monday to Thursday in Deutsch Akademie. The intensive courses were offered three hours per night, 4 days a week in 7 months. Actually, I really enjoyed it and made value of my time at the evening. At same time, my lab colleagues were helpful and kind to correct my German, which I believed was the most efficient way to make big progress in my German. I also joined some activities by OeAD which explored the natural or cultural tours. I fell in love with it and deeply impacted.

My lab colleagues were really close. We had many gatherings and celebrations. After 8-month stay in Vienna, we have a great friendship and always keeps in touch with each other. Furthermore, I would like to thank all the staff in the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet. You offered me not just a scholarship for staying in Vienna, but a terrific experience which definitely will impact the rest of my life.



Bin Lin, S.F. Wong, Arnold Baca, „Comparison of different time-frequency analyses techniques based on sEMG-Signals in table tennis. A case study,“ *International Journal of Computer Science*, 2018, 17/1, 77-93.

Ms. CHEN Mengmeng

University of International Business and Economics, China



University of Klagenfurt, Austria **2018**
Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Psych. Mag. Dr. Rainer Winter

During my six months stay in Klagenfurt at the Institute of Media and Communication, I could bring forward my research project regarding network behaviors of expatriates/sojourners in that I on the one hand (broke my old and) established a more solid theoretical framework thanks to confront with a new field of research, i.e. cultural studies, and inspiring researchers from this field, and on the other hand enriched the positivistic part of my project thanks to contact with different groups of research partners. My current occupation mainly includes an essay based on the new framework and the data I collected, i.e. (critical) discourse analysis based on narrative interviews.

Experiences and insights gained through this stay are various. For the research and study part: First of all, the concept of sojourner network which is the main observation objective goes deeper in its social science roots, winning perspectives like social restructuring. Secondly, the process of intercultural adaption and communication that was mostly based on classical theories concentrated on lingual and cultural factors in essentialism sense has now won a critical perspective considering economic, political/postcolonial influence. With regard to the positivistic data, except for narrative interviews mentioned above, participatory observation on and informal interviews with international students at living space also plays an important role in enriching the database. Last but not the least, the exposure of the researcher to an intercultural environment itself had a vital impact on the viewpoint especially when considering an auto ethnographical method; the experienced problems and reflexive thinking not only deepen and widen understandings for all the research questions but also promise a meaningful contribution to an absent kind of writing.

There are other gains beyond research and study, among which familiarity with the unique and culturally charming country Austria and its people with whom I henceforth feel connected definitely worth mentioning, for which I'm grateful to the support of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet/OeAD Ernst Mach Scholarship. I can't be more grateful for this experience.





Mr. ZHANG Zhu

Chinese University of Hong Kong
Department of Mathematics

Vienna University of Technology, Austria **2017/2018**
Prof. Dr. Anton Arnold

From October 2017 to June 2018, I was supported by the Ernst-Mach/Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship to take joint research with Prof. Anton Arnold at the Vienna University of Technology. I am very happy I had such an amazing experience! I must acknowledge support from the Ernst-Mach/Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship!

The reason I chose TU Wien is twofold: first one is for the academic reason. Prof. Arnold is one of leading experts in the field I am working on. It is definitely a good opportunity for me to work with him. And TU Wien is one of the most reputable mathematical institution in the world. Secondly, Austria is a fascinating country in my mind. Its long history and amazing architectures also attract me a lot. Furthermore, it is located at the heart of Europe which is very convenient to socialize with people with diverse cultural background.

Since Deutsch is the official language in Austria, the language was supposed to be the major challenge for people speak zero Deutsch like me. However, it is definitely not an issue. Vienna is an international city and local people can speak very fluent English. They are also willing to offer help to foreigners. I was deeply impressed by many nice people there.

In terms of research, I have a very fruitful stay. TU Wien provided a very good working space so that I can work in a very quiet atmosphere. Other colleagues in our research group are quite open. They are very glad to exchange ideas with me and discussions with them enlightened me a lot. In addition, Uni Wien, IST and TU Wien offered cross-institutional research courses and I also benefit a lot from these courses.

Furthermore, Uni Wien, IST and TU Wien organized a joint research seminar about partial differential equations each Tuesday afternoon (PDE Afternoon). I gave a talk about my research work in PDE afternoon. Some professors and students were interested in my work and gave me with many insightful comments. As a result, I have completed the proposed research project and have finished two papers there. One has been published in *Journal of Differential Equations*, the other one has been under review. Besides, there are still many interesting problem motivated by the project. This allows the possibility of future collaboration with Austrian school. My daily life in Vienna was quite enjoyable and relax. Colleagues in my institution are very warm and friendly. We always went to bar for a beer and chat. We shared every interesting thing. I learned a lot about history, politics, interesting stories about Vienna. In the mean time, I also introduced the history, the politics and culture of my home country-China to them. In addition, I travelled a lot in my spare time. I have not only done much exploration in Vienna, but also visited many beautiful cities abroad, such as Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Venice, Florence and Rome.

Ms. ZHANG Weixi

China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences

Gregor-Mendel-Institut für Molekulare Pflanzenbiologie GmbH, Austria **2017/2018**
Dr. Belkhadir Youssef

As an assistant researcher majored in forest genetic breeding, I have applied for 3 months stay in the Belkhadir group in the Gregor-Mendel-Institute (GMI) as a visiting scholar, who focus on the plant developmental processes in the face of plant defences and plant defence responses in the context of environmental (light) and endogenous cues (hormones).

In the first week after my arrive, the group leader Prof. Belkhadir and postdoctoral discuss edexperimental program for the next 3 month with me. And my main work in the group was to verify the functional of R2 and R3 gene, which were cloned from Arabidopsis.

The first experiment is to study the root growth of Arabidopsis when add some Brassinosteroids (BRs) (1nM, 0.025mM and 0.005mM), whic is the steroids of plants, influence growth by controlling cellular elongation. The experiment plants include Col-0 (Wild type), Cas9r2r3 (Double mutations), R2ox (Overexpressing R2 gene), R3ox (Overexpressing R3 gene) and Bril-301 (BL receptor). The method is screen the roots when seeding the seed on the plates contain BR and EMSO (Control) every day until grow up to 7 days. At last analysis the data by Fuji. The result show that, the root R2ox and R3ox are both longer than Col-0 no matter on the plates contain BR or EMSO, and the root of Cas9r2r3 and Bril-301 are both shorter than Col-0. This suggests that overexpress the gene of R2 and R3 can enhance the growth of the root.

The second experiment is to study the defence responses of Arabidopsis when add the flg22 and Pep1 through ROS burst. The experiment plants include Col-0 (Wild type), Cas9r2r3 (Double mutations), R2ox (Overexpressing R2 gene), R3ox (Overexpressing R3 gene), elf/flg22 (flg22 receptor) and Pep1/Pep2 (Pep1receptor). The method is that, after seeding in the soil 2-3 weeks and we get the leaves of plants, and vacuum them in deionization water, and make the leaves into a disc, then put them in the plates, add the flg22/Pep1 and mesure. The result shows that the ROS burst of Cas9r2r3 always heigher than Col-0. This suggests that Double mutations R2 and R3 can enhance the defence responses.

Above all, I had a very happy and unforgettable life in Austria, learned a lot, and enjoyed some beautiful scenery and customs of some countries. And I really look forward to be there again in the future.

In the end I would like to thank the Ernst Mach Grant, Eurasia-Pacific Uninet for giving me a chance to study at GMI, Austrian Academy of Sciences. I would also like to thank very much to my Group leader Youssef Belkhadir, Postdoctoral Fellows Jixiang Kong,Elwira Smakowska, Technician Karin Grünwald and PhD Student Katarzyna Pary for their help during my stay in Vienna.



Ms. JIANG Wei

Northwest University

University of Graz, Austria **2017/2018**
O. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Dr.h.c. Alfred Wagenhofer

It's been a year since I first went to Austria to study, after half a year's preparation in July 2017, I was honored to get the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship. With great excitement and curiosity, I stepped onto the road to University of Graz. My working place was in the Institute of Accounting and Control, which belongs to the Accounting Research Center of Graz University. My supervisor is Prof. Alfred Wagenhofer, a respectable professor, Half a year before I arrived at school, he prepared office space for me and provided as much information as possible for helping me have a better life in Graz, I appreciate his help very much.

After arriving at the University of Graz, Prof. Wagenhofer encouraged me to continue my own research. My supervisor told me that I could attend any courses and workshop according to my own research contents. My main research direction is Corporate Governance and Mergers and Acquisitions, the research framework and plan was already submitted to my supervisor before I arrived to Austria. Therefore, I continued to study according to my research plan in depth during my stay. The research center always had some workshops. There were also frequent lectures and courses where professors shared academic approaches from other universities in Europe and the United States. During my work, I chose some courses to study, and read more than 30 related academic papers and participated in partial workshop. However, there are still some difficulties in the professional courses content, especially in the application of scientific methods, that's what I need to strengthen learning continuously.

At the end of my visit, I completed an academic paper and published it in one journal. In my research field, I started reading a lot of papers mainly based on theoretical research, and it provides more perspectives for training my scientific research ability.

Graz is a very beautiful and elegant city. On weekends and holidays, I often went to museums, castles, and other places to experience the local life as much as possible. Those experiences are always on my mind, it will be a precious and unforgettable memory in my life.

At present, my main objective is to complete my dissertation. I plan to graduate from school next year. The study experience and achievements during my visit are really helpful for me to continue with my dissertation. The paper I published is one part of my dissertation, my new views on scientific research methods during my scholarship, which also developed the mind in my dissertation writing.

Finally, I would like to thank Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, University of Graz, Northwestern University and my supervisor Prof. Wagenhofer once again for giving me such an opportunity to study and live in Austria, where I could fully enjoy the benefits of Austrian education, economy, culture, etc, and I hope that I can continue to have the opportunity to have deeper cooperation and interaction with educational institutions in Austria or Europe in the future.

Ms. **JIANG Xiaohu**

University of Macau

University of Vienna, Austria **2017**
Univ.-Prof. Dr. habil. Eva Christine Horn

I was very lucky to be awarded the scholarship in 2017, which enabled me to conduct my doctoral research on British-German sentimental literature during the late eighteenth century, at the Department of German, University of Vienna. My stay in Vienna was one of the most delightful periods in my life, not only in terms of enhancing my academic prospects but also gaining direct access to the splendid Austrian literature and culture. I met professors of Germanistik, Anglistik, Politikwissenschaft and so on, and I was enormously inspired by their lectures. Moreover, their sense of duty as academicians impressed me greatly.

Besides immersing myself in the stunning libraries in Vienna, I enjoyed the local life. In effect, I wrote several Chinese essays about my experiences in Vienna and other European cities, for instance, 《愛在維也難》 (“Love in Vienna”, a short story published in Macau Daily on 16 November 2017), 《歐洲社會危機與中國愛國熱情》 (“European Social Crisis and China’s Burgeoning Patriotism”, an essay published in Macau Daily on 21 July 2017), and 《維也納與巴黎》 (“Vienna and Paris”, published in Macau Daily on 9 August 2017). Moreover, I wrote an academic paper entitled 《由〈當代文學通訊〉管窺萊辛之文學主張》 (“A Glimpse of Lessing’s Literary Thoughts from Briefe, die neueste Literatur betreffend”), which was published in 《語文集刊》 (Journal of Language and Literature Studies, Taiwan) in April 2018.

Now, back to Macau, I submitted my doctoral thesis, almost half of which was finished in Vienna, and the oral defense will be held in December 2018. Recalling my experience in Vienna, I feel both delighted and sad, delighted because I once had such a happy and rewarding stay, sad because I miss that city.



Mr. YIN Yucheng

Wuhan University of Science and Technology

Montanuniversität Leoben, Austria **2017**

O. Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.mont. Harald Harmuth

I was very lucky for being supported by the Austrian government to stay at Leoben for 6 months from April to September 2017. In the six months, I had finished some scientific research with the supervision of Prof. Harald Harmuth at the chair of ceramics in the Montanuniversität Leoben (MUL). Meanwhile, I would like to appreciate all the colleagues at the chair of ceramics for their kind help for my project.

My research work in Leoben could be summarized with the following three aspects: First, the principles of ABAQUS in thermomechanical modelling were studied. The finite element models of a coke oven were established and executed considering linear elastic material behaviour. Meanwhile, the literature on silica refractory materials was reviewed.

Afterwards, a post mortem study was performed on a silica brick used for 13 years in a coke oven. Three polished sections from left, middle and right of the brick were prepared for microstructural analysis and two sections were ground for phase composition evaluation. Post mortem results show that the coke side and combustion side of silica brick wall have almost the same phase composition of tridymite, and distinct microstructure features which might be caused by the temperature and corrosion media at two sides.

Finally, most of my time was spent on the investigation of two different silica bricks, i.e. conventional silica bricks (CSB) and fused silica bricks (FSB). XRF and XRD analysis results show that the CSB mainly contains around 95% of SiO_2 and total 3% of CaO and FeO. CaO and FeO act as mineralizer, and cristobalite and tridymite are its main mineral composition. However, the virgin FSB consists of almost all of SiO_2 up to 99.5% or even more which is all of the amorphous phases of the fused silica. The two phases of cristobalite and tridymite of CSB could easily be identified by reflect microscopy. It is a well-known microstructure feature of normal silica brick that tridymite exists in between the cristobalite aggregates that are always composed of small cristobalite crystals. Different from CSB, in the microstructure of FSB as received and burnt at 1400°C for 100 hours, only fused quartz or cristobalite could be observed, respectively. Cyclic thermal expansion tests have been finished on both CSB and FSB at different temperatures of 800°C , 1000°C , and 1200°C respectively. CSB shows a thermal expansion of about 1.25% in the temperature range from 800 to 1200°C and a very tiny increase trend with the increasing cycle numbers. Whereas, FSB behaviors in a different manner. The thermal expansion of FSB which is about 0.2% is much smaller than that of CSB; it shows an increasing trend with respect to temperature compared with CSB and is greatly influenced by the thermal cycles. The higher the maximum test temperature is the greater the effect of the thermal cycle on the thermal expansion of FSB.



According to the above fundamental analysis of composition, it is certain that the thermal expansion behavior of FSB depends on the crystallization of fused silica. The cold crushing strengths of two types of silica materials approximate 50 MPa. The refractoriness under load of FSB is about 1522°C, which is significantly lower than 1684°C of CSB. This may be explained by the crystallization process caused microcracks as well as the softening of fused silica in FSB, and thus the shrinkage increased to a specific percentage of 0.6% at relatively low temperature. Creep tests at high temperatures and with different load levels range from 3 MPa to 9.5 MPa were carried out on CSB, virgin FSB and burned FSB at different conditions (1200°C for 10 hours and 1400°C for 100 hours). Creep test results show that the creep resistance of CSB is superior to that of FSB. CSB presents less than 0.1% creep at 1200°C in the first two hours and with load level of even up to 9.5 MPa. Whereas, the virgin FSB shows a creep of 0.2% at 1200°C even with a load of 3 MPa and 0.85% at the same temperature with higher load level of 9 MPa. The creep of FSB pre-treated at 1200°C for 10 hours significantly decreased to about 0.4% when testing at 1200°C with a load of 9 MPa. It decreases to 0.3% after being treated at 1400°C for 100 hours. Creep results reveal that the crystalline compositions of silica materials play an important role in keeping excellent stability.

Besides the above academic activities at Leoben, I had also made some friends. Some of them helped me to know much about Austria, not only the daily life but also the demotic culture. These abroad experiences in Austria also widened my vision of scientific research, as well as upon the world. The laboratory organization and attitude towards scientific research were something important for us to learn from the abroad university.

An interesting thing for me is that one of my friends who was also a colleague at the chair of ceramics in Leoben became a new colleague at my home university of Wuhan University of Science and Technology. We have published a paper together in 2018 on the *Journal of the European Ceramic Society* entitled „Effect of the phase transformation on fracture behaviour of fused silica refractories.“

Because of my valuable abroad experiences which had a great influence on my opinion towards the future management of laboratory and potential research ability, now I have been promoted as the head of the Physical Properties Testing Centre of Refractories at the Wuhan University of Science and Technology.



Mr. **SUN Yan**

Shandong University of Finance and Economics
School of Management Science and Engineering

Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria **2017**
Dr. Werner Jammerneegg

My name is Yan Sun and I am a 2017 Ernst-Mach scholarship holder. Currently, I'm an Associate Professor at the School of Management Science and Engineering, Shandong University of Finance and Economics (SDUFE), Jinan, China.

My work supported by Ernst Mach Scholarship was carried out at Institute for Production Management, Vienna University of Economics and Business (Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien), within Professor Werner Jammerneegg's research team.

My research was about the multimodal freight routing problem under complex environment. With the great help of my colleague Martin Hrušovský, I finally accomplished my research report with the title „Solving a green multimodal routing problem considering rail service capacity uncertainty and road traffic congestion: A time-dependent fuzzy programming model and exact solution strategy.“

After starting my position at SDUFE, I continued to concentrate on my research related to multimodal transportation network optimization which is the topic I focused on when I studied at Austria. We submitted the revised scholarship report to journal Complexity (IF=1.829, JCR Q2) published by Hindawi as part of a publishing collaboration with John Wiley & Sons, Inc. After three rounds of peer review, it was accepted in May 2018 and published in June 2018.

In the acknowledgements section, we acknowledged the support of the Ernst Mach Scholarship financed by the Eurasia Pacific Uninet on behalf of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFW) under Reference no. ICM-2016-04319.

A brief induction of this paper is as follows: This study explores an operational-level container routing problem in the road-rail multimodal service network. In response to the demand for an environmentally friendly transportation, we extend the problem into a green version by using both emission charging method and bi-objective optimization to optimize the CO₂ emissions in the routing. Two uncertain factors, including capacity uncertainty of rail services and travel time uncertainty of road services, are formulated in order to improve the reliability of the routes. By using the triangular fuzzy numbers and time-dependent travel time to separately model the capacity uncertainty and travel time uncertainty, we establish a fuzzy chance-constrained mixed integer nonlinear programming model. A linearization-based exact solution strategy is designed, so that the problem can be effectively solved by any exact solution algorithm on any mathematical programming software. An empirical case is presented to demonstrate the feasibility of the proposed methods.



In the case discussion, sensitivity analysis and bi-objective optimization analysis are used to find that the bi-objective optimization method is more effective than the emission charging method in lowering the CO₂ emissions for the given case. Then, we combine sensitivity analysis and fuzzy simulation to identify the best confidence value in the fuzzy chance constraint. All the discussion will help decision makers to better organize the green multimodal transportation.

Currently, this paper has already been indexed by the Science Citation Index as part of Web of Science. It has also already got 2 citations.

Moreover, this paper supported by the Ernst-Mach Scholarship was selected as one of the three featured articles of the journal.

The above work received generous support from the Ernst Mach Scholarship financed by the Eurasia Pacific Uninet on behalf of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFW). With the help of the great reputation of the Eurasia Pacific Uninet, I successfully got the opportunity to study at Vienna University of Economics and Business.

During my study, my colleague Martin Hrušovský take a lot of time to discuss the scholarship report with to improve its quality. Without these discussions and revisions, this paper could not be published smoothly.

Besides my own research, I participated in many academic activities and attended many lectures that were quite educational. For example, "Risk Management in the Bioeconomy" presented by Prof. Dr. Jutta Geldermann from University of Göttingen.

I was also impressed by the beauty of the campus of Vienna University of Economics and Business, especially at night after snowfall.

The Eurasia Pacific Uninet also organized many interesting activities, of which the introduction to the history of Austria and international politics were my favorite. My horizon was remarkably extended by these activities.

With the financial support, I rented a nice apartment at Gasometer, where I enjoyed my life with my roommates from France, Turkey and Iran. The environment was quite comfortable. I usually enjoyed walking around to refresh myself near my apartment.

As for me, the scholarship is adequate. So I can save some money to enjoy many aspects of Vienna, especially its reputation as "The Music City".

Yan Sun, Martin Hrušovský, Chen Zhang, Maoxiang Lang, „A time-dependent fuzzy programming approach for the green multimodal routing problem with rail service capacity uncertainty and road traffic congestion," *Complexity*, 2018.



Ms. HE Yan

University of Macau

University of Salzburg, Austria **2017**
Univ.-Prof. Dr. Dietmar Roehm

I feel very lucky and honored to be included in the program of Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, from which I benefited a lot both academically and spiritually.

Supported by the funding, I stayed at the Paris Lodron University Salzburg, Austria, for three months, where my Austrian supervisor Prof. Dietmar Roehm had instructed me a lot.

During this period of time, I got acquainted with the advanced technology (functional Near-infrared Spectroscopy) required by neuroimaging experiments. Oftentimes, I stayed at the neuroimaging lab to learn how to operate the equipment and how to conduct an experiment.

Every week, Prof. Roehm, who was very busy, would arranged some time to teach me programming language and how to program. Under his instruction, I managed to perform some programming, which definitely helped my later research.

Also, I got many chances to discuss my research design with Prof. Roehm, whose ideas inspired me a lot. His encouragement also boosted my confidence in doing research in the neurolinguistics field.

Apart from the people who provided me with a lot of help, the library in the university was also of great assistance. I could find numerous printed books there, which could not be accessed in the University of Macau. Further, the e-book resources enabled me to be connected with the academia worldwide.

During the stay, I fell in love with Salzburg, a peaceful, nice and prosperous city. People there are kind and ready to help, always with a smile on their faces. The view of the castle outside of my office reminded me of the glorious history of this country. I could feel the happiness of life from the bottom of my heart during those months.

To conclude, I think of my stay at the University of Salzburg as of a fruitful and happy experience. The progress made academically as well as spiritually lends me great support in my research and in my life.

At present, I am a fourth-year PhD student at the University of Macau. Without the scholarship awarded by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, I would not have been able to get the instruction and help from my Austrian supervisor, under which I published a research article in high-ranking SCI-indexed journal in 2017. All this has made my research work go smoother and faster.

Gantulga Munkherdene, „The formation and distribution of pro capitalist perspectives in Mongolia,“ *Central Asian Survey* 37/3 2018, 372-385.

Mr. **GANZAM Sumberraz**

Mongolian University of Culture and Arts



University of Applied Art Vienna, Austria **2017**
o. Univ.-Prof. Mag.art. Dr.phil. Gabriela Krist

Mongolia has a very rich history and has many wonderful artworks, huge archaeological finds and a rich collection of treasures related to the past. The magnificent works of fine art and cultural heritage objects are not sufficiently preserved in Mongolia. There are cases where museums exhibit objects, damaged owing to inadequate treatment and poor storage conditions. Mongolia lacks professional specialists who define standards of conservation of works of fine art and historic objects. Besides, training environment and specialized instructors are not at hand.

The Memorandum of Understanding between the Mongolian University of Culture and Arts, Eurasia-Pacific Uninet (EPU) and the University of Applied Arts Vienna has opened the gate to train specialized instructors to familiarize themselves with the conservation of fine art. In the framework of the collaboration, I was studying in the paintings department of the University's Institute of Conservation from 2 April 2017 to 7 July 2017.

I had several goals during the course of the study.

First, to get acquainted with the learning environment. It includes studying the curriculum and its special features, to familiarize myself with training equipment and work on it, and to study specialized literature.

Second, to explore the conservation at museums and galleries in Austria and visit conservation workshops.

Third, to study how to adapt the teaching methods in paintings and thangka conservation to practice in my country. In addition, to study Austria's art history and modern art development.

The Institute of Conservation at the University Applied Arts Vienna has four specializations: paintings, stone, textiles and objects, and I have chosen the painting conservation workshop. With its years of history and experience, the Institute has a complete curriculum and provides the learning environment. All students have their own desks within the well-equipped workshop rooms, which are based on the requirements of the workshop's specialization. The Institute provides training equipment and tools, and its safety is well organized. A sufficient amount of various materials influences the quality of training. Conservation may cause larger amounts of dirt or require hazardous chemicals, so the students are well-equipped with safety equipment such as fume exhausters at each studio desk, protective masks, gloves and goggles.

The Institute has a small specialized library that consists of specialized literature and students' theses. It is placed adjacent to the paintings workshop, which makes the working environment more convenient.



Mongolia The training process is based on the art-training principles, where there is a focus on practical work in a workshop. The relationship between instructor and student is based on the open discussion. There are a number of things that I observed, which I want to include in my future training methods:

The instructor does not answer the questions directly. If problems or questions occur, instructors and students discuss them and consider different approaches, before a solution is formulated. Students are encouraged to report on their work and discuss it. Instead of communicating in a strict way, the instructors give students the opportunity to think openly and give their advice as suggestions. Academic hours are effectively and well used.

Once a year students and instructors attend an excursion where they visit museums, historical sites or conservation facilities in a certain city or area. The sites are presented by professionals. During the trip students give presentations and there are professional discussions between students and instructors.

On the trip, I visited Melk Abby which is registered as a World Historical Heritage Site in the Wachau area. Besides, I saw many churches and historical sites, and how Austria preserves its historical heritage. During my training period, two students graduated from the paintings department. Their research was carefully analyzed from all possible points of views.

I studied at the Institute of Conservation under the supervision of the head Gabriela Krist and assistant Caroline Ocks. During my studies, I mainly focused on preservation, protection, and conservation of two oil paintings – a portrait of Gräfin Kufstein from 1749 and a male portrait from 1970 – and a thangka depicting god Namsrai. My studies started with the portrait of Gräfin Kufstein, its research, condition assessment and development of a concept for conservation. The practical work focused on consolidation filling of gaps in the paint layer and retouching them. These measures I also carried out on the male portrait. Additionally, I studied surface cleaning and the consolidation of paint layers.

At the end of the training, I focused on the conservation of the thangka that I had brought from my home country. After a condition assessment, I consolidated the paint layer, removed dust and dirt, and treated water stains with Gore-Tex® compresses. Gaps in the paint layer were filled and retouched. During my stay, I did various experiments on a variety of organic materials as regards how to use them. In the end, I also had the possibility to do a thangka-painting workshop for the students of the Institute and to instruct them in the basic techniques.



I have also attended the International Summer School that was organized by the Institute of Conservation and took place from 11-24 of July 2017. Participants came from China, India, Ukraine, Belarus and Mongolia. The goal of the course was to briefly describe the essence of the Vienna conservation of art and cultural assets, to present the training at the Institute and to exchange experiences with other countries.

Austria is located in central Europe and its tourism and industry are highly developed. It was impressive to see how the historical and cultural heritage was conserved and made an economic value. In Vienna, I have visited a number of museums, such as Albertina, MUMOK, Leopold Museum, Belvedere Museum and 21er Haus, Schönbrunn Palace, the Kunsthistorisches Museum and the Natural History Museum Vienna. I also had an opportunity to travel to Berlin and visit the Alte Nationalgalerie, Archäologisches Zentrum, the Bode-Museum and historical sites.

Even though I have tried to study as much as I can, there is so much left to learn. Based on the knowledge I obtained, I have been developing courses on the technology of the conservation and painting conservation courses. Different countries have developed and implemented different conservation methods and technologies. While Asian countries such as Japan, China and Korea have agreed on “direct” conservation with traditional methods, European countries are trying to protect and preserve as much original substance as possible. Thus, our country, Mongolia, needs to develop and implement its own technology in the near future and furthermore develop a training for future conservators.



Ms. **GANBOLD Ganchimeg**

Mongolian University of Science and Technology

AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH, Austria **2017**
DI Helmut Leopold

I am a senior lecturer, doctor (Ph.D.) from Mongolian University of Science and Technology, Mongolia. My research interests include image processing, pattern recognition, remote sensing, multimedia, computer vision, and traffic congestion solutions.

I applied to study abroad in AIT, Austria and some months later I was informed that I had been accepted to the university for six months. I was excited. I knew it was going to be a great experience, but I never fully understood how enriching this experience would be until I lived it. More than anything, it was a cultural experience. I made amazing relationships from all over the world, learned a lot from my researches and I came back to Mongolia with a different perspective of the world. I am truly grateful that this type of program exists to connect and educate students from different parts of the world.

Also, there have been several motives for my decision to participate in the Ernst Mach Grant/Eurasia-Pacific Uninet Program at Austrian Institute of Technology. Austrian Institute of Technology has an outstanding faculty and is equipped with excellent (research) facilities. Based on the webpage and brochure of the Austrian Institute of Technology, I understood that all the professors are generally acknowledged to be world-class scholars and research conditions are at a very high standard. Austria is a technologically modern society and well-developed country so I really would like to get a proper higher education in Austria. Also, Austria is a safe country and the people are friendly. This makes it easier for international students to adapt to a foreign land.

