

Dr. René M. Schröder

BUSINESS SCHOOL
GUIDE

2011

Sixth Edition





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Studienprogramm!

Editorial

Dear reader,

I take great pleasure in being able to present to you our sixth International Business School Guide. It provides a comprehensive overview of programmes being offered by our partner schools of higher education in both the private and public sector. The idea for this guide arose from the many messages we receive from the users of our WiWi-Online.net portal site expressing a great deal of interest in studying at a Business School. In addition to information about numerous Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral degrees, you will learn everything you need to know about accreditation, the application process and financing. You will also find answers to questions about language tests, the GMAT and the GRE. You can get more detailed information about these topics at our WiWi-Online.net portal site. The infocodes link directly to the appropriate parts of the website.

I wish you continued success in your studies and career,

Dr. René M. Schröder

WiWi-Media AG Chief Executive Officer

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1. Why study at a business school

High standards of achievement in teaching and research at many Business Schools combined with well-organised study programmes, work in small groups, the consistent use of interactive and innovative forms of instruction (business games, case studies, workshops, etc.) and the intensive care of students by professors, instructors, assistants and staff provide the best conditions for a top education and maximum learning efficiency. Integrated practical training, language instruction and study abroad expand and enhance the academic programme and give it an international focus.

Many Business Schools also have a long tradition of involving companies and practitioners in teaching and research, guaranteeing a practical education. In addition to a professional education, students are intensively supported in their personal development and thus extensively prepared for demanding and responsible management tasks.



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2. What to consider

You should make sure that the Business School in question is accredited by a recognised accrediting body (such as AACSB, EQUIS, the Association of MBAs or FIBAA). Some Business Schools are accredited by their own national accrediting body, while others are accredited internationally. Accreditation acts as a seal of approval for the Business School. The accreditation of a Business School should ensure a specific minimum standard in academic education.



You can find more information about accrediting bodies by entering the infocode  **GS428** in the appropriate   field on our websites at www.wiwi-online.net

What are the best Business Schools in Europe and internationally? Popular magazines and newspapers regularly publish rankings of Business Schools in which various criteria are used to evaluate the quality of different schools. Accreditation by a recognised accrediting body is the minimum requirement for receiving a ranking. One popular ranking list is published by the Financial Times (international ranking).

However, it does not always have to be one of the Business Schools from a rankings list. Other factors such as a specific focus of study, your chances of being accepted, regional preferences, financial means or the cost of living (rent, etc.) can play an equally important role.

Furthermore, Business Schools always recommend that you visit the school before accepting a place or even applying to the school. This should be a key part of your research into a school. You must confirm that there is a good fit between yourself and the school as this can greatly enhance your learning experience and motivation. A good way to find the right programme for your personal needs is to consider what makes each programme unique. This will increase your understanding of the nature and benefits of the programme. You will also be building a life-long network of contacts with which you will be working throughout your studies and well beyond.

Before commencing your studies you should check with local authorities whether a degree received abroad is also recognised in your home country. If you obtain an academic title from a non-recognised Business School, even your own country, it may not be recognised by future employers or for the purposes of future study.

In addition, you should find out about the support mechanisms available to students throughout their studies at a Business School. The level of support you receive may affect your motivation and achievement levels.

The best advice is this: plan early and apply early.



3. Admission requirements

Demanding admission requirements, which are often falsely underrated, must be met in order to be able to study at a top Business School. In particular, aptitude and admissions tests may take longer than just a few weeks to prepare for – up to six months is not uncommon.

The personal motivations of the applicant for wanting to study at a particular school are of interest to the school and must be set out in an application essay.

You should also be aware that even if all requirements for admission to a Business School are met you have no legal right to a place there.

3.1 Managerial experience

In general, no professional experience is required for Bachelor's and Master's programmes.

However, for MBAs and comparable programmes, Business Schools traditionally favour applicants who have worked full-time for several years. There are three primary reasons for this:

- With experience comes maturity.
- Students can incorporate professional experience into the classroom.
- Students have a better idea of what they want to do after graduation.

