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Conférence suisse des rectrices et recteurs des hautes écoles pédagogiques
Schweizerische Konferenz der Rektorinnen und Rektoren der Pädagogischen Hochschulen
Conferenza svizzera delle rettrici e dei rettori delle Alte scuole pedagogiche
Conferenza svizra da las rectoras e dals recturs da las scolas autas pedagogicas
Swiss Conference of Rectors of Universities of Teacher Education

STUDYING IN SWITZERLAND UNIVERSITIES OF TEACHER EDUCATION

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SWISS HIGHER EDUCATION

(by COHEP, CRUS, and KFH, Bern 2010)

SWITZERLAND

The Country and its People

Switzerland is a small country of 41,284 square kilometres situated in the heart of Europe between France, Germany, Austria, the Principality of Liechtenstein (FL), and Italy. Its capital is Bern. The country is one of the most mountainous in Europe: the Alps, Pre-Alps, and Jura occupy more than two-thirds of its territory. These mountain regions contrast with the Swiss plateau, which is home to a large majority of the country's nearly eight million people.

More than two-thirds of the population live in urban areas. Zurich is Switzerland's biggest city, with about 374,000 people. Four other cities have populations exceeding 100,000: Geneva, Basel, Bern and Lausanne. Zurich, Bern, and Geneva are all top-ranked with respect to quality of living, making them popular places of residence. Switzerland is home to many international organisations, including the second largest UN office (ILO, UNCTAD, UNHCR, WHO, etc.), the World Trade Organisation, the Red Cross, the World Economic Forum and the International Olympic Committee.

Geographically diverse, Switzerland is diverse also in terms of its spoken languages. Despite its small size, the country has no fewer than four national languages. German is spoken by 64 % of the population, French by 20 %, Italian by 6.5 %, and Romansh by less than 1 %. About 9 % speak other languages. A fifth of the population is made up of resident foreigners.

Economy

Switzerland's unique education and training system offers a wide variety of educational options ranging from vocational training and apprenticeships to university-level education, and produces a well-qualified workforce at all levels. On account of Switzerland's high-quality education system and its multicultural society, a large part of the population is fluent in several languages. As the workforce is generally highly motivated, Switzerland ranks fifth among the world's leading national economies with respect to overall productivity.

Switzerland's small size has favoured the emergence of well-developed networks between the various fields of expertise in research, development, and industry. Its location in the heart of Europe is another advantage. Situated at the nexus of European technologies and cultures, Switzerland is also equidistant from America and Asia. Close ties with the EU assure direct links to European science and innovation programmes. Bilateral contracts with the EU provide Swiss-based companies with excellent market access to 500 million consumers. Around 4.5 million people work in Switzerland. The country has a flexible job market and the unemployment rate is very low. Last but not least, Switzer-

land has an ideal size – and spirit – to qualify as a pilot market in which manufacturers can analyse market response to new products.

Political Organisation

Switzerland is a confederation of 26 states, the so-called cantons. In 1848, Switzerland adopted a new constitution that consolidated the power of the central government while at the same time granting the cantons a relatively high degree of sovereignty. This constituted a decisive step towards modern democracy. It promoted centralisation without rejecting liberalism, in line with Swiss traditions. This federalist system is still in place today.

Endowed with their own constitutions, their own governments and their own laws, the cantons enjoy rather far-reaching power of legislation in many domains of political life, including education.

Direct democracy is entrenched firmly at each political level: the communes, the cantons, and the Confederation. Citizens elect the members not only of their parliaments, but also of their governments – with the exception of the Federal Councillors, who are elected by the national Parliament. Moreover, important questions are put to popular vote. This happens in the case of amendments to the Constitution and as a result of a popular initiative or referendum, two political instruments through which Swiss citizens can directly influence legislation. In Switzerland, Members of Parliament are not professionals; they fulfil their local or federal mandates alongside other jobs.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN SWITZERLAND

Switzerland's education system reflects the country's political structure. In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, the communes, the cantons and the Confederation work together in their respective areas of responsibility to ensure high quality in the education system. The education system is strongly anchored in local areas, cantons and linguistic regions. The main responsibility for education lies with the cantons, who are responsible for the education system wherever the Federal Constitution does not stipulate that the Confederation is responsible. Each canton has its own legal regulations for education. Important key parameters are regulated uniformly, either at the federal level or on an intercantonal basis. There is no ministry of education at the federal level. The Confederation's tasks with regard to education are performed by the Federal Department for Home Affairs via the State Secretariat for Education and Research (SER) and by the Federal Department for Economics via the Federal Office for Professional Education and Technology (OPET).

Education has always been a top priority in Switzerland, a fact that is evidenced by the outstanding level of resources allocated to Swiss schools and different types of universities. The Swiss education and training system is characterised by a dual scheme that

combines on-the-job practical training with theoretical courses. This combination of practice and theory provides for a uniquely broad range of educational options.

Pre-school education (kindergarten) and compulsory schooling (primary and lower secondary levels) are provided by the communes. The Confederation ensures that primary education satisfies certain standards of quality, and guarantees compliance with the principle of free education. At the upper secondary level, the Confederation is responsible for vocational training. Recognition of the relevant certificates – the Federal Certificate of Competence and the Professional Maturity Certificate (Professional Baccalaureate) – is a federal matter as well. General education at the upper secondary level, particularly in the gymnasia, is the responsibility of the cantons, who regulate the school-leaving examinations marking completion of these academically oriented secondary-school studies. The Confederation recognises the maturity certificates issued to graduates as long as they comply with the relevant standards. Maturity certificates attest that their holders have the required general knowledge and aptitudes to take university-level studies.

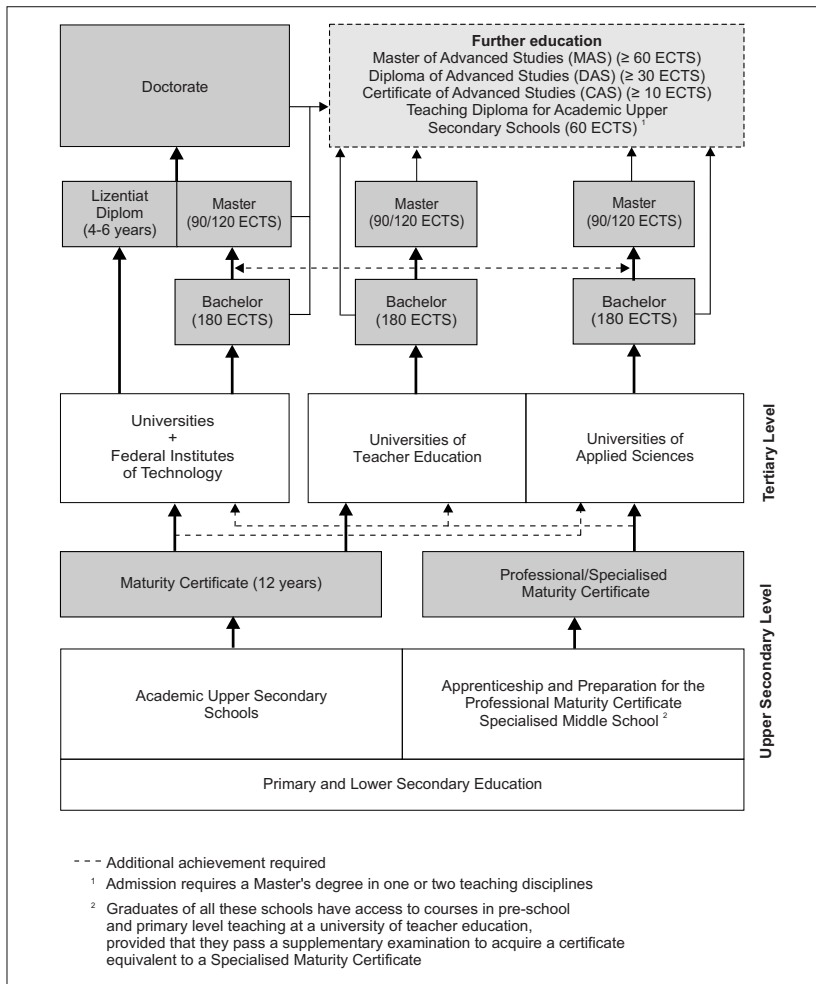
Higher education in Switzerland fits into the general dual system. The range from academic to applied studies is covered by three types of institutions with different training tasks. Twelve doctoral / research universities (ten cantonal universities and two federal institutes of technology) offer theoretically-oriented, scientific bachelor's, master's and doctoral programmes. Professionally-oriented studies are offered at the nine universities of applied sciences («Fachhochschulen» / «Hautes écoles spécialisées» / «Scuole Universitarie Professionali») and at the fourteen universities of teacher education («Pädagogische Hochschulen» / «Hautes écoles pédagogiques» / «Alte scuole pedagogiche»). Higher education in music, theatre, design, and fine arts is integrated in the universities of applied sciences as well. All three types of universities have implemented the Bologna declaration.

Holders of a maturity certificate have access to doctoral / research universities and universities of teacher education. They also have the possibility to enrol in a university of applied sciences, provided that they have completed a one-year internship or work placement. Holders of a professional maturity certificate are entitled to study at a university of applied sciences or, after passing a supplementary examination, at a doctoral / research university or a university of teacher education.

The modern, diversified but coherent system of Swiss higher education is perfectly suited to the needs of students, the scientific community, modern society, and the economy, and it is directly compatible with other European educational systems.

A perfect example for the coherence of the Swiss higher education system is the harmonisation of semesters: Switzerland is the first and only country in Europe where all institutions of higher education start their courses in the same weeks every year. The autumn semester always begins in week 38 and the spring semester in week 8. Today, other European countries are discussing how they could follow Swiss example.

The Swiss Higher Education System



DOCTORAL / RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES

Ten cantonal universities and two federal institutes of technology are labelled **swissuniversity.ch**. They are currently the only research universities in Switzerland that are allowed to confer doctoral degrees. The ten cantonal universities are in Basel, Bern, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Lugano, Neuchâtel, St.Gallen, and Zurich. Most of them have evolved over several centuries, in step with societal and economic needs and always in pursuit of humanist ideals.