The students, who graduated have higher experience and knowledge, are specialists who are very important resource for the Mongolian development. Besides, so many countries border control is implementing the biometric identification and other applications and information technology. My research Post-doctoral project is on image processing, vision-based recognition, fingerprint image edge detection techniques, enhancement methods, developing new methods for fingerprint verification. This includes contactless capture technologies, automatic segmentation and feature extraction as well as novel matching approaches based on deep learning. For this work, the author has in mind to use advanced dynamic simulation techniques and intended to publish articles based on this work in international journals.

I appreciate Eurasia-Pacific Uninet program so much and I hope every student can get a chance to experience an exchange semester!

Thank you, Ernst Mach grant - Eurasia-Pacific Uninet and AIT, thank you, my academic supervisor, Dr. Helmut Leopold, and Prof. Dr. Wolf-Dieter Rausch, thank you all!

Ganchimeg Ganbold, Leopold Helmut, „A t study of history document fingerprint image enhancement and tinning algorithm,“ *International Journal of Knowledge Content Development & Technology* 8/3, 2018.

Ms. FU Su

China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences



University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna, Austria **2017**
Ao. Univ-Prof. Dr. Wolf-Dieter Rausch

From April 3, 2017 to September 28, 2017, I was sponsored by Erst-Mach Grant Eurasia-Pacific Uninet to conduct a research on the treatment of tumor with traditional Chinese medicine in the Institute for Medical Biochemistry in the University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna. This experience has enriched my academic and life experiences, and surely became a valuable asset in my life.

First of all, my level of scientific research has been improved in this experience. Based on the long-term cooperation between Chinese Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine and the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, my research aimed to strengthen academic exchanges of Traditional Chinese medicine in Austria, and to further reveal the role and mechanism for Traditional Chinese medicine on the treatment of tumor by applying the advanced scientific research ideas and experimental techniques of Europe. Under the guidance of Professor Rausch, I carried out cytological studies on the active ingredients of Traditional Chinese medicine, Chinese herbal medicine and Chinese herbal compound in the treatment of colorectal cancer in the laboratory, and carried out a series of experiments on cell line culture, pharmacology of Traditional Chinese medicine and molecular biology. I was impressed by the rigorous scientific spirit of Professor Rausch and other colleagues in the lab, who were far from impetuous and return to pure research spirit, their elaborate experimental methods and standardized data processing model will guide me in my future scientific research. At the same time, their patient guidance and help to Chinese visiting scholars, as well as their strong interest in the Traditional Chinese medicine, had made me realize the boundless nature of scientific research, and the scientific exchanges between us had kindled the flame for scientific research.

Secondly, working and living abroad made me observe and feel the Western cultures, stimulated my thinking and inspired my future life. Austrians' humanistic qualities, tolerance and respect for dissidents, love of culture and art, protection of the environment and observance of public order had all impressed me, and had exerted a subtle influence on my behavior. What's more, I was lucky enough to know Professor Rausch and lots of friends during my stay in Austria. I can feel the kindness, preciseness, loyalty of the Austrians. Professor Rausch and my friends here brought me to understand Austria's great culture and customs, which had enriched my life experience.

After I returned back to China, I went back to my clinical position. As a clinician, I continue to serve my patients through traditional Chinese medicine. My findings in the experimental work during my stay in Austria are applied to my treatment to patients and provide evidence support.

In addition, based on my findings during my research in Austria, I further applied for a new project. The scientific research methods and the rigorous scientific research attitude that I have learned in Austria continue to influence me.

I appreciate for the opportunity and funding provided by the EPU. I am grateful to Professor Rausch for his guidance, all made such a valuable journey in my life experience. In my future life, I will often remember the beautiful city of Vienna, often think of friendly people here, think of my precious life of working abroad, and take what I get from this experience on my way forward.



Ms. DU Xujia

Shanghai University of Finance and Economics



University of Graz, Austria **2017**
Univ.-Prof. BA. M.A. Ph.D. Sarah Mercer

I was doing my third PhD year at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, when I applied for the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship. My PhD project drew on study abroad research and language learning psychology. My supervisor at my home university is an expert in study abroad research while Prof. Sarah Mercer at the University of Graz is a leading scholar in language learning psychology. Prof. Mercer's expertise fitted in my study and complemented my knowledge.

From March to June 2017, I worked with Prof. Mercer at the University of Graz on an EPU scholarship. During my stay, I finished a journal article with the help from Prof. Mercer. This article was later published in a reputable international journal in linguistics and applied linguistics. I also attended several international conferences together with Prof. Mercer and her team in the UK, near Wolfgang See, and Graz. In these conferences, I received a lot of constructive feedback on my PhD thesis and got connected with researchers who were working on similar topics. After I came back home, I stayed in touch with Prof. Mercer and I was able to access information about journals and conferences in her group. I submitted another manuscript to a special issue of a reputable journal based in Europe and was accepted in early 2018. In May 2018, Prof. Mercer, two of her doctoral students, and I had a reunion during a language learning psychology conference in Tokyo, Japan.

In addition to my research gains, I have to emphasize that before I came to Graz, I didn't expect the short stay to provide me with any meaningful intercultural friendships. I was wrong. I lived in Moserhofgasse 20, one of the OeAD student halls, where I made friends with local Austrians, Italians, Serbians, Hungarians, Indians, and Japanese. I felt very much welcomed and was inducted into a local way of living (e.g. inviting friends home and cooking together rather than eating out, doing shopping on Saturday to prepare for the quiet Sundays, etc.). It was wonderful that despite our diverse backgrounds, we were able to open up and discuss our opinions/stereotypes with each other, not to mention sharing the unique food from our home countries. A year after I returned, I am still in touch with the friends I met in Austria. One even visited me during her study trip to Hong Kong earlier this year.

I have always been grateful for this opportunity. I think I took full advantage of this semester in Austria not only to strengthen my research profile but to build academic connections and personal friendships that will last much longer than four months. A side note: I took an A1/1 German course offered by the University of Graz during my stay. I was fascinated by the complex grammar of the German language. I was proud that I got a „sehr gut“ in that course. After returning to my home university, I continued to learn German through tandem programs. Recently, I have moved to Shanghai and I hope to attend some of the activities organized by the Austria Center there very soon.



Ms. **ZHAO Shanhua**

Capital Normal University

University of Graz, Austria **2016/2017**

Univ.-Prof. Dr.habil. Wolfgang Spickermann

My name is Zhao Shanhua, I am a lecturer at the Capital Normal University. In December 2016, I was honored to receive a scholarship by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet. I engaged in scientific research at the Historical Research Institute of the Graz University, which has a strong academic atmosphere.

During my two-months study, I had a glimpse at the professors' rigorous academic attitude and their arduous passion for academic work.

With the meticulous guidance and help by professor Wolfgang Spickermann, I took full advantage of the enormous literature in the Graz University Library and collected the first-hand historical documents related to the ancient world history. These documents not only helped me complete the project smoothly, but also prompted me to successfully conclude the social science project Researches on Living Conditions of the Elderly in Ancient Greece planned by the Beijing Municipal Education Commission.

In December 2017, I published my first work Researches on Living Conditions of the Elderly in Ancient Greece. My article "The Interpretation of Living Conditions of the Elderly by the Ancient Greek Dramatist Aristophanes" was issued in 2018 in the magazine Home Drama, and it was awarded as the best paper. More importantly, I was granted the title of associate researcher in January 2017.

I sincerely consider that these significant achievements could not have been earned without the support of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet and my distinguished professors. I would do my own job with gratitude and make contributions to cultural exchange between China and Austria!



Ms. XIE Ruiqi

Southwest University

University of Vienna, Austria **2016/2017**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. i.R. tit. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Thomas Hoffmann-Ostenhof

The objective of this project was to demonstrate the shape memory effect of shape memory foam on cell behaviors. The shape memory foam was fabricated in my original university. Cell tests, including cell attachment and cell activity, were tested in Prof. Hoffmann's lab (University of Vienna). We obtained some interesting results.

For example, the cells (osteoblasts) could be alive at 30°C. The shape change of shape memory foam has no effect on cell activity and cell attachment. Otherwise, the shape changing of shape memory foam could help cells to be seeded on the surface. In addition, I think the most valuable piece of information I learned from this project is how to build and manage a research group. In Prof. Hoffmann's Lab, everything is arranged very well, which helps group members work efficiently. For example, the technician edited "cell dictionary" to help group members find cells they want to use in their experiments very quickly and effectively.

Last but not least, the culture (Austrians love wine) I experienced during research. Every Wednesday, our research group had a group meeting named „journal club“ to review and discuss some interesting research publication. I still remember the happy time in the journal club which was organized once in a Heuriger. After I came back from Austria, I had my PhD oral defense and was awarded it a few months later. Now, I am an associate professor in the Southwest University, China.

Many thanks for the support from the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet. During my future work, if possible, I am eager to have further cooperation with research groups in Austria.



Mr. OTGONBAYAR Munkhdulam

Mongolian Academy of Sciences
Institute of Geography and Geoecology

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Austria **2016/2017**
Univ.-Prof. Dr.rer.nat. Clement Atzberger

I would like to give the detailed description of my stay at BOKU in the following two parts.

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor Prof. Dr. Clement Atzberger for accepting me to this study at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences and to OeAD for organizing the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet/Ernst Mach scholarship program. I am also grateful to a number of people who contributed directly or indirectly to this research work: Gerhard Mocza, Sebastian Böck, Markus Immitzer, Martin and Francesco Vuolo.

The program has provided an opportunity to talk about land use suitability evaluation based on RS and GIS methods problems with other researchers. My research study is not yet finished, there is still a lot of work to do. So, we continue to work together on any details of the study. I have acquired a lot of knowledge and experience related to RS and GIS from my supervisor and other colleagues. I made use of the library resources provided by the University of BOKU to collect material for my thesis.

Secondly, I would like to present my research work during the 8 months in Vienna. The purpose of my study was to identify new crops area with enough capacity for cultivation covering the total territory of Mongolia. My stay at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Austria in the academic year of 2016/2017 resulted so far in one published paper while another paper was accepted by the International Journal of Remote Sensing.

Finally, I would like to thank all the colleagues in the Division of Physical Geography, Institute of Geography and Geoecology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences who helped me in this study. This was my first trip to Vienna and the European continent. During the 8 months in Vienna, I also enjoyed the city with its amazing infrastructure system, specific culture, beautiful architecture, history museums, castles, churches and cultural events in the Vienna State Opera.

Munkhdulam Otgonbayar, Clement Atzberger, Jonathan Chambers, D. Amarsaikhan, Sebastian Böck, Jargaltulga Tsogtbayar, „Land sustainability evaluation for agricultural cropland in Mongolia using the spatial MCDM method and AHP based GIS,“ *Journal of Geoscience and Environment Protection*, 2017, 238-263.

Mr. SHEN Wanfu

Tianjin University
State Key Laboratory of Precision Measuring
Technology and Instruments



Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria **2016/2017**
Ass.Univ.-Prof. Dr. Lidong Sun

I would like to express my sincere thanks for the financial support from the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet/OeAD for my study in the Institute of Experimental Physics of Johannes Kepler University Linz from 1st September 2016 -27th February 2017. I worked on a topic of "In-situ study of 2D materials using polarization-resolved optical microscopy and spectroscopy." With the kind help of colleagues at the institute, within a short time I was introduced to the research topics efficiently and a lot of interesting research has been performed with the help of Assoz-Prof. Lidong Sun.

Atomically thin materials exhibit remarkable electronic and optical properties with potential applications in electronics and optoelectronics. Their nanoscale thickness makes them extremely sensitive to their local environment. Particularly, excitons and trions in the two-dimensional (2D) materials are expected to be strongly influenced by the surrounding dielectric environment. Therefore, the physical properties of 2D materials are expected to be modified by the external dielectric environments, such as the substrate. In our program, monolayer molybdenum disulfide (MoS_2), one of the most promising 2D materials, was selected to transfer on the different anisotropic substrates, including poly (ethyleneterephthalate) (PET), sapphire (1102) and quartz (10-10), which possess various anisotropic dielectric functions. The anisotropic dielectric properties of the substrate apply asymmetric dielectric screening strength on the initially isotropic MoS_2 monolayer and break the high symmetry structure of pristine MoS_2 . This topic is important for the manipulation of the optoelectronic properties of the 2D materials but yet investigated.

Our results demonstrate that the corresponding transitions are sensitive to the surrounding dielectric field. These results pave the way to modify the isotropic 2D materials to the charming anisotropic materials even though some questions need to be revealed by designing more delicate experiments.

To investigate other possible environmental factors that may also influence the optical properties of 2D materials, such as air (refractive index $n=1$) or water molecular (refractive index $n=1.309$), we also carried out in-situ PRA experiment in an ultra-high vacuum chamber. The effect of water adsorption on MoS_2 has been investigated. The preliminary results show a pronounced energetic shift of the absorption peak C, which is induced by water adsorption. This result demonstrates the potential application of MoS_2 monolayer as an active layer of water sensor.

In short conclusion for this period, different dielectric environments, including PET, sapphire, air, and water, have been applied on the monolayer MoS₂. The evident modification caused by the dielectric environments has been observed at optical transition peak C (~2.8eV) of MoS₂. Furthermore, the anisotropic substrate induces optical anisotropy to the MoS₂-based system, which establishes an effective way to modify the optical properties of atomically thin materials. The related works are under preparation for publication.

This is the first time I studied abroad. I gained a tremendous amount of experiences and insights. The first thing I have learned was about the adaptability to the absolutely new life in Austria. Since I never learned German before, it was even hard for me to buy the necessary stuff at the supermarket. Fortunately, my supervisor and friends gave me a lot of help. Besides, the totally different lifestyles between China and Austria confused me a lot at beginning. For example, most of the supermarkets were closed on Sunday and I had to store food for Sunday. The food prices are much difference between cooking by myself and buying from a restaurant, which forces me to learn to cook by myself and more cherish the labors. I became more independent and learned how to respond to different, often challenging situations. I believe this is a skill that I will carry forward for the rest of my life, both personally and professionally.

My communication skills were dramatically improved through my interaction with people from different countries. Thanks to the OeAD that is such an international organization where I have made international friends, including from Czech Republic, Vietnam, and Mongolia. Besides, more international friendship with people from other countries had been made in the daily life. Apart from the obvious language skills and general benefits that come from lab experiences, moving and studying abroad has broadened my mind immensely about other cultures and countries. Especially, in a place like Linz where there are numerous cultures and languages among whole Europe represented. This experience helped me learn about other cultures and how to integrate with them. Though no length limitation for the report, other experiences and insights will not be listed to avoid to be tediously long.

The six-month study in Linz gave me valuable experiences both in academic and social life. Besides, this experience helps me apply for another Chinese scholarship issued by China Scholarship Council, which financially supported me to go back to the same institute as a joint-training Ph.D. student for one-year study from January 2018 to January 2019. The continuous study in the same institute provides me the valuable opportunity to systematically explore my topic. Several fruitful results have been obtained, including one submitted paper.

Mr. KHOSBAYAR Narankhuu

National Museum of Mongolia



University of Applied Arts Vienna, Austria **2016/2017**
o. Univ.-Prof. Mag.art. Dr.phil. Gabriela Krist

I had a great opportunity to attend a short-term training session at the Institute for Conservation at the University of Applied Arts Vienna in the winter term of 2016. Gabriela Krist, head of the Institute, had already started her collaboration with various institutions in Mongolia such as the National Center for Cultural Heritage, the University of Arts and Culture of Mongolia, and the Bogd Khaan Palace Museum in 2013. Since then, several workshops, seminars and scholarships were organized both in Mongolia and Austria. Ganzam Sumberraz and Chinbat Magsar, lecturers from the School of Fine Art and Design of the University of Arts and Culture of Mongolia were hosted by the Institute of Conservation with the Ernst-Mach Scholarship of the Austrian Exchange Service (OeAD) in 2016 and 2017. I hope for continued collaboration between the Institute of Conservation and Mongolian institutions, because the Institute's expertise and support are needed in Mongolia. My stay at the Institute allowed me to gain insights into conservation of different materials and objects. Back in Mongolia, I had a chance to work on the conservation of a metal armour at the Bayan-Ulgii provincial museum in west Mongolia and apply the knowledge I got from my studies in Austria.

Bayan-Ulgii is the westernmost province of Mongolia, 1700 kilometers from Ulaanbaatar, the capital city of Mongolia. It is located in the mountainous regions of the Altai Mountains and the highest peak, the Khüiten Peak (4374 m) in the Altai Tavan Bogd massif. The region is arid and dusty with a severe lack of precipitation. The climate is harsh, ranging from -40°C in winter to $+35^{\circ}\text{C}$ in summer season. A couple of days after we arrived in Ulgii town, the capital of the province, there was heavy rain and a disastrous flood. The flood destroyed the homes of over 500 households and affected a total of 2500 people.

The population of the Bayan-Ulgii province counts 101,591 people, 80% being Kazakhs and only 20% Mongolians. Although the main economic resource is livestock husbandry, Bayan-Ulgii is in a good position for trade since its borders touch on both China and Russia. After the Democratic Revolution of the 1990s, almost half of the residents migrated to Kazakhstan, but many returned later. This is a province with a speciality for having many inhabitants and ethnic minorities.

Bayan-Ulgii was established as an aimag (province), or an administrative unit of the People's Republic of Mongolia separating from Khovd province, by a decision of the then leader of the country Marshall Choibalsan Khorloo in 1940. In 1948 the provincial museum was founded as a cabinet for regional studies. By the resolution no. 461 of the Ministers' Council of the People's Republic of Mongolia, this cabinet was expanded into a provincial museum in 1962.



In the beginning, an official from the local administration was responsible for the museum collection. Some artefacts and objects kept in a destroyed mosque became the basis of the museum's collection. The current three-storey museum building was built by a public subbotnik (a voluntary weekend campaign during the Soviet period) as part of the socialist development of the capital in the early 1960s. Local political party leaders such as Kh. Musakhan and M. Khurmankhan worked actively and organized raw bricks from the ruin of the Sagsai monastery in the Sagsai sum (district) of Bayan-Ulgii province.

The museum's exhibition halls are divided into three departments: nature, history and ethnography, which was typical for a provincial museum of a socialist state. The most recent change of the design and display in the museum was made in the late 1980s. Currently, the museum has 5258 artefacts and objects and, with the support of local inhabitants during the last four years, has enriched its collection with a total of 300 objects. However, we were told that numerous objects and cultural monuments are being destroyed or sold to foreigners, because the museum does not have subsidies for acquisitions.

From 4 July - 5 August, 2018, I, together with Munkhtogoo and Erdmaa, curators from the National Museum of Mongolia, visited the Bayan-Ulgii provincial museum. The aim of our visit was to re-design the exhibition and display of the museum, in preparation for the 70th anniversary of the museum. Our task was to re-design the Department of History and the entrance hall of the museum and to produce ten glass showcases of different sizes. In the entrance hall we set up an arrangement of stone sculptures, which were kept outside the museum building. Some of the sculptures were damaged and had to be conserved.

During our renovation work at the museum, we found one object of the Department of History very fascinating: a set of equestrian armour that had been kept in the museum since the late 1950s, exhibited in a 120 cm-long wooden-framed display cabinet.

The armour is 115 by 75 centimeters and weighs 82 kilograms. Considering its size and weight, researchers found it must have been for a horse. In Mongolian it is called tushimt garkhin khuyag, which translates to "armour of metal plates and chain mail". This type of armour was commonly used from the 15th to the 18th century in the vast territory from Central Asia to Turkey. However, the precise date of the equestrian armour could not be identified. In the museum registration list, it was recorded that Utnuu, an inhabitant of Buyant sum of Bayan-Ulgii province presented the equestrian armour to the museum in 1959.



We were fascinated by the armour and decided to conserve and re-display it in a new glass cabinet. In order to do the former, I took the armour and two other objects from the museum to the National Center for Cultural Heritage in Ulaanbaatar. The National Center, established in 1988, is the main institution for conservation in Mongolia. The conservation was carried out by a conservator from the Center, N.Bat-Erdene, whom I assisted.

The armour was covered with thick layers of dust and severely affected by corrosion. Some parts of the armour were broken and others were missing. We decided to re-connect departed parts and to perform both dry and wet cleaning and to treat the corrosion. A total of 116 metal plates and chain parts could be reconnected. Afterwards, the surface was cleaned with a soft brush and a vacuum cleaner. However, layers of dirt, smoke residue and coal-black remained on the surface. Therefore we put the armour in a bath of a 10-percent solution of lemon acid for 24 hours and afterwards rubbed it with a brush. This process was repeated four times. The corrosion was treated with pure spirit and water. After cleaning, the armour was polished with a soft sponge and a suede cloth to dry it.

In order to prevent the conserved armour from friction, cracks and detachments during transport, we packed it up with thick layers of a suitable cloth. Thus the armour and the other museum objects were brought back to Bayan-Ulgii. We made new glass cabinets for the objects and displayed them together.





Mr. **GANTULGA Munkherdene**

National University of Mongolia
Department of Humanities

Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria **2016/2017**
Dr. Maria-Katharina Lang

I stayed at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria from October 2016 to March 2017. During my stay in the institute, I presented an article: "Reacting against 'Wild Capitalism'? A Theory on Mongolian Development at Mongolian Made Capitalism" on November 2016, National University of Mongolia.

Moreover, I attended the Winter retreat 2016 Programme at the Institute for Social Anthropology, Austrian Academy of Sciences on November 2016.

Furthermore, I presented another article which was an early version of my project's result, titled as Politics of Cultural Heritage Protection in Mongolia at Meeting of Eurasia-Pacific Uninet Scholars Presentation of the Annual Report on December 2016.

At the end of my stay, I finalized an article titled "The formation and distribution of procapitalist perspectives in Mongolia," which was published in Central Asian Survey.



Mr. ZHU Yungang

Jilin University

Vienna University of Technology, Austria **2016**
Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.rer.nat Radu Grosu

In 2016, I received a scholarship from the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet and worked with Prof. Radu Grosu in the Cyber-Physical Systems group of Technische Universität Wien. I conducted a research about machine learning method for Bayesian network and its application to CPS.

One of the challenges in traditional incremental learning of Bayesian network is that it usually assumed the target probability distribution is stationary, but the environments are dynamic and always change over time, so if the target probability distribution drifts, i.e. the training data is non-stationary, then the performance of traditional method is not guaranteed. Therefore, we proposed a new adaptive learning method for Bayesian networks. In the method, at first we designed a novel scoring function which not only can reflect the fitness between current Bayesian network and the old data, but also the fitness between current Bayesian network and the new data. Later based on the scoring function, we calculated the parameters of Bayesian network by Lagrange multiplier, and then we proposed an improved hill-climbing based algorithm for searching the structure of Bayesian network.

Semiconductor Manufacturing consists of many process steps and a variety of different products. To improve efficiency and quality output of a fab, one major goal is to detect critical deviations as early as possible in the production process. An automatic approach for finding correlations between critical deviations in wafer test data at the end of the process and process control data early in the process would help to identify critical processes. Therefore, we designed a Bayesian network, which can be used to predict the status of the current and next step during the manufacturing by Bayesian network inference, and it can also be used for diagnosis, the junior experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the method.

During my stay in Vienna, my supervisor and classmates were very fine, and they helped me a lot both in work and life. My supervisor provided me with the best research environment, and gave me insightful suggestions which were valuable and helpful to my research. The experience in Vienna was impressive and unforgettable for me. After my return to China, we still kept in touch with each other, and conducted relative research together. I would like to thank the officer of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet and the OeAD, they were all friendly to me.

Currently, I serve as an associate editor of the IEEE Canadian Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering. I am a program committee member of several leading international conferences such as AAI, KSEM, IEEE Healthcom. I am also the reviewer of some leading journals such as Knowledge-Based Systems, Soft Computing, and IEEE ACCESS.

Guodong Wang, Ramin Hasani, Yungang Zhu, Radu Grosu, „A novel Bayesian network-based fault prognostic method for semiconductor manufacturing process,“ 18th IEEE annual international conference on industrial technology, 2017.

Ms. **WANG Anqi**

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

University of Vienna, Austria **2016**

From May to November 2016, I conducted my visiting study at the department of Geography and Regional Research at the University of Vienna. I had a good experience there as a part of my PhD study and learned a lot about Vienna and Europe.

I just graduated from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University last month. The title of my thesis is "The mechanisms of public urban green space provision. Urban fringe cases", and the development of *Seestadt Aspern* in Vienna is one of the four cases studied in my research.

When I was in Vienna, I was attracted by the beautiful and livable city. Interviews and questionnaire surveys were conducted during my visit to figure out how the city was planned and developed. The results of my research highlight the excellent city planning of Vienna compared to other cities in Asia and USA, not only for its institutional advantages but also for public awareness of the living environment.

The experience in Vienna has broadened my horizon, providing me with a new and more international perspective in understanding city planning and my research topic.

Thanks to the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet and OeAD for the financial support and the organization of wonderful events for international scholars during my visiting study.



Mr. Li Jilong

Nanjing Normal University
Key Laboratory of Virtual Geographic
Environment of Ministry of Education



University of Salzburg, Austria **2016**
Dr. Josef Strobl

In the following report, I would like to give the detailed description of my stay at the University of Salzburg.

As my major is in Cartography and Geographic Information System and my field of research is Digital Terrain Modeling, I have decided together with my PhD thesis supervisor Prof. Goan Tang from the director of School of Geography, Nanjing Normal University for a six-month stay at the Interfaculty Department of Geoinformatics Z-GIS, University of Salzburg to visit lectures, to learn the advanced data analysis methods and to collect materials related to my PhD thesis under guidance of Prof. Dr. Josef Strobl. Now, I am in the fourth year of my PhD studies, which I would like to finish next year in the summer. As my field of studies is Digital Terrain Analysis, the topic of my thesis is: „Research on the Western Boundary of the Active Gullies Evolutionary Region in the Loess Plateau based on Digital Elevation Models (DEMs).“ I was given a scholarship by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet for 6 months, to work on my PhD thesis here in Salzburg.

I arrived to Salzburg on October 3rd 2016, about two weeks after the winter semester at the University of Salzburg began. I found a very useful lecture related to my thesis after my arrival, titled „Methods in Spatial Analysis.“ This course is an introductory seminar which includes topics from the basic concept of spatial analysis to the new and useful theory and method of digital terrain modeling. This lecture was given by Prof. Dr. Josef Strobl and I was also allowed to visit the tutorials to this curriculum. During the lectures with Prof. Dr. Strobl, I had not only learned the theoretical basis of spatial analysis, but also worked with some experiments with the software ArcGIS Pro, like hydrological analysis and so on. The knowledge acquired in this lecture has enriched the practical part of my thesis. Although I have studied the relevant courses during my master’s period in my home university, I still gained some new insights.

In my PhD thesis, I concentrate on the micro features of the gullies that are used in the macro geographical division, the western boundary is divided scientifically and rationally and mining of the geographical laws along this boundary. But how to define the two different types of gullies is the key to this research. The discussion with Prof. Dr. Josef Strobl gave me some very valuable suggestions: active gully and inactive gully should be used as terms to describe two different gullies, the term active gully was also defined. According to the existing research basis, I summarized the different characteristics of the two types of valleys, established a correspondence between remote sensing images and field photos, the principle of gully recognition, determined and carried on the preliminary division of boundaries by manual visual interpretation based on the Google Earth platform.



Object-based image analysis (OBIA) is one of the advanced fields in the Department of Geoinformatics Z-GIS, so the next step in the research work is focused on finding out the most scientific demarcation factors (index system), analysis of scale effect, and researching on the methods of partition between active gullies and inactive gullies by using OBIA methods. After I returned home, I always keep in touch with this team, they have taught me a lot and I hope it will be helpful in making significant progress with my thesis in the future.

In addition, academic activities of the department were very colorful, for example, I have touched upon many interesting research areas (robot agency, LiDAR data modeling, etc.) and opened my eyes in GIS day and the opening ceremony of iDEAS: lab. I was also invited to participate in the EPU workshop and gave a presentation about my home university, my activities back home and as well my research work in Austria at the Veterinary University of Vienna on December 15, 2016. These academic activities enriched and broadened my horizons.

In the end, I would like to thank the Ernst-Mach scholarship, Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship program and the OeAD for giving me such a good chance to study at the University of Salzburg and to visit the lectures on the topic of my thesis and to work with excellent people. I have collected material for my PhD thesis and have made progress with my thesis during the stay here in Salzburg. Now, I am defending my thesis in the sprint stage, most of the ideas and systems of my thesis were studied and established during my stay at the University of Salzburg. Thanks again to the EPU. Last but not least, I would also like to thank very much my supervisors Prof. Dr. Goan Tang, Prof. Dr. Josef Strobl and all the colleagues of the Interfaculty Department of Geoinformations Z-GIS for their help during my stay in Salzburg. During my stay in Salzburg, I also enjoyed the city with its specific culture, beautiful architecture and natural scenery. I treasure the experience I earned during my one-term residence here.