Generally applicants should bring along a minimum of two years of professional experience. These programmes usually take between one and three years.

3.2 Qualifications

Good school leaving qualifications (A-Levels, International Baccalaureate, Abitur etc) are very important, especially when entering a Business School directly from school or with limited professional experience. In addition, it is important to show high levels of achievement in relevant courses such as economics and mathematics.

3.3 Language tests (TOEFL, IELTS, CAE, CPE)

Language tests are sometimes required by Business Schools from applicants who are non-native speakers of English where teaching is in English. If the applicant can show that he has already been taught in the language of instruction in another university or secondary school, a language test may not be required. Because the language of instruction at many Business Schools is English, the

additional information provided below refers to English language tests. If the language of instruction is not English, you should ask the particular Business School which language test is required.

The minimum test score required depends on the Business School and you should always ask about this. The tests recognised by each Business School may also vary. Always check before taking a test and applying. Intensive preparation is advisable. Related books and revision materials are available in local book shops and online. Preparation courses are also frequently available.

TOEFL

‘The Test of English as a Foreign Language’ rates the applicant’s proficiency in the English language. The TOEFL is only one formal criterion.

The TOEFL Internet-based test assesses reading, listening, speaking and writing skills and lasts about 4 hours and has four sections:

- Reading measures the ability to understand academic reading matter.
- Listening measures the ability to understand English as it is used at university level.
- Speaking measures the ability to speak English.
- Writing measures the ability to write in a way that is appropriate for university course work. (Source: TOEFL)

TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) Internet-based test		
Reading	60 to 100 minutes	36 to 70 Questions
Listening	60 to 90 minutes	24 to 36 Questions
Break	10 minutes	
Speaking	20 minutes	6 tasks
Writing	50 minutes	2 tasks

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120 points is the highest score achievable on this test with 30 points available for each section. Scores can be viewed online 15 business days after the test date.

You may take the TOEFL as often as you like, but test fees will be charged each time. TOEFL results are valid for a period of two years.

The test fee varies according to location, for example US\$ 185 in the UK and US\$ 225 in Germany. This is payable by credit card upon registration (money transfers or debit cards are not accepted).



You can find more information about TOEFL by entering the infocode **GS430** in the appropriate

field on our websites at www.wiwi-online.net

IELTS

The International English Language Testing System is an alternative to the TOEFL.

It consists of two parts: an Academic and a General Training Module. You are only required to take one part. The Academic Module is required for entry into a University where teaching is in English and is thus the module which we will present here.

All candidates take the same Listening and Speaking Modules. However in the Reading and Writing Modules, the content depends on if you have chosen the academic or general training module.

The test is structured as follows:

ACADEMIC MODULE STRUCTURE

Section	Content	Time allocated
Listening	40 Questions	30 minutes
Academic Reading	40 Questions	1 hour
Academic Writing	2 Tasks	1 hour
Speaking	3 Parts	11-14 minutes

The first three modules – Listening, Reading and Writing – must be taken in one day. The Speaking Module may be taken, at the discretion of the test centre, within a period of seven days before or after the other modules.

The test fee varies depending on the country, but expect to pay, e.g. around € 180 in Germany or £ 115 in the UK. You may take the IELTS as often as you like, but test fees will be charged each time.



You can find more information about the IELTS by entering the infocode **GS431** in the appropriate

Infocode



field on our websites at www.wiwi-online.net

Certificate in Advanced English (CAE)


The CAE (Certificate in Advanced English) is the second highest Cambridge ESOL (English for speakers of other languages) exam after the Certificate of Proficiency in English (CPE) – see below. It corresponds to level C1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. The CAE can either be taken in preparation for the CPE but is also sometimes accepted in its own right for entry into higher education courses which are taught in English. Both the CAE and the CPE are accredited by the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority (QCA).