Since the mid-19th century, the Confederation has played an active role in science policy. In 1855 it founded the first federal research institution, a polytechnic in Zurich. Today, the Confederation runs six institutions, comprising the two federal institutes of technology in Lausanne (EPFL) and in Zurich (ETHZ; this is the former polytechnic mentioned above), as well as four research institutes, namely the Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI), the Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research (WSL), the Empa – Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Testing and Research, and the Eawag – Aquatic Research. The two Federal Institutes of Technology (ETHZ and EPFL) are known worldwide and have brought forth many Nobel Prize laureates.

Switzerland's cantonal universities also have excellent reputations on account of their high-quality research. In recent years at least five Swiss universities have consistently ranked among the 150 best universities of the world. Together, Switzerland's universities offer potential students the unique possibility of choosing among high-quality courses in different universities across the different cultural regions of Switzerland, yet within a reachable distance.

Although each of the universities has its own characteristics, they all have the same basic structure combining research and education – a prerequisite for all students who intend to continue their studies up to doctorate level. All of the twelve Swiss universities are divided into faculties or departments according to subjects, including theology, law, economic and social sciences, arts, natural sciences, and medicine (although Fribourg and Neuchâtel offer only basic medical courses). St.Gallen is renowned for economics, social sciences, and law especially in German-speaking Europe, but also in the US and Asia. Lucerne, the most recent to qualify as a Swiss university, has been offering courses in Catholic theology / religious studies, humanities, and law since 2004. The second-youngest Swiss university, the Università della Svizzera italiana (USI) in Lugano, in the Italian-speaking part of Switzerland, is not only famous for its courses in architecture with Prof. Mario Botta, but also offers study programmes in economics, communication sciences, and informatics. The two Federal Institutes of Technology are well-known for producing highly qualified engineers, architects, and scientists; in study areas such as the human sciences they collaborate closely with their cantonal counterparts, the University of Zurich and the University of Lausanne, respectively.

In addition to the twelve doctoral / research universities there are some smaller institutions that offer a limited curriculum and confer their degrees in association with one of the doctoral / research universities. The following are considered as public institutions of higher education: the Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies (Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement, IHEID) in Geneva and the Graduate Institute for Advanced Public Administration (Institut de hautes études en administration publique, IDHEAP) in Lausanne. For more information see www.swissuniversity.ch, www.crus.ch, and www.proff.ch. Specific information for doctoral candidates and researchers is available on: www.euraxess.ch.

UNIVERSITIES OF APPLIED SCIENCES

As of 1997 Switzerland has seven public-funded universities of applied sciences and two private universities of applied sciences that are recognised by the Swiss authorities. All of them offer practice-oriented university-level education.

The universities of applied sciences (UAS) are organised regionally and all have several campuses.

- Bern University of Applied Sciences (BFH, Berner Fachhochschule) with campuses in Bern, Burgdorf, Biel, Zollikofen, and Magglingen
- University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland (FHNW, Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz) with campuses in Brugg/Windisch, Olten, Basel, and Muttenz
- University of Applied Sciences of Eastern Switzerland (FHO, Fachhochschule Ostschweiz) with main campuses in St.Gallen, Rapperswil, Buchs, and Chur
- Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts (HSLU, Hochschule Luzern) with campuses in Lucerne and Horw
- University of Applied Sciences of Zurich (ZFH, Zürcher Fachhochschule) with campuses in Zurich, Winterthur, Wädenswil, and Dübendorf
- Kalaidos University of Applied Sciences Switzerland (FH KAL) with campuses in Basel, Bern, St.Gallen, Zurich, and Aarau

University of applied sciences in the Italian-speaking part of Switzerland:

- University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland (SUPSI, Scuola Universitaria Professionale della Svizzera Italiana) with campuses in Lugano, Manno, Canobbio, Verscio, Locarno, Brig, and Landquart

Universities of applied sciences in the French-speaking part of Switzerland:

- University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland (HES-SO, Haute Ecole Spécialisée de la Suisse Occidentale) with main campuses in Geneva, Lausanne, Sion*, Sierre*, Fribourg, Yverdon-les-Bains, Changins, Neuchâtel, and La Chaux-de-Fonds. (*offering certain degree programmes in German)
- Les Roches Gruyère University of Applied Sciences (LRG) with campuses in Bluche, Bulle, and Glion

The universities of applied sciences cover the following areas of knowledge and research:

- Engineering and Information Technology (all UAS except FH KAL and LRG)
- Architecture, Building Engineering and Planning (all UAS except FH KAL and LRG)
- Agriculture and Forestry (BFH and HES-SO only)
- Chemistry and Life Sciences (all UAS except FHO, SUPSI, HSLU, FH KAL, and LRG)
- Design (all UAS except FHO, FH KAL, and LRG)
- Social Work (all UAS except FH KAL and LRG)
- Health (all UAS except HSLU, FHNW, FH KAL, and LRG)
- Business, Management and Services (all UAS)
- Applied Psychology (ZFH and FHNW only)
- Applied Linguistics (ZFH only)
- Sports (BFH only)
- Teacher Education (ZFH, FHNW, and SUPSI)

A distinctive feature of Swiss universities of applied sciences is that they comprise study programmes in the following creative disciplines:

- Theatre Arts (ZFH, BFH, and SUPSI only)
- Music (all UAS except FHO, FH KAL, and LRG)
- Fine Arts (all UAS except FHO, FH KAL, and LRG).

Universities of applied sciences provide a practice-oriented education, accommodating the needs of both students and the job market. They offer an excellent learning environment: small campuses, an intimate atmosphere, a good learning infrastructure, well-equipped laboratories, a low student / faculty ratio, small study groups, student-oriented classes, and highly qualified teachers who are often involved in research and /or professional practice.

In addition to their bachelor's and master's programmes, the UAS offer a wide range of federally recognised courses in continuing education (Master of Advanced Studies or MAS and Executive Master of Business Administration or EMBA) to facilitate lifelong learning among graduates. A flexible organisational design allows UAS to respond quickly to the needs of both students and the professional environment.

All departments of the UAS also conduct distinguished research aimed at solving problems related to their respective professional fields. This makes the UAS an important link in the innovation chain. Research at the UAS is also closely combined with instruction, enabling students to gain research expertise in their respective professional fields. In the creative disciplines, the main emphasis is on the development of students' artistic identity.

The fact that the education they receive is practice-oriented grants students graduating from UAS very good prospects on the job market. Recent studies have shown that 96 % of all UAS students find employment in their professional field within twelve months of graduating. This confirms that the education supplied by the UAS meets the demands of the job market. A UAS degree also serves as an entry qualification to further studies at universities both in Switzerland and abroad. All UAS are accredited by the federal government of Switzerland.

For more information see www.kfh.ch (website of the Rectors' Conference of the Swiss Universities of Applied Sciences).

UNIVERSITIES OF TEACHER EDUCATION

The universities of teacher education were created in 2001, incorporating or replacing various previous forms of teacher training institutions in Switzerland. Based on the same principles as the universities of applied sciences in that they offer a practice-oriented education, most of the universities of teacher education are nonetheless independent institutions.

The vast majority of teachers at the different levels of the school system (initial and continuing education) are trained at the universities of teacher education, which are financed

by the cantons. In some cases teachers are also trained at research / doctoral universities or other tertiary-level institutions.

Today, Switzerland has fourteen universities of teacher education. Eleven of them are independent establishments (Bern, Brig / St-Maurice, Chur, Fribourg, Kreuzlingen, Lausanne, Lucerne / Schwyz / Zug, Porrentruy / Bienne / La Chaux-de-Fonds, Schaffhausen, St.Gallen, and Zurich¹); the other three form part of universities of applied sciences (in Basel / Brugg / Solothurn, Locarno, and Zurich). In some cantons, teachers are trained at the cantonal universities: the University of Geneva trains pre-school- and primary-level teachers (Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, FPSE) and, since 2010, lower- and upper-secondary-level teachers (Institut Universitaire de Formation des Enseignants, IUFE), and the University of Fribourg offers training for lower- and upper-secondary-level teachers. In Zurich, training of teachers for the upper secondary level is provided by an institute that is run jointly by the University of Zurich, the Federal Institute of Technology Zurich and the Zurich University of Teacher Education.

The Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (SFIVET) is responsible for the training and advanced training of teachers in vocational education and also offers a master's programme in vocational education and training. The Swiss Federal Institute of Sport Magglingen (SFISM) provides training in both practice and teaching of sports and physical activity.

The universities of teacher education award diplomas, bachelor's or master's degrees in the following domains: pre-primary education, primary education, secondary education, special needs education, speech and language therapy, psychomotor therapy, vocational training, and sport. In addition, they offer Master of Advanced Studies (MAS), Diploma of Advanced Studies (DAS) and Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS) programmes. The universities of teacher education are responsible for training and advanced training of teachers, as well as applied research, development, and evaluation; they also provide other services such as counselling, introductions to the teaching profession and mobility support.

RELATIONS BETWEEN DOCTORAL / RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES, UNIVERSITIES OF APPLIED SCIENCES AND UNIVERSITIES OF TEACHER EDUCATION

Cooperation and permeability between the different types of institutions of higher education are essential. Switzerland's institutions of higher education are striving for a perfect balance between cooperation and division of tasks. Therefore, the Rectors' Conference of the Swiss Universities (CRUS), the Rectors' Conference of the Swiss Universities of Applied Sciences (KFH), and the Swiss Conference of Rectors of Universities of Teacher Education (COHEP) encourage exchange programmes and work together readily.

An example of successful cooperation between the three rectors' conferences is a joint agreement concerning permeability between the different types of universities. This

agreement enables students of one type of university to continue their studies at another type of university under certain defined conditions. A second example is the nqf.ch-HS² qualifications framework, which defines and describes levels of education and qualifications earned in Swiss higher education with a view to enhancing national and international comparability.

INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

Switzerland participates in the European Union's education programmes (Lifelong Learning Programme and Youth in Action Programme) as a so-called «indirect partner». Swiss participation in these programmes and scholarships awarded to foreign students who come to Switzerland are temporarily financed by the State Secretariat for Education and Research (SER).

