

## **Habilitation regulations of the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Tübingen**

On 22 March the University of Tübingen Senate passed the following habilitation degree regulations in accordance with § 39 (5)(1) of the state law governing institutions of higher education (Landeshochschulgesetz, LHG). Approved by the President on 29 March 2018.

### **§ 1 Significance of the habilitation**

(1) The habilitation serves as proof of the particular ability to represent a certain academic field or fields in research and teaching, independently. The authorization to teach one or more academic subjects or disciplines is conferred on the basis of a successfully completed habilitation.

(2) Habilitation is only possible in the subjects or disciplines represented in research and teaching in sufficient breadth at the University of Tübingen's Faculty of Humanities.

### **§ 2 Demands of the habilitation**

(1) The habilitation is conferred on the basis of written and oral habilitation assessment under §§ 8 and 9.

(2) The habilitation must be completed in an appropriate period of time, include the time required for assessment. During the writing of the habilitation thesis, an interim evaluation takes place in the form of a personnel development interview to which the candidate is invited by the Dean's Office in good time.

### **§ 3 Procedure; habilitation board**

(1) All decisions in matters concerning the acceptance and conducting of habilitations are made by the habilitation board. The habilitation board meets according to upcoming decisions (standing habilitation board); or when including other members, whether they have voting rights or are serving in an advisory capacity only (full habilitation board).

The faculty's standing habilitation board shall decide on matters regarding the acceptance of a habilitation request, the appointment of reviewers of written habilitation work, as well as on all fundamental issues concerning habilitations for which the faculty council or any other decision-making bodies are not responsible. The standing habilitation board shall decide on the recognition of habilitation assessment and on all matters within the framework of the habilitation process for which no special regulations have been made. The full habilitation board shall be reconstituted for each habilitation process.

(2) The Dean or a Vice-Dean heads the standing habilitation board and the full habilitation board; he/she has voting rights. The head of the board works towards the goal of completing the habilitation process if possible within one year.

(3) Apart from the head of the board, the standing habilitation board is composed of 12 full-time professors of the faculty, specifically:

3 from the Department of Ancient Studies and Art History  
2 from the Department of Asian and Oriental Studies  
1 from the Department of History  
4 from the Department of Modern Languages  
2 from the Department of Philosophy - Rhetoric - Media.

The standing members of the habilitation board are appointed by the faculty council at the suggestion of the departments. Their term of office is 6 years. If a member leaves the board in that time, the faculty council shall designate a successor at the suggestion of the departing member's department.

Up to two deputies may be designated for each member. Care must be taken in the selection of members and their deputies to ensure that the faculty's diversity of disciplines is adequately reflected.

(4) The full habilitation board consists of the members of the standing habilitation board as well as at least 6, at most 12 further members drawn from the discipline for which a habilitation is requested or who are from closely related disciplines. Such members may be:

1. Full-time professors or academic staff of the faculty, excepting visiting professors;
2. the faculty's emeritus and retired professors;
3. University of Tübingen adjunct professors, if they have a habilitation and an authorization to teach in the subject oder research area in which a habilitation is requested or if their authorization to teach is in a closely-related subject;
4. up to 3 full-time professors or academic staff from other faculties;

Additionally, the further reviewers appointed under § 8 para. (4) are members of the full habilitation board in an advisory capacity from the time of their appointment until the conclusion of the respective, insofar as they are not already members of the full habilitation board.

The standing habilitation board shall decide on the appointment of additional members for the formation of a full habilitation board. The decision may be made by a circulation procedure, in which written consent is obtained from all members with voting rights.

(5) The standing habilitation board and the full habilitation board have a quorum if, respectively, more than three-quarters of their members are present. In matters of accepting written habilitation work and in selecting a topic for the academic lecture (oral assessment), the board has a quorum if more than half the members are present, if all reviewers have recommended acceptance of the thesis without significant reservations.

(6) Habilitation board meetings are not open to the public.

(7) <sup>1</sup>The acceptance of habilitation work requires a majority vote by the voting members of the habilitation board who are present; all other decision are passed with a simple majority. <sup>2</sup>Voting is conducted by open ballot; abstention from voting is not permitted. <sup>3</sup>If habilitation work is rejected, the casting of votes must go on the record, together with an explanatory statement on the outcome, which may refer to an examiner's report or a reasonable objection. In particular, if there is a substantiated statement made under § 8 para. (6), the habilitation board must explain in the protocol the subject-related reasons the board regards the vote of the majority of the reviewers as unfounded.

