

# COLLECTION OF LAWS THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

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**The content of the document is legally binding.**

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## THE LAW

of 21 February 2002

**on universities and on Amendments to Certain Acts**

The National Council of the Slovak Republic has adopted the following Act:

### Article I

#### THE FIRST PART THE BASIC PROVISIONS

##### Mission, tasks and status of universities

#### § 1

(1) Universities are top educational, scientific and artistic institutions.

(2) The mission of universities, which are part of the European Higher Education Area and the Common European Research Area, is to contribute to the development of education, knowledge, science and culture in accordance with the needs of society, to develop knowledge, skills, wisdom, creativity and human well-being, thereby contributing to the development of a knowledge society. Fulfilling this mission with a focus on the student is the subject of the main activity of universities.

(3) The main task of universities in fulfilling their mission is to provide higher education in accordance with the needs of society and creative scientific research or creative artistic activity.

(4) Universities are fulfilling their mission.

- a) enabling access to the highest education, in particular in accordance with the needs of society, so that the education prepares a graduate with high moral principles, civic and social responsibility, in particular for appropriate application in practice and research, development or artistic and other creative activities;
- b) providing education in the spirit of the values of democracy, humanism and tolerance, which makes it possible to acquire, expand, deepen or renew knowledge from different fields of knowledge and culture and is an essential part of lifelong learning at the highest level;
- c) education in understanding, preserving, disseminating and enhancing national cultural heritage and different cultures in the spirit of cultural pluralism;
- d) developing, preserving and disseminating knowledge through research, development or artistic and other creative activities;
- e) providing further training and organizing training and organizing attestations of teaching staff and professional staff,<sup>1)</sup>

- f) contributing to the development of education at all levels, from primary education to higher education, in particular by further education of primary school teachers, secondary schools, school establishments and universities, cooperation in the upbringing of highly talented primary and secondary school pupils,
- g) contributing to the prevention and treatment of diseases,
- h) engaging in public debate on social and ethical issues and shaping civil society;
- i) creating theoretical models for the development of society, economy, culture and arts, especially for the needs of state authorities, municipalities and higher territorial units,
- j) cooperation with state authorities, municipalities, higher territorial units and institutions in the field of culture and economic life,
- k) developing international, in particular European cooperation, by promoting joint projects with universities abroad and other foreign institutions, mobility of staff and university students and mutual recognition of studies and educational documents.

(5) Universities support students and their participation in the exercise of self-governing powers of higher education institutions.

## § 2

(1) Universities are legal entities.

(2) Colleges are

- a) public higher education institutions established in the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- b) state higher education institutions established in the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- c) private universities pursuant to Section 47 and
- d) foreign higher education institutions pursuant to Section 49a established in the territory of a Member State of the European Union outside the territory of the Slovak Republic or of a State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and the Swiss Confederation (hereinafter referred to as "Member States").

(3) Employment relations of employees of public higher education institutions and state higher education institutions with the employer are governed by a special regulation,<sup>2)</sup> unless otherwise provided by this Act.

(4) Higher education institutions have the exclusive right to provide, organise and provide higher education. Specialized teaching establishments of higher education under Section 35 and in doctoral study programmes under Section 54 also participate in the provision of higher education. Universities also provide further education.<sup>1)</sup>

(5) Universities provide, organise and provide higher education within accredited study programmes; the scope of the authorization to create, modify and implement them is specified in the register of study fields.

(6) Each university provides, organizes and provides higher education within study programmes in at least one level.

(7) The study programme is carried out at the faculty, if it is professionally and organizationally provided by the faculty of the university.

(8) Universities have the exclusive right to receive applicants for higher education.

(9) Universities have the exclusive right to award academic degrees, scientific-pedagogical degrees and artistic-pedagogical degrees, use academic insignia and perform academic ceremonies.

(10) The College shall further adjust its mission and tasks in the form of a long-term intention of the university pursuant to Section 1(2) to (4). The long-term goal of the university includes its intentions in the various areas of its activity. The long-term objective shall be drawn up for at least six years.

(11) Universities are legal entities carrying out research and development.<sup>3)</sup>

(12) The role of universities in the field of science and technology is to carry out basic research, applied research and development, use the latest knowledge of science and technology in the education of students and involve them in creative scientific activities.

(13) Universities shall enable students to participate actively in the activities and management of the university and its components, in particular as regards quality assurance of higher education, the organisation of studies and decision-making in matters of academic rights and obligations of students.

(14) Each university provides applicants, students and other persons with information and counselling services related to the study and the possibility of graduates of study programmes in practice.

(15) If a university with another university establishes an interest association of legal entities 3aa) for the purpose of a common procedure in the creation of study programmes, the creation of joint study programmes, a joint procedure in the admission procedure, the joint carrying out of research, development or other creative activities or the joint provision of catering and accommodation for students, this interest association of legal entities shall use the designation 'Consortium of universities' in the title. A consortium of universities acquires legal capacity by registering in the register of consortia of higher education institutions, which is part of the university register. The provisions of Section 20i(2) and (3) of the Civil Code shall not apply to registration.

### **Section 2a**

(1) The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "Ministry of Education") shall impose a fine

- a) from EUR 16 600 to EUR 500 000 to a legal person who provides, organizes or provides higher education in the territory of the Slovak Republic and is not a university or is not an external educational institution,
- b) between EUR 5 000 and EUR 20 000 in higher education
  1. recruit or enroll a candidate for a non-accredited study programme; or
  2. does not stop teaching subjects in this study programme after ordering the cancellation of the curriculum.

(2) The fine referred to in paragraph 1 shall be payable within 30 days of the date on which the decision imposing the fine becomes final.

(3) Fines can also be imposed repeatedly. The amount of the fine shall take into account the gravity, duration and consequences of carrying out the activities referred to in paragraph 1.

(4) The legal person referred to in paragraph 1 shall, within three months of the date on which the decision imposing the fine becomes final, terminate the activities to which a university or an external educational institution has exclusive rights under this Act.

(5) The Ministry of Education may impose a fine pursuant to paragraph 1 within one year from the date on which it found the breach of an obligation under this Act, no later than five years from the date of its breach.

(6) Proceeds from fines are revenue from the state budget.

## **§ 3**

### **Academic community of the university**

The university's academic community is composed of higher education teachers and researchers who are in employment with a university on a fixed weekly working time, other university staff, if it determines the status of a university (employee part of a university), and students of higher education (student part of academia of higher education). Members of the academic community have the right to nominate candidates for the election of a rector candidate.

## **§ 4**

### **Academic Freedoms and Academic Rights**

(1) The following academic freedoms and academic rights are guaranteed at the university:

- a) freedom of scientific research, research, development of artistic and other creative activities and publication of their results;
- b) freedom of instruction consisting, in particular, in openness to different scientific opinions, scientific and research methods and artistic directions;
- c) the right to learn while maintaining the free choice of studies within accredited study programmes;
- d) the right to freely express and publish their opinions,
- e) the right of academia members to elect the bodies of the academic community and to be elected to them;
- f) the right to use academic insignia and signs and perform academic ceremonies.

(2) The enjoyment of academic freedoms and academic rights under paragraph 1 shall comply with the principles of democracy, humanity and the rule of law.

(3) In order to ensure academic rights and academic freedoms in universities, the inviolability of the academic land of universities is guaranteed, except in cases of danger to life, health, property or natural disasters. Academic land consists of a space defined by immovable property owned, managed, rented by the university or where the mission and main tasks of universities and faculties are fulfilled. Admission by law enforcement agencies to academic land is permitted by the Rector.

(4) On academic grounds, political parties and political movements must not engage in political activities and establish their organisations.

## **THE SECOND PART PUBLIC COLLEGE AND ITS PARTS**

### **THE FIRST HEAD PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL**

#### **§ 5**

#### **Setting up and dismantling a public university**

(1) A public higher education institution is a public and self-governing institution, which is established and abolished by law. The law shall also establish its name and seat. If a public university is divided into faculties, these faculties are established at the same time.

(2) The organisation and activities of a public higher education institution shall be decided to the extent laid down in this Act by the bodies of the public higher education institution.

(3) A public college can only be divided into colleges, merged or merged only with another university. These changes can only be made by law.

(4) The law abolishing the public higher education institution shall lay down to which legal persons its assets, debts, liabilities and public higher education will be transferred to students of a dissolved public higher education institution, unless the student decides otherwise, in the same field of study as he studied at a university which has been dissolved or in a field of study closest to that field of study. If all university study programmes have been cancelled, the Ministry of Education shall submit to the Government of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") a draft law to abolish the public higher education institution within six months of the date on which it becomes aware of this fact.

(5) After the establishment of a public university, a person authorised by the Minister of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as the 'Minister of Education') shall, pending the appointment of the rector of the university, perform the function of the statutory body of the higher education institution. The public higher education institution established pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be obliged to appoint bodies of academic self-government (Section 7) no later than six months from the date of its establishment, and if it is divided into faculties, individual faculties also have this obligation (Section 22).

**§ 6****Scope of self-governing competence of a public university**

(1) Within the self-governing remit of the public higher education institution

- a) the internal organisation,
- b) determining the number of students admitted, determining the conditions for admission to study and deciding in the admission procedure,
- c) development and implementation of study programmes,
- d) organisation of the study,
- e) deciding on matters relating to the academic rights and obligations of students;
- f) determining the focus and organisation of research, development or artistic and other creative activities;
- g) the conclusion, modification and cancellation of employment relationships and the determination of the number and structure of higher education posts;
- h) the award of a scientific-pedagogical or artistic-pedagogical title “doctor” and “professor” (Section 76);
- i) cooperation with other universities, other legal persons and natural persons, including foreign ones,
- j) the election of members of the bodies of the academic self-government of a public higher education institution,
- k) the management of a public university and the disposal of its property in accordance with this Act;
- l) the determination of the amount of the student’s contribution to the reimbursement of part of the cost of study (hereinafter referred to as “school”) and the fees associated with the study pursuant to Section 92, unless otherwise provided in this Law.

(2) The basis of the academic self-government of a public university is the academic community (Section 3) of the public higher education institution, which elects and dismisses the members of the Academic Senate of a Public College (Section 7(a)).

(3) Details of the organisation and activities of the public higher education institution, as well as the status of members of the academic community, are governed by its internal regulations (Section 15).

(4) If the university is divided into faculties, the faculties exercise the self-governing competence of the public higher education institution within the scope determined by the statute of the public higher education institution.

**§ 7****Public High School Authorities**

(1) The bodies of the public higher education institution are the bodies of the academic self-government of the public higher education institution and other bodies of the public higher education institution.

(2) The bodies of the academic self-government of the public higher education institution are:

- a) the Academic Senate of a Public College,
- b) the Rector,
- c) a scientific council, an artistic council or a scientific and artistic council (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Scientific Council of a Public College’); and
- d) subject to Paragraph 13(4), the Disciplinary Board of a Public College for Students (‘the Disciplinary Board of a Public College’).

(3) The other bodies of the public higher education institution are the Quaestor and the Administrative Board of the Public College.

(4) As an additional body of a public higher education institution, a public higher education institution may also set up a body for the performance of quality assurance tasks in higher education and other bodies.

**§ 8****Academic Senate of Public College**

(1) The Academic Senate of a Public College is composed of elected representatives of the academic community of a public university. The Academic Senate of a public university shall have a minimum of 15 members and a maximum of 66 members, of which at least one third shall be reserved for students. If a public university is divided into faculties, each faculty is represented in the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School.

(2) The Academic Senate of a Public College is divided into an employee part and a student part. Members of the staff section of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School shall be elected by secret ballot in the election by members of the staff part of the academic community. Members of the student section of the Academic Senate of a Public College are elected by secret ballot in the elections by members of the student part of the academic community. A member of the employee section of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School may only be a member of the employee part of its academic community. A member of the student section of the Academic Senate of a public university can only be a member of the student part of its academic community.

(3) The duties of a member of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School shall be incompatible with those of the Rector, the Vice-Rector, the Dean, the Quaestor, the Head of a Public Higher School pursuant to Section 21(1)(b) and (c) and the functions of other bodies of the higher education institution or faculty as determined by the status of public higher education institution.

(4) The term of office of the members of the Academic Senate of a Public College shall be up to four years.

(5) The meetings of the Academic Senate of a Public College are public. The Rector or, on his behalf, the Vice-Rector or Quaestor and the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of a Public Higher School shall have the right to speak at the meeting in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Academic Senate of a Public High School whenever he so requests. At the request of the Rector, the Chairman of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School is obliged to convene a meeting of the Academic Senate of a Public High School without delay and no later than 14 days. If the President of the Academic Senate of a Public High School does not do so, the Rector shall convene a meeting of the Academic Senate of the Public High School.

(6) Membership in the Academic Senate of Public Higher Education Disappears

- a) the end of the member's term of office,
- b) by appointing a member to one of the functions referred to in paragraph 3,
- c) the termination of membership in the employee part of the academic community of the university or the termination of membership in the employee part of the academic community of the relevant faculty, in the case of a member elected as a representative of the faculty,
- d) discontinuation of the studies of a member of the student section of the Academic Senate of a Public College,
- e) graduation of a member of the student section of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School, unless he has requested the suspension of membership of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School pursuant to paragraph 8,
- f) not enrolment at the latest on the last day for enrolment of recruited candidates for study in the academic year concerned, in the case of a member with suspended membership; in the case of a suspended member who has been elected as part of a public university, by not enrolling in this part of a public university;
- g) the expiry of six months from the date of suspension; this does not apply if the resumption of membership has taken place within this period,
- h) the resignation of a member,
- i) the removal of a member from office by an appropriate part of the academic community of a public university; the grounds for appeal and the procedure for the election and appeals are determined by the internal regulation of the public higher education institution pursuant to Section 15(1)(g),

- j) the death of a member,
- k) by dismantling or merging the components of a public university whose academia has elected a member.

(7) If a member of the Academic Senate of a Public High School has ceased to be a member of the Academic Senate before the end of the term of office pursuant to points (b) to (j) of paragraph 6, the relevant part of the academic community shall elect a new member of the Academic Senate of a public university whose term of office lasts until the end of the term of office of the member whose membership has ceased or, if the internal rules of the public higher education institution so provide, an elected alternate shall take his place.

(8) A member of the student section of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School, who is not a student of a doctoral study programme, may request in writing a public college to suspend membership of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School before completing his studies. Membership shall be suspended from the day following the date of completion of his studies. Membership shall be renewed on the date on which he again becomes a member of the student part of the academic community of a public university or a member of the academic community of a part of the public university for which he has been elected. The internal regulation of the public higher education institution shall determine whether, for the period of suspended membership, an elected alternate becomes a member of the Academic Senate of a public university and the manner of his election, or whether the member who has suspended membership is considered absent from the meeting of the Academic Senate of the Public Higher School.

(9) The public higher education institution shall provide for an internal regulation pursuant to Section 15(1)(g) for the additional election of members of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School if, during the term of office of the members of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School, a new faculty of a public university is formed or some faculties are merged or dissolved, and until the end of the term of office of the members of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School, more than six months remain. The term of office of the members of the Academic Senate of a Public College elected as a newly established faculty shall last until the end of the respective term of office of the members of the Academic Senate of a Public College.

## **§ 9**

### **Competence of the Academic Senate of a Public College**

#### (1) Academic Senate of Public College

- a) approves on the proposal
  1. the Rector's internal regulations of a public higher education institution pursuant to Section 15(1)(a), (c) to (f) and (j) to (m) and, where the status of public higher education institution so provides, internal rules pursuant to Section 15(1)(n),
  2. the President of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School, internal regulations of a public university pursuant to Section 15(1)(g) to (i); approves the principles of the election of the candidate for the rector and the adoption of the proposal for the dismissal of the rector before the deliberations of the board of directors of the public higher education institution;
  3. the dean's internal regulations of the faculty, as determined by the statute of a public university;
- b) approves on the proposal of the Rector prior to the deliberation of the Board of Directors of the Public College
  1. the long-term intention of a public university;
  2. merger, merger, dissolution, division, change of name or change of registered office of a public university;
  3. the establishment, merger, dissolution, division, change of name or seat of a public university;
  4. the budget of a public university,
  5. the methodology for the breakdown of the subsidy from the state budget from the chapter of the Ministry of Education pursuant to Section 89 into parts of a public university;
- c) discuss, on a proposal from the Rector before the meeting of the board of directors of a public university, the breakdown of the subsidy from the state budget from the chapter of the Ministry of Education pursuant to Section 89 into parts of the public higher education institution;

- d) approves the Rector's proposal for the appointment and dismissal of members of the Scientific Council of a Public College;
- e) it controls the management of the funds of the public higher education institution and the property of the public higher education institution and communicates the results of the inspection to the board of directors of the public higher education institution;
- f) approve the admission conditions submitted by the Rector if they have not been entrusted to another body by the status of public higher education institution;
- g) comment on the suggestions and opinions of the Board of Directors of a Public College pursuant to Section 41(12);
- h) elects a representative of a public higher education institution to the Council of Higher Education; its student section elects a representative of a public university to the Student Council of Universities,
- i) report once a year to the academic community of a public higher education institution on its activities, which it shall publish on the website of the public higher education institution for at least four years;
- j) performs, for the necessary period of time, the duties of the collective bodies of the faculty determined by the statute of a public higher education institution, if established, under the conditions and to the extent determined by the status of public higher education institution;
- k) approve the annual report on the activities of the public higher education institution and the annual report on the management of the public higher education institution submitted by the Rector after the prior statement of the board of directors of the public higher education institution;
- l) approve the proposals of the Rector for legal acts pursuant to Section 41(3)(a), (b) and (d) to (f) before submitting them to the Board of Directors of a public higher education institution, if the price of the property, the value of the deposit or the amount of the loan is more than three hundred times the amount from which, pursuant to special legislation, 3ab) are considered tangible assets;
- m) takes note of the report on the activities of the Board of Directors of a Public College;
- n) it performs other tasks under this Act and in accordance with the internal regulations of the relevant public higher education institution.

(2) The draft documents referred to in paragraph 1(b) and (c) shall be discussed by the Academic Senate of the Public College within 45 days of their submission by the Rector; upon expiry of that period, the documents referred to in paragraph 1(b) shall be deemed to have been approved and the documents referred to in paragraph 1(c) shall be consulted.

(3) The Academic Senate of a public university shall decide by secret ballot when exercising the powers referred to in paragraph 1(d) and (h); in the exercise of the other powers referred to in paragraph 1, he may decide by secret ballot if he so determines the status of public university or if he so decides.

(4) The competence of the collective bodies of the faculty of a public higher education institution pursuant to paragraph 1(j) shall be exercised by the academic chamber of a public higher education institution only to the extent of the approval of amendments to the internal regulations of the faculty concerned so that such changes are not contrary to the law, other generally binding legislation or the statute of the relevant public higher education institution.

(5) If the collegiate body of the faculty exercises its competence in a composition contrary to this Act, the statute of a public university or the internal rules of the faculty of a public university, the academic chamber of the public higher education institution is entitled to take measures to bring the composition of the competent body into conformity with the relevant regulation.

## **§ 10**

### **The Rector**

(1) The Rector is the statutory body of a public university. The Rector shall be responsible for his activities to the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School and to the Management Board of a public higher education institution, subject to Section 19(7).



(2) The Rector is appointed and dismissed by the President of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the President"). The proposal for appointment or dismissal of the Rector shall be submitted to the President by the Minister of Education, to whom the Academic Senate of the Public Higher School shall submit it within 15 days of the adoption of the relevant resolution.

(3) The candidate for the Rector is elected by an election assembly, whose members are all members of the Academic Senate of a Public College and all members of the Board of Directors of a Public Higher School, by an absolute majority of all the members of the Electoral Assembly. The Electoral Assembly shall be convened and directed by the President of the Academic Senate of a Public College. The approval of a majority of all members of the Academic Senate of a Public College and an absolute majority of all members of the Board of Directors of a public higher education institution shall be required for the adoption of the proposal for the dismissal of the Rector. The proposal for the dismissal of the Rector is discussed at a joint meeting of the Academic Senate of a Public College and the Administrative Board of a Public Higher School. The rector's candidate is elected and the rector's motion for dismissal is decided by secret ballot. Voting on the proposal for the dismissal of the Rector may also take place outside the joint meeting of the Academic Senate of the Public College and the Administrative Board of the Public Higher School.

(5) The election of a candidate for rector is declared by the public university on its website, on the website of the Ministry of Education and through web applications, social media and social networks or other innovative means of communication no later than 270 days before the end of the rector's term of office. The public higher education institution shall lay down a period of at least 90 days and a maximum of 120 days for the submission of proposals for a candidate for the rector and no later than 30 days from the end of the election. If no candidate is successful, the re-election shall be announced within 30 days of the end of the previous election. If the university does not have a rector and the election of a candidate for rector is not proclaimed or if the election has not taken place, the election of the candidate for rector shall be declared within 30 days of the occurrence of this fact. The election of the candidate for rector shall be declared in the Slovak language and English language.

(6) A public hearing of candidates for the rector's candidate shall be held at the meeting of the Electoral Assembly. During the public hearing, candidates' management experience, their relationship with higher education, science and technology and their relationship with the mission and field of activity of the university concerned are identified. At the same time, the candidate presents the draft development strategy of the university concerned and, if the election assembly so decides, further information may also be requested from the candidate.

(7) The rector's term of office is four years. At one public university, the same person may serve as a rector for a maximum of two consecutive terms of office.

(8) The function of the Rector ceases.

- a) the expiry of the term of office,
- b) resignation of function; the rector's duties shall end on the date of receipt by the President of a written notice of resignation, unless a later date is specified in the notification;
- c) removal from office; the rector's duties shall end on the date specified in the removal from office,
- d) the finality of the judgment by which he has been convicted of an intentional offence or by which he has been sentenced to an unconditional custodial sentence;
- e) limitation of legal capacity,

4A member of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School and a member of the Board of Directors of a Public Higher School may not stand as a candidate for the Rector of the relevant public university while acting as a member of the Academic Senate of a Public College or a member of the Board of Directors of a Public Higher School. A person who served as a member of the Executive Board of the Slovak Accreditation Agency for Higher Education (hereinafter referred to as "the Agency") may stand as a candidate for rector at the earliest three years after the end of membership in the Executive Board of the Agency.

f) death or proclamation as dead.

(9) The Academic Senate of a Public College or the Administrative Board of a Public Higher School may propose the dismissal of the Rector if the Rector

- a) fails to fulfil its obligations in a serious manner;
- b) has seriously harmed the interest of a public university; or
- c) has seriously violated the legislation or internal rules of a public higher education institution.

(10) The Rector is represented by the pro-rector within the scope determined by the Rector. The Vice-Rectors are appointed and dismissed by the Rector after a statement by the Academic Senate of the Public College. A person who has acted as a member of the Executive Board of the Agency may be appointed Vice-Rector at the earliest three years after the end of the Agency's Executive Board membership. The term of office of the Vice-Rectors shall be four years.

(11) If the public higher education institution does not have a rector, the Academic Senate of a public higher education institution shall entrust the appointment of a new rector, for a maximum of one year, to the appointment of a rector to a person authorised by an absolute majority of the total number of members of the Academic Senate of a Public College and of the Administrative Board of a public university. The Academic Senate of Public Higher Education shall inform the Minister of Education without delay. A person who is to serve as a rector on a temporary basis may be proposed by the Academic Senate of a Public College or by the Administrative Board of a Public Higher School. The same person cannot be entrusted with the function of the rector repeatedly.

#### **Section 10a** **Authority of the Rector**

(1) The Rector

- a) manages a public college, acts on its behalf and represents it externally;
- b) he proposes
  1. a merger, merger, dissolution, division, change of name or change of registered office of a public university; and
  2. the establishment, merger, dissolution, division, change of name or seat of a public university;
- c) submit to the Ministry of Education the long-term intention of the public higher education institution before submitting it to the Scientific Council of the Public Higher School and for approval to the Academic Senate of the Public Higher School and the Administrative Board of the Public Higher School,
- d) submit to the Academic Senate of a Public College and to the Administrative Board of a Public Higher School a draft budget for the public higher education institution and a draft methodology for the breakdown of the subsidy from the state budget from the chapter of the Ministry of Education pursuant to Section 89 into parts of a public university; this is without prejudice to the right of a trade union to negotiate collectively,
- e) awards, on the basis of a decision of the scientific council of a public university or by decision of a competent body of a faculty designated by the statute of a public university, if established, a scientific-pedagogical degree or an artistic-pedagogical degree 'docent';
- f) submit to the Minister for Education proposals for the appointment of professors approved by the Scientific Council of the Public College;
- g) awards the honorary title "Professor emeritus" on the proposal of the Scientific Council of the Public University;
- h) determines the salary of the dean after a written statement from the board of directors of a public university,
- i) it performs other tasks under this Act and in accordance with the internal regulations of the relevant public higher education institution.

(2) The Rector may withdraw his proposal submitted to a meeting of a public college collegiate body until the vote on it.

(3) Where, in exercising the duties referred to in point (e) of paragraph 1, the Rector has reasonable doubts

that the competent authority has failed to comply with the criteria of a public higher education institution for the assessment of fulfilment of the conditions for obtaining a scientific and pedagogical degree or the artistic and pedagogical degree 'docent' (hereinafter referred to as 'the criteria for obtaining the title of lecturer') or there have been procedural errors in the course of the habilitation procedure, the rector may refer the application to the competent authority for new proceedings or proceedings.

(4) If, in exercising the duties referred to in point (f) of paragraph 1, the Rector has reasonable doubts that the competent authority has failed to comply with the criteria of a public higher education institution for assessing whether the conditions for obtaining a scientific and pedagogical degree have been met or there have been procedural errors in the course of the procedure for the appointment of a professor, the Rector may refer the proposal to the competent authority for a new procedure or discontinue the proceedings.

## **§ 11**

### **Scientific Council of the Public College**

(1) The members of the Scientific Council of the Public College are appointed and dismissed by the Rector after approval by the Academic Senate of the Public College. Unless otherwise determined by the statute of a public university, the term of office of the members of the Scientific Council of the Public College shall be four years.

(2) The members of the Scientific Council of a Public College are distinguished experts from areas where a public university carries out educational, research, development, artistic or other creative activities. Members of the Scientific Council of a public higher education institution who are members of the academic community of that public higher education institution may include only persons acting in a position of professor or in a position of associate professor or researchers with scientific qualification level IIa or scientific qualification level I or artistic staff. At least one quarter and not more than one third of the members of the Scientific Council of a public higher education institution shall be persons who are not members of the academic community of that public higher education institution.

(3) The Chairman of the Scientific Council of the Public College is the Rector.

## **§ 12**

### **Competence of the Scientific Council of a Public College**

(1) Scientific Council of the Public College

- a) expresses its opinion on the Rector's proposal on the long-term intention of a public university;
- b) assess regularly, but at least once a year, the level of a public university in educational activities and in the fields of science, technology or arts;
- c) approves other professionals who have the right to test at state examinations for study programmes carried out at a university and trainers for doctoral studies carried out at a university;
- d) approve the criteria for obtaining the title of lecturer and the criteria for obtaining the title of professor;
- e) discuss proposals for the award of a scientific-pedagogical degree or artistic-pedagogical degree "docent" and decide on their outcome in the field of habilitation and inauguration procedure, in which the university, in the application for accreditation of habilitation and accreditation of inaugural proceedings, stated the study field in which it does not carry out study programmes of the faculty;
- f) approves the proposals for the appointment of professors; in the case of the appointment of a professor in the field of habilitation and inauguration proceedings, in which the university, in the application for accreditation of habilitation procedures and accreditation of inaugural proceedings, indicated the field of study in which it carries out study programmes of the faculty, acts on a proposal from the faculty body designated by the statute of a public university, and if it does not approve the proposal, it shall return it with a statement to the competent body of the faculty,
- g) approves the general criteria for the appointment of professors and associate professors; in the case of filling the functional posts of professors and associate professors at the faculty, they shall be approved on the proposal of the faculty body designated by the statute of the public university,

- h) approves the specific conditions for filling the posts of professors; in the case of filling the functional posts of professors at the faculty, they shall be approved on a proposal from the faculty body designated by the statute of the public university,
- i) awards outstanding personalities the honorary title “doctor honoris causa” (in short “Dr.h.c.”);
- j) awards scientific ranks “doctor scientiarum” (in short “DrSc.”)<sup>5</sup>
- k) approve, on a proposal from the Chairperson of the Scientific Council of a Public College, the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Council of a Public College;
- l) it performs other tasks under this Act and in accordance with the internal regulations of the relevant public higher education institution.

(2) The Scientific Council of the Public College shall discuss questions submitted to it by the Chairman of the Scientific Council of a Public College or on issues on which it shall be decided.

### **§ 13**

#### **Disciplinary Board of Public Colleges**

(1) The Disciplinary Board of a Public College shall discuss disciplinary offences of those students of a public university who are not enrolled in any study programme carried out at the faculty, and shall submit a proposal for a decision to the Rector.

(2) The members of the Disciplinary Board of a Public College and its Chairperson shall be appointed by the Rector from among the members of its academic community after approval by the Academic Senate of the Public College. Half of the members of this committee are students.

(3) The activities of the Disciplinary Board of a Public College shall be governed by the Rules of Procedure of the Disciplinary Board of the Public College.

(4) If a public higher education institution carries out study programmes only in faculties, the Disciplinary Board of the public higher education institution shall be established if it determines the status of the public higher education institution. If the faculty does not have an established body dealing with disciplinary misconduct of students, the Disciplinary Board of the Public Higher School shall always be established and shall also discuss disciplinary offences of the students of the relevant faculty.

(5) After discussing the disciplinary offence, the Disciplinary Board shall submit a proposal for a decision to the Rector.

### **§ 14**

#### **Senior staff of a public university**

(1) The heads of a public higher education institution shall be the Quaestor and the individual head of the public higher education institution pursuant to Section 21(1)(b) and (c). The positions of head of public university staff shall be filled by a selection procedure. The principles of the selection procedure for the posts of head of staff of a public higher education institution shall be determined by the internal regulation of the public higher education institution pursuant to Section 15(1)(d).

(2) The Quaestor shall ensure and be responsible for the economic, operational and administrative operation of the public higher education institution and shall act on its behalf to the extent determined by the Rector. He is directly subordinate to the Rector to whom he is responsible for his activities.

### **§ 15**

#### **Internal regulations of a public university**

(1) The Public College issues the following internal rules:

- a) the status of a public university,
- b) an internal quality assurance system for higher education<sup>(5aa)</sup> (hereinafter referred to as the ‘internal

system'), which may be governed by a number of separate internal rules;

- c) the rules of study of a public university;
- d) the principles of the selection procedure for the filling of higher education teacher posts, researchers' posts, professor and associate professor posts and senior management posts;
- e) the rules of employment of a public university;
- f) the rules of organisation of the public higher education institution;
- g) principles for elections to the Academic Senate of a Public College,
- h) the principles of the election of the candidate for the rector and the acceptance of the proposal for the dismissal of the rector,
- i) the Rules of Procedure of the Academic Senate of a Public College,
- j) the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Council of a Public College;
- k) the Scholarship Rules of the Public College,
- l) the Disciplinary Rules of the Public College for Students,
- m) rules of Procedure of the Disciplinary Board of Public Colleges,
- n) other regulations, if it so determines the status of public higher education institution or this Act.

(2) The statutes of a public university include, in particular,

- a) the name and registered office of the public higher education institution and the name of its legal predecessor, if any;
- b) the basic organisational structure of the public higher education institution, including how to determine the number and structure of posts;
- c) provisions on the bodies of the public higher education institution and the system of academic self-government, including the conditions under which the collective bodies of the public higher education institution are authorised to exercise the functions of the faculty's collective bodies, in particular if the faculty's collective body acts in breach of the law, the internal regulations of the faculty or the internal rules of the faculty, or if the composition of the collegiate body of the faculty cannot be reconciled with the law, the internal rules of the public higher education institution or the internal rules of the faculty for objective reasons;
- d) the essential characteristics of the higher education system and the system of further education provided by higher education;
- e) the framework conditions for admission to study (Section 57), including the method of determining the number of candidates admitted,
- f) framework conditions for the study of foreigners,
- g) framework provisions on tuition fees and fees associated with studies (Section 92);
- h) framework provisions on social support for students (Sections 97 to 100) by higher education;
- i) a more detailed definition of the academic rights and obligations of students;
- j) rules on the use of academic insignia and the conduct of academic ceremonies;
- k) the basic principles of industrial relations at the university and its faculties and the procedure for decision-making in these matters,
- l) internal rules for the management of a public higher education institution, including rules for the conduct of business activities;
- m) the rules governing the exercise of the competence of faculties in matters in which they act on behalf of a university;
- n) the procedure for approving the internal system so that it is approved by a body of a university of which the students are members.

(3) The status of a public university is registered by the Ministry of Education.

**§ 16****Budget of a public university**

(1) In order to finance the main activity and business, the public higher education institution draws up a budget consisting of revenues and costs (hereinafter referred to as 'the budget of the public higher education institution') per calendar year and manages on the basis of that budget.

(2) At the end of the calendar year, the public higher education institution shall account for its management and account for financial relations with the budget of the Ministry of Education and submit them to the Ministry of Education on a date specified by the Ministry of Education.

(3) The benefits of a public university are

- a) subsidies from the state budget,
- b) tuition fees pursuant to Section 92(4), (5), (6), (8) and (11) and Section 113a(10);
- c) fees connected with studies pursuant to Section 92(12) to (15) ('the fees associated with the study');
- d) proceeds from further training,<sup>1)</sup>
- e) proceeds from the assets of a public university;
- f) intellectual property proceeds,
- g) proceeds from own financial funds;
- h) proceeds from gifts,
- i) other proceeds from the main activity of the public higher education institution;
- j) proceeds from the business activity of a public university.

(4) Grants from municipal budgets and higher territorial budgets may also be revenue from public higher education institutions.

(5) The costs of a public higher education institution are the costs necessary to secure its main activity and develop it.

(6) Public higher education institutions may, with the approval of the Academic Senate of a Public College and the Board of Directors of a Public Higher School, also use loans from banks 5a) as a source of funding for R & D activities and for the financing of capital expenditure.

(7) A public college can only accept a loan if

- a) the total amount of public higher education debt does not exceed 60 % of the actual revenue of the previous financial year, excluding revenue from subsidies from the state budget; and
- b) the amount of annual repayments of loans, including the payment of proceeds, shall not exceed 25 % of the actual revenue of the preceding financial year excluding revenue from subsidies from the state budget.

(8) For the purposes of this Act, the total amount of debt of the public higher education institution shall mean the sum of the obligations arising from the repayment of the principal of the loans at the end of the financial year.

(9) It is not possible to use funds from subsidies from the state budget for loan instalments, including the payment of proceeds.

**Section 16a****Public High School Funds**

(1) The public higher education institution consists mainly of the following funds:

- a) the reserve fund,
- b) the reproduction fund,
- c) the Scholarship Fund,
- d) a fund to support the study of students with specific needs;

e) funds under special regulations.<sup>6)</sup>

(2) Public higher education funds, other than those referred to in point (e) of paragraph 1, shall be made up of a positive overall result of a public higher education institution (hereinafter referred to as the 'profit of a public higher education institution') and of the proceeds thereof and from funds pursuant to paragraphs 4, 6 and 7. Special purpose cash gifts and special purpose estates shall be used in accordance with their intended purpose. The total profit or loss of a public higher education institution is the sum of its profit or loss in the main activity and the profit or loss in the post-tax business.

(3) A public college will use at least 40 % of its profits to create a reserve fund. The reserve fund shall be used by the public higher education institution to offset the loss of the previous year and to cover the outstanding loss from previous years, if it recognises such a loss. A public higher education institution may use only reserve funds to offset the loss of the previous year and cover the outstanding loss from previous years. If a public higher education institution does not report an outstanding loss from the previous year and an outstanding loss from previous years, it may use the reserve fund to supplement other funds of the public higher education institution.

(4) A reproduction fund shall be established in addition to the resources referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3;

- a) depreciation of fixed tangible assets and fixed intangible assets according to the depreciation plan<sup>5)</sup> excluding assets acquired from subsidies intended for the acquisition of fixed tangible assets;
- b) the residual price of fixed tangible assets and fixed intangible assets in physical liquidation, excluding assets acquired from subsidies intended for the acquisition of fixed tangible assets;
- c) the residual price of fixed tangible assets sold and fixed intangible assets, excluding assets acquired from subsidies intended for the acquisition of fixed tangible assets;
- d) the difference between the proceeds from the sale of fixed tangible assets and fixed intangible assets and the sum of the residual price and costs incurred in connection with the sale on sale at a price higher than the sum of the residual price of the assets sold and the costs incurred in connection with the sale; and
- e) funds from other entities under concluded pooling agreements<sup>6)</sup> for the acquisition of fixed tangible assets and fixed intangible assets.

(5) The reproduction fund shall be used for the acquisition of fixed tangible assets and fixed intangible assets, including its technical recovery pursuant to Section 17(3), for the provision of funds under concluded contracts for pooling funds<sup>8)</sup> for the acquisition of fixed tangible assets and fixed intangible assets and for the repayment of loans used for the acquisition or technical recovery of fixed tangible assets and fixed intangible assets.

(6) In addition to the funds referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, the scholarship fund shall consist of part of the proceeds from tuition fees under Section 92(20) and part of the student social support subsidy (Section 89(7)) for social scholarships, incentive scholarships and maternity scholarships. The Scholarship Fund shall be used to provide scholarships under Sections 95 to 97 and loans under Section 101(3).

(8) If the Fund's funds are held in a separate account according to special regulations,<sup>7)</sup> the fund's position is increased by credit interest and exchange rate gains and is reduced by account management expenses and foreign exchange losses.

(9) The distribution of profits or the settlement of the loss of a public higher education institution for the preceding calendar year may be made only after the approval of the annual report on the management of the public higher education institution, at the latest by the end of the current calendar year.

<sup>5</sup>The Fund for the Study of Students with Specific Needs, in addition to the funds according to paragraphs 2 and 3 shall also form part of the subsidy for the implementation of accredited study programmes in accordance with Section 89(4) determined by the methodology referred to in Section 89(8). The Fund to support the study of students with specific needs can be used to financially provide appropriate study conditions for students with specific needs in view of their specific needs.

<sup>7</sup>A public higher education institution may, with the approval of the board of directors of a public university, provide

**SECTION 17****Property of a public university**

(1) The disposal of the property of a public university is governed by a special regulation, unless this Act provides otherwise. The role of the collegiate body in the disposal of the assets of a public higher education institution is performed by the Management Board of a public higher education institution.