Mr. LAM Chun-fai John

University of Hong Kong



University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna, Austria **2016**
Univ.-Prof. Dr.phil i.R. Gesine Schröder

Under the generous patronage of Ernst Mach Grant from Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, my research project – The sound of China in Austro-Germanic music theory and practice in the early twentieth century – was completed with musicological discoveries, international exposures and emerging intellectual impacts.

To summarize the key features, the project delved into the intercultural dimension of music theory and practice, and aimed to investigate the dissemination, reception and adaptation of Chinese music in selected Austro-Germanic music-theoretical studies and compositions published in the early twentieth century. Situated at its focal point were two Chinese musical elements, namely Chinese pentatonicism and instrumentation techniques. In Part I of this project, I reconstructed Austro-Germanic conceptions of Chinese music through textual analysis and identified multiple channels of dissemination. The critical influences of two eminent Chinese musical figures, Xiao Youmei 蕭友梅 and Wang Guangqi 王光祈, on the pentatonic-melodic and organological studies by Hugo Riemann and Erich von Hornbostel respectively were uncovered and analysed in depth. In Part II, I conducted archival research and examined the adaptation of Chinese music in selected Chinese-inspired compositions. Importantly, more culturally sensitive theoretical paradigms for pentatonicism and instrumentation techniques were developed with reference to influential Chinese music treatises. The project challenged the prevailing Eurocentric viewpoints on the topic, offered insights into the intricate lineage of Austro-Germanic composers, and impacted on our understanding of the Sino-Austrian musical exchanges in the modernist epoch. In retrospect, my research undertaking in Vienna (March–October 2016) ventured beyond the boundaries of the primary project and led to invigorating experiences of music studies and research collaborations. Precious among all was a study semester at Universität für Musik und darstellende Kunst Wien in the class of my academic supervisor, Prof. Dr. Gesine Schröder. Immersed in the Austro-Germanic tradition of advanced music-theoretical training through two music theory courses, individual lessons and doctoral dissertation colloquium, I collaborated with a group of European fellow researchers for a secondary project entitled ‘Techniken klanglicher Verwandlungen in Wiener Orchesterliedern des Fin de siècle’. It aimed to reconsider orchestral song as a genre from multiple perspectives and examine the techniques of sonic transformation in four songs by distinguished Viennese composers (Hugo Wolf, Gustav Mahler, Alexander Zemlinsky and Arnold Schoenberg). Our team took pleasure in presenting our preliminary research findings in a panel session at the 16. Jahreskongress der Gesellschaft für Musiktheorie and publishing them in the conference proceedings. Invaluable throughout the seven-month research period were archival endeavours not only contributing to existing investigations, but also leading to new research avenues.



On numerous occasions, targeted materials from research centers in Austria (Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Viennese Phonogrammarchiv, Historical Archive of Universal Edition and Arnold Schönberg Center) and other European cities (Leipzig, Hanover, Paris, Nottingham and Basel) directed my attention to intriguing textual sources and music manuscripts with no less musicological importance. With such humbling research experiences, networking opportunities and professional accomplishments in mind, let me express my sincere gratitude for the support graciously provided by Eurasia Pacific Uninet.

Supported by Research Grants Council (Hong Kong), Eurasia-Pacific Uninet (Austria) and École française d'Extrême-Orient (France), John Lam's doctoral research currently in the final stage at the Chinese University of Hong Kong investigates and promotes cultural permeability between geographically separated lands – East Asia and Europe – through archival research, ethnographical fieldwork and music analysis in an array of East Asian and European cities. Incorporating findings of the EPU-funded project, his formulation of the 'Sino-Euro-Japanese triangle' as embodied relationalities reveals mechanisms of semipermeable musical minds in twentieth-century cross-cultural representations.

Chun-fai John Lam, „Three versions of ‚Wenn Vöglein klagen‘. Techniques of sonic transformation and the legacy of Schoenberg as orchestrator-theorist,“ *GMTH Jahreskongress, Klang. Wundertüte oder Stiefkind der Musiktheorie*, 2016.

Chun-fai John Lam, „Stravinskys ‚Leitharmonie‘: Pentatonik statt octatonicism,“ *GMTH Jahreskongress, Klang. Wundertüte oder Stiefkind der Musiktheorie*, 2016.

Mr. **HUANG** Chang

Northwest University Xi'an



Vienna University of Technology, Austria **2016**
Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn. Wolfgang Wagner

In September 2016, I was granted a scholarship from the EPU and visited Vienna University of Technology (TU Wien) for six months. My supervisor was Prof. Wolfgang Wagner, who is the head of the department of Geodesy and Geoinformation. During my visit, Prof. Wagner and scientists from his remote sensing group provided tremendous help to my research. With their help, I acquired the knowledge of Sentinel-1 based flood mapping and mastered basic skills of processing and interpreting Sentinel-1 images. I also published a research article on an international journal (ISPRS International Journal of Geo-information).

In summary, my stay in TU Wien was a fruitful and memorable experience.

After I returned back to China, I was promoted as an associate professor in the university. In December 2017, I was awarded an Early Career Research Excellence Prize by the Modelling and Simulation Society of Australia and New Zealand (MSSANZ). I have also been selected into some talent programs, including Young Outstanding Talents Program of Universities in Shaanxi Province and Young Academic Talents Program of Northwest University. I believe that my experience and research outcome in TU Wien are surely a huge plus to all these promotions and awards.

I want to take this opportunity to thank EPU for providing me with this great opportunity, and thank Prof. Wagner, all the colleagues and friends in Vienna for their help, guidance and companionship.

Chang Huang, Ba Duo Nguyen, Shiqiang Zhang, Senmao Cao, Wolfgang Wagner, „A comparison of terrain indices toward their ability in assisting surface water mapping from Sentinel-1 data,“ *International Journal of Geo-Information* 6/140, 2017, 16 pages.



Mr. LU Xin

TM Innovative Communication Center

University of Innsbruck; Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria **2015/2016**
O. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Peter Zoller

From December 2015 to August 2016, I studied theoretical condensed matter physics at the Department of Physics of the University of Innsbruck as well as at the Institute of Quantum Optics and Quantum Information (IQOQI) of Austrian Academy of Sciences.

My supervisor in Innsbruck was Prof. Peter Zoller who is best known for his pioneering research on quantum computing and quantum communication and for bridging quantum optics and solid state physics. My main research topic was the characteristic of dipoles. Dr. Guido Pupillo and Dr. Andrea Micheli were appointed to collaborate with me on my project. They are geniuses, very intelligent and diligent. We discussed our project almost every day, sometimes even on Saturdays. During my stay in Austria, I worked until 21 pm every day before going home for dinner because I hoped to complete the project as soon as possible.

I lived in a student apartment halfway up the mountain. The neighbors of the dormitory were very friendly. They came from different countries: Austria, Germany, France, Russia, Romania, Lithuania, Belarus, Czech Republic, South Korea, Poland and so on. They studied different majors including literature, music, physics, mathematics, biology etc. We often discussed interesting issues, introduced own traditional cultures and foods, and shared interesting experiences. Sometimes we tried to discuss the nature of life from a genetic perspective.

After I returned to Fudan University, I expanded my research project in Austria, and together with my doctoral supervisor Prof. Chang-Qin Wu, and my partners in Innsbruck Dr. Guido Pupillo and Dr. Andrea Micheli, we completed and published a paper.

During the period in Austria, the International Student Office at the University of Innsbruck, often organized travels for us, e.g., hiking in the scenic area around Innsbruck, skiing in the Alps, visiting Bavaria, and travelling to Verona and Gardasee (the largest lake in Italy).

During the period of Eurasia Pacific Uninet Scholarship, I developed self-learning and self-research skills, which enabled me to better adapt to the rapidly changing frontier research field. Now I'm working at TM Innovative Communication Center as Principal Data Scientist. The main work is analysis of omics data of samples from different population cohorts. Beside cracking the code of life, we make use of massive data through the machine learning algorithms to design and develop professional-purpose artificial intelligence hardware.

I sincerely appreciate the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet / OeAD for their supports. I would like to thank Prof. Brigitte Winklehner from Eurasia Pacific Uninet for her concern and encouragement. I would also like to thank Prof. Hong Li from Fudan University (Foreign Affairs Office) for her warm-hearted help. The nine months of study and life in Austria was a valuable spiritual asset in my life, urging me to keep making progress.

Ms. **SHARVDORJ Erdenechimeg**

National University of Mongolia



UMIT Hall in Tirol, Austria **2015**

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Martina Rieger, Univ.-Prof. Dr. Bernhard Steicher

I'm doing cross-cultural research with Prof. Steicher Bernhard from UMIT, Hall in Tirol through the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet fellowship program. After few rounds of negotiations we changed the initially set topic of the study. We tried to avoid studies that cannot be done in Mongolia: involve high-tech, require large funding or specific lab facilities. Before coming to Austria, I translated two questionnaires that Prof. Steicher sent me from our cross-cultural research and did adaptation and probation. Afterwards, I collected questionnaires from more than 400 subjects. The aim of this international study was to find out people's reaction to everyday life. I reviewed some material which was written by my host institution professor.

The name of the study is „Comparison of individuals' response to unfairness and factors that affect it.“ And I also wrote alternative report on background information including background/rationale, earlier studies on unfairness, objectives, hypothesis, subject of the study, research method, research novelty, theoretical and methodological basis, theoretical and practical value, duration, scope, bibliography and source. I wrote 2 preliminary research drafts each of which consists more than 20 pages. Finalized report will be sent to my supervisor before 28th of July. I sent my monthly reports to my program coordinators in due time.

During this time in Austria I grew both personally and professionally. My English language skills have improved, I've been able to get more experience from working with professionals in my field. Also, I learned to do some advanced data analysis using statistical programs and familiarized myself with the research models used here and with the publishing, submitting processes of the research article.

During my fellowship at my host university I requested to visit 9 organizations to familiarize myself with the structure and function of these places. Unfortunately only the following three accepted my request: Haus im Seidnergarten, Landeskinderheim Axams, Unterer Stadtplatz.

I was particularly interested in these places that serve public and to see how they operate in developed countries compared to Mongolia, since it's closely related to the classes I teach.

Based on the experience during my fellowship I plan to improve the quality of the further studies and will showcase the work I've done here at my home university. Besides that I will continue reviewing studies done in my field, and looking forward to working with my host university collaboratively on further research studies.

Finally, I thank you for this opportunity to be a part of this program. I'd like to thank my host university and the people who have supported me through this: Prof. Rieger Martina, Prof. Streicher Bernhard, Prof. Dr. Wolf-Dieter Rausch and the OeAD program team.

Ms. **WONG Christina**

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria **2014/2015**
Univ.-Prof. DI Dr. Edward Bernroider

I am currently an Associate Professor at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

Thanks to the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, I was granted to be a visiting fellow under the program and was able to spend a semester at the Vienna University of Economics and Business. It was an excellent experience for me to work with scholars and professors at the university. In addition to academic exchange and collaboration, we have developed great friendship. As a consequence, my collaborators and I produced two papers due to this programme.

I hope that this scholarship could continue and would consider supporting senior scholars to stay at the university in Austria.

Edward Bernroider, Christina Wong, K.H. Lai, „The role of information acquisition, evaluation, and governance capacities for business value generation in EPR system adoptions,“ *International Journal of Project Management* 32/2, 2014, 350-362.

Christina Wong, K.H. Lai, Edward Bernroider, „The performance contingencies of supply chain information integration. The roles of product and market complexity,“ *International Journal of Production Economics* 1565, 2015, 1-11.

Mr. HU Shaojun

Northwest A&F University, China
Department of Computer Science



Vienna University of Technology, Austria **2014/2015**
Prof. Michael Wimmer

Four years ago, I was lucky to get a scholarship from Eurasia-Pacific Uninet. Then, I had a wonderful experience in Vienna with the rendering group of Prof. Michael Wimmer from TU Wien, my roommates, and other OeAD-scholarship holders.

My research field is mainly about plant modeling and animation. Thus, I chose a topic “Fast Modeling of Forest from Gigantic Point Data Sets” which is close to Prof. Wimmer’s “TERA-POINTS” project, since trees are essential objects to enrich the realism of virtual environments. Every Monday in the rendering group, we had a lab meeting to discuss the research progress and the academic plans after lunch, which we prepared ourselves. Every Friday, we had a chance to listen to the talk from invited speakers. Almost every month, the rendering group organized some activities such as “rope course”, “kart racing” and so on. Thanks to these arrangement, I had many opportunities to communicate with the guys from the group and to promote my research progress, though I only stayed there for 4 months.

Besides the study at TU Wien, I also benefited a lot from my roommates and other OeAD researchers. The dormitory I was living in was very international, because there were four guys from different countries with different cultural background. One undergraduate student was from Bulgaria; the other undergraduate student was from Russia; a PhD student was from Egypt, and me from China. Therefore, we could share different stories and try to understand each other from different viewpoints. During the weekend, we went out for a walk and enjoyed the beautiful scenery of Vienna, including Naturhistorisches Museum, Austrian Parliament Building, St. Stephen’s Cathedral, Belvedere Palace, and so on. However, the most nostalgic experience for me was a tour of the Austrian countryside, which was organized by the staff from the OeAD. During the tour, we attended the harvest party of pumpkins and learned a lot about the cultural meaning of pumpkins. Most importantly, people there were very friendly, so I can remember many details (e.g. the colorful decoration of pumpkins with various styles) from my visits of palaces and museums in Vienna.

There are lots of things that I have experienced in Austria during the precious four months. I think I have been influenced by the aspects of the cultivation of scientific literacy, courage and humanity in Austria. After the Post-Doc study, I went back to my university and published a research paper in Computer & Graphics about the research topic supported by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, and we were invited to give a talk at Shape Modeling International 2018, which is a well-known conference in the community of Computer Graphics.



Currently, I am an Associate Professor and also a supervisor for 8 master students. I hope I will teach and mentor my students in the way Prof. Wimmer and other friends in Austria taught me. In the future, I also hope to promote the development of Computer Graphics scientifically, and to contribute to the communication between people from different cultural backgrounds.

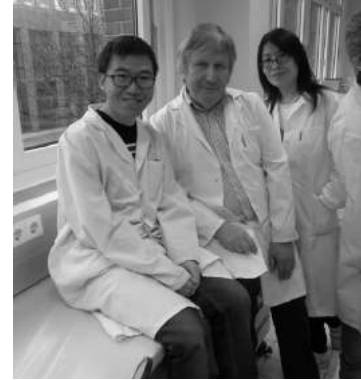


Shaojun Hu, Zhengrong Li, Zhiyi Zhang, Dongjian He, Michael Wimmer, „Efficient tree modeling from airborne LiDAR point clouds,“ *Computer & Graphics* 67, 2017, 1-13.

Shaojun Hu, Zhengrong Li, Zhiyi Zhang, Dongjian He, Michael Wimmer, „Efficient tree modeling from airborne LiDAR point clouds (conference talks),“ *Shape Modeling International*, 2018.

Mr. **WANG** Jiutao

Capital Medical University
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences



University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna, Austria **2014**
Ao. Univ-Prof. Dr. Wolf-Dieter Rausch

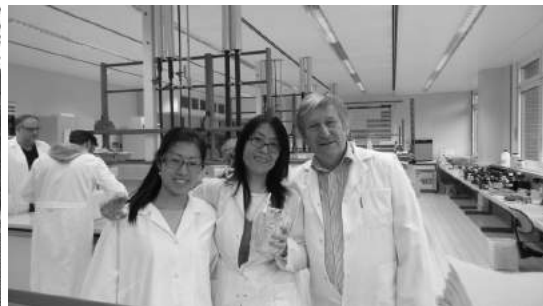
I really enjoyed the time in Vienna in 2014. It was a great honor to be one of Prof. Dr. Rausch's international students. Thanks for giving me so many suggestions and advice during the stay in the lab.

It was amazing to see the beautiful Donau river for the first time - like a dream.

Another thing that surprised me - maybe it is normal for the Austrians - was the moment I saw a wild squirrel. It is impossible for something like that to happen in China. It was so nice that we humans could easily approach such a small wild animal.

I would like to express my thanks for all the kind support from Prof. Rausch and the two ladies during the study in Vienna. It was a really great time for me. Thank you for giving me the chance to learn the foreign culture, knowledge, and language. It was so nice to meet lots of friends from different countries.

Thank all of the respective people for the nice and happy time, and an amazing experience.



Mr. **XIONG Liyang**

Nanjing Normal University

Paris-Lodron-Universität Salzburg, Austria **2014**
Dr. Josef Strobl

From February to July 2014, as a visiting doctoral student, I was conducting my research in the Department of Geoinformatics-Z_GIS at the Salzburg University, aided by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship. During this period, I was working on Loess deposition process and Loess landform evolution dependency on the bedrock terrain. And a paper manuscript titled „Paleotopographic controls on loess deposition in the Loess Plateau of China“ has been finished in Salzburg, and this paper has been finally published in *Earth Surface Processes and Landforms* which is a quite good journal in earth science. I also participated in the EGU (European Geosciences Union) conference in Vienna and received an impressive experience from it. In the Salzburg University, I am a full-time member of the GI_Forum, PhD seminar in Salzburg university. Specifically, I have presented a brown bag presentation to exchange ideas of Geoscience.

Actually, this is my first time going abroad, I was a little bit nervous and afraid. However, with the help of friends from the OeAD and Salzburg University, I had an impressive experience in Salzburg, e.g. kind people, beautiful sceneries, as well as achieving fruitful scientific results. Many thanks for the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet to offer me the scholarship which enables me to have such opportunity to study and live in Salzburg.

Currently, I am an associate professor in Nanjing Normal University. I believe I have benefited a lot from my study in Salzburg, like international horizon in my research aspect, how to communicate with international experts and make international friends. In these four years since I left Salzburg, actually I have been to Salzburg several times for academic cooperation, and two papers have been published with Prof. Josef Strobl.



Liyang Xiong, Guoan Tang, Josef Strobl, Axing Zhu, „Paleo-topographic controls on loess deposition in the Loess Plateau of China,“ *ESPL (Earth Surface Processes and Landforms)* 41, 2016, 1155-1168.

Hanqing Zhao, Xuan Fang, Hu Ding, Josef Strobl, Liyang Xiong, Jiaming Na, Guoan Tang, „Extraction of terraces on the Loess plateau from high-resolution DEMs and imagery utilizing object-based image analysis,“ *International Journal of Geo-Information* 6/157, 2017.

Mr. LI Yunjiang

China Three Gorges University

University of Applied Sciences Technikum Vienna, Austria **2014**
Dipl.-Ing. Christoph Muß

First of all, I sincerely appreciate that the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet provided the scholarship to me and our team, which made it possible for us to complete academic exchange in the University of Applied Sciences Technikum Wien (UAS), Austria, I also express my gratitude to Christoph Muss, Peter Franz and Martin Kimmel, I have learned a lot from their hospitality, professionalism and dedication to their careers.

During the stay in UAS, I experienced many academic activities. Just a day after my arrival to Vienna, I joined a field trip to the WU-Campus organized by the *Austrian Institute for Healthy and Ecological Building*, I understood the techniques applied by the excellent Austrian architects in their strive to uphold the ecological and sustainable principles in designing buildings. For example, chimney effect has been applied for natural ventilation to cool down the building in summer; perfect combination with sun shading devices and arts; perfect combination with acoustics absorption materials and arts. Prof. Peter Christoph and I gave a presentation together in *BauZ! Congress* titled *ENERGYbase International, devoted to energy efficient large volume building design in emerging countries: background, know-how exchange, outlook*, we introduced the three-year cooperation project with each other and the crucial situation of air pollution in China and Mongolia. Some energy efficient design methods and green building principles were also presented in the Congress. I learned a lot about how to apply TRANSYS, Relux software to simulate and calculate thermal consumption and illumination after attending the courses, and I also understood the teaching method for instructing students to apply professional tools with actual projects. I have assisted Christoph and Peter in teaching undergraduate courses about Green Building and its evolution in China and Building Acoustics, and also participated in instructing students for their exercises. I also joined the visit to Herz hardware factory with Prof. Peter and his students, the visit has contributed to the students' understanding of the heating equipments and their components manufactured in the factory, the knowledge that could not have been obtained from classroom teaching. I have promoted this kind of internship for my students when I went back to China.

Currently, I am a professor at the China Three Gorges University(CTGU), teaching and doing research on building science physics of technology. In the past years, my team has have made a successful collaboration with the department of Urban Renewable Energy of UAS in the fields of teachers/master students exchange and joint scientific research, I am also an off-campus supervisor of UAS for the internship of the bachelor and master students coming from Austria in CTGU.



During In the year of 2018, CTGU and UAS, together with other partner institutes from China, Norway and UK, submitted a joint funding application to the organizations of NSFC in China and JPI Urban Europe, the application is currently under evaluation;

In the year of 2014, I and Philipp Grandits who was an internship student in CTGU published a paper „Development and evolution of Austrian classic music and odeum“ in the *Journal of Technical Acoustics*.

In the year of 2013, Prof. Christoph Muss and I published a paper called „Energybase in UAS Technikum Wien. The first demonstrated green office building in Austria“ in the *Journal of China Three Gorges University (Natural Sciences)*.



Mr. **CHAN Chung-Shing**

The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Department of Geography and Ressource Management



MCI Management Center Innsbruck, Austria **2014**
Dr. Mike Peters

I stayed at the Management Centre Innsbruck (MCI), Austria in September and October 2014 during my last year of doctoral study in Hong Kong. Prof. Mike Peters was my host supervisor in MCI. During the stay, I worked with Prof. Peters, who gave me invaluable advice and support on my PhD project, especially the last stage of thesis writing and structuring. I also made a presentation about my thesis to his fellow colleagues and students that also offered an academic exchange opportunity.

During the stay, I was able to finalize my thesis and initiated some ideas of co-publications and future research collaborations with Prof. Peters. Such experience is very important as the connection has extended until today when I am a faculty member. We have established close cooperation on various occasions such as co-publications, conference presentations, invitation to research mobility schemes in CUHK and University of Innsbruck (where Prof. Peters is affiliated now), and new collaborations with his colleagues.

The EPU-scholarship truly benefited my Ph.D research by offering a unique opportunity for a short stay supervised by an international scholar. Apart from the useful guidance of the host supervisor in the process of thesis writing, the scholarship enabled to lay down a very solid and important foundation for continuous collaboration with the host supervisor.

I am currently a research assistant professor at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. The first few years in my career as a junior researcher and developer, I very much benefited from this award as it provided me with a new and long connection with scholars in Austria in my research and teaching areas of sustainable tourism. This experience is important for an emerging scholar and facilitates cross-country and cultural studies over the years. We hope more scholarships will be awarded to students from my university.



Chung-Shing Chan, Mike Peters, Lawal Marafa, „Public parks in city branding. Perceptions of visitors vis-à-vis residents in Hong Kong,“ *Urban Forestry & Greening* 14, 2015, 1157-1165.



Ms. GALYA Tsermaa

Mongolian University of Science and Technology

University of Vienna, Austria **2014**
O. Univ.-Prof. Herbert Ipser

The research work at the University of Vienna was aimed at the synthesis and characterization of metal nanoparticles. During the stay in Vienna, I have learned to work with synthesis of metal Nickel (Ni) and Cobalt (Co) nanoparticles by chemical reduction method.

These nanocrystalline metallic nanoparticles Ni and Co have been widely investigated due to their unique physical, chemical, electrical, optical as well as photo-electrical properties and their wide variety of potential applications such as electronics, catalysis, ceramics, magnetic data storage, structural components etc. For instance, Ni nanoparticles have attracted a great deal of attention as alkaline rechargeable batteries, magnetic recording media and chemical catalysts, ceramic capacitors in cellular phones and mobile computers. In addition, magnetic Co nanoparticles have great potential applications in the field of magnetic record and memory device. Therefore, I have obtained a method to synthesize Ni and Co nanoparticles that can be used in selected potential practical applications mentioned above.

Besides this investigation, I have gained experience working on synthesis of other metallic nanoparticles as well as analyzing data. Therefore, now my research is focused on synthesis and characterization of metallic nanoparticles and preparation of nanocomposite materials containing these nanoparticles.

During my stay in Vienna I also enjoyed the city with its specific culture, beautiful architecture and the helpful University staff, as well as OeAD staff.

In the end, I would like to thank the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, for giving me the opportunity to do research in University of Vienna. Also, I would like to express gratitude to my supervisor O.Univ.-prof. Dr Herbert Ipser for his help and for creating excellent conditions for my research activities during my stay in Vienna.

I am a lecturer in School of Applied Sciences, Mongolian University of Sciences and Technology. I teach the following subjects: Physics, Introduction to Nanoscience, Materials Science, Nanocomposite materials for bachelor, master and Ph.D students. Besides the pedagogical activity I also carry out research on the field of materials science and nanotechnology.

A. Yakymovych, Y. Plevachuk, V. Sklyarchuk, B. Sokoliuk, Tsermaa Galya, H. Ipser, „Microstructure and electro-physical properties of Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu Nanocomposite Solder reinforced with Ni nanoparticles in the melting-solidification temperature range,” *Journal of Phase Equilibria and Diffusion* 38/3, 2017, 217-222.

Mr. **HUANG Xianzhong**

Shihezi University
College of Life Sciences

Austrian Academy of Sciences **2013**
Dr. Wolfgang Busch

Over the last 10 years, with dropping sequencing costs and an increased availability of high-resolution genome sequence information and high-density SNP arrays, genome Wide Association Studies (GWAS) have become a power tool in identifying new genes in a large number of species including humans, maize, rice and Arabidopsis. In model plant Arabidopsis thaliana, a large array of tools is available to specifically test hypotheses from GWAS and to dissect the molecular mechanism of candidate genes.

One of the research projects in Wolfgang Busch's group of Gregor Mendel Institute of Molecular Plant Biology (GMI) in Austria is identification and characterization of regulatory networks in root development. Recently, they identified and characterize the novel F-box gene KUK (KURZ UND KLEIN) that regulates meristem and cell length. T-DNA line, kuk-1 mutant has small cells, small meristem and slow growth rate.

My current research experiment is "Diurnal changes in root extension growth rate in kuk-1". The plant materials were five accessions of Arabidopsis thaliana, including wild-type Col-0, KUK-1, 35S::KUK-1 (KUK gene from Wa-1, transgene into Col-0); Wa and UK-1. Seeds of all lines were surface-sterilized for one hour with gas sterilization containing 100 mL 13% sodium hypochlorite and 3 mL of 37% commercial HCl. Then they were stratified for 3 days (72 hours) at 4 °C in darkness and seeds were plated on the Petri dishes with half-strength Murashige and Skoog (MS) salt (Murashige & Skoog, Duchefa, pH 5.7) mixture, 1% (w/v) sucrose and 0.8% (m/v) agar. Petri dishes (12 cm × 12 cm) were placed vertically in the phytotron at 22 °C under long-day conditions (16 hours light/8 hours dark). We performed two sets. Every accession was plated in three different Petri dishes, so every set have 15 Petri dishes, and every accession has three repeats. At 11 days (5 days after germination), seedlings that had developed roots of 3 - 4 cm length were used for measurement.

Root growth kinetics of Col-0, kuk-1, 35S::KUK-1, Wa-1 and UK-1 seedlings were studied under 16 h light/8 h dark photoperiod (long day, LD). Seedlings in 6 Petri dishes were monitored simultaneously by taking images every 4 hour over a period of 48 hours. Growth rates per 4 hour time interval were calculated from the displacement of each root tip, at successive measuring points. On day1, Col-0, Wa-1 and 35S::KUK increased growth rate throughout the night, while kuk-1 growth rate dropped off significantly towards the end. UK-1 growth rate dropped at the first 4 hours, and then increased at the second 4 hours. On day2, 35S::KUK continued to increase growth rate throughout the night. The extension rate of Col-0, kuk-1 and Wa-1 arrived at a peak at the beginning of night.



