



**Welcome  
to the  
Theresan  
Military  
Academy**

R. Geys

# **Institute for Basic Officer Education!**



**Imprint:**

Publication of the Republic of Austria/Federal Ministry of Defence

**Medium Owner and Producer:**

Republic of Austria, Federal Ministry of Defence

Rossauer Lände 1, 1090 Vienna/Austria

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**Sources of the pictures:**

Theresan Military Academy (WOI Gerhard SEEGER, Gerhard HAMMLER,

Mag. Roswitha GEYSS)

Pixabay. Available from <https://pixabay.com>

**Printed and bound by:**

Federal Ministry of Defence/Armed Forces Printing Centre

1030 Vienna/Austria, BMLV/HDruckZ

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ISBN:

# **“Make them fine officers and righteous men.”**

*Empress Maria Theresa to Field Marshal Leopold Count Daun*



G. Seeger/G. Hammler

Congratulations on making the decision to study at the Theresan Military Academy, the oldest military academy in the world!

We, at the International Office, hope that this booklet will help you during the first days after your arrival when everything is still new and unusual.

Just take some time to read this booklet; we are sure it will answer many questions in advance. We look forward to welcoming you in Austria!

*Your International Office*

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# 1) The Republic of Austria

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<b>Flag and coat of arms</b>	 
<b>Capital and largest city</b>	Vienna
<b>Major cities</b>	Graz, Linz, Salzburg, Innsbruck
<b>Official language</b>	German Croatian, Czech, Hungarian, Romani, Slovak, and Slovene are officially recognised by the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML)
<b>Currency</b>	Euro (€)
<b>Government</b>	Federal parliamentary republic
<b>Membership</b>	UN, EU, World Bank Group, OECD, OSCE, WTO, IMF, WHO, NATO Partnership for Peace
<b>Headquarters</b>	UN-Office at Vienna (the forth seat of the General Secretariat of the UN after New York, Geneva and Nairobi), IAEA, CTBTO, UNIDO, UNODC, OPEC; OSCE
<b>Area</b>	83,879 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population 2021 estimate</b>	9,023,849
<b>Density</b>	104/km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Largest river</b>	Danube (350 km)
<b>Highest point</b>	Großglockner (3,798 m)
<b>Calling code</b>	+43
<b>Drives on the</b>	right

## **1.1 Geography**

Austria, officially the Republic of Austria, is a landlocked country of roughly 8.82 million people in Central Europe. It is bordered by the Czech Republic and Germany to the north, Hungary and Slovakia to the east, Slovenia and Italy to the south, and Switzerland and Liechtenstein to the west. Austria has 9 provinces, the capital and largest city, with a population exceeding 1.7 million, is Vienna.

The territory of Austria covers 83,855 square kilometres and has a temperate and alpine climate. Austria's terrain is highly mountainous due to the presence of the Alps; only 32% of the country is below 500 metres, and its highest point is 3,798 metres. Temperatures range from -15°C and +5°C in winter and between 20°C and 35°C in summer. So bring along warm clothing or skiwear for the fall/winter months, which last from approximately mid-October to end March, and light clothing for the summer months as it can get very hot and humid.

The majority of the population speaks local Austro-Bavarian dialects of German as their native language, and German in its standard form is the country's official language. In some parts, Slovenian and Croatian are official languages too.

## **1.2 History**

In the year 996, a document from Emperor Otto III contained the name "Ostarrichi", from which came "Österreich", the local name of Austria today. The country was ruled by the Habsburgs since 1273, who extended the country's borders and influence through marriage and inheritance.

Emperor Franz I. established the Austrian empire in 1804, but just two years later, he was forced to relinquish his position as "Holy Roman Emperor of the German Nation" and cede territory, following Napoleon's occupation of Austria.

The Dual Monarchy of Austria and Hungary was established in 1867 as a union of two independent states under a common emperor (Franz Joseph I.).

The end of the First World War saw the declaration of the First Republic in 1918 and the end of the monarchy.



In 1938 Austria was renamed “Ostmark”, when it became a part of National Socialist Germany and stopped being an independent state.

Austria was occupied by the Allies after the Second World War, regaining its sovereignty with the State Treaty of 1955.

### **1.3 Political, Administrative and Legal Systems**

Austria is a democratic republic. The territory of the Federal Republic consists of nine federal states or provinces (Bundesland, Land; plural: Bundesländer, Länder). Vienna is the federal capital and the seat of the supreme federal authorities. Since 1995, Austria is a member state of the European Union.

The biggest political parties that are currently represented as of April 2021 in the Austrian Parliament: the Austrian People’s Party (ÖVP) – 38,8%; the Social Democratic Party of Austria (SPÖ) – 21,9%; the Austrian Freedom Party (FPÖ) – 16,4%; the Greens – 14,2%; the NEOS – 8,2%.

#### **1.3.1 Elections**

All political institutions established by the Constitution derive their powers either directly or indirectly from elections by secret, personal and equal ballot.

Austrian citizens elect

- the National Assembly (Nationalrat, the people’s chamber of Parliament) – every five years;
- the Provincial Parliament (Landtag, Parliament of a Province) – every five or six years;
- the Municipal Council (EU citizens resident in the municipality can also vote) – every five or six years;
- the Austrian Members of the European Parliament (citizens of other EU countries with their main residence in Austria have the right to vote); and
- the Federal President – every six years.

Other instruments of democracy are the referendum or plebiscite.

All Austrians (and some citizens of other EU member states) who reach the age of 16 before the appointed date can vote.

### **1.3.2 The Parliament**

The Austrian Parliament consists of two chambers: the National Assembly (Nationalrat) and the Federal Council (Bundesrat).

The National Assembly is the main legislative body. The preparation and implementation of legislation takes place in the Federal Government or in the Provincial Governments. Legislative tasks are carried out at federal level by the National Assembly in conjunction with the Federal Council.

The Federal Council represents the interests of the provinces in Parliament. Provincial Assemblies (Landtage) represent the interests of citizens in the individual provinces. Each federal province is administered by a Provincial Government, which is headed by a Provincial Governor (Landeshauptmann) elected by the respective Provincial Assembly.

### **1.3.3 The Federal Government**

One of the Federal Government's tasks is to prepare draft legislation, which is then submitted to Parliament. The Federal Government is headed by the Federal Chancellor (Bundeskanzler) who, along with the Vice Chancellor, federal ministers and state secretaries, conducts government business.

### **1.3.4 The Administration of Justice**

The administration of justice in Austria proceeds from the federal level. Court judgments and decisions are pronounced and published in the name of the Republic. Judges are independent in the exercise of their office. Proceedings in courts of civil and criminal law are verbal and public. The final court of appeal for civil and criminal proceedings is the Supreme Court.

The judiciary is separate from the executive at all levels of jurisdiction. The police, as an executive agency, are subject to the Republic of Austria.

As in other countries, there are four levels of judicial authority in Austria: district courts (Bezirksgericht); regional courts (Landesgericht); Higher Regional Court (Oberlandesgericht); Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof).

The Administrative Court (Verwaltungsgericht) deals with disputes in connection with decisions taken by the administrative authorities. The Constitutional Court (Verfassungsgericht) deals with actions against federal, provincial, regional or municipal authorities.

### **1.3.5 Fundamental Rights**

All citizens enjoy fundamental rights as stated in the Constitution: *"All citizens are equal before the law. No one may be discriminated against or favoured on the basis of birth, sex, origin, class or religion."*<sup>1</sup>

In 1958 Austria ratified the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of the Council of Europe.

## **1.4 Leisure**

Austria offers a wide range of opportunities for enjoying your free time. Whether you are a culture vulture, a sports fanatic or simply want to relax after a long day, Austria has plenty to offer.

### **1.4.1 Culture**

For years, Austria has been synonymous with European Culture, boasting an impressive record. However, Austria is not only caught up in the traditions of the past - there is a vibrant stage for new creativity. The countless Austrian concert halls, music stages and theatres provide the venues for unalloyed musical pleasure.

The numerous Austrian museums attract visitors with their fascinating exhibitions and wide-ranging collections. Additionally, many museums are a work of art in themselves with their traditional or modern architecture.

### **1.4.2 Sports**

It doesn't matter which time of year you choose to visit Austria, there are always attractive sporting activities on offer. Skiing is a must in winter, with Austrian ski resorts ready to cater

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<sup>1</sup> Chapter 7

to your every need. In summer, Austria's beautiful landscape offers perfect opportunities for hiking and cycling.

### **1.4.3 Wellness**

If you want to give your body a treat and feel the stress and pressure melt away, a visit to a spa resort is just what you need. Choose from the wide range on offer - salt baths, saunas, steam rooms, massages and much more.

### **1.5 The Taste of Austria**

Austria has developed into a gourmet's paradise over the last few years. Ambitious farmers, vintners and chefs have perfected their wares. Gourmets can sample high quality produce grown across Austria – from Lake Constance to Lake Neusiedl, from the vineyards to the mountain pastures. The most typical food is the “Wiener Schnitzel” (veal cutlet) and, as a dessert, Apple strudel, cream cheese strudel, Sachertorte, apricot cake or warm yeast dumpling with custard.



Pixabay



## 1.6 Public Holidays

<b>Date</b>	<b>Holiday</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> January	New Year's Day	
6 <sup>th</sup> January	Epiphany	
March/April	Easter Monday	Monday after Easter Sunday
1 <sup>st</sup> May	Labour Day	
May/June	Ascension Day	40 days after Easter
May/June	Whit Monday	7 <sup>th</sup> Monday after Easter; also known as Pentecost Monday
May/June	Corpus Christi	
15 <sup>th</sup> August	Assumption Day	
26 <sup>th</sup> October	National Day	
1 <sup>st</sup> November	All Saints Day	
8 <sup>th</sup> December	Immaculate Conception Day	
24 <sup>th</sup> December	Christmas Eve	
25 <sup>th</sup> December	Christmas Day	
26 <sup>th</sup> December	St. Stephen's Day	

# 2) The Province

# Lower Austria

Pixabay

<b>Flag and coat of arms</b>	 
<b>Capital</b>	Sankt Pölten
<b>Area</b>	19,186 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population (Feb. 2021)</b>	1,691,040
<b>Density</b>	86/km <sup>2</sup>

Lower Austria is the largest state in Austria with an area of 19,186.26 square kilometres and about 1.6 million inhabitants. Lower Austria surrounds Vienna, is a province in its own right and stretches up to the Czech border in the north, to the province of Burgenland in the east, and borders on the provinces of Styria and Upper Austria in the south and west of Austria respectively. The capital of Lower Austria is Sankt Pölten.


It is divided in four regions, known as *Viertel* (quarters):

- Weinviertel or Tertiary Lowland,
- Waldviertel or Bohemian Plateau,
- Mostviertel, and
- Industrieviertel.

These regions have different geographical structures. Whilst the Mostviertel is dominated by the foothills of the Limestone Alps with mountains up to 2,000 m high, most of the Waldviertel is a granite plateau. The hilly Weinviertel lies to the northeast, descends to the plains of Marchfeld in the east of the state, and is separated by the Danube from the Vienna Basin to the south, which in turn is separated from the Vienna Woods by a line of thermal springs (the Thermenlinie) running north to south. The Wachau valley, situated between Melk and Krems in the Mostviertel region, is famous for its landscape, culture, and wine.



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<b>Flag and coat of arms</b>	
<b>State</b>	Lower Austria
<b>District</b>	Statutory city
<b>Area</b>	60.93 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population (01.01.2020)</b>	45,951
<b>Density</b>	720/km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Postal code</b>	2700
<b>Area code</b>	02622



### 3.1 Geography

Your host city Wiener Neustadt is located 48 km south of Vienna in the province of Lower Austria, in northeast Austria. It is a self-governed city and the seat of the district administration of Wiener Neustadt-Land. Today Wiener Neustadt is a lively city near beautiful, partly mountainous countryside, where you can swim, hike, bike and ski.

Wiener Neustadt is an ideal location for travelling:

- Vienna International Airport (Schwechat) - 45 minutes (Worldwide connections-many charter flights available).
- Approximate border travel time by car:
  - Hungary ..... 30 minutes.
  - Slovakia ..... 50 minutes.
  - Czech Republic ..... 4.5 hours.
  - Slovenia ..... 2 hours.
  - Croatia ..... 4 hours.
  - Italy ..... 4 hours.
  - Germany ..... 4 hours.