(2) It uses property owned by a public university to perform tasks in educational, research, development, artistic and other creative activities. It may also be used for business activities under the conditions laid down in Section 18, as well as for the provision of services to students and employees of a public higher education institution (Section 94(3)).

(3) The scope of the procurement of tangible and intangible assets of the public higher education institution, including its technical evaluation, is determined by the amount of funds in the reproduction fund (Section 16a(1)(b)), the amount of funds received from the loans received and the volume of capital funds from the State budget granted in the form of a subsidy pursuant to Section 89.

(4) In the case of the sale of fixed tangible assets and fixed intangible assets, the public higher education institution is obliged to transfer all funds from its sale to a separate bank account of a public college held with the State Treasury. The funds from the sale of this property may be used by the public higher education institution only for the purpose and to the extent determined by the board of directors of the public higher education institution.

(5) A public higher education institution may deposit its immovable property as a contribution for the purposes of concluding an association contract pursuant to a special regulation,<sup>8)</sup> only if the agreed purpose of the association is related to the activities of the public higher education institution; assets of a public higher education institution, the value of which exceeds EUR 6 638.50, may be deposited only with the approval of the Board of Directors.

(6) The public higher education institution is entitled to agree in the lease agreement<sup>9)</sup> less rent than the rent for which it is normally leased for the agreed purpose at that time and place, or to conclude a loan agreement,<sup>12)</sup> if it leases or leases its assets to a legal person who is an entrepreneur for the purposes of research and development carried out in the incubator of a public university for a maximum of three years. The letting or lending of property under these conditions must not jeopardise the quality, scope and availability of activities fulfilling the mission of a public university. This is without prejudice to specific state aid rules.<sup>13)</sup>

(7) A public college may not grant loans, issue bonds and issue, accept or value bills. A public college may grant loans to its students (Section 101(3)).

(8) If the debtor pays a claim written off by the public higher education institution, this payment is not considered to be a non-legal performance and the debtor is not entitled to a refund of the amount paid.

a) the implementation of which is paid by the public higher education institution by means of a subsidy pursuant to Section 89(4) to (7); and

b) which is registered by the relevant consortium of higher education institutions in the register of consortia of universities.

**PARAGRAPH 18****Business activity**

(1) <sup>15)</sup> In the course of business activities, the public higher education institution performs, in accordance with the statute of a public higher education institution, an activity related to its educational, research, development, therapeutic-preventive, artistic or other creative activity or activity for the more effective use of

consortium of universities of which it is a member, contribution paid from the resources of the state budget granted within the framework of subsidies pursuant to Section 89 for the activity,



human resources and property. Business activity must not compromise the quality, scope and availability of activities fulfilling the mission of a public university.

(2) The costs of the business activity must be covered by the proceeds thereof. The resources obtained by this activity are used by the public higher education institution to carry out the tasks for which it has been established.

(3) The public higher education institution keeps in its accounts the income and costs associated with the business activity separately from the income and costs associated with the main activity. The public higher education institution manages the income and expenses associated with the business activity in a separate current account or in separate current accounts. Income and costs from business activities form part of the budget of the public higher education institution (Section 16(1)).

## SECTION 19

### Management of a public university

(1) A public college keeps accounts in accordance with a special regulation.<sup>16)</sup>

(2) The funds of the public higher education institution are kept in accounts according to special regulations.<sup>9)</sup>

(3) The annual accounts of the public higher education institution must be audited by an auditor<sup>18)</sup> at least every four years.

(4) The management control of the public university is carried out by the Ministry of Education. The provisions of the special regulation shall apply to the exercise of this control.<sup>19)</sup>

(5) The public higher education institution is not entitled to assume liability for the obligations of another person. The public higher education institution is not entitled to make deposits in companies in which it is guaranteed with all assets. The public higher education institution shall not be entitled to inject into a commercial company or cooperative immovable property obtained by transfer from the State and funds obtained by subsidisation from the State budget pursuant to Section 16(3)(a). A condition for cash deposits or non-monetary deposits to other legal entities is the determination of rules by an internal regulation of the public higher education institution.

(6) The State does not guarantee the obligations of a public university; however, at the request of a public higher education institution, the State may grant a guarantee in accordance with special regulation<sup>20)</sup>.

(7) The Rector is responsible for the efficient and effective use of subsidies and their settlement with the state budget and for the management of the property of a public university.

## SECTION 20

### Other Obligations of Public College

(1) A public college is mandatory.

- a) provide data to registers under this Act and update these data;
- b) draw up, submit to the Ministry of Education each year and publish an annual activity report and an annual report on the management of the public higher education institution by the deadline and form to be determined by the Ministry of Education; at the same time, the public higher education institution is obliged to submit annually to the Ministry of Education a draft of its budget and an approved budget for the financial year in question,
- c) save the annual report on the management of the public higher education institution in the public part of the register of accounts,<sup>16)</sup>
- d) draw up, discuss with the Ministry of Education and publish the long-term intention of the public higher education institution within the deadline and form to be determined by the Ministry of Education,
- e) to provide the Agency and the Ministry of Education, free of charge, at their request, within specified

deadlines, with the information, documents and assistance necessary for their activities under this Act and pursuant to a special regulation,<sup>20a)</sup>

- f) develop a summary information on opportunities for study at a university (hereinafter referred to as 'information on learning opportunities'); the structure of information on study possibilities will be determined by a generally binding legal regulation issued by the Ministry of Education;
- g) handle complaints pursuant to special regulation,<sup>20b)</sup>
- h) before concluding the loan agreement, notify the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic in writing of the estimated amount of the loan, details of its drawdown and repayment, and inform in writing of the agreed changes in the agreement no later than 15 days before the conclusion of the amendment to the credit agreement,
- i) publish on its website an up-to-date and full text of the internal rules of the public university and the internal regulations of the faculties;
- j) for websites and mobile applications, in their administration, comply with standards for accessibility and functionality of websites and mobile applications, as well as minimum requirements for website content issued pursuant to specific legislation.<sup>20c)</sup>

(2) The annual report on the activities of the public higher education institution shall include, in particular,

- a) an overview of the activities carried out in the previous calendar year related to the performance of the university's mission and its long-term intention;
- b) the results of evaluations of the level of a public university in the educational activity and in the field of science, technology or art carried out by the scientific council of a public university;
- c) changes in internal regulations and changes in public higher education bodies that occurred during the previous calendar year.

(3) The annual report on the management of the public higher education institution includes in particular

- a) the annual accounts and the assessment of the basic data they contain;
- b) the auditor's opinion on the annual accounts, if verified by the auditor (Section 19(3));
- c) an analysis of benefits and costs with the allocation of business income and costs;
- d) the development and final status of the Funds;
- e) the status and movement of property,
- f) analysis of financial flows,
- g) recapitulation of accounts with the state budget,
- h) a proposal to distribute the profits of a public higher education institution (Section 16a(2)) or to compensate for the loss (Section 16a(3));
- i) other data to be determined by the Board of Directors of the Public College.

## **THE SECOND HEAD PARTS OF A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY**

### **SECTION 21 Disaggregation of a public university**

(1) A public college may be divided into the following components:

- a) the faculty,
- b) other pedagogical, research, development, artistic, economic, administrative and information centres,
- c) special purpose equipment,
- d) other components determined by the statute of a public university.

(2) The constituent parts of a public higher education institution are set up, merged, merged, divided and dissolved by the Rector with the approval of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School and after a

statement by the Board of Directors of a public university; this also applies if it is a change of name or a change of the seat of a public university.

(3) Among the information centres of public universities is the academic library. Its position and tasks are governed by a special regulation.<sup>21)</sup>

(4) The internal rules of the components of a public higher education institution shall comply with the internal rules of the public higher education institution. The method of approving the internal regulations of components pursuant to paragraph 1(b) and (c) shall be governed by an internal regulation of the public higher education institution.

(5) The status of a public university may determine that the faculty is a separate operational unit for the purposes of public procurement.<sup>21a)</sup>

## **The first section**

### **Faculty**

## **SECTION 22**

### **Faculty**

#### (1) Faculty

- a) contribute to the fulfilment of the mission of the university;
- b) participates in the main tasks of a public higher education institution in a defined area of knowledge expressed by its name;
- c) carries out a study programme or more study programmes in a defined field of study or in specified fields of study; and
- d) performs research, development or artistic and other creative activities in accordance with its focus.

(2) The faculty is managed by the Dean, whom he appoints for a four-year term and is dismissed by the Rector. At one faculty, the same person may perform the function of dean for a maximum of two consecutive terms of office. The Dean shall be appointed by the Rector on the basis of a competition or, if he so determines the status of a public university, on the basis of an election. A special provision shall apply to the selection procedure to fill the post of<sup>dean</sup>, 21b) subject to paragraphs 3 and 4.

(3) The selection procedure for the appointment of the Dean is announced, conducted and cancelled by a public higher education institution; the selection procedure is announced in the Slovak language and in English. The selection procedure is announced by the public higher education institution on its website and on the website designated by the Ministry of Education no later than 120 days before the end of the dean's term of office. If the dean's duties are terminated before the end of his term of office, the selection procedure shall be announced within 30 days of the end of his term of office. A public hearing of candidates is part of the selection procedure to fill the dean's post.

(4) The selection board for the appointment of the dean shall have seven members. Three members of the selection committee are elected and dismissed by the collective self-governing body of the faculty designated by the statute of a public university, if established, otherwise elected and dismissed by members of the faculty's academic community; at least one of them is the student's representative. Two members of the selection board are appointed and dismissed by the Rector. One member of the selection board is elected and dismissed by the Academic Senate of a public university from persons who are not members of the academic community of the relevant faculty. One member of the Selection Board shall be appointed and dismissed by the Board of Directors of a Public College. If the dean's office is occupied by election, the election assembly shall be established in such a way that the persons appointed by the Rector have one quarter of the votes and the other persons are representatives of the academic community of the faculty.

(5) The Dean is in an employment relationship with a university in which he is enrolled in the faculty he manages; the termination of the employment relationship relating to the performance of the dean's duties shall be subject to the prior termination of the dean's duties. When appointing a Dean, the Rector concludes a contract

with the Dean for a term of office, which contains measurable indicators for the purpose of improving the quality of higher education provided by the faculty and the level of research, development or artistic and other creative activities of the faculty and objectives resulting from the long-term intention of the public higher education institution.

(6) A person who has acted as a member of the Executive Board of the Agency may be appointed as a dean not earlier than three years after the end of membership of the Executive Board of the Agency.

(7) The dean's function ceases.

- a) the expiry of the term of office,
- b) resignation of function; the performance of the dean's duties shall end on the date of receipt of the written notice of resignation to the rector, unless a later date is indicated in the notification;
- c) removal from office; the dean's duties shall end on the date specified in the removal from office,
- d) the finality of a judgment by which he has been convicted of an intentional offence or has been sentenced to an unconditional custodial sentence;
- e) limitation of legal capacity,
- f) death or proclamation as dead.

(8) The Rector can remove the Dean only if the Dean

- a) fails to fulfil its obligations in a serious manner;
- b) fails to meet the measurable indicators and objectives agreed in the performance contract; or
- c) has seriously violated the legislation or internal rules of a public higher education institution.

(9) The Rector may dismiss the dean only with the prior consent of an absolute majority of all the members of the special commission set up for that purpose, the members of which shall be established in accordance with the procedure referred to in paragraph 4. If the dean's office has been filled by election, the Rector may remove the dean only with the consent of an absolute majority of all the members of the election assembly pursuant to paragraph 4.

(10) The scope of the faculty, its other bodies, if established by the public higher education institution, and the competence of the faculty bodies shall be determined by the public higher education institution by the status of a public university. If other bodies of the faculty are established, the statute of the public higher education institution shall determine which of them are self-governing bodies of the faculty.

(11) If the statute of a public university establishes collective self-governing bodies of the faculty, at least one third of its members are students of the faculty. If the collective self-governing body of the faculty discusses a matter which at the level of the university corresponds to the competence of the scientific council of a public university, students shall not vote on the matter unless the status of the public university determines otherwise. If the statutes of a public university establish collective bodies of the faculty, their meetings shall be public, in addition to discussing a disciplinary offence.

(12) The bodies of the faculty shall be appointed at the newly established faculty within six months of the date of its establishment. To the extent necessary, their powers shall be exercised by the persons authorised by the Rector.

(13) The academic community of the faculty consists of university teachers and researchers enrolled in the faculty who are in employment with a university on a fixed weekly working time, other staff enrolled in the faculty, if so determines the status of a public university (employee part of the academic community of the faculty), and students enrolled in study programmes carried out at the faculty (student part of the academic community of the faculty).

(14) The faculty has the right to use its own academic insignia and to conduct academic ceremonies in accordance with the internal regulations and traditions of the university.

**Public universities of bohoslavak, bohoslavak faculties of public universities  
and Confessional Public Colleges**

(1) The internal regulations of the public higher education institution and the internal regulations of the confessional public higher education institution shall be submitted for approval by the competent authority of the higher education institution with the prior written consent of the church or religious community concerned, in accordance with the internal rules of that church or religious society. Internal regulations of a public higher education institution, internal regulations of a part of a confessional public university and internal regulations of the faculty of worship of a public university shall be submitted for approval by the competent authority of the faculty or to the competent authority of another part of the university with the prior written consent of the relevant church or religious society in accordance with the internal regulations of that church or this religious society.

(2) The provisions of Sections 4 to 6, 8 to 10a, 16, 17 and 19, Sections 21(4), 22(2) to (9) and (11), 40(2) to (12), 58(9), 66, 67, 70 to 72, 75(2) to (8) and 102(3)(c) shall apply mutatis mutandis to public bohoslavak universities, bohoslovan faculties of public higher education institutions and Confessions of Public Higher Education, Sections 4 to 6, 8 to 10a, Sections 16, 17 and 19, Sections 21(4), 22(2) to (9) and (11), 40(2) to (12), 58(9), 66, 67, 70 to 72, 75(2) to (8) and 102(3)(c).

**The second section  
Specialised teaching facilities of public universities**

**§ 35**

**Types of specialised teaching facilities of public universities**

(1) The specialised teaching facility of a public university is used for practical teaching in the fields of study that require such teaching. Specialised teaching facility of a public university is

- a) part of a public university or its faculty,
- b) a separate legal person established by a public higher education institution; or
- c) a separate legal person or a natural person with whom a public university has concluded a practical teaching contract or the place of work of such a legal person or natural person.

(2) The specialised teaching equipment referred to in paragraph 1 may, in particular, be

- a) medical facility,<sup>22)</sup>
- b) training school and school training facility,
- c) higher education farm, university forestry holding and other higher education undertaking;
- d) the Priest's Seminary.

(3) A specialised teaching facility of a public university is also a medical institution, in which the public higher education institution has a share in the events according to a special regulation<sup>22a)</sup> if it serves the purpose of practical teaching.

**SECTION 37**

**Training Schools and Training School Facilities**

(1) Practical teaching in teacher study programmes is mainly carried out in training schools and in training school facilities.

(2) A training school or training institution (2) is an institution with which a public college enters into a cooperation agreement.

(3) A training school or training school may be a kindergarten, a primary school, a secondary school, a special school, a primary art school, a school establishment and a special educational establishment, which are included in a network of schools and school facilities designated by the Ministry of Education;<sup>23)</sup> a training school may also be a secondary health school if it is included in a network of schools designated by the Ministry of

Health of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "Ministry of Health"). The pedagogical practice of university students in a training school is led by a training teacher of a training school or training facility.

### 38

#### **Higher education farm, university forestry holding and other higher education enterprises**

(1) A higher education undertaking establishes a public university as part of its own or as a separate legal entity.

(2) A director appointed and dismissed by the Rector is the head of a higher education establishment which is part of a public university.

(3) A university agricultural or university forestry enterprise is a specialised teaching establishment of a public university where the practical teaching of students of study programmes in agriculture, veterinary medicine and hygiene or forestry is carried out and, following these study programmes, research or development activity is carried out.

(4) The higher education forestry enterprise uses the forest assets of the state on the basis of an exemption from the management of forestry assets of the State<sup>24</sup>) by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic.

### § 39

#### **The Priest's Seminary**

(1) Priestly Seminary is a specialised workplace of a public college or faculty of God in which higher education and education of students is carried out on the values promoted by the relevant church in accordance with the internal regulations of the church concerned.

(2) A priest's seminary can also be an independent legal person with whom the college has a contract. In this case, only the education of students in the values promoted by the relevant church in accordance with the internal prescriptions of the church in question is carried out in the priestly seminary; higher education is carried out by a university or a Faculty of Physics.

### **The Third Section**

#### **Specialised R & D and specialised art workplaces**

#### **Section 39a**

(1) Specialised research and development centres and specialised artistic workplaces (hereinafter referred to as "specialised workplaces") serve to ensure the transfer of the results of higher education sciences, technology and arts to economic and social practice, which aims at connecting public universities with practice. The specialised workplace is

- a) part of a public university, or
- b) a separate legal entity established by a public higher education institution or jointly with other legal persons.

(2) In particular, a specialised workplace can be

- a) research Centre for Public Higher Education,
- b) incubator of a public university,
- c) the Technology Centre of a Public High School; or
- d) art Centre of Public High School.

(3) The research centre of a public university is a specialised workplace of a public university that carries out concentrated innovative research in a selected field of science or cross-cutting in several fields of science leading to new methods and procedures in research in connection with doctoral study programmes.

(4) The incubator of a public university is a specialised workplace aimed at supporting the creation and development of small enterprises that use R & D results, patents, utility models and design for their innovative products, goods and services or carry out research and development themselves. As a general rule, the incubator of a public university provides support to small enterprises within a maximum of three years of obtaining their business authorisation. The focus of the support is the provision of appropriate initial conditions for the operation of the enterprise, in particular in the form of expert advice, the provision of administrative and other services, office and other infrastructure and business premises. The incubator of a public higher education institution can use a special method of setting up and developing a company on the basis of separation, when a new economic activity will be developed within the public higher education institution directly exploiting the results of R & D and subsequently separated from the public university. The incubator can also implement the method of setting up and developing companies by way of exclusion, when business activities are developed independently and a public college may or may not be a founder or partner in that legal entity.

(5) The Technology Centre of a Public Higher School (hereinafter referred to as "Technical Centre") is a public university body focused on research and development of new technologies, products and services in close cooperation with business practice. As a rule, the Technology Centre is established as an integrated workplace of a public university and third parties. Entrepreneurs who are employees or students of a public university can also operate in the Technology Centre, as well as, as a rule, businesses after the end of the incubation period in incubators.

(6) The Art Centre of a Public Higher School is an artistic workplace of a public university whose artistic activity is mainly aimed at creating qualified information resources for decision-making that will enable rational variant decision-making in the creation of national policies, the creation and updating of long-term social, cultural and artistic priorities and the creation of conditions for rational use of the results of art supported by public funds, as well as in the development of the methodology of foresight studies in the field of art.

## **THE THIRD HEAD**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS**

#### **SECTION 40**

##### **The Board of Directors of a Public College**

(1) The board of directors of a public higher education institution is a body which, within its remit, supports the strengthening of the link between a public higher education institution and a company in accordance with the mission of the university. The Board of Directors of a public higher education institution shall apply and promote the public interest in the activities of a public higher education institution.

(2) The board of directors of a public higher education institution shall have at least five members; the number of members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall determine the statute of the public higher education institution so as to correspond to at least one quarter of the number of members of the academic senate of the public higher education institution and to be odd. One member of the board of directors of a public university is elected and dismissed by secret ballot by the other members of the board of directors of a public university; if the members of the board of directors of a public university do not elect him or her within six months of the vacancy of the member concerned, he or she shall be appointed and dismissed by the Minister of Education on a proposal from the Slovak Academy of Sciences. One half of the other members of the board of directors of a public university are elected and dismissed by the Academic Senate of a public higher education institution, of which at least one member of the board of directors of a public university elects and removes only the student part thereof; the number of members of the board of directors of a public university elected by the student section of the Academic Senate of a public university shall determine the status of the public higher education institution. The other half of the other members of the board of directors of a public university are appointed and dismissed by the Minister for Education.

(3) The members of the board of directors of a public university shall include, in particular, prominent scientific or artistic figures, representatives of public life at national or regional level, and prominent business representatives in accordance with the mission of a public university or persons with experience in disposing of

the assets and funds of a legal person. Only a person who has at least a university degree in the first degree, has at least four years of experience in management in a legal person and has the ability to dispose of the assets and funds of the legal person may be elected or appointed as a member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution. Proposals for candidates for members of the board of directors of a public university are submitted to the Academic Senate of Public Higher Education and to the Minister of Education by legal persons registered in the register of non-governmental non-profit organisations,<sup>25)</sup> municipalities, self-governing regions, Slovak Academy of Sciences, public research institutions and other legal entities holding certificates of competence to carry out research and development in addition to universities, representative employers' associations, museums, galleries and theatres. In the case of a confessional public higher education institution, proposals for members of the board of directors of a confessional public higher education institution may also be submitted by the church or religious community concerned.

(4) The position of a member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution is incompatible with that of a Member

The National Council of the Slovak Republic, a member of the Government, the State Secretary, the Rector, the Vice-Rector, the Dean and the Head of a Higher School, which is not a faculty; 25a) The function of a member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall be incompatible with the civil servant relationship of the ministry, the employment relationship with the Ministry or its established budgetary organisation or a contributory organisation, with membership in the academic community of the public higher education institution concerned and with membership of the board of directors of another higher education institution. The student section of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School may elect the appropriate member of the board of directors of a public university also from among the members of the academic community of the university concerned, in addition to the members of the Academic Senate of the relevant public university.

(5) The Academic Senate of a Public Higher School shall elect by secret ballot, and the Minister of Education shall select from the proposals received candidates for a member of the board of directors of a public university in the appropriate number. After the election and selection, the public college organises a public hearing of candidates. After a public hearing of the candidates, the President of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School shall submit to the Minister for Education a draft of the candidates elected by the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School and the Minister for Education shall submit a proposal for the candidates appointed by him for expression to the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School. If the Academic Senate or the Minister of Education does not comment on the proposal within 30 days of the date of its submission, it shall be deemed to have commented. Upon expiry of this period, the Academic Senate of a public university shall decide by secret ballot on confirmation or non-confirmation of the election, and the Minister of Education shall appoint the members of the board of directors of a public university or reject candidates. If the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School does not confirm the election of a candidate or if the Minister of Education does not appoint a candidate, the procedure under this paragraph shall be repeated from the proposals originally received.

(6) The term of office of the members of the board of directors of a public university shall be five years.

(7) The Board of Directors of a Public College elects a chairperson and a vice-chairman from among its members. The election of the chairperson, the vice-chairman and the manner of meeting of the board of directors of a public university shall be governed by its statute. If the Board of Directors of a Public Higher School does not have a Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson shall act until the new Chairperson is elected; if the board of directors of a public higher education institution does not have a vice-chairman, the oldest member of the board of directors shall act until the new chairman of the board of directors of the public higher education institution is elected.

(8) Membership of the Board of Directors of a Public Higher School expires

- a) the expiry of the term of office,
- b) resignation of function; the performance of the duties of a member of the board of directors of a public university shall end on the date of receipt of a written notice of resignation to the rector, unless a later date is indicated in the notification;



- c) removal from office; the performance of the duties of a member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall end on the date specified in the removal from office,
- d) the finality of a judgment by which he has been convicted of an intentional offence or has been sentenced to an unconditional custodial sentence;
- e) limitation of legal capacity,
- f) commencement of duties or the creation of an employment relationship or civil servant relationship incompatible with that of a member of the Board of Directors;
- g) the establishment of the status of a dependent person in relation to a deputy of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, a member of the government, a state secretary, a rector, a vice-rector, a dean or a head of a university which is not a faculty, or
- h) the death of a member or his declaration of death.

(9) A member of the board of directors of a public university may be dismissed by the person who elected or appointed him. A member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution may be dismissed only if a member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution has not attended, without proper excuse, three consecutive meetings of the board of directors of a public higher education institution or if he has seriously harmed the interest of the public higher education institution. If a member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution has seriously harmed the interest of a public university, he or she may not be removed from the time of the announcement of the election of the rector to its proceedings.

(10) If one of the members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution ceases to be a member or if, as a result of a change in the number of members of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School, the number of members of the Board of Directors of a Public Higher School increases, the Academic Senate of the Public Higher College shall elect, or the Minister for Education shall appoint, a new member of the Board of Directors of a Public High School in such a way as to maintain the composition of the Administrative Board of a Public Higher School pursuant to paragraphs 2 to 5.

(11) If, as a result of a change in the number of members of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School, the number of members of the Board of Directors of a Public Higher School is reduced, the members of the Board of Directors of the Public Higher School shall be designated by lot at its first meeting after the change in the number of members, whose membership shall cease on the following day. The number of members of the Board of Directors of a Public Higher School elected by the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School and appointed by the Minister of Education shall be determined by lot.

(12) The Statute of the Administrative Board of a Public Higher School shall be approved by the Administrative Board of a Public Higher School on a proposal from the Chairman of the Administrative Board of a Public Higher School and registered by the Ministry of Education in accordance with Section 103.

(13) Meetings of the Board of Directors of a Public College shall be convened by its Chairperson at least twice a year. Meetings of the Board of Directors of a Public College shall be public. At the request of the Rector or at least one third of all members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution, the chairman of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall convene a meeting of the board of directors of a public university within 30 days at the latest. The Rector or, on his behalf, the Vice-Rector or Quaestor, the President of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School and a representative of the student part of the academic community of a public higher education institution shall have the right to speak at a meeting of the Administrative Board of a Public Higher School, in accordance with its Statute, whenever he so requests.

(14) The members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall be entitled to receive remuneration for the time of performance of their duties at a meeting of the Board of Directors and the reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of such duties in accordance with a special regulation. 25b) The rules governing the award and determination of the amount of the remuneration and the reimbursement of expenses shall be determined by the Academic Senate of the relevant public higher education institution on a proposal from the Rector. The participation of members of the board of directors of a public university at a meeting of the board of directors of a public higher education institution is an act of general interest. 25c)

(15) Members of the board of directors of a public university have the right to propose candidates for election of a candidate for the rector of a public university.

(16) The tasks related to the organisational, staffing, administrative and technical provision of the management board of a public higher education institution shall be provided by the relevant public higher education institution.

#### **SECTION 41**

##### **Responsibilities of the Board of Directors of a Public College**

(1) On a proposal from the Rector, the Board of Directors approves the budget of the public higher education institution and the methodology for the breakdown of the subsidy from the state budget from the chapter of the Ministry of Education pursuant to Section 89 into parts of the public higher education institution.

(2) On the proposal of the Rector, the Board of Directors approves the breakdown of the subsidy from the state budget from the chapter of the Ministry of Education after the opinion of the Academic Senate of Public Higher Education

according to § 89, part of a public university.

(3) The Board of Directors grants prior written approval of the Rector's proposal for legal acts intended by the public higher education institution

- a) to acquire or transfer immovable property the price of which is more than three hundred times the amount from which<sup>the</sup> goods are treated as tangible property under the special legislation 3ab; this price is deemed to be the amount for which such or comparable immovable property is normally sold at a certain time and place;
- b) to acquire a movable thing the price of which is more than three hundred times the amount from which the goods are treated as tangible property under the special legislation 3ab) or to transfer it;
- c) establish a burden of rem on the assets of a public higher education institution for a period of more than five years;
- d) to establish a right of pre-emption over the assets of a public higher education institution, the price of which is more than twenty times the amount from which, under the special<sup>legislation,</sup>3ab) are treated as tangible assets;
- e) establish another legal person or make a contribution in cash or a non-monetary contribution to it or to another legal person; or
- f) enter into a credit drawdown agreement; the Board of Directors of a public higher education institution shall not grant approval if the purpose of the use of the funds obtained from the loan is inconsistent with the long-term intention of the public higher education institution or the repayment of the loan, in its view, is likely to jeopardise the safeguarding of the main activity of the public higher education institution.

(4) The Board of Directors approves, on the proposal of the Rector, after prior approval by the Academic Senate of the Public College

- a) the long-term intention of a public university;
- b) merger, merger, dissolution, division, change of name or change of registered office of a public university;
- c) the establishment, merger, dissolution, division, change of name or seat of a public university.

(5) On the proposal of the President of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School, the Board of Directors approves the principles of the election of a candidate for rector and acceptance of the proposal for dismissal of the Rector.

(6) The Board of Directors of a Public Higher School shall discuss complaints submitted by the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School or by a body of the faculty.

(7) The Board of Directors of a Public Higher School shall comment on matters submitted to it by the Rector or the President of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School for discussion.

(8) The Board of Directors of a Public Higher School shall determine the rector's salary in accordance with a special provision.<sup>2)</sup> The Quaestor shall notify the Rector in writing, on the basis of a decision of the Governing Board of the Public College, of the amount and composition of the functional salary. The Rector may be remunerated in accordance with a special<sup>regulation</sup>25d) only for the purpose of fulfilling measurable indicators and objectives agreed in advance between the Board of Directors of the Public College and the Rector. Agreed objectives and measurable indicators and an evaluation of their implementation by 31 December of the year concerned shall be published annually on the university's website by 31 January of the following year.

(9) The approval of the acts referred to in paragraphs 1 to 5 shall require the approval of an absolute majority of all members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution.

(10) The Board of Directors of the Public College shall adopt its conclusions by means of a resolution.

from the date of transmission of a proposal approved by the Academic Senate of a Public College to the Administrative Board of a Public Higher School. If the Board of Directors of a public higher education institution does not take a decision within this period, it shall be deemed to have approved the proposal.

(12) The Board of Directors of a public higher education institution shall give input and opinions on the activities of the public higher education institution which it publishes.

(11) Proposals pursuant to paragraph 4 must be decided by the board of the public higher education institution within 45 days

(13) At least once a year, the Management Board of a public higher education institution shall draw up and publish on the website of a public university a report on its activities. A report on the activities of the Board of Directors of a Public College shall be discussed before its publication by the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School. The report on the activities of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall include, in particular, information on its meetings, the participation of individual members in the meetings, the recommendations of the board of directors of the public higher education institution on the activities of the public higher education institution and a list of the resolutions adopted.

(14) In particular, the board of directors of a public higher education institution may request from public higher education authorities

- a) draft budgets for public college components;
- b) annual reports on the activities of the public higher education institution and its components;
- c) annual reports on the management of the public university and its components.

### **THE THIRD PART STATE HIGH SCHOOLS**

#### **SECTION 42 State High Schools**

(1) State universities are:

- a) military colleges,
- b) police colleges,
- c) medical colleges.

(2) State higher education institutions shall be subject to the provisions of Part Two, unless otherwise provided by law.

#### **SECTION 43 Military colleges**

(1) Military universities educate professionals especially for the armed forces of the Slovak Republic. Students who are not preparing to perform the civil service of professional soldiers 29a) (hereinafter referred to as the "State Service of Professional Soldiers") are not in employment under a special regulation governing the service of a member of the security corps<sup>30)</sup> or are not students of military higher education institutions established outside the territory of the Slovak Republic; the Ministry of Education shall contribute to the costs associated with higher education of these students on the basis of an agreement with the Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "Ministry of Defence").

(2) Military colleges are state budgetary organisations.<sup>20)</sup>

(3) The name of the military college includes the word "military" or the phrase "armed forces" in the appropriate shape.

(4) Military higher education institutions shall keep a register of students who are preparing to perform the civil service of professional soldiers, in particular a register of students in service under a special regulation governing the service of a member of the security corps and, in particular, a register of other students. The keeping of registers of students in employment is subject to a specific regulation governing the protection of classified information.<sup>28aa)</sup>

(5) Minister of Defence of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "Minister of Defence")

- a) submit to the President a proposal for the appointment or dismissal of the Rector of the Military Higher School after the prior submission of the Academic Senate of the Military College;
- b) after the formation of a new military higher education institution, appoints a person who, pending the appointment of a rector of a military college, exercises the competences of the statutory body of a military

college and is responsible for the establishment of the bodies of the academic self-government of the military higher education institution,

- c) submit to the President proposals for a military college for the appointment of professors,
- d) submit to the President a proposal from the Rector of the Military College for the dismissal of the Professor pursuant to Section 108f(4);
- e) appoints and refers to a proposal from the Rector of the Vice-Rectors of the Military Higher School after the previous statement of the Academic Senate of the Military College;
- f) instructs on the dismissal of a rector of a military college or the early termination of his duties for other reasons, or in other cases where the military college does not have a rector, to perform the post of rector until the appointment of a new rector of one of the staff of the military higher education institution or another person after the opinion of the Academic Senate of the Military Higher School.

(6) Ministry of Defence

- a) approve the internal regulations of military higher education institutions pursuant to Section 15(1)(a) to (d);
- b) comment on the requests and supporting documents submitted to the Agency by military universities;
- c) approves further admission conditions for military universities;
- d) determine the numbers of students admitted to military colleges; the draft number of students who will be prepared to perform the civil service of professional soldiers is submitted by the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic,<sup>28a)</sup>
- e) determines the number and structure of professional soldiers performing civil service in military colleges and military higher education staff, including on a proposal from the Rector following the statement of the academic senate of the military college;
- f) establish scientific, pedagogical, developmental, training, economic, specialised and information centres of a military college, including on a proposal from the Rector after the academic senate of a military college,
- g) allocates funds from the state budget, the chapter of the Ministry of Defence to military higher education institutions;
- h) checks the legality and economy in the use of funds provided from the state budget and in the management of assets owned by the Slovak Republic, which is under the administration of a military university,
- i) adopts measures pursuant to Section 104 in relation to military higher education institutions;
- j) performs for military higher education institutions activities under Section 20(1)(a) to (d) on the basis of documents drawn up by military higher education institutions;
- k) performs the role of the Appellate Body in administrative proceedings, except
  1. proceedings for the nullity of a state examination or part thereof,
  2. proceedings for the invalidity of a rigorous examination or part thereof,
  3. proceedings for the withdrawal of a scientific-pedagogical title or the artistic-pedagogical title 'docent',
  4. proceedings for the appeal of the professor;
- l) performs the tasks of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education pursuant to special regulation 28b) in recognition of foreign higher education and qualifications obtained at military universities located outside the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- m) discuss and evaluate the long-term intentions of military universities and their updating;
- n) pool and use information from the student register of military universities in accordance with specific regulations;
- o) approves the intention of military universities to provide a study programme in cooperation with other universities, including universities located outside the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- p) approves the intention of military higher education institutions to accept for part of the study pursuant to Section 58a also a student of another university, including a university established outside the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- q) it provides data to the university register of military universities.

(7) If all study programmes of a military college have been cancelled, the Ministry of Defence shall submit to the Government a draft law to abolish the military college within six months of the date on which it becomes aware of the fact.

(8) The Rector of the Military College is responsible for his activities to the Minister of Defence and the Academic Senate of the Military College.

(9) The Rector of the Military College is responsible to the Minister of Defence for the management of the funds allocated and for the proper management of assets owned by the Slovak Republic, which is under the administration of the Military College.

(10) The provisions of this Act shall apply to students of military higher<sup>education</sup> institutions performing a preparatory civil service, unless special regulations<sup>29a)</sup> provide otherwise.

(11) Students of military universities will end their studies at a military university on the day of the end of the preparatory civil service<sup>29)</sup> or on the date of the end of the civil service <sup>29aa)</sup>.

(12) The provisions of Sections 74 to 80 shall apply mutatis mutandis to teachers and researchers of military higher education institutions performing the civil service of professional soldiers.<sup>29a)</sup>

(13) The Heads of the Military College are Quaestors, Commanders and Heads of Pedagogy, Development, Training, Economic and Information Centres and Heads of Dedicated Facilities.

(14) A military programme is a set of military educational activities and training activities carried out outside an accredited study programme with a specified content and set of rules. His successful graduation is a condition for successful graduation at a military college.

(15) Practical teaching according to study programmes and training activities are carried out mainly in production and research organisations; they may also be carried out in the military units, units and facilities of the armed forces of the Slovak Republic with which the military colleges have contracts, or in the facilities and units of the armed forces of other States, if provided for in the relevant international treaties.

(16) The provisions of Section 6(1)(b) and (k), Section 9(1)(b), (c), (g), (j), (l) and (m), Section 10(2), (3), (6) and (12), Section 10a(1)(b) to (d), Section 15(3), Sections 16, 16a and 17, Section 21(1)(a), Sections 22, 34 to 41, 44 and 45, Section 102(3), Section 103 shall not apply to military higher education institutions.

(17) The provisions of Sections 6(1)(c) to (e), (g) and (l), 9(1)(a), (d), (f) and (k), 10(1), 10, 7, 10 and 11 and 10a(1)(h), 15(1) and (2), 18 to 20, 54a, 55, 57 to 58a, 61, 64, 66, 70 to 72, 75, 77, 88, 94 to 101, 102(2) and 104 shall apply mutatis mutandis to military higher education institutions.

#### **SECTION 44** **Police colleges**

(1) Police colleges educate professionals especially for the Police Force. They may also be studied by non-service students.<sup>30)</sup> The Ministry of Education contributes to the cost of higher education of non-employed students on the basis of an agreement with the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "Ministry of the Interior").

(2) Police colleges are state budgetary organisations.<sup>20)</sup>

(3) The Minister for the Interior of the Slovak Republic ('Minister of Interior') has the following powers in relation to police higher education institutions:

- a) submit to the President a proposal for the appointment or dismissal of a rector of a police college following a previous statement by the Academic Senate of the Police College;
- b) submit to the President proposals from the Police College for the appointment of professors (Section 102(3)(a));
- c) submit to the President a proposal from the Rector of the Police College for the dismissal of the Professor pursuant to Section 108f(4);
- d) decide on the establishment, merger, division, dissolution, name and change of name and on the seat and seat of the faculties of a police college after the rector, the Academic Senate of the Police College, has previously commented;
- e) appoints and dismisses the Vice-Rectors of the Police College on a proposal from the Rector after a previous statement by the Academic Senate of the Police College;
- f) appoints and removes the Dean of the Faculty of Police Higher Education after prior written by the collegiate body of the faculty designated by the Statute of the Police College; if the faculty does not have a competent collegial body of the faculty, the statement shall be provided by the Police College;
- g) appoints and refers, on a proposal from the Dean of the Faculty of Police College, the persons representing him;
- h) determines the service salary for the Rector of the Police College and the Dean of the Faculty of Police College;
- i) instructs, after the dismissal of the Rector of the Police College or the early termination of the Rector's term of office for other reasons, or in other cases where the Police College does not have a Rector, to perform the post of Rector until the appointment of a new Rector to one of the staff of the Police College following a prior statement by the Academic Senate of the Police College;
- j) instructs, following the dismissal of the Dean of the Faculty of Police College or the early termination of the dean's term of office for other reasons, or in other cases where the Faculty of Police College does not have a dean, to perform the function of a dean until the appointment of a new dean of one of the staff of the police college, after prior written by the collegiate body of the faculty designated by the statute of a police college; if the faculty does not have a competent collegial body of the faculty, the statement shall be provided by the police college.