While our results from the first trial indicated that diurnal changes in root extension growth rate were not decreased during the night in kuk mutants, the second trial was not so clear. However, the experiments were challenging and technically complex and require replication

In addition, I also performed the work of identification of positive clones on pKUK::YFP constructs. Three different constructs, pKUK (Col-0)::YFP, pKUK (UK-1)::YFP and pKUK (Wa-1)::YFP were transformed into *E. coli* DH 5 α . Many different clones of these three constructs were grown on Luria-Bertain (LB) plates containing 50 μ g/mL kanamycin. Clones were randomly selected from LB plates, and inoculated into 3 mL liquid LB media containing 50 μ g/mL kanamycin. Clones were incubated at 37 °C in cultural room overnight. Plasmids were isolated by the alkaline lysis method. The extracted plasmids were digested by restriction endonuclease, and incubated at 37 °C in cultural room overnight. The resulting digest products were separated on 1.2% (w/v) agarose gel, then stained with ethidium bromide and photographed under UV light.

Altogether, more than 260 plasmids were extracted from three different kinds of constructs. Positive clones were sequenced. After analyzing all the sequences, we identified 10 positive clones belonging to two different constructs. In conclusion, 6 plasmids of pKUK (Col-0)::YFP were identified: 14, 126, 129, 138, 143 and 153. 4 plasmids of pKUK (UK-1)::YFP were identified: 76, 183, 187 and 205. All these positive clones were deposited at -80 °C refrigerator in glycerol stocks of bacterial cultures.

In a word, the short three-month experience of studying has played an important role in my work and life, which is undoubtedly a wealth in the coming years.

Now I am working at the College of Life Sciences, Shihezi University, Xinjiang, China. As the Principal Investigator of the Special Plant Genomics Laboratory, we mainly focus on the identification of drought and salt tolerant genes, and control of flowering time transition from spring ephemerals, and gene expression pattern analysis under adversity stress. Our long-term goal is to dissect molecular mechanism between adversity stress and flowering timing control using multidisciplinary approaches of molecular genetics, cell biology, and functional genomics. We have always maintained a good cooperation relationship with my supervisor Dr. Wolfgang Bush.

In June 2018, I invited Dr. Wolfgang Bush to our university for an academic exchange. The report title is "To Grow or Not to Grow: What Makes Roots Respond to Environmental Signals?"

Y. Zhao, Y. Wei, P. Zhao, C. Xiang, F. Xu, C. Li, Xianzhong Huang, „Construction of a cDNA library from the ephemeral plant *Olimarabidopsis pumila* and preliminary analysis of expressed sequence tags," *Z. Naturforschung* 68, 2013, 499–508.

Ms. **DUGER Badral**

MONOS University



University of Graz, Austria **2013**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. Mag.pharm. Dr.rer.nat Prof. Adelheid Brantner

I am a recipient of the scholarship provided by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet within the OeAD, which was financed by the Austrian Federal Ministry for Science and Research. In collaboration with my academic supervisor Prof. Dr. Adelheid Brantner from the University of Graz, I have carried out a research on the topic “Constituents with antilipase activity from Mongolian plants” in the laboratories at the Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Department Pharmacognosy at the University of Graz in Austria.

During this project, all extracts were prepared from the powdered plant material using different methods for an antiacetylcholinesterase and antioxidant activity screening. We developed liquid column chromatography using Sephadex LH-20, ODS and collected fractions. Then all fractions were analyzed by thin layer chromatography using a CAMAG automatic TLC (thin layer chromatography) sampler and were grouped into fractions. We have chosen 2 conditions and developed analytical HPLC (High performance chromatography). Then we carried out preparative HPLC for isolate some compounds. The equipments, reagents, solvents was sufficient. I always had access to the technical equipment that was necessary for my work. While working at the laboratories, I have gained knowledge on usage of equipments, analytical and preparative HPLC, other chromatographies, automatic TLC sampler, and mass spectrophotometer and used to my biological and phytochemical investigation. I learned new scientific methods, screening for antioxidant and antiacetylcholinesterase and used it for my research work. I hope this scientific knowledge, practice and experience will help my future work. I want to continue the scientific collaboration with my supervisor. The institute and staff have been very supportive during my stay in the University of Graz.

I really enjoyed my stay in Graz. It was very nice to get familiar with Austrians history and culture. The cities of Graz and Vienna offered me many opportunities to experience the Austrian lifestyle. I participated in the program “Excursion to Eastern Styria: Chocolate and Castle” in August 2013 and visited the chocolate factory Zotter and the famous Riegersburg castle. Is it situated on a volcano rock, proudly overlooking the soft hills of Eastern Styria. Also, in September 2013 I participated in a day-tour to see a wine factory and I have got knowledge on how to prepare wine raw material. It was organized by the “Institutsausflug” program. I have seen Museum Armoury and Palais. Also I have visited worldwide recognized history castles and places such as Schonbrunn palace, Kunsthaus, Mur river, Clock Tower in the Schlossberg, Schlossberg Tunnel system, Schloss Eggenberg, and Botanical garden.



I had an opportunity to gain new scientific experience, language and social skills. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor Prof.Dr. Adelheid H. Brantner. Her support is what made my future a real possibility. I am glad for the OeAD office staff assistance in case of problems during my stay. I offer my sincerest thanks for the generosity of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet Administrative Office within the OeAD and was financed by the Austrian Federal Ministry for Science and Research and the Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Graz in Austria.

I am very happy that I was awarded the scholarship by the Eurasa-Pacific Uninet at the Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Department Pharmacognosy, University of Graz in Austria. During that time, I was working under the supervision of Prof. Adelheid Brantner. I performed my laboratory and data analysis of *Saxifraga spinulosa* plant and I also gained knowledge and experiences in the HPLC and mass spectroscope. As a result of the scholarship I have published my research results at the *Journal of Natural product*.

I am very much missing the Austrian nature and the very friendly people. In addition, laboratory colleagues and other researchers and PhD students. If I have chance to complete my post-doctoral degree, I will definitely choose the University of Graz again.

Badral Duger, Odonbayar Batsukh, Murata Toshihiro, Munkhjargal Tserendorj, Tuvshintulga Bumduuren, Igarashi Ikuo, Suganuma Keisuke, Inoue Noboru, Adelheid Brantner, Odontuya Gendaram, Sasaki Kenroh, Batkhuu Javzan, „Flavonoid and Galloyl Glycosides isolated from *Saxifraga sponulosa* and their antioxidative and inhibitory activities against species that cause piroplasmosis,“ *Journal of Natural Products* 80, 2017, 2416-2423.

Mr. **FELDBACHER Rainer**

University of Vienna
Oriental Studies



Nanjing Normal University, China **2013**

The visit to China for research and teaching was initiated by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet and lasted longer than originally planned due to the possibilities offered. Even if the applicant and author Rainer Feldbacher could extend the contacts on the ground, he owed this network the leap to Asia, after all, as Europe's largest university network of this kind. One of the universities connected to the EPU is Nanjing Normal University, an educational institution founded in 1902, and through a merger with other universities, colleges, research institutes and pedagogical academies. It is one of the top 5 normal universities in China and a member of the project 211, the merger of the strategically most important 100 of the total 1,700 universities of China for the 21st century. Not least because of this facility, Nanjing remains a national center of Education and Research and is one of the leading centers in this region after Shanghai.

Nanjing is also known as the war scene of the twentieth century: After the city had repeatedly served as the capital of China over the centuries, with the founding of the Republic of China in January 1912 it got this position again with the provisional president Sun Yat-sen. As the (last ruling) Qing Dynasty still controlled the northern provinces, with the promise of the emperor's abdication, Yuan Shikai took over the role as president, who chose Beijing as its capital city. Nevertheless, the Chinese National Party Kuomintang, under its leader Chiang Kai-shek 1927, again revived Nanjing as the capital. With the Second Sino-Japanese War, the foreplay of the Second World War in the eastern Pacific space, the most famous and saddest chapter of the city became the Nanjing Massacre. The Imperial Japanese Army occupied Nanjing after months of siege and systematically carried out assassinations and rapes - a terror which, according to estimates by the International Military Tribunal, at least 200,000 people, according to today's Chinese estimates 300,000 people fell victim. Today you can visit the 1985-based Nanjing Massacre Memorial Hall, a monumental architecture reminiscent of the events. A memorial that recalls the horrors of war intensely, impressive and lasting, the city's inhabitants are eager to show.

Though, the main intentions of the author had been exchanging with certain universities, giving speeches about European philosophy, monotheistic religions and the Silk Road, the main research. Moreover, he was invited to different workshops and conferences concerning different topics. Due to the fruitful cooperation among each other, contacts had been extended and the author got an (accepted) offer as a guest professor at the Nanjing Normal University.



Besides the aforementioned lectures, workshops and speeches in Nanjing (Normal University), Beijing (People's University), and Shanghai (Shanghai and Fudan University), another focus had been set on the Silk Road. An initial workshop in Nanjing and Shanghai brought more working targets, specific focus points and placed the individual sciences before the journey had commenced. Accompanied by several colleagues (Shengda Guo, Dou Han), the project leader (Feldbacher Rainer) had different starting points to cover more remote areas concerning the Silk Road.

From Xi'an (Chang'an), the route had been started westwards: as first stage, Baoji and Tianshui had been visited, over Xining (Qinghai lake) reaching up to Lanzhou, an important connection location and crossing point of the Yellow River in the northern Silk Road. Lanzhou in Gansu province at certain times formed a kind of border between the Chinese mainland and the tribes of the north and west, and one of the main routes to Tibet. The Gansu province formed by the narrow Hexi corridor at the city of Wuwei for a long time the Western Chinese border, until Chang Ch'ien, a Han-imperial envoy was dispatched to find trading partners and came back with detailed reports of Central Asia and its routes. The Han extended the Great Wall through that corridor, expanding their empire in that process. The established trading and way stations became the centers, the former stream of traders and missionaries left their mark in the diversity of modern Gansu. Nowadays, besides the Muslim communities, Tibetan groups live there (with some important monasteries as Binling Si and Labrang), speaking the Tibetan Amdo dialect.

The next goals were Wuwei, Zhangye and Jiayuguan (where parts of the Great Wall served to protect the Silk Road and expeditionary forces were launched into the unknown west), and from Gansu to Anxi (Guanzhou) further to Dunhuang (gateway to the Middle Kingdom), where many watchtowers stand, as this former outpost sought to expand further westward. Extraordinary finds are the Wei Jin Tombs dating from 220-420 AD that contain brick wall paintings depicting scenes from everyday life. The Mogao Grottoes of Dunhuang – the site housed at its peak eighteen monasteries – deserved an even closer examination: Hundreds of Buddhist caves (unfortunately we got no permit for taking pictures inside), which include paintings and sculptures, covering different dynasties and a period of thousand years. As in many other cases along the Silk Road after its "rediscovery", many objects and wall paintings had been brought abroad. Further to the west to its northwestern province – Xinjiang – as first destinations Hami and Turfan/Turupan had been examined, the latter one being the most famous cities regarding the Eastern Silk Road, where settlements predate Han and Tang dynasties.



Its inhabitants ranged from Indo-Europeans (Tocharians) to Chinese and Uighurs, whose capital Gaochang (Khocho) stood until 1250 and witnessed Uighur's transformation from nomads to farmers, and from Manicheans to Buddhists and finally to Muslims.

Another flight brought the team members to Yining in the Yili Valley (also situated in Xinjiang). Close to the Kazakh border, the ethnicity consisted of Kazakh and Xiongnu, living as pastoral nomads in the north of Tian Shan (Heavenly Mountains). In that northwestern region, the resources had been and apparently still are horses, sheep, wood, and ore. Passing the Tian Shan range, the landscapes change from white-peaked mountains over the Bayambulak prairie to the offshoots of the deserts of Gobi and the Taklamakan. Those contacts to the western side of the mountain range of Tian Shan are proved by the end of the second century BCE when the Han Dynasty already had pushed their borders further west; military garrisons had been established along the trade routes. In the seventh century, the Tang Dynasty asserted the imperial rule that had been lost following the collapse of the Han, but their sway was never absolute. In the western region, the Uighurs held control throughout the eighth century. During the Kharakhanide rule (10-12th century), Islam took hold in all of Xinjiang. Later the main part of the region fell to the Mongols; Timur, of Turkic origin, ruled over Kashgaria later on. From the 19th century on, diplomatic contacts with the British Empire and Russian Tsardom came up, hoping for independence. Nonetheless, Kashgaria became formally incorporated into China's newly created Xinjiang ("New Frontier") province. With the fall of the Qing Dynasty in 1911, the region came under the rule of warlords, and until the 1930s and 1940s there were attempts to establish an independent Eastern Turkestan. All those attempts failed, and nowadays the Chinese government tries to avoid separatistic ideas, encouraging Han Chinese to settle there. Beijing spends billions in Xinjiang, mostly for natural resource exploitation but also toward developing civil infrastructure.

Due to the logistical possibility, the northern route went along the Taklamakan desert in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to Kucha/Kuqa and Aqsu, crossing it to the southern route (Keriya, Yutian, Khotan/Hotan, and Yarkant). That region consists mainly of sedentary oasis dwellers skirting the Tarim basin. Kuqa was a center of Buddhism along the Silk Road. Kumararajiva (4th century), born to an Indian father and a Kuqean princess, is seen as the first great translator of Buddhist sutras from Sanskrit into Chinese. Kuqa even had been the residence of the kings of Qiuci in times of modern China. Some of the most important destinations around Kuqa are the Buddha grottoes of Kizil and the alarm fire tower of Kizilgaha, meaning "fire-smoke", depending on night- or daylight if either wood for fire or dung for smoke had been used. Moreover, the ruins of Subashi had been visited as a very important Buddhist city and center.



Further west at the residence of Kashgar, where the Northern and Southern routes merge, the irrigation system of Karez (underground horizontal channels and wells) had been compared with the qanats of Iran's region that had been explored in advance. Kashgar as Xinjiang's epicenter of cultural conflict and cooperation has been swept by modernity. Even the so-called "old city" is nowadays just a fake, an Oriental Disney world for tourists, with the hint by the Chinese government – everything had been "restored" for improving the westernmost province. Though, the Uighur people still live their original life, and some spots as the Abakh Hoja tomb – dedicated to Kashgar's ruler and founder of a new Islamic branch, but mainly visited due to his granddaughter Ikparhan, a princess who had been married to the Chinese emperor - are still marvelous. From Kashgar, the Karakorum Highway (Zhongba Gonglu) led over the Khunjerab Pass to Pakistan, crossing Pamir Plateau and Muztagh Ata, where mainly Tajik people live.

The author crossed the northwesternmost province of China westwards, passing the borders of Kyrgyzstan, where he gave several speeches at the Naryn University (member of EPU). Located in the country's southwest, as well as in nowadays Uzbekistan – the so-called Fergana horses were situated, one of the first and main interests for the Chinese emperors trading with the west. Models of them had been found all around China, one of the most impressing and famous one has been found in Gansu province. However, the focus will be further directed to the not yet proven southern and western routes, which probably ran from Mesopotamia over Ecbatana to Kyreschata: demonstrably the western beginning of the "middle Silk Road".

The applicants' intention was so far - in addition to cooperation between the Universities of Shanghai, Nanjing, Beijing and Xi'an with Austrian institutions - the study of certain phases of the Silk Road (initially the eastern part). The social and religious aspect had been involved by interviews, historical and religious parts by discussions, museum visits, and research on books; besides the archaeological sites had been investigated. The geopolitical and social conditions in the various regions as a basis had been considered for common ground; on the other hand, differences in the cultural and religious sphere had been highlighted as well as literary and artistic evidence. Just as the Silk Road has not only been connected in former times, society had been influenced and characterized by religion, language, state policy, and culture today. Especially the topic language is a very promising one: Uighur (as Xinjiang people's mother tongue) is part of the Turkic language family and thus relative to other regional languages as Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Turkmenic, and Kazakh.



Temples, monasteries and churches had been visited besides archaeological sites, but also manners and customs of the present inhabitants had been observed and discussed to be catalogued. The project is not only about the investigation of (con)texts, in which the influence of cultures and trade on regions along the Silk Road and in today's populations are to be understood, but also the exploration of craft workshops, farms and marketplaces are important, which partially can be traced in the survival of traditions. Moreover, beliefs and funerary context were discussed with the locals.

In this project, the boundaries between the various humanities and social sciences were programmatically and systematically exceeded in interdisciplinary valid manner, the studies of the civilizations in Mesopotamia (Ancient Semitic philology and Oriental Archaeology), Ancient History and Classical Archaeology, the science of religion, culture, social anthropology, philosophy, sociology and ethnology. In the first phase, the basic excavation reports of the archaeological sites of the research area had been checked in order to evaluate the finds and findings subsequently. This re-evaluation was so far essential, as many excavation reports are old and due to the political situation (especially at the border areas and in the autonomous regions) a continuous field research was barely possible. The observation and meeting with locals (to avoid a pure observation and interpretation from the outside as an error of past anthropological research) showed historical and social influences on today's lifestyles. In addition, due to the cooperation with the Chinese institutions, view and reports from the Far East side were illuminated; an approach which was virtually non-existent so far by a euro-centric view in the western research. This work took a multi-cultural and multi-religious light on an area that was a melting pot of religions in the ancient world, and in which people by the encounter with foreign cultures and religions (partially) drew in a peaceful, constructive manner.

It was of course not a walk in the footsteps of Sven Hedin or Ferdinand von Richthofen, but there are still updated (and set from an Asian perspective) ways of looking back into the light. After the initial research focus on nowadays' China there will be further research in the surrounding regions and states, by expanding to other states and their institutions being members of EPU. Dynamic cooperation after a successful first start is to be seen already, in particular with the Chinese institutions, but also Kyrgyz, Iranian, and Japanese ones so far. As the visit of the delegation from Nanjing in Vienna, preceded by the author's teaching and research, visits in China had been a further step for further cooperation.

Eventually, the project participants want to thank EPU for the support that made the research possible.

Ms. ZHAO Wenhua

Capital Medical University
School of Pharmaceutical Sciences

Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria **2012/2013**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Andreas Ritsch

On August 1, 2013, under the leadership of the morning glow, I stepped onto the quiet and beautiful land of Austria. I was awarded a scholarship by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet as a postdoctoral student in the department of Internal Medicine of Medical University of Innsbruck, under the guidance of Prof. Andreas Ritsch.

The first problem was the challenge. In China, I mainly study Chinese medicine analysis, and only preliminary research on biology. Prof. Andreas Ritsch is working on the atherosclerosis related proteins. I must learn more about all technologies related to atherosclerosis. Prof. Andreas Ritsch and all colleagues helped me to take well the principle and operation of the experiments. In short, with the help of all colleagues, the experiment was progressing smoothly. The Professor described my research experience as "half-time-success-times".

I am very grateful for Prof. Andreas Ritsch and his team; I learned more new knowledge and technology on the proteins related arthrosclerosis. During this time, I have participated in the research project focusing on the mechanism of anti-atherogenic effects of Polyphenols as a postdoctoral student from 8/1/2018 to 10/31/2018.

My work has been focused on four major work items:

1. The influence of PGG and metabolites on the expression of SR-BI and ABCA1 in macrophages and the expression of SR-BI in human primary coronary endothelial cells.
2. The influence of PGG and metabolites on the cholesterol efflux in macrophages.
3. The influences of PGG and metabolites on HDL function in human macrophages and endothelial cells.
4. The influence of PGG and metabolites on ox-LDL induced foam cell macrophages.

Part of our studies in Innsbruck has been published in the *Atherosclerosis*.

Part of my current work in China is on the anti-atherosclerotic effects and mechanisms of SR-BI of urolithins in vivo, as well as the therapeutic effects and mechanisms of SR-BI-related tumors, which is related to the scholarship awarded by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet. Part of our studies in China has been published in the *Atherosclerosis* (Metabolite of ellagitannins, urolithin A induces autophagy and inhibits metastasis in human sw620 colorectal cancer cells. *Molecular Carcinogenesis*. 2017;1–8.). I am very grateful to Prof. Andreas Ritsch and the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet.

Wenhua Zhao, Viktoria Haller, Andreas Ritsch, „The polyphenol PGG enhances expression of SR-BI and ABCA1 in J774 and THP-1 macrophages,“ *Atherosclerosis* 242, 2015, 611-617.

Mr. **NASIR Md. Ali**

National Museum Institute, India



University of Applied Art Vienna, Austria **2012/2013**
O. Univ.-Prof. Mag.art. Dr.phil. Gabriela Krist

My thesis titled „Indo-Islamic carpets. A study of material, motifs and techniques from conservation perspective“ pioneers the exploration of natural dyes in 17th century to 19th century carpets. To study the constituents of natural dyes samples from 5 different carpets was collected from different museum of India and from private collectors. The historical and technical aspect of these carpets are broadly discussed. For the morphological study of fibres were conducted by using Scanning Electron Microscope and scientific analysis of natural dyes was done by using Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry, UV spectroscopic measurements and Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy.

During the four-month scholarship at the Institute of Conservation I worked on fragments of 20th century carpets. They had several problems like, e.g. insect remains, deposition of dust and dirt, tears on the border and a loss of weft. Before starting conservation work I examined the fibers of the carpet by using a microscope. I started careful dry cleaning by using a special vacuum cleaner. After dry cleaning there was still some dirt and stains on the carpet which could not be removed by the vacuum cleaner, so I decided to do some wet cleaning. Most of the time, carpets need some stitching work for consolidation. During the practical period I learned different techniques of stitching and supporting and implemented it on the carpet. There was also the chance to work with textile conservators of two museums in Vienna, the Museum of Applied Arts (MAK) and the Kunsthistorisches Museum (KHM).

Apart from working at the Institute of Conservation and the two museums in Vienna, I also visited the storage of liturgical garments at Admont Abbey. In Budapest, I had the chance to see the National Museum and the Museum of Applied Arts. In the last week of December I visited Berlin and saw six different museums there.

On January 10 2014 at the Indian embassy in Vienna, Austria, I had a research presentation about the work I have done at the University of Applied Arts Vienna.

After finishing my PhD this year in January, I have started my own conservation studio where I am working on restoration and conservation of rare tribal carpets. With all the practical experiences I gained in the field of carpet conservation during that four-months internship, I am applying my experience and conservation work in my current carpets conservation. I am also giving consultant service for restoration and storage of carpets to President House Museum New Delhi.



Beside that, I co-authored a book on conservation under title „Harappan Pottery. Archaeology Techniques and Its Conservation,“ and also published several research articles. I also curated an International exhibition titled „Rare Tribal Carpets. Perfectly Imperfect Weaves“ at India International Centre, New Delhi, 2015.

Last year, in February 2017, we have formed India’s first Textile Research Society called Textile and Clothing Research Centre (TCRC) with the senior textile researchers and conservator of the country and Curator of National Museum and I am the youngest founding member and executive member of the TCRC. I was appointed as the assistant coordinator of ICOM-CC Textile Working Group last year in ICOM-CC Triennial Conference in Copenhagen.

Md. Ali Nasir, „Carpet in Indian Museum and its conservation experience,“ *Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Memorial Museum and Archives Library*, Documentation and Information Science Division, Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, 2015, 611-617.

Mr. **STRUNOV Anton**

Medical University of Vienna



Medical University of Vienna, Austria **2012/2013**
Ass.-Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Miller

The purpose of my 2 months visit to Dr. Wolfgang J. Miller's laboratory at Medical University of Vienna, Austria was to investigate the distribution of Wolbachia bacteria in the brains of *D. paulistorum* flies. Wolbachia are common intracellular bacteria widely spread among many insect species causing different sex disorders like feminization, parthenogenesis, male killing and cytoplasmic incompatibility. These endosymbionts can also influence their host fitness, for instance, providing protection against RNA viruses and other pathogens or increasing the longevity of the host. Wolbachia are the research priority of today since their host protection effect can be used as biological weapon to fight mosquitos transmitting Dengue, Chikungunya and Zika viruses in many tropical countries. Wolbachia are also known as potential key players in host speciation process in nature, which is a long-term fundamental question engaging many scientists all over the world.

The main focus of my project was to study intimate interactions between Wolbachia and the flies in *D. paulistorum* species complex. The fluorescence in situ hybridization technique (FISH) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) were used to study Wolbachia localization in *D. paulistorum* brain. The data obtained with FISH showed clear restricted tropism of bacteria to certain areas of the adult fly brains in contrast to global distribution of infection in *D. melanogaster* flies where no behavior effect was found. We concluded that the observed restriction might be the main reason of bacterial effect on sexual interactions among *D. paulistorum* flies. The data obtained with TEM deciphered unusual forms of mitochondria, containing bilayered vacuoles resembling bacterial structure. These findings supported the idea that long-term interactions and coevolution might lead to intimate interactions between symbiont and host cell organelles.

During the two-month stay I improved a lot my FISH and TEM techniques analyzing different tissues of *Drosophila* flies. During many discussions of the project within the group I realized how deep and complex is the subject we study and how important is to conduct step-by-step research to answer the questions. However, the most valuable experience I got from this period was working in an international laboratory, which is an excellent environment for creating contacts for future collaborations and understanding the importance of science as a fuel of the world's progress. Also, Vienna is a wonderful place to do research with so many opportunities in academic sector together with many international students coming to the city to work in science.

Currently, I work as a postdoc in the same laboratory which I visited using the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship as a student. The scholarship helped me to start a fruitful collaboration with Wolfgang Miller's group, which eventually led me to become its member starting this year.

Mr. **CHIDI Chhabi**

Tribhuvan University, Nepal
Central Department of Geography

University of Graz, Austria **2012/2013**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. Mag. Dr.rer.nat. Wolfgang Sulzer

I got the research grant from the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet for a three-month stay in Graz, Austria. I am a faculty member of the Central Department of Geography, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal. I stayed from November 5, 2012 to January 31, 2013 in the Institute of Geography and Regional Science, University of Graz, Austria. I was there under the supervision of associate professor Wolfgang Sulzer.

Staying at that university became very beneficial for me in strengthening my PhD research. I got access to new innovative techniques such as geographical information system and remote sensing. The access to infrastructure facilities of the University of Graz became very helpful in learning additional information such recent research materials, tools and techniques. It was a short period of time, but it became my doorstep for entering the new technological world. I am very interested in the technical aspect of geography but it was very difficult for me because of the limited facilities. This visit changed my PhD research towards more innovative and scientific. This experience did not only improve my PhD but also other research works. Therefore, it became highly beneficial for me, my students and my institution as well.

Chhabi Chidi, „Determinants of cultivated land abandonment in the hills of Western Nepal,“ *Studie UBB Geographia* LXI/1, 2016, 101-116.

Chhabi Chidi, „Depopulation and rural land abandonment in the hills of Nepal,“ *SSARSC International Journal of Geo Science and Geo Informations* 3/1, 2016, 1-7.

Mr. **KHAITOV Botir**

Tashkent State Agrarian University
Plant Science Department

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Austria **2012/2013**
Univ-Doz. Dr. Peter Schausberger

During the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet Fellowship Program at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Austria, I got great impressions and gained extensive knowledge about Austrian education and research systems, modern management and teaching methodologies, and many others subjects. In addition, I learned a lot about research methods and how they should be implemented compared to my country's academia, especially its role and mission in agriculture. I also, looked into student responsibility, graduate studies and graduate degrees offered, requirements for master degree and for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, advanced degrees in education, plant sciences and biotechnology subjects, student services, resources and facilities, research, service activities, international affairs, etc. I found all opportunities created here for good study, conditions of living, work and rest. I had a good apartment for living, which was situated in the center of Vienna. I had a computer in office and computer lab; I could also use the computer at home.

The professors at the University were very polite and kind to me. They helped me to find literature and materials which I needed, gave advice, and introduced me to the faculty of the Department of Plant Protection and shared experiences and methods of research and teaching. Therefore, I increased my professional knowledge during this time.

I had a good opportunity to know and to learn more about modern agricultural research methods and production during my stay in Austria. I learned more about activities of the agrarian sector, functioning of farms, financing and investment in agricultural enterprises, acquired work of Extension Service and developing the distant education program. I was introduced to and associated with many people and have learned about their customs, conditions of work and life. One of my best memories were the visits to historical and cultural places (national monuments, parks, museums).

I attended courses related to my research and learned the new methods, improved my academic knowledge, professional training and experience. The professors at the University shared their experiences with pleasure. And, I gathered teaching materials and curricula of the courses needed to be improved or developed in Tashkent State Agrarian University in order to adapt and use them in educational programs. During winter quarter, I attended professor Peter Schausberger's courses: Ecological Basis of Biological Control and Applied Entomology in Horticultural Crops. Those courses were most interesting and useful.



The most important part of my visit to Austria were the research activities. During this time I could initiate our proposed project: Interactions between belowground living rhizobia and mycorrhizal fungi and aboveground living herbivorous mites. Three-month time was too short to fully complete our proposed project.

Anyway, we managed to complete some parts of our proposed research. Also, I learned some biotechnological research methods, which are important for my future research. We decided to continue our project in Austria and Uzbekistan, where we exchange ideas, methods and experiences by e-mail letters, etc.