### 3.2 History

Wiener Neustadt, what means “Viennese Newtown”, was founded in 1194. Babenberg Duke Leopold V was the first to recognize the high strategic value of the site, which later was to become Wiener Neustadt. He planned to build a heavily fortified town to defend the surrounding area against attacks from the east. Part of the ransom money paid for the release of Richard the Lionhearted, King of England, whom he had previously captured and held as a hostage at Dürnstein Castle, was used to finance the many towered city walls and the Old Castle.

The heydays of Wiener Neustadt were in the 15<sup>th</sup> century when Emperor Frederick III of Habsburg took up a residence here and established the Diocese of Wiener Neustadt in 1469. The presence of the imperial court attracted many important personalities to Wiener Neustadt and this, in turn, led to great cultural and commercial activities. His son

Maximilian I, the “Last Knight”, maintained his court in Wiener Neustadt and is buried here at St. George's Cathedral.

Habsburg's long-time rival King Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquered the city in August 1487 after having laid siege to it for two years. According to legend, he dedicated the magnificent Corvinus Cup to the inhabitants after his victory. Maximilian I managed to reconquer his native city in 1490. During the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Wiener Neustadt lost its status as imperial residence and much of its importance. However, it still fulfilled its function as bulwark against the Turks and the Kuruc.

In 1751 the city received greater attention when Empress Maria Theresa of Austria decided to dedicate the First Military Academy, worldwide, inside the imperial castle. In 1752, the Theresan Military Academy took up its operations, which have continued to this day with only a few interruptions,

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the city became an industrial town, especially after the opening of the Austrian Southern Railway in 1841. In 1909, the “first official Austrian airfield” was inaugurated north of the city.

During World War II, strategic targets in Wiener Neustadt, including the marshalling yards, the Wiener Neustädter Flugzeugwerke (WNF) aircraft factory, and two Raxwerke plants, which used forced labourers, imprisoned at Mauthausen-Gusen concentration camp, were repeatedly bombed. Bombing operations such as Operation Pointblank left only 18 of 4,000 buildings undamaged.

### **3.3 Wiener Neustadt Today**




Wiener Neustadt has been developed from a grey industrial city to a modern centre of the southern Lower Austria – and also the northern Burgenland – during the last decades. Specific investments into the most diverse fields made this development possible. The city preserves and maintains its history. However, it does not rest on its laurels, but always looks into the future, because standstill would mean stepping backwards.

RIZ (regional innovation centre), TFZ (technology and research centre) and Austria's first and largest Fachhochschule (FH, University of Applied Science) for Economics and Technology with approximately 2,500 students can be found in the suburban area. The FH research

subsidiary “Fotec” initiated the “Med Austron” project, a therapy and research centre in which cancerous tumours can be efficiently cured by means of a particle accelerator.

As well as Lower Austria’s largest events hall “ARENA NOVA” and the project businesspark CIVITAS NOVA turn Wiener Neustadt into a city with great future prospects.

**3.4 Sightseeing**

	<p><b>Town Hall</b></p> <p>Earliest town records date from 1401. The Gothic town hall was remodelled in Renaissance style between the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. After the great fire of 1834, a neo-Gothic spire was added to the hall’s tower (originally built in 1590), and the building’s façade was redesigned in the classical style. The coats of arms on the façade originally came from the town gates, which were dismantled in 1860.</p>
	<p><b>Mary’s Column</b></p> <p>It was commissioned by the bishop of Wiener Neustadt, Count Leopold Kollonitsch, to commemorate the marriages of Emperor Leopold I’s sisters held in the Church of St George of Wiener Neustadt Castle in 1678.</p>
	<p><b>Cathedral</b></p> <p>The Late-Romanesque Dom was consecrated in 1279 and cathedral from 1469 to 1785. The choir and transept, in Gothic style, are from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. In the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, 12 statues of the Apostles were added in the apse, while the bust of Cardinal Melchior Klesl is attributed to Gian Lorenzo Bernini.</p>



### **Water Tower**

It was built in 1909/10 to plans by the Viennese architects Theiß and Jansch. They designed the tower, which soon became a well-known symbol of the town. It is the water-reservoir of the city.



### **City Wall**

The medieval wall were built between the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century using part of the ransom money paid for the release of the English King Richard the Lionhearted.

All pictures: R. Geys

PLEASE NOTE: The booklet "Cultural promenade" with more detailed information is available in different languages at the Town Hall.

## **3.5 The Theresan Military Academy – an Architectural Masterpiece**

The Theresan Military Academy is located in the old Babenberg Castle. It was during the Third Crusade in 1191 that the King of England, Richard the Lionhearted, and the Austrian Babenberg Archduke, Leopold V, had some dispute in the Holy Land. When Richard tried to make his way from Jerusalem back to England, he had to cross Vienna, where he – although in disguise – was recognized, taken hostage and held prisoner until the English were willing to pay a large amount of ransom money for his release. Now, part of this money was used to build in the middle of nowhere – in the barren, swampy plains of the Steinfeld – this fortification as a bulwark against Eastern invaders or raiders.

This foundation in 1194 also marks the beginning of Wiener Neustadt. The Castle experienced its heyday in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, when Frederick III took up residence on its premises, thus making Wiener Neustadt the capital of the Austrian Empire. His son Maximilian I, the so-called Last Knight, was born, raised, and buried here as well. The ravages of time did not go unnoticed on the Castle. During the centuries the Castle fell repeatedly victim to earthquakes and blazes, but was rebuilt each time – albeit with slight modifications – to its former splendour. However, the most severe damage was inflicted on

the Castle by aerial bombing in the final days of the Second World War, reducing the historic building to rubble. In 1958, after a forced reconstruction break of 13 years, during which officer training was relocated to Enns, the TMA reverted to its original function. Officer training could thus be resumed at this tradition-minded institution.



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In front of the Eastern Gate stretches the **Maria Theresa Square**, the square where officers have paraded and taken the oath of allegiance ever since the founding of the academy. When leaving through this gate, one cannot help but be in awe, as the **Maria Theresa Memorial** slowly becomes visible in all its gigantic size. Cast in bronze, the statue of the Founding Mother of the TMA rests on a remarkable pedestal, made of polished granite from Mauthausen. The Monument was inaugurated and unveiled by Emperor Francis Joseph in 1862.

In the Castle Courtyard, the **Coat-of-Arms**, a wall of heraldic shields, can truly be called the architectural masterpiece of the Castle as it represents late-Gothic masonry at its best. It was commissioned by Frederick III and built by his court architect Peter of Pusica in 1453 in the

style of a Gothic winged altar; in fact, the wall is the back of such an altar. The Emperor is shown as a life-size youthful knight in armour, surrounded by a total of 107 coats-of-arms, fourteen of which represent hereditary and thus actual lands while 93 are simply fictitious, underscoring Frederick's territorial claims and high-flying ambitions. Two angels carry a board with the inscription AEIOU, the motto of Frederick III, dated 1453. This anagram of the Emperor can be seen on many spots of the Castle. The initials are supposed to mean: "AUSTRIA ERIT IN ORBE ULTIMA", or in German: "ALLES ERDREICH IST ÖSTERREICH UNTERTAN" On the top there is a replica of the Blessed Virgin (of which the original is kept at St George's Cathedral) with Jesus holding a basket of cherries. The Cherry Madonna, as it is called as well, has St Barbara at her right and St Catherine to her left.



R. Geys

**St George's Cathedral** was commissioned by Frederick III and built by his court architect Peter of Pusica in 1460. It features a nave and two side aisles of equal height, united under a single immense roof. It is lit through 15<sup>th</sup> century late-Gothic stained-glass windows. While the Church, apart from the right front pillar, also known as Eleonora's Column, holding a *biblia pauperum* (a Bible for the Poor), was reduced to rubble in the final days of the Second World War, the precious stained-glass windows survived destruction as they had been taken to a safe place (an Altaussee salt-mine) beforehand. In addition to being the burial ground of

Maximilian I (who was also baptised here in 1459), and “hovering” over the Western Gateway it is truly special in that it can be rightfully labelled a Cathedral ever since the late Military Bishop Kostelecky chose it to be an episcopal see in 1987. Church services are conducted here regularly and members of the community as well as other visitors are welcome to take part.



R. Geys

In the **Aula Academica**, the Academy Entrance Hall, commemorative marble tablets tell the numbers, the names and the years of graduation of all commissioned officers that have successfully passed their training at the TMA. The graduation classes from 1966 onwards not only show the respective year, but also a specific class name. Each class of officer cadets chooses its own specific name, which usually refers to a great personality or famous general or commander, or to a historical military event, for instance a victorious battle, or to a battle area.



R. Geys

One memorable event that happened in the 18<sup>th</sup> century should be mentioned at the end of this brief presentation.

**Francesca Scanagatta**, an Italian girl, served – her sex not being identified – as a cadet at this men-only academy for three years, from 1794 to 1797. She was commissioned in 1797 and served during the French Revolution. During a battle, she was wounded, and only then it was found out that this young lieutenant was a woman. Naturally, she had to quit military service and leave her unit that commended her with a letter of appreciation for good conduct. She got an



R. Geys

honorary discharge by the Emperor, who granted her a lieutenant's pension and the right to wear uniform. Later she married an officer. She remained connected with her Alma Mater during her entire lifetime.





# 4) The Theresan Military Academy

R. Geys

<b>Type</b>	Military Academy
<b>Established</b>	1751
<b>Degree programme</b>	Bachelor (full-time)
<b>Tuition fee</b>	none

## 4.1 History

Located at the historic site of the 12<sup>th</sup> century Babenberg Castle of Wiener Neustadt, the Theresian Military Academy (TMA) was founded as early as in 1752 by Empress Maria Theresa. At her behest the first Commandant, Field Marshal Leopold Count Daun, was to make capable officers and righteous men. Hardly any military academy in the world can be traced back to such an early beginning. Unless proved otherwise, we still claim to have the world's oldest military academy.

Two major changes have been introduced into officer training in the TMA's recent history: In 1998, the TMA was granted a university-like status, resulting in a still tough, but more liberalized admission policy and an academic degree for each graduate. The same year saw the second change, females in the forces, under equal opportunities legislation. Nowadays female cadets have become a common sight on the premises.



G. Seeger/G. Hammler



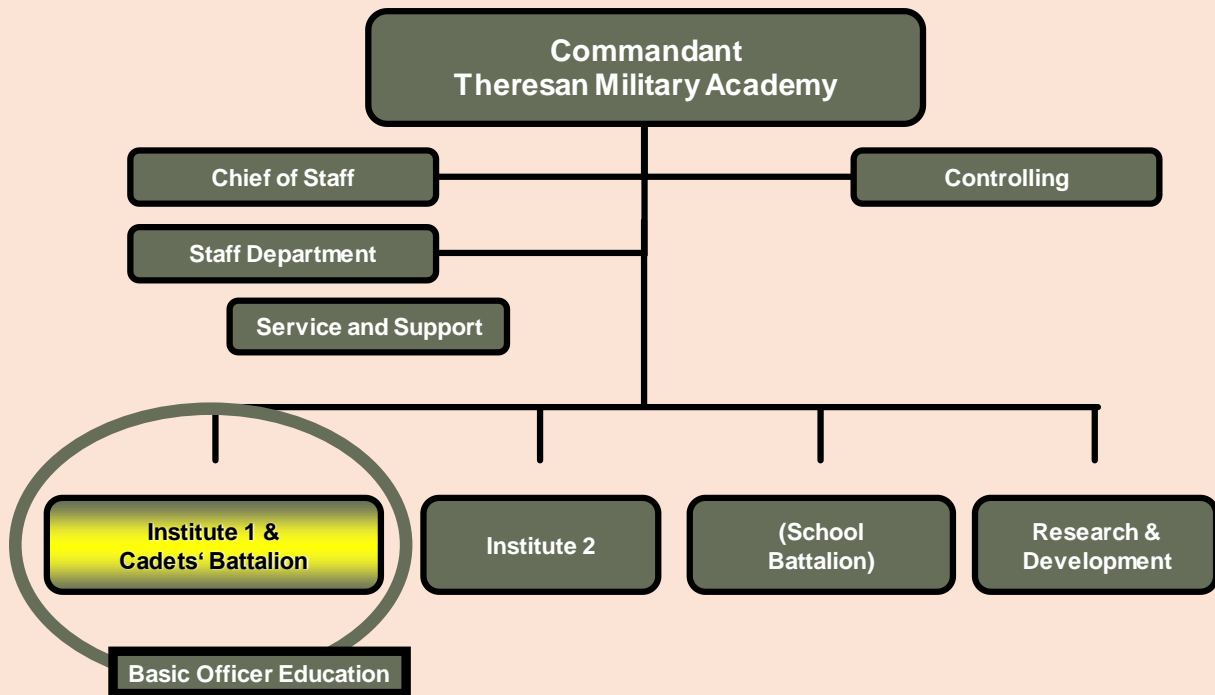
G. Seeger/G. Hammler

## **4.2 Mission and Organisation**

The TMA is to provide the Austrian Armed Forces with highly-qualified military leaders of character by fulfilling the following core tasks:

Education – Basic Officer Training – Advanced Officer Training – Research and Development

The organisational set-up reflects these very tasks as follows:

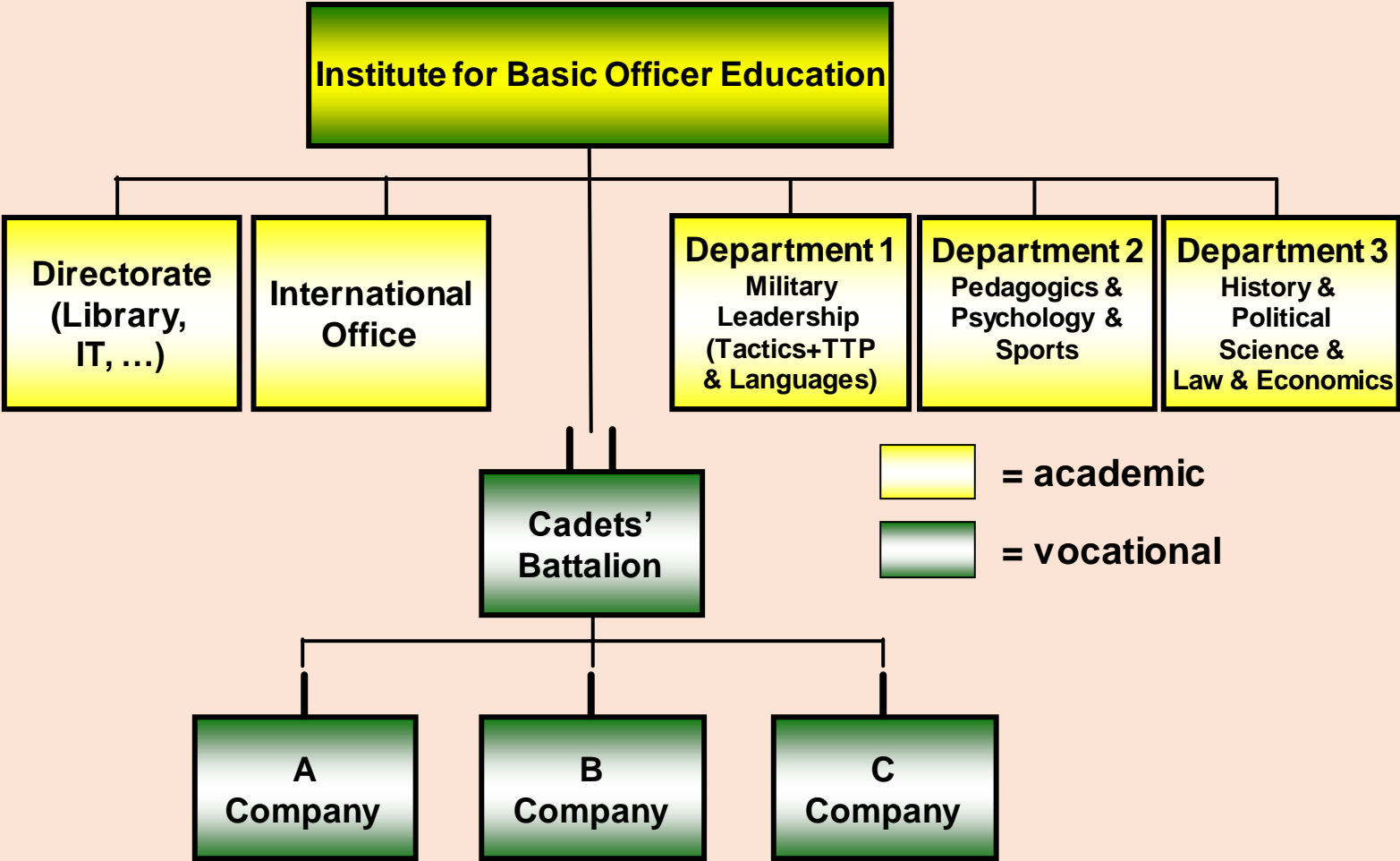


#### 4.2.1 The Institute for Basic Officer Training

The Institute is responsible for providing basic officer training to career officer candidates. Provided the career officer candidate has successfully passed an extremely demanding one-year military education in advance and is admitted to the TMA by way of an assessment-centre selection process, he/she is to start his/her first of six semesters. Between the academic semesters, the Officer Cadets have to pass the Career Officer Course, which provides practical military non-academic education on platoon level. The practice-oriented FH-(University of Applied Science) Bachelor Programme Military Leadership (FH-BP ML) is meant to provide a sound academic background for the prospective officers and leads to a full university degree (Bachelor of Arts in Military Leadership).



G. Seeger/G. Hammler





G. Seeger/G. Hammler

#### **4.2.2 The Institute for Advanced Officer Training**

The Institute for Advanced Officer Training, otherwise known as Institute 2, provides advanced training for both career and reserve officers, thus making available to the Austrian Armed Forces leadership up to Brigade level. Consequently, company commander, battalion and brigade staff positions are trained, irrespective of their branches. The annual turnover amounts to some 1,000 graduates. Training is conducted by way of (leadership or staff) courses and (specialized and interdisciplinary personality-forming) seminars. A computer-based simulation system provides efficient and economical command training.

Special emphasis is laid on enabling officers to perform functions on multinational staffs (UN, OSCE, EU, NATO-PfP, etc.).

The Institute's offer includes tenure courses for civil servants as well.

#### **4.2.3 The Department for Research and Development (R&D)**

The Department for Research and Development provides a wide range of training support in various fields.



G. Seeger/G. Hammler

The main services are

- applied research for the specific needs of the TMA;
- computer-assisted training and production of modern training means; as well as
- operating the combat training simulation system CATT (Combined Arms Tactical Trainer), also known as “Steel Beasts”, and Führungssimulator (FüSim), a leadership simulation system developed by CAE Elektronik GmbH.

### **4.3 Officer Training**

Austria (still) adheres to the system of conscription. Consequently, each male Austrian citizen from the age of 18 is liable to military service, lasting for 6 months. Conscientious objectors may choose an alternative service. Under equal-opportunity legislation females aspiring a military career, may also join the forces.

Officer aspirants join the forces and take the so-called Cadre Aspirants Courses 1 and 2 in September each year. If they pass the Admission Exam, they start their officer training, consisting of a six-semester Bachelor programme (that is also open to civilians who meet the entry requirements) and the military modules in between the semesters in which cadets gain



hands-on experience as a military leader and expert at platoon level. These modules, in total called Career Officer Course (COC), contain platoon-leader training, Peace Support Operations (PSO) training, as well as alpine, physical and supplementary training.

Military students need to graduate from both, the Bachelor programme and the COC to be commissioned into the Austrian Armed Forces (AAF) as a Second Lieutenant, while their civilian counterparts only undergo the former, earning a Bachelor's degree of Military Leadership.



G. Seeger/G. Hammler

The future field of activity for the graduates can mainly be found in the Austrian Armed Forces. The primary objective of the Austrian Armed Forces is the military defence of Austria. Other tasks include defending constitutional institutions, preserving law and order and providing humanitarian aid in case of natural catastrophes. Because of Austria's membership in the United Nations, the European Union and the NATO-Partnership for Peace (PfP) Programme, foreign assignments have notably increased in importance.

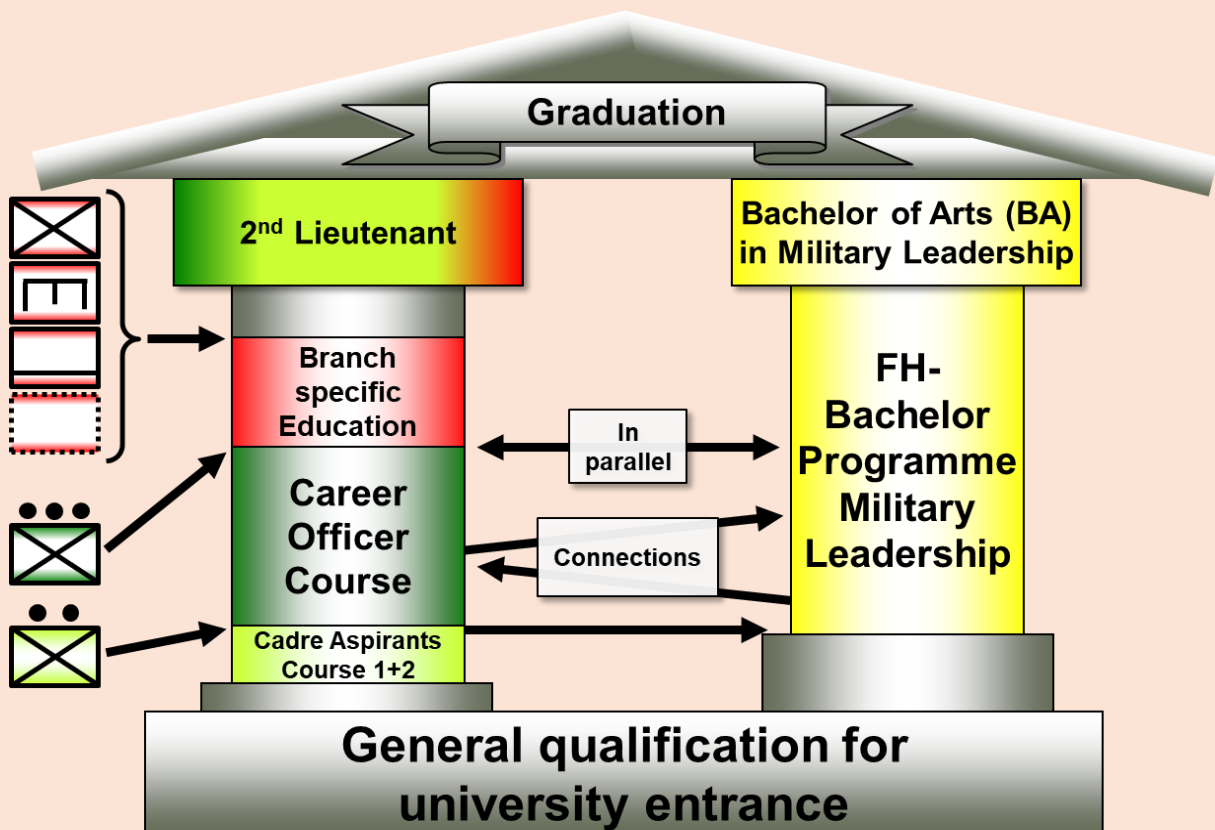
The Armed Forces furthermore have to

- protect the constitutionally established institutions and the population's democratic freedoms;
- maintain order and security inside the country; and