(8) Those involved are obliged to maintain confidentiality. This obligation also extends to confidentiality regarding all associated documents.

#### **§ 4 Requirements for admission to the habilitation process**

(1) Admission to the habilitation process requires a doctorate and usually several years of academic work in research and teaching.

(2) Persons seeking a habilitation must usually have a Doctor of Philosophy degree from a German institution of higher education. The habilitation board shall decide on any exceptions.

(3) In the case of applicants with a doctorate from an institution outside Germany, the doctoral requirement is fulfilled if they have the right to use the title in Germany.

(4) In addition to a doctorate, the applicant should have a number of years of academic experience in research and teaching in the subject or discipline in which he/she seeks a habilitation; and, at the time she/he submits the habilitation thesis and/or academic publications or ready-for-press manuscripts in accordance with § 8 paragraphs (1) and (3) at the latest, she/he should have additionally specialized in at least one further field within this subject or discipline alongside that of the thesis. Academic experience must usually be documented by academic publications. The habilitation board shall decide on any exceptions.

(5) The applicant should have taught classes with a workload of at least 12 semester credit hours, with at least 8 of those semester credit hours within the subject(s) or discipline(s) for which the *venia legendi* is sought. Applicants who are not members of the University of Tübingen should have taught classes of at least 8 semester credit hours at the University of Tübingen. As far as it is possible, the applicant should also have been involved in the teaching of a Bachelor's-level class. The habilitation board shall decide on any exceptions.

(6) In the case of applicants who are not members of the University of Tübingen and have not been in the past two years, the habilitation board shall take appropriate steps to ensure, in the case of a successful habilitation process, that the institute at which the Privatdozent's title-related teaching is to be done is in agreement with this teaching work and with the conferral of the corresponding authorization to conduct assessment.

## **§ 5 Proof of teaching aptitude**

(1) For admission to the habilitation process, proof of teaching aptitude must be provided, in particular by successful participation in didactic advanced training (§ 39 para. (5) item (2) LHG). Alternatively, paragraphs (2-5) apply.

(2) The head of the habilitation board shall decide in consultation with the applicant which program-relevant classes are suitable to serve as proof of teaching aptitude. Teaching aptitude under item 1 above may include any class in line with the faculty's curricula. If the applicant is not the person with overall responsibility for the class, the applicant must take on a part of that person's class which represents a complete thematic unit. In this case the thematic unit taught must comprise at least two teaching hours.

(3) As soon as a class as defined in para. (1) has been decided on, the head of the habilitation board shall notify the members of the board in writing and ensure in an appropriate way that there is documentation of proof of teaching aptitude. There should not be less than a week's time between this notification and the start of the class.

(4) The habilitation board shall decide on the matter of teaching aptitude. If the program-related class is not recognized as proof of teaching aptitude, the applicant is to be given another opportunity to conduct a program-related class. A further repeat is not permissible.

(5) The habilitation board may consider the proof as delivered if the applicant has taught program-related classes in at least three semesters according to para. (2) item 1 with an overall workload of at least 12 semester credit hours, with at least 8 of those semester credit hours within the subject(s) or discipline(s) for which the *venia legendi* is sought.

## **§ 6 Habilitation request**

(1) <sup>1</sup>A habilitation request must be submitted to the head of the habilitation board. <sup>2</sup>The request must clearly state in which subject(s) or discipline(s) the applicant seeks a habilitation. It must include:

1. a curriculum vitae with an outline of the applicant's academic career,
2. documentation of the applicant having met the requirements for a doctorate under § 4 paras. (2) and (3),
3. at least five copies and an electronic version of the habilitation thesis and where applicable other academic works under § 8 para. (2) item 2 or the academic publications or the ready-for-press academic works upon the basis of which the habilitation is applied for, including a summary,
4. a complete list of academic publications and a list of classes taught,
5. an assurance that the habilitation thesis or academic works presented, insofar as they were authored by the applicant alone, were created by him/her independently and without the help of any resources other than those set out in the thesis; in the case of academic works authored jointly by the applicant and others, a declaration on the parts of the academic work contributed by the applicant, as well as the assurance that these parts were created independently and without the help of any resource other than those set out in the thesis; also an assurance that the list of academic publications under no. 4 is complete,
6. a written declaration on other pending or unsuccessful habilitation processes,
7. in the case of an applicant who at the time of the habilitation request was a member of another institution of higher education with the right to confer habilitations or was not a member of the University of Tübingen in the previous three years - a written declaration on why the habilitation request was submitted at the University of Tübingen, as well as a written declaration as to how the teaching obligations under § 39 para. (3) item 2 LHG are to be met.
8. a declaration on academically-related criminal convictions, disciplinary measures and pending criminal and disciplinary proceedings, insofar as the duty to disclose is not barred by § 53 of the applicable law (Bundeszentralregistergesetz), and
9. if there are academically-related criminal convictions, a police clearance certificate issued no more than 6 months previously.