(4) The Ministry of the Interior has the following remit vis-à-vis police colleges:

- a) registers the internal regulations of police colleges pursuant to Section 103;
- b) determine which programmes of police higher education institutions are intended exclusively for students in service;
- c) approves further conditions for admission to study at police universities and considerations for determining the necessary competence for study;
- d) approves the numbers of students admitted to police colleges and their faculties;

- e) approves the number and structure of police colleges and faculties;
- f) establish scientific, pedagogical, developmental, economic and information offices of police universities and their faculties;
- g) allocates state budget funds from the chapter of the Ministry of Interior to police colleges;
- h) checks the legality and economy in the use of funds provided from the state budget and in the management of assets owned by the Slovak Republic, which is under the administration of a police college,
- i) adopts measures pursuant to Section 104 in relation to police colleges;
- j) performs the role of the Appellate Body in administrative proceedings, except
  1. proceedings for the nullity of a state examination or part thereof,
  2. proceedings for the invalidity of a rigorous examination or part thereof,
  3. proceedings for the withdrawal of a scientific-pedagogical title or the artistic-pedagogical title 'docent',
  4. proceedings for the appeal of the professor;
- k) performs the tasks of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education pursuant to special<sup>regulation</sup>28b) in the recognition of foreign higher education and qualifications in the field of security services,
- l) discuss and evaluate the long-term intentions of police universities and update them;
- m) may, under the programmes announced by the Minister for the Interior, grant scholarships to students who are not in service if they undertake to remain in service after graduation;
- n) may, by its decision, award and pay scholarships to students and citizens of the Slovak Republic studying abroad who have undertaken, in direct connection with this study, an undertaking to remain in service or employment in the Ministry of the Interior,
- o) pool and use information from the student register of police colleges in accordance with specific regulations;
- p) it provides data to the university register on police colleges.

(5) If all the study programmes of a police college have been cancelled, the Ministry of Interior shall submit to the Government a draft law to abolish the police college within six months of the date on which it becomes aware of the fact.

(6) The Rector of the Police College is responsible for his activities to the Minister of Interior and the Academic Senate of the Police College.

(7) The Rector of the Police College is responsible to the Minister of Interior for the management of funds allocated from the state budget and for the proper management of assets owned by the Slovak Republic, which is under the administration of a police college.

(8) Students of police colleges in employment shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, subject to special regulations<sup>31(31)</sup>.

(9) Students of police universities who are in an employment relationship will end their studies (Section 66) if, according to special regulations, their employment relationship is terminated and if they are studying in a programme of study intended only for students in employment.

(10) The provisions of Sections 74 to 80 shall apply mutatis mutandis to teachers and researchers of police colleges who are in the service of a member of the Police Force, in accordance with a special regulation.<sup>32)</sup>

(11) Police colleges and their faculties

- a) the provisions of Sections 6(1)(b), 9(1)(b), (c), (g), (l) and (m), 10(2), (3) and (6), 10a(1)(b), (d) and (h), 15(3), 16, 16a, 17, 19, 34 to 41, 43, 45 to 49c, 89, 91, 93, 105 and 112 shall not apply;
- b) the provisions of Sections 6(1)(a), (e) to (g) and (l), 9(1)(a) and (f), 10(1), 10 to 12, 10a(1)(c) and (f), 18, 20, 39a, 55, 57, 58, 66, 70 to 75, 77, 94 to 101, 102(2) and (3) and 104 shall apply mutatis mutandis.



**§ 45**  
**Medical colleges**

(1) Health colleges educate students who are preparing for individual health professions.<sup>33)</sup>

(2) Health colleges are state contributory organisations.<sup>20)</sup>

(3) The Minister of Health of the Slovak Republic ('Minister of Health') has the following powers in relation to healthcare higher education institutions:

- a) submit to the President a proposal for the appointment or dismissal of a Rector of the Medical College, following a prior statement by the Academic Senate of the Medical College; if the Academic Senate of a Medical College does not make a statement within 15 days of receiving a request for comments from the Minister of Health, it shall be deemed to have given the statement;
- b) submit to the President proposals from the Medical College for the appointment of professors,
- c) submit to the President a proposal from the Rector of the Medical College for the dismissal of the Professor pursuant to Section 108f(4);
- d) determines the salary of the Rector of the Medical School,
- e) instructs, on the dismissal of the Rector of the Medical College or the premature termination of his duties for other reasons, or in other cases where the Medical College does not have a Rector, a person who performs the post of Rector until the appointment of a new Rector.

(4) The Ministry of Health has the following remit in relation to healthcare universities:

- a) registers the internal regulations of medical colleges;
- b) allocates funds from the state budget from the chapter of the Ministry of Health to health universities;
- c) establish scientific, pedagogical, development, economic and information centres of health institutions and their faculties and change their names or give prior consent to the establishment of such a workplace or to change its name;
- d) gives prior authorisation to the Medical College for the establishment, merger, division and dissolution of its components and the change of their names;
- e) checks the legality and economy in the use of funds provided from the state budget and in the management of assets owned by the Slovak Republic, which is managed by health universities,
- f) take measures pursuant to Section 104 in relation to medical higher education institutions;
- g) performs the role of the Appellate Body in administrative proceedings, except
  1. proceedings for the nullity of a state examination or part thereof,
  2. proceedings for the invalidity of a rigorous examination or part thereof,
  3. proceedings for the withdrawal of a scientific-pedagogical title or the artistic-pedagogical title 'docent',
  4. proceedings for the appeal of the professor;
- h) discuss and evaluate the long-term intentions of health institutions and their updating;
- i) provides data to the register of higher education institutions on health colleges;
- j) approves the number of accepted candidates for study at health universities and their faculties.

(5) If all the curricula of a health college have been cancelled, the Ministry of Health shall submit to the Government a draft law to abolish the health college within six months of the date on which it becomes aware of the fact.

(6) The Rector of the Medical College is responsible for his activities to the Minister of Health and the Academic Senate of the Medical College.

(7) The Rector of the Medical College is responsible to the Minister of Health for the management of funds allocated from the state budget and for the proper management of assets owned by the Slovak Republic, which is under the administration of the Medical College.

(8) The provisions of Section 9(1)(a) to (c), (g), (j), (l) and (m), Section 10(2), (3) and (6), Section 10a(1)(b), (d) and (h), Sections 16, 17, 19, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 47 to 49, Sections 91 and 105 shall not apply to health colleges and their faculties; the provisions of Sections 6(1)(a), (f) and (g), 10(1), 10-12, 10a(1)(c) and (f), 16a, 18, 20, 39a, 58, 66 and 94 to 101 shall apply mutatis mutandis to them.

## **THE FOURTH PART PRIVATE AND FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES**

### **§ 47**

#### **Private colleges**

(1) A legal person established in the Slovak Republic or having its registered office in the territory of a Member State which has been established or established for education and research shall be entitled to act as a private university if its government has given its consent on behalf of the State (hereinafter referred to as "State consent") pursuant to a special regulation.<sup>20a)</sup>

(2) State consent is not transferable to another legal entity and does not transfer to legal successors.

(3) State consent shall cease to be valid if a private university does not commence educational activity within two years of its entry into force.

(4) The Government may, on a proposal from the Ministry of Education, withdraw state consent under the conditions laid down in Section 105(3) to (7) of a private university. If all curricula of a private university have been cancelled, the Ministry of Education shall submit to the Government a proposal for withdrawal of state consent within six months of the date on which it becomes aware.

(5) The provisions of Section 91 shall apply to the financing of private higher education institutions.

(6) If a private university ceases to carry out educational activities for a reason other than because of the withdrawal of state consent, it is obliged to notify the Ministry of Education without delay.

(7) The provisions of paragraphs 1 to 6 and 8 to 10, Sections 48 and 49 shall also apply to branches of higher education institutions established abroad which do not operate in the territory of the Slovak Republic pursuant to Section 49a.

(8) The change of the name of a private university is approved by the government on a proposal from the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Education shall submit a proposal to the Government within 40 days of the date of receipt of a request from a private university to change its name.

(9) The name of a private higher education institution may include the word 'university' or its derived form of words, if the private university is authorised to create, carry out and modify third-level study programmes in at least five fields of study and has at least 2 000 students on the date of the application for change of the title. If a private university meets the conditions under the first sentence, the Ministry of Education shall submit a proposal to the Government for approval of the change of name, otherwise it shall submit a proposal to the Government to oppose the change of name.

(10) The provisions of Section 21 shall apply mutatis mutandis to private higher education institutions.

#### **Section 47a**

(1) The highest governing and decision-making body of a private higher education institution is the board of directors of a private higher education institution. The Board of Directors of a private higher education institution shall decide on the establishment, merger, winding up, division, change of name or seat of a part of a private higher education institution and shall approve the budget of the private higher education institution. The other terms of reference of the board of directors of a private higher education institution are determined by the status of a private higher education institution.

(2) The bodies of the academic self-government of a private university are:

- a) the Academic Senate of a Private College,
- b) the Rector of a Private College,
- c) the scientific council of a private university, the artistic council of a private university or the scientific and artistic council of a private university ('private college scientific council'),
- d) disciplinary Board of a Private College for Students.

(3) If a private university is divided into faculties, the provisions of Title Two of Part One of this Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

#### **Section 47b**

(1) The provisions of Section 8 shall apply to the Academic Senate of a Private College.

(2) The Academic Senate of a Private College

- a) comment on draft internal regulations of a private higher education institution pursuant to Section 48(1)(c), (j), (k) and (l) submitted by the rector of a private higher education institution and approve, on a proposal from the President of the Academic Senate of a Private Higher School, internal regulations pursuant to Section 48(1)(g) and (h),
- b) comment on draft internal regulations of a private university pursuant to Section 48(1)(a), (d) to (f) and on the draft internal rules of the faculty of a private higher education institution;
- c) comment on the rector's proposal for the appointment and dismissal of the Vice-Rectors;
- d) approves the Rector's proposal for the appointment and dismissal of members of the Scientific Council of a Private College;
- e) approve the annual report on the activities of the private higher education institution and the annual report on the management of the private higher education institution;
- f) approve the admission conditions submitted by the Rector if their approval does not fall within the competence of the faculty body designated by the statute of a private university;
- g) elects a representative of a private higher education institution to the Council of Higher Education;
- h) elects a representative of a private university to the Student Council of Higher Education; this representative is elected only by the student's part,
- i) report once a year to the academic community of a private higher education institution on its activities, which it shall publish on the website of a private university for at least four years;
- j) exercise, under the conditions and to the extent laid down by the statute of a private higher education institution, for the necessary period of time, the competence of the faculty body designated by the statute of a private university;
- k) it performs other tasks according to this Act and the internal regulations of a private university.

(3) The Academic Senate of a private university shall decide by secret ballot on the matters referred to in points (d), (g) and (h) of paragraph 2; in the exercise of the other powers referred to in paragraph 2, it may decide by secret ballot as necessary.

#### **Section 47c**

(1) The Rector of a Private High School is a representative of the academic community of a private college. The Rector is responsible for his activities to the Academic Senate of a private university, in matters referred to in the Statute of a private university. The Rector of a Private College is appointed and refers to a proposal from the Board of Directors of a private college by the President. The proposal of the board of directors of a private higher education institution shall be submitted to the President by the Minister of Education on the basis of a proposal from the board of directors of a private higher education institution; the board of directors of a private university shall submit the proposal within 15 days of the adoption of the decision confirming the proposal of the candidate for rector.

(2) The status of a private higher education institution shall determine which acts are performed by the

Rector on behalf of a legal person acting as a private university. The status of a private higher education institution may determine the other rights and obligations of the rector of a private higher education institution.

(3) The rector of a private university is subject to the provisions of Section 10(4) and (11) and Section 10a(1)(e) and (f) and (2) to (4).

(4) Following the dismissal of the rector or the early termination of his duties for other reasons, until the appointment of a new rector, a person appointed by the board of directors of a private higher education institution shall, for a maximum period of one year, perform the duties of the rector of a private higher education institution.

(5) The Rector of a Private College promotes the interests of the academic community in the statutory body of a private university and participates in the preparation of internal regulations of a private university and in the long-term intention of a private university.

(6) The statute of a private higher education institution will regulate the powers of the Rector and Dean of a private higher education institution in filling the posts of staff working at a private university.

#### **Section 47d**

The provisions of Sections 11-13 and 22(6) apply to private higher education institutions.

### **SECTION 48**

#### **Internal regulations of a private university**

(1) The following internal regulations are issued by a private university:

- a) the status of a private university,
- b) the internal system of a private higher education institution, which may be governed by a number of separate internal rules;
- c) the curriculum of a private university,
- d) principles for the selection procedure for the filling of posts of university teachers, researchers and function posts of professors and associate professors;
- e) the rules of employment of a private university;
- f) the rules of organisation of a private university;
- g) principles for elections to the Academic Senate of a Private College;
- h) the Rules of Procedure of the Academic Senate of a Private College;
- i) the Rules of Procedure of the Scientific Council of a Private College;
- j) scholarship rules of a private university,
- k) disciplinary rules of a private college for students;
- l) rules of Procedure of the Disciplinary Board of a Private College;
- m) other regulations, if so determined by the statute of a private higher education institution or this law.

(2) Section 15(2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the content of the statute of a private higher education institution.

(3) The status of a private university is registered by the Ministry of Education.

### **SECTION 49**

#### **Other duties of a private college**

(1) A private college is mandatory.

- a) provide data to registers under this Act and update them;
- b) draw up each year, submit to the Ministry of Education and publish an annual activity report and, if it has received a subsidy from the state budget, an annual report on its management within the deadline and form to be determined by the Ministry of Education;

- c) deposit the annual management report in the public part of the register of accounts,<sup>16)</sup>
- d) discuss with the Ministry of Education and publish the long-term intention of a private university within the deadline and form to be determined by the Ministry of Education;
- e) to provide the Agency and the Ministry of Education, free of charge, at their request, within specified deadlines, with the information, documents and assistance necessary for their activities under this Act and pursuant to a special regulation,<sup>20a)</sup>
- f) handle complaints pursuant to special regulation,<sup>20b)</sup>
- g) provide in writing to the Ministry of Education by 30 April data on income and expenditure, revenues and costs incurred for education for the preceding calendar year,
- h) publish on its website the up-to-date and full text of the internal regulations of a private university and the internal rules of faculties.

(2) Section 20(2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the content of the annual report on the activities of a private university.

(3) The annual activity report and the annual management report, the long-term intention of the private higher education institution and the results of the evaluation of the activities of a private higher education institution shall be publicly available.

#### **Section 49a** **Activities of foreign universities**

(1) A foreign higher education institution may apply to the Ministry of Education for authorisation to provide higher education in the territory of the Slovak Republic under the legislation of the State of its seat (hereinafter referred to as "authorisation").

(2) The foreign higher education institution shall submit together with the application for authorisation

- a) documents proving its establishment and operation in the Member State in which it is established as a State recognised university;
- b) details of its statutory bodies,
- c) documents proving the personnel, spatial and material provision of higher education, which he wishes to provide in the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- d) information on the studies it wishes to provide, in particular its content, applicability of graduates, organisation of studies, academic degree awarded, scope of study, rights and obligations of students, course of study.

(3) The request and the information referred to in paragraph 2(d) shall be submitted in the national language. The documents referred to in paragraph 2(a) to (c) shall be submitted together with an officially certified translation of these documents into the national language.

(4) If the deficiencies of the application pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 are remediable, the Ministry of Education shall invite the foreign higher education institution to remedy them within a reasonable period of time and shall suspend the proceedings.

(5) Before deciding on the granting of an authorisation, the Ministry of Education shall request information on an application for authorisation under paragraph 2 from the competent authority of the Member State in which the foreign higher education institution is established, in particular whether its activity in the territory of the Slovak Republic is contrary to the legislation of the Member State of its registered office and whether the evidence of study issued by a foreign higher education institution to a graduate in the Slovak Republic will be equivalent to a certificate of education issued to graduates in the Member State of its registered office. If the evidence of education is not issued by a foreign higher education institution in that Member State, but by another competent authority in accordance with the legislation of the competent State, the Ministry of Education will examine whether graduates of studies provided in the Slovak Republic will also be entitled to the issue of evidence of education. Until a written opinion has been obtained, the Ministry of Education will suspend the proceedings on the application.

(6) If the application of graduates at a foreign university is to be in the health professions, the Ministry of Education shall ask the Ministry of Health for an opinion on whether the graduates of a foreign university meet the conditions for exercising the health profession under a special regulation.<sup>35)</sup>

(7) The Ministry of Education shall not grant authorisation if

- a) finds that the facts stated by the foreign higher education institution in the application are false or incomplete,
- b) evidence of education obtained by graduation in the Slovak Republic would not be equivalent to evidence of education obtained by completing the relevant studies in the Member State of the seat of the foreign higher education institution,
- c) graduates of study in the Slovak Republic would not be entitled to issue evidence of education if it is not issued by a foreign higher education institution, but by another competent authority according to the legislation of the Member State of its seat of higher education,
- d) according to the information of the competent authority of the Member State, the operation of a foreign higher education institution in the Slovak Republic would be contrary to the legislation of the Member State of its registered office or with the legislation of the Slovak Republic, or
- e) has a study to prepare for the exercise of the health profession and, according to the opinion of the Ministry of Health, its graduates would not meet the conditions for exercising the health profession under a special regulation.<sup>35)</sup>

(8) The Ministry of Education shall decide on the application for authorisation within 90 days of its receipt.

(9) The authorisation decision shall contain the titles of the study programmes which the foreign higher education institution is entitled to provide, the name of the Member State whose legislation governs the education provided and which academic title is awarded to graduates.

(10) The Ministry of Education shall examine at least once every six years whether a foreign higher education institution fulfils the conditions under which it was granted authorisation.

(11) If the Ministry of Education finds that the foreign higher education institution does not operate in accordance with the authorisation, it will invite the foreign higher education institution to remedy the deficiencies within 90 days. If the foreign university does not remedy the deficiencies, the Ministry of Education will issue a decision on the withdrawal of the authorisation. An appeal against a decision withdrawing an authorisation shall have suspensory effect.

(12) Employees of a foreign higher education institution shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act except for Sections 74(5), 80a and 80b. A student of a foreign higher education institution shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act except for Section 73. Foreign higher education institutions are not covered by this Act unless otherwise stated.

(13) The Ministry of Education shall publish on its website information on the authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 and information on the withdrawal of authorisation under paragraph 1 which has become final.

(14) The authorisation granted by the Ministry of Education is not transferable to another legal person and does not transfer to legal successors of a foreign university.

## **Section 49b**

### **Obligations of foreign universities operating in the Slovak Republic**

(1) A foreign university is mandatory

- a) provide data to the register of study programmes on study programmes carried out in the territory of the Slovak Republic and update them,
- b) draw up each year, submit to the Ministry of Education and publish an annual report on the activities of a foreign higher education institution in the territory of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "Annual Report on the activities of a foreign higher education institution") within a deadline and in a form determined by the Ministry of Education,

- c) to draw up and submit to the Ministry of Education a long-term plan to operate in the territory of the Slovak Republic on a date specified by the Ministry of Education,
- d) provide the Ministry of Education, free of charge, at its request, with the information necessary for its activities under this Act within specified deadlines;
- e) provide in writing to the Ministry of Education by 30 April data on income and expenditure, revenues and expenses incurred on education for the preceding calendar year in connection with their operation in the Slovak Republic,
- f) provide and update data to the central student register of students studying in the territory of the Slovak Republic (Section 73);
- g) provide and update data in the register of employees on employees operating in the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- h) notify the Ministry of Education of the dissolution of a foreign university; and
- i) inform the Ministry of Education about the termination of the provision of higher education on the basis of authorisation.

(2) Section 20(2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the content of the annual report on the activities of a foreign university.

(3) The form and date of submission of a long-term plan for the operation of a foreign university in the territory of the Slovak Republic shall be determined by the Ministry of Education.

(4) The annual report on the activities of the foreign higher education institution and the long-term intention of the foreign university must be publicly available.

## **THE FIFTH PART**

### **FIELD OF STUDY, STUDY PROGRAMME AND STUDY PLAN**

#### **SECTION 50**

##### **Field of study**

(1) The field of study is an area of knowledge that can be subject to higher education in one of its three levels.

(2) The field of study is defined by content that characterises in particular the fields and scope of knowledge, skills and competences that profile the graduate.

(3) The Ministry of Education issues a system of study disciplines of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "School of Study Departments") by a generally binding legal regulation in agreement with the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Health. The system of study fields includes study fields in which universities in the Slovak Republic can provide higher education, and their descriptions.

(4) The description of the field of study shall include, in particular,

- a) the name of the field of study in the national language and in the English language;
- b) degrees of higher education at which it is possible to obtain a university degree in the relevant field of study;
- c) indication that in the relevant field of study
  1. it is possible to combine study programmes of the first degree and study programmes of the second level into one whole;
  2. it is not possible to study independently in study programmes of the first degree and in study programmes of the second degree, or
  3. it is not possible to combine first-level and second-level study programmes into a single whole;
- d) indicate whether it is possible to conduct interdisciplinary studies in the relevant field of study,
- e) the definition of the content of the field of study referred to in paragraph 2;
- f) definition of the academic degree awarded after passing the rigorous examination and after defending the

rigorous thesis, if it is a field of study in which the rigorous examination and defense of the rigorous examination

the work can be done,

- g) an indication of whether an opinion is required in the relevant field of study on the assumption that graduates of the study programme are in practice; where an opinion is required, the name of the legal person issuing it shall also be indicated;
- h) whether the field of study replaces another field of study;
- i) education level code according to the International Standard Classification of Education.

(5) If a field of study is removed from the set of fields of study or if the degree at which it is possible to obtain a higher education degree in the relevant field of study is removed, the qualifications of the higher education institution relating to the deleted field of study or the degree become those of the field of study replacing the relevant field of study, and the Ministry of Education shall indicate this in the register of study programmes and in the register of study fields. A higher education degree obtained in a field of study which has been deleted shall be deemed to be equivalent to that obtained in the field of study to which the relevant field of study has been replaced.

## SECTION 51

### Study programme and study plan

(1) A university degree in a field of study or in a combination of two fields of study is obtained by studying according to an accredited study programme in this field of study or in a combination of two fields of study.

(2) A study programme is a set of subjects consisting of educational activities, which are, in particular, lecture, seminar, exercise, final thesis, project work, laboratory work, internship, excursion, professional experience, state examination and their combinations, and a set of rules designed so that successful completion of these educational activities allows you to obtain a higher education degree. The curriculum shall be designed in such a way that it is possible to complete academic mobility or gain experience appropriate to academic mobility.

(3) The final thesis is part of the study according to each study programme, which together with its defence forms one subject; defending the final thesis is one of the state exams. With the approval of a university or faculty, the final thesis can also be written and defended in a language other than the state language. The condition for admission to the defence of the final thesis is, except in the cases referred to in Section 63(11), the<sup>student's</sup> consent to the publication and making available to the public of the final thesis pursuant to Section 63(9) for the period of its retention pursuant to Section 63(7) without entitlement to remuneration.

(4) The study programme specifies:

- a) the name of the study programme,
- b) a field of study in which a university degree is obtained by completing the study programme, or a combination of two fields of study in which a university degree will be obtained by completing the study programme;
- c) the degree of higher education for which the study programme is intended;
- d) form of study,
- e) graduate profile,
- f) the characteristics of the subjects and, where appropriate, the length of the experience, including the number of credits obtained by completing them,
- g) rules and conditions for the formation of curricula,
- h) standard length of study expressed in academic years,
- i) the required skills and qualifications of the applicant for study programme;
- j) the division of studies into parts expressed in academic years or parts thereof and the conditions required for the student to be able to advance to the next part of the study; the conditions are expressed by the number of credits obtained for the completed subjects,



- k) the number of credits the achievement of which is a condition for the proper completion of the study;
- l) other conditions to be met by the student during the course of the study programme and for its proper completion, including state examinations;
- m) special characteristics if the study programme has it pursuant to paragraph 7, Section 53(6), (7) and (9) or Section 54(16);
- n) the academic title awarded,
- o) in the case of joint study programmes (Section 54a), cooperating universities and defining which study responsibilities are fulfilled by the student at which university,
- p) the language or languages in which the study programme takes place, which are the language or languages in which the subjects of the study programme are taught.

(5) The study programme can be carried out in the field of study, which is part of the system of study fields. The study programme can also be carried out in a combination of two fields of study. If both fields of study are represented approximately equally in the study programme, this is an interdisciplinary study, in another case one is the main study field and the other is secondary.

(6) The title of the study programme is usually derived from the name of the corresponding field of study. In the case of a combination of the main and secondary fields of study, the title of the study programme is derived from the title of the main field of study.

(7) The study programme is artistic if it focuses on the development of talent and creativity in the field of artistic performance and work of art on the basis of artistic principles. An important component of the artistic study programme is artistic performance. The title of the study programme may include the term "arts", "arts" or a similar term only in the case of an artistic study programme.

(8) The student's curriculum determines the time and content sequence of subjects and forms of assessment of study results, including taking into account the possibility of completing academic mobility. In addition to the form of assessment of study results, the curriculum shall be drawn up by the student within the defined rules (paragraphs 2 and 4(g)) and in accordance with the study plan of the university or the study code of the faculty.

(9) Study programmes in fields of study, the completion of which gives the university degree required as part of the professional competence to exercise the profession of doctor, dentist, pharmacist, nurse, midwife, veterinary surgeon or architect, shall be carried out in accordance with special regulations: 34a) This provision shall also apply to foreign higher education institutions.

### Section 51a

(1) In the case of a study programme carried out in a field of study in which an opinion is required on the assumption that graduates of the study programme are applicable in practice, the university may start its implementation or adjust it only with the prior written consent of the legal person concerned; the criteria used for issuing this opinion shall be approved by the legal person concerned.

(2) A university may cancel an accredited study programme if it provides students with the opportunity to continue studying in a study programme carried out in the same field of study at the relevant university or at another university.

(3) If the university cancels all study programmes in a field of study and degree, the date of cancellation of the last of them by the university

- a) loses the right to create study programmes in this field of study and level; and
- b) may not create study programmes carried out in a combination of fields of study, one of which is to be the relevant field of study.

## **SECTION 52**

### **Bachelor's Study Programme**

(1) The Bachelor's degree programme as a first-level study programme focuses on the acquisition of theoretical knowledge and practical knowledge based on the current state of science or art. Professionally oriented bachelor study programmes aim at mastering the use of this knowledge in the pursuit of the profession. Academically oriented bachelor study programmes focus on continuing university studies in the second degree.

(2) Graduates of the bachelor's degree will receive a university degree in the first degree.

(3) The standard length of study, including professional experience, for a bachelor study programme shall be three academic years or four academic years; number of credits, the achievement of which is a condition for the proper completion of studies, for a bachelor study programme with a standard length of study

- a) three academic years is 180 credits.
- b) four academic years are 240 credits.

(4) The final thesis (Section 51(3)) when studying according to the Bachelor's degree programme (hereinafter referred to as "Bachelor study") is bachelor thesis.

(5) Graduates of the bachelor's studies are awarded the academic title "Bachelor" (in short "Bc.").

(6) The name of a bachelor's study programme may include the term 'engineering' or 'engineering', or a similar term, only if it is aimed at developing creativity in the field of the creation of engineering works or processes, including economical, and its important component is project work.

### **Section 52a**

#### **Interdisciplinary studies**

(1) The bachelor's study programme is carried out as interdisciplinary studies, if it is carried out in more than two fields of study, and the field of study or a combination of two fields of study in which a university degree is obtained shall be determined according to the subjects completed.

(2) The rules of the study programme require the student to choose one or two fields of study during the second year of study in which he or she wishes to complete his/her studies properly.

(3) Higher education can only be obtained in the field of study in which the university has the right to carry out first-level study programmes.

(4) The diploma shall indicate a field of study or a combination of two fields of study in which the conditions for obtaining higher education have been met.

## **SECTION 53**

### **Master's degree programme, engineering study programme and doctoral study programme**

(1) The study programme of the second degree focuses on obtaining theoretical and practical knowledge based on the current state of science, technology or art and developing the ability of their creative application in the pursuit of a profession or continuing university studies according to the doctoral study programme.

(2) Graduates of the second degree study programme will receive a second-level university degree.

(3) A university may establish a study programme combining the first and second level only if the description of the field of study so permits. In a field of study in which it is not possible to study independently in study programmes of the first degree and separately in study programmes of the second level, only study programmes combining the first and second level can be created by the university. The graduate of the study programme combining the first and second level acquires a university degree of the second level.

(4) Standard length of study, including professional experience for the study programme

- a) the second degree is one, two or three academic years; number of credits, the achievement of which is a condition for the proper completion of studies, for a second-level study programme with a standard length of

study

1. one academic year is 60 credits.
2. two academic years are 120 credits.
3. three academic years is 180 credits.

b) linking the first step to the second stage shall be five or six academic years; number of credits, the achievement of which is a condition for the proper completion of studies, for a study programme linking the first and second level to the standard length of study

1. five academic years are 300 credits.
2. six academic years are 360 credits.

(5) The final thesis (Section 51(3)) when studying according to the study programme of the second degree or the study programme referred to in paragraph 3 is the diploma thesis.

(6) Study programmes of the second degree or study programmes referred to in paragraph 3 which aim at developing creativity in the field of the creation of engineering works or processes, including economics, shall be engineering study programmes. An important component of engineering study programs is project work. The title of the second-level study programme or study programme referred to in paragraph 3 may include the term 'engineering' or 'engineering', or a similar term, only in the case of an engineering study programme. Graduates of an engineering study programme (hereinafter referred to as "engineering studies") are awarded the academic title "engineer" (in short "Ing."). Graduates of engineering studies in the field of architecture and urbanism are awarded the academic title "engineer architect" (in short "Ing. arch.").

(7) Study programmes of the second degree or study programmes referred to in paragraph 3 which focus on studies in the field of human medicine and veterinary medicine shall be doctoral study programmes. Graduates under doctoral study programmes (hereinafter referred to as "doctoral studies") in the field of general human medicine are awarded the academic title "Doctor of General Medicine" (in short "MUDr."). Graduates of doctoral studies in the field of dental human medicine are awarded the academic title "Doctor of Dental Medicine" (in short "MDDr."). Graduates of doctoral studies in the field of veterinary medicine are awarded the academic title "Doctor of Veterinary Medicine" (in short "MVDr.>").

(8) Second-level study programmes or study programmes as referred to in paragraph 3, other than those referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7, shall be master's degree programmes. Graduates under the Master's degree programme (hereinafter referred to as Master's degree) are awarded the academic title "Master" (in short "Mgr."). Graduates of master's degree programmes (Section 51(7)) are awarded the academic title "Master of Arts" (in short "Mgr. art."). Graduates of artistic masters study programmes in the field of architecture and urbanism are awarded the academic title "Master of Architecture" (in short "Mgr. arch.>").

(9) Graduates of study programmes who have obtained the degree of "master" or similar study programmes abroad can pass a rigorous examination, which includes the defense of rigorous work in the field of study in which they obtained a university degree or in a related field of study. The condition for admission to the defence of rigorous work is, except in the cases referred to in Section 63(11), the consent of the graduate of the study programme with publication and making available to the public of rigorous work pursuant to Section 63(9) for the period of its retention pursuant to Section 63(7) without entitlement to remuneration. After this, colleges award them an academic degree.

- a) "doctor of Natural Sciences" (in short "RNDr."),
- b) "doctor of Pharmacy" (in short "PharmDr."),
- c) "doctor of Philosophy" (in short, "PhDr."),
- d) "doctor of Rights" (in short, "JUDr."),
- e) "doctor of Pedagogy" (in short, "PaedDr."),
- f) "doctor of theology" (in short, "ThDr.>").

(10) By rigorous examination and advocacy of rigorous thesis, the applicant is to demonstrate, on the basis of a separate study, that in the field of study he/she has deeper knowledge in its wider basis and is able to

acquire independently new knowledge of science and practice and able to apply the acquired knowledge in a creative way in practice.

(11) The rigorous examination and defence of rigorous work is authorised only by a university which has an accredited study programme in the relevant field of study, after which the academic title "master" is awarded.

### **Section 53a**

#### **Teacher study programmes and study programmes focused on education and non-formal education of children and pupils**

(1) A teacher's study programme may be carried out as a bachelor's degree programme, a master's degree programme or a study programme combining the first and second level. A teacher's study programme may be carried out as a professionally oriented study programme. Teacher study program focuses on mastering the use of theoretical and didactic knowledge in the performance of the work of a pedagogical employee.

(2) The promotion of a teacher study programme refers to the acquisition of the competence to teach relevant educational fields or subjects of instruction for defined levels of education according to state educational programmes for pre-primary and primary education or the acquisition of the competence to teach relevant generally educational subjects or vocational subjects according to the state educational programme for secondary education.

(3) A teacher's study program can be obtained for

- a) all educational areas for pre-primary and primary education;
- b) one educational field for lower secondary education, lower secondary vocational education, secondary vocational education, full secondary general education and full secondary vocational education; or
- c) one course of instruction or two subjects of instruction for lower secondary education, lower secondary vocational education, secondary vocational education, full secondary general education and full secondary vocational education.

(4) The university enters the same data as the study programme for each application of teacher study programmes in the register of study programmes.

(5) Study programmes focusing on education, pedagogical assistance and non-formal education of children and pupils can be carried out as professional-oriented bachelor study programmes.

### **Section 53b**

#### **Translation combination study programme**

(1) The translation combination study programme is carried out as a bachelor's degree programme or master's degree programme in the field of philology and covers two languages.

(2) The application of a translation combination study programme is to acquire the ability to interpret and translate into and from the relevant language.

(3) An accredited translation combination study programme becomes a combination of applications, including subjects of translational basis.

(4) The College enters the same data on each application of translation combination study programmes in the register of study programmes as about the study programme.

## **SECTION 54**

### **Doctoral study programme**

(1) Doctoral study programme as a study programme of the third degree (Section 2(5)) focuses on obtaining knowledge based on the current state of scientific and artistic knowledge and, in particular, on the student's own contribution to it, which is the result of scientific research and independent creative activity in the field of science or technology or independent theoretical and creative activity in the field of art. Graduates of the doctoral

program receive a third degree degree.

(2) Standard length of study for doctoral study programme

- a) the full-time form of study is three or four academic years; number of credits, the achievement of which is a condition for the proper completion of studies, for doctoral study programme in full-time study form with standard length of study
1. three academic years is 180 credits.
  2. four academic years are 240 credits.
- b) the external form of study is four or five academic years; number of credits, the achievement of which is a condition for the proper completion of studies, for a doctoral study programme with a standard length of study
- l) four academic years are 180 credits.
  - m) five academic years are 240 credits.

(3) The study according to the doctoral study programme (hereinafter referred to as "doctoral study") takes place according to an individual study plan under the guidance of the trainer. The condition for the proper completion of doctoral studies is the completion of the dissertation exam, which is one of the state examinations, and the defense of the dissertation thesis. Dissertation is the final thesis (Section 51(3)).

(4) The trainer for the relevant field of study may be a teacher of a university at which a doctoral study is conducted, or another expert after approval by the scientific council of a university, or, if doctoral studies are carried out at a faculty, a collective body of the faculty determined by the statute of the university, if established. The trainer for a topic written by an external educational institution may be a person approved by the relevant external educational institution. An external educational institution shall provide the scientific council of the university or the collective body of the faculty determined by the status of higher education institution, if established, with the scientific and pedagogical characteristics of those trainers.

(5) Prior to the start of the admission procedure for doctoral studies, the university or faculty writes, if the study programme is carried out at the faculty, topics of dissertation which can be applied for in the admission procedure. A trainer is designated for each of the topics listed. The candidate for doctoral studies will apply for one of the topics listed. If the study programme is carried out at the faculty, at the same time the admission of a candidate for doctoral studies will be determined by the university or faculty of the trainer and the theme of the selected dissertation thesis.

(6) The university or faculty, if the study programme is carried out at the faculty, shall include among the listed topics of dissertation themes, together with the trainers, entered by an external educational institution; the title of the outsourced external educational institution shall be indicated together with the written topic. An external educational institution may also publish topics separately.

(7) If the candidate for doctoral studies chooses a theme of dissertation written by an external educational institution, an external educational institution must also agree to his/her admission to doctoral studies. The admission examination (Section 57(3)) is held before a committee in which the members of the university are represented and the members appointed by the director of the external educational institution. Members from the university are appointed for study programmes carried out at the faculty dean, for study programs that do not take place at the faculty, rector. The admission examination may be held on the premises of an external educational institution, with the participation of representatives of the university, by agreement of a university or faculty with an external educational institution.

(8) Doctoral studies consist of a study part and a scientific part. The curriculum is drawn up by the trainer and submitted for approval to the trade union commission (paragraph 17).

(9) The study part of the doctoral study consists mainly of lectures, seminars and individual study of professional literature necessary for the focus of the dissertation thesis.

(10) The scientific part of the doctoral study consists of individual or team scientific work of a doctoral student (hereinafter referred to as "doctoral student"), which is related to the thesis of dissertation. The scientific part of

the doctoral study is professionally guaranteed by the trainer.

(11) Full-time doctoral studies include the performance of a pedagogical activity or other professional activity related to a pedagogical activity of up to four hours per week on average for the academic year in which the teaching takes place.

(12) If the doctoral student has applied on the topic of dissertation written by an external educational institution, he/she performs the scientific part of the doctoral study and with the university agreed obligations of the study part of doctoral study in this external educational institution. The College concludes an individual agreement with an external educational institution on doctoral studies. It addresses issues related to the work of a doctoral student in an external educational institution, including reimbursement of the costs of the external educational institution. The activity referred to in paragraph 11 shall be linked to the educational activity of the university.

(13) If the doctoral student has applied on the subject of dissertation written by an external educational institution (paragraph 12), the dissertation examination and the defence of the dissertation before the committee, in which the members of the higher education institution designated in accordance with Paragraph 63(4) and the members appointed by the external educational institution are equally represented, are held. The Commission must have at least four members. The defense of the dissertation thesis, after agreement of the university or faculty with an external educational institution, can take place on the premises of an external educational institution. The university diploma also mentions the name of the external educational institution.

(14) By defending the dissertation thesis ends the doctoral study. It demonstrates the ability and readiness for independent scientific and creative activities in the field of research or development or for a separate theoretical and creative artistic activity.