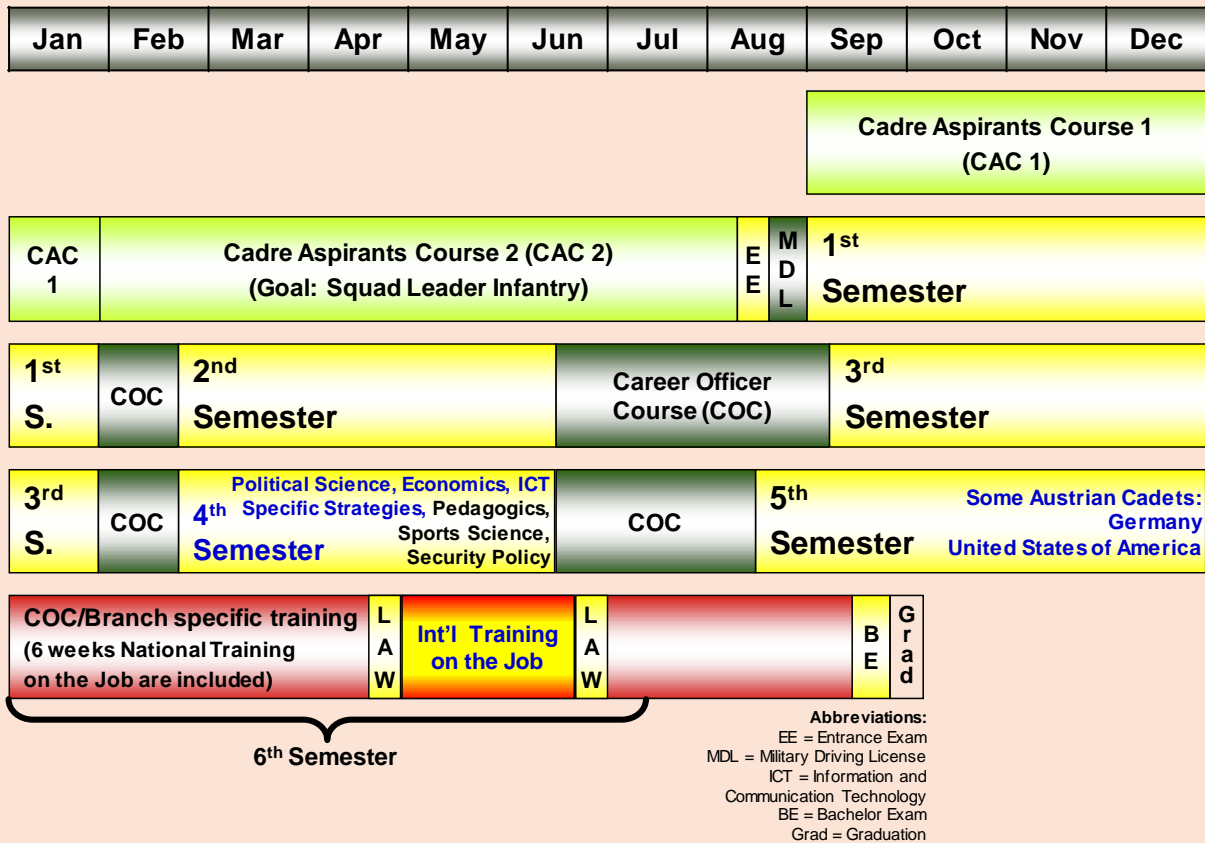
- render assistance in the case of natural catastrophes and disasters of exceptional magnitude.

As their scope of duties ever more involves service abroad in a multinational operation in a multicultural environment, officers are to excel in cultural awareness. This in turn, requires a sound competence in foreign languages (he who speaks two languages is twice a man). Thus, language training includes English as a mandatory subject and a second-language as an elective (Arabic, French, Russian, Italian, Spanish, and Croatian). German language training is offered to international students.

Education system (schematically)



## Education system – timing



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## **4.4 Outgoing Activities**

In order to increase interoperability and intercultural competence Austrian students are sent abroad during their education many times.

### **4.4.1 Semesters Abroad**

During the 4<sup>th</sup> semester Austrian students have to choose a specialisation, called “in-depth studies”. Most of the specialisations are to be done abroad. The selection is done by a commission one year in advance.

Those who are not sent abroad during the 4<sup>th</sup> semester have to pass their 5<sup>th</sup> semester either in Germany or in the United States.

With this approach 100 percent of TMA-students are sent to other countries.



G. Seeger/G. Hammler

### **4.4.2 International Training on the Job (ITJ)**

The ITJ lasts six weeks and integrates Austrian officer cadets into a unit abroad during the 6<sup>th</sup> semester.

In particular, ITJ aims at acquiring the following competences and skills:

- enhancing knowledge and improving skills for professional excellence in the branch chosen,
- gaining critical understanding of other militaries and cultures,
- taking over responsibility for own decisions,
- reflecting own competences and skills and building confidence in the quality of own training,
- familiarising with branches in an international context,
- comparing national military assets and abilities to those of foreign militaries, and
- forming personality, especially development of intercultural awareness.

#### **4.4.3 Common Modules (CM)**

The European Union has developed CMs considered to be vital for all EU Officer Cadets. If an EU country offers such a CM, Austrian students may participate therein on an individual basis. Such CM will be recognised for the Austrian Basic Officer Education. The selection process is done by the International Office.

#### **4.4.4 International Events for Students**

If foreign institutions offer events for education purposes, Austrian students may participate on a case-to-case basis. The selection process is done by the International Office.

#### **4.4.5 Lecturer Exchange**

Lecturers of the FH Bachelor Programme Military Leadership pass their experiences to foreign students when going abroad – as well as increase their own experiences. The goal is that each year 15 percent of lecturers teach at institutions of other countries – coordinated by the International Office.

#### **4.4.6 International Conferences**

If an institution offers conferences with important content for the Austrian Basic Officer Education, lecturers and students may participate on a case-to-case basis – coordinated by the International Office.

#### **4.4.7 International Committees**

Personnel of the FH Bachelor Programme Military Leadership contribute to – and even should take the lead of – international bodies and committees.

### **4.5 Incoming Activities**

#### **4.5.1 International Semester**

Officer Cadets from abroad may participate in this English-taught semester (with at least 24 ETCS), which starts at the beginning of October each year and ends in December. At least two years of national Basic Officer Education and good English knowledge is required as a pre-requisite.

The semester is conducted jointly with Austrian Officer Cadets, what means that during your stay at the Theresan Military Academy, you are assigned to a specific class (company) of the Cadets' Battalion. The International Semester includes most of the Common Modules which are implemented in Austria. Austria implemented a huge number of CMs into the own curriculum. Dates and types of CMs can be found on the EMILYO homepage. Under certain pre-conditions – which can be found within the module description on the EMILYO homepage ([www.emilyo.eu](http://www.emilyo.eu)) – international students may participate in these modules and receive ECTS.



Applications are to be sent to the International Office at least 9 weeks prior to the begin of the semester.

#### **4.5.2 Individual Winter and Summer Semester**

Students from abroad may select certain classes or modules from the regular FH Bachelor Programme Military Leadership. In most cases good knowledge of German and English is required. Participation is to be negotiated with the International Office in advance.

Application forms must be sent to the International Office 9 weeks prior to arrival.

#### **4.5.3 Individual Stay**

If negotiated with the International Office in advance, international students from our partner institutions may come to the TMA for various purposes – e.g. studying German or serving an internship.

Application forms must be sent to the International Office 9 weeks prior to arrival.

#### **4.5.4 Writing a Thesis**

International Students may come to our institution for the purpose of writing a thesis in English or German. Topics must be negotiated with the International Office at least 3 months in advance so as to provide specialists for tutoring and supervising.

Application forms must be sent to the International Office 9 weeks prior to arrival.

#### **4.5.5 Lecturer Exchange**

International lecturers are most welcome at our institution to share their experiences with our students.

Lecturer Exchanges are to be negotiated exclusively with the International Office only which in return, will establish relevant POCs for further implementation.

Applications must be sent to the International office 9 weeks prior to arrival.

#### **4.5.6 Informal Exchanges and Other Events**

If negotiated in advance, the International office supports all types of activities with the purpose of increasing interoperability. Just get in contact!

## **4.6 European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS)**

Those countries which are members of the Bologna-Process calculate the workload of studies in ECTS. In Austria 1 ECTS equals 25 Working Hours (WH).

Names of grading may differ from country to country. The table below compares the Austrian grading with international ones:



<b>ECTS Grade</b>	<b>% of successful students normally achieving the grade</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Austrian Figure</b>	<b>Verbally in German</b>
A	10	EXCELLENT – outstanding performance with only minor errors	1	Sehr Gut
B	25	VERY GOOD – above the average standard but with some errors	2	Gut
C	30	GOOD – generally sound work with a number of notable errors	3+	Befriedigend
D	25	SATISFACTORY – fair but with significant shortcomings	3-	Befriedigend
E	10	SUFFICIENT – performance meets the minimum criteria	4	Genügend
FX	-	FAIL – some more work required before the credit can be awarded	5+	Nicht Genügend
F	-	FAIL – considerable further work is required	5	Nicht Genügend



G. Seeger/G. Hammler

# 5) Transport



Pixabay

## 5.1 Travel to Wiener Neustadt by Plane

International flights operate from the following airports:

- Vienna International (Wien-Schwechat),
- Graz,
- Innsbruck,
- Klagenfurt,
- Linz, and
- Salzburg.

There are also daily domestic flights between all of these airports.



**Attention:** New security regulations for hand luggage came into effect on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2014 and apply to all flights (including transit) from EU airports, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland!

The nearest international airport is the Vienna International Airport in Schwechat, which is located about 60 km from Wiener Neustadt. Of course, you can also choose Letisko Bratislava in the Slovak Republic, which is about 100 km away.

At your first arrival, you will be picked-up and brought to the Military Academy free of charge by shuttle from Vienna International Airport (Schwechat) or railway station (Wiener Neustadt). If you need other types of transport or other locations, please confirm in advance when sending us your Application-Form, which you can find on the EMILYO homepage for the respective event: <http://www.emilyo.eu/node/878>


Once you arrive in Wiener Neustadt, the staff of the Military Academy student accommodation or designated buddies will help you to check-in.

Nevertheless, for your further trips, we are pleased to offer you the following information:

## 5.2 Travel from Vienna International Airport to Wiener Neustadt Central Station

### By direct train

Train (Railjet)		
Departure	Arrival	Agency
Vienna International Airport	Wiener Neustadt Hbf (Central Station)	Austrian Railways (ÖBB)
Frequency	Duration	Schedule
2-hours intervals	55 min	<a href="http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?">http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?</a>



### By City Airport Train (CAT) or urban railway S7 and train

CAT (City Airport Train)		
Departure	Arrival	Agency
Vienna International Airport	Wien Mitte-Landstraße (City Airport Train)	Austrian Railways (ÖBB)
Frequency	Duration	Schedule
30-min intervals	16 min	<a href="https://www.cityairporttrain.com/de/main/timetable">https://www.cityairporttrain.com/de/main/timetable</a>

Urban railway S7		
Departure	Arrival	Agency
Vienna International Airport	Wien Mitte-Landstraße	Austrian Railways (ÖBB)
Frequency	Duration	Schedule
30-min intervals	25 min	<a href="http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?">http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?</a>



  

Train		
Departure	Arrival	Agency
Wien Mitte-Landstraße	Wiener Neustadt Hbf (Central Station)	Austrian Railways (ÖBB)
Frequency	Duration	Schedule
30-min intervals	57 min	<a href="http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?">http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?</a>




## By Vienna Airport Lines (airport shuttle bus) and train

Vienna Airport Lines (shuttle bus)		
Departure	Arrival	Agency
Vienna International Airport	Vienna West Station	Vienna Airport Lines
Frequency	Duration	Schedule
60-min intervals	40 min	<a href="https://www.viennaairportlines.at/en/informationen/unsere-streckennetz">https://www.viennaairportlines.at/en/informationen/unsere-streckennetz</a>



Train		
Departure	Arrival	Agency
Wien Hbf (Vienna Central Station)	Wiener Neustadt Hbf (Central Station)	Austrian Railways (ÖBB)
Frequency	Duration	Schedule
30-min intervals	30-50 min	<a href="http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?">http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?</a>




## By car

Car	
Departure	Arrival
Vienna International Airport	Wiener Neustadt
Distance	Duration
65 km	45 min

## 5.3 Travel from Bratislava Letisko Airport to Wiener Neustadt Central Station

### By bus line 61 or 96 and train

Bus line 61 N61 (11pm-4am)		
Departure	Arrival	Agency
Bratislava Letisko Airport	Bratislava hl.st. (Central Station)	MHD Bratislava
Frequency	Duration	Schedule
20-minutes intervals 60-minutes intervals	21 min	<a href="https://imhd.sk/ba/schedules-timetables">https://imhd.sk/ba/schedules-timetables</a>



Train		
Departure	Arrival	Agency
Bratislava hl.st. (Central Station)	Wien Hbf (Vienna Central Station)	Austrian Railways (ÖBB) or Railways of Slovak Republic (ZSSK)
Frequency	Duration	Schedule
2-hours intervals	1 h 5 min	<a href="http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?">http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?</a>



Bus line 96		
Departure	Arrival	Agency
Bratislava Letisko Airport	Bratislava Petržalka	MHD Bratislava
Frequency	Duration	Schedule
20-min intervals	32 min	<a href="https://imhd.sk/ba/schedules-timetables">https://imhd.sk/ba/schedules-timetables</a>



Train		
Departure	Arrival	Agency
Bratislava Petržalka	Wien Hbf (Vienna Central Station)	Austrian Railways (ÖBB) or Railways of Slovak Republic (ZSSK)
Frequency	Duration	Schedule
1-hour intervals	59 min	<a href="http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?">http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?</a>



Train		
Departure	Arrival	Agency
Wien Hbf (Vienna Central Station)	Wiener Neustadt Hbf (Central Station)	Austrian Railways (ÖBB)
Frequency	Duration	Schedule
30-min intervals	30-50 min	<a href="http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?">http://fahrplan.oebb.at/bin/query.exe/en?</a>



## By car

Car	
Departure	Arrival
Bratislava Letisko Airport	Wiener Neustadt
Distance	Duration
111.7 km	1 h 22 min

## Bus Line Vienna-Bratislava

Passengers arriving from or departing to Vienna can use services provided by following companies:

Company name	Phone	Website
Blaguss Slovakia	+421-2-43637257	<a href="http://www.blaguss.sk">www.blaguss.sk</a> 
Slovak Lines	+421-18-211	<a href="http://www.slovaklines.sk">www.slovaklines.sk</a> 
FlixBus	+49-1807-12399123	<a href="http://www.flixbus.com">www.flixbus.com</a> 

### 5.4 Public Transportation in Wiener Neustadt

Public transportation in Wiener Neustadt is provided by “Wiener Neustädter Stadtwerke und Kommunal Service GmbH” (WNSKS). You can use the following link to find the best connection for your travelling through Wiener Neustadt:

<https://www.wiener-neustadt.at/de/service/liniennetz>

The bus ticket can be bought directly from the driver. The usual price is EUR 1.70.