(2) If, upon submission of the habilitation request, the academic work(s) under para. (1) no. 3 have not been presented or have not been presented in their entirety, the head of the habilitation board may nevertheless decide to review the formal requirements for admission and to form a full habilitation board for the procedure. She/he should make such decisions when it is sufficiently certain that the academic work(s) will soon be available.

(3) Until the decision on the habilitation thesis has been made under § 8(7), the habilitation request may be withdrawn by written declaration to the head of the habilitation board without specific reasons; as a result, the thesis would count as not submitted.

(4) With the exception of the original documents (academic certificates) and published works, one copy of all documents submitted and the electronic version of the thesis remains in the habilitation files.

(5) After the habilitation request has been made, the members of the faculty under § 3 para. (4) are to be informed of the habilitation request and receive the right to inspect the files.

## **§ 7 Admission to the habilitation process**

The standing habilitation board decides on admission to the habilitation process after reviewing whether the requirements set out in §§ 4 to 6 have been met. To this end the files under § 6 para. (1) nos. 1 and 4 as well as the summary under no. 3 are circulated to the members of the standing habilitation board for their information.

(2) If the applicant has already unsuccessfully ended a habilitation process at a German institution of higher education in the subject or discipline in which a habilitation request has been made under § 6 para. (1) item 2, the admission is as admission to a repeat process under § 11. The habilitation board may decide that this applies in the case of an unsuccessful comparable process outside Germany.

(3) Admission will be denied if:

1. the habilitation request is incomplete and is not completed despite a request for compliance,
2. the requirements for admission set out in §§ 4 to 6 are not met,
3. the police clearance certificate shows that the applicant has been convicted of academically-related crimes according to § 6 paragraph (1) nos. 7 and 8 and/or that he/she was subject to disciplinary measures as a result and the applicant thereby offers no guarantee of appropriate academic behavior in the future.
4. the applicant is involved in a current habilitation process in the same subject or discipline at another location or
5. the faculty cannot academically assess the habilitation work.

(4) Generally, admission will be refused if more than one habilitation process in the subject or discipline specified in the habilitation request has been unsuccessfully ended even outside the faculty.

(5) As a general rule, an applicant will be refused admission if there are reasons justifying the stripping of his/her academic titles, or if he/she has had an academic degree revoked. Admission will be denied if there are reasons which would in the case of a Privatdozent lead to the termination of his/her authorization to teach under § 17 para. (1) nos. 3, 4. Admission may be denied if there are reasons which could in the case of a Privatdozent lead to the revocation of his/her authorization to teach under § 17 para. (4) nos. 2, 3, 4, 5. Admission will be denied if the applicant is a professor at the University of Tübingen.

(6) If there are reasons for which admission would have to be denied or could be denied under para. (5), any admission already granted may be revoked.

## **§ 8 Written habilitation work**

(1) <sup>1</sup>The written habilitation may be submitted in the form of a single habilitation thesis or in the form of a series of academic publications or ready-for-press manuscripts (cumulative habilitation thesis). <sup>2</sup>In the case of a cumulative habilitation, it is usually expected that various aspects of a large topic shall be dealt with in-depth and interlinked. <sup>3</sup>The individual publications as a body of work must have the academic value of a single habilitation thesis. <sup>4</sup>Written work from a habilitation in another discipline may be recognized as habilitation work if it meets the demands of the discipline in which the applicant is seeking an additional habilitation. Works with several authors may be assessed as a written habilitation if the applicant's independent part of the work is clearly identifiable. A doctoral thesis or written work which has contributed to a doctoral qualification process may not be used as habilitation work. The written habilitation work may be in German or English. Publications and manuscripts in other languages may be

submitted if sufficient competence for its assessment is present in the habilitation board and among the reviewers appointed.