I would like to express my gratitude to professor Peter Schausberger for his valuable comments, direction and for great support in carrying on this research. I would like to thank OeAD organization for this generous support and for providing the opportunity to conduct this research.

Botir Khaitov, „Effect of synergetic interactions of Arbuscula Micorrhiza Fungi and Rhizobia on soybean yield under saline condition,“ *Journal Plant Physiology and Genetics* 6/3-4, 2016, 176-185.

Botir Khaitov, „Salinity tolerance of chickpea genotypes (*Cicer arietinum* L.) and symbiotic performance in arid saline environment,“ *Legume Genomics and Genetics* 7/10, 2016, 1-12.

A. Pulatov, S. Amanturdiyev, K. Nazarov, Botir Khaitov, „Effect of biofertilizers on growth and yield of cotton in different soil conditions,“ *Cotton Genomics and Genetics* 7/1, 2016, 1-7.

F. Teshayev, I. Raxmatov, C. Allanzarov, U. Abduraxmonov, Botir Khaitov, „Efficiency of new defoliant in the cotton production,“ *International Journal of Applied Agricultural Research* 11/1, 2016, 65-69.

F. Namazov, B. Khalikov, Botir Khaitov, „The Impact of short crop rotation and residues on soil fertility and cotton yield under arid condition,“ *International Journal of Agricultural Research* 10/2, 2016, 109-113.

Mr. **LUGER Kurt**

University of Salzburg
Department of Communication



Tribhuvan University, Nepal **2011/2012**

Sensitively planned and managed mountain tourism development has proven to reduce poverty of mountain people and increase the resilience of isolated mountain communities to climate change and other drivers of change. There is a vast potential for tourism to further enrich the developmental processes in the Himalaya, a vast region extending 3,500 km across northern South Asia and home to over 150 million people.

ICIMOD (International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development), SNV Netherlands Development Organization and EcoHimal, the society for cooperation Alps-Himalaya, in collaboration with University of Salzburg and Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, organized a two-day regional workshop in March 2010 in the ICIMOD Headquarters in Kathmandu, Nepal.

The conference focused on the development of Himalayan Trails and Heritage Routes – a network of interlinked Himalaya trails of specific historic, cultural or touristic significance that aim to divert visitors to lesser visited rural mountain areas as a tool for poverty reduction and development in poorer mountain districts. An important backbone of this network is the Great Himalaya Trail (GHT), an iconic new trail that is currently being developed in Nepal, with active support from the government and development partners, and with a clear potential to extend into other Himalaya countries.

The organizers brought together different stakeholders to discuss the status and progress of the different Himalaya Trails and Heritage Routes initiatives. Case studies on long distance trail development initiatives in Nepal, Europe and beyond, aimed to inspire concepts and approaches that may be useful for the development of a coordinated program to link trails across the region, and focus on making them more pro-poor, inclusive and sustainable. This workshop aimed to provide a first step in forming a Himalaya Trails and Heritage Routes regional network and explore interest in further collaboration on a coordinated regional Himalaya Trails and Heritage Routes program.

The main objectives of the conference were

1. To increase regional awareness of the Heritage Trail concept, and initiatives undertaken so far;
2. To improve the knowledge base of approaches to mountain trail development and their development impacts;
3. To facilitate regional exchange on mountain trails planned and developed in the Himalaya, and joint learning on their development processes, institutional mechanisms, and development impacts;
4. To identify interest in regional collaboration and next steps.



The conference was attended by 44 key tourism stakeholders, practitioners and scholars from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India (Uttarakhand, Northeast India and Sikkim), Nepal and Pakistan.

The conference was organized in two days, and consisted both of academic presentations, working groups and an interactive market place.

The first day of the conference was organized in a conference-style setting, and focused on two sessions. In the first session, facilitated by EcoHimal and the University of Salzburg, five case studies were presented on trails and development in an international context. The second session focused on the Great Himalaya Trail as a specific case study in Nepal, which provided a platform for knowledge sharing and discussing about a current Great Himalaya Trail pilot and a broader Great Himalaya Trail development program, which was developed in Nepal.

The second day was also organized in two parts. The first part of the second day was reserved for a market place, that aimed to stimulate direct interaction between key tourism stakeholders from different countries. The last part of the second day focused on exploring opportunities for regional collaboration, based on the models and approaches presented during the first day, and the personal interactions that took place during the market place.

The workshop was a step forward to initiate a Regional Development Program Framework.

As professor at the University of Salzburg and chairman of EcoHimal my objective was not only an academic but also to create a climate of collaboration for building up a regional partnership to foster pro-poor tourism development along the Great Himalaya Trail.

Since then several smaller tourism initiatives are contributing to the development in these remote regions. EcoHimal was a driving force by implementing the Rolwaling Ecotourism Project and the Saving Mount Everest project, SNV was very active in the Kailash Sacred Landscape region, and the Kangchendzönga Conversation Area Project is another approach in this respect. The main focus on ICIMODs further involvement is on tourism and climate change and to develop an adaptation strategy to climate change in the high altitude regions of China/Tibet, India and Nepal.

Ms. SOLOMONSKAYA Anna

Novosibirsk State University



University of Graz, Austria **2011**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. Mag. Dr.phil. Heinrich Pfandl

In summer 2011 (June-August) I stayed in a beautiful Austrian city of Graz and had a chance to do research on the topic of “Medieval Slavonic Translation in the context of contemporary European translation theories and practices” in collaboration with University Professor, Doctor Heinrich Pfandl (Universität Graz, Institut für Slawistik). I was supported by a grant from Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, which allowed me to make my research internship productive, as it enabled me to work not only in the University Library, but also visit Vienna on several occasions, where I got access to the funds of Austrian National Library. My major aim was to collect primary and secondary sources related to my research interests, especially those that are not available in Novosibirsk or even in Russia. That is why I spent almost all my working days in the library (and I am really grateful to Professor Pfandl and the workers of the library for the opportunity). Since then, I have been using the scans and copies I did during that summer and have published six articles in the field. I have also taken part in a number of international conferences (among them ICHOLS (in 2011, 2014, 2017) and BASEES (2012, 2018)).

Apart from working hard I also had a chance to familiarize myself with Austrian culture and various places of natural beauty or historic interest. In general, the stay was an invaluable experience for me, as it allowed me to observe many aspects of intercultural communication in real life, for example, while lecturing about culture shock, I can comment now on my own experience (actually, I didn't experience any, as all my needs from Maslow pyramid had been met during the internship).

Currently I continue teaching the course of Intercultural communication, where I often share with my students my experience and insights obtained. I also go on with my research work in the field of cross-cultural translation studies, and every time I have an opportunity to use the material obtained during my stay in Graz, I remember the time with pleasure, gratefulness and a little bit of nostalgia.

Mr. PRUSCHA Carl

Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research

Royal University of Bhutan **2011**

The population distribution of Bhutan stands on the verge of a major change from dispersed hamlets and small villages towards a beginning of a future concentration of larger settlements and towns. Since housing constitutes a main part of the physical agglomeration our proposed research is directed towards the topic of future habitat. In opposition to the universal trend in global urban development a thorough research of heritage of Bhutan's vernacular architecture and environment could make it useful for the future by reviving it.

Our basic research focuses on social and cultural context and the history of its habitat and settlement development in the Central Belt of Bhutan. Concerning religious buildings and religious practice in the Himalayas, many studies and projects have been done or are in the making, and their results could also be useful for our work. However, there are hardly any studies on vernacular architecture that refer to the modern context. The Himalayan region, including Bhutan, is one of the most isolated parts of the world that still find themselves on the fringes of globalization and possesses some of the most valuable examples of vernacular architecture. But these too are heavily threatened by economic changes and external influences. The Himalayan Region offers a variety of architectural answers to difficult environmental conditions that have emerged over many generations. Mountainsides have been terraced and adapted in unique cultural landscapes for agricultural use. Well into the twentieth century, settlements were arranged according to socio-cultural rules whereby protective gods and goddesses marked the border between humans and nature. The construction material used for vernacular architecture was limited to local resources and climatic conditions. In the current political context, Bhutan today seems like an ideal location for research of this kind, since the Bhutan government has made a great commitment to maintaining the country's unique culture. Yet, Bhutan is a country with an extremely low population density and the greatest wealth of forests among all the Himalayan countries; its architectural achievement has thus consisted in the development and use of unusual timber constructions.

„Bhutan Habitat“ will develop a methodology for general guidelines to facilitate modern diversity and integrating time-proven building and dwelling forms. It shall serve as a „future observatory“ whose approach can be applied elsewhere. Another project achievement of „Bhutan Habitat“ will be to provide an extension of the curriculum for the new department of architecture at the Royal University of Bhutan. Our challenge is to find answers for Bhutan's new urban development. With the project contemporary housing prototypes for residential development as an answer to urbanization are to be processed by international workshops and continuing discussions between European universities and students from Bhutan.

Mr. **SINGH** Surender

Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University
Department of Agricultural Meteorology



University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Austria **2011**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.nat.techn. Josef Eitzinger

I, Dr. Surender Singh, now full professor at the Department of Agricultural Meteorology, CCS HAU Hisar, India visited the Institute of Meteorology in the Department of Water, Atmosphere and Environment, University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences (BOKU), Vienna, Austria during May to June 2011 under the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet fellowship plan.

During the academic visit, I worked under the supervision of host Prof. Dr. Josef Eitzinger on the aforesaid project. During my stay period at BOKU-Met, I had practical acquaintance with the use of simulation and GIS techniques in micro-level planning and their contribution in development and application of spatial data technologies in drawing up sustainable development strategies for wheat based cropping systems. I delivered a lecture on „Operational Agrometeorology - An option for Sustainable Agriculture“ emphasizing the underlying relevance of weather based farm advisory services for sustainable development under anticipated climatic change. The talk was well attended by post graduate students and researchers in the Institute of Meteorology, BOKU, Vienna.

I also visited progressive growers, research centres, research fields, agrometeorological observatory and automatic weather stations along with host professor and students to participate in various observational studies of agrometeorological and agronomical experiments. Also interacted with growers and researchers for effective transfer of technology from lab to land.

The academic visit to Institute of Meteorology, BOKU, Vienna, Austria helped me immensely in further understanding of resource conservation viz., irrigation management, drought concept, crop risk monitoring, evaluation and management under changing weather and climate change scenarios.

Further, the expertise available at BOKU-Met also helped in suggesting further adaptation strategies by developing expert systems based on simulation and GIS approach for preparation of agrometeorological advisories for sustainable agriculture and ensuring food security under varying climates.

The OeAD sponsored scheme for international mobility and cooperation in education, science and research has very relevant objective of exchange of researchers from all over the globe. The platform provided under the scheme is unique and very useful for academic mobility and exposure in the era of globalization.



Currently, I am working as senior professor/researcher in Agro-Meteorology working on Regional Monsoon Dynamics and Climate Resilient Farming. I am also serving as National Vice President of the Association of Agrometeorologists-India. Previously too, I executed the responsibilities as associate director (counselling and placement) for students welfare, advisor (recruitments), as well as professor and head of the Department of Agricultural Meteorology, College of Agriculture, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, India.

I joined in the university as a young researcher in the year 1990 and pioneered the establishment of weather based regional farm advisory services for the state of Haryana under one of the flagship project of India Meteorological Department, MoES, Government of India. I accomplished my doctorate program on Regional Monsoon Dynamics in relation to Global Teleconnections (El Niño, La Niña episodes). I was conferred two Gold Medals viz., for Best PhD Thesis and for Best Young Researcher presented by Dr APJ Abdul Kalam, then President of India.

Surender Singh, D. Singh, V. Rao, „Weather indexed crop insurance. A climatic risk management option for farmers in rural India,“ *Journal of Agrometeorology* 11, 2009, 245-248.

Surender Singh, D. Singh, D. Nehra, N. Nandal, „Agrometeorological variations vis a vis fodder yield during kharif season under popular plantation,“ *Journal of Agrometeorology* 14, 2012, 95-99.

Surender Singh, O. Brunini, S. Singh, „Real time agrometeorological information for contingent measures in attaining sustainable crop production,“ *Journal of Agrometeorology* 14, 2012, 407-412.

K. Kumar, Surender Singh, D. Singh, „Seasonal climatic variability and its impact assessment on wheat productivity using crop modelling techniques in Haryana,“ *Journal of Agrometeorology* 15, 2013, 25-29.

Surender Singh, D. Singh, S. Dhankhar, „Effect of soil temperature on seedling establishment of okra,“ *Journal of Agrometeorology* 15, 2013, 167-169.

Mr. **SEDLMAYR Peter**

Medical University of Graz
Institute of Cell Biology, Histology and Embryology

University of Kathmandu, Nepal **2011**

In October 2011, I travelled to Dhulikhel near Kathmandu, the location of the University of Kathmandu. The purpose of my stay which extended (with a planned interruption) until 19 November, was to participate in the teaching of medical students as a guest professor in the subjects of immunology and histology.

My lectures were given in English and were attended by about 100 students. The audience was very interested and understood well what I was talking about. The students had been subjected to a very stringent selection process for the admission to the course and had to pay high tuition fees: the equivalent of about 25,000 \$ for 4.5 years, which - based on the average income in the country - is a very large sum. I did not always have the impression that the quality of teaching at the university matched these financial efforts. For example, when I arrived, a beamer was defective in the red channel and therefore could not display appropriately the blue and red colored histological photomicrographs. Initially, I was told that the beamer would be quickly replaced, this in fact never happened. I also regretted that in some cases there was little interest on the part of teachers in a fair treatment of the students. The hierarchical thinking of the staff was compatible with just letting the students wait for hours if the teacher incidentally did not feel like entering the lecture hall.

The possibilities especially for giving practical instructions were limited. Only five monocular microscopes were available for the students. As a gift of our institute back home, I brought a discussion microscope, which allows for microscopy of two people at the same time and is an invaluable tool for the purpose of teaching. However, for the given number of students several such devices, several sets of preparations of tissue sections and also a larger number of university teachers or tutors would be necessary. It may well be that in the years since my stay in 2011, the shortcomings I mentioned have been overcome.

I am glad for the opportunity to acquire first-hand knowledge of the teaching conditions in Nepal. One of the consequences of my stay was that some interested Nepali colleagues visited my home university in Graz, Austria.





Mr. **SHARMA Subodh**

Kathmandu University

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Austria **2011**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. i.R. Dr.phil. Otto Moog

The Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship provided me an opportunity to visit the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna and stay there for the period from January 7-27, 2011. During this period I met many scientists who helped me in identification of specimens I had carried from Nepal to Austria and also helped me in networking with the scientists from abroad working on similar research areas. I was offered relevant books, literatures; the access to which would have been beyond the reach had I been confined in my country.

Presently I am involved in overall academic and financial administration of my institution in the capacity of Registrar. As an Academic Head my role is to serve as Member Secretary at the Academic Council which is responsible to approve academic programs, curricula, students' intake etc for all Schools under the University. I am also responsible to conduct the meetings of Executive Council which is headed by the Vice Chancellor of the University and Senate meeting headed by the Chancellor, who is also the Prime Minister of the country. I was offered this leadership position effective from 17th September 2018. Prior to this I was working at the School of Science as Dean after having served Department of Environmental Science and Engineering as Head of the Department and Professor teaching courses in Environmental Impact Assessment and Advances in Aquatic Ecology. I am also curator of a research centre named Aquatic Ecology Centre, initially with technical support from University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Austria. This centre now offers space and laboratory facilities for students and scientists interested to work on water and soil quality monitoring and assessment.

My stay in Vienna resulted in publication of an article in the area where none of the researchers from my country have ever produced any results. The area of my research was paleolimnology considering head of midges as proxy indicators of climate change in the Himalaya.

Subodh Sharma, S. Gresens, B. Janecek, „Chironomidae (Diptera) in the Himalayan Lakes. A study of sub-fossil assemblages in the sediments of two high altitute lakes from Nepal,“ *Chironomus* 25, 2012.

Mr. **RETSCHER Günther**

Vienna University of Technology
Institute of Geodesy and Geophysics

Sun Yat-sen University Guangzhou, China **2011**

During my visit at the School of Geographical Sciences and Urban Planning of the Sun Yat-Sen University in Guangzhou, I had the opportunity to see the research work of my colleague Prof. Linyuan Xia in the field of satellite and ubiquitous positioning. Prof. Xia's expertise in satellite navigation and his involvement regarding the development of the new Chinese satellite positioning system Beidou (Engl. "compass") provided new research background and insights for our future collaboration in the navigation field. The Beidou development is currently a major research area in China. Due to a combination of Beidou with the US Global Navigation Satellite System (GPS) and the future European Galileo System, positioning technologies for location determination can be enhanced in challenging urban environments. New contacts were established with the Guangdong Provincial Association of Satellite Applications (GPASA) which belongs to the group of Beidou research institutes in China. They reported about the strategic plan for the Beidou development and its usage in navigation. Prof. Xia will work closely with this organisation in the future.

In addition, I had the opportunity to visit two major companies in the Guangdong province. The first company visited was GPST. The second company visited was the satellite positioning receiver manufacturer South. They showed us their latest products in receiver design. It will be considered to use their equipment in the test runs to be followed.

In the second part of my trip, I visited the Department of Land Surveying and Geo-Informatics of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and the Department of Geography of the Hong Kong Baptist University. After visiting their research facilities we discussed their current topics of research. Prof. Esmond Mok at Hong Kong Polytechnic University is working on seamless positioning with wireless technologies such as WiFi (or WLAN), ZigBee and Ultra Wide Band (UWB). He could show that the integration of these techniques with satellite positioning is a major research area also in our collaborative project. At the Baptist University, Prof. Donggen Wang gave an insight about his research in the field of human navigation behaviour and trip analysis of people in Guangdong province. So far, his group had only used low-cost GPS receivers for people tracking, but in the future we will apply a multi-sensor solution which makes use of sensors that are nowadays already integrated in smart phones, such as accelerometers for determination of the movement pattern and travel distance measurement as well as digital compasses for determination of the direction of movement.

One major outcome of the discussions at the three different departments is the agreement to prepare a joint research proposal in the field of seamless and ubiquitous positioning for pedestrian users. The development of an open source platform was initiated through which theoretical and practical research into ubiquitous positioning can be enhanced.

Ms. **SAMBUU Munkhtsetseg**

National University of Mongolia

Graz University of Technology Austria **2011**
Em. Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.rer.nat. Prof. Günter Grampp

During my stay in Institut für Physical und Theoretical Chemistry, Graz University of Technology under supervision of Prof. Dr. Günter Grampp I was working on the following two main topics:

Firstly, ESR-spectroscopic investigation on the dimerization of organic free radicals ions in solution. Dimerization of the radical ions in various solutions was investigated by electron spin resonance (ESR). Experimental (spectroscopic) and theoretical study results were established.

Secondly, study of spin-exchange reactions in solution by the ESR spectroscopy. The study of spin exchange reaction at certain pressure and temperature range of the anionic radicals such as tetracyanoethylene (TCNE) and 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyanobenzoquinone (DDQ) in different solvents by the ESR spectroscopy was studied.

It was a great time for me to work and live in Graz on the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship. I have worked in a very friendly atmosphere and professionally gained a lot of experience working in a well equipped ESR lab with many international people.

K. Rasmussen, Munkhtsetseg Sambuu, Günter Grampp, „Applicability of Marcus Theory in ionic liquids. Evidence from ESR line broadening experiments,“ *Bunsentagung* 1.36, 2012.

Mr. **MOHL Werner**

Medical University of Vienna

Tajik State Medical University, Tajikistan **2011**

During our visit we were able to learn more about the high potential of the University and their young students enrolled in several programs. Dedicated learning and research seem to have high standards. The same is true if one considers the available infrastructure in the medical field. The hospitals and departments seen need support in their equipment to serve the quality standard required in cardiology and cardiovascular surgery. We have seen videos of operations performed with high standards. The same is true for unconventional solutions for different disease complexes. National institutes differ in their equipment to the only private hospital in Dushanbe. There is support also from religious institutions however in other parts of the country and Universities, which have not been seen during this visit. The curriculum of students is established according to the standards in the Soviet era but has been developed considerably since then.

Several individuals of the teaching faculty have been trained abroad, mainly in the United States and continue their work after return at the central University. As in many central Asian countries the influence of Turks are present not only because of historical ties, but a good number of young students are studying abroad in Turkey and even in the European Union.

My special interest was the status of high tech medicine as the status of cardiovascular medicine. A concentration of departments of different hospitals to create centers of excellence would be advisable. Due to the large number of patients and the supposed lack of family doctors in rural areas, patients are coming late to see a specialist minimizing the chance for full recovery.

We also visited dental clinics and since resources in this field are not as expensive as high-tech specialties the standards and care was according to standards in other Asian countries, but need further development.

There is a strong Turkish and Iranian influence in research and patient care and strong ties to Turkish Universities.



Ms. RATH Brigitte

University of Innsbruck

Seoul National University, Korean Republic **2011**

In October 2011, I spent two weeks at the German department of Seoul National University. My research project "Repeated Reflections, condensed" for these two weeks is part of my own ongoing research effort into pseudotranslations as well as part of a larger, collaborative research project directed by Prof. Dr. Sebastian Donat on "Repeated Reflections – processes of reflection between texts, media, languages, religions and cultures" in which six researchers are involved.

During my stay at the Seoul National University, I had expected the opportunity to present some core concepts of my own research project that could be of interest for our common collaborative project, and to gain some new insights that might, in turn, further my own project on "pseudotranslations." This expectation has been surpassed: not only did I have the opportunity for in-depth discussions with both Prof. Ihmku Kim and Dr. Young-Jin Choi, but Prof. Kim kindly invited me to give a talk in his seminar on "Domestic Tragedies," which allowed me to use my stay at the Seoul National University to work on and present a paper on the role of pseudotranslation in Lessing's "Miss Sara Sampson". The discussion of this paper was unusually productive, and I am very grateful for the many new ideas it generated.



Ms. LIU Yu

Beijing University of Chinese Medicine
School of Nursing

Medical University of Vienna, Austria **2011**
Univ.-Prof. Dr. Manfred Maier

I have studied in the Centre of Public Health, Medical University of Vienna under the guidance of Prof. Manfred Maier from April to September 2011.

I have translated two Chinese thesis of mine into English under the guidance of Prof. Maier. My doctoral dissertation focused on the status of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus comorbid depressive symptoms and effect evaluation of Chinese therapy on them. It had two parts: the first part was investigation and the second part was Chinese therapy intervention. The thesis I translated derived from the first part of my doctoral dissertation. Prof. Maier gave me many suggestions and modified the theses carefully. With his guidance, I finished translating the theses into English.

In May, I visited public health organizations in Vienna and Medical University of Vienna and took part in a workshop in Medical University of Vienna with three AAF fellows. All the agencies I visited left deep impression on me. By May, I generally had learned medical system and medical education system in Austria. I divided the public health organizations visited to three levels according to their main task: primary prevention, secondary prevention, tertiary prevention.

Primary prevention organizations include Austrian Women's Shelter Network, Gesund in Schönbrunn, Wiener Sozialdienste (Geriatric service), Fonds „Gesundes Österreich“, and STD-ambulance.

Secondary prevention organizations include AIDS Hilfe Wien and Tuberculosis Prevention.

Tertiary prevention organizations include AKH, Haus der Barmherzigkeit, and Wiener Sozialdienste (Mobile service). I completed a paper on my understanding and feeling on public health system in Austria (in Chinese) in July.

I joined in a qualitative research study on living status of Chinese nurses in Austria under the guidance of Dr. Christine Binder-Fritz. At the end of April, I finished designing the questionnaire with Dr. Christine Binder-Fritz's help, and carried out twelve interviews to Chinese nurse in Vienna from May to July, 2011. By the interviews, I had got general idea of the life and working situation of Chinese nurse in Vienna. From August to September, we conducted second step of the research- transferring the records into word.doc file in Chinese and then translating them into English. With Dr. Christine Binder-Fritz's instruction, I learned preliminarily the skill of qualitative research.



In May, I attended „Workshop: Chinese migrants in Europe“ with Dr. Christine Binder-Fritz. The workshop was organized by the Department of East Asian Studies/Sinology (University of Vienna) and brought together scholars from several countries (Austria, Italy, Germany, and China). The scholars reported their research results about Chinese migrants in European countries. This the first time I touched the research field on Chinese migrants in Europe, so I felt it novel and interesting. The workshop gave me general idea of the situation of Chinese migrants in Europe, which helped me conduct the interviews to Chinese nurses in Vienna.

At last, I would like to thank my supervisor- Prof. Manfred Maier, thank Dr. Christine Binder-Fritz, and thank the faculty of ZPH for their kind arrangement and help for me. It was a great honour for me to have studied there.

My research focuses on diabetic care. I thank the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet for giving me the opportunity of studying at the Medical University of Vienna. Under the guidance of Prof. Manfred Maier, I completed two SCI papers in nursing journals. The papers popularised my research. For example, these papers helped my mentor at the Yale University understand my research, and then gave me the opportunity of studying at the Yale School of Nursing in 2016-2017 with the support of CSC.

Yu Liu, Manfred Maier, Jihong Wu, Wei Li, Yan Chen, Yuelan Qin, Yufang Hao, Rongchen Jin, „A descriptive and comparative study with type-2 diabetes with and without depressive symptoms,“ *Journal of Community Health Nursing* 30/2, 2013, 106-115.

Yu Liu, Manfred Maier, Yufang Hao, Yan Chen, Yuelan Qin, Ran Huo, „Factors related to quality of life for patients with type 2 diabetes with or without depressive symptoms. Results from a community-based study in China,“ *Journal of Clinical Nursing* 22, 2012, 81-88.

Mr. HAO Qingmin

Tianjin University
College of Management and Economics

Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria **2010/2011**
Univ.-Prof. Dr. Helmut Kasper

Based on the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet funding for the scientific research, I visited Vienna University of Economics and Business in 2009 and 2010. Prof. Helmut Kasper, a warmhearted and easy to talk to person, provided me with a wonderful office and desk computer to facilitate the research. It is easy to connect to the internet and download the related papers. The coffee kitchen room is also a very nice place to communicate with other scholars.

We cooperated with professor Helmut Kasper and Juergen Mühlbacher, discussed the working paper "How does organizational structure influence performance through learning and innovation in Austria and China."

The questionnaires about the working paper were designed and discussed with the two professors. We modified the questionnaires to make them easy to understand among the Austrian companies. With the help of the work team of the Institute for Change Management and Management Development, we collected more than 90 samples in Austria, and 100 samples in China. The working paper modified and reviewed for several times. Finally, the working paper was published.

When I stayed in the WU, I participated in the practice course for Master of Business Administration. In my office, the teaching resources were collected and located very clearly. Professor Kasper always came to my office to ask my opinion about the different teaching for MBA and EMBA. We shared the idea about the student training. And some times the students asked me the questions for their research. I always enjoyed sharing my ideas about their questions.

We also visited the Economic University of Bratislava with Professor Juergen Mühlbacher and MBA students to study the different training methodologies and courses from another university.

After the class, we visited the IBM subsidiary company in Bratislava, and held a presentation about management in a multinational company.

Friday May 28th, 2010, professor Kasper and the doctoral candidate Georg Kodydek visited Tianjin University. In office 25-A-727, Department of Management and Economics, we shared our comments on the new project "Trends in Euro-Asia International Management". Their travelling and housing costs funded by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet.

We also shared the information for the leadership and MBA teaching.

Later, I joined Professor Kasper's research group and agreed to be a partner in research project "The impact of Chinese national culture on the organizational culture of Sino-Austrian joint ventures in comparison to Chinese companies". I collected questionnaires in Chinese companies and attend the interpretation workshops in Austria and China.



In December 2013, professor Kasper and Stefan Schilcher visited Tianjin University, I drove the car and picked up the old friends from the Dongzhan of Tianjin. We talked about “The difference which makes the difference: case study about the impact of company socialization on Chinese employees in an Austrian subsidiary in China”. We shared our new ideas about the different culture and impact on the employees.

Then, We visited the Great Wall in Huangyaguan part in Tianjin. The different culture in China was shown to the Austrian friends.

I continue to stay in touch with Stefan Schilcher, he is teaching in Sanya in China, and our new book will be published in Springer Nature.

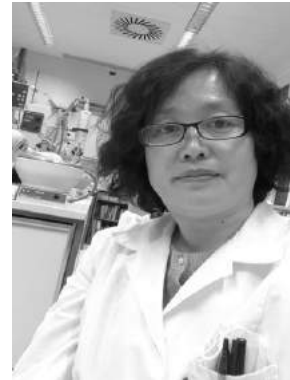
Finally, thanks a lot for the convenient help from the wonderful team of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet. There are too many things to remember during my stay in Vienna. Wonderful city and excellent people in Vienna. I hope we will continue to cooperate with the Austrian professors with the help of Eurasia-Pacific Uninet.