The CAE is split into five parts:

Paper	Time Allocated
Reading (Paper 1)	1 hour 15 minutes
Writing (Paper 2)	2 hours
English in Use (Paper 3)	1 hour 30 minutes
Listening (Paper 4)	45 minutes (approx.)
Speaking (Paper 5)	15 minutes

(Source: University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations)



You can find more information about the CAE by entering the infocode  **GS438** in the appropriate

Infocode



field on our websites at www.wiwi-online.net

Certificate of Proficiency in English (CPE)

The CPE is the highest Cambridge ESOL exam. It corresponds to level C2 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. Thus this exam is for those whose English is “approaching a standard of English similar to that of an educated native speaker”.

The CPE is split into five parts:

Paper	Time allocated
Reading (Paper 1)	1 hour 30 minutes
Writing (Paper 2)	2 hours
Use of English (Paper 3)	1 hour 30 minutes
Listening (Paper 4)	40 minutes (approx.)
Speaking (Paper 5)	19 minutes

(Source: University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations)

The test fees for the CAE and CPE are set by each centre individually. However you can expect to pay between € 140–180, although this can vary.

If you are not happy with your grade you may register to take the test again. As each exam is independent of the other, only the grade for that exam will appear on your certificate. However, test fees will be charged each time.



You can find more information about the CPE by entering the infocode **GS437** in the appropriate

Infocode



field on our websites at www.wiwi-online.net

3.4 Aptitude tests (GMAT, GRE)

Aptitude tests may be required of all applicants and can play a decisive role in candidate selection. Intensive preparation is highly recommended. Related books, audio material and internet resources are available online and in local book shops. If you want a very good result, you should consider attending a preparation course. Instructors often know tricks and give tips not found in any book. Special attention can also be given to your weakest areas.

GMAT

Practically speaking, the GMAT is therefore likely to be one of the most important deciding factors for Business School admission. Two 30 minute essays and multiple choice questions are employed to test aptitude levels and suitability for academic study. Strong nerves and the ability to cope under pressure are also put to the test. The GMAT tests your ability to work under time pressure. It also tests your language, writing and mathematical skills. The test concentrates on the candidate's abilities at solving logical problems. Depending on the Business School, you will generally require a score between 550 and 650 points. Top Business Schools will even expect 680 or more points. The highest score that can be attained is 800 points.

You may take the GMAT as often as you like, but test fees will be charged each time. Test results are saved for five years and the last three GMAT scores are sent to Business Schools. Students who get a good score the first time they take the

GMAT may be more likely to be offered a place on a programme than others with similar scores who did not score as well the first time they took the test. However, admission offices often do not take into account how many times the test was taken and only look at the higher mark achieved. It is still advisable to prepare as best you can, so you can get the score you want on the first try.

The test fee is US\$ 250.



You can find more information about the GMAT by entering the infocode **GS432** in the appropriate

Infocode field on our websites at www.wiwi-online.net

GRE

The globally standardised Graduate Record Examination (GRE) is an aptitude test and an entry requirement for some Business Schools. It was designed and is administered by the Educational Testing Service (ETS) in the US.

The GRE has two main parts: The General test and the Subject test. The General part is not related to any particular field of study but instead tests your overall ability in verbal and quantitative reasoning, critical thinking, and analytical writing skills.

The general test contains three main sections: Analytical Writing (two essays, one 30 minutes and one 45 minutes), verbal (multiple choice) and quantitative (multiple choice).

GRE FORMAT (Computer Based Test)		
Section	Number of Questions	Time allocated
Analytical Writing	1 Issue Task	45 minutes
Analytical Writing	1 Argument Task	30 minutes
Verbal	30	30 minutes
Quantitative	28	45 minutes

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The General Test may be taken once per calendar month up to five times in a 12 month period. It is possible to cancel your scores immediately after the test if you think you could get a higher score. The cancelled grade will not be reported. However, if you cancel a grade you can not get the grade back at a later date and the test fee will not be refunded.

The test fee for the GRE General Test in most countries is US\$ 190.