(2) 1The habilitation thesis must be an independent academic work in the subject or discipline in which the applicant seeks a habilitation. 2It must enable the reader to recognize the applicant's suitability for a professor's research activities by making a significant contribution to academic knowledge.

(3) For assessment of the written habilitation work, the standing habilitation board appoints reviewers, usually four in number, in consultation with the faculty's academic authorities in the subject or discipline for which the *venia legendi* is sought. Two of the reviewers should be professors at the Faculty of Humanities and employed full time at the University of Tübingen. Other reviewers may be professors or other members of academic staff at the University of Tübingen or another university or other equivalent institution of higher education, or such persons who are now retired; one of the reviewers must be from either another department of the Faculty of Humanities or another faculty or another university or comparable academic institution.

(4) The head of the habilitation board ensures that the reviewers complete their reports in an appropriate period of time. Reviewers' reports must explain their recommendation to accept or reject the academic work(s) presented as written habilitation assessment clearly and logically so that the members of the habilitation board are able to make a responsible decision on the basis of the reviewers' reports.

(5) If a habilitation thesis or other unpublished works are submitted, the reviewers may recommend to the respective habilitation board to suspend the process for a set period of time to allow the applicant to rework his/her written habilitation work. Furthermore the reviewers may recommend a change to the scope or the description of the subject or discipline for which the habilitation is sought.

(6) Following the submission of all reviewers' reports, news of this is circulated to the members of the full habilitation board. At the same time, the written habilitation work and the reviewer's reports are to be made available for inspection at the Dean's Office. The duration of the period in which they are made available is decided by the habilitation board. If it is during semester, the material must be made available for at least two weeks; if it is in the lecture-free break, the time must be at least 4 weeks. If it is partly during semester and partly in the lecture-free break, the material must be made available correspondingly (1:2). Within that set time, all members of the Faculty of Humanities who are eligible for membership of a full habilitation board under § 3 para. (4) nos. 1 to 3 have the right to inspect; they shall be informed in writing by the head of the board that the material is available for inspection and for what length of time. Within the availability period they have the right to make a statement in accordance with para. (5) on reviewers' recommendations. Any such statement may only be based on subject-specific objections or comments. Statements justified in this way will also be made available until the end of the availability period and circulated to the members of the full habilitation board.

(7) 1On the basis of the reviewers' reports submitted under para. (4) and the statements under para. (6) the full habilitation board decides on whether to accept the academic work presented as written habilitation assessment. The subject-specific reviewers' reports are to be given overriding influence on assessment decisions unless doubt is cast upon them by academically substantiated statements from members with voting rights. Faculty members who have submitted an additional written recommendation under para. (6) should be available to the full habilitation board during its consultation for further statements and information. If some reviewers' reports recommend acceptance and some rejection, the reviewers must be given the opportunity to present a summary of their findings to the habilitation board before it makes its final decision. At the suggestion of the reviewers a temporary suspension may be decided under para. (5); the suggestion to suspend may also arise from a statement made under para.

(6) or from the discussion, if objections are raised to a significant part of the written habilitation work. If the thesis is accepted, the applicant is admitted to oral habilitation assessment. If the process is suspended, it returns to paragraphs (3-6) upon expiry of the time-limit set. The thesis in its reworked form then becomes the subject of the process, even if the recommendation for a reworking was not met or was only partially met; if the applicant does not comply with the time limit, the process will be continued with the habilitation work in the form which has been submitted, unless the applicant is not at fault for the time limit being exceeded. The appointment of reviewers under para. (3) remains in place if no other decision is made. The habilitation process may be suspended once only.

(8) If the written habilitation work is not accepted, the process is completed unsuccessfully. § 3 para. (7) item 3 applies.

(9) The applicant is entitled to inspect the reviewers' reports and statements; he/she is also entitled to make a statement of his/her own. He/she may request that his/her statement is communicated to members of the habilitation board prior to their deliberations.

## **§ 9 Oral habilitation work**

(1) The oral habilitation work consists of an academic lecture by the applicant and a subsequent colloquium with the members of the habilitation board. The academic lecture and colloquium are conducted in German or English. Other languages may be admitted upon application, provided that all members of the habilitation board can follow the academic lecture and participate in the colloquium.