Qingmin Hao, Helmut Kasper, Jürgen Mühlbacher, „How does organizational structure influence performance through learning and innovation in Austria and China,“ *Chinese Management Studies* 6 2012, 36-52.

Qingmin Hat, Shusheng Qian, „Multinational Comparison between endogenous and exogenous innovation,“ *Journal of Tianjin University* 14/6339, 2012, 481-485.

Ms. ZHU Mei

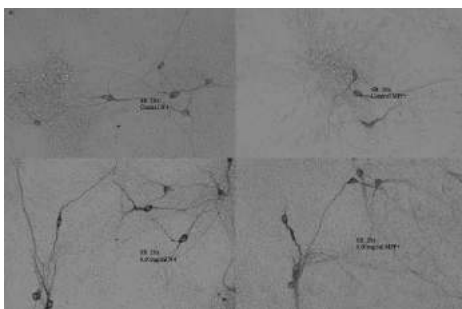
Mudanjiang Medical University
Basic Medical School



University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna, Austria **2010/2011**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Wolf-Dieter Rausch

In the year of 2010, after I finished my Doctor's degree at Jilin University, I came to Xuanwu Hospital of Beijing Capital Medical University and there I had the opportunity to go to Vienna as a postdoctoral researcher. The laboratory I was working for was the Department of Bio-medical Sciences at the University of Veterinary Medicine in Vienna, together with Prof. Dr. Wolf-Dieter Rausch for about four months. When I came back to Mudanjiang Medical University in 2013, we finished the program of international S&T cooperation. Our project title is „Polysaccharides from traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) fungi for the treatment of neuro-degenerative diseases.” I also had the opportunity to go to Vienna as a principal investigator for about six months with Prof. Dr. Rausch as the project manager.

In the future, I hope for the government to support policy and funding, the universities to introduce talented persons, the experts to explore key point of research, the scholars to cultivate excellent students, as well as native and international cooperation.



The right-hand picture is a representative photograph of THir shown. It shows opaminergic neurons in a mesencephalic culture. Treatment with SR compounds was done on the 10 DIV for 48 h. The inclusion of 0.01mg/ml SR led to a protective effect as determined by cell number. In parallel there was clear evidence of improved structural integrity as seen by well preserved neurites and intracellular structures.





Ms. ROTH Marianne

Mr. BERKA Walter

Paris-Lodron Universität, Salzburg
Faculty of Law

Royal University of Bhutan **2010**

The famous Austrian legal scholar Hans Kelsen has a reputation in the remote Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan. This was one of the interesting findings of a visit of a small delegation of the law faculty of Salzburg University at the Royal University of Bhutan (RUB). Following a kind invitation by the Royal University of Bhutan and Gaeddu Collage of Business Studies (RUB/GCBS), we had the opportunity to visit Bhutan from February 7 to 20 2010. The invitation was the follow-up of a meeting between a delegation of RUB and representatives of the University of Salzburg, Faculty of Law in April 2009 in Salzburg, Austria. This meeting had given rise to a general discussion whether to recommend to RUB to have a law school established in Bhutan, whose lawyers have to be educated outside of Bhutan at the moment.

The aim of our visit was to consider possible contributions of the Salzburg Law Faculty in establishing and fostering legal education in Bhutan. We are grateful that our hosts gave us the opportunity to meet high ranking representatives of the academic, legal and commercial world of Bhutan and to hear their opinion on the issue of legal education. In this context we have to pay special tribute to the Vice Chancellor of RUB, Dasho Pema Thinley, for his kind invitation and support during our visit, as well as to the Director of GCBS, Mr. Lhato Jamba, for his generous hospitality. During our stay at his college, we could meet members of the faculty and address students in several lectures, which provided us with valuable insights. Last but not least we wish to express our profound gratitude to Mr. Sangay Rinzin and Mr. Karma Drukpa from GCBS. These friendly colleagues were with us during our entire stay in Bhutan and devoted hours to discussions, provided us with essential material and background information and gave us support in many practical things. This report could not have been drafted without their support. Finally we would like to thank all people of Bhutan we met during our stay. We were deeply impressed by their friendliness and hospitality.

According to our talks with high ranking lawyers in Bhutan there is a clear need for an increased number of highly qualified lawyers in Bhutan in the years to come. This is mainly due to two developments taking place in Bhutan: firstly, economic growth requires not only highly qualified business executives but also highly qualified lawyers to deal with national as well as international legal issues. Secondly, the on-going democratization process in Bhutan requires particular legal expertise in national constitutional and statutory law as well as in Bhutanese case law. As in other countries in transition, further legislation to regulate commerce, the labour market, the protection of environment, the civil society, etc. has to be passed and therefore qualified legal experts in drafting these new legislative acts will have to be employed. As a consequence a number of legal practitioners will be required to enforce these laws.

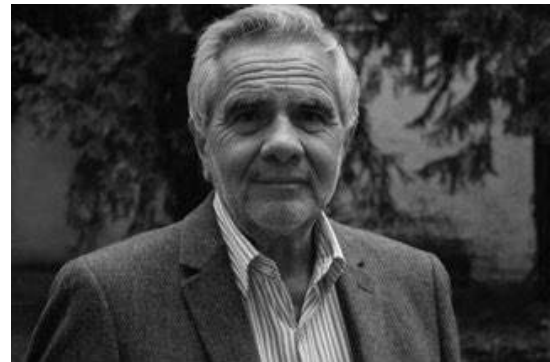


Currently, in the whole Kingdom of Bhutan only 2 law firms comprising 3-4 lawyers all together exist. There are hardly any legal departments at the various ministries. E.g. the legal issues to be taken care of at the ministry of economic affairs are handled by the head of the registry for companies, a recent LL.B. graduate.

In order to fulfill this huge need of well trained lawyers in the administrative, judicial and private sector who are prepared to handle the upcoming national and international legal issues in Bhutan, it is recommended to set up a law school in Bhutan offering a complete legal curriculum which will enable its graduates to enter into a legal career in Bhutan as well as in other countries. In our talks, high ranking Bhutanese lawyers have agreed that even though the current situation of educating students abroad has worked well up to now, there is the wish to train Bhutanese law students in their home country, in order to fulfill the growing need for highly trained lawyers in the future. The operation of a law school in Bhutan is not only convenient for Bhutanese families who are sending their children to a law college, but more importantly it is indispensable for establishing and preserving a national legal identity. A constitutional monarchy like Bhutan providing for legislative, executive and judicial authorities must have a fundamental interest that its own legal traditions are established and that national legal research is conducted. These objectives, however, can only be achieved, if a separate institution which is fully devoted to legal research and teaching exists within the country. Last but not least, if the Royal Kingdom of Bhutan is defining its ambitious concept of „Gross National Happiness“ with reference to indicators like „Good Governance“ and „Education“, these aims and the immanent principles of democracy and rule of law cannot be achieved without a national based legal education.

For the time being, approximately 65 Bhutanese students are studying law at various institutions in India. This number of students would suffice for setting up a fully equipped law school on an international level in Bhutan. It is evident that the curriculum of such a full legal education in Bhutan must be of high quality and comply with international standards of legal education. This requirement may be met by cooperating with a number of foreign institutions, such as renowned law schools from Australia, Europe, India, etc. Salzburg University, Austria, proposes to act as a partner in Europe and to make available its international net of co-operations with other law schools worldwide, e.g. with McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific in Sacramento, USA, and with Exeter University, Great Britain.

According to the Memorandum drafted after the visit of the delegation of RUB at the Salzburg University in April 2009, the Salzburg Law Faculty is ready to assist RUB in developing a concept and identifying the basic requirements for a Bhutanese law school. This readiness includes assistance with respect to other forms of legal education.



If RUB is interested in following our suggestions with respect to different forms of legal education, it would make sense that RUB and Salzburg University would enter into a cooperative arrangement in order to achieve these common objectives. RUB and Salzburg University should, therefore, consider concluding a formal Agreement for a Program of Academic Linkage and Cooperation, which refers to common activities in the field of legal education. Of course, such an agreement would be open for other forms of cooperation between RUB and different departments of Salzburg University.

At the moment, the Austrian Development Cooperation (OeAD) is finalizing a call for applications for an „Austrian Partnership Programme in Higher Education and Research for Development – APPEAR“. Details can be found at the homepage of the OeAD. We think that most or all of the activities we proposed could be funded within this program. It refers to the development of curricula, of learning material, student and teacher exchanges, grants for attending a Master or PhD Programme at an Austrian University, organisation of workshops. Even already the elaboration of a partnership project can be funded.

We would suggest, that RUB and Salzburg University submit an application on the basis of our suggestions. We further suggest that the essential elements of such an application are agreed in a Letter of Understanding, agreed between RUB and the Salzburg Law Faculty within the next days after this report was brought to the knowledge of RUB.

The Eurasia-Pacific Uninet offers short term scholarships for teaching and research purposes. These scholarships could be used for the activities suggested. If a formal partnership agreement between RUB and Salzburg University is concluded further funding options for teacher and student exchange exist.

Mr. **OVENS** Tim

University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna



China Conservatory in Beijing; Shanghai Conservatory of Music, China **2010**

Für ein Jahr lebte, lehrte und konzertierte ich als Pianist und Gastdozent erstmals von 1987 bis 1988 in China - in Peking, Shanghai, Xian, Shenyang und weiteren Metropolen. Seither war ich, damals noch an der Musikhochschule in Hannover tätig, immer wieder in China, habe mittlerweile an fast allen bedeutenden chinesischen Musikhochschulen gearbeitet, konnte die kulturelle, politische und gesellschaftliche Entwicklung Chinas hautnah verfolgen.

Im Jahr 2009 wurde ich zu einer Professur für Klavier an die Universität für Musik und darstellende Kunst Wien (mdw) berufen, wo ich seitdem am „Ludwig van Beethoven Institut für Klavier und Cembalo in der Musikpädagogik“ lehre. Von dieser Position aus trat ich umgehend in Kontakt mit der EPU, die mir einen ersten Aufenthalt 2010 in Peking und Shanghai ermöglichte. Mein Plan: mit chinesischen PartnerInnen eine Sommerakademie zu organisieren, an der junge chinesische Musikstudierende sowie KlavierpädagogInnen in Form von Workshops, Vorträgen und Gesprächsrunden teilnehmen. Gerade der pädagogische Bereich sollte einen hohen Stellenwert haben. Bei den allgemein üblichen instrumentalen Workshops unterrichten standardgemäß MusikerInnen und Lehrende aus Europa hochtalentiertere chinesische Studierende, es bleibt aber immer ein gewissermaßen punktueller Einsatz. Die zusätzliche fachliche Arbeit mit einheimischen PädagogInnen hingegen zielt auf größere Reichweite, auf Nachhaltigkeit.

Am China Conservatory of Music in Peking, wo ich in unregelmäßigen Abständen als Visiting Professor tätig bin, gab ich während meines Aufenthaltes 2010 einen Meisterkurs für Klavier mit einer Auswahl besonders talentierter Studierender. Ebenso am Shanghai Conservatory of Music, an dem ich vormals ebenfalls schon vielfach als Gastdozent eingeladen war.

In zahlreichen Gesprächen mit chinesischen Lehrenden, MusikerInnen sowie sonstigen im Kulturleben aktiven Personen kristallisierte sich heraus, dass für eine weitere Planung Shanghai der optimale Partner sein würde. Somit konnte in Zusammenarbeit mit dem chinesischen Klavierprofessoren des Shanghai Conservatory of Music, Keng Zhou, im Jahr 2011 erstmals die Vienna Academy of Music (VAM) stattfinden, ebenfalls als Projekt von der EPU gefördert.

Mein Konzept war, dass als Kern Lehrende der verschiedenen österreichischen Musikuniversitäten mit Studierenden wiederum verschiedener chinesischer Musikhochschulen zusammenarbeiten. Dafür erwies sich als bester Weg, die VAM nicht direkt in Shanghai stattfinden zu lassen, wo letztlich nur Studierende der Shanghaier Musikhochschule angesprochen worden wären, sondern in der Metropole Shenzhen, deren Verwaltung wiederum das Projekt von chinesischer Seite aus finanziell und organisatorisch unterstützte.



Erweitert wurde der Pool an Lehrenden im Sinne einer partnerschaftlichen Zusammenarbeit durch chinesische Lehrende. Darüber hinaus haben wir KollegInnen weiterer international renommierter Musikinstitute eingeladen, um auch den internationalen Bogen weit zu spannen und als Nebeneffekt das internationale Netzwerk der mdw zu intensivieren. Somit waren als Lehrende aktiv: neben mir von der Universität für Musik und darstellende Kunst Wien außerdem Johannes Marian, derzeitiger Leiter des Ludwig van Beethoven Instituts für Klavier und Cembalo in der Musikpädagogik, von der Universität Mozarteum in Salzburg Paul Roczek (Violine), Ulf Bästlein (Stimme) von der Universität für Musik und darstellende Kunst Graz, Pierre Reach (Klavier) vom Conservatoire de Paris, Oxana Yablonskaya, vormalige Klavierprofessorin an der Julliard School in New York, Marina Lomazov von der University of South Carolina School of Music, sowie Keng Zhou und Beihua Tang vom Shanghai Conservatory of Music.

Die intensive Arbeit mit den jungen chinesischen MusikerInnen, der lebhaft fachliche Austausch mit den dortigen PädagogInnen, das Beisammensein unter uns „westlichen“ KollegInnen, die Vielfalt an Konzertveranstaltungen machten die VAM 2011 zu einem für alle Beteiligten nachhaltig befruchtenden Erlebnis, so dass es bereits 2013 zu einer ebenfalls von der EPU geförderten Folgeveranstaltung kam.

Tim Ovens ist neben seiner Tätigkeit als Klavierprofessor an der Universität für Musik und darstellende Kunst Wien international konzertierender Pianist. Konzerttourneen führten ihn in den letzten Jahren neben europäischen Ländern unter anderem vielfach nach Japan, nach Südamerika und immer wieder nach China. Bei bedeutenden Musikfestivals war er zu Gast - auf dem "Schleswig-Holstein Musikfestival", den "Dresdner Musikfestspielen", "Ludwigsburger Schlossfestspielen", dem "Kissinger Sommer" und anderen. Außerdem liegen zahlreiche CD-Einspielungen als Solist und Kammermusikpartner vor (Ars Musici, Warner Classics, CordAria, Polygram Far East u.a.).

Von 1989 bis 2009 lehrte Tim Ovens an der Hochschule für Musik und Theater in Hannover. Seit 2009 ist er Professor für Klavier an der Universität für Musik und darstellende Kunst in Wien. Am China Conservatory of Music in Peking ist er als Visiting Professor tätig. Darüber hinaus wird er regelmäßig an internationale Musikhochschulen eingeladen (z.B. Polen, Großbritannien, Italien, Brasilien, Japan ...).

Ms. LI Hong

China University of Mining and Technology



University of Vienna, Austria **2010**
emer. o. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Eichner Heiner

Vom Februar bis Juli 2010 bekam ich das OeAD-Stipendium, womit ich an der Universität Wien studieren konnte. Es war mir eine gute Gelegenheit, meine Kenntnis über Sprachwissenschaft zu entwickeln und die europäische Kultur zu verstehen. Während dieser 6 Monaten habe ich einige Vorlesungen und Seminare im Institut für Indogermanistik besucht.

Vom 8. bis 10. Juli habe ich an der dritten Konferenz für Griechisch und Latein aus der indo-europäischen Perspektiv in der Universität Comenius in Bratislava teilgenommen. Auf der Konferenz haben viele Experten aus verschiedenen Ländern Vorträge über Griechisch und Latein gegeben. Ich habe gesehen, was und wie die anderen im Ausland studieren und wie so eine internationale Konferenz stattfindet. Der Austausch ist wirklich wertig.

Ich habe auch mein Forschungsprojekt erledigt. In unserer Forschung haben wir den Beitrag von I. Peiros und S. Starostin studiert. In ihrem Buch „A Comparative Vocabulary of five Sino-Tibetan Languages“ haben sie verwandte Wörter aus fünf Sino-Tibetischen Sprachen verglichen: Chinesisch, Tibetisch, Burmanisch, Jinpo und Lushai. Es gibt insgesamt 2637 Artikel, aber nicht alle Artikel enthalten die Wörter aus den fünf Sprachen. 971 Artikel davon enthalten die Wörter aus dem Chinesischen und dem Tibetischen. Wir haben die verwandten Wörter aus der chinesischen und der tibetischen Sprachen in einen Computer eingegeben und mit solchen Wörtern eine Datenbank aufgebaut. Auf Grund der Datenbank haben wir die phonetische Entsprechung zwischen jedem zwei verwandten Wort erhalten, damit auch die phonetische Entsprechung zwischen dem Chinesischen und dem Tibetischen nach diesem Buch. Schließlich haben wir unsere Meinung zu der phonetischen Entsprechung zwischen dem Chinesischen und dem Tibetischen in eine Tabelle gefüllt. Unser Forschungsergebnis wird die Verwandtschaft der chinesischen und tibetischen Sprachen nachweisen. Außerdem gehört es auch zu den wichtigen Materialien für die Rekonstruktion der Proto-Sino-Tibetischen Sprache.

Während diesen 6 Monaten habe ich in Wien sehr glücklich verbracht. Das Erlebnis werde ich nie vergessen. Dafür danke ich herzlich dem OeAD-Stipendium-Team, meinem Betreuer, Professor Eichner, und allen Kollegen im Institut Indogermanistik der Universität Wien.

Acht Jahre sind vorbei. Nun arbeite ich als Deutschlehrerin an der Universität für Bergbau und Technologie Chinas. Meine Forschungsarbeit über die sino-tibetischen Sprachen gehen auch immer weiter. Dank meiner Erfahrung in Wien kann mein Deutschunterricht interessanter und lebendiger sein. Dank meines Studiums an der Universität Wien kann ich noch heute von den wissenschaftlichen Kenntnissen und Methoden, die ich da gelernt habe, und vom freien Geist, den ich da empfunden habe, profitieren.



Mr. LIU Yongjiang

Jilin University in Changchun

Paris-Lodron Universität Salzburg, Austria **2010**

O. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Franz Neubauer

The short visit to Salzburg University and attending to EGU 2010 in Vienna was financially supported by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet.

The results of the visit are as follows:

1. During the conference of EGU (European Geoscience Union) 2010 in Vienna, I and Prof. Franz Neubauer organized a session, „Tethysides-Altaids relationships. The birth of the Eurasian continent“, to show our cooperation research in the western China and Europe. In the meeting I also learnt a lot of geoscience information and made a many contacting to professors and researchers of the interested fields, this is very helpful to start further cooperation research.
2. During the visiting in Salzburg University I had a very fruitful discussion with Prof. Franz Neubauer and Dr. Johann Genser.

For the cooperation research work about project „The Northward Growth of the Tibetan Plateau“ in western China, we exchanged the research results from each side and discussed the future further research plan. Finally, we made together the summer field trip detail in western China in 2010.

According to our cooperation research data, we finished two publication manuscripts, and published on *Journal of Asian Earth Sciences* and *Austrian Journal of Earth Sciences*.

As a part of our cooperation, we planned to continue to send Chinese student to study in Salzburg University as a PhD co-supervised by Prof. Franz Neubauer and me. We also discussed the study plan of the PhD student, Guoqing Han (he has already been the first PhD student in Salzburg University under the cooperation in that time and graduated since 2010). And we also planned for a new joint PhD student, Wei Li (he has graduated since 2013) and works within the cooperation projects between I and professor Franz Neubauer.

Thanks for the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet financial support for the visiting and arrangement. My research group has cooperated with Franz Neubauer group since 1999 without stopping. Now we still have good cooperation for the research in China and Eastern Alps. During this long-term cooperation, we have got several financial supports and the Uninet plays an important role in our cooperation.

Mr. **HUANG Xu**

Tongji University, Shanghai
Division Neuroanatomy



Graz University of Technology, Austria **2009/2010**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn. M.Sc. Helmut Schweiger

In 2009, when I was a Ph.D. candidate in Tongji University, I applied for the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet scholarship. Thanks to the scholarship, I could carry on my study work in Graz University of Technology during April 2009 - March 2010 under the supervision of Prof. Helmut F. Schweiger.

The subject of my Ph.D. dissertation was the influence of existing tunnel due to above deep excavation. As planned, theoretical analysis, centrifuge test, and numerical analysis were included in the dissertation. The main job I finished in Graz was the whole numerical analysis part. The work in Graz was summarized in a paper Influence of Deep Excavation on Nearby Existing Tunnels and published in the International Journal of Geomechanics. In September of 2009, I participated in the Second International Conference on Computational Methods in Tunnelling held in Bochum, Germany. A presentation about my work was made in the international conference, which was a valuable experience in my study.

Now, I work in a famous design institute in the city of Hangzhou. I am in charge of consulting businesses about the interaction between the existing subway structure and nearby construction. Numerical analysis is an effective way to predict the response of existing structure, which is what I learned and practiced in Graz.

The one year in Graz was unforgettable time in my life. My gains were not only in academic research but also in life experience.

Xu Huang, Helmut Schweiger, Hongwei Huang, „Influence of Deep Excavations on Nearby Existing Tunnels,“ *International Journal of Geomechanics*, 2013, 170-180.



Mr. **DAMDINOV Bair**

Buryat State University, Russia
Faculty of Physics and Technology

University of Vienna, Austria **2010**
Ao. Prof. Dr. Wilfried Schranz

Due to the support of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet Bair Damdinov was able to work in Prof. Wilfried Schranz functional materials group of the Faculty of Physics University of Vienna (2008 and 2010). The main goal of this research concerned viscoelastic properties of colloids (different nanoparticles in organic liquids). Since concentrated dispersions are encountered in different industrial applications, for instance engine oils, lubricants, cosmetics, offset and inkjet printing and pharmacology. Nanoparticles are also added to these dispersions to change the properties of the final product. This work was therefore undertaken to study the dispersion properties of nanoparticles in liquids. A rotational Rheometer model Gemini manufactured by Malvern Instruments (UK) was used for oscillatory measurements which were performed at different frequencies and temperatures. Parallel plates with a diameter of 20mm and a gap size of 50 μ m were used for these measurements. The instrument can operate in the frequency region of 10^{-6} – 100 Hz. The dispersions were studied using the equipment of the Functional Materials group. Rheological experiments were performed using a rotary oscillation setup, in contrast to the acoustical setup using unidirectional oscillation. The study of the dispersions also revealed that shear viscoelastic properties depend on concentrations, sizes of particles and shear deformation amplitude. Results of the research published in various journals and conference materials.

Bair Damdinov now is Doctor of Science in Physics (2012), Associate Professor, Lector at Buryat State University (BSU), Ulan-Ude, Russia. Under his leadership, 15 master's theses were defended, and currently he supervises two graduate students. He lectures at the Faculty of Physics and Technology of BSU. Editorial member of the journal "Bulletin of the BSU. Chemistry. Physics"; Member of the Expert Council of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research; Organizer of I-VI international conferences "Nanomaterials and Technologies" (2008-2016).

T. Dembelova, Y. Baloshin, Y. Barnakov, V. Petranovskii, Bair Damdinov, „Mechanical properties of viscous liquids and nanosuspensions,“ *Solid State Phenomena* 271, 2018, 119-123.

B. Badmaev, T. Dembelova, Bair Damdinov, C. Gulgenov, „Impedance method for measuring shear elasticity of liquids,“ *Acoustical Physics* 63/6, 642-644.

A. Demin, D. Novoselskiy, Y. Baloshin, Bair Damdinov, „Permittivity research of biological solutions in gigahertz frequency range,“ *Scientific and Technical Journal of Information Technologies, Mechanics and Optics* 17/4, 2017, 593-598.

Mr. **BAI Shibiao**

Nanjing Normal University



University of Vienna, Austria **2009/2010**

Dr. Thomas Glade

I came to Prof. Thomas Glade' Geomorphic Systems and Risk Research Unit to carry out the post-doctoral study, which was funded by the Austrian Federal Ministry for Science and Research in the frame of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet. The planned study was titled "Landslide hazard and risk assessment". In this study, three typical study areas were selected.

One is Longnan (27.000 km²), a prefecture-level city in China's Gansu province. In the study area, the research focus was on the comparison on landslide susceptibility assessments before and after 5.12 Wenchuan Earthquake based on the three different inventory database on historic information, rainfall and earthquake triggering landslides. The results showed that: PGA and distance to fault explain the distribution of the landslides far better than the distribution of the average total rainfall per year. It is assumed, that landslides were triggered by the Wenchuan earthquake. Therefore, the final susceptibility map shows areas which are highly prone to earthquake triggered landslides in the future. The landslide susceptibility map is fundamental to quantify risk due to earthquake triggered landslides in Longnan region. The landslide susceptibility map might be used for spatial and emergency planning by Longnan authorities.

The second case study area is Wudu District (4.683 km²), which is an administrative district in Gansu of China. And it is also part of the Longnan prefecture. A quantitative method based on ASWS (Antecedent Soil Water Status model) and logistic regression and effective antecedent rainfall is proposed. The interpretation of the results are as follows: The negative relationship between antecedent conditions and daily rainfall in Wudu county indicates that with increasingly wet antecedent conditions, less rainfall is required to trigger landslides on a given day. It has the potential to be incorporated in regional early warning systems and emergency preparedness plans. Further research on threshold determination is required.

The third case study is Youfang catchment (47,52 km²), which belongs to Wudu District. This researched focused on the comparison of susceptibility maps created with LR (Logistic Regression) and SINMAP for spatial planning. The results of both models show very different results. The more realistic results were obtained from the LR model, because SINMAP is limited to shallow translational landslides. Until further research is conducted, the use of the maps created by logistic regression for spatial planning seems to be more appropriate as it clearly defines areas most susceptibility to landslides.

I learned a lot from Prof. Glade, his assistant Dr. Bell and other group members, my research ideas and methods have been greatly improved. I submitted with Prof. Glade a project application to the Chinese National Natural Science Fund Committee entitled "Comparison on the thresholds of landslide triggering rainfall before and after the 5.12 Wenchuan Earthquake in China". Prof. Glade shall continue to guide my research work. We have three poster presentations at the EGU 2010. We are currently writing a series of co-authored papers which will be submitted to international journals in due course. This stay is a sound basis for future co-operations and joined research.

I thank the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet and the scholarship. I focus on the different hazards and multi-hazard research, which is one of topics of Prof. Thomas Glade group. Now I have the professor and Doctoral Supervisor position in Nanjing Normal University. I have also one management position (Vice-dean of the college) in the College of Marine Science and Engineering. After I came back to China, I and Prof. Thomas Glade have several coauthored papers, continue on in charge of international joint projects. One PhD student of Prof. Thomas Glade, Benni Thiebes had two-year postdoc position in my University from 2012-2014. We have organized an undergraduate students' joint summer excursion of about one month in China, 2013 for students from China and Austria.

I invited Prof. Thomas Glade for joint research field work and speech in my university. We keep in touch and Prof. Thomas Glade continues to support me in many aspects.

Ms. **TEA Muy-Kheng Maria**

Medical University of Vienna
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Fudan University Shanghai, China **2009**
Prof. Zhimin Zhao

Thank you very much for your support of my project "Untersuchung des Gesundheits-verhaltens im Bezug auf die Brustgesundheit bei Chinesinnen in Wien im Vergleich zu Chinesinnen in Shanghai" and my ideas to improve our health care for women from China here in Austria.

I participated in a 6-month fellowship program in Breast Cancer Research and Treatment at the Fudan University, Cancer Institute/Cancer Hospital, Department of Breast Surgery in Shanghai, China, from November 1 2009 to April 24 2010.

As one of the national topmost institutions of advanced learning and higher education, Fudan has achieved worldwide fame throughout its venerable past. In 1905 the University was established by Ma Xiang-Bo. The literally meaning of "Fudan" is "Heavenly light shines day after day". In 1917, Fudan Public School began to offer undergraduate programs and officially renamed itself "Fudan University". By 1937 it became one of the most important institutions of academic research and higher education in southeast China. Fudan became one of the national elite universities after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. The latest is the official merger with Shanghai Medical University on 27th, April, 2000. For the first time has the University had its own college for medical sciences. The medical school at Fudan University was formerly known as Shanghai 1st Medical University until it merged. Shanghai Medical University was established in 1927 and is one of the top medical schools in China.

The Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Institute is one of the three "A" hospitals in Shanghai. The Hospital was founded in 1931, is the establishment of the first Cancer Hospital. It is one of the largest hospitals in the city. 1300 hospital employees, including 800 professionals and technicians, 139 Associate Professors, 24 doctoral tutors and 52 "master" trainers are working in the Cancer Center/Cancer Hospital.

1064 beds are provided for patients. The hospital has a large number of advanced diagnostic and treatment equipment, such as: high, low-energy linear accelerator, cobalt 60 therapy machine, the treatment of after-loading machine, large aperture CT simulation machine, three-dimensional treatment planning system, PET/CT, SPECT, spiral CT, magnetic resonance, all-digital dual-molybdenum and rhodium targets breast radiography machine, instrument stereotactic puncture, ECT, various kinds of electronic endoscopy, various colour ultrasound device, such as automatic biochemical analyzer.



The basis of hospital clinical and clinical research-based, with particular emphasis on early detection of cancer, early diagnosis, early treatment, and comprehensive treatment to the characteristics of the various parts of the tumor stages and according to international norms, take full advantage of surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, Chinese medicine, interventional therapy, nuclear medicine treatment, and biological treatment means, to develop comprehensive treatment programs, with particular emphasis on the importance of treating the initial tumor. Enhance the effectiveness of the hospital to improve the quality of life of patients, control of the recurrence and metastasis of malignant tumors in both achieved good results, so that long-term effect of a variety of tumors in the domestic leading position, and some reached the international advanced level.

The Fudan Cancer Institute/Cancer Hospital provides the best breast cancer care in South China, including breast cancer surgery, breast reconstruction surgery and breast cancer treatment (including chemotherapy and endocrine Therapy).

About 2000 breast cancer cases are operated each year at the Department of Breast Surgery at the Cancer Institute.

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women worldwide. In western countries it affects one in eight women during their lives. Breast cancer kills more women in the United States than any cancer except lung cancer. No one knows why some women get breast cancer, but there are a number of risk factors. Risks that you cannot change include Age (the chance of getting breast cancer rises as a woman gets older), Genes (there are two genes, BRCA1 (Breast Cancer Gene 1) and BRCA2 (Breast Cancer Gene 2), that greatly increase the risk, and personal factors (beginning periods before age 12 or going through menopause after age 55). Other risks include being overweight, using hormone replacement therapy, taking birth control pills, drinking alcohol, not having children or having your first child after age 35 or having dense breasts.

Shanghai has the highest incidence of breast cancer in China. More than 60 in every 100,000 women in the city contract the disease. About 6.4 percent of those who do are under 35 years old. The incidence of breast cancer is rising in China due to the changing lifestyle, the increasing pace of life and rising pressure. Though the disease is most prevalent in Chinese women between the ages of 40 and 45, more young women have started to develop the disease. Also in China breast cancer may relate to family history and personal genetic problems, or overconsumption and the improper use of medical treatments, many of which contain a high dose of female hormones.

During my 6-month rotation I was able to get familiar with the diagnostic evaluation techniques including Ultrasound Examination, various surgical treatment techniques, and patient care, as well with the health care system in Shanghai, which is completely different to our system here in Austria. With the surgery team, I served as a health care provider, fellow and researcher.

On a daily basis, I was involved in many aspects of surgical medicine and patient care. I oversaw the management of multiple patients in the hospital: interviewed and examined patients, actively participated in morning rounds, and recommended treatment plans. I assisted my Chinese colleagues with their daily surgical cases (lumpectomy, mastectomy, and oncoplastic surgery, as well as benign breast diseases). I also performed breast surgery under the supervision of Prof. Shao Zhi-Min. I was able to learn special surgical techniques. Because of the high number of breast cancer patients in Shanghai I could perfect my knowledge during my fellowship time.

I also give English presentations about my research projects, breast cancer projects in Austria and teach them about the different health care system in Mid-Europe.

In addition, I initiated the study „Untersuchung des Gesundheitsverhaltens im Bezug auf die Brustgesundheit bei Chinesinnen in Wien im Vergleich zu Chinesinnen in Shanghai“ with my Chinese colleagues. I got to know many well-known Chinese doctors and researchers as well to international researchers. I could exchange fruitful ideas about future breast cancer projects.

I was able to cooperate with my Chinese colleagues on different research projects and especially to work together on my study project. We translated and improve the questions of my survey and start to hand out the papers to women in a special district in Shanghai. The study is very successful and is still going on.

Furthermore it was possible for me to build up a collaboration between the Breast Surgery Department at the Cancer Institute in Shanghai and the OB/GYN Department (Breast Section) of the University Hospital in Vienna. Many other interesting studies are planned and some are already launched. We are looking forward to welcome the first Chinese breast surgeon in my department in Vienna very soon.

I am very thankful that I was given this great opportunity to go to China so that I could experience this wonderful time. I learnt so much about the medicine, culture and society in Asia. I am sure that this fantastic experience will definitely help me in my life, career and future.

Muy-Kheng Tea, L. Tang, G. Di, D. Muin, S. Steurer, J. Delancey, Z. Shao, C. Singer, „A cross-sectional study of elderly Asian and European women with primary operable breast cancer aged 70 and older. Are there differences?“, *Maturitas* 73/3, 2012, 251-254.

Muy-Kheng Tea, L. Fan, J. Delancey, C. Staudigl, S. Steurer, C. Lang, Z. Shao, „Is breast cancer in young Asian women more aggressive than in Caucasians? A cross-sectional study“, *Tumor Biol.* 34/4, 2013, 2379-2382.

Mr. KLIMASCHEWSKI Lars

Medical University of Innsbruck
Division Neuroanatomy

Capital Medical University in Beijing, China 2009

The main purpose of this visit was to discuss and promote a scientific project started in 2007 in the laboratory of the applicant with participation of Dr. Yang Lin and Dr. Yang Chun (both fellows funded by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet). The aim of the project was to analyze a neuronal protein, Sprouty2, that functions as a negative feedback inhibitor of Ras/Raf/Erk signaling and thereby inhibits axonal regeneration. The siRNA-mediated downregulation of Sprouty2, which is highly expressed in adult sensory neurones of rodents, promoted total axonal growth by over 100% in vitro.

This project and the overall research performed in the laboratory of the applicant was presented during two scientific talks given at the Capital Medical University (in the Dept. of Neurobiology on February 17 and in the Dept. of Anatomy on February 25). These talks were mainly attended by students, post-docs and professors of the organizing institutions as well as by the Dean of the School of Basic Medical Sciences, Prof. An Wei.

After inspection of the local laboratories and imaging facilities the applicant has decided to promote and extend the collaboration between the Division of Neuroanatomy at the Medical University Innsbruck and the Dept. of Anatomy at Capital Medical University with respect to the in vivo-analysis of the initial findings obtained in vitro. We are now addressing the question if Sprouty2 plays a role during peripheral nerve regeneration in vivo. Currently, a grant proposal is assembled to obtain funding by the local Chinese government to perform the required animal experiments.

In addition to the scientific talks and discussions the applicant gave three lectures on general Anatomy and Neuroanatomy to over 100 Chinese and international students present at each lecture followed by extensive discussions with the students, assistants and professors. The applicant is deeply grateful to the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet for support of this fruitful cooperation between the Division of Neuroanatomy at the Medical University Innsbruck and the Department of Anatomy at Capital Medical University in Beijing, China.



Mr. **DUGER Davaadorj**

Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences
Gastroenterology/Hepatology

Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria **2009**
Univ.-Prof. i.R. Dr. Wolfgang Vogel

The 3 month fellowship course scholarship in Austria during 2009 has given me extraordinarily fruitful experiences. I experienced hands on training for pre and post liver transplantation management, ERCP for biliary tract pathology, interventional endoscopy procedures and hepatitis C treatment. These experiences still help me guide during my practice to this day. I have implemented the following post the course:

1. Started liver transplantation in 2011 for the first time. I work as the consultant hepatologist of the national team of liver transplantation in Mongolia.
2. Viral Hepatitis elimination and prevention (Healthy Liver Government Programme since 2016); One of the founders of this programme.
3. Hepatitis C treatment and eradication program started in Mongolia(2015). Harvoni treatment was started with my support.
4. Interventional endoscopy and ERCP was advanced in Mongolia by my team

Currently, I work as a Professor of Gastroenterology/Hepatology at Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences, Consultant hepatologist of Ministry of Health Mongolia, President of Mongolian Gastroenterology Association, Advisory Member of AASLD, consultant doctor for more than 6 hospitals and clinics throughout Mongolia. 2013-2017 worked as Vice president of MNUMS for Clinical affairs.

Current ongoing studies under my supervision:

1. H.Pylori study with Oita, Nippon University of Japan
2. Liver Carcinogenesis study with Kanazawa university, Japan
3. HBV + HDV epidemiology study with Taiwanese National University
4. Colon cancer study with Korean Society of Endoscopy

Mr. **SORANTIN Erich**

Medical University of Graz
Department of Computer Science

Kathmandu University, Nepal **2009**

During my stay at the Teaching Hospital, Dhulikhel, University of Kathmandu, Nepal (THD-KUMS) my duties were divided in several parts: lectures for students, residents, and staff members; participation on future strategies - especially the planned extension of the IT structures, as well as the digitalization of the hospital - „filmless hospital“; participation and contribution on patient care - due to my subspecialties in Radiology and Pediatrics including regular ward visits; broadening the usage of ultrasound outside of Radiology especially in Obstetrics and Gynecology; introduction of an awareness for radiation protection.

According to the proposal for the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet the following lectures were planned:

- „Basics of Medical Imaging - How it works, challenges and hazards“
- „Interactive seminar on chest films with special emphasis on children“
- „Ultrasound - Whole body scanning: a hands on seminar“
- „How to use the Internet for remote teaching, research and cooperation.“

Since my stay in 2009 I was supporting all outgoings and incomings from the partner institutions in Nepal including providing housing in my home for incomings, briefing all outgoing people.

On May 5, 2015 we organized a charity for the Dhullikel Hospital/Nepal after the earthquake.

Medical students from Graz collected data from deliveries (gestational age, birth weight and height) for getting more insight in the short statue of Nepali people as well as photographs from radiographs in order to enhance radiation protection and increase image quality.

The diploma thesis of Dr. Daniela Klobassa was supervised.

I was supporting the colleagues from Dhullikel Hospital / Nepal by second reading and expert opinion for radiological studies acquired in Dhullikel Hospital.



Ms. **WANG Zan**

First Hospital of Jilin University
Sleep Center of the Neurology Department



Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria **2008/2009**
O. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Werner Poewe

I studied German five years ago for six months, then I had an experience as a research fellow in Switzerland for one and a half years, which made it seem easy for me to study in Innsbruck, but when I arrived there, I was shocked, because I studied in the clinic this time. Both the patients and doctors all spoke German, some of the patients spoke dialects, I could not understand what they said at the beginning. It was hard for me to find any others to share experience and opinions. But I overcame it and, with time, found myself.

The neurology department of Innsbruck, where I studied, is very active and productive. There are two lectures every week. They also invite some lecturers from the other European countries once in a while, through which I could get to know the research direction of the different neurology departments and even from other European universities.

I had a small clinical project. The topic of this project is the effect of STN-DBS on the patients with Parkinson disease. In order to comply with the project, I go to neurology 4 (Parkinson group), where I saw some disease cases that I had never seen, such as Huntington disease, progressive supranuclear palsy, or haemochromatosis, I also had the chance to see the management of deep brain stimulation for severity Parkinson disease in the operation room. In addition, I learned how to do Botox injection as a therapy to deal with dystonia from the Parkinson ambulance. Finally I went to the sleep laboratory to study other movement disorder disease.

I think that I could get a whole impression of the neurology in Austria. Through the study, I found that the morbidity of some disease between the East and the West are different. The reason may be due to the genetic and environment factors. If we get to know the definite reasons behind it, it will be helpful to cure the disease.

In short, The study I did in Innsbruck contributes to strengthen my capacity of clinical research now and in the long run.

When I came back to China, I became a clinical vice-professor in the first hospital of Jilin university. The research direction of mine is about stroke and sleep disorder.

I have won the research fond about €18.000,- from my province this year.

I also teach neurology to foreign students from the other part of Asia. I examine and approve manuscripts for a medical magazine in China and also work in gerontology department, where I have the right to treat the foreigners with neurology disease.



There is a village called „Deutsche Dorf“ in my city. Many scientist and technologist from Germany and Austria live there. I have a good relationship with the German doctor. I have treated a serious stroke patient from Germany: he has been in coma, the two pupils were not equal, his right hand and limb could not be moved. After my treatment, he gradually woke up. He could speak only German, and I am the only doctor who can talk with him. He could walk and speak English again seven days later. I am very satisfied with my treatment and was very happy when I received the patients greeting some time later.

The time that I stayed in Innsbruck was limited. I have the intention of promoting the contact between my hospital and the Medical University of Innsbruck for the creation of common projects in the future. Especially in Parkinson and sleep disorder field, I hope that these programs will continue in the future.

Finally, my grateful sentiments come from the heart to my tutor. I think that Prof. Werner Poewe is known not only as an authority in the movement disorder field, but also as a very kind person. I would also like to thank all members of the OeAD for the assistance and the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet for the financial support. I am very happy and satisfied with the service in Austria and I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all who helped me during my stay.



Mr. **ZHONG Haiyan**

Central South University of Forestry and Technology
Food science and Engineering

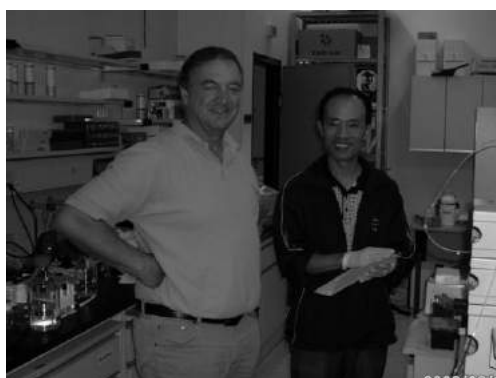


Graz University of Technology, Austria **2007/2008**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn. Michael Murkovic

In 2008, I was fortunate to get a three month post-doctoral scholarship awarded by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet. From July to September 2008, I stayed at TU Graz, Austria. When I arrived in Graz, the red roofed buildings in the nice city impressed me deeply. And my supervisor, Prof. Murkovic was very kind and hospitable. With his patience and support, my research journey became easy.

After discussion with my supervisor, I carried out a small research project entitled “Effect of carotenoids on camellia oil during heating”. The Rancimat method was used to test the level of oxidation of camellia oil during heating. The thin layer chromatograph, HPLC, and HPLC/Mass were also performed for assessment of the change of added carotenoids. These experiences helped me in my further research on camellia oil.

Interestingly, at the start of my research project, we analyzed the camellia oil sample I brought from China. Naphthalene, a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) was first found in camellia oil. Since the limit and indicators for PAHs in China and EU are different, however, this finding I informed my camellia oil research colleagues arose the discussion on this issue. From then on, some research grants have been sponsored and lots of papers were published on the origins and controlling measurements of PAHs in camellia oil.





Mr. **ZHOU Yulai**

Jilin University
Basic Medical School

Medical University of Graz, Austria **2007/2008**
Univ.-Prof. Dr.med.univ. Gerald Höfler

Funded by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet a half year postdoctoral study was conducted at the laboratory of Prof. Gerald Höfler, at the Institute of Pathology of Graz Medical University in 2008. The main work has been carried out in the following areas:

First, I participated in the research of Prof. Gerald Höfler's project, The Relationship Between Lipid Metabolism and Disease. The main work was to establish animal models of inflammation in dyslipidemia by different methods. L-arginine was used to establish mice pancreatitis model and TNF- α was used to establish systemic inflammation model. In order to observe the influence of some factors on the tissues under the condition of lipid metabolism disorder combined with inflammation.

In the course of the experiment, some common experimental techniques, such as molecular biology and pathobiological techniques such as Q-PCR technique, western blot technique, animal tumor model preparation method, inflammatory animal (mice) model preparation method, pathological section and staining technique were studied. Familiar with the performance and operation of some advanced instruments. Second, extensive and in-depth academic exchanges have been carried out. During my stay in Austria, I participated in one international academic conference organized by the Institute, 3 academic conferences run by Graz Medical University, 5 academic seminars of the Institute and 21 symposia of the research group. Through these academic activities, I have learned about the research direction and progress of the Institute of Pathology of Graz Medical University in Austria, such as the study of liver diseases represented by Professor Denk, the former Director of the Institute of Pathology, and the study of lipid metabolism represented by Prof. Gerald Höfler, the current director of the Institute of Pathology. At the same time, I introduced the research progress and achievements of Jilin University in the field of regenerative medicine. Third, the intention of future scientific cooperation has been preliminarily established. Fourth, the management model about scientific research and graduate teaching in the Institute of Pathology of Graz Medical University in Austria has been investigated. Such as the opening of the laboratory, large-scale precision instruments shared, the full use of valuable instruments. Conduct regular and multi-field academic discussions and exchanges. Students are encouraged to participate in national and international academic conferences in order to increase contacts and cooperation among researchers in different fields. Fifth, through this experience, I felt that the way of communication is particularly good. Especially for young teachers, the exchange time is not long, It does not affect domestic teaching and scientific research work. But can open up their scientific research ideas, let them learn some relatively new theories and more practical advanced technology. It also does not affect domestic teaching and scientific research work.

Mr. XU Bingcheng

Northwest A&F University
State Key Laboratory of Soil Erosion and
Dryland Farming on the Loess Plateau



University of Innsbruck Austria **2007/2008**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. Mag. Dr. Gilbert Neuner

Since I came back from the University of Innsbruck, Austria in March 2008, more than ten years have fled away, while the impressive memory and experience come to my mind from time to time.

In 2006, after English examination and an interview with Dr. Brigitte Winklehner, the former president of Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, I got the chance to take nine-month postdoc research in Austria (it was extended by three months later, thus totalling one whole year). Dr. Gilbert Neuner, from the Institute of Botany in the University of Innsbruck, agreed and offered me to study in his group. Dr. Neuner mainly focused on eco-physiological adaptation and cold resistance of alpine plants in Alps Mountain areas. He asked me to choose three angiosperm species, i.e. black mulberry (*Morus nigra* L.), sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa* L.) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur* L.), and to investigate and compare the ice nucleation and propagation in their stems across growth months. Before I went to Austria, I majored in plant drought adaptation and related eco-physiological characteristics in the semiarid Loess Plateau, thus it was a completely new field for me. In the first two months, I spent lots of time reading related published research papers, and Dr. Neuner and Dr. Hacker also spent much time discussing with me the research contents, and how to take all the measurements using different instruments. Since May, 2007, I started monitoring and measuring the ice nucleation and propagation in the stems during freezing with a digital infrared video camera, and simultaneously the high-temperature exotherm (HTE) and low-temperature exotherm (LTE) were investigated using the DTA (Differential Thermal Analysis). The experiment went on well thereafter and we got exciting results accordingly, and some results were published later in *Tree Physiology* (2010, 1037-1045).

Although one-year stay in Innsbruck is a short period of time, the experience was productive for my research until now. Firstly, I got to know that the graduate or doctoral students should work as technicians before thesis experiment, which was favourable for them to fully grasp the principle and operations of equipment or facility. Secondly, the experiment should not completely rely on the classical or modern equipment. In the group, Dr. Othmar Buchner worked as a professional technician, and part of his job was to find some solutions to extend the application of existing equipment and trial-produce some new facilities for special research targets. He had broad knowledge background from molecular biology to ecosystem ecology, and also comprehensive technical abilities. Thirdly, the postdoctoral research gave me new insights into global change biology. Since I came back, I started to transfer my research emphasis from soil water content to rainfall uncertainty. I got three National Science Funds consecutively, and the concerns changed from plant response to soil water content change, to the relations between plant community and rainfall variability.



Since then ten years have passed, I now and then check the website of the Institute of Botany, or the homepages of some group members. Sometimes it conjures up to my mind the daily life such as go-and-back- office on the O-bus or by foot through the street, chatting with members in the office during break, lunch time nap in the Botanical Garden, the field tour to South Tirol, etc. I occasionally get a glimpse of those photos that were taken during my stay, which help me recall the favourable climate and natural scenery, the brilliant culture and history, and the fruitful postdoc life in Innsbruck.

Finally, I would like to thank again the Eurasian-Pacific Uninet for affording the one-year postdoctoral scholarship. I am grateful to Prof. Dr. Gilbert Neuner for his interest, ideas, support, guidance, advice and kind care during the stay and research. I deeply appreciate the assistance of Dr. Jürgen Hacker, Dr. Johanna Wagner, Dr. Othmar Buchner for their generous help in the laboratory. Thanks are also due to all the other members of Stress Physiology and Climate Resistance, and Reproductive Biology Research Groups of Institute of Botany, University of Innsbruck. I also acknowledge the OeAD Innsbruck office for the care and high efficiency during my stay. Vielen Dank!

Dr. Bingcheng Xu is now a research professor at the State Key Laboratory of Soil Erosion and Dryland Farming on the Loess Plateau, Northwest A&F University. He mainly focuses on artificial forage pasture development and degraded grassland rehabilitation in the semiarid Loess Plateau region, issues including primary production, water consumption, drought-resistant traits of native and introduced forage species, and structure and function of natural grassland community in response to rainfall change or human disturbances.

Bingcheng Xu, Jürgen Hacker, Gilbert Neuner, „Ice nucleation and propagation in woody stems of *Castanea sativa*, *Morus nigra* and *Quercus robur*,“ 17. Tagung der Austrian Society of Plant Biology (ATSPB), 12-23. Mai 2008, Stainz, Steiermark.

Gilbert Neuner, Bingcheng Xu, Jürgen Hacker, „Velocity and pattern of ice propagation and supercooling in woody stems of *Castanea sativa*, *Morus nigra* and *Quercus robur* measured by IDTA,“ *Tree Physiology*, 2010, 30, 1037-1045.

Ms. **WANG Yi**

China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences
The Experimental Research Center



University of Graz, Austria **2007/2008**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. Mag.pharm. Dr.rer.nat. Adelheid Brantner

In light of the emergence and spread of antibiotic resistance and lack of new drugs, herbal drug and antibiotic combination may represent an interesting therapy option for treating multi-drug resistant bacteria.

To explore the antibiotic mechanism of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) and strategies for multi-drug resistant bacteria, I applied for the scholarship for 6 months in 2008. My host professor was Prof. Dr. Adelheid Brantner. My work was “The antibacterial activity of Tanreqing Injection (TRQ)” during the research period. TRQ is a Chinese herbal injection made from *Scutellariae radix* (黄芩 *huangqin*), *Ursi fel* (熊胆 *xiongdan*), *Naemorhedi cornu* (山羊角 *shanyangjiao*), *Lonicerae flos* (金银花 *jinyinhua*), and *Forsythiae fructus* (连翘 *lianqiao*). According to TCM, this formula clears heat and removes phlegm and it is used in China to treat respiratory tract infections. During the research, we found that penicillin, a clinically routine anti-infective drug, has an inhibition effect on both suspended bacteria and initial state of biofilm (BF). The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) is 8250 times higher than that of TRQ. But when the bacteria form mature BF, TRQ has a strong killing ability against bacteria in BF, and the effective concentration is far lower than the blood drug concentration. In contrast, Penicillin has no effect on mature BF. The results indicate that TCM and antibiotics have different antibacterial mechanisms, and also indicate the limitations of existing evaluation methods. Based on the results, we had published an article on *J Ethnopharmacol* in 2011.

I continued the work to explore the anti-bacteria mechanism of TCM. During this decade, I was promoted from assistant professor to professor. I kept a close contact with Prof. Brantner and other professors in Austria. In 2017, we submitted an EPU project named “Collection and preliminary anti-bacterial screening of plants used in traditional medicine” and got supported. Prof. Brantner visited China for further cooperation in July 2018. I visited Prof. Brantner’s lab in September.

The work of this project was focused on the antibacterial activity in vitro and possible synergistic interactions of Tanreqing injection and selected antibiotics against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA).

Our study demonstrated that TRQ inhibits the growth of planktonic *Staphylococcus aureus* as well as bacterial cells embedded in a biofilm and had synergistic interactions with conventional antibiotics against MRSA. This study also aimed to evaluate Can TCM be extended to other bacterial pathogens associated with in vivo biofilm formation and increasing antibiotic resistance in order to provide useful evidence for the implant associated infections which are difficult to treat by antibiotic therapy. Hence, we have applied a new application from EPU about “Characterization of the antimicrobial activity of Tanreqing (TRQ) used in traditional Chinese medicine as alternative therapeutic strategy against human bacterial pathogens”. Now we have submitted.

In brief, on the platform of Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, we have explored the goals of mutual interest, scientists from China and Austria created a network, which aims at establishing contacts and scientific partnerships. I would like to take this opportunity to say thank you to the organization and to all the people working for the Uninet. Thanks a lot.

Yi Wang, T. Wang, J. Hu, C. Ren, H. Lei, Y. Hou, Adelheid Branter, „Anti-biofilm activity of Tanreqing. A traditional Chinese Medicine used for the treatment of acute pneumonia,“ *J Ethnopharmacol* 134, 2011, 165-170.

Mr. KIZAIBEK Murat

ICM Hospital of Ili Kazakh Autonomes Preecture
Traditional Kazakh Medicine Research Institute



University of Vienna, Austria **2007/2008**
Univ.-Prof. i.R. Mag. Dr. Dr.h.c. Brigitte Kopp

My work at the University of Vienna was focused on the formulation of Abnormal Savda Munziq (ASMq), a herbal preparation used in Traditional Uighur Medicine in Xinjiang for the treatment and prevention of diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, chronic asthma and cancer. The recommended dose of this decoction for cancer patients is 500 mL administered perorally three times a day. My work aimed at reducing the high amount of fluid intake required by fractionation of ASMq under the guidance of cell viability assessment. From ASMq, we obtained a phenolic fraction with high antiproliferative activity on HL-60 cells through the bioassay-guided fractionation process. This could provide a better pharmaceutical formulation that minimizes the administration inconveniences of a high volume (1.5l per day) of ASMq decoction for cancer patients. All these works were completed under the supervision of Prof. Brigitte Kopp, Department of Pharmacognosy, University of Vienna, Austria. I was very grateful for her guidance, support and help. I could not have done the works without the help of Dr. Ruxandra Popescu, Dr. Sonja Prinz and Mag. Judith Singhuber. I was also really thankful for their kind help during my stay at Austria. The works have been published in an online scientific journal: Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine.

The OeAD scholarship awarded by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet was one of the best choices in my life, and the University of Vienna was great. I experienced the most useful period of my life, where I have had the opportunity to study in a different, challenging and ambitious environment as well as learning about Austrian cultures, people and best of all myself. It was a challenge and an opportunity to explore and identify ways of improving myself.

The experience has provided insight for me into my own goals for my future work. The most valuable lessons I learned during my stay at the university of Vienna were that I gained lots of knowledge about my field of study, like pharmacognosy, pharmaceutical analysis and cell biology, as well as meeting many people from different cultures and improving my English language. Currently, I am working at a research institute named "Traditional Kazakh Medicine Research Institute, TCM Hospital of Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture", Xinjiang, China. Here, with the help of knowledges gained through the scholarship awarded by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, I am currently carrying out study on the phytochemistry and bioactivity of some herbal drugs used in traditional Kazakh medicine. In a word, the period of 9 months in Vienna, Austria, was amazing. I have recommended OeAD scholarship to everyone and I would participate in this program again.

Murat Kizaibek, R. Popescu, S. Prinz, H. Upor, J. Singhuber, M. Zehl, B. Kopp, „Towards modernization of the formulation of the traditional Uighur medicine herbal preparation Abnormal Saved Munziq,“ *Evidence-based complementary and alternative Medicine*, 2012, 1-10.



Mr. **WANG Fei**

Northwest A&F University
Institute of Soil and Water Conservation

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna, Austria **2006/2007**
Ao. Univ.-Prof Dipl.-Ing. Dr.nat.techn. Andreas Klik

Dr. Wang Fei is a professor of Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, CAS and MWR, and Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Northwest A&F University. His research advances understanding of sustainable land management (SLM) focusing on: The environmental, economic and social impacts of land degradation and restoration, assessment and designing locally suitable technologies and approaches for SLM, and environmental policy development based on science and stakeholders involved.

He got his Bachelor of Sciences (Geography) in Shaanxi Normal University, China and his Master and Doctoral Degrees of Agronomy (Soil sciences) in Northwest &F University, China). His working experiences abroad includes post-doc research in University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna (BOKU) funded by Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, visiting scholars at Wageningen University and Research, the Netherlands (WUR) and Gothenburg University, Sweden funded by Chinese Academy of Sciences.