You can find more information about the GRE by entering the infocode **GS436** in the appropriate

infocode



field on our websites at www.wiwi-online.net

3.5 Admissions tests

At some Business Schools you will be required to take an admissions test to establish your suitability to study at a particular Business School or on a particular programme. Here applicants have to demonstrate that they have the necessary knowledge, abilities and attitudes and show a high potential for achievement.

Admissions tests can consist of a number of elements and may take place over a number of days. These could include writing or mathematical tests or tests of logical thinking. Interviews, group work and presentations may also be used to test your skills and find out about your motivations for studying.

Depending on your results you will be offered a place, put on a waiting list or turned down. The ways in which scores are interpreted can differ. Some schools will require a certain score to be accepted for admission whilst others will take a certain percentage of the top scorers.

3.6 Study preparation courses

In the interest of student homogeneity, admission may be dependent on a subject specific study preparation course at the Business School. This allows

Business Schools to ensure a high level of quality in education and at the same time sets the stage for far above average success rates in studies and first-class professional perspectives.

3.7 Application papers

In addition to a résumé and transcript, application papers should include letters of reference from former lecturers, tutors and employers. Some Business Schools also require a bank statement (sometimes referred to as a financial statement).

In your résumé it is important to succinctly present the most important achievements and stages in your educational and professional career. Your transcript should be a list of every course you attended at a university and the grades you received.

In the bank statement, your bank has to confirm that you are able to finance your studies. In some countries this may be a condition for obtaining a visa.



4. Costs and financing

Studying at a Business School involves a great number of costs. In addition to tuition fees of up to € 50,000 per year, costs are incurred for materials (computer, books, etc.), living (rent, food, clothing) and travel. And this does not take into account the opportunity costs due to a loss of earning whilst studying at a Business School. But because the average starting salary for graduates of such programmes is generally higher than their current salary, these high costs are quickly put back into perspective. Indeed, students will often calculate the expected return on investment resulting from further study.

Business Schools aim to enable anyone with a genuine interest access to education, regardless of their financial situation. This is why Business Schools offer financing options for tuition. Further information is available from the Registrar's Office or Financial Aid Office.

4.1 Self-financing

For most students the major sources of financing are their own resources. Since many degrees can only be obtained after a few years of professional experience, a savings programme can be set up for this purpose whilst in employment. Interest free loans or gifts from parents or relatives and acquaintances are also used. Only very few students will succeed in covering all costs from their own financial means, at least for expensive MBA programmes. For this reason it is vital for most prospective students to look into the options for third-party financing of overall costs.

4.2 Loans

Banks are sometimes prepared to grant an unsecured loan to finance university study. The requirement for this is admission to a recognised institute of higher learning which ensures that the borrower will subsequently get a well-paid position, guaranteeing repayment of the loan. Loan terms are usually very reasonable. Business Schools often provide active support in securing bank loans. In addition, Business Schools often already have contacts at banks that have specialised in financing particular Business School programmes.

4.3 Business School fellowship

Some Business Schools have their own foundations which offer financial aid. As part of their activities, these foundations offer students full or partial scholarships or interest free loans. These grants often only cover tuition fees in order to provide support to as many students as possible. In addition to personal background and professional experience, the student's level of achievement plays a central role in being awarded a scholarship. Scholarship award decisions are made by the scholarship and loan committee. In addition, many Business Schools can offer financial support due to donations from alumni and sponsors. It is sometimes also possible to receive financing from privately donated awards.

4.4 Scholarships

Besides assistance from the Business School or from associations and foundations, there are scholarships available for particularly gifted students from sources outside the Business School. Be aware that some scholarships only cover living expenses in the host country and not tuition fees.



You can find more information about scholarships by entering the infocode **GS524** in the appropriate

Infocode



field on our websites at www.wiwi-online.net

4.5 Companies

In some cases companies continue regular salary payments during the period in which an employee is studying at a Business School and pay tuition fees as well. It can therefore be assumed that only employees who are valuable to the company will be able to enjoy these privileges. Frequently the employee must also commit to remain with the company for a specified period after graduation.