The Information and Coordination ERASMUS Switzerland (ICES) agency, hosted by CRUS, is responsible for allocating the resources for ERASMUS student mobility grants to the participating institutions of higher education.

Swiss institutions of higher education have introduced the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS), which aims to foster student mobility by ensuring the recognition of credits obtained elsewhere.

Since the entry into force of the bilateral agreements between Switzerland and the EU, Swiss scientists have access to the various EU programmes promoting mobility for researchers.

RESEARCH IN SWITZERLAND³

Switzerland's superior qualities and skills in education, science, and technology enjoy broad international recognition. The competitiveness of the Swiss economy is due to considerable investment into research. The percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) that Switzerland spends on research and development is one of the highest worldwide. More than two-thirds of these resources come from the private sector, with the major interest coming from the chemical, pharmaceutical, electronics, and metallurgical industries.

The federal legislation puts the onus of promoting scientific research on the Confederation, which in turn has created various instruments to carry out this task, including, in particular, the Swiss National Science Foundation⁴ and the innovation promotion agency CTI⁵.

The Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) is the Confederation's most important instrument for promoting research and the development of new generations of scientists. Set up in 1952, the SNSF supports scientific research at Swiss institutions of higher

² <http://www.crus.ch>

⁴ <http://www.snf.ch>

³ Adapted from <http://www.sbf.admin.ch>

⁵ <http://www.admin.ch/kti>

education and at independent research institutes. The main thrust of the foundation's activity is the financial backing of high-quality individual projects of basic research in all disciplines. Young scientific talent is promoted through grants for junior and advanced researchers and through exchange programmes with various partner countries. The SNSF is also responsible for the so-called National Research Programmes (NRP) and National Centres of Competence in Research (NCCR). Moreover, through a special programme called DORE, the SNSF promotes research in the fields of the social sciences, the health sciences, school education, music, and the fine arts.

The innovation promotion agency CTI is the Confederation's instrument to foster applied research and the development of economic interest. It promotes the development and application of new technologies and methodologies by bringing together dynamic companies and institutions and researchers at all types of universities and supporting their cooperation in applied research and development. CTI services range from action programmes in different fields of the economy, the public services, and cultural life to support for the establishment of new firms and services. The tools of the CTI are also available to small and medium-sized enterprises or other institutions in need of new knowledge.

Basic research in Switzerland is carried out mainly by the cantonal universities and the Federal Institutes of Technology, whereas the universities of applied sciences concentrate on applied research and development and seek to establish and maintain close contacts between their research units and those in the private sector, especially in small and medium enterprises and the creative economy. Research is also conducted at the universities of teacher education, mainly in the context of subject-specific didactics and the master's programmes.

Efforts to integrate Swiss research activities into international research began in the early 1950s; since then these efforts have been consistently reinforced through Swiss membership in the most important international research organisations and Swiss participation in major international research programmes (see below).

KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Cooperation and synergies on the cantonal, national, and international levels make Switzerland an ideal place for identifying ways to develop products to market maturity. Switzerland has a large number of institutions and tools to support and further research and promote exchanges between doctoral / research universities, universities of applied sciences, and businesses.

The cantonal universities, the Federal Institutes of Technology and the four federal research institutes have either created technology transfer departments or designated officers responsible for relations with industry. The universities of applied sciences serve as a link between research and industry. All of them have a technology transfer service in place, and cooperation between the UAS and the private sector has developed rapidly over the past ten years.

In addition to the activities of the CTI, the so-called European Union Framework Programmes for Research and Technological Development are also an important instrument for creating synergies between the public and private sectors. These programmes encourage cooperation at the European level between universities and firms, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises. Switzerland's participation in these programmes is one of the most important priorities of Swiss international science policy.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Internationality begins on campus, among students. The percentages of international students at Swiss doctoral/research universities and universities of applied sciences are among the highest in the world: in 2008/2009 they amounted to 18 % and 13 %, respectively, at the bachelor level, and 29 % and 25 %, respectively, at the master level; as many as 47 % of all doctoral candidates came from abroad in 2008/2009. Most of these international students come from other European countries.

Internationality means promoting student and researcher mobility, and hence depends on cooperation. Swiss institutions of higher education are reliable partners in European exchange and research programmes. Bilateral agreements ensure and facilitate co-operation between Swiss institutions and partner institutions in the European Union. Furthermore, from 2009 to 2016, CRUS is implementing a scientific exchange programme with the new member states of the EU (see www.sciex.ch).

The individual institutions of higher education have numerous bilateral agreements with partner institutions around the world. The universities' international relations are generally managed by the rectorates and their international officers or by individual faculties, depending on the type of cooperation. In Switzerland's border regions, where thousands of people cross the border every morning to reach their workplaces, cooperation is particularly evident. In 1989, five universities located in the Swiss-French-German tri-border region founded EUCOR, the cross-border European Confederation of Upper Rhine Universities. Today, a joint EUCOR student card grants full mobility and access to all member universities. Joint programmes and courses, as well as joint research initiatives and staff exchanges have made internationality a matter of everyday life at the EUCOR universities. A similar programme has also been established among the universities of applied sciences of north-western Switzerland and homologous institutions of higher education in the bordering regions of France and Germany.

At the level of the three Swiss rectors' conferences, Switzerland takes active part in international activities through membership in organisations such as the European University Association (EUA), the Academic Cooperation Association (ACA), and the Network of the Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS NET), as well as platforms such as the European Association for International Education (EAIE) and the Association Of International Educators (NAFSA), an organisation promoting international education and providing professional development opportunities to the field in the USA. These activities ensure Switzerland's integration in joint international efforts to promote the visibility and the quality of higher education.

In view of the growing importance of international exchange in the realm of science, the State Secretariat for Education and Research has placed particular emphasis on promoting Switzerland as a university and research location. Cooperation schemes conducive to the mobility of students, teaching staff, and researchers are sought not only with partners in Europe: increasing efforts are also made towards collaboration with suitable non-European partner countries and regions, most importantly with China, India, Russia, and South Africa.

Moreover, institutions of higher education cooperate closely with the science advisors at the Swiss embassies abroad and at the outposts of the Swiss Knowledge Network «SWISSNEX».

Recognition of Diplomas

In neighbouring countries...

In addition to these multilateral relations, Switzerland also attaches great importance to bilateral agreements, in particular with neighbouring countries, in order to ensure student mobility and mutual recognition of programmes and degrees. It has concluded bilateral agreements with Austria, Germany, Italy and France that regulate the recognition of degrees as a basis for further studies.

...and elsewhere

Switzerland acceded to the university conventions of the Council of Europe and UNESCO in 1991 and ratified the Lisbon Convention in 1998. Among other measures, this Convention provides for a so-called «Diploma Supplement», which is a description of the qualification to be attached to each diploma or degree awarded by a university, university of applied sciences or university of teacher education. Both the Lisbon Convention and the Bologna Declaration recommend the introduction of the Diploma Supplement.

REFORMS IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

Internationalisation, above all the implementation of the Bologna Declaration, is the major determinant of reforms in Switzerland. The implementation of quality assurance and accreditation procedures on the basis of international criteria and standards are some of the most important elements within the Bologna implementation process.

A structural reorganisation of the Swiss higher education system is being prepared for the period after 2012. Plans foresee the introduction of a framework law regulating the doctoral / research universities, universities of applied sciences, and universities of teacher education and defining uniform funding principles for all three types of institutions. Responsibility at the federal level will be concentrated in a single department, and newly created joint bodies shall be entrusted with the overall steering of the higher education system.

UNIVERSITIES OF TEACHER EDUCATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

The universities of teacher education in Switzerland have a mandate to train a sufficient number of qualified teachers for different levels⁶. This mandate is four-fold: teaching, research, continuing education and ongoing training, as well as providing services (documentation centres, expertise, advice, etc.).

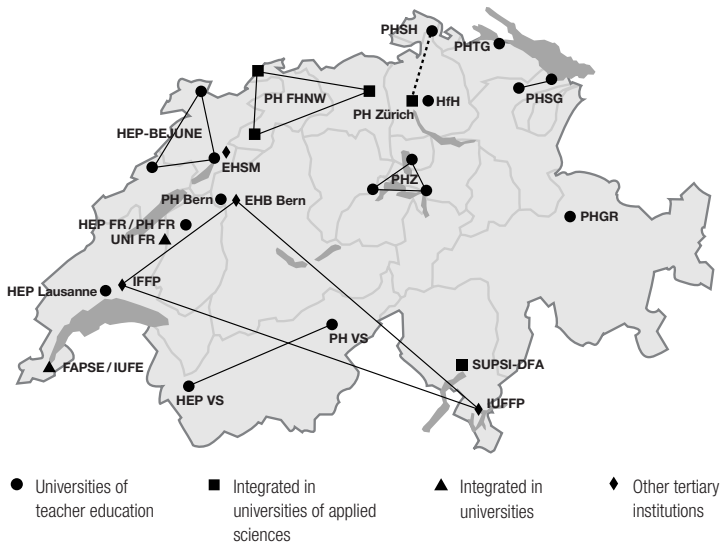
The institutional basis for the universities of teacher education varies. A majority of them are independent institutions, but universities of teacher education may also form part of a network operated by a university of applied sciences (in Basel/Brugg/Solothurn, Zurich and Locarno) or integrated into a university (Geneva, Fribourg). In the special case of vocational education, as well as the practice and teaching of sports, these are official entities of the Confederation.

Teaching Language

The vernacular language for teaching in these institutions is German, French, Italian or Romansh, depending on their geographical location. One university of teacher education offers the possibility of following a training course either on a bilingual basis or in German or French (Pädagogische Hochschule Freiburg / Haute école pédagogique fribourgeoise); another which is located at two different geographical sites, one German-speaking and the other French-speaking, stipulates the requirement of two training semesters in the other teaching language (Pädagogische Hochschule Wallis / Haute école pédagogique du Valais). At the university of teacher education in the Canton of Graubünden (PHGR), it is possible to follow courses in three languages: Romansh, German and Italian. The Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (SFIVET), the institution responsible for training vocational teachers, is based on three different language sites (Eidgenössisches Hochschulinstitut für Berufsbildung / Institut fédéral des hautes études en formation professionnelle / Istituto universitario federale per la formazione professionale). The Swiss Federal Institute of Sports Magglingen SFISM / Eidgenössische Hochschule für Sport Magglingen EHSM / Haute école fédérale de sport de Macolin (HEFSM) / Scuola universitaria federale dello sport di Macolin (SUFSM) conducts courses in German and French.

