EUROPEAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The Chambers of Commerce of the countries of the European Union in the United States offer information regarding their companies who do business in the US, and the American companies involved in their countries. For a comprehensive list look at the Directory of Foreign Firms Operating in the US and the Directory of US Firms Operating Abroad located in the OCS library or the EU Chamber of Commerce page at: www.eurochambres.be/content/default.asp?PageID=29

European-American Chamber of Commerce
The New York Times Building
620 Eighth Avenue, 37th Floor
New York, NY 10018
(212) 808-2707, Fax (212) 286-9806
www.eaccnyc.com

European Union – Delegation of the European Commission to the United States
2175 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037
(202) 862-9500, Fax (202) 429-1766
www.eurunion.org

Austria-US Chamber of Commerce
165 West 46th Street, Suite 1113
New York, NY 10036
(212) 819-0117
www.usaustrianchamber.com

Belgian-American Chamber of Commerce
1065 Avenue of the Americas, 22nd Floor
New York, NY 10018
(212) 586-5110, Fax (212) 582-9697
www.belcham.org

British American Business
52 Vanderbilt Avenue, 20th Floor
New York, NY 10017
(212) 661-4060
www.babinc.org

Finnish-American Chamber of Commerce
866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 250
New York, NY 10017
(212) 821-0225
www.facc-usa.com

French-American Chamber of Commerce
1350 Broadway, Suite 2101
New York, NY 10018
(212) 867-0123, Fax: (212) 867-9050
www.faccnyc.org

German-American Chamber of Commerce
75 Broad Street, 21st Floor
New York, NY 10004
(212) 974-8830, Fax (212) 974-8867
www.gaccny.com

Hellenic-American Chamber of Commerce
370 Lexington Avenue, 27th Floor
New York NY 10017
(212) 629-6380, Fax (212) 564-9281
www.hellenicamerican.cc

Ireland-US Chamber of Commerce
556 Central Avenue
New Providence, NJ 07974
(908) 286-1300, Fax (908) 286-1200
www.iccusa.org

Danish-American Chamber of Commerce
253 West 73rd Street
New York, NY 10024
(212) 933-1800
www.daccny.com
OFFICE OF CAREER SERVICES
INTERVIEW TYPES

Screening Interview:
The screening interview does just that—screen out candidates whose qualifications don’t meet the job specifications. The first interview is typically conducted by a human resources professional and will probably focus more on your resume and qualifications than anything else. Screening interviews may be conducted in person, by telephone, or by video conferencing (see Telephone Interview and Video or Skype Interview sections).

- Articulate your skills and what you accomplished at each previous job experience.

Second Interview:
Second round interviews are often more difficult to prepare for because their purpose is more subtle—to determine which candidates will best “fit” with the company. Second interviews may be comprised of behavioral and competency-based questions (see Behavioral Interview and Competency-based Interview sections).

- Ask questions about the work environment.
- This stage may also include reference checks and testing.

Case Study Interview:
Consulting firms and certain financial institutions may include a case study or word problem based on a real-life or simulated consulting situation as part of their interview process. In this instance, the interviewer will present you with a case study and ask how you would approach and solve the dilemma at hand. The interviewer is simply trying to determine your analytical abilities through this interview method, so try not to get flustered!

- You can usually ask relevant questions in your efforts.
- There are a number of online and hardcopy resources available through the Office of Career Services to help you prepare for these types of interviews.
- It is also imperative to be part of a student study group and practice together since these interviews are very demanding.

Behavioral Interview:
In these interviews, the interviewer will ask you to talk about a real situation you’ve encountered and your response to that situation. A sample question could include, “Tell me of an incident when you failed,” instead of a hypothetical question such as “How you would handle a mistake or failure?” The employer assumes this will be a good indicator of how you would handle situations in the future.

- Stay calm and answer the question as completely as you can, using the SAR formula as your guide:
  - S—What was the situation or problem that you were presented with?
  - A—What action did you take? (Specifically highlight the skills used.)
  - R—What were the results of your actions? (Be specific and quantify results when possible.)