4.6 Internships, placements and part-time work

A required component of many study programmes are company internships or placements which generally last several months. These can be completed, for example, during the summer break between two school years.

Some of these internships pay up to € 2,000 (depending on the country, company etc.) and more per month. But there is no guarantee of an internship with a top employer. Thus, an internship is not a secure source of financing.

Another option for financing is to have a part-time job. However, in many countries outside the European Union, employment outside the university requires a work permit that is normally issued with many restrictions. In such

countries it is therefore advisable to take up research or teaching work at the university or to find work in the university library or cafeteria.

4.7 Tax relevance

In some cases, tax savings can greatly lower the financial burden of a university education. It is sometimes possible to deduct the costs of an education from taxes. A tax advisor or a lawyer specialising in tax law will be able to determine to what extent in each individual case. We are unable to provide tax advice here.



5. Types of programmes

Worldwide there is a welcome variety of different programmes. The range spans from nine month programmes to part-time programmes that can take up to ten years.

The main types of programmes are::

- Full-time
- Part-time
- Correspondence / distance learning
- Company / consortial MBA

Before choosing a programme you should consider all of your options especially with regards to your future career plans. Many programmes aim to provide a general business related education, but there are also programmes with a focus on more specific areas. Specialised programmes may enhance particular skills which can enrich your CV and make it stand out to future employers.

5.1 Full-time

Almost all Business Schools offer full-time programmes lasting from between about nine months and five years. Students have the advantage of being in intensive contact with teaching staff and fellow students and thus being able to gain experiences in team work and interaction with students from other countries.

5.2 Part-time

Part-time courses are generally held in the evenings or at weekends and are also frequently combined with required attendance at training sessions lasting several days. A big advantage is that generally no regular income is lost.

It should be noted that full-time courses are not restricted to those who do not work and part-time courses to those that do. It may be possible to work full-time and study full-time as full time tends to correspond to the number of modules taken (in comparison to a part-time course) and not necessarily the time commitment required (although this of course depends of the university and course chosen).

5.3 Distance and Online Learning

With the growth of communication technologies has come the growth of distance and online learning. Some online programmes are offered as restructured versions of an institution's regular onsite programmes. Other online and distance learning courses are designed independently of the onsite programmes whilst others will blend elements of both the online and onsite programmes.

Business Schools can use a number of methods to communicate their curriculum to students. Technology has allowed these courses to make the

“virtual class room” experience much more realistic and fulfilling as many of the elements of a regular on-site education can be suitably substituted.

The key benefit of online learning is flexibility. Students are not bound by location and can often work at their own pace depending on their circumstances, perhaps whilst working full time. However, distance learning requires, by its very nature, a high level of self-motivation in order to keep to deadlines and up to date with study. Online programmes will often be accompanied by monitoring systems which allow your progress to be monitored and feedback to be given.

Online or distance courses may be combined with face-to-face elements such as a certain number of tutorials per module or residential schools which last several days. Conferencing technology may also be used to promote contact and networking between students and lecturers.

5.4 Company / Consortial MBA

Some companies offer an MBA for their own employees. When several companies are involved, this is referred to as a consortial MBA. The advantage is that cooperating companies frequently pay part of the tuition fees or allow their employees to take study leave. Additionally, the programme curriculum is often directly related to the company. However, each company has its own policy on this.

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6. Academic programmes

Business Schools are most well known for their MBA programmes. These programmes of study are only a small part of a wide range of study options. Of course, it is also possible to study for an undergraduate degree at a Business School, or to go on to earn a doctoral degree.

6.1 Bachelor's degree

A Bachelor's degree programme lasts from six to eight semesters, which can be followed by a Master's degree programme or, in individual cases, by the awarding of a doctoral degree. Depending on the country, a degree is awarded based on the successful completion of a final examination or based on the courses taken and grades received.