Pixabay

## 5.5 Useful Information for Car Drivers

Wiener Neustadt is a very important road intersection as highways and first class motorways from various directions meet here. Drivers' licenses issued by other EU member states are recognised by the Austrian Republic and remain valid until the expiry date indicated on the document. For drivers from other countries, an international driving licence is required, although there are special exemptions for some countries. While driving in Austria, you are obliged to have your driving license, a civil liability insurance of the car (Green Card), and the vehicle registration card.

Driving regulations and road signs in Austria are similar to the standards across Europe. There is a toll charge for using all motorways and dual carriage-ways in Austria. For the exact amount of toll, please consult the following website: <https://www.asfinag.at/toll/>





### 5.5.1 Maximum Speed Limits

Unless other speed signs are displayed, the maximum speed limits in Austria are the following:

<b>in built-up areas (towns, villages)</b>	50 km/h
<b>on dual carriage-ways</b>	100 km/h
<b>on motorways</b>	130 km/h

### 5.5.2 High Visibility Warning Vests

High visibility warning vests are compulsory on all roads in Austria, with the exception of built-up areas. This means that all drivers must carry a reflective vest in the car and wear it when they leave their car in the event of an accident or breakdown. Failure to comply is subject to a double fine - one for not having a vest, the second for not wearing it. You may be asked to show your reflective jacket during standard vehicle checks.

### 5.5.3 Children in Cars

Children under 14 who are shorter than 150 cm may only travel in an appropriate child seat. In cars and minibusses only one child may sit in each seat and must be appropriately restrained according to age and height.

### 5.5.4 Drinking and Driving

In Austria, the maximum blood alcohol level when driving is not more than 0,5‰. If you are caught over the limit you will receive a fine and, in some cases, the removal of your driving licence.

### 5.5.5 Seatbelts


Wearing seatbelts is compulsory in Austria.

### 5.5.6 Telephoning while Driving

Telephoning is only allowed with a hands-free set whilst driving in Austria. The hands-free set must be attached in such a way that all parts can be controlled with only one hand and that no distraction is caused to the driver.

### 5.5.7 Mandatory Emergency Corridor


Since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012, all road users in Austria have been obliged to form a corridor for emergency vehicles (an emergency corridor) whenever congestion occurs on motorways and expressways. The emergency corridor enables emergency vehicles to arrive faster at the scene of an accident.




## OBLIGATIONS IN THE CASE OF CONGESTION AS OF 1<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2012

Form an emergency corridor as soon as traffic ceases to progress and congestion is imminent on motorways or dual carriageways and highways regardless of whether emergency vehicles are already in the vicinity or not.  
Steer your vehicle as far as possible to the roadside and align it parallel to the emergency corridor. In doing so, maintain a sufficient safe distance to the car in front.


### ON TWO LANES:






On dual-lane motorways and dual carriageways and highways drive as far to the left as possible when in the left-hand lane. When in the right-hand lane drive as far to the right as possible – use the hard shoulder in this process. This applies both for cars and for motorcycles, lorries and buses.

### ON MORE LANES:





The same system applies for three or multi-lane motorways. All vehicles in the far left lane should drive as far as possible to the left-hand road side; all other lanes should drive as far as possible to the right-hand road side. The vehicles in the far right lane should also use the hard shoulder in this process.

<https://www.asfinag.at/verkehrssicherheit/sicher-unterwegs/rettungsgasse/>

**5.5.8 Motorcycle Regulations**

Wearing a crash helmet is compulsory for both drivers and passengers on motorvehicles. While driving, the dimmed headlight must be turned on even during the day. Toll stickers are compulsory.


**5.5.9 Fuel**

All petrol stations in Austria offer unleaded normal petrol (91 octane), Euro-Super (unleaded petrol 95 octane) and Super Plus (unleaded petrol 98 octane). The sale of leaded petrol is forbidden in Austria, vehicles without a catalytic converter can find an additive at every petrol station.

**5.5.10 Accidents and Breakdowns**

All traffic accidents which involve a personal injury must be registered with the police, accidents involving vehicle damage need only to be registered with the police if the other driver has no proof of identity. ÖAMTC and ARBÖ are the two main automobile associations in Austria and operate a round-the-clock breakdown service for every motorist (non-members will be subject to a charge).

**5.6 Emergency Numbers (no prefix necessary)**

<b>Euro Emergency No.</b>	112	
<b>Fire</b>	122	
<b>Police</b>	133	
<b>Ambulance</b>	144	
<b>Emergency Doctor</b>	141	
<b>Mountain Rescue</b>	140	
<b>ÖAMTC breakdown service</b>	120	
<b>ARBÖ breakdown service</b>	123	

## 5.7 Traffic News

Traffic news on all of Austria as well as the main connecting roads to neighbouring states are broadcast every half hour on the radio station Ö3. For reports on precarious situations, e.g. ghost drivers – the radio program is interrupted and a through-connection is made to all Austrian radio broadcasters.

Traffic news may be reported round the clock at the telephone number 0800 600 601 (free of charge for all Austria). Current traffic news can also be called up at the fee-based Traffic and Radar Hotline 0900 600 600.

The following map shows you the different frequencies of the radio station Ö3 in Austria.



[https://files2.orf.at/vietnam2/files/oe3/201333/oe3\\_frequenzkarte\\_2013\\_248727.pdf](https://files2.orf.at/vietnam2/files/oe3/201333/oe3_frequenzkarte_2013_248727.pdf)

A collection of decorative pillows with various patterns and text. One prominent pillow features the text 'there is no place like home' in a typographic font. The background is a dark, textured surface.

# 6) Accommodation

## Rules of the House

Pixabay

Your home while you are in Austria is the Castle of the Military Academy.

You will be accommodated in furnished multiple rooms, bed linen is provided. Toilettes and bathrooms are on the corridor including washing machines.

Food will be provided from Monday to Sunday at the Academy according to the bill of fare or to agreements between your country and Austria. Additionally you have the possibility to use the men's mess and beverage vending machines.

You must in all cases stick to the rules set down within the housing contract that you will sign on moving in. Read this contract thoroughly!

The Theresan Military Academy has a high reputation as a training and education facility of the Austrian Armed Forces (AAF). Officer Cadets and students alike are responsible for this – hence they have to avoid anything that might damage the reputation of this traditional institution. The Theresan Military Academy provides the infrastructure for various personnel. Not only civilian and military students of the Bachelor Programme in Military Leadership are accommodated at the Academy – but also Officers and NCO's participating military courses and exercises. Therefore, we have to take care of military personnel as well as of civilian students. The following rules of the house shall help to establish a good atmosphere and learning environment for everybody.

## **6.1 General Statements**

### **6.1.1 Scope**

The rules of the house have to be followed by everybody, military as well as civilian students.

### **6.1.2 Gender Mainstreaming**

All terms shall be considered for females and males alike.

## **6.2 Detailed Regulations**

### **6.2.1 Quarters**

#### **6.2.1.1 General**

Quarters are free of charge for soldiers. The quarters are also used for self-study activities and for homework. Civilian students can apply for quarters. Quarters may be granted if they are available and after a security check of the applicant has been performed.

Every student is responsible for his or her belongings. The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is not responsible in case of theft. In case of an alert the TMA may dislodge students without announcement.

It is not allowed to take other people, non-military or non-students, to the quarters.

Accommodation for international students is to be organised by the International Office in advance. Whenever possible, international students are to be integrated into the student's classes.

#### **6.2.1.2 Tidiness of quarters**

The Cadets' Battalion is in charge of ensuring the tidiness of the quarters. The regulations can be found in the rooms.

It is to be stressed that everybody is responsible for the tidiness in the rooms; especially the duty cadet of the room bears responsibility for this. Any violation of the regulations has to be reported to the class commander.

##### **6.2.1.2.1 Duties**

- The tidiness of the rooms has to be established by 0730 hrs each day.
- Rooms have to be aired after reveille.
- The beds have to be made according to annex 1.
- Military equipment and personal items have to be locked (not valid for items that have to be dried like shorts or socks).
- Boots and clotheshorses have to be placed in the vestibule.

- Waste and garbage has to be separated and brought to the wastebaskets (nearby the Southern entrance gate).
- The floors have to be cleaned with a broom every day and swept up once a week (preferably on Fridays).
- The doors and window sills have to be cleaned once a week.
- The desks have to be cleaned before leaving the rooms.
- Before leaving the rooms the windows have to be closed and the lockers have to be locked. All electronic devices are to be switched off.
- When going for a shower a bathrobe and slippers have to be worn.
- Perishable food has to be stored in refrigerators only. Refrigerators have to be cleaned once a week. Drinks have to be stored in bottles that can be closed properly.

#### **6.2.1.2.2 Strictly Forbidden**

- Preparing of hot food in quarters or on the balcony.
- Setting up of training devices like cycling machines, pull up bars or other items.
- Posting of pictures on the walls or on the lockers.
- Storing of private weapons or ammunition.
- Storing of military ammunition.
- Drinking alcohol during duty time.

#### **6.2.1.3 Electronic Devices**

All electronic devices have to meet the Austrian Community of Electricity (ÖVE) regulations. Before setting up electronic devices, permission has to be filled in (2 copies) and it has to be handed over the respective class-office. One copy is to be kept at the responsible commander and the other one has to be attached to the electronic device.

Forbidden are: private heaters, stoves, toasters, satellite devices and the setting up of private cables.

#### **6.2.1.4 Tidiness of Lockers**

The tidiness of lockers is regulated by the cadet's battalion. This regulation also can be found in each room.



## **6.2.2 Room for Boot Washing and Cleaning**

Boots have to be washed and cleaned in the room for boot washing. This particular room has to be entered via the exterior door nearby the southern gate. The key to this room is at the guardhouse. The duty cadets are responsible for opening and locking the room.

## **6.2.3 Lecture Room Regulations**

### **6.2.3.1 General**

When leaving the lecture room the students are responsible for checking the equipment, they have to ensure that everything is in place, if the whiteboard or blackboard is clean and wiped, all windows are closed, the garbage has been removed, all electronic devices are to be switched off. Minor problems are to be solved immediately so that the lecture can begin without any delay. After the lesson everything has to be re-arranged and put back into place, the boards have to be cleaned, the lights and computers have to be switched off.

The duty cadets are responsible for the co-operation and co-ordination of the media assistants. This ensures that all electronic devices and media are checked before start of the lecture.

### **6.2.3.2 Keys**

The keys are issued at the Media Office. After the final lecture of the day the keys are to be returned to the office or are to be put into the mailbox in front of the office.

### **6.2.3.3 Media Assistants**

Media Assistants are responsible Officer Cadets of each class and are to be introduced to their tasks and duties at the beginning of the semester.

Every platoon is to be issued with a media case at the beginning of the semester. This case is to be brought along to each and every lesson by the responsible Officer Cadet. Items of this case that are not longer functioning have to be replaced.

Media Assistants support the Duty Cadet in: cleaning all the boards, switching off of all electronic devices.

Every platoon has to nominate a Technical Assistant who helps the lecturers in operating all electronic devices. The Technical Assistants support the Duty Cadet in: cleaning all the boards, setting up all devices, switching off all electronic devices.

#### **6.2.3.4 International Students/Disciplinary Matters**

International students are to be treated according to ESDC/SC/Decision SC/2010/1-Adopting the Framework regarding the European initiative on the exchange of young officers, modelled on Erasmus and adopting the MECTS Users' Guide.