⁶ Pre-primary, primary, secondary I, secondary II, special needs education (early remedial education and scholastic remedial education), speech and language therapy, psychomotor therapy, teaching in vocational schools, practice and teaching of sports

Geographical Chart of the Universities of Teacher Education



Regulation

With regard to the present allocation of tasks between the Confederation and the Swiss cantons, teacher education is essentially a matter for the cantons and is based on inter-cantonal law. At the national level, the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education (EDK) is the body which governs the recognition of the different study programmes throughout the country and defines minimum training requirements (the universities of teacher education may impose further conditions). The Higher Education Council of the EDK is the supreme authority which determines such matters as the political framework for implementation of the Bologna Declaration, to ensure that the same standards are applied in the universities of teacher education as in the other universities of applied sciences and universities.

Website

During 2009 the website www.hepsuisse.ch (French) / www.phschweiz.ch (German) / www.aspsvizzera.ch (Italian) was developed by COHEP. This new site contains general information on studying at a university of teacher education, on different study programmes and the diplomas which can be obtained, as well as on the universities of teacher education as institutions where teachers are trained. From a professional point of view, the site not only stresses the skills required for entering the teaching profession but also presents an overview of the range of professions available. The site also provides information on what motivates future teachers and highlights the difficulties which teachers can experience when carrying out their profession. Interviews with students and trainers now give a close insight into the professional world of the teacher.

OVERVIEW OF UNIVERSITIES OF TEACHER EDUCATION

Locations	Member Institutions of COHEP	Links
Berne	PHBern, deutschsprachige Pädagogische Hochschule	www.phbern.ch
Brig St-Maurice	PH VS Pädagogische Hochschule Wallis HEP VS Haute école pédagogique du Valais	www.phvs.ch www.hepvs.ch
Brugg, Aarau, Basel, Liestal, Solothurn, Zofingen	PH FHNW Pädagogische Hochschule der Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz	www.fhnw.ch/ph
Chur	PHGR Pädagogische Hochschule Graubünden ASPRG Alta scuola pedagogica dei Grigioni SAPGR Scuola alta da pedagogia dal Grischun	www.phgr.ch
Fribourg	PH FR Pädagogische Hochschule Freiburg HEP FR Haute école pédagogique fribourgeoise	www.hepfr.ch
Fribourg	UniFR Universität Freiburg, Departement Erziehungswissenschaften / département de la formation d'enseignantes et d'enseignants	www.unifr.ch/lb www.unifr.ch/sfm
Geneva	FAPSE Université de Genève, Faculté de Psychologie et des Sciences de l'Éducation	www.unige.ch/fapse
	IUFE Université de Genève, Institut universitaire de formation des enseignants du secondaire	www.unige.ch/iufe/
Kreuzlingen	PHTG Pädagogische Hochschule Thurgau	www.phtg.ch
Lausanne	HEP Lausanne Haute école pédagogique du canton de Vaud	www.hepl.ch
Locarno	SUPSI-DFA Dipartimento della formazione e dell'apprendimento	www.aspti.ch
Lucern, Schwyz, Zug	PHZ Pädagogische Hochschule Zentralschweiz	www.phz.ch
Porrentruy, Bienne, La Chaux-de-Fonds	HEP-BEJUNE Haute école pédagogique – BEJUNE	www.hep-bejune.ch
Schaffhausen	PHSH Pädagogische Hochschule Schaffhausen	www.phsh.ch
St.Gallen, Rorschach	PHSG Pädagogische Hochschule des Kantons St.Gallen	www.phsg.ch
Zurich	PH Zürich Pädagogische Hochschule Zürich	www.phzh.ch
	ZHSF Zürcher Hochschulinstitut für Schulpädagogik und Fachdidaktik der Pädagogischen Hochschule, der Universität und ETH Zürich	www.zhsf-edu.ch
Zurich	HfH Interkantonale Hochschule für Heilpädagogik Zürich	www.hfh.ch
Locations	Associate member Institutions of COHEP	Links
Berne-Zollikofen, Lausanne, Lugano	EHB Eidgenössisches Hochschulinstitut für Berufsbildung / IFFP Institut fédéral des hautes études en formation professionnelle / IUFPF Istituto universitario federale per la formazione professionale	www.ehb-schweiz.ch www.iffp-suisse.ch www.iuftp-svizzera.ch
Magglingen / Macolin	EHSM Eidgenössische Hochschule für Sport Magglingen / HEFSM Haute école fédérale de sport de Macolin / SUFSM La Scuola universitaria federale dello sport di Macolin	www.ehsm.ch

ORGANISATION OF STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF TEACHER EDUCATION

Academic Year

The academic year is divided into two semesters: the autumn semester begins in the 38th week and runs until the 51th week; the spring semester begins in the 8th week and runs until the 22th week of the annual calendar. Practical training is generally included in the form of work experience which, depending on the institution or study programme, may be organised at the beginning, during or at the end of the training.

Standard Length of Studies

The length of studies depends on the type of training course which is chosen. The standard length of studies to qualify as a pre-primary and/or primary teacher certified by a teaching diploma and a bachelor's degree is three years of full-time study (180 ECTS credits)⁷.

Studies to train teachers for secondary education require between 270 and 300 ECTS credits (master's degree level) gained during integrated or consecutive courses, depending on the number of disciplines involved.

Professional training for upper secondary education teachers corresponds to 60 ECTS credits and presupposes scientific training certified by a master's or equivalent diploma in one or two chosen teaching disciplines. Students generally train in two disciplines first and then go on to qualify as upper secondary school teachers. For students who have chosen one discipline only, integrated teacher education is possible.

Initial Teacher Education

The universities of teacher education are organised to provide initial teacher education courses for the different levels of teaching. Each university of teacher education provides training for a specific study programme or for a number of different study programmes, each corresponding to training for a particular level of teaching or for a particular type of teaching. Depending on the particular establishment, students may train to become pre-primary (infant school) and/or primary (1st – 6th year of primary education) teachers for certain levels or for all levels of primary schooling⁸; to teach at secondary level (7th to 9th years), at upper secondary education (maturity schools), or in special needs education, speech and language therapy or psychomotor therapy⁹.

⁷ The University of Geneva is an exception; since 1996, it has been offering integrated training (pre-primary + primary + special needs education, 240 ECTS credits) lasting for 4 years of full-time study. Since 2006, this training leads to the Master's diploma for primary school teachers (270 ECTS credits), which is a condition for access to the profession

⁸ The University of Geneva where one single course prepares for pre-primary, primary and special needs education teaching is an exception

⁹ See Chapter entitled «Study programmes offered at the universities of teacher education» (below)

Titles Granted

The fields of study at the universities of teacher education allow students to take teaching diplomas (for teaching at different levels) with an academic title (BA and MA).

The teaching diplomas granted by a university of teacher education are recognised by the EDK provided that they meet the minimum requirements set by the EDK regulations for the different fields of study.¹⁰ A teaching diploma recognised by the EDK permits the holder to teach anywhere in Switzerland at a scholastic level corresponding to the degree major. However, it does not automatically guarantee a teaching post. The academic titles are regulated and certified under the Directives for the Coordinated Renewal of Teaching at University-Level Higher Education Institutions within the Framework of the Bologna Process of 5 December 2002 as long as the fields of academic study are completed by obtaining a bachelor's or master's.

Postgraduate Studies and Continuing Education

The various establishments which train teachers offer a great many services in the field of continuing education, leading up to a range of different certificates. Some continuing education programmes lead to recognised diplomas of the Master of Advanced Studies (MAS), Diploma of Advanced Studies (DAS) or Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS) type, while other postgraduate or continuing education courses lead to other types of certification or attestation¹¹.

¹⁰ See: www.edk.ch

¹¹ See Chapter entitled «Master of Advanced Studies (MAS), Diploma of Advanced Studies (DAS) and Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS)» (below)

STUDY PROGRAMMES OFFERED AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF TEACHER EDUCATION

STUDY PROGRAMMES IN TEACHER EDUCATION

Pre-Primary and /or Primary Teacher Education

The teacher training programme for the pre-primary and /or primary level gives students the skills they need in everyday situations to be able to understand and further the individual requirements of children, correctly evaluate the learning behaviour of children, support their socialisation, work together with other teachers, school administrators, officials and parents, and to plan and develop lessons within the framework of the school's curriculum while taking interdisciplinary points of view into consideration.

A teacher training programme for the pre-primary and /or primary level ends with a bachelor's degree, at a minimum¹². According to the Regulations on the Recognition of University Degrees for Teacher at the pre-primary and /or primary¹³ from the EDK, at least 180 ECTS credits are necessary for graduation. A full-time study programme takes six semesters or three years (including practice teaching).

Graduates of the teacher training programme for the pre-primary and /or primary level receive a «Teaching Diploma for the Pre-Primary and /or Primary Level» and the academic title of «Bachelor of Arts in Pre-Primary and /or Primary Education».

The following universities of teacher education offer these programmes: PHBern, HEP VS / PH VS, PH FHNW, PHGR, HEP FR / PH FR, FAPSE Geneva, PHTG, HEP Lausanne, SUPSI-DFA, PHZ, HEP-BEJUNE, PSHH, PHSG and PH Zürich¹⁴.

According to the EDK regulations, the following minimum qualifications must be fulfilled for acceptance in a teacher training programme for the pre-primary and /or primary levels: a maturity from a gymnasium, a teaching certificate recognised by the EDK, or a university degree. Generally, candidates with a specialised maturity certificate with a pedagogical orientation are also admitted directly to the educational programmes for teachers at the pre-primary and /or primary level. Applicants with a professional maturity or a vocational college (DMS) or trade college (HMS) certificate, or those who have completed an apprenticeship, will be accepted if they can demonstrate that their knowledge corresponds to the requirements for a specialised maturity certificate with a pedagogical orientation and also fulfil certain additional criteria (approximately equal length of schooling or professional practice).