(2) Following the decision on acceptance of the written habilitation work under § 8 para. (7) item 1, the full habilitation board shall decide on the topic for the academic lecture, based on three suggested topics submitted by the applicant. A topic must be rejected by the habilitation board if it is insufficiently different from the written habilitation work. In such case the applicant must submit a new suggestion. The lecture should not take place more than four weeks and no less than two weeks after notification of the chosen topic. The applicant may, however, opt to hold the lecture less than two weeks after notification.

(3) The academic lecture should deal with a significant issue in the subject or discipline in which the applicant seeks a habilitation in such a way that even representatives of other subjects can make an informed decision. The lecture is expected to take 30 minutes and the colloquium usually 60 minutes.

(4) In the colloquium the applicant must defend his/her lecture and show that he/she is familiar with the basic issues, methods and contents in the subject for which the *venia legendi* is sought.

(5) All members of the faculty who are eligible for appointment to a full habilitation board under § 3 para. (4) are invited to attend the academic lecture and subsequent colloquium. With the applicant's consent the habilitation board may admit other members of the faculty to attend; they do not have the right to speak on it. If subjects from other faculties are affected, the habilitation board may admit members of such faculties to listen to the lecture, if they are professors or other members of academic teaching staff.

(6) Immediately subsequent to the colloquium, the respective habilitation board shall decide whether to accept the oral habilitation work. If it is accepted the habilitation is completed according to § 10. If it is rejected, the process proceeds according to § 13; § 11 para. (2) applies to any repetition.

## **§ 10 Completion of the habilitation**

(1) <sup>1</sup>If the written and oral habilitation work under §§ 8 and 9 has been accepted, the habilitation board decides on the subject or discipline. <sup>2</sup>If the applicant has applied for habilitation in more than one subject or discipline, a decision must be made for each subject or discipline. <sup>3</sup>If the habilitation board intends to deviate from the description of the subject(s) or discipline(s) as applied for, the applicant must be given the opportunity to speak on the matter in advance.

(2) The head of the habilitation board communicates the outcome of the habilitation process to the applicant immediately after the decision has been made. The habilitation is complete upon notification of the decision being made to the applicant.

## **§ 11 Repetition**

(1) A process which ends in the rejection of habilitation work may be repeated once provided no other habilitation process in the relevant subject or discipline has been completed unsuccessfully in Germany. The habilitation request may not be retracted following the final decision under § 8 paras. (7) and (8).

(2) If the process ends with the rejection of the oral habilitation work (§ 9 para. (6)), the applicant may repeat this part of the process within one year. For this, § 9 applies.

## **§ 12 Extension of the habilitation**

Upon application, the respective habilitation board may extend the habilitation to cover further subjects or disciplines (cf. § 8 para. (1) item 4). The habilitation board decides on the basis of the candidate's academic performance whether a procedure to this end is to be conducted accordingly under §§ 8 to 10 either wholly or partly.

## **§ 13 Procedure in the event of a negative decision**

(1) The head of the habilitation board must communicate decisions which: end the habilitation process due to rejection of admission (§ 7), written or oral habilitation work (§ 8 para. (8), § 9 para. (6) item 3) which deviate from the description of the subject or subject area as applied for (§ 10 para. (1) item 3); or which reject the extension of the habilitation (§ 12) wholly or in part, to the applicant in writing, providing reasons for the decision and information on the right to appeal.

## **§ 14 Conferral of the authorization to teach; certificate**

(1) Upon application by the candidate for habilitation, the habilitation board confers the authorization to teach (§ 39 para. (3) LHG) on the basis of the successful habilitation.

(2) Those academic subjects or disciplines to which the authorization to teach extends are decided by the habilitation board. The head of the habilitation board notifies the University President of the decision.

(3) A certificate is issued to document the successful habilitation and the conferral of the authorization to teach. It must contain:

1. the name of the successful applicant,
2. the topic of the habilitation thesis or the theme of the (cumulative) written habilitation work,
3. the description of the subject or discipline for which the authorization to teach is conferred,
4. the day on which the habilitation is completed and the decision is made on the authorization to teach,
5. the signature of the President and of the Dean,
6. the University seal.

The authorization to teach is conferred upon issuing of the certificate; along with the conferral comes the right to use the title of “Privatdozentin”/ “Privatdozent”, if such persons teach classes of at least 2 semester credit hours per year in the relevant discipline. The holding of the class may not be made dependent on the payment of remuneration for teaching. If the Privatdozent deputizes for a professor and thereby is obliged to conduct classes, he/she has the right to a waiver of this unpaid teaching for the title.