(15) PhD graduates are awarded the academic title "Doctor" ("philosophiae doctor", in short "PhD"; the abbreviation "PhD." is given after the name). Graduates of art doctoral programmes (Section 51(7)) are awarded the academic title "artis doctor", in short "ArtD." the abbreviation "ArtD." is given after the name).

(16) PhD students in the field of Catholic theology are awarded the academic title "Theology Licensing" (in short "ThLic.") after completing the first comprehensive part of doctoral studies; the university shall issue a certificate of its award. PhD graduates in these fields are awarded the academic title "Doctor" ("philosophiae doctor", abbreviated "PhD"; the abbreviation "PhD." is given after the name).

(17) Doctoral studies in a given field of study are monitored and evaluated by a trade union commission established according to the internal regulation of the university or faculty, which carries out the relevant study programme. By agreement, universities may form joint trade union commissions in individual study fields. The members of the trade union commission shall elect a chairperson from among their members. Where a university conducts doctoral studies in cooperation with an external educational institution pursuant to paragraph 6, the external educational institution shall have appropriate representation on the relevant trade union committee.

(18) A public college, a state college or an external educational institution provides a full-time scholarship to a student in a doctoral programme. A full-time doctoral study programme student shall be entitled to a scholarship for the duration of the standard duration of the study programme for which he or she was admitted, if he or she has not already obtained a third-level university degree.

- a) until the dissertation exam is carried out at least at the level of the 6th grade and the first step of the special scale of the salary scales of university teachers and research and development staff pursuant to special<sup>regulation 2</sup>; and
- b) after passing a dissertation examination of at least the 7th grade and the first step of the special scale of the salary scales of university teachers and research and development staff in accordance with a special<sup>regulation</sup>.

(19) The College may conclude an agreement on joint defences of dissertation thesis in accredited doctoral study programmes with a foreign higher education institution, if this is permitted by the legislation of the State in whose territory the foreign higher education institution operates.

(20) The defence of the dissertation thesis of a doctorate of a university established in the territory of the

Slovak Republic and which has concluded an agreement on joint defences of dissertation thesis pursuant to paragraph 19 may take place at a foreign university before a committee for the defence of dissertation thesis, in which the members on the Slovak side are parity designated pursuant to Section 63(4) and the members designated by the foreign higher education institution. To defend the dissertation, the Commission must have at least four members. The same procedure is carried out in defence of the doctoral thesis of the doctoral student of a foreign university in the Slovak Republic.

(21) The university is entitled to publish in the notice of the time and place of the dissertation defence

- a) name and surname of the author of the thesis,
- b) academic degrees, scientific-pedagogical degrees, artistic-pedagogical degrees or scientific titles of the author of the thesis,
- c) the title of the dissertation,
- d) the name of the study programme on which the author of the dissertation is enrolled,
- e) the name of the field of study in which the study programme referred to in point (d) is carried out,
- f) date, time and place of the dissertation defence.

(22) An external educational institution is a legal entity to which the Ministry of Education has issued a certificate of competence to carry out<sup>research</sup> and development (35ab) and with which the university has concluded a contract for participation in the implementation of a doctoral study programme.

#### **Section 54a** **Joint study programmes**

(1) The university may provide a study programme in cooperation with other universities, including universities located outside the territory of the Slovak Republic. Students admitted to a study programme provided by several higher education institutions (hereinafter referred to as the "joint study programme") shall complete individual parts of the study at individual universities in accordance with Section 61(2). Cooperating universities are involved in the creation of a joint study programme, the decision on the admission procedure and the decision on the fulfilment of the conditions for the proper completion of the study.

(2) The terms of cooperation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be determined by an agreement between universities. The agreement shall specify, in particular, the conditions for admission to the study programme referred to in paragraph 1, the conditions for its completion, details of the organisation of the study, the academic degree awarded and details of the evidence of completion of the study. A student admitted to studying a joint study programme is a student of all cooperating universities during their studies. This does not apply for statistical and budgetary purposes when he is considered to be a student of that university which provides him with education in the relevant part of his studies (Paragraph 51(2)). The agreement of universities on a joint study programme shall also regulate the validity of the internal regulations of the university for students of joint study programmes and the decision on their academic rights and obligations in accordance with the internal regulations of the university and the legislation of the State in which the study takes place.

#### **Section 54b** **Register of study fields and register of study programmes**

(1) The register of study fields and the register of study programmes are public information systems of public administration, the administrator and operator of which is the Ministry of Education. The register of study fields and the register of study programmes record data on accredited activities of higher education institutions and, in the case of foreign universities, data on the scope of authorisation to operate in the territory of the Slovak Republic.

(2) The register of study fields serves mainly statistical purposes, budgetary purposes, the definition of study fields and the degrees at which the university can create, implement and modify study programmes, and to register accreditations of habilitation procedures and inauguration procedures and their validity.

(3) The Ministry of Education enters data on individual study fields in the register of study fields

trade unions.

(4) The Agency enrolls in the register of study fields

- a) details of the accreditations of the habilitation procedure and data on accreditations of the inaugural procedure, the content definition of the Department of habilitation and inauguration procedure from the application for the relevant accreditation; if more than one higher education institution is awarded the accreditation of the habilitation procedure and the accreditation of the inauguration procedure in the same field of habilitation and inauguration procedures, the content definition of that department from each application for accreditation is provided; and
- b) the definition of the fields of study and the degrees at which the higher education institution may establish, implement and modify study programmes and the limitations of such qualifications.

(5) The register of study programmes serves mainly for statistical purposes, budgetary purposes, records of accredited study programmes and their current status and monitoring of the conditions under which accredited study programmes are carried out.

(6) The register of study programmes shall also record the details of the teaching subjects of the study programmes in the form of a reference to the data in the register of employees; this does not apply to teachers who are employees of specialised teaching facilities, conduct final work of students or members of examination boards to conduct state examinations. Data in the scope of name and surname and academic title, scientific-pedagogical degree, artistic-pedagogical degree and scientific rank shall be published without restriction.

(7) The Ministry of Education enters in the register of study programmes data on study programmes of a foreign university pursuant to Section 49a(9) for which the foreign higher education institution is authorised.

(8) The Agency enters data on decisions on accreditation of study programmes in the register of study programmes.

(9) The university enters in the register of study programmes data on created study programmes, their adaptations, subjects and their cancellation. By enrolment in the register of study programmes in accordance with the scope of authorisation of the university pursuant to paragraph 2, the study programme shall become an accredited study programme.

(10) The Ministry of Education determines the conditions and method of automated transmission of data from

- a) the university's information system in the register of study programmes and vice versa,
- b) the Agency's information system in the register of study programmes and vice versa; and
- c) the Agency's information system in the register of study fields and vice versa.

(11) The Ministry of Education shall issue a generally binding legal regulation setting out the details of the data to be entered in the register of study fields and the register of study programmes, their structure, form, method of enrolment and the deadline for registration and their updating.

## **THE SIXTH PART STUDYING IN HIGH SCHOOL**

### **§ 55**

#### **The basic provisions**

(1) Everyone has the right to study at a university selected study programme if he fulfils the basic conditions for admission to study in accordance with Section 56, other conditions determined by the university providing the chosen study programme according to Section 57(1), the conditions specified in the agreement pursuant to Section 54a(2) and the conditions according to Section 58a(4).

(2) <sup>ln</sup> accordance with the principle of equal treatment, discrimination on grounds of age, sex, sexual orientation, marital status and marital status, race, colour, disability, language, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, religion or belief, trade union activity, national or social origin, property, birth



or other status shall be prohibited in accordance with the principle of equal treatment.

(3) The exercise of the rights and obligations arising from this Act must be in accordance with good morality. No one may abuse these rights and obligations to the detriment of the other candidate or student. The candidate or student shall not be persecuted or otherwise penalised in connection with the exercise of his or her rights for bringing a complaint, action or prosecution against another candidate, student, teacher, research or artistic worker or other university staff member.

(4) A candidate or student who considers that his or her rights or legally protected interests have been affected as a result of non-compliance with the principle of equal treatment may seek legal protection before a court pursuant to a special law.<sup>35a)</sup>

(5) A university or faculty may not penalise or disadvantage a candidate or student because the applicant or student exercises his or her rights under this Act.

(6) The university may accept applicants only for the study of accredited study programmes which are listed in the register of study programmes, unless special regulation<sup>35b)</sup> provides otherwise.

(7) The university determines the number of admitted students to study a given study programme. If a larger number of candidates meet the conditions for admission to this programme, those candidates who have demonstrated the highest level of ability to study according to the conditions determined by the university will be admitted.

(8) The university is obliged to provide the applicant with information as to whether the course for which he is applying meets the requirements for coordination of education for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications according to specific regulations.<sup>36a)</sup>

(9) The university is obliged to store the documentation of the admission procedure, the documentation of enrolment for study and enrolment in the next part of the study, the extract of the results of the study, copies of the documents on completion of the study and documentation of the decision on the academic rights and obligations of the student for at least 25 years from the date of completion of the study.

## § 56

### Basic conditions for admission to study

(1) The basic condition for admission to a bachelor's degree or study programme under Section 53(3) is to obtain full secondary education or full secondary vocational education.

(2) In the case of persons granted asylum, subsidiary protection or temporary refuge, the condition referred to in paragraph 1 may be demonstrated by a declaration on honour and a test of general educational qualifications. The details are determined by the internal regulation of the university concerned.

(3) Basic conditions for admission to the study programme of the second degree according to

Paragraph 53(1) is a university degree in the first degree or a higher education degree of the second level, the sum of the number of credits obtained for the previous university studies at which the university degree was obtained and the number of credits necessary for the proper completion of the second-level study programme to which the applicant applies must be at least 300 credits.

(4) The basic condition for admission to doctoral studies is a second-level university degree.

## § 57

### Other conditions for admission to study

(1) A university or faculty, if a study programme is carried out at a faculty, may impose additional conditions for admission to the study of individual study programmes in order to ensure that candidates with the necessary abilities and prerequisites are admitted to the study. The conditions laid down and the means of verifying their fulfilment must make it possible to select the candidates who have the highest degree of ability to study. The university may not make admission to the study subject to any financial performance other than the fee provided

for in Section 92(12).

(2) Other conditions laid down by a higher education institution for admission to study pursuant to Section 56(1) may not, in terms of the content of knowledge, exceed the content of full secondary education.<sup>37)</sup>

(3) The university or faculty, if the study programme is carried out at the faculty, shall verify the fulfilment of the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 by an admission examination if determined as part of the verification of abilities for study. The admission procedure for doctoral studies always includes an admission exam.

(4) If the examination of aptitude for study involves an admission examination (paragraph 3), the form of the admission examination and the manner of its completion, taking into account his/her specific needs, shall be determined at his/her request on the basis of an assessment of his/her specific needs (Section 100(9)(b)).

(5) The university or faculty, if the study programme is carried out at the faculty, shall publish in due time, no later than two months before the last date set for the submission of applications, the deadline for submitting applications for study, the conditions for admission pursuant to paragraph 1, the date and method of verification of their fulfilment, and if part of the verification of the aptitudes for studying the admission examination, the form and general content of the examination and the method of evaluating its results. These facts must be published at the official bulletin board of a university or faculty and in a collective manner in accordance with a special regulation.<sup>38)</sup> In the same way, the university or faculty must also disclose information on the number of candidates that it intends to accept for the study of the relevant study programme.

(6) The condition for admission to the study programme of the second degree in medical study fields is a university degree in the relevant field of study.

## § 58

### Admission procedure

(1) Admission procedure is a process allowing an applicant who demonstrates the fulfilment of specified admission conditions to become a student of a selected study programme at a selected university. An applicant who does not prove that the basic conditions for admission to study have been met at the time of verification of the fulfilment of the conditions for admission may be admitted to the studies conditionally, subject to the condition that he/she must prove that the basic conditions for admission to study have been met no later than the date set for enrolment for the study.

(2) The admission procedure for a candidate for study begins with the delivery of his or her written application for study at a university or faculty carrying out the relevant study programme. Instead of a written application, the university may also be able to deliver the application in electronic form without a guaranteed electronic signature, using an information system which allows the applicant for study to verify his or her registration in the information system from the date of its submission to the date of completion of the admission procedure.

(3) In the application form, the applicant shall enter the data

- a) pursuant to Section 73(3),
- b) the previous employment or, where applicable, the current employment;
- c) the educational attainment, including benefit, and the results in the interest activity related to the study programme to which the applicant is applying.

(4) The data referred to in paragraph 3 may be processed by the<sup>College</sup>(38a) for the purposes of admission procedure and enrolment for study and to provide to other legal persons and natural persons for statistical purposes.

(5) The application shall be accompanied by the necessary documents required by the university pursuant to Section 57(1) and the application pursuant to Section 57(4). The university may process personal data in accordance with special regulation<sup>40)</sup> specified in the documents and in the application, in addition to the data referred to in paragraph 3, only with the prior consent of the person concerned, which is an integral part of the application. The processing of personal data of the tenderer referred to in paragraph 3 and in this paragraph shall be governed by Section 73(7) and Section 73a(15). The College shall be entitled to use the data from the

application for study of an accepted student who has notified the university that he will enrol for the study in accordance with paragraph 9, to the extent necessary for the purpose of entering the data in the student register and for the purpose of issuing the student card.

(6) The dean decides on admission to the study programme, which is carried out by the faculty. The rector decides on admission to the study programme, which is carried out by the university.

(7) The decision on the outcome of the admission procedure must be made in writing within 30 days of verification of the fulfilment of the admission conditions for the study. It must contain an operative part, a statement of reasons and an indication of the possibility of submitting a request for review of the decision. It must be delivered to the applicant in his own hands. A candidate whose place of residence is not known shall be served by posting the decision at an official college or faculty for 15 days. The last day of this period shall be deemed to be the day of delivery.

(8) The applicant may submit a request for review of the decision on the outcome of the recruitment procedure. The application shall be submitted to the authority which issued the decision within eight days of receipt of the decision. If the dean is a dean, he may comply with the application himself if he finds that the decision was issued in breach of the law, with the internal regulation of the university or faculty or with the conditions laid down pursuant to Section 57(1). Otherwise, he will forward the request to the rector. The Rector shall amend the decision if it was issued in breach of the law, with the internal regulation of the university or with the conditions laid down pursuant to Section 57(1). Otherwise, it will reject the application and confirm the original decision. If the decision not to accept the study was issued by the Rector, he or she may comply with the application if he finds that the decision was issued in breach of the law, with the internal regulation of the university or with the conditions laid down pursuant to Section 57(1). Otherwise forward the application to the Academic Senate of Higher Education. The Academic Senate of the University shall amend the decision if it was issued in breach of the law, with the internal regulation of the university or with the conditions laid down in Section 57(1). Otherwise, it will reject the application and confirm the original decision. The reply to the applicant for review of the decision must be sent within 30 days of receipt of the request for review of the decision not to accept a university or faculty.

(9) The university or faculty has the right to request information from the accepted applicants whether they will enrol for study. The applicant is obliged to provide such information to the university or faculty by the beginning of the academic year (Section 61). If the applicant does not show interest or information within the specified time, the right to enrol for the study programme in question shall cease and the university or faculty shall revoke the decision by which the next candidate has not been accepted in the order of the results of the admission procedure for the study and shall issue a new decision on his/her admission to study.

(10) In addition to the provisions of this Section, Section 54(5) to (7) shall apply to the admission procedure for doctoral studies.

(11) A candidate who has received a decision not to accept a study shall have the right, upon request, to consult the documentation of his/her admission procedure.

### **Section 58a**

#### **Academic Mobility**

(1) A university may also accept a student of another university, including a university established outside the territory of the Slovak Republic, for part of the study, usually for one semester or trimester, without admission procedure in accordance with the terms of the exchange programme or on the basis of a contract between the receiving higher education institution and the sending higher education institution.

(2) A student admitted to study pursuant to paragraph 1 shall have the rights and obligations of the university student, taking into account the terms of the exchange programme or the contract between the receiving higher education institution and the sending higher education institution.

(3) The College shall issue a certificate to the student that he or she is a college student and shall indicate the period during which his or her studies are to take place. The College shall issue a student card to the student

(Section 67(1)(a)) if it cannot be replaced by a similar study document issued by the sending higher education institution.

(4) A higher education institution may accept, subject to paragraph 1, only a student of another higher education institution who, by his studies at a university, continues his studies at another university and returns and ends his studies at the sending university after completing a study stay at a university.

(5) A student admitted to study pursuant to paragraph 1 shall not be taken into account in the number of students in accordance with Sections 55(7) and 89(4).

(6) For students who, during their studies, complete only some of the subjects in the relevant part of the academic year at another university and graduate from a university to which they have been admitted pursuant to Section 58, paragraphs 1 to 5 shall not apply.

## **SECTION 59**

### **Enrolment for study**

(1) The notification of the decision on admission to study pursuant to Section 58(7) confers on the applicant the right to enrol. The date, place and method of enrolment shall be determined by the university or faculty and shall be communicated by the university or faculty.

(2) When enrolling, the student himself determines what part of the duties prescribed by the study programme he/she wishes to undertake in the subsequent study period to which the enrolment applies.

(3) A candidate's right to enrol under paragraph 1 shall cease if he or she answers the question of the university or faculty whether he or she will enrol in the course, or does not reply within the prescribed deadline. The right of a candidate who has been admitted conditionally to enrol in the course referred to in paragraph 1 shall cease if, at the latest on the date fixed for enrolment, he or she fails to prove that the basic conditions for admission are met.

(4) The university may, upon written request, authorise enrolment to the student under the conditions laid down in its rules of study.

- a) another public higher education institution, state higher education institution or private university which has been admitted to study a study programme of the relevant level in the same field of study;
- b) recognised university 38aa) <sup>established</sup> under the legislation of another State, which has been admitted to study at the appropriate level in a similar field of knowledge.

(5) The university shall decide on a request from a student of another university to enrol for study within 30 days of receipt of all the documents specified for such a decision by the study code of the university.

(6) On the date of enrolment pursuant to paragraph 4, the student shall become a student of the university with which he or she is enrolled, and his or her previous studies shall be deemed to have been left on the day preceding the date of registration. The university which allowed the student to enrol shall notify the university at which the student left his studies within three working days of the enrolment to which the student and the study programme allowed enrolment and the date of enrolment.

## **SECTION 60**

### **Forms and methods of study**

(1) The study programme can be carried out in a full-time study or in an external form of study.

(2) The full-time form of study is organised in such a way that the study according to the recommended study plan corresponds, depending on the study programme, in terms of time-consuming of the student's work in the range of 1500 to 1800 hours per academic year, including independent study and independent creative activity.

(3) The external form of study is organised in such a way that the study according to the recommended

study plan corresponds, depending on the study programme, in terms of time-consuming of the student's work in the range of 750 to 1440 hours per academic year, including independent study and independent creative activity.

(4) The educational activities referred to in Section 51(2) may be carried out

- a) the face-to-face method,
- b) by distance method, or
- c) the combined method.

(5) The face-to-face method of study is based on teaching with the teacher's direct contact with the student.

(6) The distance method replaces the teacher's direct contact with the student by means of communication, in particular those based on the use of computer networks.

(7) For the day-to-day and external form of carrying out the study programme, the same methods are used. Where the use of the same methods is not possible, any necessary differences in the implementation of the study programme in full and external form shall not have a negative impact on learning outcomes.

## **SECTION 61**

### **Academic year and its organisation**

(1) The academic year begins on 1 September of the current year and ends on 31 August of the following year.

(2) Studies in one academic year can be divided into two semesters or three trimesters. Each college determines the specific division of studies in its statutes.

(3) Bachelor's degree, master's degree, engineering and doctoral studies begin at the beginning of the first semester or the first trimester of the academic year. Doctoral studies can also begin at the beginning of the second semester or second trimester, or the third trimester of the academic year.

## **SECTION 62**

### **The Credit System**

(1) The organisation of all degrees and forms of higher education is based on a credit system. The credit system of the study uses the collection and transfer of credits. It allows, through credits, to evaluate the student's burden of graduation in accordance with the rules contained in the study programme.

(2) Credits are numerical values assigned to subjects, expressing the amount of work required to acquire prescribed learning outcomes.

(3) The student's standard burden is expressed by the number of

- a) 60 credits for a full academic year, 30 semester credits or 20 credits per trimester, if applicable
  1. a first-level study programme, a second-level study programme or a study programme combining the first and second levels, regardless of the form of study, or
  2. the study programme of the third degree in full-time form of study,
- b) a maximum of 48 credits, depending on the standard length of study of the relevant study programme and the number of credits necessary to complete it properly, in the case of a third-level study programme in an external form of study.

(4) The framework guideline for the implementation and application of the credit system of the study will be established by a generally binding legal act to be issued by the Ministry of Education.

**Section 62a****Specific requirements for final thesis, rigorous work and habilitation work**

(1) The final, rigorous or habilitation thesis must be the original result of the student's own and independent activities, a participant in a rigorous trial or a party to habilitation proceedings. The final, rigorous or habilitation work shall not adversely affect the rights or legally protected interests of third parties, in particular it shall not infringe the intellectual property rights of a third party or unlawfully handle classified information or personal data, confidential information or business secrets of a third party.

(2) If it is necessary for the course of the defence to inform the head of the final thesis, the trainer, the opponent or the probation board of the data the publication of which is excluded in the final work, in particular because it is a third party's trade secret, classified information or personal data, the student may, subject to the conditions laid down in the special regulations, indicate these data in a special non-public documentation not forming part of the final thesis and which is intended exclusively for the head of the final thesis, the trainer, the opponent and the probation board.

(3) Paragraph 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to habilitation work.

**Section 62b****Academic fraud**

Academic fraud is committed by a person who, as a student, participant in a rigorous procedure or participant in a habilitation procedure, submits a final, rigorous or habilitation thesis which, as a result of his or her culpable conduct, is not, at least in part, the result of his own and independent activity; this is without prejudice to the right of the student, participant in rigorous proceedings or habilitation party to use information, materials and other subjects the origin or source of which is indicated in the relevant work.

**SECTION 63****State examinations, rigorous examinations and making available of final works, rigorous works and habilitation works for the public**

(1) Each study programme must include the completion of a state examination or state examination as one of the conditions for its successful completion.

(2) The state test shall be carried out before the Examination Committee. The course of the state examination and the declaration of its results are public. The decision of the Examination Committee on the results of the state examination shall take place in a closed session of the Examination Committee. The same conditions and procedure also apply to the conduct of rigorous examinations (Paragraph 53(9)).

(3) Only university teachers working in functional positions of professors and associate professors and other experts approved by the scientific council of the university or the competent body of the faculty shall have the right to test the state exam and the rigorous examination; in the case of bachelor's degree programmes, also university teachers in the position of a professional assistant with a university degree of the third level.

(4) The composition of the examination committees for the conduct of state examinations shall be determined by the persons authorised to examine pursuant to paragraph 3 for study programmes carried out in the faculties of the Dean, for study programmes carried out at the university rector. As a rule, important experts in the field of study from other universities, from legal entities conducting research and development in the territory of the Slovak Republic<sup>3)</sup> or from practice are also included in the examination committees for the conduct of state examinations. At least two members of the State Examination Board are university teachers serving in function positions of professors or associate professors; in the case of bachelor's degree programmes, at least one university teacher serving in a professor's office or in a position of associate professor.

(5) The composition of the committees for the conduct of rigorous examinations shall be determined by the persons authorised to study according to paragraph 3 for master study programmes carried out at the faculty of dean and for master study programmes which are not carried out at the faculty, rector.

(6) The Examination Board for State Examinations shall have at least four members.

(7) The Ministry of Education maintains a central register of final, rigorous and habilitation work. Before admitting a person to defend the final thesis, rigorous thesis or habilitation the university sends this work in electronic form to the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation thesis and on the basis of information from the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation thesis verifies the originality of the submitted work. If the subject of the final thesis, the rigorous work or the habilitation work is the creation of a work of art other than a literary form or the submission of an artistic performance, a written information on the work of art created or the performance of the art, the degree of originality of which is not verified, shall be sent to the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation works instead of that work or part thereof; the provisions of this Act relating to the publication of the final thesis, the rigorous work or the habilitation thesis or its making available to the public shall, in such a case, apply *mutatis mutandis* to the written information on the artistic work created or the performance of the art. The submitted work is stored in the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation thesis together with the name and surname of the author, the field of study and the name of the university, which sent the final, rigorous or habilitation thesis and the faculty, if the university is divided into faculties and the work was defended at the faculty, for 70 years from the date of registration. The data on the author of the work shall also include an identification number from the central student register in the case of a student and an identification number from the staff register if the author is an employee of a university. Together with the final thesis, rigorous work or habilitation work, the relevant opinions of opponents, trainers, final or rigorous works, reviewers or other persons shall also be sent in electronic form and these assessments shall be kept in the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation work together with the relevant work for the duration of its storage; in order to make these reports available to the public or otherwise publish them, a licence agreement with the copyright holder for this opinion is required. The data on trainers, opponents, managers, reviewers and other persons contain a reference to the staff register in the case of a university employee.

(8) The central register of final, rigorous and habilitation works is operated and the data contained in the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation works is processed by a legal person authorised by the Ministry of Education on the basis of a contract for the operation of the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation works (hereinafter referred to as “the registry operator”).

(9) The registry operator shall publish the final thesis, rigorous work or habilitation work in a manner allowing collective access under a special regulation<sup>38b)</sup> within 30 days of the expiry of the standstill period pursuant to paragraph 10, if agreed in the relevant licensing agreement, otherwise within 30 days of the date of defence of the relevant work. Immediately after defending the relevant work, the College shall deliver to the registry operator full information on the conclusion of the relevant licence agreement and the date of the defence; the competent university is responsible for the correctness, completeness and timely delivery of this information, which is also obliged to keep the licence agreement itself and, at the request of the Ministry of Education, to deliver it properly and in time to the Ministry of Education. If the university does not deliver information on the date of defence to the registry operator within six months of the date of transmission of the final, rigorous or habilitation thesis, for the purpose of the first sentence, the last day of this period shall be deemed to be the day of its defence. The university is responsible for making available the final thesis, rigorous work or habilitation work for which there is no licensing agreement. The publication and making available of the final thesis, rigorous work or habilitation work to the public requires the consent of 35aa) the author granted under special legislation 38c) as a non-exclusive licence in a territorially unlimited scope, in the form of a licence agreement concluded between the copyright holder and the user of the work, which is the Slovak Republic represented by the relevant university; liability for damage resulting from the making available of the final thesis, rigorous thesis or habilitation work to the public in the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation works without a corresponding license agreement shall be borne exclusively by the relevant university. Making available the final thesis, rigorous thesis or habilitation thesis to the public is without prejudice to the rights of the author under special regulation<sup>38d)</sup> related to the subsequent use of the work.

(10) The final thesis, the rigorous work or the habilitation thesis published pursuant to paragraph 9 shall be published together with information on the management of rights 38e) and shall be made available to the public using such technological measures, 38f) which prevent the public from permanently storing the work on a storage medium or printing it, unless the author insists on making the work available without the use of technological measures. At the same time, in the licence agreement pursuant to paragraph 9, the author may reserve a

standstill period of not more than 12 months from the date of defence of the work in question, during which his consent to make his work available to the public is not effective; this period may, in exceptional cases, be extended for serious reasons on the basis of the consent of the dean of the faculty concerned or the rector of the university concerned, unless the university is affiliated to a faculty, supported by the author before the conclusion of the licence agreement, for a maximum of 12 months. The reason for the standstill period shall be stated by the author in the licence agreement and shall be made available in the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation works during its running. By 31 December each year, the College publishes on its website a list of final, rigorous and habilitation thesis with a standstill period.

(11) The provisions of paragraph 7 shall also apply to final thesis, rigorous work or habilitation thesis which, prior to its transmission to the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation thesis, was issued in the framework of a periodic publication or as a non-periodic publication. The provisions of paragraphs 9 and 10 shall not apply to final thesis, rigorous work or habilitation thesis if it was issued in the framework of a periodic publication or as a non-periodic publication before being sent to the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation thesis; where only part of the work has been so issued, the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 10 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the unissued part of the work. The publication of a work within a periodical publication or as a non-periodical publication shall be shown to the Registry Operator by a self-declaration by the author indicating the title of the periodic publication, its publisher, the relevant International Standard Series Number (ISSN) and the identification of the specific serial number under which the work was issued, or, if it is a non-periodical publication, the publisher of the non-periodical publication, its year of issue, the cost of publishing and the relevant International Standard Book Number (ISBN).

(12) At the request of the Ministry of Education or a third party pursuant to Section 62a(1), the registry operator shall immediately cease making available the final thesis, rigorous work or habilitation work, or part of it to the public, on a temporary basis if there is a reasonable suspicion that such work has been published in breach of the conditions of Section 62a, or permanently if it is established in a credible manner that such work has been published in breach of the conditions laid down in Section 62a; if the final thesis, rigorous work or habilitation work is published in breach of the conditions of Section 62a, liability for damage caused by making such work available to the public in the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation works shall be borne solely by the author, while the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of Education, the registry operator or the relevant university are not responsible for publishing the final thesis, rigorous work or habilitation work and making it available to the public if it has been published or made available to the public in breach of the conditions of Section 62a, or for damage caused by such publication or making available to the public.

(13) Details of the process for the delivery of data, information, licensing agreements and other documents, including the establishment of the relevant time limits, the method of transmission of such data, information, licensing agreements or other documents and the format of the data transmitted, information, licensing agreements or other documents, as well as details of the procedure for concluding licence agreements by electronic means and the cases in which signature can be replaced by mechanical means, shall be laid down by a generally binding legal regulation issued by the Ministry of Education. Generally binding legislation issued by the Ministry of Education shall also lay down the form and essential elements of the written information pursuant to paragraph 7, specimens of consents to the publication and making available to the public of the final, rigorous or habilitation thesis pursuant to paragraph 9, specimens of solemn declarations pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 12, specimens of the packaging of the final thesis, rigorous thesis and habilitation thesis, specimens of title letters of the final thesis, rigorous thesis and habilitation work, and the format of data exchange on the final thesis, rigorous thesis and habilitation work.

(14) The Agency and the Ministry of Education shall use the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation work, including the personal data referred to in paragraph 7, for the purpose of fulfilling their tasks and for the preparation of analyses and forecasts of higher education and science.

## **SECTION 64**

### **Discontinuation of study**

(1) The study programme may be interrupted at the student's request under the conditions specified by the



study regulations. The study plan shall determine the longest total period of study interruption.

(2) Discontinuation of studies is permitted by the dean if it is a study programme carried out at the faculty. In the case of a study programme carried out at a university, the rector authorises the interruption of the study.

(3) In accordance with paragraph 2, the dean or the rector, after a positive statement from the director of the external educational institution, authorises the interruption of the study of a doctoral student who has applied on the thesis of the thesis written by an external educational institution (Paragraph 54(12)).

## **SECTION 65**

### **Proper completion of the study**

(1) The study will be duly completed by graduating according to the relevant study programme. The date of completion of the study is the day when the last of the conditions prescribed for the proper completion of the study programme is fulfilled.

(2) Study according to the study programme in the full-time form of study must not exceed its standard length by more than two years. Study according to a study programme in an external form of study may not exceed its standard duration by more than three years.

(3) Evidence of the proper completion of studies of an accredited study programme and of obtaining the relevant academic degree is a university degree and certificates of state examinations.

## **SECTION 66**

### **Other end of study**

(1) Apart from the proper completion of the study, the study will be completed.

- a) leaving the study,
- b) failure to complete the study within a period determined in accordance with Section 65(2);
- c) by excluding from study for failure to comply with the requirements arising from the study programme and from the curriculum of the university,
- d) by excluding from the study pursuant to Section 72(2)(c),
- e) the entry into force of a decision on the nullity of a state examination or a part thereof pursuant to Section 108f(1) within the framework of a lower level of study, if the relevant education is a condition for admission to an ongoing study programme of a higher degree;
- f) the renunciation of an academic degree awarded after the completion of a study programme of a lower level, if the relevant education is a condition for admission to an ongoing study programme of a higher degree,
- g) canceling the study programme if the student does not accept the offer of a university to continue studying another study programme,
- h) death of a student.

(2) The day of completion of the study is

- a) pursuant to paragraph 1(a), the date on which the student's written declaration of leaving the studies was received by the university;
- b) pursuant to paragraph 1(b), the end of the academic year in which the student should have completed university studies,
- c) pursuant to points (c) and (d) of paragraph 1, the date on which the decision to exclude from the study has become final;
- d) pursuant to paragraph 1(g), the date on which the university has notified the termination of the study programme,
- e) pursuant to paragraph 1(e), the date on which the decision on the invalidity of a State examination or part thereof has become final;
- f) pursuant to paragraph 1(f), the date of receipt of a written notification pursuant to Section 108h.

(3) If the student does not appear for enrolment in the following study period or does not appear after the interruption for re-entry, the university shall invite the student in writing to attend the enrolment within ten working days of receipt of this invitation.

(4) If, after receiving the invitation, the student does not appear within the prescribed period for enrolment and does not request an extension of that period due to medical reasons preventing him from attending the enrolment period, the date on which the student should have enrolled in the next period of study or was to be re-registered shall be deemed to be the day on which the student left the study.

## **SECTION 67**

### **Documents of study**

(1) The study papers are:

- a) the student's card,
- b) study statement (index),
- c) extract of the results of the study,
- d) clinical practice recorder.

(2) A student's card is a document confirming his or her legal status, which entitles him to enjoy the student's rights and benefits arising from the laws, internal regulations of the university and from agreements with other legal persons. This document also serves to prove the data entered in it. The student's card is issued to the student after enrolment in the student register. It is issued by college. It shall indicate, among other data, the period during which the student has fulfilled the conditions for continuing to study pursuant to Section 51(4)(j); the student's card also displays the image of the student's holder. A uniform data structure determined by the Ministry of Education is used on the student card. The Ministry of Education bindingly determines the technical drawing of the card by way of guidance.

(3) A study statement (index) is a document in which subjects are entered in particular (Section 51(2)) and the results of the examination of study success or study performance. It is issued by a university; if the study programme is carried out at the faculty, it is issued by the faculty. The use of the study report is not mandatory, the decision on its use is under the authority of the university and is regulated in the study code.

(4) The extract of the results of the study contains data on the study obligations that the student has fulfilled within the study programme.

(5) A summary of the results of the study is issued by the university; if the study programme was carried out at the faculty, it is issued by the faculty. The document is issued in accordance with the principles contained in the generally binding legislation issued by the Ministry of Education; upon special request, the university or faculty also issues it in English. The document belongs

- a) a person who has completed a course of study pursuant to Section 66(1);
- b) the student at his request,
- c) graduates of a study program at their request.

(6) A clinical practice recorder is a document for recording the work of a student of a study programme in a medical study field carried out under supervision during clinical practice, which forms a compulsory part of the study. The course of practice is recorded in the clinical practice recorder in chronological order. Each record shall be validated by a designated university teacher. In case of doubt, the College may ask the relevant health institution to allow verification of the compliance of the course of practice reported in the clinical practice logbook with the documentation maintained by the health institution.

(7) A student of a joint study programme (Section 54a) issues evidence of study, as a rule, by one of the cooperating universities.

## SECTION 68

### Evidence of graduation

(1) Evidence of graduation of study programme in the field of study are:

- a) a university degree,
- b) state Examination Certificate,
- c) the Diploma Supplement.

(2) A university diploma is a proof of graduation of an accredited study programme in the relevant field of study and of the award of an academic degree. It is issued by college. The university diploma shall indicate the first name, surname, date of birth and place of birth of the graduate, the registration number of the diploma, the name of the university, the name of the field of study, the name of the study programme under which the study was carried out, the name of the faculty, if the study programme was carried out at the faculty, the academic degree, the signature of the rector and the dean, if the study programme was carried out at the faculty, the date of completion of the study pursuant to Section 65(1), the stamp of the university and other data specified by the university. A university degree is usually awarded at an academic ceremony. Within the framework of this academic ceremony, the university is entitled to publicly declare the graduate data in the scope of the name, surname, birth name, place of birth, the name of the faculty at which the completed study programme was carried out, the name of the study programme completed, the name of the study field in which he obtained the university degree and the academic degree awarded.

(3) The State Examination Certificate is a proof of the state examination carried out, its components and its outcome. It is issued by college.

(4) The Diploma Supplement is a document containing details of the study programme completed. The information that the diploma supplement must contain is laid down in a generally binding legal regulation issued by the Ministry of Education. The Diploma Supplement is issued by a university. The graduate receives the diploma supplement at the same time as the diploma.

(5) The higher education institution shall issue a university diploma in the national language and in the language required by the student, upon completion of his studies, to the student at his/her request, if the university provides for such a diploma. The University shall provide for the issuance of a university degree at least in combination with the English language. Where a university diploma is issued in two languages, the Diploma Supplement shall also be issued in those languages, either as one document in two languages or as two documents in each language.

(6) The higher education institution may issue to the student or graduate, after completing a complete part of the study, which acquires a partial qualification or a full qualification, a specific proof of its acquisition.

(7) Evidence of graduation are public documents.

(8) Evidence of graduation shall be issued within 30 days of the completion of the study unless the graduate agrees to issue these documents later.

(9) Evidence of graduation of graduates of joint study programmes shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph 2, *mutatis mutandis*. Graduates of joint study programmes according to the agreement of cooperating universities

- a) co-operating universities issue common evidence of graduation;
- b) each of the co-operating universities issues separate evidence of graduation; or
- c) only one of the cooperating universities issues evidence of graduation for all cooperating universities.

(10) If a university established in the Slovak Republic participates in the issue of evidence of graduation pursuant to paragraph 9, the field of study shall also be indicated according to the system of study fields in which the graduate obtained a university degree and the degree of educational attainment in accordance with this Act.

(11) If a joint study programme is carried out in a combination of two fields of study and one of the

cooperating universities is not eligible for the provision of higher education of the relevant level in both fields of study, the cooperating universities shall issue to the graduate common evidence of graduation pursuant to paragraph 9(a).

(12) At the request of a natural person who has had a change of name or a change of surname due to a change of sex, the College shall issue a replacement proof of graduation with a changed name, surname and maiden name, if the university mentions it on the evidence of graduation, no later than 30 days after submission of the application; in addition to the original personal data, this replacement document is issued in the same form as the university in question issues a copy of the proof of graduation.

(13) The request referred to in paragraph 12 shall include:

- a) the applicant's first name and surname,
- b) date and place of birth of the applicant;
- c) the place of residence of the applicant;
- d) the applicant's first name, surname and maiden name before the change of sex,
- e) the applicant's birth number prior to gender reassignment,
- f) an extract from the registry or a certificate of entry in the registry of a change of name or a change of surname, 38 g) or other document issued by the competent authority of another State showing a change of name or a change of surname due to a change of sex.