#### **6.2.4 Computer Rooms Regulations**

There are 3 computer rooms at the Theresan Military Academy (TMA). 2 are for the open net (25 and 10 workstations) and one is for the 3. VE (encrypted LAN for military use only) with 15 workstations. It is forbidden to take food or drinks into the computer rooms. The computer rooms for the open net are open 24/7. They are checked by a video camera. In both rooms printers are available. In the computer room II a pre-paid multi-functional device (printer + copy-machine) is available.

#### **6.2.5 Regulations for Computers and Network Devices**

##### **6.2.5.1 Open Net**

Every student is issued with an account and a password for the open net. The open net consists of the Internet itself and the Intranet (the net of the TMA proper). In order to ensure net-security checks are performed. Details will be handed over when being issued with an account.

##### **6.2.5.2 WLAN**

WLAN is also available at the premises. An account has to be requested from the computer section. The regulations for the WLAN are the same as for the open net. They can also be found at the start page of the intranet.

#### **6.2.6 Sports Facilities**

- Tennis Court
- Sports Field

- Sports Hall
- Gym



G. Seeger/G. Hammler

When using sport facilities various regulations are to be followed. Special attention is paid to proper shoes when using the sports halls. In case of violation entrance to the halls can be denied. When moving to and from the training facilities proper clothes have to be worn.

### **6.2.7 Dress Code**

#### **6.2.7.1 General**

Austrian soldiers have to follow dress code regulations. Other students have to wear proper clothes. The dress code depends on the lecture (indoor or outdoor). Military students will receive the dress code for the following day one day in advance.

#### **6.2.7.2 Mess Hall, Officer Cadets' Club, Cafeteria and Restaurant**

In the mess hall, the Officers Cadets 'Club, the Cafeteria and the Restaurant the Battle Dress Uniform (BDU) or service dress uniform has to be worn. Exception: if the first lesson of the

day is Physical Training (PT), the PT dress long might be worn. Long trousers and T-shirt! No shorts! After duty proper civilian clothes can be worn.

## **6.2.8 Parking Regulation**

### **6.2.8.1 Parking Ticket**

Parking at the TMA is only allowed with a valid parking ticket. One card per car is issued. If you own more than one car only one car is allowed to be parked on the premises. If issued with a parking ticket – also a card for passing the entrance-barrier is issued.

### **6.2.8.2 Assignment of Parking Places**

The assignment of parking places is according to Annex 3. The different parking areas are in different colours. For example: You are only allowed to park in the GREEN ZONE if you have a ticket for the GREEN ZONE. Private vehicles are to be parked at the assigned parking places.

### **6.2.8.3 Parking Regulations**

The parking card has to be placed visible behind the windscreen. This does not apply for motorcycles. Parking in others than the assigned zones is forbidden. Special attention has to be paid to fire exits, to the entrances of the BODENSTEINSAAL and to the KINSKY AVENUE. In case of losing the parking card a new one has to be requested at the section for military matters/daily routines.

### **6.2.8.4 Special Regulations**

Entering the courtyard of the castle with private or military trucks is forbidden. The loading and unloading has to be conducted at Maria Theresa's Square – without blocking the Eastern Gate of the castle.

## **6.2.9 Recreational Facilities**

### **6.2.9.1 Officer Cadets' Club**

The Officer Cadets Club is a recreational facility for relaxing, eating and drinking. Opening hours are visible in front of the door. The dress code for the Club is uniform or civilian clothes. No shorts, no PT dress!

In case of damaging or dirtying the equipment the person responsible for it has to pay for it resp. clean it up. During official celebrations an officer cadet has to be put in charge.

The so called "throwing corner" may only be used on special occasions (weddings, anniversaries, etc.) after the spokesperson has toasted to the occasion. The glasses have to be paid immediately.

People who are not Officer Cadets might be taken along to the casino. The person inviting the guests is responsible for the proper conduct. The guest must not be taken to the quarters/rooms.

At the closing hour all persons have to leave the Officer Cadets' Club. The closing hour cannot be prolonged!

### **6.2.9.2 Restaurant**

The Restaurant is a recreational facility for relaxing, eating and drinking for all members of the TMA. Please have a look to the opening hours.

The dress code for the Restaurant is: Uniform or civilian clothes. No shorts, no PT dress!

People who are not TMA-members might be taken along to the Restaurant. The person inviting the guests is responsible for the proper conduct. The guest must not be taken to the quarters/rooms.

### **6.2.9.3 Cafeteria**

The Cafeteria is a recreational facility for relaxing, eating and drinking for all members of the Institute 2. If there is a lecture in Institute 2 Officer Cadets are also allowed to use this facility.

The dress code for the Cafeteria is uniform or civilian clothes. No shorts, no PT dress!

People who are not TMA-members might be taken along to the Cafeteria of Institute 2. The person inviting the guests is responsible for the proper conduct. The guest must not be taken to the quarters/rooms.

#### **6.2.10 Violations of the Rules of the House**

Officer Cadets are under the norms and regulations for soldiers. Repeated violations lead to an expel of the Basic Officer Education Programme.

Violations of the parking regulations result in a confiscation of the parking ticket.

Vehicles without a valid licence plate have to be removed from TMA-area within one week.

A photograph of a brown passport with a wooden gavel resting on it, set against a green background. The text is overlaid on the image.

# 7) Visas, Customs Regulation and Health

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EU citizens, along with citizens of many other countries, only need a valid proof of identity or passport to visit or travel through Austria. Here is all the information about passport and visa requirements, in addition to customs and duty regulations.

## **7.1 Travel Documents**

For EU citizens as well as citizens from certain other countries, an official identity pass is sufficient. In exceptional cases, a passport which has expired not more than 5 years ago may also be used. For exact details, please visit the website of the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs:

<https://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/>



## **7.2 Visas**

No visa is needed for citizens of all countries which border Austria, EU citizens, in addition to citizens of numerous other countries. Information on all countries with visa exemption is provided by the Austrian embassy or consulate in the respective country and available online at the website of the Federal Ministry of the Interior:

[https://www.bmi.gv.at/202/Fremdenpolizei\\_und\\_Grenzkontrolle/Visumpflichtige\\_Laender/start.aspx](https://www.bmi.gv.at/202/Fremdenpolizei_und_Grenzkontrolle/Visumpflichtige_Laender/start.aspx)





In accordance with the Schengen arrangements, citizens of a third country who hold a valid Schengen visa or residence permit can enter Austria without further necessary documentation, as long as this document has no extra country-specific restrictions.

### 7.3 Passport Control

There are no longer any checks on the German and Italian Schengen borders. This also applies to incoming flight traffic to Austria for flights from other Schengen countries. Passengers from within the Schengen area should still carry valid travel documents, as these may still be required during random spot checks.

The Schengen countries are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Czech Republic, Hungary, as well as the non-EU countries Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

### 7.4 Customs Regulations

Here you will find all restrictions on importing alcohol and tobacco, with an overview of all customs regulations and amounts.

#### 7.4.1 Entry to Austria from EU Countries

In general, customs checks are no longer carried out, although spot checks can occur at any time. On direct flights (no stopover in non-EU countries) from one EU country to another, EU travellers may use the blue exit. If the journey began outside the EU and only included a transit stop in an EU country, the regulations for non-EU countries apply.

Duty-free allowances to Austria from EU countries for personal use:

<b>800</b>	cigarettes
<b>400</b>	cigarillos
<b>200</b>	cigars
<b>1 kg</b>	smoking tobacco
<b>10 litres</b>	spirits
<b>20 litres</b>	other alcoholic beverages than beer, sparkling wine or wine up to 22% volume

<b>90 litres</b>	wine (including a maximum of 60 litres sparkling wine)
<b>110 litres</b>	beer

**Attention:** For cigarettes that are brought into Austria in your luggage from Hungary, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania or Bulgaria, the tax-exempt quantity is **300 pieces**. You shall immediately declare (orally) any number of cigarettes in excess of this quantity at the customs office and pay tobacco duties.

#### 7.4.2 Entry to Austria from non-EU Countries

When going through customs control, you must declare the following goods; in other words, you must submit a customs declaration for

- goods not intended for your personal use;
- goods obtained outside the EU which exceed the duty-free amounts for tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, medicinal products and the duty-free allowance for other goods; and
- goods that are subject to bans or restrictions on imports.

The following goods are duty-free when imported in your personal luggage for your own personal use or as a gift (traveller must be 17 years of age or older):

<b>Tobacco products</b>	200	cigarettes or
	100	cigarillos or
	50	cigars or
	250 grams	smoking tobacco or a proportional combination of these goods
<b>Alcoholic beverages</b>	1 litre	alcohol, distilled beverages and spirits with an alcohol content exceeding 22% vol. (volume percent), undenatured ethyl alcohol of 80% vol. and over or
	2 litres	alcohol and alcoholic beverages with an alcohol content not exceeding 22% vol., or a proportional combination of these goods and in addition
	4 litres	non-sparkling wines as well as
	16 litres	Beer

<b>Medicine</b>	for your personal needs during the trip
<b>Other goods</b>	with a cumulative value of EUR 430 for airline travellers or EUR 300 for all other travellers per calendar day. For travellers younger than 15 years those amounts are generally reduced to EUR 150.

Import bans and restrictions also have to be considered when importing above mentioned duty-free goods.

### 7.4.3 Travelling Gear

Equipment for personal use during the stay may be brought into Austria without declarations or documentation. There are some exceptions e.g. new goods such as photographic equipment, where the receipt must be shown on request.

### 7.4.4 Cash Controls

All travellers entering or leaving the European Union with

- EUR 10,000 or more in cash, or
- its equivalents in other currencies, or
- easily convertible assets (e. g. bonds, shares, traveller's cheques...)

must declare the sum to Customs in order to comply with European Regulation No 1889/2005 in force since 15 June 2007. This initiative is introduced for the purposes to assist the efforts made at EU level to tackle crime and improve security by cracking down on money laundering, terrorism and criminality.

More information for travellers:

<https://www.bmf.gv.at/en/topics/customs/travellers.html>



## 7.5 Health

Making sure you're always cared for - emergency numbers and health insurance.

### 7.5.1 Doctors' Services and Pharmacies

Doctors and pharmacies are widely available across the whole of Austria. Pharmacies have rotating Sunday and evening opening hours, with closed pharmacies displaying the contact details of the nearest open pharmacy.



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### 7.5.2 Emergency Numbers (no prefix necessary)

<b>Euro Emergency No.</b>	112	
<b>Ambulance</b>	144	
<b>Emergency Doctor</b>	141	
<b>Mountain Rescue</b>	140	

### **7.5.3 Health Facilities at the TMA**

The Theresan Military Academy provides high-quality health care services through its sickbay, which is located on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. If you feel ill during your stay or have an accident, please report to sickbay for evaluation and treatment. For some diagnostic procedures or special treatment, patients are transferred to the San-Zentrum OST (located in Vienna), another military health facility with more advanced care and where medical specialists (surgeons, dentists, eye doctors, opticians, internists etc.) and medical services (X-rays, laboratories) are available.

In case of an emergency, you may also be transferred to the civilian hospital of Wiener Neustadt upon decision of the doctor in charge.

### **7.5.4 Health Insurance**

If you are from an EU member state, you are to take your “E-Card” (green medical insurance card) with you, which has to be shown when you go to a civilian doctor or to the civilian hospital. Please note that you do not need your E-Card for treatment at the sickbay of the TMA!

If you are from a Non-EU-Member State, medical insurance agreements have to be made in advance or these agreements are still part of an existing contract. Contact your sending institution before departure to Austria!



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# 8) Money, Post and SIMs

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## 8.1 Money

As a member of the European Community, Austria is also a member of the economic and currency unions, adopting the Euro as the common currency.

1 Euro = 100 Cents.

The following Euro bank notes and coins are in circulation:

- Bank notes of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 Euros
- Coins of 1 and 2 Euros, and 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 Cents.



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### 8.1.1 Currency Exchange and Rates

For all foreign currencies, the appropriate exchange rates apply. Please consult the following link:

[https://www.oenb.at/zinssaetzwchselkurse/zinssaetzwchselkurse?lang=en&mode=wec\\_hselkurse](https://www.oenb.at/zinssaetzwchselkurse/zinssaetzwchselkurse?lang=en&mode=wec_hselkurse)





Euros and foreign currencies can be transferred in and out of Austria in unlimited amounts. However, all travellers entering or leaving the EU with EUR 10,000 or more in cash must declare the sum to Customs in order to comply with European Regulation No 1889/2005.