The most common Bachelor's degrees are the Bachelor of Arts (BA or less commonly AB) which is generally awarded for humanities, social sciences or economics programmes and the Bachelor of Science (BSc or less commonly BS, SB or ScB) which is generally awarded for natural sciences programmes. There are however exceptions to these rules depending on the country or university. There are also less common Bachelors degree titles such as the BA Econ or the Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA).

In Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand you can be accepted to do a Bachelor with Honours (Hons) programme if you get very good grades (generally upper Second Class and First Class) in the regular Bachelor's programme. This programme normally lasts two semesters and imparts detailed scientific knowledge and can sometimes be designated as the first year of a Master's programme.

6.2 Master's and MBA degrees

The most common Master's degrees are the Master of Arts (M.A.), Master of Science (M.Sc.) and the Master of Business Administration (MBA). These programmes generally last one to two years.

Students usually enter M.Sc./M.A. programmes directly after their Bachelor's degree, or first degree. These programmes can be course or research based, or a mixture of both. There are also research Master's degrees such as the MRes (Master of Research) or MPhil. (Master of Philosophy). The MPhil tends to be offered as a lead up to a doctorate degree. The decision to pursue a research masters rather than a taught master's programme is generally taken if the students plans to pursue a career in research.

The MBA remains the most popular Master's programme. Some programmes are specialised, such as MBA Finance or MBA International Business, but some are taught in general management, which can be very useful for students that do not hold degrees in business, economics or related subjects.

Master (M.Sc./M.A. in Business)	MBA, etc.
--	------------------

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• often specialized• academic orientation• no work experience required• business degree often required• relatively low tuition fees | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• general curriculum• more practical orientation• work experience required• all degrees accepted• relatively high tuition fees |
|---|--|

6.3 Executive Master's degree

The Executive Master's degree is primarily oriented towards executives with five to ten years of professional experience and qualifies the student for diverse management tasks. Students are normally between 30 and 45 years old. Most Executive Master's programmes are offered as part-time or distance learning programmes, where the constant alternation between studies and continuing professional activities is characteristic. The most well known Master's degree in this area is the Executive MBA (EMBA).

6.4 Doctorates

In many countries, the doctorate is the highest level of academic degree achievable. This generally requires the submission of a thesis which is a body of original research which must be defended before a panel of examiners who are appointed by the university. Depending on the country, university or qualifications obtained you may also be required to complete specialised courses as part of a doctorate.

An excellent Master's degree is usually required for admission.

The most common research doctorate title is the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.-American English, PhD-British English or more rarely the D.Phil.). However, there are also other titles such as the Doctor of Business Administration (D.B.A.).

7. WiWi-Online business school partners

NAME	COUNTRY	STUDY COURSE			
		Part-Time	Full-Time	Distance/Online	
Aalto University School of Economics	Finland		●		
Aberdeen Business School - The Robert Gordon University	United Kingdom	●	●	●	
AKAD. Die Privat-Hochschulen GmbH	Germany			●	
BA Hessische Berufsakademie	Germany	●			
Berlin School of Economics and Law / HWR Berlin	Germany	●	●	●	
BI Norwegian School of Management	Norway	●	●	●	
Birmingham Business School	United Kingdom	●	●		
BSL - Business School Lausanne	Switzerland	●	●		
Business School Pforzheim	Germany	●	●		
Continuing Education Center - Vienna University of Technology	Austria	●	●		
Danube Business School	Austria	●	●		
Deutsche Universität für Weiterbildung (DUW)	Germany	●	●	●	

	STUDY PROGRAMMES					INFOCODE
	Bachelor	Master	MBA	Executive Education	PhD	
	•	•	•	•	•	🔗 GB52
	•	•	•	•	•	🔗 GB136
	•	•	•			🔗 GB137
	•					🔗 GB187
	•	•	•	•	•	🔗 GB71
	•	•	•	•	•	🔗 GB80
		•	•			🔗 GB177
	•	•	•	•	•	🔗 GB110
	•	•	•			🔗 GB127
			•	•		🔗 GB140
			•	•		🔗 GB44
		•	•			🔗 GB181