In Geneva, the teaching licence mentioned¹⁵ is the title required for teaching at a primary school. Placed under the responsibility of the University of Geneva, in partnership with the department of primary education, this professional and academic education

¹² Cf. EDK degree title regulations on the website: www.edk.ch

¹³ In German «Reglement über die Anerkennung von Hochschuldiplomen für Lehrkräfte der Vorschulstufe und der Primarstufe» www.edk.ch

¹⁴ See «Table of study programmes offered at the universities of teacher education» (below)

¹⁵ Applies until 2010

programme has awarded a university degree in education with 240 ECTS credits since 1996. Students alternate between theory and practice throughout the course of studies. Holders of a teaching licence may work in primary teaching in Geneva and apply for a position in the other French-speaking cantons. This education programme was accredited by the EDK in 2005 for teaching at pre-primary and primary levels. This new bachelor's degree in higher education is organised in two cycles. Access to the first one-year cycle, which gives a general overview of education, is open to anyone who fulfils the University of Geneva's admission requirements. Admission to the second cycle is subject to specific conditions.¹⁶

There are different, distinct course cycles for those working towards a teaching diploma for the pre-primary and primary levels:

- Teaching diploma for pre-primary level (BA in Pre-Primary Education –2/–1) and primary level (BA in Primary Education +1/+6, +3/+6),
- Teaching diploma for classes at the –2 level (first year at pre-primary level) to +6 (sixth year of primary school) (BA in Pre-Primary and Primary Education –2/+6, –2/+5),
- Teaching diploma for pre-primary and primary (BA in Pre-Primary and Primary Education –2/+2, –2/+3),
- Teaching diploma for the primary level (+1/+6, +3/+6).

Candidates should contact the university of teacher education concerned directly for further information about the admission procedure (see addresses at the end of this brochure).

Secondary Teacher Education

As part of an education programme for secondary education teachers, students gain the skills that make it possible for them to plan and design lessons based on the current curricula while taking interdisciplinary aspects into consideration. The programme teaches them to advise pupils on decisions that need to be made with regard to their scholastic and professional career possibilities, assess their abilities and performance, work with other teachers, school administrators, officials and parents, and collaborate in devising and implementing education projects. Secondary education school teachers receive a Master's degree upon graduation¹⁷. According to the EDK Regulations on the Recognition of University Degrees for Teachers at the Secondary education¹⁸ the study programmes require 270 to 300 ECTS credits for graduation.

Graduates of the teacher training programme for secondary education receive a «Teaching Diploma for the Secondary I Level» and the academic title of «Master of Arts in Secondary Education».

The following institutions train teachers in secondary education: PHBern, PH FHNW, University of Fribourg, PHTG, HEP Lausanne, SUPSI-DFA, PHZ, HEP-BEJUNE, PHSG, PHSH under the direction of the PH Zürich¹⁹.

¹⁶ For more information, please apply to the FAPSE Geneva (see addresses at the end of this brochure)

¹⁷ cf. EDK degree title regulations on the website: www.edk.ch

¹⁸ In German: «Reglement über die Anerkennung von Hochschuldiplomen für Lehrkräfte der Sekundarstufe I»: www.edk.ch

¹⁹ See «Table of study programmes offered at the universities of teacher education» (below)

According to the EDK regulations, for admission to a secondary education teachers programme, a student must have a maturity from a gymnasium, a teaching diploma recognised by the EDK for primary level or a degree from a vocational college. Applicants with a specialised maturity or a diploma from a recognised vocational college, a professional maturity or a recognised certificate, a completed three-year or longer apprenticeship and several years of work experience must take an entrance examination to show that their general education corresponds to that of an applicant with a maturity from a gymnasium. Furthermore, teacher education institutes may have other requirements in conjunction with special programmes in education.

Candidates should contact the university of teacher education concerned directly for further information about the admission procedure (see addresses at the end of this brochure).

Upper Secondary Teacher Education

An education programme for teachers at upper secondary level gives students the skills to plan and design lessons based on the current curricula while taking interdisciplinary aspects into consideration. At the same time it provides pupils with the basic knowledge and skills needed for university studies, assesses their independence and performance and furthers their self-evaluation and team skills.

According to the Regulations on the Recognition of Teacher's Certificates for Maturity Schools²⁰ issued by the EDK²¹, the teaching methodological, educational science and professional practice course work consists of 60 ECTS credits. For admission, a student must have completed a master's in one or two teaching disciplines²².

For students who train in two teaching disciplines, professional training generally follows on from scientific training (consecutive training). For candidates who intend to teach one discipline only, professional training may form an integral part of the course of higher studies. Master's degrees in the scientific disciplines are delivered by the universities while master's degrees in the field of arts or music are obtained in the universities of applied sciences.

Graduates of the teacher training programme for upper secondary level receive a «Teaching Diploma for Matura Schools».

The following institutions train teachers at upper secondary level: PHBern, PH FHNW, University of Fribourg, PHTG, HEP Lausanne, SUPSI-DFA and ZHSF.

The following institutions combine teacher training for upper secondary education with that for secondary education: HEP VS / PH VS, HEP-BEJUNE and the IUFE (Geneva).

Candidates should contact the university of teacher education concerned directly for further information about the admission procedure (see addresses at the end of this brochure).

²⁰ In German: «Reglement über die Anerkennung der Lehrdiplome für Maturitätsschulen»: www.edk.ch

²¹ cf. EDK degree title regulations on the website: www.edk.ch

²² The list of disciplines will be found in the EDK regulation on the recognition of maturity schools certificates «Reglement der EDK über die Anerkennung von gymnasiale Maturitätsausweisen (MAR)»: www.edk.ch

Training to Become a Teacher in Special Needs Education

The special needs education programme allows students to gain the knowledge, operational abilities and personal competences which qualify them in the field of early remedial education for preventive and instructional support of children whose development is endangered, disrupted or hindered. It also trains students in appropriate familial intervention and in the field of scholastic remedial education for instruction and educational work with pupils who have special education needs.

Special needs education studies correspond to a master's degree with a focus on the field of early remedial education or in the field of scholastic remedial education, or both. The modules include a general cross-section of the subject matter totalling 60 ECTS credits, which provides the base for the two directions. The further parts of the course of studies go into greater depth in each direction. At least 40 ECTS credits are earned in courses given by lecturers. The practical units make up at least 20 ECTS credits.

According to the Regulations on the Recognition of University Degrees in Special Needs Education (in the field of early remedial education and in the field of scholastic remedial education²³), a special needs education study programme corresponds to a master's degree programme²⁴. Graduates of the teacher training programme for special needs education receive a «Special Needs Teaching Certificate» and a reference to their chosen area of specialisation as well as the academic title of «Master of Arts in Special Needs Education».

The following institutions offer study programmes in special needs education: PHBern, HEP VS / PH VS, PH FHNW, University of Fribourg, FAPSE Geneva, HEP Lausanne, PHZ, HEP-BEJUNE and HfH²⁵.

In order to be accepted in a special needs education programme or in the field of scholastic remedial education and early remedial education, the following minimum qualifications set by the EDK²⁶ must be met: a teacher's certificate for normal classroom work or a bachelor's degree in speech and language therapy or psychomotor therapy, or a bachelor's degree in a related field of studies, in particular in the theory of education, social education, special needs education, psychology or occupational therapy. Students who have received a bachelor's degree through an integrated study programme for a secondary education teacher's certificate may also be accepted on this programme.

To enter an early remedial education major, students without a teaching diploma in speech therapy or psychomotor therapy for the pre-primary or primary school levels should have completed additional course work in the fields of pre-primary education and developmental psychology. In addition, they need to provide evidence of experience in the child and family area.

To enter a scholastic remedial education major, the student must hold a recognised teaching diploma corresponding to the level of a bachelor's degree for teaching in normal classes and should have completed additional course work on the theory and practice of teacher education in normal schools.

²³ In German: „Reglement über die Anerkennung der Diplome im Bereich Sonderpädagogik« www.edk.ch

²⁴ cf. EDK degree title regulations on the website: www.edk.ch

²⁵ See «Table of study programmes offered at the universities of teacher education» (below)

²⁶ The establishment of a bachelor's programme has been proposed at certain universities

Candidates should contact the university of teacher education concerned directly for further information about the admission procedure (see addresses at the end of this brochure).

Training in Speech and Language Therapy and Psychomotor Therapy

Training in speech and language therapy helps students gain the skills to test for and diagnose language and communication disorders as well as to plan, conduct and evaluate an appropriate course of therapy with appropriate measures. Training in psychomotor therapy trains students how to test and diagnose psychomotor development disorders and their related disabilities as well as to plan, conduct and evaluate appropriate therapeutic measures for these. Furthermore, both programmes teach students the skills needed to prepare expert opinions, conduct consultations and work together with other professionals, parents and authorities. 180 ECTS credits are necessary for graduation from the programme according to the EDK Regulations on the Recognition of University Degrees in Speech and Language Therapy Education and University Degrees in Psychomotor Therapy²⁷, which corresponds to a three-year, full-time study programme and is completed with the awarding of a bachelor's degree²⁸. A teacher training internship is an integral component of the programme and takes the form of practical training.

Speech and language therapy studies are offered in the following universities of teacher education: PH FHNW and the HfH²⁹, at the universities of Fribourg and Geneva. The study programmes in psychomotor therapy studies are conducted at the HfH.

According to the minimum qualifications in the EDK regulations, a maturity certificate from a gymnasium, a teacher's diploma recognised by the EDK, or a degree from an institute of higher learning is required for admission to speech and language therapy or psychomotor therapy studies. People with other degrees or certificates must take an entrance examination, which also has an additional vocational aptitude survey.

At the PH FHNW and the HfH, graduates of the training programme for speech and language therapy receive a «Speech and Language Therapy Diploma» and the academic title «Bachelor of Arts in Speech and Language Therapy».

At the University of Fribourg graduates of the training programme for speech and language therapy receive the academic title «Bachelor of Arts in Speech and Language Therapy».