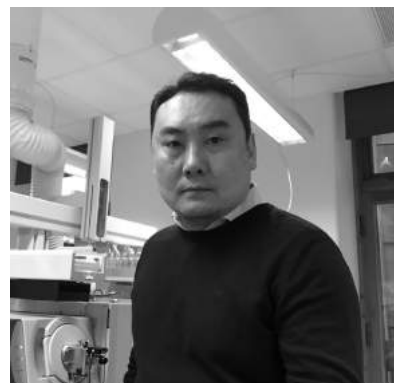
He is Co-Chair and Steering Committee Member of DesertNet International (DNI), Director of Committee of Young Scientists, Chinese Association of Soil and Water Conservation, Expert of UN Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the Sixth Global Environment Outlook (GEO-6), the proposal evaluator of Horizon2020 of European Commission Research Executive Agency (EC REA) and expert of the Italian Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR) for proposal review and evaluation.

He has been involved in than 20 (inter-)national projects funded by CGIAR, EU Horizon2020 and FP6, NWO Council of the Netherlands and National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC), MOST and CAS of China. He published more than 150 peer-reviewed articles on professional journals, such as *Journal of Hydrology*, *Science of The Total Environment*, *Remote Sensing*, *CATENA*, *Ecological Engineering*, etc., in Chinese and English in which correspondingly for more than 80 articles.

Fei Wang, Rui Li, Xingmin Mu, Andreas Klik, „Climate change analysis based on accumulating curves of precipitation and temperature distance away from averages,“ *Proceedings of the International Symposium SoPhyWa*, 2006, 227-230, Vienna, Austria.

Mr. **DISAN Gunbilig**

Tongji University
School of Materials Science and Engineering



University of Vienna, Austria **2004**
Ao. Univ.-Prof. Mag. Dr. Sabine Glasl-Tazreiter

For the academic year of 2004/2005, one of highly competitive grants was awarded to me as a member of the partner institution of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, the Mongolian Academy of Sciences. I had an opportunity to work as a postdoc at the Department for Pharmacognosy of the University of Vienna on a scholarship of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet/OeAD, which I still remember as if it was yesterday. This allowed me to visit Vienna again in the frame of research cooperation which was initiated in late 1990s.

At that time, I was a junior researcher, who finished his PhD in plant chemistry a few months ago, specializing in instrumental analysis of plant secondary metabolites with potential pharmaceutical properties. With many new ideas based on earlier joint research and long list of unfinished work, I started to work again with Prof. Dr. Glasl, a person whom I have known as an experienced scientist and a trusted mentor from the very beginning of my professional life.

As a continuation of joint research on plants used in traditional Mongolian medicine, series of plant samples were investigated for their active principles used in treatment of hepatic and biliary diseases during scholarship period.

A reliable analytical method for the analysis of complex mixture of plant materials of different species was developed using up-to-date high performance instruments available at the University of Vienna. Isolation and identification of a number of specialized secondary metabolites in plants and further testing of their biological activities in isolated biological system was performed in cooperation with the Medical University of Vienna. Putative compounds could show various effects on experimental models e.g. acute cytotoxicity, dose dependent bile stimulation. As a very first scientific record of this kind for these plants, this research resulted in several publications in peer reviewed scientific journals, as well as several abstracts in international conferences and bachelor- and master thesis.

Every time, when I look back to my very first postdoc with the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet in Vienna, I think this was a milestone in my professional life. With lessons learned, academic strengths "tested in real conditions," this was a good kick-start for my future academic life. After completing my research at the University of Vienna, I was able to continue with plant chemistry related research in several other research organizations, e.g. Leibnitz Institute for plant genetic and crop research in Gatersleben, Martin Luether University of Halle/Saale, Max Planck Institute for Chemical Ecology, with focus on plant environmental interactions, metabolomics, instrumental analysis of specialized metabolites involved in environmental interactions of plant e.g. biotic- and abiotic stress, herbivory and climate changes.

Currently, I am an adjunct at the Department for Plant and Environmental Sciences at the University of Copenhagen. My present research focuses on how the climate change impacts plants and their herbivores on the example of Koala, iconic Australian animal, other related marsupials, which exclusively feed on eucalyptus leaves containing high level of toxic metabolites. This research includes interdisciplinary research approaches from the field of phylosymbiosis, microbiomics, bioinformatics and metabolomics at international level.

Sabine Glasl, Disan Gunbilig, et al., „Combination of chromatographic and spectroscopic methods for the isolation and characterization of polar guaianolides from *Achillea asiatica*,“ *Journal of Chromatography A* 936, 2001, 193-200.

Sabine Glasl, A. Presser, Disan Gunbilig, et al., „Highly hydroxylated guaianolides of *Achillea asiatica* and Middle European *Achillea* species,“ *Phytochemistry* 58, 2001, 1189-1194.

Sabine Glasl, T. Damba, B. Usukhbayar, N. Holec, E. Wurm, Disan Gunbilig et al., „Choleretic effects of the Mongolian medicinal plant *Saussurea amara* (Asteraceae) in the isolated perfused rat liver,“ *Planta Medica* 1/73, 2007, 59-66.

A. Pitschmann, S. Purevsuren, A. Obmann, D. Natsagdorj, Disan Gunbilig et al. „Traditional Mongolian Medicine. History and status quo,“ *Phytochemistry Reviews* 12/4, 2015, 943-959.



SCHOLARSHIP SUPERVISORS

2018-2004

Priv.-Doz. Dr. **BARTSCH Annett**

Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik

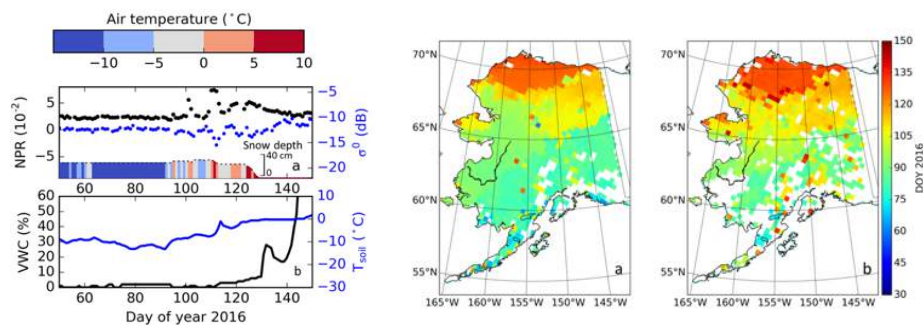
The working group of Prof. Lin Liu of the University of Hongkong is known for their work on microwave remote sensing in cold regions, including the Arctic and central Asian Mountain ranges. Specifically, local studies with high resolution satellite observations have an impact in the international research community. On the Austrian side, we have long experience with regional to global applications of microwave remote sensing, especially working with time series and the detection of freezing and thawing of the earth surface. The expertise of the working groups is complementary regarding used instrumentation, methodology, scale and applications.

The support provided by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet allowed the recipient of the scholarship to broaden his knowledge in microwave remote sensing, to achieve research progress beyond the state of the art and it led to the establishment of a cooperation between the Chinese and Austrian working groups. A joint scientific publication in a renown journal on remote sensing has been accepted in 2018 based on work during the stay of Xiyu Chen at the Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik in Austria in 2017.

Scientific background of the research project

Knowledge on freezing and thawing dynamics of the upper soil is crucial for our understanding of variations in greenhouse gas fluxes, the water cycle, climate change and geomorphological processes. These cycles result in changes of physical properties, specifically the dielectric constant, what can be sensed using microwaves. Such waves are emitted by the Earth itself. They are modified through the characteristics of the surface before leaving to space where they can be recorded by sensors on satellites. It also possible produce microwaves (Radar), to send such radiation to the earth surface and capture the properties of the returning signals. Established algorithms exist for the latter case, based on work from Austrian institutions. Several satellites are currently in orbit which can also measure the emission from the Earth surface, providing information at a slightly different frequency.

The monitoring methods focus largely on change detection of the soil dielectric constant and snow attenuation. The soil dielectric constant increases with the increase of liquid water content, leading to the decrease of emissivity. Therefore, the passive microwave observations (i.e. brightness temperature) decrease and the active microwave observations (i.e. backscatter) increase during the thawing of soil. Snowmelt increase the liquid water content in the snow layer, which attenuate the microwave emission from soil surface. The brightness temperature also decreases when snow is melting.



Experiment setup and results

The added value of combination of radar and passive microwave observations has been investigated by Mr. Chen. Data from the Arctic have been chosen as this region is specifically prone to climate change and changes in freeze/thaw cycling has been reported. Observation of automatic weather stations across Alaska have been used to investigate the application potential and individual constraints of the two systems. It could be shown that the sensitivity of the systems to soil thermal state change differs between the spring and autumn transition seasons what constitutes the basis for joint usage at global scale.

Soil thawing events cannot be differentiated from snowmelt events using passive microwave observations (i.e. brightness temperature) exclusively, as both soil thawing and snowmelt cause the brightness temperature to decrease. Backscatter measured by active microwave sensor increases when soil is thawing and decreases when snow is melting. Therefore, we can differentiate snow melting events from soil thawing events using the combination of passive and active observations.

We use normalized polarization ratios (NPR) to estimate the onsets of landscape thawing (both soil thawing and snowmelt). NPR is calculated from the measurements of the L-band radiometer of Soil Moisture Active and Passive (SMAP) mission. The increases in NPR is related to the soil thawing or snow melting. We use the backscatter coefficient (σ_0) of the Advanced Scatterometer (ASCAT) to detect snow melting events. σ_0 decreases as the snow is melting. Figure 1a shows two detected snow melting events in 2016 spring at the Checkers Creek station, Alaska. The σ_0 decreased while NPR increased during day of year (DOY) 100—105 and during DOY 110—115. The snow depth during these two periods was about 35 cm and the air temperature was around 5 °C, indicating that the snow was melting. Figure 1b shows that the soil was still frozen during the two periods, indicated by that 5-cm depth volumetric water content (VWC) were less than 5% and soil temperature were below 0 °C. We use NPR to estimate onsets of soil thawing/snowmelt in Alaska, 2016, and we combine NPR and ASCAT σ_0 to differentiate the snowmelt from soil thawing. The onsets based on SMAP NPR at PM overpass were in the range from day of the year (DOY) 60 to 135 (Figure 2a). Figure 2b shows that in northern Alaska and the Seward Peninsula, the snowmelts onsets based on NPR- σ_0 combination are consistent with the landscape onsets based on NPR (PM), ranging from DOY 120–140. The detection of snowmelt failed in ASCAT pixels where no σ_0 dropping occurred.

The contact remained between the institutions after the actual stay of the PhD student, leading not only to visible scientific output but also to further discussions about future joint developments in the research field. The local support through the ÖAAD allowed efficient organization of the exchange.

ao. Univ.-Prof. Mag. Dr. **HOFFMANN Oskar**

University of Vienna

Ruiqi Xie contacted me in Sept. 2016 and expressed her interest in working in my lab. She thought that she could learn a lot about bone cell biology and bone regeneration during a visit in the "bonelab" at the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology at the University of Vienna. Her motivation letter and CV looked great. Therefore, I agreed to act as the advisor and host during her research period in Austria.

During her stay in my laboratory, Ruiqi Xie was explicitly interested in bone cell attachment on biomaterials that she had developed, which are compressed and uncompressed shape memory polymer foams. For these studies, she used assays for cellular activity and differentiation, protein content assays, as well as immunofluorescence methods to locate cells attached to the biomaterials.

She found that osteoblasts preferred to attach to the compressed SMP foam vs. the uncompressed foam. This observation could influence future applications for SMP foams where the changes in pore structures during expansion of the compressed foam take place during the first phase after implantation.

Ruiqi Xie was a well-organized student both in my laboratory but also outside the lab. She spoke excellent English which helped a lot in the laboratory communication. She was well informed about Austria and Europe, and interested in learning about the Austrian lifestyle. Everybody in the lab appreciated her polite and friendly character. Despite the relatively short stay she got well integrated into the lab. It was interesting getting to know a student from China. I had the opportunity to learn a lot about studying and working in China in academia. I heard how research is organized and managed in Chinese universities. It appears to be well organized and highly efficient, with a high scientific and publication output.

Overall, she left an excellent impression in our lab so that the door of our lab will be wide open to students from China in the future.

o. Univ.-Prof. Mag.art. Dr.phil. **KRIST Gabriela**

University of Applied Arts, Vienna

The University of Applied Arts Vienna – Institute of Conservation has been member of Eurasia Pacific Uninet (EPU) for more than fifteen years now. EPU has been supporting one of the mandates of the university, that is, expansion of its knowledge beyond borders. Starting with a long-term project in Nako, India in 2004, co-funding from EPU has been significant in realizing various work missions and thereby strengthening the collaboration with partner countries. In addition to sponsoring boarding and lodging costs for the on-site capacity building programmes, EPU has also made it possible for member countries to nominate students and staff to obtain training at our specialized laboratories in Vienna. Beginning with many, now the incoming scholarships have a special contingent for China and Mongolia. The institute has trained researchers and in-service professionals from China, India and Mongolia under 14 scholarships from EPU up till the year 2018.

With academic excellence in conservation of paintings, textiles, stone and objects, the institute offers hands-on training on original artworks. The dedicated conservation science laboratory supports required research through its well-equipped resources and instruments, as well as through its expertise which is essential in interpretation of analytical results. The publications of the scholars vouch for the efficient learning they acquire through their visits. The established networks with the partner institutions are constantly exploring possibilities of having more workshops, conferences and common on-site projects to continue upgrading the advanced knowledge in conservation. By making mobility possible, EPU has allowed the institute to identify and resolve challenges encountered in the field of conservation in different parts of the world, which has remarkably instigated more curiosity to learn from each other.

With request of analytical support needed by Indian academic partner, National Museum Institute, PhD research of five fellows has been carried out in Vienna under EPU-OeAD scholarships, starting from the year 2011. To fulfil all requirements arising in the course of research work, the institute often collaborated with other European organizations to address various topics of their thesis. The following summaries by Indian interns provide reflection on how these internships have helped them in shaping their careers.



“Conservation of acrylic paintings is a challenge worldwide. My research attempts to understand the behaviour of ‘Camel’ acrylic emulsion paint films when applying selected cleaning solvents. In my first internship, I worked on the conservation of four modern paintings from the collection of the Museum auf Abruf (MUSA) and learnt basics of investigative studies in conservation science. During my second internship, I performed experiments for material research using in-house facilities as well as scanning electron microscope – energy dispersive x-rays, fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy and differential scanning calorimetry studies from other institutes. In my third internship, I worked on my research publications. Simultaneously, I participated in various on-site collection care projects, and attended many workshops and conferences. Approach and methodology learnt during my internships for research and practice have expanded my knowledge and endowed me with better decision-making skills. These internships have not only had a major influence on my research work, but have also provided the opportunity to experience the grandeur of Austria.”

– Tanushree Gupta

“It was indeed a great opportunity to receive an Ernst Mach Fellowship for carrying out the research work on ‘Technical analysis of different varieties of palm leaf manuscripts in India’ at the Institute of Conservation, University of Applied Arts Vienna. The main motive for my applying here was because its laboratory is fully equipped; hence this institution has played an essential role in my research work. I had brought leaf samples from different parts of India for analysis such as structural characterisation under polarised light microscope, pigment analysis under scanning electron microscope – energy dispersive x-rays and finally binding media analysis under gas chromatography mass spectrometry. Simultaneously, I also got an opportunity to attend the 5th plenary meeting of EPU and hands-on practical work with the team of the Institute at a monastery in Wiener Neustadt. Finally, I got accessibility and prepared detailed condition reports of a rare collection of palm leaf manuscripts in the Austrian National Library.”

– Deepakshi Sharma



“Art Conservation has struggled to tackle the problem of fungi, and the impact of chemicals is harmful not only for the object being treated, but is also detrimental to human health. Thus, my aim was to find if natural materials could be exploited to treat fungi. I carried out tests to study the behaviour of oils as anti-fungal agents and their impact on leather. For my tests, the Institute of Conservation approached the Institute of Biotechnology, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, to conduct fungi-related experiments. During my stay in Vienna, I got the opportunity to work in the textile conservation studio. I was also part of the Summer School and took part in the stone conservation studio activities. I will always be thankful to the Institute of Conservation for trusting me fully. Ultimately I was able to find natural materials that can be used to fight the problem of fungi in an eco-friendly manner and with less side-effect.”

– Nitin Kumar

“Hunder Zimskhang is a traditional aristocratic house that served as the residence of the aristocratic family of the Hunder village from the early 16th to the middle of the 20th century. The house accommodates a number of wall paintings which are not-typical for the region. The main goal of the research is to perform a comprehensive scientific study on the artistic techniques and materials used for executing the art works present in this house. In the frame of the internship, cross-section, dispersion and thin-section samples of the paint and plaster layers were prepared and analyzed by the means of optical microscopy, polarized light microscopy and scanning electron microscopy equipped with energy dispersive X-ray. Spot tests were done for preliminary identification of the binding media and simultaneously data sheets were prepared for all the samples. The Institute approached the Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna for the gas chromatography mass spectrometry analysis. I had the opportunity to attend practical classes on textile conservation and present my work updates in the Jour Fixe and other events of the Institute. The continuous support of the Institute allowed me to successfully complete the analytical work for the research.”

– Noor Jahan



ao. Univ.-Prof. Dr. **LI Shuren**

Medical University of Vienna

In 2011, I invited Dr. Xuemei LIU from Dongfang Hospital of Beijing University of Chinese Medicine in Peking, China, as a visiting scholar to do scientific research work at the Department of Nuclear Medicine, Medical University of Vienna and Vienna General Hospital (AKH) supported by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet Scholarship from March to September. During these six months, Dr. Liu has carried out good research work in our laboratory and tried to accomplish the scientific work with an excellent quality, such as studying the effects of different factors on the uptake of 2-[¹⁸F]-2-deoxy-D-glucose ([¹⁸F]-FDG) and 6-L-¹⁸F-fluorodihydroxyphenylalanine ([¹⁸F]-DOPA) into different kinds of tumor cells.

Frankly, Dr. Liu was diligent, conscientious, determined and active. She could independently complete the experimental tasks assigned by me with an outstanding quality, and results from her had never let me down. Facing occasionally stubborn obstacles, she delivered all the time her optimistic attitude and persistent efforts. This ability to work well under pressure showed us a spirit of the professional scientific research specialist. Dr. Liu was motivated and interested in learning, and took fully advantage of several practice opportunities, thus she obviously was a believer of keeping trying.

Besides the work ethic, I was also impressed with her friendly personality. In the department, she successfully collaborated with her colleagues and got well along with them. Leaving a reliable impression on them, she was willing to assist with any task and lend a helping hand to her teammates. 7 years passed by, her warm-hearted way is still unforgettable and mentioned by colleagues from our department.

From my perspective, I definitely appreciate both Dr. Liu's contributions and characteristics. Now, Dr. Liu is an associate professor and physician at Dongfang Hospital of Beijing University of Chinese Medicine in Peking. I sincerely wish Dr. Liu all the best and hope that the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet may provide Dr. Liu an opportunity to visit Vienna again.

Univ.-Prof. Prof.h.c.mult. LITSCHER Gerhard

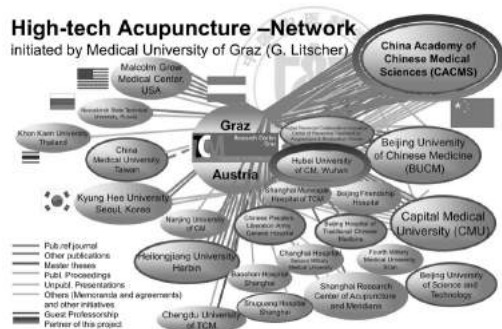
Medical University of Graz

The Sino-Austrian High-Tech Acupuncture Research Network was founded in 2005 by Prof. Gerhard Litscher from the Medical University of Graz, Austria and has been growing ever since. The network comprises many partners from China and is highly involved in top research and education activities worldwide.

Since 2009, altogether 11 researchers from China have been awarded with an Eurasia-Pacific Uninet/Ernst Mach scholarship for the high-tech acupuncture network.

Basic and clinical research on high-tech acupuncture and integrative laser medicine has been performed on a very high scientific level at the TCM Research Center Graz and the Research Unit of Biomedical Engineering in Anesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine at the Medical University of Graz in cooperation with partners from China since 1997. More than 200 Sci/Pubmed listed articles from the research group of the author were published in this important field of research of evidence-based complementary medicine. The research projects focus on the latest innovative aspects that underline the further enhancement and development of acupuncture. Special emphasis was and is still given to totally new methodological and technical investigations, e.g. results obtained from teleacupuncture and violet as well as green and yellow laser acupuncture. In addition to basic and clinical research studies of high-tech acupuncture, auricular medicine including auricular acupuncture is a special field of research. Finally new insights into laser medicine are further important topics.

The scientific investigations were supported by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research and of Health (2008–2019; acupuncture project leader G. Litscher) and by Eurasia-Pacific Uninet (2005–2019). The author and his team want to express a big thank you!





Univ.-Prof. **MAIER Manfred**

Medical University of Vienna

Between 2011 and 2015 the Department of General Practice, Centre for Public Health at the Medical University of Vienna hosted 4 students from Beijing, China for their 5-6 month stay in Vienna; they all were graduates from the School of Nursing at Beijing University for Chinese Medicine and were awarded a grant by the Austrian Agency for International Cooperation in Education and Research (OeAD) financed by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research in the frame of the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet. Since its founding in 2001, the Department was regularly involved and engaged in diverse exchange and visiting programs: medical students supported by the Erasmus or Socrates programs, by diverse exchange programs such as that of the Austrian Medical Student Association (AMSA) or the OeAD and physician colleagues supported by the American Austrian Foundation visited from Japan, Korea, Turkey, the European Union, Africa, the USA and from a large number of countries of the former USSR. Therefore, our team at the Department was quite used to hosting students and colleagues from a variety of countries. However, the first student from China (Lucy) certainly posed new challenges: first, she was not a “regular” medical student but a graduate from a nursing school and, secondly, she came from a country where none of us had a personal experience so far (except that of a tourist).

Lucy as well as all other guests enrolled in our “curriculum for visitors”. For this, the Department of General Practice and Family Medicine had developed a nationwide network of General Practitioners (GP) and of diverse Public Health Institutions in Austria, all of which participate and cooperate in various teaching and research activities. The institutions are active in the field of Public Health, usually have a specific area of interest and offer services such as in social care and health care for vulnerable groups, for HIV-positive persons, for people addicted to drugs, tobacco or alcohol, for the elderly or for homeless people. Together, all of these institutions contribute to the recognized system of health and social care in Austria. Short term site visits to GP practices are an integral part of this program as General Practice is the basis of any efficient health care system. Consequently, by visiting various of these institutions and learning about their aims and goals and their range of services and achievements, guests get a thorough insight into the reality of health care in Austria. Based on this mutual cooperation, the Department, therefore, was able to offer site visits, electives or observerships specifically tailored to the interest and needs of our international guests. As a side effect, the students learned to get around in Vienna on their own by public transportation very quickly! The aim of this “curriculum” was to inform and train in medical education, in research methodology and in provision and practice of health services or public health initiatives.



Further, the students were able to get involved in any activity related to research or the health care system such as ongoing research projects, scientific symposia, lectures, presentations or discussions. This quite often resulted in meeting students and patients from Austria or other countries or people which earlier had immigrated from China. Finally, the department regularly organized social events for all our guests where they learned about life in Austria and where they could exchange their individual experiences and get to know students and colleagues from other countries. The aim was to facilitate mutual understanding and to foster community solidarity among guests, staff and faculty. At one of these events, I remember, we invited a colleague from Austria who could fluently speak Chinese (because he is married to a Chinese woman)- this was a big surprise to our guest “Christina” from Beijing!

All the students were extremely interested and engaged to learn about everything. In particular, they were dedicated to their work plan and their proposed research schedule during their stay. They were thankful for advice and comments and eager to accomplish their goals. This resulted in 6 scientific publications, 5 of which in peer reviewed journals.

Last but not least I would like to point out that we all learned as well from our guests from China: we were particularly impressed by their respect of others, by their Chinese cooking which they did not give up and which they helped us to appreciate, by their approach to traditional Chinese medicine and by the differences in culture, society, academia, politics or on issues such as gender, family or social life which came up from time to time.

Overall, I am convinced that these visits provided both our team and the guests from China with the experience of a University in the true sense of Wilhelm von Humboldt: a place not merely to provide professional skills but to become a world citizen based on holistic education through interdisciplinarity, international experience and deeper understanding due to encounter and interaction, tolerance, open mindedness and freedom of intellect.

Assoz.Univ.-Prof. Dr. **SUN Lidong**

Johannes Kepler University Linz

I have the honor to work with the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet for more than 10 years, during which I had a lot of wonderful and successful experiences of working together with Chinese students supported by the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet. Since 2016, I have started to host Chinese PhD. students to perform their scientific research in the Institute of Experimental Physics at JKU. Until today, two students, namely, Mr. Wanfu Shen and Mr. Yaxu Wei from Tianjin University have both completed their 6-month long scientific research at JKU in 2016 and 2017, respectively. Their research was focused on the preparation and characterization of the two-dimensional (2D) semiconductors, which is an emergent field of research in nano science and enables 2D materials applications in new optoelectronic components used for sensing, actuating and photovoltaics. During their stay, they have shown not only enthusiasm in scientific research, but also great interests in Austrian culture. The fruitful scientific results achieved during their stay (two papers have been published and several are under preparation) have also convinced the Chinese Scholarship Council (CSC) to financially support both of them for one more year to continue their research at JKU. The important role of Eurasia-Pacific Uninet in initiating and promoting in-depth academic collaboration is clearly demonstrated by these two cases. Thanks to the organization of OeAD Linz and the Eurasia-Pacific Uninet, during their stay, these Chinese students also had the opportunities to visit the local industry and to experience the Austrian Christmas culture. For the Chinese students, the half year stay in Austria has opened a door to a new scientific adventure and a cultural embrace.

Prof. Dr. **ARNOLD Anton**

Vienna University of Technology



Five mathematicians of TU Wien (including vice-rector Prof. Hans Kaiser) attended a mathematics conference at the *Mongolian University for Science and Technology* in Ulaanbaatar in October 2011. One goal of that visit was to choose two talented post-docs from that university, to grant them a Eurasia-Pacific Uninet-scholarship for visiting TU Wien in spring 2012.


Mrs. Nyamsuren Dorj was at TU Wien 23.4.-23.5.2012. As her field of research is in financial mathematics, she was mostly in contact with Prof. Peter Grandits and interacted with him on control problems with economical applications. Also, she had the chance to attend the two-days workshop *Austrian Numerical Days*, held at TU Wien. These two initiatives allowed her to reorient her research direction towards dynamic stochastic models for processes of the financial market and numerical methods for their solution.

Mr. Ser-Od Bayaraa was at TU Wien 2.-29.5.2012. Since his research field is in probability theory and statistics, he was mostly in contact with Prof. Reinhard Viertl who introduced him to the field of fuzzy data and fuzzy methods in statistics. Then he also interacted with Prof. Wolfgang Wertz and Prof. Karl Grill. Moreover, he also attended the *Austrian Numerical Days* where he learned about modern numerical tools. Due to his visit to TU Wien, Dr. Bayaraa has focused his research on fuzzy mathematics, which has today plenty of applications including the control of household appliances.

Within the same project, the Chinese mathematician Dr. Tiao Lu visited Prof. Anton Arnold at TU Wien in the period 5.-30.6.2012. Dr. Lu and the research group of Peking University that he is from had a long-standing connection to the applied mathematical group of TU Wien. Their joint interest has been on quantum mechanical models for semiconductor devices, e.g. based on the quantum kinetic Wigner equation. Dr. Lu and Prof. Arnold intensively discussed the wellposedness of the stationary Wigner equation with inflow boundary conditions during Dr. Lu's stay in Vienna, and this topic has become one of his main research field in the following years. Some years later this resulted in the publications below.

Ruo Li, Tiao Lu, Zhangpeng Sun, „Stationary Wigner Equation with Inflow Boundary Conditions. Will a symmetric potential yield a symmetric solution?“, *SIAM Journal of Applied Mathematics* 74, 2014, 885-897.

Ruo Li, Tiao Lu, Zhangpeng Sun, „Parity-decomposition and moment analysis for stationary Wigner equation with inflow boundary conditions.“ *Frontiers of Mathematics in China* 12, 2017, 1-13.



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