### **8.1.2 Cash Machines (ATMs)**

You can withdraw money from cash dispensers at banks and other locations all over Austria using both Austrian and foreign cash cards. Other ATM cards include locally and foreign-issued MasterCard cards, AmericanExpress cards and Diners cards, as well as Cirrus, Maestro and Visa-Plus cards.

### **8.1.3 Credit Cards**

Credit cards are widely accepted in numerous hotels, restaurants, shops and petrol stations in cities and tourist areas. The logos at the front of the venue (normally on the front door) display the accepted credit cards.

### **8.1.4 How to Open a Bank Account**

If you plan to stay in Austria for longer, you will need a bank account. You will need a proof of identity like a passport and sometimes also a proof of residence in Austria (Meldezettel).

The most common form of accounts in Austria is the current account (called Girokonto), with a current account you usually can

- draw money with your EC-card (EuroCheque) from your own bank's ATMs but also from ATMs from other banks. Normally they are located outside the bank and you can withdraw money with nearly all common cards there. However – using your local Austrian card saves you any commission that you might be charged when using a foreign card.
- transfer money (locally and abroad),
- pay for example your rent by standing order, and
- pay for example your telephone bills by direct debit or other regular but variable amounts.

When you open an account in Austria you will get a personal customer advisor who will help you with financial decisions. Approximately after 3 or 4 days you will get your EC-card by

post. It is common to receive Internet-banking access and even telephone banking with your account. You should use these options as they are cheap or even free and save you from walking to the branch whenever you need something financial to be done.

## **8.2 Post Offices**

Opening hours are displayed at the entrance of the post offices. Some post offices in larger cities are open at night, on weekends and on public holidays, however with a restricted range of services.

### **8.2.1 Postal Charges**

From Austria to countries abroad, there are two mailing possibilities: "Priority" (express service) and "Economy" (cheaper, but takes longer). There are also two categories: Europe and World. Standard letters weighing up to 20g are automatically mailed "priority" worldwide without any surcharges. Postage stamps are available in all post offices.

Mail boxes are painted yellow; red stripes indicate that they are emptied also on Sundays and public holidays.

## **8.3 Telephoning**

There are numerous providers in Austria, both for landline and mobile services, with varying tariffs.

### **8.3.1 Mobile Phone Access**

Austria has a well established GSM network which operates in the 900MHz or 1800MHz bands, the standard network for most of Europe.

If you want to save on high roaming charges, another option is to buy a pre-paid sim card. These are available from numerous providers in mobile phone shops, post offices, bookshops and some supermarkets. Recharge vouchers can be bought at many news-stands, post offices and even in supermarkets and other shops. Mobile phones can also be recharged via ATM.

## **8.4 Internet Access**

Internet cafés are reasonably priced and widely available in Austrian cities, although if you have a laptop, there are many places with free wireless LAN access. From Vienna International Airport to countless cafés and pubs, if your laptop is WiFi enabled, you can simply connect and surf without paying anything.



# 9) Shopping and Living Expenses

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## 9.1 Shopping

From store opening times to the colourful markets, here is everything you need to know about shopping in Austria.

### 9.1.1 Opening Hours

Legal opening times for retail outlets are:

<b>Monday to Friday</b>	5am-9pm
<b>Saturday</b>	until 6pm

The actual shop opening hours vary, but most are open from 9am to 6pm (grocery stores from 8am) and on Saturdays until 1pm or 5pm. Tourist locations are subject to special regulations, allowing longer opening hours. Shops in stations and airports are open during travelling times (often until 11pm).

### 9.1.2 Tobacco and Related Products

These are available in tobacconists (Tabak) at original prices, and also for a supplement in hotels, restaurants, cafes and guest houses.



R. Geyss

### 9.1.3 Wiener Neustadt's Inner City and Pedestrian Zone

In the pedestrian zone in the centre of Wiener Neustadt you can find a large variety of small shops and boutiques.

### 9.1.4 Markets

Take time for a trip to the markets: the colourful bounty and international flair of Wiener Neustadt's Marienmarkt, the regional delicacies of the farmers' markets or the buzz of the ever increasing number of the flea markets and jumble sales - you can be sure to pick up a

bargain! The Christmas Markets, open during advent, are especially beautiful with their stands filled with Christmas decorations, gingerbread and artwork.



R. Geys

### 9.1.5 Shopping Centre Fischapark and Merkurcity

A little bit outside Wiener Neustadt’s city centre there are the two shopping malls Fischapark and Merkurcity, where you can find everything you want, from food and clothes to little souvenirs.

Shopping centre	Public transport
<b>Fischapark</b> Zehnergürtel 12-24 2700 Wiener Neustadt	Bus line 4, stop “Fischapark”
<b>Merkurcity</b> Stadionstraße 10-12 2700 Wiener Neustadt	Bus line 4, stop “Merkurcity/ Stadionstraße”

## 9.2 Living Expenses

<b>Restaurants</b>	
Meal in inexpensive restaurant	EUR 6.50
Meal in mid-range restaurant (three-course)	EUR 12.00
Domestic beer (0.5 l draught)	EUR 2.90
Imported beer (0.33 l)	EUR 3.80
Cappuccino	EUR 3.60
Coco-Cola/Pepsi (0.33 l)	EUR 2.90
Mineral water (0.33 l)	EUR 2.50

<b>Markets</b>	
Milk (1 l)	EUR 1.00
Loaf of fresh white bread (500 g)	EUR 2.00
Rice (1 kg)	EUR 1.50
Eggs (10)	EUR 3.00
Local cheese (1 kg)	EUR 17.00
Chicken breasts (1 kg, boneless, skinless)	EUR 8.00
Beef round (1 kg) (or equivalent back leg meat)	EUR 10.00
Apples (1 kg)	EUR 2.50
Bananas (1 kg)	EUR 1.40
Oranges (1 kg)	EUR 1.50
Tomatoes (1 kg)	EUR 1.50
Potatoes (1 kg)	EUR 1.30
Onions (1 kg)	EUR 0.80
Lettuce (1 head)	EUR 1.20
Water (1.5 l)	EUR 0.40
Bottle of wine (0.7 l, mid-range)	EUR 5.00
Domestic beer (0.5 l)	EUR 1.00

# 10) Social Life



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## 10.1 Restaurants

Most restaurants and cafés in Wiener Neustadt are open daily from 9am to 11pm or even later. Some restaurants and cafés do not open before lunchtime, i.e. 11am.

In case of satisfaction with the service, a tip of 5-10% is appreciated in any restaurant or café with table service. The client has to ask for the bill. Usually, the waiter announces the amount as he/she hands over the bill and the customer, while paying, announces how much he wishes to pay with the tip included.



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### 10.1.1 Ten Restaurants in Wiener Neustadt

... and there are many more to discover!

Name	Food	Address
Café-Restaurant Zum Einhorn	Austrian	Singergasse 15
Schnitzelhaus	Austrian Takeaway	Neunkirchner Straße 55
Himmelblau Beach Club	Fingertips	Achtersee
Chen's Cooking	Chinese	Stadionstraße 3

Taki Nudeln	Chinese Takeaway	Herzog Leopold-Straße 22
OLYMP Restaurant	Greek	Neuklostergasse 1
The Italian	Italian	Zehnergürtel 8-10
Michita	Japanese	Neunkirchner Straße 5
Subway	Sandwiches	Pottendorfer Straße 29
Hollers Steakhouse	Steaks	Nikolaus-August-Ottostraße 3
McDonald's	Takeaway	Nikolaus-August-Otto-Straße 1 (Wiener Straße)
Karatas Kebab – Pizzahaus	Turkish	Stadionstraße 5
Mary's Coffee Pub	Scottish, Austrian	Bahngasse 7

## 10.2 Cafés

There is no coffee in Austria. That's right: there are easily a dozen of coffee variations available in a decent café and ordering simply "coffee" might make the waiter slap you in disgust. If you want to shine in a café in Austria, you will have to get prepared to order something more specific. To help resolving the worst confusion, here a quick overview on the most common coffee specialities:

**Kleiner Brauner and Großer Brauner:** Means "little brown one" or "large brown one" and comes close to what people consider to be ordinary coffee: black with a bit of milk, yet typically not filtered, but steamed like espresso.

**Melange:** The king of coffee, a mix of frothed milk and steamed coffee similar to the Italian cappuccino, but consumed at any time of the day.

**Milchkaffee or Café latte:** A large coffee with frothed milk, has been around for a long time, but recently gained popularity probably due to its fancy Italian name that sounds much cooler than "Milchkaffee".

**Einspänner:** Strong, black coffee typically served in a high glass with a dash of whipped cream.

**Fiaker:** Named after horse-and-carriages, the Fiaker is a rather not-so-common drink of coffee with a shot of Austrian rum and whipped cream.

**Mazagran:** A cold Fiaker-variation, coffee, ice, a shot of rum - and possibly a bit of sugar. A wonderful boost of refreshing energy in the summer.

**Konsul:** An even less common creation than the Fiaker, a black coffee with a small spot of unshipped cream.

**Verlängerter:** A diluted and thus weaker, but larger version of the Großer Brauner, typically served with milk. Means "extended one".

**Schwarzer or Mokka:** Strong, black coffee, normally consumed with a lot of sugar, but served without.

**Kurzer or Espresso:** The same coffee, in recent years the Austrian term "Kurzer" (meaning "short one") has almost gone extinct and these days, the international "Espresso" is to be found on the menus much more commonly.

**Türkischer:** Meaning "Turkish one" and is just that - grated coffee boiled for a long time in water with sugar and served as a very hot, strong coffee with the grains still in the cup.

**Eiskaffee:** Cold coffee with vanilla ice cream, chocolate and whipped cream - served typically in the summer months, but ideal for the hot season. Only ice tea is more refreshing.

**Cappuccino:** What is sold in Austria under that name is NOT the Italian (thus not the international) version of a cappuccino, but a regional variation made from coffee and whipped cream rather than frothed milk.



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### 10.2.1 TOP 6 Cafés in Wiener Neustadt

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
<b>1</b>	Witetschka Café-Bar	Allerheiligenplatz 1
<b>2</b>	Café-Konditorei Ferstl	Hauptplatz 8
<b>3</b>	Kaffeebar Kolschitzky	Hauptplatz 10
<b>4</b>	Café Bernhart	Hauptplatz 20
<b>5</b>	Nuovo	Neunkirchnerstraße 21
<b>6</b>	Café Stadler	Bahnhofplatz 2 (near to the railway station)

### 10.3 Bars and Clubs

Being a warm summer night or chilly winter evening, Wiener Neustadt is ready to party the night away. No matter if it is in an elegant club or in a convivial student pub. Great fun is guaranteed!



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#### 10.3.1 Bars, Pubs and Clubs in Wiener Neustadt

Name	Speciality	Address
Bar GMBH	Bar	Herrengasse 5
Siegl's Pub	Pub	Hauptplatz 11
Next Bar	Bar, Café	Herrengasse 2A
Bar Mephisto	Club, disco	Herrengasse 6
Lemontree	Cocktails	Neunkirchnerstraße 32
Déjà Vu Cocktail Lounge	Cocktails	Ungargasse 8
Mary's Coffee Pub	Pub	Bahngasse 7
Triebwerk	Events	Neunkirchnerstraße 65b/II
Rock-Bar	Karaoke, cocktails	Domplatz 12

## 10.4 Cinema, Theatre and Festivals

<p><b>Cineplexx</b> Stadionstraße 42 2700 Wiener Neustadt</p> 	<p>The best place to watch a movie is Cineplexx. The cinema is located a little bit outside Wiener Neustadt. You can get there by bus line K (last bus: 7 p.m.) or by car.</p> <p>For more information, please look at their website: <a href="https://www.cineplexx.at/center/cineplexx-wiener-neustadt/?gclid=EAlaIQobChMI4ovl-zF2glVij4bCh2PFgKyEAAAYASAAEgJ7DPD_BwE&amp;gclsrc=aw.ds">https://www.cineplexx.at/center/cineplexx-wiener-neustadt/?gclid=EAlaIQobChMI4ovl-zF2glVij4bCh2PFgKyEAAAYASAAEgJ7DPD_BwE&amp;gclsrc=aw.ds</a></p>
<p><b>Stadttheater</b> Herzog-Leopold- Straße 17 2700 Wiener Neustadt</p> 	<p>The Stadttheater (urban theatre) is located in the center and only 15 min away from the TMA.</p> <p>For more information: <a href="https://stadttheater.wiener-neustadt.at/de/">https://stadttheater.wiener-neustadt.at/de/</a></p>
<p><b>Arena Nova</b> Rudolf-Diesel-Straße 30 Wiener Neustadt</p> 	<p>The Arena Nova, which is also located outside from Wiener Neustadt, is one of the biggest event locations in Lower Austria. It is the ideal place for sports events, concerts, exhibitions and more... You can get there by bus line G.</p> <p>For more information: <a href="https://www.arenanova.com/events.php">https://www.arenanova.com/events.php</a></p>

## 10.5 Sport

The Theresan Military Academy is located in the Academy Park, a wonderful area for jogging, biking or skating.