At the University of Geneva (FAPSE) graduates of the training programme for speech and language therapy receive the academic title «Master of Science in Speech and Language Therapy».

Graduates of the training programme for psychomotor therapy receive a «Psychomotor Therapy Diploma» and the academic title «Bachelor of Arts in Psychomotor Therapy».

²⁷ In German: „Reglement über die Anerkennung der Hochschuldiplome in Logopädie und der Hochschuldiplome in Psychomotoriktherapie«: www.edk.ch

²⁸ cf. EDK degree title regulations on the website: www.edk.ch

²⁹ See «Table of study programmes offered at the universities of teacher education» (below)

Candidates should contact the university of teacher education concerned directly for further information about the admission procedure (see addresses at the end of this brochure).

Training to Teach in Vocational Schools

The Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (SFIVET) provides initial and ongoing training for vocational education teachers at the tertiary level on behalf of the Swiss Confederation.

The SFIVET offers undergraduate degree study programmes for vocational education teachers and for instructors at institutions of higher learning, which require 60 ECTS credits for completion.

In addition, a master's programme is offered that qualifies graduates for various work in research, development and evaluation, and makes it possible for students to learn about and respond to current developments in vocational education. A bachelor's degree or equivalent diploma is required for admission to the master's programme. This study programme requires 90-120 ECTS credits for graduation, and graduates receive the academic title of «Master of Science in Vocational Education».

Finally, the SFIVET offers a post-graduate programme for gymnasium (upper secondary) teachers and qualifies them to teach at a vocational maturity school. This post-graduate programme requires 10 ECTS credits for completion, where a federal certificate is awarded.

Beyond this, the SFIVET offers further certificate programmes and undergraduate study programmes³⁰.

Furthermore, several universities of teacher education offer training programmes for teaching in vocational schools (upper secondary education).

Theory and Practice of Sports

The Swiss Federal Institute of Sport Magglingen (SFISM) provides instruction in the knowledge and skills for practising and teaching sports and physical activities.

A course of studies leading to a Bachelor of Science degree lasts three years. Students are prepared for professions in the field of sports. They may choose among the following majors: physical education, health and adapted physical exercise (APA), health and fitness, competition sports, sports and tourism and sports management.

Upon completion, graduates are awarded a Bachelor of Science. The academic diploma includes the selected major, which is an internationally recognised professional title. 180 ECTS credits are necessary for graduation. Graduates with a Bachelor of Science may seek employment straightaway or continue studies for a master's from the SFISM or at another institution of higher learning.

For admission to a study programmes leading to a bachelor's degree, students must have completed a vocational maturity, maturity, or the equivalent.

The Swiss Federal Institute of Sport Magglingen (SFISM) offers a programme leading to a Master of Science in Sports with a focus on sports at the elite level. This degree is normally taken directly after the completion of a Bachelor of Science degree but may also begin later. The course of studies normally takes three semesters.

Table of Study Programmes Offered at the Universities of Teacher Education

Study programmes Universities of teacher education	Study programmes											
	BA in Pre-Primary Education (-2/-1)	BA in Pre-Primary and Primary Education (-2/+2 ^A -2/+3 ^B)	BA in Primary Education (+1/+6 +3/+6 ^C)	BA in Pre-Primary and Primary Education (-2/+6 -2/+6 ^D)	MA in Secondary Education (BA included)	Diploma in Upper Secondary Education (MA preconditioned)	Diploma in Secondary Education and Upper Secondary Education (MA preconditioned)	Diploma in Vocational Education (Sek. II)	MA in Special Needs Education (BA preconditioned)	BA / MA ^E in Speech and Language Therapy	BA in Psychomotor Therapy	Other BA and MA ³¹
PHBern	X ^A	X ^C	X	X	X			X				
PH VS / HEP VS				X			X	X				
PH FHNW	X ^B	X		X	X			X	X			X
PHGR / ASPGR / SAPGR	X	X										
PH FR / HEP FR				X								
UniFR					X	X						X
FAPSE				X				X ³²	X ^E			X
IUFE						X						
PHTG	X	X		X	X							X
HEP Lausanne				X	X	X		X				
SUPSI-DFA	X	X	X ^D	X	X							
PHZ	X ^A	X		X				X				
HEP-BEJUNE				X	X		X	X				
PHSH	X	X			X ³³							
PHSG	X ^B	X		X			X					
PH Zürich	X	X ^B	X		X							
ZHSF						X		X				
HfH								X	X	X		
EHB / IFFP / IUFPF								X				X
EHSM / HEFSM / SUFSM)								X				X

³¹ See chapter: «Other Study Programmes at Bachelor's and Master's Level» (below)

³² Under development in collaboration with the HEP Lausanne

³³ Under the direction of the PH Zürich

OTHER STUDY PROGRAMMES AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF TEACHER EDUCATION

Bachelor (BA)³⁴: List of other study programmes offered in Teacher Education

Universities of Teacher Education	Bachelor studies (180 ECTS)
Eidgenössische Hochschule für Sport Magglingen (EHSM) / Haute école fédérale de sport de Macolin (HEFSM) / Scuola universitaria federale dello sport di Macolin (SUFSM))	Bachelor of Science with a specialisation in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Education and Sports • Health and Adapted Physical Exercise (APA) • Health and Fitness • Competition Sports • Sports and Tourism, Sports Management

Master (MA)³⁵: List of other study programmes offered in Teacher Education

Universities of Teacher Education	Master studies (90–120 ECTS)
PHBern, Universität Bern, PH Freiburg, Universität Freiburg	Master of Arts in Teaching Foreign Languages
Pädagogische Hochschule der Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz (PH FHNW)	Master of Arts of Multilingualism Master of Arts in Educational Sciences Master of Arts in Special Needs Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension Programme Inclusive and Special Education • Extension Programme Early Childhood Special Needs Education
Pädagogische Hochschule Graubünden (PHGR) Alta scuola pedagogica dei Grigioni (ASPGR) Scola auta da pedagogia dal Grischun (SAPGR)	Master's in School Development ³⁶
Universität Freiburg, Departement Erziehungswissenschaften / Université de Fribourg, département de la formation d'enseignantes et d'enseignants	Master of Arts in Research into and Teaching Plurilingualism
PH Freiburg, Universität Freiburg, PHBern, Universität Bern	Master of Arts in Teaching Foreign Languages
Université de Genève, Faculté de Psychologie et des Sciences de l'Éducation (FAPSE)	Master of Arts in Educational Sciences, orientation Adult Education Master of Arts in Educational Sciences, orientation Analysis and Intervention in Educational Systems
HEP Lausanne	Master's in Sciences and Practices of Education ³⁷
Pädagogische Hochschule Thurgau (PHTG)	Master of Arts in Early Childhood Education (in the process of being developed) ³⁸ Master's in School Development ³⁶
Pädagogische Hochschule Schaffhausen (PHSH)	Master's in School Development ³⁶
Pädagogische Hochschule des Kantons St.Gallen (PHSG)	Master's in School Development ³⁶
Pädagogische Hochschule Zürich (PH Zürich)	Master's in School Development ³⁶

³⁴ Courses on the BA degree course are given in the school's language of instruction

³⁵ Courses on the MA degree course are given in the school's language of instruction

³⁶ a joint project of the universities of teacher education of Weingarten (D), Vorarlberg (A), Graubünden (CH), Schaffhausen (CH), St. Gallen (CH), Thurgau (CH) und Zurich (CH)

³⁷ In cooperation with the University of Lausanne

³⁸ In cooperation with the University of Constance, Germany

Master (MA)³⁵: List of other study programmes offered in Teacher Education (cont.)

Universities of Teacher Education	Master studies (90–120 ECTS)
Eidgenössisches Hochschulinstitut für Berufsbildung (EHB) / Institut fédéral des hautes études en formation professionnelle (IFFP) / Istituto universitario federale per la formazione professionale (IUFPF)	Master of Science in Vocational Education and Training
Eidgenössische Hochschule für Sport Magglingen (EHSM) / Haute école fédérale de sport de Macolin (HEFSM) / Scuola universitaria federale dello sport di Macolin (SUFSM)	Master of Science in Sports, orientation Elite Sports Master of Science in Sports, orientation Physical Education ³⁹

MASTER OF ADVANCED STUDIES (MAS), DIPLOMA OF ADVANCED STUDIES (DAS), AND CERTIFICATE OF ADVANCED STUDIES (CAS)

All the Swiss universities of teacher education offer a vast selection of continuing education courses. These range from a few hours to several semesters of employment training certified by a straightforward attestation from the training establishment in question or by certification corresponding to a number of ECTS credits and therefore eligible for recognition by other establishments in Switzerland and abroad.

In addition to the cantonal regulations on continuing education and certification procedures, the certificates to which the complementary programmes lead are also regulated at national level by the EDK⁴⁰. Further training courses offered by universities of teacher education may take the form of a Master of Advanced Studies MAS (requires at least 60 ECTS credits), a Diploma of Advanced Studies DAS (requires a minimum of 30 ECTS credits) and a Certificate of Advanced Studies CAS (requires at least 10 ECTS credits).

At the universities of teacher education, continuing education studies leading to the title of MAS, of DAS or of CAS in the field of education are regulated by the EDK but remain closely linked to the field of specialisation of the training establishment which provides these courses.

In general, a teacher who attends continuing education is able to acquire in-depth professional knowledge in a particular field. This enables him or her to perform, within the educational establishment, specific tasks which contribute to some extent to the development of the school.

Continuing education is habitually offered in the form of modules and includes the requirement to write a professional memorandum. In addition to the basic admission requirements (teacher's diploma with at least two years' professional experience), there may be further conditions of admission, depending on the particular training course.

The courses offered by the universities of teacher education deal with a range of different topics relating to training and education. The list of subjects below is not comprehensive.

³⁹ In cooperation with the University of Fribourg, the study programme starting in September 2010, level Sek. II

⁴⁰ Reglement über die Anerkennung der Abschlüsse von Zusatzausbildungen für den Lehrberuf» dated 17 June 2004, amended on 1 March 2007: www.edk.ch

Please do not hesitate to consult the websites of the universities of teacher education and to contact them to find out more about the opportunities available in continuing education.