## **THE SEVENTH PART STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

### **SECTION 69**

#### **The basic provisions**

(1) The candidate admitted to study (Section 58) becomes a student from the date of enrolment for the study; a student whose studies have been interrupted becomes a student from the date of re-entry for study.

(2) If the enrolment of a candidate admitted to study takes place before the beginning of the academic year in which his or her studies are to begin, the applicant shall become a student from the beginning of that academic year unless, by 15 August prior to the start of that academic year, he or she notifies the university in writing that he or she cancels his or her enrolment.

(3) The student ceases to be a student from the date of graduation pursuant to Section 65(1) and Section 66 or from the date of interruption of the study pursuant to Section 64(1).

### **SECTION 70**

#### **Student rights**

(1) The student has the right to

- a) study the study programme for which it was accepted; if the university has made adjustments in the study programme, the student continues to study this study programme according to the subjects and rules after adjustment, unless the rules of the study programme specify otherwise;
- b) establish a curriculum according to the rules of the study programme (Section 51(4)(g));
- c) enroll in the next part of the study programme if he has fulfilled the obligations laid down by the study programme or study plan,
- d) while respecting the time and capacity constraints given by the study order and the study programme, choose the pace of study, the order of completion of the subjects while maintaining their prescribed follow-up and to choose a teacher for the subject taught by several teachers,
- e) as part of their studies, to apply for studies at another university, including abroad;
- f) participate in the research, development or artistic and other creative activities of a university;
- g) participate in the establishment and activities of independent associations operating on academic grounds

(federal unions, professional associations) in accordance with the legislation;

- h) be able, at least once a year, to express themselves in the form of an anonymous questionnaire on the quality of teaching and on teachers;
- i) freely express opinions and comments on higher education;
- j) for information and consulting services related to studies and the possibility of graduates of study programmes in practice,
- k) if he is subject to the obligation to pay tuition fees pursuant to Section 92(5), decide in which study programme he will study free of charge in the academic year concerned, if he is entitled to free university studies;
- l) change the study programme within the same field of study under the conditions laid down by the Study Regulations.

(2) The general rules on occupational safety and health apply to the student taking part in practical teaching and practice.<sup>39)</sup>

## SECTION 71

### Duties of the student

(1) The student's duties stem from the study programme he/she is studying and from the study plan.

(2) The student is obliged to comply with the internal regulations of the university and its components.

(3) The student is required in particular.

- a) to protect and make economic use of the assets, resources and services of the university;
- b) to pay tuition fees and fees relating to studies pursuant to this Act, exclusively and directly to the university at which it is enrolled, and to present truthfully the facts relevant to their determination;
- c) notify the university or faculty, if enrolled in a study programme carried out at the faculty, of an address intended for service of documents,
- d) appear in person at the written summons of the Rector, the Dean or an employee of a university or faculty authorised by them to discuss questions concerning the course or completion of his studies or related to his rights and duties;
- e) notify in writing to the university or faculty, if enrolled in a study programme carried out at the faculty, the decision pursuant to Section 70(1)(k) by 30 September of the relevant academic year.

## § 72

### Disciplinary misconduct

(1) A disciplinary offence is a culpable violation of the laws or internal regulations of the university or its components, or of public order.

(2) For a disciplinary offence, one of the following disciplinary measures may be imposed on the student:

- a) the rebuke,
- b) a conditional exclusion from the study, specifying the period and conditions under which the conditional exclusion from the study will be lifted;
- c) exclusion from the study.

(3) A disciplinary offence shall be time-barred if more than one year has elapsed since it was committed. The limitation period shall not expire during proceedings for a disciplinary offence or during the interruption of studies.

(4) Disciplinary measures pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be imposed by the Rector; students enrolled in study programmes carried out at the faculty impose disciplinary measures on the dean. Neither the Rector nor the Dean can impose a stricter disciplinary measure than that proposed by the Disciplinary Board.

(5) Proceedings for a disciplinary offence before the Disciplinary Board of the College (faculty) are oral in

the presence of the student; if the student does not appear without proper apology, it can also be done without his or her presence.

(6) The decision imposing a disciplinary measure shall be in writing, shall contain an operative part, a statement of reasons and an indication of the possibility of making a request for review; the student must be delivered to his/her own hands. The application shall be submitted to the authority which issued the decision within eight days of the date of receipt of the decision. If that body is a dean, he may himself comply with the request and amend or revoke the decision. If he does not comply with the request, he will forward it to the Rector. The Rector will review the dean's decision and if it is contrary to the law, internal regulation of the public university or its components, the decision will be amended or revoked, otherwise he will reject the application and confirm the decision. The Rector must issue a decision no later than 30 days after receiving the request for review of the dean's decision.

### § 73

#### Register of Students

(1) The university keeps a student register. Student Register is a non-public information system of a university, the administrator and operator of which is a university.

(2) The student register is used for student registration, statistical and budgetary purposes. The university may also use data from the student register for the purpose of allocating accommodation, in student e-cards and for verifying the student's legal status in other university information systems. The College shall also record in the student register the details of students of another university to whom it has provided accommodation in a student home pursuant to Section 98 to the extent according to paragraph 3 and paragraph 4(e).

(3) The student register records the first name, surname, maiden name, titles, birth number, date of birth, place of birth, place of residence, gender, likeness, nationality of the student and e-mail address; a phone number is also recorded in the student register, if provided by the student. The place of residence in the Slovak Republic is also recorded for the foreigner; the birth number shall be recorded if assigned to it by the Ministry of the Interior.

(4) In addition to the data referred to in paragraph 3, data on individual students shall be recorded in the student register.

- a) enrolment for study,
- b) the previous education,
- c) the study programme,
- d) enrolment in the next part of the study pursuant to Section 51(4)(j),
- e) allocation of accommodation,
- f) the grant of a scholarship pursuant to Sections 54(18), 95, 96b and 97a and the bank account number for which the scholarship is awarded pursuant to Section 96b;
- g) passed the state exam and academic degree awarded,
- h) discontinuation of study,
- i) completion of study,
- j) a university degree,
- k) studying in another college,
- l) study of a joint study programme at a cooperating university in the relevant academic year;
- m) obligations to pay tuition fees and their payment,
- n) the number of credits the student has obtained for the previous study programme in which he/she is enrolled,
- o) the trainer, to the extent of the first name, surname in the case of a doctoral student and, in the case of a university employee, a reference to the staff register;
- p) a specific need under Section 100,

q) the language in which the student is studying the relevant study programme.

(5) Higher education institutions may provide other legal persons and natural persons with whom they have a service agreement requiring the use of a student card with the following student details:

- a) first name and surname, including titles,
- b) date of birth,
- c) the name of the university and the faculty at which he is studying,
- d) form of study,
- e) information about discontinuation or termination of studies.

(6) If necessary in connection with the fulfilment of the student's duties or in connection with his or her membership in a body of a university or a faculty body, the university shall be entitled to make available, provide or publish the student's data to the members of the academic community of the university.

- a) first name and surname,
- b) academic degrees, scientific-pedagogical degrees, artistic-pedagogical degrees and scientific degrees, c) year of study,
- d) the name of the study programme on which the student is enrolled;
- e) the name of the faculty, if the relevant study programme is carried out at the faculty.

(7) The data in the university's student register may be processed by 38a) only specifically authorised staff of the university concerned, who are obliged to comply with the legislation on the protection of personal data when working with the student register.<sup>40)</sup>

(8) The university shall record the data in the student register no later than the end of the calendar month in which the operative event occurred or in which it became aware of the change in the data.

(9) 40a) Personal data pursuant to paragraph 3 may be processed in the student register for 50 years after the completion of the study of the person concerned.

(10) For purposes related to the provision of library and information services under special regulation<sup>21)</sup>, the university is entitled to use in the information system of the academic library data from the student register in the scope of name, surname, academic degrees, scientific-pedagogical degrees, artistic-pedagogical degrees and scientific degrees, date of birth, place of residence and the name of the faculty, if the student is enrolled in the study programme provided by the faculty. For the purposes referred to in the first sentence, in the information system of the academic library, the university is also entitled to process the student's identity card number or student card number; this data can be processed in the academic library information system for the period of registration of the recipient of library and information services of the academic library.

(11) For the purposes of the presentation of university graduates and the possibility of verifying the proper completion of their studies, the university is entitled to make available or publish through its website the data of its graduates in the scope of the name, surname, birth name, academic degrees, scientific-pedagogical degrees, artistic-pedagogical degrees and scientific degrees, the name of the study programme in the case of a graduate who has duly completed the study programme, the name of the study field and the year of graduation.

### **Section 73a** **Central Student Register**

(1) The central student register is a non-public information system of public administration, the administrator and operator of which is the Ministry of Education.

(2) The central student register serves for central records of students and graduates at universities, statistical purposes and budgetary purposes.

(3) The central student register is the source of valid student data for the needs of universities, state

authorities, territorial self-government bodies and other public administration bodies or legal entities according to a special regulation. 40b) The Ministry of Education, on the basis of an agreement with the competent authority, will provide personal data in the form of automated access to the data in the central register of students, if the information about university studies is crucial for their decision-making activities under special regulation 40c) and are authorised to process personal data about the student.

(4) The Ministry of Education shall make available data from the central register of students at the request of a public authority pursuant to special regulation 40ca) even without agreement pursuant to paragraph 3, via the public administration information system under special regulation 40cb) to the extent according to Section 73(5).

(5) The College shall provide data from the student register to the central student register once a month to the extent provided for in Section 73(3) and (4), except for students of a military college performing the civil service of professional soldiers; the student's image and telephone number are not provided in the central student register. The central student register also processes data on the student's marital status and, in the case of a student receiving a maternity scholarship, the date of termination of pregnancy.

(6) The structure, format and method of providing data from the student register to the central student register and from the central student register to the student register shall be determined by the Ministry of Education.

(7) For the purposes related to the provision of education and related services to the student, the College may make full use of student register data and data from the central student register relating to its students and students to whom it provides accommodation in the student home; in the case of students of another university to whom it provides accommodation in the student home, data from the central register of students within the scope of Section 73(4)(a), (d), (e), (h), (i) and (p).

(8) The Ministry of Defence may use data from the central student register on students of military universities who do not perform the civil service of professional soldiers, in particular for the purposes of social insurance and health insurance under special regulations 40c) and for purposes under this Act.

(9) The Ministry of the Interior may make full use of data from the central student register of police higher education institutions, in particular for the purposes of social insurance and health insurance under special regulations 40c) and for purposes under this Act.

(10) The Ministry of Health may use data from the central student register on students of medical study fields in full, in particular for the purposes of social insurance and health insurance under special regulations 40c) and for purposes under this Act.

(11) The Ministry of Education may use data from the central student register in its entirety for the purposes of this Act and the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic may use this data in its entirety for the purpose of drawing up, evaluating and forecasting the budget of the public administration. The Budget Responsibility Board, through the Board's Office for Budgetary Responsibility, may make full use of data from the central student register for the purpose of performing tasks under specific regulations. 40cba) The Agency may make full use of data from the central student register for the purposes of its activities.

(12) The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family of the Slovak Republic can use data from the central student register to its full extent, in particular for the formulation and implementation of policies, analyses, forecasts, measures and concepts of development in areas for which it is the central authority of the state administration. On the basis of an agreement, the Ministry of Education provides the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic with data from the central register of students to the extent necessary for the purpose of ensuring the development of analyses and forecasts of labour market developments. 40cc)

(13) The Ministry of Education provides the Social Insurance Agency with data from the central student register in the scope of

- a) first name and surname, including titles,
- b) the birth number and, in the case of a foreign national who has not been assigned a birth number by the Ministry of the Interior, the date of birth;
- c) the name of the university and the faculty at which he is studying,



- d) the name of the study programme,
- e) form of study,
- f) information about the commencement, interruption or termination of the study.

(14) The Ministry of Education provides the Centre for Labour, Social Affairs and Family with data from the central register of students in the scope of

- a) first name and surname,
- b) academic degrees, scientific-pedagogical degrees, artistic-pedagogical degrees and scientific ranks,
- c) the birth number and, in the case of a foreign national who has not been assigned a birth number by the Ministry of the Interior, the date of birth;
- d) the name of the university and the faculty at which he is studying,
- e) form of study,
- f) information on the commencement, discontinuation or termination of the study,
- g) reason for graduation,
- h) degree of study,
- i) the bank account number for which a maternity scholarship is provided.

(15) Data in the central student register may be processed only by specially authorised staff of the Ministry of Education or, to the extent specified in paragraphs 8 to 10, by specially authorised staff of the university, or by specifically authorised staff of the competent ministry, who are obliged to comply with the legislation on the protection of personal data when working with the central register of students.<sup>40)</sup>

(16) The storage of data from the central student register is subject to a special regulation. 40a) Personal data pursuant to Section 73(3) may be processed in the central student register for 50 years after the completion of the studies of the person concerned.

(17) The Ministry of Education is entitled, after changing the data in the central student register, to process data held in the central register of students prior to this change for a period of time according to paragraph 16.

(18) The Ministry of Education collects data from the register of natural persons<sup>40d)</sup> within the scope of paragraph 5 and provides them to a university for the purpose of integrating information systems. If there is a discrepancy between the data in the central student register and those in the register of natural persons, the Ministry of Education shall ensure the correction of the data in the central student register according to the data in the register of natural persons. For the purposes of the first sentence, the Ministry of Interior shall provide the Ministry of Education with data from the register of natural persons in such a way as to enable automated access to those data and automated comparison with data in the central student register and for the purpose of verifying the duration of entitlement to a maternity scholarship.

(19) The Ministry of Education is authorised to process in the central student register reference data from the information system of employment services.

## **THE EIGHTH PART STAFF OF UNIVERSITIES**

### **SECTION 74 Staff of universities**

(1) Higher education teachers, researchers, art workers and other staff are employed in universities.

(2) Employees of universities engaged in clinical and practical teaching in specialised teaching institutions of public universities pursuant to Section 35 (2) (a) provide health care according to a special regulation.<sup>22)</sup>

(3) If the termination of the employment relationship of an employee of a higher education institution is immediately followed by the creation of a new employment relationship with the same university, for the purposes of this Act there is one employment relationship.

(4) Participation in academic fraud under Section 108 I shall be regarded as a serious violation of professional discipline.

(5) A university teacher, researcher and artistic worker may have a maximum of three employment relationships with universities located in the territory of the Slovak Republic or operating in the territory of the Slovak Republic, concluded for the work of a university teacher, researcher and artistic worker, with a maximum of one of them being able to perform work within the prescribed weekly working time.<sup>40e)</sup>

(6) For the purposes of processing and evaluating the anonymous questionnaire pursuant to Section 70(1)(h), the College is entitled to process data on the university teacher, the anonymised views of students on the teaching activities of the university teacher and the responses of the university teacher to the students' views expressed in the questionnaire. The data referred to in the first sentence shall be made available to the students of the university concerned for the purpose of transparency of the evaluation of questionnaires and the motivation of students to complete them. Data on a university teacher for the purposes referred to in the first sentence shall be processed to the extent

- a) first name and surname,
- b) an academic degree, a scientific-pedagogical degree, an artistic-pedagogical degree, a scientific degree, (c) part of a university or part of the faculty in which it is enrolled; and
- D) the items in which he is involved.

## **SECTION 75**

### **High School Teachers**

(1) Professors, visiting professors, associate professors, assistant professors, assistant professors and lecturers.

(2) A university teacher serving as a professor is responsible, within a university or faculty, for research and education in a defined field of education and in a defined field of science, technology or art. Contribute through its research, development, therapeutic-preventive or artistic, pedagogical and organisational activities to the development of knowledge in this field of study and to clarify relations with other fields of study; it guarantees or participates in guaranteeing the quality and development of the study programme carried out by the university or faculty. The professional duties of the professor in the field of education include, in particular, the conduct of lectures and seminars, the assessment of students, including examinations at state examinations, the conduct of doctoral students, the management and opposition of final thesis (Section 51(3)), the creation of study materials. In the field of science and technology or the arts, the professor's duties include shaping trends and concepts, research, development or artistic activity and publishing its results in journals and scientific, professional or artistic events of international importance, leading research or artistic teams and organising international scientific or artistic events.

(3) In cooperation with a professor in a defined field of education and in a defined field of science, technology or art, a university teacher acting in a position of associate professor contributes through his research, development or artistic, pedagogical and organisational activities to the development of knowledge in a defined field of education and in a defined field of science, technology or art. Guarantees or participates in guaranteeing the quality and development of the bachelor's study programme, which the university or faculty carries out if this activity is not carried out by a professor.

The duties of the associate professor in the field of education include, in particular, the conduct of lectures and seminars, the assessment of students, including examinations at state examinations, the conduct of doctoral students, the management and opposition of final thesis (Section 51(3)), the creation of study materials. In the field of science and technology or the arts, the duties of the associate professor include research, development or artistic activities and the publication of its results in journals and scientific, professional or artistic events of international importance, the management of research or artistic teams and the organisation of scientific or artistic events.

(4) The qualification for filling a professor's post is the fulfilment of the criteria resulting from the required

level of criteria for obtaining the title of professor in the standards for habilitation procedure and inauguration procedure in accordance with a special regulation.<sup>41)</sup> The qualification for filling the post of professor and assistant professor's position is the fulfilment of the required level of criteria for obtaining the title of lecturer in the standards for habilitation procedure and inauguration procedure in accordance with a special regulation.<sup>41)</sup> When filling a professor's post and a lecturer's position, the general criteria for filling the function of professors and associate professors and the minimum criteria of pedagogical, research, development or artistic activity pursuant to Section 77(3) are required.

(5) A university teacher who works in a professor's office may use the term 'university professor' and a university teacher who works as a lecturer may use the term 'university lecturer'.

(6) A university teacher working in a professional assistant's position ensures, in cooperation with university teachers working in a professor's position or in a position of associate professor, the performance of the university's tasks in the field of education and science, technology or arts. Where a university teacher serving in a professional assistant's post does not hold a third-level university degree or a scientific-pedagogical degree or an artistic/pedagogical degree, he or she shall be trained with a view to obtaining them. Depending on the specific content of the duties, the qualification for filling the post of a professional assistant is the higher education of the second level or the university degree of the third level. The duties of a professional assistant include in the field of

- a) education in the case of a professional assistant who does not hold a third-level university degree or a scientific-pedagogical degree or an artistic-pedagogical degree, in particular the conduct of seminars and exercises, the evaluation of students and the conduct and opposition of final thesis in the first level of higher education, the creation of study materials, consultations for students and the provision of excursions and professional experience of students;
- b) education in the case of a professional assistant who has a university degree in the third level, in particular the conduct of lectures from selected chapters, the conduct of seminars and exercises, the evaluation of students and the conduct and opposition of final thesis in the first two levels of higher education, the examination at state examinations in study programmes of the first level, the second level and study programmes linking the first and second level, the creation of study materials, consultations for students and the provision of excursions and professional experience of students,
- c) the participation in the research, development or artistic activities of the workplace and the publication of its results in journals and scientific, professional or artistic events and cooperation in the organisation of scientific or artistic events.

(7) Under the guidance of professors and associate professors of the university, a university teacher working in an assistant position ensures the performance of the tasks of the university in the field of education and in the field of science and technology or art. The College creates a space for the assistant to learn with a focus on obtaining a third-level higher education. The assistant's duties in the field of education include, in particular, conducting practical exercises, evaluating students, participating in the provision of other learning activities and participating in the creation of study materials. In the field of science and technology or the arts, the assistant's duties include participating in a research, development or artistic activity and in publishing its results and participating in the organisation of scientific, professional or artistic events. The qualification necessary for the performance of the university teacher's activity as an assistant is a second-level university degree.

(8) A university teacher serving as a lecturer ensures the performance of the tasks of a university in a defined field of education. The lecturer's work responsibilities include teaching that does not require active participation in research or development, in particular conducting exercises, evaluating students, participating in the provision of other learning activities and participating in the creation of study materials. Other duties of lecturers are determined by the internal regulations of the university. Depending on the specific content of the tasks, the qualification necessary for the performance of the university teacher's activity in the position of the lecturer is the higher education of the first level or the higher education of the second level.

(9) In order to ensure student mobility, the Rector or Dean, if he is involved in the faculty, usually appoints a coordinator from among university teachers, whose task is mainly to participate in the preparation and

implementation of programmes of international cooperation in the educational field, to solve tasks related to sending and receiving students, to provide counselling services to students on opportunities for study at other universities in the Slovak Republic and abroad.

## SECTION 76

### Scientific-pedagogical and artistic-pedagogical degrees “docent” and “professor”

(1) The university, which has been awarded the accreditation of the habilitation procedure in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration proceedings, allows the acquisition of a scientific-pedagogical degree or the artistic-pedagogical degree “doc” (in short, “doc”; the abbreviation “doc.” is given before the academic title) to an expert who scientifically and pedagogically or artistically and pedagogically operates at a university (hereinafter referred to as “candidate”) and who meets the specified criteria for obtaining the title of associate professor. The university, which has been granted accreditation of inauguration proceedings in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration proceedings, allows the acquisition of a scientific-pedagogical degree or artistic-pedagogical degree “professor” (in short, “prof”; the abbreviation “prof.” is given before the academic title) to an applicant who meets the specified criteria for obtaining the title of professor.

(2) The scientific-pedagogical title “docent”, the artistic-pedagogical title “docent”, the scientific-pedagogical title “professor” and the artistic-pedagogical title “professor” are awarded only in the fields of habilitation and inauguration proceedings.

(3) The condition for obtaining a scientific-pedagogical degree or artistic-pedagogical title “docent” is

- a) third-level higher education (Paragraph 54(1));
- b) preparation of habilitation work and successful completion of the habilitation procedure; a condition for successful completion of the habilitation procedure is, in addition to the cases referred to in Section 63(11), the<sup>consent</sup>of 35aa) of the applicant to publish and make available to the public the habilitation work pursuant to Section 63(9) for the period of its retention pursuant to Section 63(7) without entitlement to remuneration.

(4) The condition for obtaining the artistic-pedagogical title “docent” is the preparation of habilitation thesis and successful completion of the habilitation procedure. A condition for successful completion of the habilitation procedure is, in addition to the cases referred to in Section 63(11), the<sup>consent</sup>of 35aa) of the applicant to publish and make available to the public the habilitation work pursuant to Section 63(9) for the period of its retention pursuant to Section 63(7) without entitlement to remuneration.

(5) The precondition for obtaining a scientific-pedagogical or artistic-pedagogical title ‘professor’ shall be the prior acquisition of a scientific-pedagogical or artistic-pedagogical title ‘docent’ as referred to in paragraphs 3 or 4 and the successful completion of the appointment procedure.

(6) In addition to the conditions set out in paragraphs 3 and 4, the university shall award a scientific/pedagogical degree or artistic/pedagogical degree “doctor” in the field of habilitation and inaugural proceedings to an applicant who fulfils the following conditions:

- a) scientifically and pedagogically or artistically and pedagogically in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration proceedings at a university;
- b) by his scientific works, he has created a complete scientific work in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration proceedings or has created a complete work of art in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration proceedings by his works of art and performance;
- c) in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration proceedings, he is a recognised scientific figure in professional circles or a recognised artistic personality in artistic circles.

(7) A proposal for the award of a scientific/pedagogical degree or an artistic/pedagogical degree “professor” shall be approved by a university to an applicant who fulfils, in addition to the conditions set out in paragraph 5, the following conditions:

- a) scientifically and pedagogically or artistically and pedagogically in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration proceedings at a university;

- b) influence the development of the relevant field of habilitation and inaugural proceedings by creating a scientific school or art school or an original generally recognised group that follows on from its published scientific works, discoveries, inventions or artistic works;
- c) is a recognised scientific or artistic personality in the relevant field of habilitation and inaugural proceedings, his scientific works or works of art or performances have also obtained international recognition.

(8) The fulfilment of the conditions referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 shall be assessed by the Scientific Council of the Public College or by the collegiate body of the faculty designated by the Statute of the University on the basis of the criteria for obtaining the title of lecturer and the criteria for obtaining the degree of professor approved pursuant to Section 12(1)(d). The Ministry of Education may submit an initiative to the Agency to verify the fulfilment of the conditions referred to in paragraph 7 and the conformity of the proposal for the award of a scientific and pedagogical degree or artistic-pedagogical degree “professor” with the legislation and standards for habilitation and inauguration proceedings.

(9) The higher education institution may require the applicant to obtain a scientific/pedagogical degree or artistic/pedagogical degree “docent” or “professor” to cover the costs associated with the habilitation procedure or appointment procedure. This does not apply to a candidate who is in employment at that university for a fixed weekly working time. The amount of the fee is determined by the internal regulation of the university. The fee is derived from the actual costs of this proceeding. The fee is the income of the university.

(10) The university publishes within the time limits laid down by the generally binding legal regulation pursuant to paragraph 11 for a period of five years from the date of completion of the habilitation procedure or inauguration procedure on the website designated by the Ministry of Education

- a) data from the professional curriculum vitae of the candidate of the habilitation procedure or candidate of the inaugural procedure to the extent
  1. first name, surname, surname at birth,
  2. academic degrees, scientific-pedagogical degrees, artistic-pedagogical degrees, scientific the ranks,
  3. year of birth,
  4. data on higher education, further academic growth and completion of further education;
  5. data on the course of employment and the course of teaching activities,
  6. details of professional or artistic orientation,
  7. details of the publication activity,
  8. responses to scientific or artistic work,
  9. the number of doctoral candidates who are or have been a trainer with a determination of how many of them have completed their studies at the date of completion of the curriculum vitae;
- b) the name of the Department of habilitation and inaugural proceedings in which the proceedings take place;
- c) theme of habilitation thesis or inauguration lecture,
- d) details of opponents, in particular their first name and surname, academic title and scientific-pedagogical degree or artistic-pedagogical degree,
- e) the Opposition Testimonials,
- f) the composition of the Scientific Council of the University or the collegiate body of the faculty which has discussed a proposal for the award of a scientific-pedagogical degree or an artistic-pedagogical degree “doctor” or a proposal for the appointment of a professor, to the extent of the name and surname of a member of the competent authority, his academic degrees, scientific-pedagogical degrees, artistic-pedagogical degrees and scientific degrees; if the member of the Scientific Council of the University is not a member of the academic community of that university or if the member of the collegiate body of the faculty designated by the Statute of the university is not a member of the academic community of the university of which the faculty is a part, the name of the employer of that member shall also be indicated,
- g) the decision of the scientific council of the university or the competent collegiate body of the faculty, if established, after the completion of the habilitation procedure or inauguration procedure;

h) further details of the progress of the habilitation procedure or inauguration procedure.

(11) Details of the procedure for obtaining scientific and pedagogical degrees and artistic-pedagogical degrees “docent” and “professor”, the structure and content of the professional curriculum vitae, other data published on the progress of habilitation procedures or inauguration procedures, the manner and form of their publication and the time limit for their publication shall be laid down by a generally binding legal act issued by the Ministry of Education.

## SECTION 77

### Filling posts of university teachers and function posts of professors and the professors

(1) The filling of higher education teacher posts and the filling of professors and associate professor posts shall be carried out by means of a selection procedure in accordance with the principles of the selection procedure for the filling of university teachers’ posts, researchers’ posts, professor’s and associate professor posts and senior staff positions. The selection procedure for the post of professor or assistant professor is also a selection procedure for the post of university teacher. A scientific/pedagogical degree or an artistic/pedagogical degree may not be a condition for the appointment of a professor or an associate professor. The university publishes the publication of the selection procedure on the website designated by the Ministry of Education and on the official bulletin board of the university, or, if it is a post at the faculty, at the official boarding faculty.

(2) The requirements for filling the post of higher education teacher and for the post of assistant professor or post of professor in the field of teaching and creative activities shall be set out by the College in the notice of invitation to tender, in which it shall also verify that they have been fulfilled.

(3) The College shall determine the requirements referred to in paragraph 2 in the case of requirements for the appointment of a lecturer or for the appointment of a professor, so as to take into account the required level of criteria for obtaining the title of professor or the criteria for obtaining the title of lecturer in the standards for habilitation and inaugural proceedings. At the same time, these requirements are required to meet at least the minimum criteria for pedagogical, research, development or artistic activity. The fulfilment of minimum criteria for the appointment of a lecturer or professor’s post shall not give rise to a legal right to fill the post in question. Minimum criteria for pedagogical, research, development or artistic activities are issued by the Ministry of Education after consultation with the bodies of the representation of universities and prior approval of the Agency. The Agency shall assess the compliance of the minimum criteria with the standards for habilitation and inaugural procedures and, if they comply with them, give their consent to issue them. The Agency may determine and assess additional criteria for the purpose of filling assistant professors and professors.

(4) The prerequisite for the performance of the university teacher’s activity in a position of associate professor is the continuous fulfilment of the current criteria for filling the post of associate professor. A prerequisite for the performance of the university teacher’s activity in a position of professor is the continuous fulfilment of the current criteria for filling the post of professor.

(5) A post of university teacher may be concluded on the basis of a single competition for a maximum of five years. The duration of the employment relationship referred to in the first sentence shall be extended by the duration of maternity and parental leave of the university teacher and the temporary incapacity of the university teacher for at least 42 days.

(6) The post of associate professor or professor’s post may be filled on the basis of one competition for a maximum of five years. Where a university teacher has occupied a post of lecturer or professor’s post for at least a third time and the total duration of his term in those posts has reached at least nine years, he/she shall acquire the right to an employment contract with that university for a fixed-term university up to the age of 70; this does not give rise to a university teacher’s entitlement to placement in the appropriate position.

(7) The selection board for the selection procedure to fill the post of associate professor or professor’s post shall have five members. Two members of the Selection Board shall be appointed by the Rector, one of whom shall be appointed by the Rector on a proposal from the employee representative, one appointed by the Head

of the relevant college's place of work and one member shall be appointed by the Scientific Council of the College. The fifth member of the selection board shall be appointed by the dean, if the university is divided into faculties, otherwise the head of the relevant department of the university. The members of the selection board must meet the qualifications required to fill the post in question. A member of the selection board appointed by the head of the relevant place of work and a member of the selection board appointed by the dean or head of the relevant department must be teaching in the relevant field of study. A representative of students designated by the student part of the academic community of the university concerned shall also take part in the selection procedure in accordance with the procedure laid down by the internal rules of the university. One of the members of the Selection Committee appointed by the Rector and the member appointed by the Scientific Council shall not be an employee of the university concerned.

(8) The selection procedure for the post of university teacher and the selection procedure for the post of assistant professor or for the post of professor shall be public. In particular, the selection board evaluates the candidates' pedagogical activity, creative activity and feedback and other criteria laid down by the internal rules of the university. Minutes shall be drawn up by the Registrar of the selection board, determined by a majority of its members, of the conduct of the competition, setting out the evaluation criteria, the verbal evaluation of the candidates, their ranking and the reasons for the result in relation to each candidate. In order to verify the outcome of the selection procedure, the university publishes on its website within five working days of the selection process

- a) list of members of the selection board in the scope of first name and surname,
- b) the data of the selected candidate and the unsuccessful candidates who gave their consent to the publication of their data, to the extent provided for in Section 76(10)(a),
- c) the name of the field of study in which the selected candidate is to operate; and
- d) number of applicants.

(9) The rector or dean, if the university teacher is enrolled in the faculty, may release a university teacher for at least six months from the performance of pedagogical tasks and tasks under Section 74(2) and allow him to devote himself only to scientific work or artistic work, including the possibility of scientific work or artistic work outside the territory of the Slovak Republic. This is without prejudice to the provisions of specific rules on remuneration of employees.<sup>7 8</sup> The procedure for the release of a university teacher is governed by an internal regulation of the university.

(10) The employment relationship of university teachers ends at the end of the academic year in which they reach the age of 70 if their employment relationship has not ended earlier under the Labour Code. The rector or dean, in the case of an employee enrolled in the faculty, may enter into an employment relationship with a person over 70 years of age for the post of university teacher, in the case of an employee enrolled in the faculty for a maximum period of one year; in this way, the employment relationship can also be concluded repeatedly.

(11) Where a university teacher holds the post of rector or dean and during his term of office in that capacity his employment relationship is to be terminated on the basis of an employment contract or by reason of reaching the age of 70 in accordance with paragraph 10, his employment relationship shall end at the end of the relevant term of office.

(12) On termination of the employment relationship pursuant to paragraph 10 after reaching 70 years of age, the university teacher shall be entitled to severance pay as at termination of the employment relationship by dismissal on the grounds referred to in Section 63(1)(b) of the Labour Code.

(13) Without a competition for a university teacher, the Rector or Dean may not exceed one year

- a) recruit a part-time employee; or
- b) conclude agreements on works performed outside the employment relationship.

<sup>7</sup>In order to perform its tasks in science, technology or art, the university may employ researchers and art workers.

**SECTION 78****Professor of Emeritus**

On a proposal from the Scientific Council of the University, the Rector may award an honorary degree "professor emeritus" (Emeritus professor) for significant scientific or educational benefits to a professor over the age of 70 who has ended his employment with a university as a full professor. In accordance with the internal rules, the College will allow professors emeritus to participate in research and other activities.

**SECTION 80****Researchers and Artists**

(2) Researchers and art workers may also participate in the educational activities of a university.

**Section 80a****Protection of personal data of employees**

(1) If the university uses an electronic information system for registering attendance, controlling access to premises, improving safety and health at work and for other purposes related to its activities, it has the right to store and process personal data of employees for this purpose and to use them for these purposes also in the employees' e-cards. The storage and processing of employees' personal data is governed by a special law.<sup>40)</sup>

(2) The College may provide other legal persons and natural persons with whom it has an agreement for the provision of services requiring the use of an employee's card the following information about the employee:

- a) first name and surname, including titles,
- b) date of birth,
- c) the name of the university and the name of its component in which the staff member is enrolled;
- d) date of termination of employment with higher education.

(3) For information purposes and for the purposes of the presentation of senior employees, the College is entitled to make available or publish the forms of the Rector, Vice-Rectors, Deans, Heads of Staff of the College and Heads of Staff of the Faculty.

**Section 80b****Register of university staff**

(1) The Ministry of Education maintains a register of university staff ('the Staff Register'), which lists university teachers, researchers and art workers of higher education institutions (Section 74(1)). Universities are obliged to provide and update the data in the staff register in the manner and within the deadlines specified by the Ministry of Education.

(2) The staff register serves the records of university staff, statistical purposes, budgetary purposes, control purposes and the Agency's needs in carrying out its tasks. The Ministry of Education uses data from the staff register to its full extent. The College uses data from the staff register relating to its staff and related to the duration of their employment at that university. The Ministry of Defence can make full use of data on military higher education staff, the Ministry of Interior can make full use of data on police higher education staff, and the Ministry of Health can make full use of data on medical higher education staff. The Ministry of Education shall provide a legal person pursuant to a<sup>special</sup>regulation 40b) on the basis of an agreement with personal data in the form of automated access to data in the register of employees, if the information from this register is decisive for its decision-making activities under a special regulation.<sup>40b)</sup>

(3) The first name, surname, titles, birth number, date of birth, place of birth, place of residence, e-mail address, gender, nationality, particulars of the employment relationship, in particular its formation and termination, weekly working time or weekly scope of work in the case of agreements on work performed outside the employment relationship, the category of employee pursuant to Section 74(1), part of the higher education institution at which the employee is enrolled (Section 21(1)), in the case of university teachers, the functional



place where he is employed and data on the guarantee of the study programme pursuant to Section 75(2) and (3) shall be recorded in the register of employees. For foreigners, the place of residence in the Slovak Republic is also recorded; the birth number shall be recorded if assigned to it by the Ministry of the Interior.

(4) A university which has an electronic information system pursuant to Section 80a may, if technically possible, provide the data to the register of employees from this electronic information system in full.

(5) The data in the staff register may be processed<sup>by 38a)</sup> only specifically authorised staff of the university, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Health.

(6) The data in the register of employees in the scope of the name, surname, titles, data on the employment relationship or agreement on work performed outside the employment relationship pursuant to paragraph 3 and data on the guarantee of the study programme pursuant to Section 75(2) and (3) shall be made available without restriction in a manner allowing collective access under a special<sup>regulation.</sup>

(7) The retention of data from the employees' register shall be subject to a special regulation.<sup>40a)</sup> Personal data pursuant to paragraph 3 may be processed in the employee register for a maximum period of ten years after the end of the employment relationship of the person concerned.

(8) If there has been a change in the data in the employee register, the Ministry of Education is entitled to process the data in the Employee Register even before this change for the period referred to in paragraph 7.

(9) The Ministry of Education shall ensure the comparison of the data recorded in the register of employees pursuant to paragraph 3 with the data recorded in the register of natural persons,<sup>40d)</sup> and, if there is a discrepancy between the data in the register of employees and those in the register of natural persons, it shall ensure that the data in the register of employees are corrected according to the data in the register of natural persons. For the purposes of the first sentence, the Ministry of Interior shall provide the Ministry of Education with data from the register of natural persons in such a way as to enable automated access to those data and automated comparison with the data in the register of employees. The details will be regulated by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Interior by mutual agreement.

## THE TENTH PART

### FUNDING FOR HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND THE STUDENT SOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEM

#### THE FIRST HEAD

#### FUNDING OF UNIVERSITIES

#### SECTION 88

##### Competence of central government authorities in funding higher education institutions

(1) Public higher education institutions and state higher education institutions are crucially financed from the state budget by providing resources from the state budget

- a) public higher education institutions through a chapter of the Ministry of Education or other ministries;
- b) military universities through the chapter of the Ministry of Defence;
- c) police colleges through the chapter of the Ministry of Interior;
- d) medical colleges through the chapter of the Ministry of Health.

(2) A private university can also be granted a subsidy from the state budget. The subsidy from the state budget of a private university is granted through the chapter of the Ministry of Education (Section 91).

#### PARAGRAPH 89

##### Financing of public universities

(1) The main source of funding for a public higher education institution is subsidies from the state budget according to a special<sup>regulation. 20)</sup> To cover the expenses necessary for its activities, the public higher education institution also uses other resources (Section 16).

(2) The Ministry of Education grants grants to a public higher education institution for the implementation of

accredited study programmes, for research, development or artistic activities, for the development of a university and for the social support of students.