NAME	COUNTRY	STUDY COURSE		
		Part-Time	Full-Time	Distance/Online
EBS Business School	Germany	●	●	
EBS Law School	Germany		●	
Ecole hôtelière de Lausanne (EHL)	Switzerland		●	
ENPC School of International Management	France	●	●	
ESCP Europe Business School	Germany, United Kingdom, France, Spain, Italy	●	●	
ESMT European School of Management and Technology	Germany	●	●	
ESSEC	France, Singapore	●	●	
European Business School London	United Kingdom		●	
Fachhochschule Mainz University of Applied Sciences Fachbereich Wirtschaft / School of Business	Germany	●	●	
FOM Hochschule für Oekonomie & Management	Germany	●		
Frankfurt School of Finance & Management	Germany	●	●	

	STUDY PROGRAMMES					INFOCODE
	Bachelor	Master	MBA	Executive Education	PhD	
	●	●	●	●	●	🔗 GB77
	●					🔗 GB189
	●	●		●		🔗 GB43
			●	●		🔗 GB100
		●	●	●	●	🔗 GB74
			●	●		🔗 GB57
	●	●	●	●	●	🔗 GB78
	●	●	●			🔗 GB50
	●	●	●			🔗 GB175
	●	●	●			🔗 GB70
	●	●	●		●	🔗 GB31

NAME	COUNTRY	STUDY COURSE			
		Part-Time	Full-Time	Distance/Online	
German Graduate School of Management & Law	Germany	●			
GISMA Business School	Germany	●	●		
Goethe Business School	Germany	●	●		
Graduate School of Management Zweibrücken	Germany	●	●		
Graduate School Rhein-Neckar	Germany	●			
HEC Paris	France	●	●		
HECTOR School of Engineering & Management	Germany	●			
HFU Business School	Germany	●	●		
HHL - Leipzig Graduate School of Management	Germany	●	●	●	
Hochschule Deggendorf/dimt-Weiterbildungszentrum	Germany	●			
Hochschule Fresenius	Germany	●	●	●	
Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften Fachhochschule Coburg Versicherungsstudiengänge	Germany	●	●		
Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Umwelt Nürtingen-Geislingen (HfWU)	Germany	●	●		

	STUDY PROGRAMMES					INFOCODE
	Bachelor	Master	MBA	Executive Education	PhD	
		•	•			🔗 GB119
			•	•		🔗 GB54
		•	•	•		🔗 GB36
	•	•				🔗 GB88
			•			🔗 GB143
		•	•	•	•	🔗 GB114
		•		•		🔗 GB46
	•		•	•		🔗 GB112
		•	•	•	•	🔗 GB6
	•	•	•	•	•	🔗 GB125
	•	•				🔗 GB97
	•		•			🔗 GB87
	•	•	•			🔗 GB113

NAME	COUNTRY	STUDY COURSE			
		Part-Time	Full-Time	Distance/Online	
Hochschule Harz, University of Applied Sciences, Wernigerode	Germany		●		
Hochschule Luzern	Switzerland	●	●		
IE Business School	Spain	●	●	●	
International Business School Lippstadt	Germany	●			
International University of Applied Sciences Bad Honnef · Bonn	Germany		●		
Lancaster University Management School	United Kingdom	●	●		
Leeds University Business School	United Kingdom	●	●		
Leuphana University of Lüneburg	Germany	●	●		
LIMAK Austrian Business School	Austria	●			
London School of Business and Finance	United Kingdom, Canada	●	●	●	
Maastricht School of Management	The Netherlands	●	●	●	
Manchester Business School	United Kingdom	●	●		