The following topics are studied for the Master of Advanced Studies (MAS, 60 ECTS): School Development, Change Management, Technology, Innovation, Measures for Promoting Integration, Basic Concepts and Techniques for Home Economics Education, Basic Concepts and Techniques for Creative Arts Education, Leadership of Educational Institution and Educational Politics, Adult and Professional Education, Communicating Arts, Sport Management, Special Needs Educational Management...

There is an equally wide range of subjects that can be studied for the Diploma of Advanced Studies (DAS, 30 ECTS). These include: School Administration and Management, Basic Concepts for Home Economics Education or for Creative Arts Education, Culture, Sport Management, Trainer in Professional Studies, Special needs Education, Measures for Promoting Integration...

The Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS, 10 or 15 ECTS) completes the palette. There is a considerable choice of topics, including: ICT and E-Learning, School Development and Management, Quality Management, Language Development, Speech and Language Therapy, Introduction to Home Economics Education, Introduction to Creative Arts Education, Diversity Management, Innovation, Measures for Promoting Integration, Culture, Health Promotion, Quality Management, Counselling in the Integrative School, Sport Management, Sport Psychology, Specialist in Practical Vocational Education and Training, Coaching, Music & Drama, German as a Second Language...

COURSES TAUGHT IN ENGLISH

In order to attract both foreign and local students and to encourage student mobility, certain universities offer education courses in English. These courses enable students to acquire specialised intercultural skills and knowledge and expose them to new experiences which may prove to be of value in their teaching career. Students who choose to study abroad as part of this programme take the opportunity of getting to know a new country, a new culture and a different education system.

Several universities of teacher education now offer education courses in English. Students interested in taking up this opportunity should consult the website of the university of teacher education concerned (see addresses of these institutions in the list of courses offered in English).

List of courses taught in English offered at the Universities of Teacher Education (min. 1 ECTS)

Universities of Teacher Education	Courses in English (min. 1 ECTS)
PHBern ⁴¹	Language Competence: Euro Standard Level C2 English-speaking Cultures English Today English Literature Current Issues in Teaching Speaking Skills Writing skills Teaching English to Young Learners
Pädagogische Hochschule der Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz (PH FHNW)	Teaching English at Primary School (Fachdidaktik 1 und 2) Courses «Testing and Assessment» and «Cultures of the English-Speaking World»
Pädagogische Hochschule des Kantons St.Gallen (PHSG) ⁴²	International Class during spring semester
Pädagogische Hochschule Zentralschweiz (PHZ) ⁴³	Physics: Work and Energy A Physics: Work and Energy B Biology: Genetics and Reproduction Language and Culture A: a critical discourse about English as the universal language Language and Culture B: Identity and the Other Language and Culture C: Analysis of Literature History of Literature Theory and Methodology of Teaching a Foreign Language: learning environments and bilingual teaching Group Supervision and Mentorship for Classroom Experience: learning and interaction strategies Mentorship for Classroom Experience: reflection of theory and practice Classroom Experience in Swiss Public Schools and / or International Schools in Central Switzerland

⁴¹ [Internationaloffice.phbern.ch](http://internationaloffice.phbern.ch)

⁴² <http://www.phsg.ch/desktopdefault.aspx/tabid-1479>

⁴³ <http://www.phz.ch/de/studium/international-office/>

List of courses taught in English offered at the Universities of Teacher Education (min. 1 ECTS) (cont.)

Universities of Teacher Education	Courses in English (min. 1 ECTS)
PH Zürich ⁴⁴	Switzerland – Nature, Culture and Society Teaching practice (one day per week or in a block of several weeks) Insights into Lifeworlds of Children and Youths: Kids, Teens and Popular Culture Observing, Evaluation, Encouraging Acquiring Learning Strategies and Accompanying Learning Processes Teaching English at the Primary School I/II ELT Methodology I/II Literature: Survey of English, American and International Literatures in English Proseminar English Literature Lecture English Linguistics The English Vocabulary CAE and CPE exam training courses Courses / Workshops with individual coaching in English (Visual Arts, Crafts & Textiles, Music & Dance, Physical Education) Research assignment / Project

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF TEACHER EDUCATION

The universities of teacher education have established a goal of placing an emphasis on relevant areas of research.

The universities of teacher education conduct research and development in the following areas⁴⁵:

- **School and society:** This field is focused at the macro level and deals with issues relating to education policy, the relationship of education institutions to the general public and the function of education in society, which also includes political education and reform efforts in the education-policy context.
- **Schools as institutions or organisations:** The aspects researched at this intermediate level relate to school organisation, school development and school expansion, monitoring schools and the curriculum, the implementation of reforms in schools and team development.
- **Learning and teaching:** This micro level researches didactics, interaction in the classroom, the relationship of learning in school and away from school, and issues on the learning setting, learning requirements and learning strategies.
- **Development and socialisation:** This level examines the perspectives of children and young people, the development of skills among pupils, the transition from school to profession, career issues among pupils, inter-cultural education, social origins and questions relating to starting school at an early age.
- **Profession and professionalisation:** how to adapt to the profession, developing didactic skills, an introduction to the profession and continuing professional education for teachers, and also career prospects and professional identity are examined by analysis from the teacher's perspective.

In an expansion of their research and development remit, the universities of teacher education are currently developing centres of didactics whose principal function is to train both teaching and scientific staff at the universities of teacher education. The master's courses in didactics, which will be offered in several languages for each degree course, will lead to a diploma giving access to PhD studies. These centres will also allow research in this domain to be consolidated and provide a platform for maintaining national and international networks. Cooperation between the universities of teacher education and universities is indispensable, and this is why COHEP and CRUS are working together on developing these projects.

⁴⁵ For further information about research and development at the universities of teacher education consult our brochure «Einblicke in die Aktuelle Forschung» / «Regards sur la recherche actuelle» / «Squardi sulla ricerca attuale» on our website at www.cohep.ch

MOBILITY AND PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS

INTERCANTONAL STUDENT MOBILITY

As from the third study semester and sometimes after successfully sitting an intermediate examination, students have the possibility of attending one or two study semesters in a different Swiss establishment of higher education. They may also complete a course of practical training in a different canton.

An application must be made to the original institution attended by the student. He or she must present an application form accompanied by a letter of motivation before 1 November if the application relates to the next summer semester and before 1 May in the case of an application for mobility studies in the autumn semester. The main criterion is a good knowledge of the teaching language of the host canton⁴⁶.

INTERCANTONAL RECOGNITION OF TEACHING DIPLOMAS

The EDK regulates the recognition of diplomas granted after study programmes at national level. Reference should be made to the list of diplomas recognised by the EDK in the field of education and special needs education published on the website www.edk.ch.

INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY OF STUDENTS

A range of exchange opportunities are offered to students at teacher education establishments in Europe:

- The Socrates / Erasmus programme enables students to spend between three and twelve months of study abroad. A good knowledge of the vehicular language of the partner university and the drafting of a final report are required for Erasmus mobility training, which a student may attend once only in the course of his or her studies⁴⁷.

⁴⁶ Further information can be obtained from the different teacher education establishments: see «Addresses» at the end of this brochure

⁴⁷ For further information about the Socrates/Erasmus programme: http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-programme/doc80_en.htm

- During or after the completion of studies, a practical training course lasting for three to twelve months abroad may be attended under the Leonardo programme. This course must be attended in a school, establishment or business in Europe with a degree of employment of between 80 and 100 %.⁴⁸
- In the case of students destined to become primary and secondary school teachers, a programme of linguistic assistance lasting for between six and eight months depending on the country may also be attended during the study course⁴⁹.
- Other possibilities for international mobility studies can also be organised at the initiative of the students themselves.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION OF TEACHING DIPLOMAS

The entry into force of the bilateral agreements between Switzerland and the European Union on 1 June 2001 guaranteed the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications.

Teaching diplomas lead to professions which are regulated by each individual state. Specific agreements exist between some countries. The Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education (EDK) is the body authorised to examine teaching diplomas. The following teaching diplomas are considered:

- foreign teaching diplomas for pre-primary and primary, secondary education and matura schools;
- foreign teaching diplomas for special needs education, and
- foreign university degrees from speech and language therapy and psychomotor institutions of higher learning.

The EDK examines the foreign teacher diplomas, taking into account not only to the initial teacher education but also to all continuing education and all professional experience already acquired. Compensatory measures are proposed if essential differences exist between training courses.

Applications for the recognition of foreign teaching diplomas must be sent directly to the EDK for review⁵⁰.

⁴⁸ Further information is available from the Swiss Coordination Centres:

www.studex.ch, www.s-o-l.ch, http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-programme/doc82_en.htm

⁵⁰ For further information about the procedures for the recognition of foreign diplomas in the field of education, please consult the EDK website: www.edk.ch

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

All foreign students planning to study at a Swiss university of teacher education should contact the chosen institution directly, preferably a year before they plan to begin their studies.

When you have received confirmation of acceptance by a university of teacher education, please contact the Swiss embassy in your country for information on entry formalities for Switzerland. You will have to show proof that you have adequate financial means to support yourself during your studies.

Study Costs and Enrolment

Tuition fees vary from one university of teacher education to another; they range from around CHF 350.– to CHF 800.– per semester. Foreign students have to pay more at certain schools. Moreover, enrolment fees and examination fees must also be paid at several universities of teacher education. Because of these variations, interested candidates are advised to obtain information directly from the university of teacher education that they may wish to attend.

Living expenses in Switzerland amount to between approximately CHF 18,000.– and CHF 28,000.– a year (depending on the campus site and personal needs).

The deadlines for enrolment vary from one university of teacher education to another. Sometimes enrolment is required as early as in January or February to begin a training course in September.⁵¹

Residence Permit

After your arrival in Switzerland, you will have to apply to the police department dealing with foreign nationals to obtain a residence permit. You will have to present the following documents:

- a valid passport, if necessary with a visa
- confirmation that you have been accepted by a Swiss university of teacher education
- a guarantee of sufficient financial means to support yourself during your studies (e. g. bank statement)
- a statement of address in Switzerland.