(3) The Ministry of Education grants grants to a public university on the basis of a contract. The contract takes the form prescribed by the Ministry of Education and contains, in addition to the identification data of the parties, in particular

- a) the purpose for which the subsidies are granted and other conditions for their use;
- b) the volume of subsidies, including the volume of their respective parts,
- c) time and method of granting subsidies,
- d) measurable indicators for the purpose of fulfilling the university's mission for a period of three years, compiled in accordance with the methodology referred to in paragraph 8 and according to the thematic areas set out in the long-term intention of the Ministry of Education in educational, research, development, artistic and other creative activities for the field of higher education (hereinafter referred to as the "long-term intention of the Ministry of Education"), the fulfilment of which is a condition for granting a subsidy,
- e) the date by which the beneficiary submits to the provider the settlement of the subsidies.

(4) When determining the subsidy for the implementation of accredited study programmes, the number of students, the number of graduates, the economic difficulty of the study programmes carried out, the quality, application of graduates in practice and other aspects related to the provision of teaching are decisive. The subsidy shall be granted to the extent provided for by the State Budget Act for the financial year in question. The number of students and graduates does not take into account students paying tuition fees and students in the workplace of a public higher education institution abroad and in the workplace part of it abroad. The amount of financial gifts received by a university from students or third parties in connection with the provision, organisation or provision of higher education in the territory of the Slovak Republic is also included in the annual tuition fee.

(5) The subsidy for research, development or artistic activities consists of an institutional form of support for research and development <sup>(44)</sup> and a dedicated form of research and development support granted on the basis of a specific regulation.<sup>45)</sup> The provision of institutional form of support for research and development shall take into account the research, development or artistic capacity of the public higher education institution, the results achieved in the field of science, technology or arts, the periodic evaluation of the research, development, artistic and other creative activities of a public university according to special regulation 45aa<sup>1)</sup> and the resolution of research projects and artistic projects selected for funding under the internal grant system of the Ministry of Education.

(6) The grant for the development of a higher education institution is determined on the basis of a selection procedure in which individual higher education institutions submit projects to the Ministry of Education for the implementation of their development programmes. This selection procedure takes into account the quality of the projects submitted, the long-term intention of the Ministry of Education and the long-term intention of the public university. 9 10 11

a legal claim.

(8) The determination of subsidies to individual public higher education institutions pursuant to paragraphs 4 to 7 shall be made on the basis of a methodology drawn up and updated annually by the Ministry of Education after the representation of higher education institutions.

(9) The Ministry of Education publishes on its website subsidies to individual public higher education institutions for the relevant calendar year within 60 days after the approval of the state budget.

(10) The balance of the subsidies referred to in paragraph 2 not exhausted at the end of the calendar year

<sup>9</sup>The subsidy for social support for students is based on the claims of students under § 96, § 96a paragraphs 1 and 96b and in the case of non-claimed items of social support from the possibilities of the state budget. On part of the subsidy based on student entitlements under Sections 96, 96a(1) and 96b is held by the university

may be used by the higher education institution in subsequent calendar years, subject to compliance with the conditions laid down in the grant agreement, unless otherwise specified in the grant agreement. This balance does not affect the allocation of subsidies for the following year.

(11) The balance of the part of the student social support subsidy allocated to cover the legal entitlements of students unspent at the end of the calendar year passes to the following year. This balance becomes part of the student social support subsidy in the following calendar year.

(12) The Ministry of Education may provide funding to a public higher education institution to support the merger of public higher education institutions or the formation of consortia of higher education institutions.

(13) Following the approval of the methodology for the breakdown of the subsidy pursuant to paragraphs 4 to 7 into parts of the public higher education institution and the breakdown of the subsidy pursuant to paragraphs 4 to 7 from the chapter of the Ministry of Education into parts of a public higher education institution, the public higher education institution publishes the methodology for the breakdown of the subsidy into parts of the public higher education institution and the breakdown of the subsidy into parts of the public higher education institution on its website. By 31 August each year, the Public College shall provide the Ministry of Education with an evaluation of the fulfilment of measurable indicators contained in the grant agreement pursuant to paragraph 3 for the preceding calendar year and the Ministry of Education shall publish it on its website by 31 December after verification of its correctness.

## **SECTION 90**

### **Financing of State Higher Education**

State higher education institutions (Section 42) are financed under special regulations.<sup>20)</sup>

## **SECTION 91**

### **Financing of private universities**

(1) A private college provides funding for its educational, research, development or artistic and other creative activities.

(2) The Ministry of Education may conclude a contract with a private higher education institution, the subject of which is the provision of funds conditional on the fulfilment of measurable indicators for the purpose of fulfilling the mission of the university agreed for three years and drawn up according to the thematic headings set out in the long-term intention of the Ministry of Education. By 31 August each year, a private university provides the Ministry of Education with an evaluation of the fulfilment of measurable indicators contained in the funding contract for the previous calendar year and, after verification of its correctness, the Ministry of Education publishes it on its website by 31 December.

(3) The Ministry of Education grants a private university a subsidy for social support for students. A private college is entitled to a part of the subsidy based on student entitlements under Sections 96 and 96b.

(4) The provisions of Section 89(3) and (7) to (11) shall apply equally to the grant of subsidies pursuant to paragraph 3.

## **THE SECOND HEAD**

### **TUITION FEES AND FEES ASSOCIATED WITH THE STUDY**

## **SECTION 92**

### **Tuition fees and fees associated with studying at a public university**

(1) The basis for determining tuition fees and fees associated with studies in a public higher education institution is 10 % of the average amount per full-time student of the total current expenditure granted by the Ministry of Education to public higher education institutions from the state budget within the breakdown of the approved budget in the previous calendar year. The base is rounded down to a total of five euros.

(2) The basis refers to the academic year that begins in a given calendar year.

(3) The rector of a public university determines annual tuition fees for individual study programmes; in the case of study programmes provided by the faculty, the rector of the public university determines the annual tuition fees for these study programmes on the proposal of the dean of the faculty. The annual tuition fee applies to the academic year. Annual tuition fees in full-time study programmes shall not exceed five times the basis referred to in paragraph 1. Annual tuition fees in study programmes in external form of study may not exceed the product of the maximum annual tuition fee set for the relevant academic year by measure by the Ministry of Education, expressed as a proportion of the number of credits the achievement of which is a condition for the proper completion of the study programme concerned, and the product of the standard length of study of the respective study programme and number 60. The maximum annual tuition fee in study programmes in an external form of study is derived from a subsidy for the implementation of accredited study programmes (Section 89(4)). The limitation on tuition fees shall not apply to tuition fees under paragraph 8.

(4) A student of a public university in full-time study is obliged to pay annual tuition fees if he is obliged to pay annual tuition fees under paragraph 5, 6 or 8. A student of a public university in an external form of study is obliged to pay annual tuition fees in each year of study.

(5) A student who studies simultaneously in one academic year two or more study programmes provided by a public higher education institution in the same level is obliged to pay annual tuition fees in the second and another study programme for study in the relevant academic year. A student who re-registers for the study of the next study programme at the appropriate level after a break (Section 69(1)) is obliged to pay a pro rata part of the annual tuition fee to the public higher education institution depending on the number of calendar months remaining until the end of the relevant academic year after its re-entry.

(6) A student who is studying a programme of study provided by a public higher education institution longer than his or her standard length of study shall be obliged to pay tuition fees for each additional year of study to the public higher education institution; if the study programme is studying longer than its standard length of study, due to participation in academic mobility within the framework of an exchange programme under the conditions of that exchange programme, or if, in the last year of study during the standard period of study of the relevant study programme, a social scholarship has been granted, the tuition fee shall not be payable in the next year of study following exceeding the standard length of study. The total period of study shall take into account the period during which the student was enrolled in a public university in one of the study programmes of the relevant higher education level; if a student has been enrolled simultaneously for the study of several study programmes in one academic year, only one year is counted towards the total period of study. Tuition fees due to studies longer than the standard length of study of the respective study programme shall be determined as a proportion of the annual tuition fee depending on the number of credits to be obtained by the student in the academic year in relation to the student's standard burden.

(7) The total period of study referred to in paragraph 6 shall not take into account the period during which the student was enrolled in a public university in the study programme in which he/she paid tuition fees.

(8) A student of a full-time study programme is obliged to pay annual tuition fees in each academic year if the study programme pursuant to Section 51(4)(p) is carried out exclusively in a language other than the state. An obligation to pay tuition fees arises only if

- a) a public university in the academic year in which the student started studying the relevant study programme accepted for study in the same field of study and level in a study programme, which is also carried out in the state language, and
- b) the university informed the accepted applicant in writing of the obligation to pay the tuition fee, together with the amount of the annual tuition fee for all years of study during the standard duration of the study programme.

(9) The student's obligation to pay tuition fees pursuant to paragraph 8 shall not arise if

- a) the full-time study programme is also carried out in the language of the national<sup>minority 45a)</sup> and
- b) part of the mission of the public university according to the long-term intention of the university, or if the study programme is carried out at the faculty, part of the mission of the faculty according to the long-term intention of the faculty, is at the time of admission of the student to study the education of professionals with higher education belonging to the respective national minority.

(10) For the purposes of this Section, the first three years of study in study programmes under Section 53(3) shall be considered to be study programmes of the first degree and the fourth and subsequent years of study in a study programme under Section 53(3) as studies in a second-level study programme in such a way that the fourth year of study in a study programme under Section 53(3) is considered to be the first year of study in the second degree study programme and subsequent years as appropriate.

(11) In the case of a student who is studying on the basis of an interstate treaty or an international treaty, the tuition fees and fees associated with the study shall be governed by the provisions of this Treaty. If an interstate treaty or an international treaty does not regulate the conditions for the payment of tuition fees or if the tuition fee is paid according to the regulations of the receiving State, the obligation to pay tuition fees shall not arise if the student is granted a scholarship from funds from the State budget. A student receiving a scholarship from a scholarship programme created with the approval of the Government and a student studying in the Slovak Republic in the framework of academic mobility pursuant to Section 58a through an exchange programme established with the approval of the Government or within the framework of the European Union programme for education and training, youth and sport, or a student granted asylum, temporary refuge or subsidiary protection is not obliged to pay tuition fees. A student who has been issued a certificate of a Slovak living abroad according to a special regulation, 45b) is considered a citizen of the Slovak Republic for the purposes of tuition fees.

(12) A public higher education institution may require a fee for the material provision of the admission procedure from applicants for study. The fee is derived from the actual costs of the university associated with these activities. Its amount shall not exceed 25 % of the basis referred to in paragraph 1.

(13) A public university may charge a fee for acts related to the provision of rigorous proceedings and the defence of rigorous work. The amount of the fee may be determined up to 150 % of the basis referred to in paragraph 1.

(14) A public higher education institution may charge a fee for the acts associated with the award of a diploma to master graduates who have passed a rigorous examination. The fee shall not exceed 30 % of the basis referred to in paragraph 1.

(15) A public university may charge fees for the issue of study documents and copies thereof (Section 67), for the issue of documents of graduation (Section 68), if they are required in a foreign language, for the issue of copies of documents of graduation. The amount of the fee is determined by the internal regulation of the public higher education institution and is derived from the actual costs of the higher education institution associated with these activities.

(16) No later than two months before the last date for the submission of applications for study (Section 57(5)), the public higher education institution shall publish the tuition fees and fees associated with the study under this section for the following academic year. For study programmes in external form of study and study programmes carried out exclusively in a language other than the state, the student shall publish the obligation to pay tuition fees pursuant to paragraph 4 for all years of study during the standard period of study programme for students admitted to study in the relevant academic year. The public college may reduce the published tuition fees during the course of the study. The tuition fee after exceeding the standard length of study corresponds to the tuition fee determined in the study programme for the relevant academic year.

(17) The form of payment and the payment of fees shall be determined by the status of public higher education institution.

(18) The Rector may reduce the tuition fees and fees associated with the study, waive or postpone their due dates, taking into account the educational outcomes, social and health situation of the student or other facts worthy of special consideration in accordance with the principles laid down in the Statute of the university.

(19) Tuition fees and fees associated with the study are the revenue of the university.

(20) At least 20 % of the revenue from tuition fees referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 shall be the income of the scholarship fund of the public higher education institution. That part of the revenue from tuition fees which is not the income of the scholarship fund of a public higher education institution can only be used to fulfil the main

tasks of a public higher education institution.

(21) Fees associated with studies under this Act shall not be subject to the general rules on administrative fees.<sup>47)</sup>

(22) The obligation to pay tuition fees and fees associated with the study can be assumed by another natural or legal person.

(23) This paragraph applies equally to state universities.

### **SECTION 93**

#### **Tuition fees and fees associated with studying at a private university**

(1) Tuition fees and fees associated with studies at a private university shall be determined by the private higher education institution in its internal regulation.

(2) No later than two months before the last date for the submission of applications for study (Section 57(5)), the private university shall publish the tuition fees and fees associated with the studies referred to in paragraph 1 for the following academic year.

## **THE THIRD HEAD**

### **STUDENT SOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEM**

#### **SECTION 94**

##### **Student Social Support System**

(1) Social support to students is provided in direct and indirect form.

(2) A direct form of social support is scholarships.

(3) In particular, the following services are an indirect form of social support:

- a) catering and accommodation, where possible, with a contribution to the costs of catering and accommodation,
- b) financial support and organisational support for sporting activities, cultural activities and other activities of interest of students.

(4) The social support system also includes the granting of preferential loans to students.<sup>48)</sup>

(5) Every student has the right to apply for social support services if they meet the conditions prescribed for their provision. For the number of applicants for one of the non-negotiable services exceeding its total capacity, the service shall be provided to applicants according to criteria predetermined by a university, taking into account, in particular, the applicant's social situation and study benefit.

(6) If the student has used the services of the social support system for a purpose other than that for which they are intended, or if he or she has made use of them despite the fact that he or she is not entitled to them or has otherwise abused that support, he/she commits a disciplinary offence (Paragraph 72).

#### **Section 94a**

##### **Scholarships provided by the Ministry of Education**

(1) The Ministry of Education may grant a scholarship to a student studying according to the educational outcomes achieved

- a) the study programme of the third degree and has permanent residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- b) at a university established in the territory of the Slovak Republic, or
- c) at a university based outside the territory of the Slovak Republic, which, according to at least two independent international evaluations of universities in the past year, is ranked among the 250 highest-rated schools in the world and has permanent residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic.

(2) The Ministry of Education may provide a scholarship to a student of a university established in the territory of the Slovak Republic for the achievement of extraordinary educational outcomes during secondary school education.

(3) The Ministry of Education may grant a scholarship to a student according to a scholarship program approved by the government or by the Ministry of Education.

(4) For any student receiving a scholarship under paragraph 1(b) or paragraph 2, funding may be provided to a university established in the territory of the Slovak Republic for a purpose determined by the Ministry of Education.

(5) The Ministry of Education may entrust organisational and technical arrangements for the provision and payment of a scholarship pursuant to paragraph 1, 2 or 3 to a university or other legal person.

(6) The person referred to in paragraph 5 shall perform tasks on the basis of a written agreement with the Ministry of Education, which shall contain, in addition to the identification data of the Contracting Parties, in particular

- a) the amount of funding intended for the provision of the relevant scholarships;
- b) the period for which the scholarship in question is awarded and the manner in which the funding is provided for the purpose of providing the scholarship concerned;
- c) the date by which a person pursuant to paragraph 5 shall submit a statement of accounts to the Ministry of Education.

(7) The number of students awarded a scholarship, the required study results, the deadline for submitting applications, the criteria and method of assessment of applications and the other conditions for granting a scholarship pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be determined and published by the Ministry of Education on its website. For students with special needs under Section 100(2) and students from a socially disadvantaged background, the required learning outcomes and the conditions for granting a scholarship pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 may be determined separately. In the case of scholarships provided under paragraph 3, the scholarship scheme shall be published by the Ministry of Education on its website.

(8) The decision to award a scholarship pursuant to paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 shall specify the amount of the scholarship and the justification for its award; if the scholarship is not awarded, this will be indicated on the website designated by the Ministry of Education. The decision to award the scholarship is issued by the Ministry of Education; if the Ministry of Education entrusts a university pursuant to paragraph 5, the decision to award the scholarship shall be issued by the university.

## **SECTION 95**

### **Scholarships provided by a university**

The College offers scholarships to students.

- a) funds made available for this purpose from the state budget,
- b) from own resources through the Scholarship Fund.

## **SECTION 96**

### **Social Scholarships from the State Budget**

(1) Students of study programmes of the first two levels and study programmes under Section 53(3) who have permanent residence in the Slovak Republic or students who have been granted asylum, have been granted subsidiary protection or have been granted temporary refuge, are granted a social scholarship on the basis of compliance with the conditions laid down. The Social Scholarship contributes to the reimbursement of the costs associated with the study. The student is legally entitled to a social scholarship.

- (2) The student is not entitled to a social scholarship;
- a) who is studying a first-level study programme if he has already completed a first-level university degree;

- b) who has already completed a second-level university degree,
- c) who has been awarded a social scholarship in the relevant year of study or part thereof in a course of study of the relevant level of higher education; for the purposes of this paragraph, the first three years of study in study programmes pursuant to Section 53(3) shall be deemed to be studies in a first degree study programme and the fourth and subsequent years of study as study in a second-level study programme, the fourth year of study in a study programme under Section 53(3) being considered, for the purposes of this paragraph, to be the first year of study in a second-level study programme and subsequent years of study, *mutatis mutandis*; the period during which the student received a social scholarship in the relevant year of study shall be rounded up to years;
- d) who studies the relevant study programme for longer than its standard length of study; or
- e) studying in an external form of study.

(3) A student with special needs may be awarded a social scholarship even after the standard length of study is exceeded, if this is caused by his disability.

(4) The income of the student and the jointly assessed persons is decisive for the award of a social scholarship. The income threshold for entitlement to a social scholarship and the amount of the social scholarship shall be derived from the minimum subsistence allowance determined by a special regulation.<sup>49)</sup>

(5) The income decisive for the assessment of entitlement to a social scholarship, the group of persons jointly assessed, the income threshold for entitlement to a social scholarship, its amount and other details of the award of a social scholarship shall be laid down by a generally binding legal regulation issued by the Ministry of Education.

(6) The rector of the university of which the student is a student or the dean of the faculty which provides the relevant study programme shall decide on the entitlement to a social scholarship if the status of the university so provides. In the event that the student does not meet the conditions for the award of a social scholarship, the college will not grant a social scholarship.

(7) For the purposes of proving entitlement under paragraphs 1 to 5, investigating, verifying and checking the correct procedure of proving entitlement to a social scholarship, protecting and asserting the rights of a student and a university, the university, the Ministry of Education and the competent ministry, in the case of a State higher education institution, shall be authorised to process the personal data of the persons concerned to the extent necessary to decide on the award of a social scholarship. For these purposes, the College, the Ministry of Education and the competent Ministry are entitled to obtain their personal data by copying, scanning or otherwise recording official documents on a medium of information to the extent necessary to achieve the purpose of processing.

(8) The College provides a social scholarship in a monthly amount no later than the tenth day of the relevant calendar month into a bank account held in the Slovak Republic, the number of which shall be indicated by the student in the application for a social scholarship.

### **Section 96a**

#### **Motivational Scholarships from the State Budget**

- (1) The university grants a motivational scholarship to students from the state budget
  - a) in the fields of study determined in the methodology referred to in Section 89(8) on the basis of analyses and forecasts of labour market<sup>developments,49ab</sup> taking into account study results from previous studies; in the case of a student of a first-level study programme, in the first year of study, the study results of the last year of study at secondary school shall be taken into account;
  - b) for excellent fulfilment of study duties, achievement of excellent results in the field of study, research, development, artistic or sporting activities.

(2) The College awards a motivational scholarship to students from the state budget to achieve an excellent result of sporting activities. The criteria for his admission and its amount are published by the Ministry of



Education on its website.

(3) The university decides to award a motivational scholarship. The decision shall state the amount of the incentive scholarship and the justification for the award.

(4) The scholarship referred to in paragraph 1(a) shall be awarded to a maximum of fifty per cent of the students designated by the field of study of the university concerned. The scholarship referred to in paragraph 1(b) shall be awarded to a maximum of 10 % of the students of the university concerned.

(5) The College shall regulate the procedure for awarding and providing motivational scholarships in the scholarship rules of the university or in the internal regulations of the faculty, if the faculty decides on its award.

### **Section 96b** **Maternity Scholarship from the State Budget**

(1) A pregnant student who has a permanent residence in the Slovak Republic and is not entitled to maternity pay, 49abaa) is awarded a maternity grant in the period from the beginning of the 27th week before the expected date of childbirth to the doctor, in particular to cover the increased expenses related to the student's medical condition, special material needs and preparation for the birth of the child. The student is legally entitled to a maternity scholarship.

(2) For the purpose of a pregnancy scholarship, a person whose studies have been interrupted due to pregnancy is also considered to be a student.

(3) The amount of the pregnancy scholarship is EUR 200 per month. A different amount of pregnancy scholarship may be established by the Government by regulation; the amount of the pregnancy scholarship referred to in the first sentence shall cease to be valid by the regulation.

(4) A maternity scholarship shall be awarded at the written request of the student accompanied by a medical certificate stating that it started on the 27th week before the expected day of childbirth designated by the doctor.

(5) The award of a pregnancy scholarship is decided by the rector of the university or, if the statute of the university so provides, the dean of the faculty decides.

(6) A maternity scholarship shall be awarded from the first day of the calendar month in which the application was submitted.

(7) If the conditions for the grant of a pregnancy scholarship have been met for only part of the calendar month in which the application was received, the pregnancy scholarship shall be for the whole calendar month. The Maternity Scholarship is also available for the months of July and August.

(8) The College provides a maternity scholarship in a monthly amount no later than the tenth day of the relevant calendar month into a bank account held in the Slovak Republic, the number of which shall be indicated by the student in the application for the award of a pregnancy scholarship.

(9) Entitlement to Maternity Scholarship Disappears

- a) entitlement to the payment of pregnancy,
- b) termination of pregnancy or
- c) the end of the study.

(10) The student shall notify the university of the end of pregnancy within ten working days of the date on which the fact occurred, if the pregnancy ended otherwise than the birth of the child.

(11) A person who has received a maternity scholarship and paid maternity scholarship for the same period shall be obliged to return the maternity scholarship provided to the university for the relevant period.

(12) For the purposes of proving entitlement under paragraph 1, investigating, verifying and checking the correct procedure of proving entitlement to a maternity scholarship, protecting and enforcing the rights of a student and a university, the College shall be entitled to process the student's personal data to the extent

necessary to decide on the award of a pregnancy scholarship. For these purposes, the College is entitled to obtain his or her personal data by copying, scanning or otherwise recording official documents on a medium of information even without the consent of the data subject to the extent necessary to achieve the purpose of processing.

## § 97

### Scholarships from the university's own resources

(1) As far as possible, the College awards scholarships from its own resources to students and graduates who have not completed their studies more than 90 days, in particular for excellent fulfilment of study duties, achievement of excellent results in the field of study, research, development, artistic or sporting activities or as a one-off or regular social support.

(2) The conditions for the grant of the scholarships referred to in paragraph 1 shall be determined by the Scholarship Regulations of the College or the internal rules of the faculty.

### Section 97a

#### Corporate Scholarships

(1) The College may conclude a contract with an<sup>entrepreneur49aba</sup>) for a scholarship programme for the provision of enterprise scholarships.

(2) The purpose of the enterprise scholarship is to support studies in selected study programmes or to motivate the choice of a particular theme of the final thesis. The student is not legally entitled to a company scholarship.

(3) The Fellowship Programme Contract for the Provision of Enterprise Scholarships includes, in particular,

- a) identification data of the Contracting Parties,
- b) conditions for the provision of a company scholarship;
- c) rules for determining the amount of a company scholarship;
- d) the criteria for selecting students if more students than the number of students to whom an enterprise scholarship can be awarded meet the conditions for granting a corporate scholarship;
- e) deadline for applying for a company scholarship;
- f) deadlines for the provision of company scholarships,
- g) the amount of funding for company scholarships that the entrepreneur undertakes to provide in one academic year, or the deadlines and arrangements for its notification, if the scholarship programme is to be implemented for more than one year;
- h) the reasons why the entrepreneur may prematurely terminate the provision of the company scholarship to the student;
- i) dates and method of communication of data on provided enterprise scholarships to a university.

(4) In the terms of the scholarship programme, the award of an enterprise scholarship may be excluded if the student has been awarded an enterprise scholarship from another scholarship programme carried out by the same university.

(5) When providing an enterprise scholarship, the entrepreneur and the student may agree that a condition for the provision of a company scholarship will also be a commitment by the student to enter into an employment relationship with the entrepreneur for an agreed fixed term with a salary or remuneration which the entrepreneur provides, in accordance with his wage conditions, to other employees who perform the same type of work or similar type of work with the entrepreneur.

(6) The average monthly amount of a corporate scholarship granted to a student in one academic year shall not exceed four times the subsistence minimum of one adult.

(7) The scholarship is provided at the written request of the student.

(8) The fulfilment of the conditions for the grant of an enterprise scholarship shall be evaluated jointly by the university and the entrepreneur. The award of the company scholarship shall be notified in writing by the university to the student, including the conditions for granting it.

(9) The College does not guarantee the obligations of the entrepreneur in paying the company scholarship. Failure to comply with the obligations of the entrepreneur towards the student may justify the termination of the scholarship programme. The end of the scholarship programme does not extinguish the obligations of the entrepreneur towards the student concerned.

(10) The College is authorised to provide the entrepreneur and the entrepreneur is authorised to process the student's personal data, which are necessary to assess the entitlement to a company scholarship and verify the duration of the conditions for its provision, in particular data on the course of his studies, the study plan and the weighted study average.

(11) The university enters data on the company scholarships provided, which is communicated to it by the entrepreneur, in the university's student register.

## **SECTION 98**

### **Provision of catering and accommodation options**

(1) As far as possible, the university will provide the students with meals and contribute to the cost of eating.

(2) As far as possible, the university will provide accommodation for students and contribute to the costs associated with it; its allocation also takes into account the student's social situation and study benefit, the student's health status, the availability of the school by means of public transport from the student's permanent or temporary residence. The seminary is a facility that provides catering and accommodation to students of the theological study programs of the Faculty of God-Manufactures of a public university.

(3) Catering and accommodation for students is provided by the university in its own purpose facilities or on the basis of contractual relations with other organisations.

(4) The College receives funds from the state budget for food and accommodation allowances for students in the framework of a subsidy for social support for students (Section 89(2) and (7)).

## **SECTION 99**

### **Promotion of sporting activities, cultural activities and other activities of interest**

As far as possible, the public college and the state college create the conditions and support the sporting activities and cultural activities of students. A specific type of support for sports activities and cultural activities of students is support for higher education units, higher education sports clubs, academic art ensembles and university pastoral centres. The contributions granted to them by the university are paid from the state budget within the framework of a subsidy for the social support of students (Section 89(2) and (7)). The College, as far as possible, creates the conditions and supports other activities of interest of students, in particular the activities of student organisations and student associations operating in the university and their activities are in the interest of students.

## **§ 100**

### **Support for students and applicants with specific needs**

(1) A public college and a state university create a generally accessible academic environment, including by creating appropriate conditions for study for students with specific needs without reducing the requirements for their study performance.

(2) A student is considered a student with special needs.

- a) with sensory, physical and multiple disabilities,
- b) with chronic illness,

- c) with a weakening of health,
- d) with a mental illness,
- e) with autism or other pervasive developmental disorders,
- f) with learning disabilities.

(3) The student presents in particular for the purpose of evaluating his/her specific needs and scope of support services

- a) a medical certificate not older than three months, in particular a medical finding, a report on the progress and development of illness and disability, or an extract from a medical file, or
- b) expression of psychologist, speech therapist, school psychologist, school speech therapist or special educator.<sup>49aa)</sup>

(4) A student under paragraph 2 who agrees to evaluate his or her specific needs shall be entitled, according to the scope and type of specific need, to support services, in particular:

- a) ensuring that specific educational resources can be used;
- b) individual learning approaches, in particular individual teaching of selected subjects for students with sensory disabilities,
- c) special conditions for the performance of study duties without reducing the requirements for study performance;
- d) individual approach of university teachers;
- e) remission of tuition fees in justifiable cases if the study is longer than the standard length of the relevant study programme.

(5) Details of the student's minimum entitlements under paragraph 2 for support services according to the type of specific need shall be laid down in a generally binding legal regulation issued by the Ministry of Education.

(6) The specific needs of the student referred to in paragraph 2 to whom support services are provided may be reconsidered, including at the request of the student.

(7) They work in colleges

- a) special pedagogical workplaces to support the study of students with specific needs;
- b) coordinators for students with specific needs (hereinafter referred to as "coordinator"). The coordinator may be a natural or legal person. If the coordinator is a natural person, he or she is authorised by the rector to carry out his duties; if there is also a faculty coordinator at the university, the dean instructs him to carry out his activities. If the coordinator is a natural person, he is usually a university teacher. If the coordinator is a legal person, the contract for the performance of the activity shall be concluded by the Rector. The legal entity can also provide the coordinator's activities for more universities. The coordinator's activity is provided by the Fund to support the study of students with disabilities.

(8) Special pedagogical centres to support the study of students with specific needs fulfil the role of methodological, knowledge and coordination centres and are established at

- a) Comenius University in Bratislava,
- b) Technical University in Košice.

(9) The coordinator in particular

- a) actively participates in identifying candidates for studies with specific needs and students with specific needs;
- b) evaluate and contribute to the specific needs of applicants for studies with specific needs and students with specific needs, the scope of the corresponding support services;
- c) ensure cooperation with the departments and special purpose facilities of the university or faculty and with the staff of the university, in particular by providing them with information and advice on the specific needs of the students;
- d) advise and coordinate for students as referred to in paragraph 2 in the provision of support services;

- e) make an annual proposal to use funds to support the study of students with specific needs, in particular for the provision of material and equipment; the faculty coordinator submits a proposal to the coordinator of the university;
- f) report annually to the College on the conditions for the use of support services for higher education; the faculty coordinator cooperates with the coordinator of the university in preparing the report.

(10) The terms of reference of the coordinator are laid down in the internal rules of the higher education institution.

(11) The Ministry of Education methodically guides universities in providing support under this section.

#### **Section 100a Providing advice**

(1) The college provides free advice to its students. Free advice is also provided by a consortium of universities to university students who are members of a consortium of universities.

(2) Counselling is provided for the purpose of improving students' mental health and motivation to study, assisting with problems that could jeopardise the proper completion of their studies, and helping them apply to the labour market.

(3) Counselling is mainly psychological counselling, career guidance and effective learning advice.

(4) Professional and methodological assistance in the field of counselling is provided by selected workplaces of universities and their faculties.

#### **SECTION 101 Student Loans**

(1) Students are granted loans from the Education Support Fund according to special regulations.<sup>48)</sup>

(2) The State creates the conditions for granting loans to students with subsidised interest and deferred repayment.

(3) The college can provide loans from the scholarship fund to its students. The details will be determined by the scholarship rules of the university.

(4) The purpose of student loans is to contribute to the cost of studying and meeting social needs.

### **THE 11TH PART STATE ADMINISTRATION**

#### **SECTION 102 Competence of the Government and Ministry of Education**

(1) The Government

- a) on a proposal from the Ministry of Education, grants and withdraws state consent for the operation of a private university (Section 47, § 105);
- b) discuss in particular the materials of the Ministry of Education referred to in paragraph 2(b), (c) and information from the Ministry of Education on the conditions for the development of higher education institutions and higher education (paragraph 2(a));
- c) approves, on a proposal from the Ministry of Education, the change of the name of a private university;
- d) approves the draft contract, the subject of which is the provision of funds to a private university pursuant to Section 91(2).

(2) Ministry of Education

- a) paves the way for the development of universities and higher education; is responsible for updating and

- developing legislation in the field of higher education;
- b) draws up, annually updates and publishes the long-term intention of the Ministry of Education; the long-term plan of the Ministry of Education is drawn up for five to ten years;
  - c) draw up and publish annually an annual report on the state of higher education; determine the deadline and form for the submission of the annual activity report and the annual management report of the university;
  - d) discuss and evaluate the long-term intentions of public higher education institutions and the long-term intentions of private universities and their updating; determine the date and form of submission of these long-term intentions;
  - e) draws up and updates the methodology for determining subsidies from the state budget<sup>20)</sup> from the chapter of the Ministry of Education to higher education institutions and on the basis thereof determines these subsidies after having previously expressed the authorities of the representation of higher education institutions (Section 107(1));
  - f) decides, after prior comments from the university representation bodies, to limit the year-to-year increase in the number of newly admitted students in full-time study in the relevant field of study, which it will take into account when determining the subsidy for the implementation of accredited study programmes for the following calendar year; the percentage limit applied to any public higher education institution carrying out study programmes in the relevant field of study and the Ministry of Education shall publish this decision on its website no later than 31 August of the calendar year preceding the calendar year to which the decision relates;
  - g) registers the status of a public higher education institution and the status of a private university;
  - h) monitors compliance with generally binding legislation in the field of higher education,<sup>49a)</sup>
  - i) control the management of public higher education institutions pursuant to Section 19(4); it controls the management of private higher education institutions with the resources of the state budget (Section 91(2) and (3));
  - j) propose to the Government to grant or refuse to grant state consent pursuant to Section 47(1) and to change the name of a private university;
  - k) manages the register of universities, the register of study fields, the register of study programmes, the central register of students, the register of employees, the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation thesis, the central register of the register of publications and the central register of records of artistic activities, collects and uses the data from these registers;
  - l) update the data in managed registers, methodically guide the persons responsible for updating them and make these data available according to specific regulations,<sup>49b)</sup>
  - m) provide the data on all foreign nationals referred to in Section 73(3) to the state authority which performs tasks in the field of protection of the constitutional establishment, internal order and security of the State, on the basis of its written request,
  - n) performs the role of the Appellate Body in administrative proceedings, except
    1. proceedings for the nullity of a state examination or part thereof,
    2. proceedings for the invalidity of a rigorous examination or part thereof,
    3. proceedings for the withdrawal of a scientific-pedagogical title or the artistic-pedagogical title 'docent',
    4. proceedings for the appeal of the professor;
  - o) take measures pursuant to Sections 104 and 105;
  - p) materially and financially provides the activities of the bodies of representation of universities;
  - q) provide higher education institutions carrying out teaching programmes on their behalf at the cost of associated textbooks, textbooks and workbooks approved under special regulation 49ba<sup>1)</sup>, including their transcriptions in Braille or other appropriate forms of their transcripts;
  - r) grants authorisation for the operation of foreign higher education institutions pursuant to Section 49b,
  - s) at the request of a university, issue an opinion on an application for recognition of evidence of education issued by a foreign higher education institution or a university from a third country for academic purposes;

- t) grants under Section 106;
- u) communicate electronically, on the basis of an agreement pursuant to special regulation 49c<sup>1</sup> for the purpose of carrying out the annual insurance settlement of the Office for Health Care Supervision, student data in the range of birth number, first name, maiden name, surname, date of birth, gender, nationality, address of permanent residence, address of temporary residence, whether it is a foreign student, form of study, degree of study, standard length of study, date of study start, date of completion of study, date of commencement of study, date of completion of study, reason for discontinuation of study, completed previous university study,
- v) publishes on its website applications for state consent; personal data are published in the scope of name, surname, year of birth, academic degrees, scientific-pedagogical degrees, artistic-pedagogical degrees and scientific ranks.

(3) Minister for Education

- a) submit to the President, on the basis of proposals from universities, proposals for the appointment of professors, the appointment of rectors and the dismissal of the rectors if the proposal has been submitted by a public college or a private university;
- b) on the basis of a proposal from the Rector of a Public College or the Rector of a Private College, submit to the President a proposal for the dismissal of the Professor pursuant to Section 108f(4);
- c) after the establishment of a public higher education institution, authorises a person who, pending the appointment of the rector of a public higher education institution, exercises the competences of the statutory body of the public higher education institution (Section 5(5)) and is responsible for the establishment of the bodies of the academic self-government of the public higher education institution and its faculties,
- d) submit proposals and measures pursuant to Section 107(2) to the representative bodies of higher education institutions (Section 107).

### **Section 102a**

#### **Register of universities**

(1) The register of universities is a public information system of public administration, the administrator and operator of which is the Ministry of Education.

(2) The register of universities is used to collect and publish data on the university and its components, self-governing bodies of the higher education institution, members of the board of directors of the public higher education institution, self-governing bodies of faculties, if established, persons entrusted with the function of rector, vice-rectors, heads of staff of higher education institutions, deans, heads of staff members of higher education institutions and the statutory body of a private higher education institution, for budgetary purposes, for statistical purposes and for the Agency's activities.

(3) On natural persons referred to in paragraph 2, data in the register of universities shall be processed in the scope of the name and surname, academic title, scientific-pedagogical degree, artistic-pedagogical degree, scientific rank, date of birth, address of permanent residence, position, beginning and end of term of office. The rector of a public university or state university, about the dean of the faculty of a public university or state university and a person who manages another part of a public university or a state university, is also processed for the purpose of fulfilling the tasks of public authorities pursuant to special regulation 49ca<sup>1</sup> the birth number is also processed.

(4) In the case of a member of the Academic Senate of the College, the part of the university and the part of the academic community it represents shall also be indicated.

(5) In the case of a member of the Scientific Council of a university or a member of a similar collegiate body of the faculty, if it is established, the area of competence of the member shall also be indicated and whether he is a member of the academic community of the university.

(6) In the case of a member of the board of directors of a public university, information shall also be given whether a member of the board of directors of a public university has been elected by the Academic Senate of

a Public Higher School, by the student section of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School, by other members of the Board of Directors of a Public Higher School or by the Minister of Education on his proposal, or on a proposal from the Government Council of the Slovak Republic for Science, Technology and Innovation.

(7) From the data referred to in paragraph 3, the register of universities shall publish, without limitation, data in the scope of the name and surname, academic title, scientific-pedagogical degree, artistic-pedagogical degree, scientific rank, information on the post held and on the term of office. Date of birth and address of permanent residence are only available to authorised staff of the Ministry of Education. The data referred to in paragraphs 4 to 6 shall be made available without restriction.

(8) Enrolled in the register of universities

- a) the name and seat of the public higher education institution or private university, the identification number of the organisation of the public higher education institution, the rector of the public higher education institution, the rector of the private higher education institution, the person authorised pursuant to Section 5(5), the members of the board of directors of the public higher education institution, the name, the registered office, the identification number of the organisation and the legal form of the applicant for state consent to whom the state consent has been granted, and the name and surname of its statutory body and the details of the foreign higher education institution specified in the authorisation pursuant to Section 49a,
- b) the competent Ministry of the name and seat of the state higher education institution, the identification number of the organisation of the state higher education institution, the rector of the state higher education institution and the person authorised pursuant to Section 5(5);
- c) the relevant college other data.