	STUDY PROGRAMMES					INFOCODE
	Bachelor	Master	MBA	Executive Education	PhD	
	•	•				👁 GB167
	•	•	•	•		👁 GB158
	•	•	•	•	•	👁 GB58
			•		•	👁 GB65
	•	•				👁 GB92
	•	•	•	•	•	👁 GB94
	•	•	•	•	•	👁 GB180
	•	•	•		•	👁 GB173
		•	•	•		👁 GB172
	•	•	•			👁 GB188
		•	•	•	•	👁 GB48
			•			👁 GB165






NAME	COUNTRY	STUDY COURSE			
		Part-Time	Full-Time	Distance/Online	
Mannheim Business School gGmbH	Germany	●	●		
MIP Politecnico di Milano	Italy	●	●		
Munich Business School	Germany	●	●		
Nanyang Business School, Singapore	Singapore	●	●		
Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration - NHH	Norway	●	●		
Nyenrode Business Universiteit	The Netherlands	●	●		
RheinAhrCampus Remagen of FH Koblenz, University of Applied Sciences	Germany		●	●	
Rheinische Fachhochschule Köln gGmbH	Germany	●	●		
Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University	The Netherlands	●	●		
SBS Swiss Business School	Switzerland	●	●	●	
SDA Bocconi School of Management	Italy	●	●	●	
Technische Universität Kaiserslautern, Distance and Independent Studies Center (DISC)	Germany			●	

	STUDY PROGRAMMES					INFOCODE
	Bachelor	Master	MBA	Executive Education	PhD	
		•	•	•		🕒 GB1
		•	•	•		🕒 GB160
	•	•	•	•		🕒 GB67
	•	•	•	•	•	🕒 GB86
		•		•	•	🕒 GB129
		•	•	•	•	🕒 GB56
	•	•	•			🕒 GB45
	•	•	•		•	🕒 GB108
	•	•	•	•	•	🕒 GB120
	•		•	•	•	🕒 GB76
		•	•	•		🕒 GB61
		•				🕒 GB69

NAME	COUNTRY	STUDY COURSE		
		Part-Time	Full-Time	Distance/Online
The Chinese University of Hong Kong - MBA Programmes	Hong Kong	●	●	
The University of Western Australia Business School	Australia	●	●	
TiasNimbas Business School	The Netherlands	●	●	
Universität Augsburg	Germany		●	
Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt WFI - Ingolstadt School of Management	Germany		●	
Universität Witten/Herdecke	Germany	●	●	
University of Aberdeen Business School	United Kingdom		●	
University of Edinburgh Business School	United Kingdom	●	●	
University of Exeter Business School	United Kingdom	●	●	
University of Nottingham Business School	United Kingdom	●	●	
University of Southampton School of Management	United Kingdom	●	●	
University of St.Gallen	Switzerland	●	●	

	STUDY PROGRAMMES					INFOCODE
	Bachelor	Master	MBA	Executive Education	PhD	
			●			🕒 GB145
	●	●	●	●	●	🕒 GB186
		●	●	●		🕒 GB29
	●	●			●	🕒 GB162
	●	●	●	●	●	🕒 GB170
	●	●			●	🕒 GB190
		●	●			🕒 GB131
	●	●	●		●	🕒 GB169
	●	●	●	●	●	🕒 GB147
	●	●	●	●	●	🕒 GB153
	●	●	●		●	🕒 GB184
	●	●	●	●	●	🕒 GB34

NAME	COUNTRY	STUDY COURSE			
		Part-Time	Full-Time	Distance/Online	
University of Strathclyde Business School	United Kingdom	●	●	●	
Warsaw University of Technology Business School	Poland	●	●		
WHU - Otto Beisheim School of Management	Germany	●	●		
WU Executive Academy - Vienna University of Economics and Business	Austria	●			
Zentralstelle für Fernstudien an Fachhochschulen - ZFH	Germany	●		●	

	STUDY PROGRAMS					INFOCODE
	Bachelor	Master	MBA	Executive Education	PhD	
	•	•	•	•	•	 GB60
			•	•		 GB121
	•	•	•	•	•	 GB106
			•	•		 GB96
	•	•	•			 GB178

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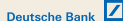
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