The residence permit will only be issued if your financial means are guaranteed. In addition, you will have to renew the residence permit annually. It is almost impossible for foreign students to obtain a work permit in Switzerland, other than in exceptional cases during holidays.

⁵¹ For further details, please apply directly to the university of teacher education concerned.
See Chapter «Addresses» (below)

Information Services

Information on studying in Switzerland is generally available from the following sources:

in your home country:

The Swiss diplomatic missions abroad (embassies, consulates) provide general information on study opportunities and on relevant entry formalities and conditions.

in Switzerland:

- Universities of teacher education (Pädagogische Hochschulen / Hautes écoles pédagogiques / Alte Scuole Pedagogiche)
- Swiss Federal Office for Professional Education and Technology (OPET)
- Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education (EDK)
- Swiss Conference of Rectors of Universities of Teacher Education (COHEP)
- Conference of Swiss Universities of Applied Sciences (KFH)
- Rector's Conference of the Swiss Universities, Information and Documentation Service (CRUS)

Applicants wishing to come to Switzerland on an exchange programme (e. g. Socrates / Erasmus) can obtain information from the international adviser at their own institution or at their chosen university of teacher education in Switzerland. Additional information about institutions is also available from Information and Coordination ERASMUS (ICES).

Information on academic recognition is available from the universities of teacher education, the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education (EDK) or, in some cases, from the Swiss Information Centre for Academic Recognition Matters (SWISS ENIC).

SWISS CONFERENCE OF RECTORS OF UNIVERSITIES OF TEACHER EDUCATION (COHEP)

The Swiss Conference of Rectors of Universities of Teacher Education (COHEP) groups together the Rectors of Universities of Teacher Education and other tertiary level establishments with a similar mission. Among other tasks, the COHEP defends the interests of teacher education in relation to the political authorities, organisations and public opinion. It supports cooperation, coordination and development of universities of teacher education at the cantonal level and promotes their integration into the higher education system. It is a national platform for the exchange of information and experience between the university rectors and assures cooperation in the field of quality development.

ADDRESSES

UNIVERSITIES OF TEACHER EDUCATION

PHBern, deutschsprachige Pädagogische Hochschule

Fabrikstrasse 2, CH-3012 Berne

T +41 (0)31 309 20 11

F +41 (0)31 309 20 99

info@phbern.ch

www.phbern.ch

Pädagogische Hochschule Wallis (PH VS)

Haute école pédagogique du Valais (HEP VS)

Alte Simplonstrasse 33, CH-3900 Brig

T +41 (0)27 606 96 50

F +41 (0)27 606 90 51

brig@phvs.ch

www.phvs.ch

Avenue du Simplon 13, CH-1890 St-Maurice

T +41 (0)24 486 22 40

F +41 (0)24 486 22 44

st-maurice@hepvs.ch

www.hepvs.ch

Pädagogische Hochschule der Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz (PH FHNW)

Baslerstrasse 43, CH-5201 Brugg

T +41 (0)848 012 210

F +41 (0)56 460 06 09

info.ph@fhnw.ch

www.fhnw.ch/ph

Pädagogische Hochschule Graubünden (PHGR)

Alta scuola pedagogica dei Grigioni (ASPGR)

Scola auta da pedagogia dal Grischun (SAPGR)

Scalärastrasse 17, CH-7000 Chur

T +41 (0)81 354 03 02

F +41 (0)81 354 03 07

info@phgr.ch

www.phgr.ch

**Pädagogische Hochschule Freiburg (PH FR)
Haute école pédagogique fribourgeoise (HEP FR)**

Murtengasse 36, CH-1700 Freiburg

Rue Morat 36, CH-1700 Fribourg

T +41 (0)26 305 71 11

F +41 (0)26 305 71 29

HEPFR-Info@edufr.ch

www.hepfr.ch

**Universität Freiburg, Departement Erziehungswissenschaften
Université de Fribourg, département de la formation d'enseignantes et
d'enseignants**

Rue P.-A. de Faucigny 2, CH-1700 Freiburg

German section:

Sek I T +41 (0)26 300 75 88

Sek I F +41 (0)26 300 97 11

lds1@unifr.ch

Sek III T +41 (0)26 300 75 76

Sek II F +41 (0)26 300 97 11

lehrerbildung-sekretariat@unifr.ch

www.unifr.ch/lb

French section

Sek. I + II T +41 (0)26 300 76 00

Sek II + II F +41 (0)26 300 97 48

cerf@unifr.ch

www.unifr.ch/sfm

**Université de Genève: Faculté de Psychologie et des Sciences de l'Éducation
(FAPSE)**

40, Bd. du Pont-d'Arve, CH-1211 Genève 4

Sec. LME: T +41 (0)22 379 91 35

F +41 (0)22 379 91 39

Presidence-SSED@pse.unige.ch

www.unige.ch/fapse

**Institut de Formation des Maîtresses et des Maîtres de l'Enseignement Secondaire
du canton de Genève (IFMES), period of transition (IUFÉ)**

Avenue du Bouchet 16, CH-1209 Genève

T +41 (0)22 388 69 80

F +41 (0)22 388 69 81

lfmes@etat.ge.ch

wwwedu.ge.ch/dip/ifmes

www.unige.ch/iufe

Pädagogische Hochschule Thurgau (PHTG)

Unterer Schulweg 3, CH-8280 Kreuzlingen 2

T +41 (0)71 678 56 56

F +41 (0)71 678 56 57

office@phtg.ch

www.phtg.ch

Haute école pédagogique du canton de Vaud (HEP Lausanne)

Avenue de Cour 33, CH-1014 Lausanne

T +41 (0)21 316 92 70

F +41 (0)21 316 33 97

administration@hepl.ch

www.hepl.ch

**Scuola Universitaria Professionale della Svizzera Italiana, dipartimento della
Formazione e dell' Apprendimento (SUPSI-DFA)**

Piazza San-Francesco 19, CH-6600 Locarno

T +41(0)58 666 68 00

F +41(0)58 666 68 19

infoasp@aspti.ch

www.aspti.ch/jasp

Pädagogische Hochschule Zentralschweiz (PHZ)

Zentralstrasse 18, CH-6003 Luzern

T +41 (0)41 227 30 00

F +41 (0)41 227 30 01

info@phz.ch

www.phz.ch

Haute école pédagogique – BEJUNE (HEP-BEJUNE)

Rue du Banné 23, CH-2900 Porrentruy

T +41 (0)84 488 69 96

F +41 (0)32 886 99 96

info@hep-bejune.ch

www.hep-bejune.ch

Pädagogische Hochschule Schaffhausen (PHSH)

Ebnatstrasse 80, CH-8200 Schaffhausen

T +41 (0)43 305 49 00

F +41 (0)43 305 49 50

sekretariat@phsh.ch

www.phsh.ch

Pädagogische Hochschule des Kantons St. Gallen (PHSG)

Notkerstrasse 27, CH-9000 St. Gallen

T +41 (0)71 243 94 00

F +41 (0)71 243 94 96

info@phsg.ch

www.phsg.ch

Pädagogische Hochschule Zürich (PH Zürich)

Rämistrasse 59, CH-8090 Zürich

T +41 (0)43 305 55 55

F +41 (0)43 305 55 56

info@phzh.ch

www.phzh.ch

Interkantonale Hochschule für Heilpädagogik Zürich (HfH)

Schaffhauserstrasse 239, Postfach 5850

CH-8050 Zürich

T +41 (0)44 317 11 11

F +41 (0)44 317 11 10

info@hfh.ch

www.hfh.ch

Eidgenössisches Hochschulinstitut für Berufsbildung (EHB)

Institut fédéral des hautes études en formation professionnelle (IFFP)

Istituto universitario federale per la formazione professionale (IUFPF)

Kirchlindachstrasse 79, CH-3052 Zollikofen

T +41 (0)31 910 37 00

F +41 (0)31 910 37 01

info@ehb-schweiz.ch

www.ehb-schweiz.ch

Eidgenössische Hochschule für Sport Magglingen (EHSM)

Haute école fédérale de sport de Macolin (HEFSM)

Scuola universitaria federale dello sport di Macolin (SUFSM)

2532 Magglingen

T +41 (0)32 327 62 26

F +41 (0)32 327 63 56

office.ehsm@baspo.admin.ch

www.ehsm.ch

EDUCATIONAL BODIES

Swiss Conference of Rectors of Universities of Teacher Education (COHEP)

Thunstrasse 43a, CH-3005 Berne

T +41 (0)31 350 50 20

F +41 (0)31 350 50 21

info@cohep.ch

www.cohep.ch

Rectors' Conference of the Swiss Universities (CRUS)

Sennweg 2, CH-3012 Berne

T +41 (0)31 306 60 36

F +41 (0)31 306 60 20

crus@crus.ch

www.crus.ch

Rectors' Conference of the Swiss Universities of Applied Sciences (KFH)

Falkenplatz 9, Postfach 710

CH-3000 Berne 9

T +41 (0)31 300 70 00

F +41 (0)31 300 70 19

elisabeth.eichenberger@kfh.ch

www.kfh.ch

Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education (EDK)

Haus der Kantone, Speichergasse 6

Postfach 660, CH-3000 Berne 7

T +41 (0)31 309 51 11

F +41 (0)31 309 51 50

edk@edk.ch

www.edk.ch

State Secretariat for Education and Research (SER)

Hallwylstrasse 4, CH-3003 Berne

T +41 (0)31 322 96 91

F +41 (0)31 322 78 54

info@sbf.admin.ch

www.sbf.admin.ch

Federal Office for Professional Education and Technology (OPET)

Effingerstrasse 27, CH-3003 Berne

T +41 (0)31 322 21 29

F +41 (0)31 324 96 15

info@bbt.admin.ch

www.bbt.admin.ch

Information and Coordination ERASMUS Switzerland (ICES)

Sennweg 2, CH-3012 Berne

T +41 (0)31 306 60 39 / 40

F +41 (0)31 306 60 20

crus@crus.ch

www.crus.ch

Recognition Information Centre / Swiss ENIC

Sennweg 2, CH-3012 Berne

T +41 (0)31 306 60 41 / 42

F +41 (0)31 306 60 20

crus@crus.ch

www.crus.ch



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