(9) The legal person who enters the university register is responsible for entering the data in the register of higher education institutions and for updating them.

(10) The Ministry of Education shall issue a generally binding legal regulation setting out the details of the data entered in the register of higher education institutions, their structure, form, method of registration and the time limit for registration and updating.

### **Section 102b** **Register of consortia of universities**

(1) The register of consortia of universities is part of the register of universities. The register of university consortia is used to collect and publish data on university consortia.

(2) Enrolled in the register of consortia of universities

- a) the name and seat of the university consortium;
- b) the subject matter of the university consortium;
- c) the bodies through which the consortium of universities acts and the persons exercising their competence;
- d) name and seat of the founders of the university consortium.

(3) Natural persons are processed in the register of consortia of universities in the scope of name and surname, academic degree, scientific-pedagogical degree, artistic-pedagogical degree, scientific rank, date of birth, address of permanent residence, position, beginning and end of term of office and the name of the university it represents.

(4) From the data referred to in paragraph 3, data to the extent of the name and surname, academic title, scientific-pedagogical degree, artistic-pedagogical degree, scientific rank, information on the post held and the term of office shall be published without restriction; date of birth and address of permanent residence are only available to authorised staff of the Ministry of Education.

(5) The proposal for registration in the register of consortia of universities shall be accompanied by a founding contract together with the statutes. The proposal is submitted by a person authorised by the founders.

(6) The data are entered in the register of consortia of universities by the Ministry of Education.



(7) The relevant university consortium is responsible for updating the data in the register of university consortia; the update shall be carried out by the Ministry of Education on a proposal from a consortium of universities, accompanied by documents showing the change of the relevant data.

### **SECTION 103**

#### **Registration of the Statute**

(1) The application for registration of the Statute is submitted to the Ministry of Education by the Rector or other statutory body of the university. The Ministry of Education shall decide on this request within 60 days of the date of its receipt.

(2) The university shall attach to the application pursuant to paragraph 1 two written copies of the Statute, which shall also be sent electronically to the Ministry of Education, and documents attesting approval of the draft statute submitted for registration by the competent authorities of the higher education institution. This provision applies mutatis mutandis to newly established higher education institutions.

(3) If the statute according to the Ministry of Education contravenes a law or other generally binding legal regulation, the Ministry of Education shall reject the application for registration.

(4) If the status has formal shortcomings, the Ministry of Education will return it to the university for completion and the proceedings will be suspended.

(5) The College may, within 15 days of receipt of the rejection of a request pursuant to paragraph 1, request the Minister of Education to examine the reasons for its rejection. The Minister for Education shall, after examining the procedure of the Ministry of Education, reject the university's request or submit a request pursuant to paragraph 1 for a new procedure. If the deficiencies are not rectified even after the resubmission, the Ministry of Education will reject the application for registration.

(6) The status shall take effect from the date of registration and shall be effective at the earliest from the date on which the decision on its registration becomes final. Together with the decision to register, a copy of the university's status with the stamp of the Ministry of Education on the reverse of the last page of the Statute, bearing the name and signature of the employee of the Ministry of Education, who registered the status of the university, is also delivered to the university.

(7) The provisions of this Section shall also apply to amendments to the Statute and shall apply mutatis mutandis to the registration of other internal regulations of the Police College pursuant to Section 44(4)(a).

### **SECTION 104**

#### **Limitation of the exercise of the powers of public higher education bodies**

(1) If any measure of a public higher education institution or a part thereof is contrary to the law or other generally binding legal regulations and if the law does not provide for any other means of reviewing it, the Ministry of Education shall invite the public higher education institution to ensure redress and to fix a reasonable period for doing so.

(2) The Minister of Education may, after the authorities of the representation of higher education institutions (Section 107(1)) and with the consent of at least two of them, limit the competence of the bodies of the academic self-government of a public higher education institution or its faculty, if they are established, or may withdraw that competence from the public higher education institution or its faculty if the public higher education institution or its faculty

- a) has not appointed any of its bodies of academic self-government;
- b) has suspended or withdrawn rights to award an academic title for all study programmes;
- c) report deficiencies in its management that jeopardise the performance of its tasks;
- d) its academic authorities act in violation of this law.

(3) Bodies representing higher education institutions (Section 107(1)) are obliged to give their comments on

the findings referred to in paragraph 2 within 60 days of the date on which they receive a request from the Ministry of Education for comments. The request of the Ministry of Education shall include a justification for it.

(4) Where the measure referred to in paragraph 2 concerns bodies of a faculty of a public higher education institution, the competence of those bodies shall be transferred to the corresponding bodies of the higher education institution. Where the measure referred to in paragraph 2 concerns public higher education bodies, the competence of those bodies shall be transferred to the authorities of another public higher education institution which the Ministry of Education entrusts to the exercise of that competence by mutual agreement.

(5) If the facts referred to in paragraph 2 have arisen, it is the responsibility of the Minister for Education to notify the public higher education institution first and to invite it to remedy it within a reasonable period of time.

(6) If the reasons for the decision on the measure pursuant to paragraph 2 cease to exist, the Ministry of Education shall immediately cancel the measure taken.

## **SECTION 105**

### **Competence of the Government and the Ministry of Education in relation to private higher education institutions**

(1) The government, on a proposal from the Ministry of Education, grants state consent to the operation of a private university and approves the change of its name.

(2) If any measure of a private higher education institution or part thereof is contrary to the law or other generally binding legislation and if the law does not provide for any other means of reviewing it, the Ministry of Education shall invite the private higher education institution to ensure redress within a reasonable period of time. The Ministry of Education will invite a private university repeatedly no more than once.

(3) The Government may, on a proposal from the Ministry of Education, with the consent of the bodies representing higher education institutions of a private university, withdraw the state consent granted if it is in breach of the obligations laid down in this Act or determined by its internal regulation, or if it has ceased to carry out educational activities and fails to provide redress pursuant to paragraph 2 within the period specified in the invitation. The consent of the bodies of representation of higher education institutions is not required in the case of a proposal pursuant to Section 47(4).

(4) The bodies of representations of higher education institutions shall be obliged to give their observations pursuant to paragraph 3 within 60 days of the date on which they receive a request from the Ministry of Education for comments.

(5) On a proposal from the Ministry of Education, the Government shall withdraw the state consent if the request contains incorrect data which is decisive for granting the state consent, or if there have been such changes for which the consent could not be issued.

(6) By withdrawing the state consent, the legal person loses the right to act as a university. At the same time, all study programmes of a private university and the accreditation of habilitation procedures and accreditation of inauguration procedures are abolished. In the register of study programmes, the Ministry of Education marks the cancellation of study programmes, marks in the register of study fields the cancellation of the authorisation to create, implement and modify study programmes and the withdrawal of accreditation of habilitation procedures and accreditation of inauguration procedures.

(7) It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education to first draw the attention of a private university to the facts referred to in paragraph 3 and to invite it to ensure redress. The Ministry of Education shall set a reasonable period of time for correction.

## **SECTION 106**

### **Provision of subsidies from the state budget for other activities related to higher education**

(1) The Ministry of Education may grant a subsidy in addition to Sections 89 and 91 also for support

- a) the operation and further expansion of the infrastructure used by universities to fulfil their mission;
- b) the operation and further expansion of the infrastructure of the national academic data network for science and education used by universities and research organisations of the state and public sector in the performance of their main tasks;
- c) educational projects aimed at students and university staff;
- d) projects aimed at improving cooperation between universities and practice or improving the applicability of university graduates to the labour market; or
- e) academic mobility or internationalisation of higher education.

(2) The subsidy referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be granted or used for

- a) payment of commitments from previous years,
- b) reimbursement of expenditure paid in previous years,
- c) reimbursement of expenses which do not comply with the purpose defined in the grant agreement.

### **Section 106a**

#### **Call for applications for subsidies from the state budget for other activities related to Higher Education**

(1) The Ministry of Education shall publish on its website a call for applications for grants pursuant to Section 106 ('the call').

(2) The challenge includes in particular

- a) the areas of activities within which applications for grants may be submitted pursuant to Section 106 (hereinafter referred to as the 'subsidy application');
- b) the end date of submission of grant applications, which shall be at least 30 days from the date of publication of the call;
- c) the amount of funding for co-financing;
- d) the selection criteria and the order of their importance;
- e) a range of eligible applicants,
- f) the amount of funding allocated to the call;
- g) the highest and lowest amount of the subsidy under Section 106 for one applicant;
- h) the time schedule for the evaluation of grant applications; and
- i) the application form for the grant in electronic form and the draft grant agreement pursuant to § 106.

(3) The grant application shall include, in addition to identifying the applicant,

- a) the definition and justification of the specific activities for which the subsidy is requested under Section 106, including the designation of the area referred to in paragraph 2(a) and the timetable for their implementation;
- b) the budget of revenue and expenditure relating to the financial provision of the activities for which the applicant applies for a subsidy under Section 106, including a breakdown into labour costs and other personnel costs;
- c) the amount of the subsidy required pursuant to Section 106;
- d) data pursuant to special regulation 49d) necessary for the purpose of verifying the ownership of the land or construction or a document proving the lease relationship to the land or to the building, if the subject of the application for a subsidy is a subsidy for the realisation of a building or a subsidy for the change of construction,
- e) the objectives that the applicant intends to achieve and measurable indicators with targets against which the success of the achievement of the objectives can be assessed;
- f) information on other calls, grant schemes and subsidy schemes in which the applicant has applied or applied for a grant pursuant to Section 106 or to receive a subsidy from public funds;
- g) the applicant's consent to the disclosure of the data provided;
- h) further data according to the call.

(4) The annexes to the grant application are, in addition to the particulars in accordance with the<sup>special</sup>regulation 49e)

- a) a description of the applicant's main activity and information on the most significant results achieved for the three calendar years preceding the calendar year in which the application for the subsidy was submitted,
- b) the applicant's solemn declaration that all the data provided by him are complete and true;
- c) confirmation of the provision of co-financing by the applicant if the co-financing is required, and
- d) confirmation by higher education institutions pursuant to paragraph 7 of support for the grant of a subsidy pursuant to Section 106, if their support is required.

(5) If the applicant delivers two or more applications for a grant on the basis of one call, the Ministry of Education rejects his/her request for a subsidy.

(6) If the Ministry of Education identifies formal deficiencies in the grant application or its annexes, it shall inform the applicant accordingly. The applicant shall rectify within ten working days of sending the information on the finding of formal deficiencies in his/her grant application, otherwise the Ministry of Education will reject the request for subsidy.

(7) The Ministry of Education may make the grant of a subsidy in accordance with Section 106 conditional upon the applicant obtaining a favourable statement from higher education institutions with the application for a subsidy. If the consent of higher education institutions is required for the grant of a subsidy pursuant to Section 106, the Ministry of Education shall indicate in the call their number or their names.

(8) The Ministry of Education may cancel the call. The Ministry of Education shall inform applicants in writing of the cancellation of the call.

#### **Section 106b**

##### **Procedure for granting a subsidy from the state budget to other activities related to high the Education**

(1) Applications for funding are evaluated by a commission set up by the Ministry of Education.

(2) The Commission shall have at least three members, at least one of whom shall be proposed by the higher education representative body. A member of the commission or a person close to him may not be

- a) the applicant or be biased in relation to the applicant;
- b) the statutory body or members of the applicant's statutory body;
- c) in the employment relationship with the applicant.

(3) The Commission shall be independent in the evaluation of grant applications and shall evaluate them according to the criteria set out in the call.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to grant applications evaluated solely on the basis of criteria for which a score can be attributed in one way only on the basis of objectively verifiable data.

(5) The Ministry of Education publishes on its website

- a) the list of applicants to whom a subsidy has been granted pursuant to Section 106 and its amount;
- b) a list of applicants who have not granted a subsidy under Section 106, stating the reason for not granting it,
- c) evaluation of the results achieved by the subsidies already granted, if available to the Ministry of Education,
- d) information on when the Ministry of Education decided to grant the subsidy or not to grant the subsidy otherwise than proposed by the committee set up to evaluate applications for subsidies, and the reasons for this decision;
- e) the composition of the committee set up to evaluate applications for subsidies.

(6) A subsidy under Section 106 may not be granted if the application for a grant does not comply with the

requirements laid down in Section 106a, is submitted late or is not submitted in accordance with the invitation.

(7) There is no legal right to grant a subsidy under Section 106.

(8) The Ministry of Education shall notify the applicant of the decision on the grant application in writing. In the decision not to grant a subsidy pursuant to Section 106, the Ministry of Education shall also state reasons.

(9) The grant pursuant to Section 106 is granted on the basis of a written grant agreement concluded between the Ministry of Education and the applicant, which includes

- a) identification data of the Contracting Parties,
- b) the bank connection and the applicant's bank account number;
- c) the amount of the approved grant pursuant to Section 106;
- d) the purpose for which the subsidy is granted pursuant to Section 106;
- e) the conditions and date of application of the subsidy pursuant to Section 106, in particular the requirement for co-financing, objectives and measurable indicators;
- f) the date of settlement of the subsidy pursuant to Section 106,
- g) the date of return of unused funds and the bank account number of the Ministry of Education to which these funds are referred,
- h) the date of the remittance of the proceeds and the number of the Ministry of Education's account with the State Treasury to which these funds are referred,
- i) the conditions for granting a grant pursuant to Section 106, the non-fulfilment of which is linked to the obligation to repay the funds;
- j) the method of controlling the use of the subsidy granted pursuant to Section 106;
- k) the amount and method of proving the use of the funds intended for co-financing if co-financing is required to realise the purpose of the subsidy under Section 106;
- l) the reason and manner of withdrawal from the contract,
- m) defining the time for which the contract is concluded;
- n) further details, if provided for by law or if the Parties so agree.

(10) The recipient of a grant pursuant to Section 106 shall, within three months of the end of receiving the grant pursuant to Section 106, deliver to the Ministry of Education a report demonstrating the purpose of using the subsidy provided for in Section 106 and the compliance of its use with the approved grant application; this is without prejudice to the provisions of specific regulations.<sup>49f)</sup>

(11) If the beneficiary of a subsidy under Section 106 violates financial discipline, the special legislation shall be followed.<sup>20)</sup>

## **THE TWELFTH PART REPRESENTATION OF UNIVERSITIES**

### **SECTION 107 Representation of universities**

(1) The representation of universities consists of:

- a) The Council of Higher Education,
- b) Student Council of Higher Education,
- c) Slovak Rector's Conference.

(2) The Minister for Education shall submit for approval or expression to the authorities referred to in paragraph 1 the proposals provided for in this Act (Paragraphs 91(2), 102(2)(e), 104(2) and 105(3)). It shall discuss with them, on its own initiative or at their request, other proposals and measures which significantly affect universities.

(3) The Council of Higher Education is the highest body of the self-government of higher education

institutions. The Council of Universities shall be composed of representatives of universities elected by academic chambers of universities and collective bodies of faculties designated in the statute of the university concerned.

(4) The Student Council of Universities is the highest representative body of university students. The student council of universities represents the interests of students externally. Only a college student can be a member of the Student Council of Higher Education. The student council of universities for each university consists of:

- a) one deputy elected by the student section of the Academic Senate of the University,
- b) other representatives of the student part of the academic community of the university elected by the student part of the academic community of the university, from each of the 2000 enrolled students one elected representative.

(5) The Slovak Rector's Conference is a body composed of rectors of universities. It coordinates and supports the work of the Rectors to shape higher education policy.

(6) The detailed procedure for the establishment of the bodies referred to in paragraph 1 and the rules governing their deliberations shall determine their statutes.

(7) Membership of the bodies referred to in paragraph 1 shall be honorary. Members shall be entitled to reimbursement of expenses connected with the exercise of this function in accordance with a special regulation. 25b) The Ministry of Education shall financially provide for the activities of the bodies referred to in paragraph 1.

## **THIRTEENTH PART COMMON, TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

### **THE FIRST HEAD COMMON PROVISION**

#### **SECTION 108**

(1) Decision-making under this Act is not subject to the general regulation on administrative procedure<sup>50)</sup> except for

- a) decisions on the imposition of a fine pursuant to Section 2a;
- b) decisions on the granting of an authorisation pursuant to Section 49a,
- c) decisions on the award of a social scholarship pursuant to Section 96;
- d) a decision on the nullity of a state examination or a part thereof pursuant to Section 108f(1);
- e) a decision on the nullity of a rigorous test or a part thereof pursuant to Section 108f(2);
- f) decisions on the withdrawal of a scientific-pedagogical title or of the artistic-pedagogical title 'docent' pursuant to Article 108f(3);
- g) deciding on the submission of an appeal to the professor pursuant to Section 108f(4).

(2) A subsidy under this Act, which is State aid<sup>50a)</sup> may only be granted in accordance with this Act and the specific State aid rules.<sup>13)</sup>

(3) For the purposes of Sections 54a, 68 and 102, a private university established outside the territory of the Slovak Republic shall be deemed to be a university established in the territory of the Slovak Republic.

(4) Public higher education institutions are entitled to use the coat of arms in the manner laid down by special<sup>regulation</sup>50b) as well as state higher education institutions.

(5) Public universities, state universities and private universities

- a) are entitled to use on graduation documents a coat of arms and a round stamp with a national emblem; and
- b) use a round stamp with a national emblem on decisions issued under the General Administrative Procedure Regulation.

(6) For the purpose of ensuring the tasks of the university, in particular decision-making in the admission procedure, deciding on matters relating to the academic rights and obligations of students, issuing documents

on study and issuing documents of graduation, the university is entitled to obtain his or her personal data by copying, scanning or otherwise recording official documents on an information medium to the extent necessary to achieve the purpose of processing.

(7) For the purpose of allocating accommodation to a student with specific needs, the College is also entitled to process data on a student's personal assistant with specific needs in the scope of name, surname, place of residence, gender, telephone number and e-mail address; this data is provided by the university student or his/her personal assistant.

(8) The College is entitled from educational activities to make a phonogram or audio-visual recording to the extent necessary for scientific and educational purposes. The College may also carry out the public transmission of educational activities, in particular the public transmission of a lecture or public part of the state exam or the public transmission of the public part of the rigorous examination, the public part of the defence of rigorous work, the defence of habilitation work, the habilitation lecture and the inauguration lecture.

(9) The public part of the state examination, the public part of the rigorous examination and the public part of the defence of rigorous work are considered public even if the university ensures their direct communication to the public. The public part of the defence of habilitation thesis, the habilitation lecture and the inauguration lecture are considered public even if the university ensures their public audiovisual direct transmission.

(10) A meeting of the Academic Senate of the College, the collegiate body of the faculty, if it is established by the College, and the Administrative Board of a public higher education institution shall be considered public even if the College ensures their direct communication to the public. A meeting of a collegiate body of a university or faculty may be held by videoconference or other means of information and communication technology without physical presence, including by secret ballot, if technical conditions allow.

(11) For the purposes of presenting a university or faculty, the university and faculty are entitled to publish articles, interviews, presentation photographs and data of the employees and students concerned in the scope of the name, surname, academic title, scientific-pedagogical degree, artistic-pedagogical degree, scientific degree, name of the study programme for which the student is enrolled, the name of the faculty that carries out the study programme and the name of the study field in which the study programme takes place, the name of the employee's workplace, his job position or functional position.

(12) In order to protect the safety of persons and property, the College is entitled to process the student's name and surname, whether the student is a student of the relevant university and faculty, the student's card number, the time of arrival and the time of departure, when managing access to its premises and rooms; these data may be processed for a maximum period of six months for the purpose referred to in the first sentence.

(13) For the purpose of operating registers managed by the Ministry of Education, the operator of the relevant register may use the relevant data from the staff register and the central student register.

(14) The public hearing shall be conducted in such a way that, in particular, members of the university's academic community and representatives of the public are able to ask questions to applicants. The public hearing shall be broadcast live on the university's website and the full record of the public hearing shall be published on the university's website at the latest on the following working day. The record of the public hearing shall be made public by the day following the date of the election or appointment of the successful candidate.

#### **Section 108d**

(1) For the purpose of evaluating research projects and artistic projects within the internal grant system of the Ministry of Education, for administrative and statistical purposes related to this evaluation and for the purposes related to the granting of a subsidy pursuant to Sections 89(5) and 91(2), the Ministry of Education processes the persons mentioned in the project concerned, persons assessing research projects and artistic projects, and persons administering research projects and artistic projects, in particular

- a) the name,
- b) the last name,

- c) surname at birth,
- d) an academic degree, a scientific-pedagogical degree, an artistic-pedagogical degree, a scientific title and the year of their award,
- e) the gender,
- f) date of birth,
- g) the name of the branch of science and technology and its numerical code, 50(c) in which it carries out the research and development,
- h) telephone number and e-mail address,
- i) the name and address of the workplace,
- j) job title, post or post.

(2) For purposes related to the evaluation of research projects and artistic projects within the internal grant system of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Education may use data from the staff register, the central student register, the central register of publishing activities and the central register of records of artistic activities in full.

(3) The data referred to in points (a), (b), (c), (d), (g), (i) and (j) of paragraph 1 shall be made available without restriction in such a way as to allow collective access under specific<sup>legislation</sup>.

### **Section 108e**

#### **Special provisions in times of emergency, state of emergency or emergency status**

(1) The term of office of the members of the Academic Senate of the College, members of the Scientific Council of the College, members of the collective bodies of the faculty or members of the Management Board of a public higher education institution which expires at the time of an emergency, state of emergency or state of emergency (hereinafter referred to as "crisis situation") shall end on the expiry of the last day of the third calendar month following the end of the crisis, if the technical conditions do not allow for the election or appointment of new members of the competent authority. If, during that period, a new member of the competent authority is elected or appointed, the term of office of the current member of the competent authority shall expire on the day following the date on which the new member of the competent authority was elected or appointed.

(2) In times of crisis, training activities carried out by the face-to-face method can be carried out using a distance method.

(3) At the time of crisis, in particular if, in accordance with special regulation 50d<sup>1</sup>, the organisation of the school year is changed or part of the examination or the form of examination ending secondary school education is cancelled, the university may change the information referred to in Section 57(5) and publish it within a period other than that provided for in Section 57(5). Changes to information can also be made repeatedly. For the change of information, approval is not required by the Academic Senate of the University or by the competent authority of the faculty. If the deadline is changed, the university will publish it no later than 14 days before that date.

(4) If, due to a crisis situation, the student has not been able to complete his studies properly within the period laid down in Section 65(2), the Rector may, at the student's reasoned request, exceptionally extend the study beyond the scope laid down in Section 65(2) and set the student a period by which the study will be extended.

(5) In times of crisis, state examination, rigorous examination, defense of rigorous work, defense of habilitation thesis, habilitation lecture and inauguration lecture can be carried out by videoconference or other means of information and communication technology without physical presence.

(6) At the time of crisis, the public part of the state examination, the public part of the rigorous examination and the public part of the defence of the rigorous work shall be considered public even if the university ensures their phonogram available to the public for hearing on the premises of the university for a period of three months after the end of the crisis situation.



(7) The employment relationship of a fixed-term university teacher whose agreed period expires at the time of a crisis situation may be extended without a competition until the end of the last day of the third calendar month following the end of the crisis situation.

**Declaration of invalidity of a state examination or part thereof, declaration  
invalidation of the rigorous test or part thereof, withdrawal  
a scientific-pedagogical or artistic-pedagogical degree;  
proposal for the dismissal of the professor and the renunciation of the academic title**

**Section 108f**

(1) The Rector shall decide on the nullity of a state examination or a part thereof, if

- a) the graduate of the relevant study programme was finally convicted of an intentional crime and, by committing that crime, obtained an advantage which had an impact on the proper completion of the study or on the fulfilment of the conditions for admission to that study;
- b) the graduate committed academic fraud as a student;
- c) the graduate has improperly used the subject-matter of the intellectual property protection of another person and in doing so obtained an advantage which affected the proper completion of the studies or the fulfilment of the conditions for admission to that study; or
- d) the graduate, as a result of a decision on the nullity of the state examination or part thereof in a lower degree study programme or as a result of the renunciation of the lower degree academic degree, ceases to meet the basic condition for admission to the relevant completed study programme of the higher level.

(2) The Rector decides on the nullity of the rigorous examination or its part if the person awarded the academic title in the rigorous proceedings,

- a) has been finally convicted of an intentional offence and obtained, by committing that offence, an advantage affecting the successful conduct of the rigorous examination or the initiation of rigorous proceedings;
- b) has committed academic fraud as a participant in the rigorous proceedings;
- c) has unlawfully used the subject matter of the intellectual property protection of another person and thereby obtained an advantage which affected the successful conduct of the rigorous examination or the initiation of a rigorous procedure; or
- d) it no longer fulfils the condition for the commencement of the rigorous proceedings as a result of a decision on the nullity of the state examination or part thereof or as a result of the renunciation of the academic title.

(3) The Rector withdraws a scientific-pedagogical degree or artistic-pedagogical title "doctor" if

- a) a person who has been awarded a scientific/pedagogical title or an artistic-pedagogical title 'docent' has been finally convicted of an intentional offence and has obtained, by committing that offence, an advantage affecting the fulfilment of the conditions for obtaining a scientific-pedagogical title or artistic-pedagogical title 'docent' or the fulfilment of the conditions for initiating habilitation proceedings;
- b) a person who has been awarded a scientific/pedagogical degree or an artistic-pedagogical title "doctor" has committed academic fraud as a participant in the habilitation procedure;
- c) a person who has been awarded a scientific/pedagogical title or an artistic-pedagogical title 'docent' has unlawfully used the subject matter of the intellectual property of another person and has thereby obtained an advantage which has had an impact on the fulfilment of the conditions for obtaining a scientific-pedagogical title or an artistic-pedagogical title 'docent' or to satisfy the conditions for initiating a habilitation procedure;
- d) a person who has been awarded a scientific/pedagogical degree or an artistic-pedagogical degree "docent" as a result of a decision on the nullity of a state examination or a part thereof, or as a result of the renunciation of an academic title, no longer fulfils the condition for the commencement of the habilitation procedure completed; or
- e) the criteria for obtaining the title of associate professor in habilitation proceedings were not met.

(4) The Rector shall decide on the application for the appeal of the professor, if

- a) a person appointed as a professor has been finally convicted of an intentional offence and, by committing that offence, has obtained an advantage affecting the fulfilment of the conditions for obtaining a scientific and pedagogical degree or artistic-pedagogical title 'professor' or the conditions for initiating inauguration proceedings;
- b) a person appointed as a professor has wrongly used the subject matter of the intellectual property protection of another person and in doing so obtained an advantage which had an influence on the fulfilment of the conditions for obtaining a scientific or pedagogical title 'professor' or the conditions for initiating inauguration proceedings;
- c) a person appointed as a professor, as a result of the withdrawal or renunciation of the scientific-pedagogical degree or the artistic-pedagogical title 'docent', no longer fulfils the condition for the commencement of the completed inaugural procedure; or
- d) the criteria for obtaining the title of professor in the inaugural procedure were not met.

(5) From the date on which the decision referred to in paragraph 1 becomes final, the person concerned shall be deemed not to have obtained a higher education degree of the relevant level by completing the relevant course of study; on that date, at the same time, she loses the relevant academic title and her evidence of graduation becomes invalid. If the person concerned has been admitted to an ongoing higher-level study programme and the relevant education is a condition for admission, the decision on admission to that study shall also become void from the date on which the decision referred to in paragraph 1 becomes final.

(6) On the date on which the decision referred to in paragraph 2 becomes final, the person concerned shall lose the relevant academic title and the proof of its award shall become null and void.

(7) On the date on which the decision referred to in paragraph 3 becomes final, the decree granting the relevant scientific and pedagogical title or the artistic-pedagogical title becomes null and void.

(8) At the request of a higher education institution or at the request of the Ministry of Education, the court shall without delay send a final conviction to the university or the Ministry of Education if the university or the Ministry of Education reasonably presumes that, by committing the offence, the person concerned has obtained or could have obtained an advantage under paragraph 1(a), paragraph 2(a), paragraph 3(a) or paragraph 4(a).

(9) A person who has been subject to a final decision pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 shall not be refunded the tuition fees, fees connected with studies, fees for acts connected with the provision of rigorous proceedings and the defence of rigorous work or the fee to cover the costs of habilitation proceedings. If, by virtue of a final decision pursuant to paragraph 4, a professor's appeal is made, the fee to cover the costs of the inaugural proceedings shall not be refunded.

(10) The College shall keep a register of final decisions pursuant to paragraphs 1 to 4 from which data may be made available upon a reasoned request from a public authority in the case of a candidate to fill a public office. The records are kept

- a) the name and surname of the person concerned;
- b) the relevant academic title, scientific-pedagogical degree or artistic-pedagogical degree;
- c) field of study and
- d) the date on which the decision referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 is final.

### 108 g

(1) The decision referred to in Paragraph 108f is the competent rector of a university which awarded the person concerned an academic degree, a scientific-pedagogical degree or an artistic-pedagogical degree 'doctor' or a rector of a university which submitted a proposal for the appointment of the person concerned as a professor. If the higher education institution concerned has been dissolved, merged or merged with another higher education institution, the rector of the higher education institution, who is its successor in title, is competent to decide; if the university has been dissolved without a legal successor or if a private university has been withdrawn from state approval, the rector of the university designated by the Ministry of Education is

competent to decide.

(2) A rector whose impartiality may be doubted because of his relationship with a party to proceedings for the nullity of a state examination or a part thereof, the invalidity of a rigorous examination or a part thereof, the withdrawal of a scientific and pedagogical title or an artistic-pedagogical degree or an application for appeal by a professor ('the withdrawal procedure') or his representative shall be excluded from the decision.

(3) A party to proceedings for withdrawal of a title, or his representative, shall notify the Academic Chamber of the University of Higher Education of facts suggesting the removal of the rector as soon as he becomes aware of them; this can also be reported by another person to the Academic Senate of Higher Education. The Rector shall immediately notify the Academic Senate of the College of the facts suggesting its exclusion.

(4) Whether the Rector is excluded shall be decided by the Academic Senate of the university concerned, which shall at the same time designate the Vice-Rector responsible for the decision and shall notify the Rector, the party to the proceedings on withdrawal of the title in writing and the Ministry of Education. No appeal may be brought against the decision to exclude the rector.

(5) The party to the proceedings for revocation of the title is:

- a) the graduate,
- b) a person who has been awarded an academic degree in a rigorous procedure,
- c) a person who has been awarded a scientific/pedagogic title or an artistic-pedagogical title 'docent'; or
- d) a person who has been appointed a professor.

(6) The Rector initiates revocation proceedings on the basis of

- a) of his own initiative,
- b) the Reasoned Proposal
  1. the Academic Senate of the university at which the relevant studies, rigorous proceedings, habilitation proceedings or inauguration proceedings took place,
  2. the competent authority of the faculty at which the relevant study, rigorous procedure, habilitation procedure or inauguration procedure took place,
  3. the Scientific Council, the Arts Council or the Scientific and Arts Council of the University at which the relevant study, rigorous procedure, habilitation procedure or inauguration procedure took place;
- c) a reasoned proposal from the Ministry of Education,
- d) a final decision on
  1. the nullity of the state examination or part thereof in the relevant study programme, if its proper completion is a condition for admission to the study programme of a higher degree, for the initiation of rigorous proceedings or for the initiation of habilitation proceedings,
  2. the withdrawal of the scientific-pedagogical or artistic-pedagogical title "doctor" in the case of deciding on the application for dismissal of a professor, or
- e) renunciation
  1. an academic degree, if the proper completion of the relevant study programme is a precondition for admission to a higher degree study programme, for the initiation of rigorous proceedings or for the initiation of habilitation procedures,
  2. scientific-pedagogical degree or artistic-pedagogical title "docent" when it comes to deciding on the submission of a proposal for the dismissal of a professor.

(7) Revocation proceedings may be initiated

- a) at the latest one year after the date on which the judgment pursuant to Section 108f(1)(a), (2)(a), (3)(a) or (4)(a) becomes final; or
- b) without a time limit, except where the fact referred to in point (a) is involved.

(8) The Rector shall give an opinion on the withdrawal of the title by a committee whose members are

appointed and removed by the Rector. Members of the Commission are

- a) four university teachers in a position of professor or in a position of associate professor who are teaching and scientifically active in the relevant field of study or in the relevant field of habilitation and inaugural proceedings, of which up to two of the staff of the university concerned, proposed by an employee part of the Academic Senate of the university concerned,
- b) two persons with a second-level university degree in law who are not employees of the relevant higher education institution; and
- c) one student of the relevant university proposed by the student section of the Academic Senate of the university in question.

(9) The details of the Commission's work will be regulated by the College's internal regulation. The meeting is public except for voting. A resolution of the Commission shall be adopted if an absolute majority of its members vote in favour of its adoption. If the Commission does not adopt a resolution, it shall be deemed not to have found grounds for a decision pursuant to Section 108f.

(10) The Rector shall decide within 150 days from the date of commencement of the withdrawal proceedings. The Commission shall give the rector an opinion on the withdrawal of the title within 90 days of the date of his request; the Rector cannot decide without this opinion. If the Rector deviates from the opinion of the Commission, he shall justify this in his decision.

(11) If the Rector finds that there are no grounds for a decision pursuant to Section 108f, he shall suspend the withdrawal procedure.

(12) A decision pursuant to Section 108f or paragraph 11 shall be subject to appeal by a party to proceedings or by an applicant pursuant to subparagraph 6(b) or (c). An appeal against a decision under Section 108f or paragraph 11 shall be decided by the Board of Appeal, which

- a) two members are appointed and dismissed by the Slovak Rector's Conference, one of whom is appointed as Chairman of the Appeals Board,
- b) two members are appointed and dismissed by the Council of Higher Education;
- c) two members are appointed and dismissed by the Student Council of Universities; and
- d) one member is appointed and dismissed by the Minister of Education.

(13) Membership of the Board of Appeal shall not be compatible with membership of the Commission pursuant to paragraph 8.

(14) The Chairman of the Board of Appeal shall sign the decisions of the Board of Appeal, represent it externally and shall be responsible for its activities. The activities of the Board of Appeal are organised and materially ensured by the university, the decision of which is reviewed by the Rector.

(15) The Board of Appeal shall decide on the appeal within 60 days of receipt of the appeal.

(16) Where a member of the Board of Appeal disagrees with the decision of the Board of Appeal or the reasons therefor, he may draw up a different opinion to accompany the decision.

(17) The effects of previous acts carried out by a person to whom a decision pursuant to Paragraph 108f(1), (2) or (3) is concerned shall be maintained even after it has become final; this applies even if they have been carried out by the person concerned in the exercise of official authority or in the exercise of a profession pursuant to a special<sup>regulation.50e)</sup> The effects of previous acts carried out by a person who has been dismissed as a professor shall be maintained even after his removal.

#### Section 108h

(1) A natural person may irrevocably renounce an academic title, a scientific-pedagogical degree or an artistic-pedagogical degree by means of a written notice with an officially certified signature delivered to the rector of the university, who has awarded the person concerned an academic title, a scientific-pedagogical degree or an artistic-pedagogical degree 'doctor' or who has submitted a proposal for the appointment of the

person concerned as a professor. In the case of renunciation of an academic degree, a scientific-pedagogical degree or an artistic-pedagogical degree in relation to a university which has ceased to exist without a legal successor, written notice shall be served to the Ministry of Education.

(2) Upon receipt of the written notification, the person concerned shall lose the relevant title. Written notification without an officially certified signature shall not be taken into account.

(3) If a natural person renounces the academic title awarded after the completion of the study programme, it is true that the study of this study programme has not ended properly and on the date of receipt of the written notice of renunciation of the relevant title become invalid documents of the completion of that study.

(4) If a natural person renounces an academic title awarded in a rigorous procedure, on the date of receipt of the written notice of renunciation of the title in question, the proof of its award becomes invalid.

(5) If a natural person renounces a scientific/pedagogical title or an artistic-pedagogical title "docent", on the date of receipt of the written notice of renunciation of the title in question, the decree granting it becomes invalid.

(6) If a natural person renounces a scientific/pedagogical title or an artistic-pedagogical title "professor", the date of receipt of the written notice of renunciation of the title in question shall be deemed not to have been appointed as a professor.

(7) The effects of previous acts carried out by the person renouncing the title in question shall continue to be maintained after receipt of a written notice of renunciation of the title in question; this applies even if they were carried out by the person concerned in the exercise of official authority or in the exercise of a profession pursuant to a special regulation.<sup>50e)</sup>

#### **Section 108i**

(1) A person on whom a decision has been made pursuant to Paragraph 108f(1), (2) or (3) shall be obliged to return or arrange for the return of the relevant invalid documents to the university within 30 days after the relevant administrative decision becomes final or, if the party to the proceedings for withdrawal of the title has brought an administrative action, immediately after the decision on the administrative action dismissing the administrative action becomes final. A person who has been dismissed as a professor is obliged to return or arrange for the return of the relevant invalid documents to the university within 30 days of its removal.

(2) In the case of a renunciation of an academic title, a scientific/pedagogical degree or an artistic/pedagogical degree, the person concerned shall, together with the notification of the renunciation of the title concerned, return to the university the relevant evidence of graduation, the award of an academic degree in a rigorous procedure or the award of a scientific-pedagogical degree or an artistic-pedagogical degree 'doctor' or an appointment as a professor, or to prove that he does not have such documents for objective reasons; otherwise, the notification is invalid.

(3) The university shall indicate its nullity on the returned document.

(4) In the case of the renunciation of an academic degree, a scientific-pedagogical degree or an artistic-pedagogical degree in relation to a university which has ceased to exist without a legal successor, the tasks of the university under this section shall be fulfilled by the Ministry of Education.

#### **Section 108j**

(1) The offence shall be committed by a person who fails to comply with the obligation to return the document pursuant to Section 108i(1).

(2) An offence referred to in paragraph 1 shall be punishable by a fine of up to EUR 5 000.

(3) Offences are discussed and decided by the Ministry of Education on its own initiative or at the initiative of the relevant university. The General Regulation on offences shall apply to offences and their treatment.<sup>50f)</sup>

(4) The penalties referred to in paragraph 2 shall be the revenue of the State budget. The administrator of

the State's claim for sanctions is the Ministry of Education.

### **Section 108k**

In the case of a State higher education institution, the tasks of the Ministry of Education pursuant to Sections 108f to 108i shall be performed by the competent ministry.

### **108 l**

#### **Participation in Academic Fraud**

(1) A natural person — an entrepreneur or a legal person — commits an administrative offence if

- a) draws up for another or arranges for another completion of the final, rigorous or habilitation thesis or part thereof, or
- b) promote, offer or mediate, directly or indirectly, the completion of the final, rigorous or habilitation work or part thereof for another; this is true even if the result is not academic fraud.