### **§ 15 Transferral of habilitation**

(1) An application may be made for conferral of the authorization to teach even if the authorization to teach has been conferred by another faculty at the University of Tübingen or at another German university (transferral of habilitation). Any conferral of the authorization to teach in this case assumes the academic work conducted in the faculty would have justified a habilitation; procedures for assessing this are set out in §§ 8 and 9. Notwithstanding this the habilitation board may decide that two or three reviewers' reports are sufficient; at least one of them must be by a full-time professor of the Faculty of Humanities who was not involved in the original habilitation process. Notwithstanding § 9 the habilitation board may decide that for oral assessment the candidate suggest only one lecture topic. This regulation applies accordingly to a non-German habilitation.

(2) Upon transferral of habilitation to another institution of higher education the prior authorization to teach is terminated (§17 para. (1) no. 2). In the process of habilitation transferral to another institution of higher education, the receiving institution shall decide on the conferral of the authorization to teach in the same or in another discipline.

(3) A transferral of habilitation may be rejected if the requirements for independent research and teaching by the applicant at the Faculty of Humanities cannot be met.

### **§ 16 Inaugural lecture**

If the authorization to teach is conferred due to habilitation, the Privatdozent may hold a public inaugural lecture in the semester following his/her habilitation. The head of the habilitation board invites the President, the Deans of the other faculties and the members of the faculty's the teaching staff to the inaugural lecture.

### **§ 17 Loss of the legal status acquired by habilitation**

- (1) The authorization to teach is terminated
1. upon appointment as a professor to another institution of higher education,
  2. by appointment as a Privatdozent or by conferral of a corresponding authorization to teach at another institution of higher education,
  3. by a written renunciation to the President,
  4. by conviction in criminal proceedings by a German court, if this verdict would lead to the loss of “Beamte” rights in the case of a civil servant with “Beamte” status.

(2) The authorization to teach is suspended,

1. as long as a Privatdozent is employed as a professor at his/her own university,
2. as long as a Privatdozent is employed in a temporary capacity as a professor at an institution of higher education or deputizes for a professor in a subject for which he/she has the authorization to teach,
3. as long as a Privatdozent is employed as an assistant professor at an institution of higher education which has the right to confer habilitations,

(3) The authorization to teach as a Privatdozent is not revived if the temporary employment relationship as a professor or as an assistant professor is not extended because the Privatdozent has not proven himself/herself in the area of teaching.

(4) The authorization to teach may be revoked notwithstanding sections §§ 48 and 49 Landesverwaltungsverfahrensgesetz (LVwVfG), if

1. the Privatdozent, through no fault of his/her own, does not hold classes of at least two semester credit hours per year in his/her discipline,
2. the Privatdozent does something which, in the case of a Beamte civil servant, would lead to disciplinary measures which could only be imposed in formal disciplinary proceedings,
3. there is a reason which, in the case of a Beamte civil servant, would justify a retraction of the appointment as a Beamte.
4. a regulatory measure by the University against him/her becomes incontestible, or he/she breaches the rules of good academic practice or such a breach becomes known subsequently,
5. there is a reason which, in the case of a Beamte civil servant, would justify transferal into retirement due to incapacity.

(5) The habilitation and the authorization to teach may be rescinded if they were obtained with impermissible means, in particular by deception. The habilitation candidate must be given the opportunity to make a statement on the matter.

(6) Upon termination or revocation of the authorization to teach, the right to use the title of Privatdozent and/or Professor is also terminated.

## **§ 18 Inspection of the files**

Upon application, the applicant must be permitted to view his/her file even if the process has been concluded in her/his favor. § 8 para. (9) remains unaffected.

## **§ 19 Effective date**

(1) These regulations come into effect the day after their publication in the University of Tübingen's official bulletin, the Amtliche Bekanntmachungen. The Habilitationsordnung der Philosophischen Fakultät in the version of 01.04.2011, last amended am 09.04.2014, becomes invalid simultaneously.

(2) In the case of habilitation processes launched or whose launch had already been applied for at the time these habilitation regulations came into effect, the applicant may make a written, irrevocable application for the previous habilitation regulations of 09.04.2014 to be applied.

Tübingen, 29 March 2018

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President and Vice-Chancellor