G. Seeger/G. Hammler

There are also plenty of sport facilities available in Wiener Neustadt. Really one is spoiled for choice. You can go fishing, swimming, riding, bowling, skating and skiing, play golf and mini-golf, tennis, squash and even paintball. The following brief list shall help you choose the ideal sport for you.

<b>Swimming</b>	<b>Akademiebad</b> Open-air swimming pool located in the Academy Park. Free access for students of the TMA.	
	<b>Aqua Nova</b> Ferdinand Graf von Zeppelinstraße 12 <a href="http://www.aqua-nova.at/de/">http://www.aqua-nova.at/de/</a>	
<b>Bowling</b>	<b>Pleasureland</b> Stadionstraße 42 (next to the Cine Nova) <a href="http://www.pleasureland.at/">http://www.pleasureland.at/</a>	
<b>Ice skating</b>	<b>Ice rink</b> Gilttschwertgasse 79 <a href="http://www.eislaufplatz.com/">http://www.eislaufplatz.com/</a>	
<b>Paintball</b>	<b>Paintball course</b> Office: Wiener Straße 100 Paintball course: Lichtenwörther Straße 3, 2604 Theresienfeld <a href="https://www.paintball.at/">https://www.paintball.at/</a>	
<b>Tennis</b>	<b>Tennis court of the TMA</b> Clay court and hard court available	
	<b>UTC BH Wiener Neustadt</b> Kaiser Maximilian Promenade 8 <a href="https://www.facebook.com/UTCBHWienerNeustadt/">https://www.facebook.com/UTCBHWienerNeustadt/</a>	

**Habeler Knotzer Tennis und Freizeit**  
Fabriksgelände 9, 7201 Neudörfel  
<http://www.tennistreff.at/>



For those who love hiking and climbing, the mountainous surroundings of Wiener Neustadt offer a big variety of activities. The Lake Neusiedl is not far away and lends itself for swimming, sailing and windsurfing.

The following brief list shall give you an overview.

### **Schneeberg and Rax (Alps)**



The Schneeberg, with its 2,076-metre high summit Klosterwappen, is the highest mountain of Lower Austria in the borderland between Lower Austria and Styria. It and the Rax (2,007 m), some 13 km to the south-west, are collectively considered the Viennese Hausberge (Vienna's "local mountains").

A rack-and-pinion railway, the Schneeberg Railway, now over 100 years old, climbs to a height of 1,800 m, reducing the walk to the summit to an hour or two. There are also a number of other routes for walkers, including from the spa resort of Puchberg am Schneeberg to the east, or from the south, in Höllental.

The summit plateau has a number of mountain huts, which are visited by thousands of walkers, climbers and even mountain-bikers each year.

**For more information:**

<https://www.schneebergbahn.at/en>

### **Myra Falls**



The Myra Falls are located in a ravine in the municipality of Muggendorf in the Austrian federal state of Lower Austria. The ravine has been cut by the Myrabach, a small tributary of the Piesting. The actual ravine with the falls is about 600 metres long; its height difference is 70 metres. The gorge runs from north to south and is protected as a natural monument.

A well-developed and popular hiking trail leads through the gorge. It was built in 1885 by the Pernitz branch of the Austrian Tourist Club (Österreichischer Touristenklub), with 19 bridges and 8 ascents (opened: 9 August 1885) and looked after them since then.

**For more information:**

<http://www.myrafaelle.at/downloads/>



## Lake Neusiedl



Despite remaining a protected wildlife habitat, the region of Lake Neusiedl, particularly in its Austrian part, draws significant numbers of tourists because of its mild climate. The lake is known as the "Sea of the Viennese", as it offers ample opportunities for sailing and windsurfing at a reasonable distance from Vienna.

**For more information:**

<https://www.neusiedlersee.com/en/>

## Semmering



Semmering is located on the border of Lower Austria and Styria at an elevation of 1,000 m above sea level and surrounded with forest. In winter, the Semmering lends itself for skiing. As usual, winter season starts in December and lasts until mid-April. The Semmering resort in winter is a ski village with

- 14 km slopes for daytime skiing (3 out of them for beginners, 10 - intermediate, 1 - black);
- 13 km slopes for night skiing (Semmering has one of the best lighting system in Europe);
- 12 km slopes available for racing ski; and
- a toboggan run of 3 km.

Semmering is famous for its alpine skiing, and has hosted the World Cup races several times.

Semmering railway was listed as World Heritage Site of UNESCO in 2005.

**For more information:**

<http://semmering.com/en/page/winter>





# 11) Contact Information



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For all open questions, you can contact us

- from Monday-Friday
- from 07:30am-03:45pm
- at the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, Institute 1/International Office
- or at any other time when agreed in advance.

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# 12) Need- to- know Topics

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## 12.1 Need-to-know Topics

- Make sure you have some cash with you for payments. In general, you must expect to use more cash in Austria than credit cards, which are not accepted everywhere. Automated teller machines (ATM) are available everywhere, even on the Academy-premises.
- There are several supermarkets nearby the Academy where you can buy groceries, toiletries and hardware. Attention, in Austria most shops close around latest 7pm in the evening and are closed all Sunday.
- Public transport in Austria is very good and reliable. The Austrian State Railways (ÖBB) has regular connections to all major cities in Austria and abroad.
- Buses run from outside the main entrance of the Academy regularly.
- Austria is a very safe country; nevertheless, keep an eye on your valuables, suitcase, and personal belongings when you're moving around.
- You have to ask for the bill when you want to pay in a restaurant or coffee shop!
- Alcohol is allowed from the age of 18 on.
- Your mobile telephone (cell-phone) is called a "Handy"!
- Austrian drivers can be pretty aggressive! They do not stop automatically for pedestrians.
- We separate our waste into: glass, paper, plastic, organic.
- You do not call (elder) people by their first names unless you know them well or they offer you this possibility.
- Most people in Austria speak English, so do not hesitate to ask them in English.

## 12.2 @ Etiquette

Even if you only write an @ in Austria, you're expected-especially as a student to find out the surname of the person you are contacting and address them with "Dear Mr, Dear Ms". Do not send mails with "hi", "hello" or no name at all. This is considered quite rude. Do not use shortened forms of words or slang.

## 12.3 Code of Conduct

- Honesty and integrity in dealing with all members of the Academy.
- Responsibility and accountability for personal behaviour.
- Respect for the personal rights, dignity and property of others.
- Upholding the code of conduct by reporting all violations.



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## 12.4 Basic Phrases

<b>Yes.</b>	Ja. [ja:]
<b>No.</b>	Nein. [naɪn]
<b>Please.</b>	Bitte. ['bitə]
<b>Thank you.</b>	Danke. ['danʁə]
<b>Good morning.</b>	Guten Morgen. ['gu:tŋ 'mɔʁgn̩], ['gu:tŋ 'mɔʁgn̩]
<b>Good afternoon.</b>	Guten Tag. [ˌgutŋ 'ta:k]
<b>Good night.</b>	Gute Nacht. [ˌgutə 'naχt]
<b>Hello.</b>	Hallo. [ha'lo:]
<b>Good bye.</b>	Auf Wiedersehen. [aʊf 'vi:deˌze:ən]
<b>What is your name?</b>	Wie heißen Sie? [vi: 'haɪsŋ zi:] Wie heißt du? [vi: haɪst du:]
<b>My name is...</b>	Mein Name ist... [maɪn 'na:mə ɪst]
<b>How are you?</b>	Wie geht es Ihnen? [vi: ge:t ɛs 'i:nən] Wie geht es dir? [vi: ge:t ɛs di:ɐ]
<b>Fine thanks, and you?</b>	Danke gut, und Ihnen / dir? ['danʁə gu:t ʊnt 'i:nən / di:ɐ]
<b>I understand.</b>	Ich verstehe. [ɪç fɛʁ'ʃte:ə]
<b>I don't understand.</b>	Ich verstehe nicht. [ɪç fɛʁ'ʃte:ə nɪçt]
<b>Do you speak English?</b>	Sprechen Sie Englisch? ['ʃpɾɛçŋ zi: 'ɛŋlɪʃ] Sprichst du Englisch? [ʃpɾɪçst du: 'ɛŋlɪʃ]
<b>I don't speak German.</b>	Ich spreche kein Deutsch. [ɪç 'ʃpɾɛçə kaɪn dɔɪtʃ]
<b>Nice to meet you.</b>	Schön Sie/dich kennenzulernen. [[ʃø:n zi: / diç 'kɛnən tʁu: 'lɛʁnən]
<b>How do you say ... in German?</b>	Wie sagt man ... auf Deutsch? [vi: za:kt man ... aʊf dɔɪtʃ]
<b>Please speak more slowly.</b>	Bitte sprechen Sie langsamer. ['bitə 'ʃpɾɛçŋ zi: 'laŋ, za:mə] Bitte sprich langsamer. ['bitə ʃpɾɪç 'laŋ, za:mə]
<b>Does anyone speak English?</b>	Spricht jemand Englisch? [ʃpɾɪçt 'je:mant 'ɛŋlɪʃ]



## List of Abbreviations

3. VE .....	encrypted LAN for military use only
AAF .....	Austrian Armed Forces
ARBÖ .....	Auto-, Motor- und Radfahrerbund Österreichs, automobile association
BA .....	Bachelor of Arts
BDU .....	Battle Dress Uniform
BE .....	Bachelor Exam
CAC .....	Cadre Aspirants Course
CAT .....	City Airport Train
CATT .....	Combined Arms Tactical Trainer
CM .....	Common Modules
COC .....	Career Officer Course
CTBTO .....	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organisation
ED-card .....	EuroCheque-card
EE .....	Entrance Exam
EMILYO .....	Exchange of Military Young Officers
ESDC .....	European Security and Defence College
ETCS .....	European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System
EU .....	European Union
FH .....	Fachhochschule, University of Applied Science
FH-BP ML .....	FH-(University of Applied Science) Bachelor Programme Military Leadership
FPÖ .....	Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs, Austrian Freedom Party
FüSim .....	Führungssimulator, leadership simulation system

Grad .....	Graduation
GSM .....	Global System for Mobile Communications
IAEA .....	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICT .....	Information and Communication Technology
IMF .....	International Monetary Fund
ITJ .....	International Training on the Job
LAN .....	Local Area Network
MDL .....	Military Driving Licence
MECTS .....	Military European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System
MHz .....	megahertz
MOD .....	Ministry of Defence
NATO .....	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NATO-PfP .....	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation-Partnership for Peace
NCO .....	Non-Commissioned Officer
Ö3 .....	radio station
ÖAMTC ...	Österreichischer Automobil-, Motorrad- und Touring Club, automobile association
ÖBB .....	Österreichische Bundesbahnen, Austrian Railways
OECD .....	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC .....	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSCE .....	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
ÖVE .....	Österreichischer Verband für Elektrotechnik, Austrian Community of Electricity
ÖVP .....	Österreichische Volkspartei, Austrian People's Party
POC .....	Point of Contact
PSO .....	Peace Support Operation

PT .....	Physical Training
R&D .....	Research and Development
RIZ .....	Regional-Innovations-Zentrum, regional innovation centre
SPÖ .....	Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs, Social Democratic Party of Austria
TFZ .....	Technologie- und Forschungszentrum, technology and research centre
TMA .....	Theresan Military Academy
UN .....	United Nations
UNESCO .....	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNIDO .....	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNODC .....	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WH .....	Working Hours
WiFi .....	Wireless Fidelity
WNSKS .....	Wiener Neustädter Stadtwerke und Kommunal Service GmbH, Public Services of the City of Wiener Neustadt
WTO .....	World Trade Organisation
ZSSK .....	Železničná spoločnosť Slovensko, Railways of the Slovak Republic

## **Never forget...**

Being a good leader requires remembering that you're there for a reason, and the reason certainly isn't to have your way. High-integrity leaders not only welcome questioning and criticism - they insist on it.

*Travis Bradberry*

**The team of the International Office looks forward to welcoming you  
at the Theresan Military Academy!**