(2) A natural person commits an offence if

- a) draws up for another or arranges for another completion of the final, rigorous or habilitation thesis or part thereof, or
- b) promote, offer or mediate, directly or indirectly, the completion of the final, rigorous or habilitation work or part thereof for another; this is true even if the result is not academic fraud.

(3) The administrative offence referred to in paragraph 1 and the offence referred to in paragraph 2 may be punishable by a fine of between EUR 10 000 and EUR 50 000. The administrative offence referred to in paragraph 1 and the offence referred to in paragraph 2 committed within two years of the date on which the decision to punish a similar administrative offence becomes final may be punishable by a fine of between EUR 20 000 and EUR 100 000.

(4) When imposing penalties for administrative offences pursuant to paragraph 1, the administrative authority shall take into account the gravity, manner, duration and consequences of the infringement, the repeated breach of a legal obligation and the breach of several obligations by the conduct.

(5) A penalty for an administrative offence pursuant to paragraph 1 may be imposed within one year of the date on which the administrative authority became aware of the infringement, but no later than five years from the date on which the infringement occurred.

(6) Administrative offences under paragraph 1 and offences under paragraph 2 shall be discussed and decided by the Ministry of Education. The general rules on offences referred to in paragraph 2 shall apply to offences referred to in paragraph 2.

(7) The fines referred to in paragraph 3 shall be the revenue of the State budget. The administrator of the State's claim for sanctions is the Ministry of Education.

## **THE SECOND HEAD TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

### **SECTION 109**

#### **Transformation of fields of study**

(1) From the academic year 2005/2006 onwards, universities may accept students only for study programmes under this Act and carried out on the basis of a credit system complying with the framework guideline pursuant to Section 62(4). In the academic year 2003/2004 and in the academic year 2004/2005, universities may also admit students to study fields of study established under previous regulations, if they have the right to take state examinations. In the academic year 2003/2004 and in the academic year 2004/2005, universities and external educational institutions may recruit students for doctoral studies in fields of science or arts established under previous regulations, provided that they have the right to hold dissertation examinations and defences of dissertation and to award scientific-academic degrees or degrees of art. Students of fields of

study established under previous regulations and students of doctoral studies in fields of science or arts set up under previous regulations shall complete their studies in accordance with the previous regulations.

(2) If, on the date of entry into force of this Law, a university has students in a field of study in which it does not have the right to take state examinations, it shall, within one month of the entry into force of this Act, request the grant of that right for the necessary period of time. On the proposal of the Accreditation Commission, the Ministry shall decide on this request. If the application does not comply, the university is obliged to offer, by the beginning of the academic year 2003/2004, the possibility for students of the relevant field of study to continue their studies in a field of study which is as close as possible to the original and in which the relevant right is granted. If this is not possible, the Ministry shall offer such a solution in agreement with universities within its remit. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply equally to PhD students.

(3) The right to hold state examinations in the fields of study of bachelor studies granted under the existing regulations until the entry into force of this Act expires on 31 December 2009, unless for other reasons they have ceased before that date.

(4) The right to hold state examinations in the fields of study of masters and engineering studies, rigorous examinations and defenses of rigorous work awarded under the current regulations until the entry into force of this Act expires on 31 December 2011, unless for other reasons they have ceased before that date.

(5) The right to hold state examinations in doctoral studies granted under existing regulations until the entry into force of this Act expires on 31 December 2012, unless for other reasons they have expired before that date.

(6) The rights to conduct doctoral studies, doctoral examinations and defense of dissertation thesis and to award scientific-academic degrees or artistic-academic degrees in the relevant fields of science or arts awarded in accordance with the existing regulations until the entry into force of this Act shall expire on 31 December 2010, unless for other reasons they have ceased before that date.

(7) Since 1 January 2005, the right of universities and faculties to carry out habilitation procedures and procedures for the appointment of professors in accordance with existing regulations has ceased. Habilitation procedures and proceedings for the appointment of professors initiated before that date shall be concluded, in accordance with existing regulations, by 31 December 2005 at the latest. Proceedings which have not been completed by that date shall be discontinued.

(8) Section 83(11) also applies to the rights referred to in paragraphs 3 to 6.

### Section 109a

(1) Higher education institutions providing undergraduate doctoral education in the field of dentistry shall adapt the education to a specific regulation<sup>34a)</sup> so that students can be admitted to this study according to the previous study programme only until the academic year 2003/2004.

(2) Higher education institutions providing higher education masters in the field of pharmacy will adapt the education to a specific regulation 34a)<sup>so</sup> that education can be obtained according to the previous study programme only until the entry into force of the Treaty of Accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union.

(3) Higher education institutions providing higher education in the field of nursing and nursing-rehabilitation will adapt the education to a specific regulation 34a) so that it is possible to obtain education according to the previous study programme only until the entry into force of the Treaty of Accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union and so that it is possible to obtain a higher education degree in the field of nursing only separately from obtaining a university degree in any other field of study.

(4) Higher education institutions providing higher education in the field of midwifery will adapt the education to a specific regulation 34a)<sup>so</sup> that education can be obtained according to the previous study programme only until the entry into force of the Treaty of Accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union.

(5) The obligation to adapt study programmes under paragraphs 1 to 4 shall apply to all forms of study,

provided that a form of study other than a full-time study intended to prepare students for the exercise of the profession of health may be carried out only after the right has been granted by the Ministry to carry out the relevant study programme (Section 83(1)). The Ministry may grant the right only after the Ministry of Health has previously commented.

## SECTION 110

### Degrees and degrees of higher education

(1) Graduates of the bachelor's studies who have been awarded the title "Bachelor" according to the current regulations are entitled to use the academic title "Bachelor" according to Section 52(5). The education of the graduates referred to in this paragraph shall be considered to be a university degree in accordance with Section 52(1).

(2) The education of graduates of masters, engineering studies and doctoral studies according to previous regulations shall be considered to be a university degree under Section 53(1).

(3) Graduates of scientific training who have been<sup>awarded</sup> the scientific rank of "candidate of science" or who have been awarded the academic degree "doctor" and scientific-academic degree "philosophiae doctor" according to previous regulations<sup>51</sup>) are entitled to use the academic title "doctor" according to Section 54, paragraph 15. Graduates of artistic aspiration who have been awarded a diploma in artistic aspiration according to later regulations<sup>52</sup>) or who have been awarded the academic degree "doctor" and the artistic-academic degree "artis doctor" according to current regulations, are entitled to use the academic title "doctor of art" according to § 54 par. The education of graduates referred to in this paragraph shall be considered to be a university degree of the third level pursuant to Section 54(1).

(4) Academic degrees, scientific-pedagogical degrees and other degrees of university graduates awarded under previous regulations remain unaffected. The scientific ranks "candidate of science" (in short "CSc.") and "doctor of science" (in short "DrSc.") remain unaffected.

(5) The academic titles "magister" (in short "Mgr."), "art master" (in short "Mgr. art."), "engineer" (in short "Ing."), "engineer architect" (in short "Ing. arch."), "doctor of general medicine" (in short "MUDr.") and "doctor of veterinary medicine" (in short "MVDr.") are entitled to use university graduates who have completed their studies according to previous regulations and have not been awarded an academic degree. The provision does not apply to graduates of the National Security College, the Military Political Academy of Klement Gottwald and the College of Political Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

## SECTION 111

### Transformation of existing universities

(1) As from 1 April 2002, the public higher education institutions listed in Annex 1 shall become the higher education institutions listed in Annex 1, the military and police higher education institutions listed in Annex 2 and the private higher education institution listed in Annex 3. All universities listed in Appendices 1 to 3, except the University of Management in Trenčín, become university universities. The University of Management in Trenčín is becoming a non-university university. The Catholic University of Ružomberok becomes a confessional public university.

(2) The higher education institutions referred to in paragraph 1 shall submit for registration by 1 October 2002 internal regulations governed by this Act.

(3) The validity of the appointment or election of academic officers and academic bodies and their term of office shall remain unaffected by this Act.

(4) For the purposes of this Act, the term of office of the Rectors and Deans established according to the existing regulations shall be counted as periods of office in the relevant academic capacity.

(5) The rights and obligations of faculties which are part of the higher education institutions listed in Annex 1 on 1 April 2002 shall be transferred to the university in question.



(6) Students studying at universities listed in Annexes 1 to 3 are students under this Act as of 1 April 2002. Universities are obliged to register them in the student register by 31 October 2002.

(7) Higher education institutions formed from existing universities on 1 April 2002 assume all employment obligations vis-à-vis employees of these universities, their faculties and components.

(8) In the context of the transformation of current fields of study into study programmes, public higher education institutions shall, in accordance with this Act, establish a structure of the functions of professors, lecturers and other university teachers by 1 January 2003. Higher education teachers who are employed in a public higher education institution may be reassigned to the new structure without a competition, in addition to the positions of professors and lecturers. For the positions of professors and associate professors, public universities will issue a selection procedure.

(9) In the period until the entry into force of the new Statute for a public higher education institution, the bodies of the academic self-government of the faculty shall have the right, on behalf of the public higher education institution, to decide or act in matters pursuant to Section 23(1)(d) to (f) and Section 23(2)(b) and (e) as follows:

- a) to conclude, amend and abolish the employment relationships of employees of a public university enrolled in the faculty within the scope of the faculty's jobs as at 31 March 2002; this scope may be extended only with the consent of the Rector,
- b) carry out business activities (Section 18); in this period, the faculty may conclude a new contract only up to a total volume of EUR 33 194,00 within the framework of business activities; a contract exceeding the volume of EUR 33 194,00 may be concluded by the faculty in the course of business activities only with the consent of the Rector,
- c) cooperate with other universities, legal persons and natural persons, including foreign ones, in the fields in which the faculty operates; cooperation agreements with foreign entities concluded in this period are given by the faculty to the rector,
- d) determine the number of students admitted;
- e) determine the number and structure of posts of staff enrolled in the faculty within the scope of the faculty's posts as at 31 March 2002.

## **SECTION 112**

### **Transfer of property**

(1) Until 1 January 2003, a public college may administer state property. The disposal of such property is subject to a special regulation.<sup>53)</sup>

(2) The assets of the State which on 1 January 2003 are in the administration of a public higher education institution, except for property pursuant to Section 38(5) and (6), shall be transferred to a public university on that date.

## **SECTION 113**

### **Other transitional provisions**

(1) The appointment of members, chairman and vice-chairman of the Accreditation Commission pursuant to Section 81 shall take place by 31 May 2002. Until then, these functions are carried out by the members of the Accreditation Commission established under the current regulations. One third of the members of the Accreditation Commission shall be proposed by the Minister from the members of the Accreditation Commission established under the current regulations.

(2) The Accreditation Commission shall draw up and publish a plan for comprehensive accreditations of universities pursuant to Section 84(2) by 31 December 2002. Comprehensive accreditations of the activities of higher education institutions pursuant to Section 84, following the deadlines for submission of documents pursuant to Section 84(2), shall be carried out by the Accreditation Commission after 1 January 2004.

(3) The provisions of the special regulation <sup>(54)</sup> concerning the maintenance of a special funding account for the higher education institution shall be extended until the date of entry into force of this Act. The balance in the special financing account at the date of entry into force of this Law is the source of the reserve fund of the public higher education institution in 2002.

(4) The entry into force of the Treaty of Accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union shall apply to citizens of the Member States of the European Union in the same way as to citizens of the Slovak Republic.

### **Section 113a** **Transitional provisions in force from 1 September 2007**

(1) Public higher education institutions and state higher education institutions shall bring their internal regulations into line with this Act and submit internal regulations subject to registration by the Ministry by 31 March 2008.

(2) Private higher education institutions shall be appointed by the academic authorities pursuant to Section 47a by 31 August 2008. Until the establishment of the academic self-governing bodies, the private higher education institution proceeds in accordance with the registered text of the internal regulations of a private higher education institution.

(3) The procedure for granting state consent under Section 47, which started before 1 September 2007, shall be completed in accordance with the existing regulations.

(4) The Accreditation Commission shall also seek the opinion of the Ministry of Health pursuant to Section 83(13) before commenting pursuant to Section 82(2)(a) on applications received before 1 September 2007 and on which it has not yet commented.

(5) Universities shall align the provision of full-time study programmes with Section 60(2) at the latest until the implementation of their next comprehensive accreditation, which will take place after 1 September 2008.

(6) Employment relationships concluded for the position of visiting lecturer before 1 September 2007 shall remain in force, at the latest until their expiry date.

(7) If a citizen has studied at the same level of university studies simultaneously in several study programmes in one academic year or part thereof, he or she shall be taken into account for the purposes of paragraphs 10 to 13 and Article 92 separately in each study programme before 1 September 2008 if he has studied in one of the study programmes only part of the academic year, for the purposes of paragraphs 10 to 13 and Article 92, that period shall be rounded to the whole academic year.

(8) For the purposes of this Act, a bachelor's type of study under previous regulations shall be considered to be the study programme of the first degree, the master's type of study, the engineering type of study and the doctoral type of study under the previous regulations as study programme under Section 53(3). If a student has continued in an engineering type of study or in a master's type of study after having completed a bachelor's degree in accordance with the previous regulations, this follow-up study shall be considered to be a study programme of the second degree. The prescribed duration of studies under previous regulations is considered to be the standard period of study under this Act.

(9) The provisions of Section 92(3) to (8) shall not apply to students admitted to study before 1 September 2007, if they have not been admitted to the relevant higher education level and have not enrolled after that date.

(10) Pursuant to paragraph 9, a student is obliged to pay a fixed annual tuition fee for each additional year of study if he or she is studying a study programme longer than his or her standard length of study. In the total period of study, account is taken of the period during which the student was enrolled in the study programme of the relevant level. In the case of a student enrolled in one academic year simultaneously to study several study programmes of the relevant level, the study of each study programme in the total period of study separately is taken into account. If the student has been enrolled only in part of the academic year, for the purposes of this paragraph he shall be deemed to have been enrolled throughout the academic year. The period of study in study programmes pursuant to Section 53(3) shall be taken into account in the total period of study in study

programmes of the first degree. A period of study in study programmes under Section 53(3) exceeding three years shall be taken into account in the total period of study in study programmes of the second degree. In the case of students of study programmes pursuant to Section 53(3), the period during which they were enrolled in the study programmes of the first and second level study programmes shall also be taken into account in the total period of study.

(11) If the obligation to pay tuition fees is incurred by the student pursuant to paragraph 9 during the academic year, he shall pay an adequate proportion of the determined tuition fee according to the number of months remaining until the end of the academic year concerned.

(12) The provisions of paragraph 10 shall not apply to full-time students of doctoral programmes who are not obliged to pay tuition fees even if the standard length of study is exceeded.

(13) Applications from state higher education institutions pursuant to Section 83 which have been received by the Accreditation Commission before the entry into force of this Act shall be decided by the competent ministry or minister in accordance with the existing regulations.

(14) The Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Health shall deliver to the Ministry by 31 December 2007 certified copies of the decisions on accreditation of individual activities of state higher education institutions, which they have issued according to the existing regulations.

(15) The integration of higher education institutions under this Act shall be carried out on the basis of a comprehensive accreditation of the activities of the higher education institution for its integration under Section 84 by 1 September 2009. The Accreditation Commission shall draw up and publish a plan for the comprehensive accreditation of the university's activities (Section 84(3)) for its inclusion under this Act by 31 December 2007.

#### **Section 113aa**

The requirement of one year's professional medical practice under Section 57(7) shall not apply to students who have obtained a university degree in the first degree in medical studies in external form of study before 1 September 2008 and to students who have obtained a university degree in the field of public health in full-time study before 1 September 2008.

#### **Section 113ab**

##### **Transitional provisions in force from 1 January 2010**

(1) Higher education institutions shall deliver to the Accreditation Commission an assessment report pursuant to Section 87a(2) by 31 August 2012 at the latest.

(2) The state's assets in the Ministry's administration listed in Annex 5 of Part A are transferred from 1 January 2010 to the property of the Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava.

(3) The state assets in the administration of the L. Pasteur Košice Faculty Hospital listed in Annex 5 to Part B are transferred from 1 January 2010 to those of Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice.

#### **Section 113ac**

##### **Transitional provision in force from 1 October 2010**

Higher education institutions shall bring their internal regulations into line with this Act and shall submit, by 30 November 2010, the internal regulations governed by this Act for registration by the Ministry.

#### **Section 113aca**

##### **Transitional provision for legislation in force from 1 May 2011**

A student of a public college or a state university who has been admitted to a free study programme in an external form of study in accordance with previous regulations shall complete the course free of charge; this does not apply if he is obliged to pay tuition fees in accordance with Section 92(5) or (6) during his studies.

**Section 113ad****Transitional provision for legislation in force from 1 September 2011**

The final thesis, the rigorous work or the habilitation work to be kept in the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation thesis in accordance with the legislation in force until 1 September 2011 and the final thesis, the rigorous work or the habilitation thesis, which was sent to the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation works before 1 September 2011, shall be subject to the legislation in force until 1 September 2011.

**Section 113ae****Transitional provision in force from 1 April 2012**

Legal persons who have been granted state approval to act as a private university shall align their name with the name under which they are authorised to act as a private university by 31 August 2012.

**Section 113af****Transitional provision for the legal arrangements in force from 1 January 2013**

(1) The conditions for the proper completion of studies for students admitted to study accredited study programmes according to the regulation in force until 31 December 2012, including the characteristics of the subjects and the standard length of study, shall be maintained.

(2) The admission procedure for study, to be started from the beginning of the academic year 2013/2014, will be completed according to the rule in force by 31 December 2012.

(3) From the academic year beginning after the completion of the next comprehensive accreditation of the university's activities, the College may accept students to study study programmes in an external form of study only for study programmes with a standard length of study according to the regulation in force from 1 January 2013; the requirements pursuant to Section 57(5) shall be published by the university or faculty if the study programme is carried out at the faculty no later than two months before the last date set for the submission of applications, even if it is a bachelor's degree programme in an external form of study or a study programme under Section 53(3) in an external form of study.

(4) For the purposes of Paragraph 56(2) in the version in force from 1 January 2013, 60 credits shall be taken into account for each academic year of study under the regulations in force until 31 December 2012 which was not carried out in the credit system or completed abroad equivalent to full-time study.

(5) The amount of annual tuition fees for study programmes for the academic year 2013/2014 shall be determined in accordance with the rule in force until 31 December 2012.

(6) The obligation to pay annual tuition fees at public universities and state higher education institutions under the rules in force from 1 January 2013 is not earlier than 1 September 2013. For the purposes of Section 92(8) in the version in force since 1 January 2013, a student whose studies began before the academic year 2014/2015 and is enrolled in a study programme conducted exclusively in a language other than the State is deemed to have been enrolled in a study programme which also takes place in the national language.

(7) The procedures for applications for registration of internal rules initiated before 1 January 2013 shall be completed in accordance with the rule in force until 31 December 2012.

(8) The Accreditation Commission shall adapt the plan for comprehensive accreditations drawn up before 1 January 2013 if the criteria used to express the classification of a university and the criteria used to evaluate the level of research, development, artistic and other creative activity in the framework of the comprehensive accreditation of the university's activities are not known at least one year before the deadlines under that plan.

(9) As part of the next comprehensive accreditation of its activities, the university shall not submit an application under Section 83(1) relating to a study programme in an external form of study which has been accredited on the basis of an application pursuant to Section 83(1) submitted until 31 December 2012. The corresponding right applicable to such a study programme shall be suspended on 1 September following the completion of this comprehensive accreditation of the university's activities; such right shall remain valid until

the date of its withdrawal or cancellation of the study programme.

(10) If the university had a study programme accredited on the basis of an application pursuant to Section 83(1) submitted until 31 December 2012 with a time limit which expires before the start of the next comprehensive accreditation of the university's activities, the right granted shall be suspended on the date of expiry of the time limit.

(11) The suspension of the corresponding right under paragraphs 9 and 10 shall only be indicated by the Ministry in the register of study programmes and the university is not obliged to take measures to remedy the deficiencies and to report on their outcome.

(12) The university is obliged to cancel the study programme pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 after the completion of the comprehensive accreditation of its activities, at the latest until the time corresponding to the standard length of study of such study programme extended by one academic year, unless the corresponding right has not been withdrawn earlier; this period shall start on 1 September of the calendar year in which the comprehensive accreditation of its activities ends.

(13) The provisions of paragraphs 9 to 12 shall not apply to doctoral programmes if they are carried out in accordance with the provisions in force from 1 January 2013.

(14) Doctoral type of study according to previous regulations is considered to be study programme of the third degree according to the regulation effective from 1 January 2013.

(15) The provisions of Section 53(9) in the version in force since 1 January 2013 shall not apply to graduates of the National Security College, the Military Political Academy of Klement Gottwald and the College of Political Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.”.

(16) By 31 August 2013, universities shall align their internal rules with those in force from 1 January 2013.

#### **Section 113ag**

##### **Transitional provision in force from 1 January 2014**

The state's assets in the administration of the State Veterinary and Food Institute in Košice listed in Annex 5 to Part C are transferred from 1 January 2014 to the property of the University of Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy in Košice.

#### **Section 113ah**

##### **Transitional provisions for adaptations effective from 1 November 2018**

(1) The inclusion of higher education institutions as university universities, the inclusion of higher education institutions as vocational higher education institutions and the inclusion of higher education institutions which are not included in university universities or vocational universities under the rules in force until 31 October 2018 is repealed; the names of universities expressing their inclusion as of 31 October 2018 are retained.

(2) The standard length of study programmes enrolled in the Register of Study Programmes on 31 October 2018 remains maintained.

(3) Until the entry into force of the standards for habilitation and inauguration procedures, the qualification requirement for filling the post

- a) associate professor of scientific-pedagogical degree or artistic-pedagogical title “docent”,
- b) professor of scientific-pedagogical degree or artistic-pedagogical title “docent” or “professor”.

(4) Proceedings pursuant to Section 83(18), in the version in force until 31 October 2018, initiated and not legally completed by 31 October 2018, shall be completed in accordance with the rules in force until 31 October 2018.

(5) By 30 April 2019, the Ministry of Education shall publish on its website for at least 30 days draft temporary criteria for the authorisation to use the designation ‘Research University’; the interim criteria shall take into

account the evaluation of the research, development, artistic and other creative activities of the university in the framework of the last comprehensive accreditation of the university's activities carried out under the regulations in force until 31 October 2018. Following the evaluation of the comments received, the Minister of Education approves the provisional criteria and the Ministry of Education will publish them on its website by 31 July 2019. By 31 October 2019, the Minister for Education shall grant to higher education institutions which have fulfilled these provisional criteria an authorisation to use the designation 'Research University' with effect until the publication of the first evaluation of the periodic evaluation of the research, development, artistic and other creative activities of the university pursuant to Section 88a.

(6) For the purposes of Section 89, the first evaluation of the periodic evaluation of the research, development, artistic and other creative activities of the university pursuant to Section 88a shall be taken into account in the evaluation of the research, development, artistic and other creative activities of the public higher education institution in the framework of the last comprehensive accreditation of the university's activities carried out under the regulations in force until 31 October 2018.

(7) The College shall transmit the data to the central register of publication activities for the year 2018 by 31 March 2019 according to the regulations in force by 31 October 2018. The assessment of the outputs of the publication activity with the 2018 edition year and the outputs of the artistic activity for 2018 will be carried out according to the regulations in force from 1 November 2018.

#### **Section 113ai**

##### **Transitional provisions for adjustments effective from 1 May 2019**

(1) In the case of a website of a public university published before 1 May 2019, the accessibility standards, functionality and minimum requirements for website content pursuant to special regulation 20c) shall be complied<sup>with</sup> by the public higher education institution as of 23 September 2020 at the latest.

(2) Public higher education institutions are required to comply with the standards for the accessibility of mobile applications according to specific legislation<sup>20c)</sup> at the latest as of 23 June 2021.

#### **Section 113.**

##### **Transitional provisions for the duration of an emergency, an emergency; or state of emergency declared in relation to COVID-19**

(1) If the term of office of the members of the Academic Senate of the College, the members of the Academic Senate of the faculty, the members of the Scientific Council of the College, the members of the Scientific Council of the faculty or the members of the Administrative Board of the Public Higher University have expired since 12 March 2020 before the entry into force of this Law and the technical conditions do not allow for the election or appointment of new members of the competent authority, the powers of the member of the competent authority may also be exercised for the duration of the emergency, state of emergency or state of emergency declared in relation to COVID-19 by those whose term of office has expired. If, during that period, a new member of the competent authority is elected or appointed, the exercise of the powers of a member of the competent authority shall end on the day following the date on which the new member of the competent authority is elected or appointed.

(2) If the term of office of the members of the Academic Senate of the College, the members of the Academic Senate of the faculty, the members of the Scientific Council of the College, the members of the Scientific Council of the faculty or members of the Administrative Board of the Public Higher University expires from the date of entry into force of this Act and the technical conditions do not allow for the election or appointment of new members of the competent authority, the term of office of the members of the competent authority shall end on the expiry of the last day of the third calendar month following the end of the emergency, state of emergency or state of emergency declared in relation to COVID-19. If, during that period, a new member of the competent authority is elected or appointed, the term of office of the current member of the competent authority shall expire on the day following the date on which the new member of the competent authority was elected or appointed.

**Section 113ak****Transitional provisions for adaptations effective from 1 January 2021**

- (1) Proceedings for nullity of a state examination or part thereof may not be brought against a person who obtained a higher education degree of the relevant level before 1 January 2021.
- (2) Proceedings for invalidity of a rigorous examination or part thereof may not be brought against a person to whom the relevant academic title was awarded before 1 January 2021.
- (3) Proceedings for the withdrawal of a scientific/pedagogical title or of the artistic-pedagogical title 'docent' may not be initiated against a person who has been awarded such a title before 1 January 2021.
- (4) Proceedings for the appeal of a professor may not be initiated against a person appointed as a professor before 1 January 2021.

**Section 113al****Transitional provision for the duration of the emergency declared in relation to  
with the mass influx of foreigners into the territory of the Slovak Republic caused by the armed  
conflict on the territory of Ukraine**

A pregnant student, who is a citizen of Ukraine or a family member of a citizen of Ukraine and is a retired citizen, is considered to be a permanent resident student for the purpose of granting a pregnancy scholarship for the duration of the extraordinary situation declared in connection with the mass influx of foreigners into the territory of the Slovak Republic caused by armed conflict in the territory of Ukraine.

**Section 113am****Transitional provisions for adjustments effective from 25 April 2022**

- (1) By 31 August 2023, universities shall align their internal and faculty rules with those in force from 25 April 2022; this shall be without prejudice to the time limit for the harmonisation of the internal system under specific legislation.<sup>55)</sup> where this is necessary for the purpose of establishing public higher education institutions or faculty bodies before 31 August 2023, the College shall make changes to its internal rules to the extent necessary for the purpose of the establishment of those bodies under the rules in force from 25 April 2022 without undue delay. From 1 September 2023, the faculties' internal rules issued by 24 April 2022 shall be repealed. The College shall issue by 31 October 2022 the principles for the election of a candidate for rector and the acceptance of the proposal for the dismissal of the rector.
- (2) For the purposes of the number of terms of office of the Rector of the Public College and the Dean of the Faculty of Public Higher Education, the term of office starting before 25 April 2022 shall be deemed to be the first term of office under the rules in force on 25 April 2022. The dean appointed under the rules in force until 24 April 2022 shall remain in office until his termination for reasons under the rules in force from 25 April 2022.
- (3) The term of office of the rectors, deans, members of the collective bodies of higher education institutions and members of the faculties' collective bodies, which started to run under the rules in force before 24 April 2022, shall be completed in accordance with the rules in force by 24 April 2022, subject to paragraph 11. The term of office of the Vice-Rectors and Vice-Dean, which started to run under the rules in force until 24 April 2022, shall expire on the date of expiry of the term of office of the Rector or Dean concerned.
- (4) If, after 25 April 2022, a public university does not have a rector, the Academic Senate of a public higher education institution shall entrust the appointment of a new rector, for a maximum of 12 months, with the appointment of a rector to a person authorised by an absolute majority of all the members of the Academic Senate of a Public Higher School.
- (5) The election of a candidate for rector, which shall be announced by 30 April 2022, shall be announced and completed in accordance with the rules in force by 24 April 2022. The election of a candidate dean proclaimed by 24 April 2022 shall be completed according to the rules in force by 24 April 2022. The elections to the Academic Senate of a Public College and the elections to the Academic Senate of the Faculty promulgated in accordance with the regulations in force before 24 April 2022 shall be completed according to the regulations

in force by 24 April 2022.

(6) If the election of a candidate for rector takes place before 1 November 2022 according to the rules in force from 25 April 2022, the election assembly shall be established in such a way that the Board of Directors of the Public High School has at least one fifth of the votes in the electoral assembly.

(7) The Academic Senates of faculties, faculty scientific councils, faculties' artistic councils or faculty scientific and artistic councils and faculty disciplinary committees formed under the regulations in force until 24 April 2022 shall be repealed on the date of appointment, election or other establishment of the faculty bodies established by the Statute of the College under the regulations in force from 25 April 2022.

(8) If the College establishes bodies of faculties, it shall take all steps to ensure that the appointment and election of the faculty's members take place by 31 August 2023.

(9) The proceedings of the Academic Senate of the faculty, initiated and not completed by 24 April 2022, shall be completed from 25 April 2022 until the date of its dissolution pursuant to paragraph 7, by the Academic Chamber of the faculty in accordance with the regulations in force until 24 April 2022. The proceedings of the faculty's scientific council, the faculty's artistic council or the scientific and artistic council of the faculty, which started and did not end by 24 April 2022, shall be completed from 25 April 2022 until the date of its dissolution pursuant to paragraph 7, by the faculty's scientific council, faculty's artistic council or the scientific and artistic council of the faculty according to the regulations in force until 24 April 2022.

(10) The proceedings referred to in paragraph 9 which are not completed by the academic senate of the faculty or by the scientific council of the faculty, the artistic council of the faculty or the scientific and artistic council of the faculty shall be completed by the faculty body determined by the statute of the university in accordance with the rules in force from 25 April 2022.

(11) Membership of the Governing Board of a public higher education institution established by 24 April 2022 shall cease by the first provision of the Governing Board of a public higher education institution under the rules in force from 25 April 2022, no later than 30 November 2022. The Minister for Education shall appoint and elect, by 30 November 2022, the appropriate number of members of the Board of Directors of a Public Higher School in accordance with the regulations in force from 25 April 2022; their term of office shall start on the day following their appointment or election. After the first establishment of the Governing Board of a public higher education institution under the rules in force from 25 April 2022, its members shall, at its first meeting by lot, designate by lot members equal to half of the members of the Board of Directors of a public college, rounded up, whose term of office shall be five years; the term of office of the remaining members of the board of directors of a public university shall be two years.

(12) Until the entry into force of the status of public higher education institution approved under the regulations in force from 25 April 2022, the scope of the faculty's self-governing competence, the competence of faculty bodies and the method of designating faculty bodies shall be governed by the rules in force until 24 April 2022.

(13) A student enrolled by 31 October 2022 to study a study programme of the first degree in an external form of study, a second-level study programme in an external form of study or a study programme combining the first level and the second stage in an external form of study shall complete the study with the standard duration of study according to the regulations in force by 24 April 2022.

(14) The curriculum not provided by the university by 31 December 2021 shall, according to the rules in force from 25 April 2022, be established from 1 January 2023. The establishment of the study programme provided by the university by 31 December 2021 shall be brought into conformity by the university by 31 December 2026 with the rules in force from 25 April 2022.

(15) Tuition fees in a study programme conducted exclusively in a language other than the national language shall be reimbursed in accordance with the rules in force until 24 April 2022 if the student has enrolled for the study programme concerned by 24 April 2022.

(16) Competitions for university teacher posts and competitions for the appointments of professors and



associate professors, which started and were not completed by 24 April 2022, shall be completed according to the rules in force by 24 April 2022.

(17) Authorisations to use the designation 'Research University' granted until 24 April 2022 shall remain unaffected.

### **THE THIRD HEAD FINAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Section 113b**

This Act transposes the legally binding acts of the European Union listed in Annex 4.

#### **SECTION 114 Repeal Provisions**

They are abolished:

1. Act No 172/1990 Coll. on universities as amended by Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 41/1994 Coll., Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 324/1996 Coll., Act No 284/1997 Coll. and Act No 317/1999 Coll.
2. Regulation of the Government of the Czech-Slovak Federal Republic No. 282/1990 Coll. on Change in the Organisation of Higher Education of Arts.
3. Regulation of the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic No. 349/1990 Coll. on changes in the organisation of the Academy of Performing Arts in Bratislava.
4. Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 422/1990 Coll. on the Accreditation Commission, as amended by Slovak Government Regulation No 131/1994 and Slovak Government Regulation No 7/1995 Coll.
5. Decree of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Slovak Republic No. 141/1991 Coll. on the nostrification of diplomas and other evidence of study at foreign universities.
6. Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No 131/1997 Coll. on doctoral studies.
7. Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No. 7/1998 Coll. on rigorous examinations and defenses of rigorous works.
8. Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No. 227/1998 Coll. on contribution to the reimbursement of costs associated with securing the admission of candidates for university studies.
9. Amendment of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic of 11 August 1982 No. 5836/1982-31 on student houses of universities (registered in figure 25/1982 Coll.).
10. Amendment of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic of 11 August 1982 No. 5463/1982-31 on the establishment, cancellation and operation of student canteens and university buffets (registered in the amount of 25/1982 Coll.).

#### **Section 114a**

##### **Repeal provision for modifications in force from 1 November 2013**

Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No 581/2007 Coll. on supplementary pedagogical studies is repealed.

#### **Section 114a**

They are abolished:

1. Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No. 204/2002 Coll. on the provision of scholarships to doctoral students in full-time doctoral study, as amended by Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No. 505/2004 Coll.
2. Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No. 453/2005 Coll. on the scope and further details of the award of motivational scholarship.
3. Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No. 358/2006 Coll., repealing Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No 312/2002 Coll. on the creation and use of funds of a public university.

**Section 114b**

They are abolished:

1. Decree of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Slovak Republic No. 357/1991 Coll. on the financial and material security of university students while studying abroad.
2. Measure No 472/2007 of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic issuing a list of universities operating in the territory of the Slovak Republic, as amended by Measure No 356/2008, Measure No 328/2009, Measure No 590/2009 and Measure No 378/2010.

**Section 114c****Repeal provision for modifications effective from 1 January 2016**

Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No 238/2005 Coll. on the procedure for the recognition of educational documents is repealed.

**Section 114d****Repeal provision for modifications effective from 1 November 2018**

The Slovak Government Regulation No 104/2003 on the Accreditation Commission, as amended by Slovak Government Regulation No 558/2007, Regulation No 253/2012 of the Government of the Slovak Republic, Regulation No 427/2013 of the Government of the Slovak Republic and Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 53/2018 is repealed.

**Article V**

This Act shall enter into force on 1 April 2002, with the exception of points 5 and 7 of Article III, point 2 of Article IV, which shall enter into force on 1 January 2003. Point 6 of Article III shall expire on 31 December 2002.

**Rudolf Schuster v. r.**

**Jozef Migaš v. r.**

**Nicholas Dzurinda v. r.**

**Annex 1 to Act No 131/2002 Coll.**

**LIST OF PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES**

Comenius University in Bratislava

Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice

University of Prešov

University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava

University of Veterinary Medicine in Košice

University of Constantine the Philosopher in Nitra

Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica

University of Trnava

Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava

Technical University in Košice

University of Žilina

Alexander Dubček University of Trenčín in Trenčín

University of Economics in Bratislava

Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra

Technical University in Zvolen

Academy of Performing Arts in Bratislava

University of Fine Arts in Bratislava

Academy of Arts in Banská Bystrica

Catholic University in Ružomberok

J. Selye University

**LIST OF STATE UNIVERSITIES**

Armed Forces Academy of General Milan Rastislav Štefánik

Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava

Slovak Medical University in Bratislava

**LIST OF PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES**

University of Management in Trencin

**Annex 4**  
**Act No 131/2002, as amended by Act No 363/2007.**

**List of legally binding acts of the European Union taken over**

1. Directive (EU) 2016/801 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing (OJ L 132, 21.5.2016. 5. 2016).
2. Directive (EU) 2016/2102 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on the accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies (OJ L 327, 2. 12. 2016).

- A. LIST OF STATE PROPERTY IN THE MINISTRY'S ADMINISTRATION, WHICH PASSES FROM 1. JANUARY 2010 TO THE PROPERTY OF THE SLOVAK UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY IN BRATISLAVA
1. building in the cadastral territory of Bratislava — Staré Mesto, with the inventory number of the building 2741 on plot No 10348/1, owned by the Slovak Republic, in the administration of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic (co-ownership 1/1), registered in LV No 5010,
  2. land in the cadastral territory Bratislava — Staré Mesto, owned by the Slovak Republic, managed by the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic (co-ownership 1/1)
    - a) plot No 7987 with an area of 564 m<sup>2</sup>, garden,
    - b) plot No 7989 with an area of 508 m<sup>2</sup>, house and courtyard,
    - c) plot No. 7990 with an area of 753 m<sup>2</sup>, house courtyard Čp. V — 774, entered in Land Book Insert No. 9435, k. o. Bratislava,
    - d) parcel No 10348/1 with an area of 923 m<sup>2</sup>, built-up areas and courtyards,
    - e) parcel No 10348/2 with an area of 1 083 m<sup>2</sup>: built-up areas and courtyards, registered on LV No 5010.
- B. LIST OF STATE ASSETS MANAGED BY L. PASTEUR KOŠICE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, WHICH PASSES FROM 1. JANUARY 2010 TO THE PROPERTY OF PAVOL JOZEF ŠAFÁRIK UNIVERSITY IN KOŠICE
1. building in the cadastral area Terrace, okres Košice II, municipality of Košice-Západ, with register number 2262, owned by the Slovak Republic, managed by the Faculty Hospital L. Pasteura Košice, type of construction: theoretical institutes, built on plot No 3/11, registered in LV No 5913 (co-ownership interest 1/1),
  2. land in the cadastral area Terrace, okres Košice II, Municipality Košice-Západ, owned by the Slovak Republic, managed by the Faculty Hospital L. Pasteura Košice, registered in LV No 5913 (co-ownership share 1/1), plot No 3/11, with an area of 6 627 m<sup>2</sup>.
- C. LIST OF STATE PROPERTY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE VETERINARY AND FOOD INSTITUTE IN KOŠICE, WHICH PASSES FROM 1. JANUARY 2014 TO THE PROPERTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY IN KOŠICE
- land in the cadastral area of the Northern Town, Košice-Sever municipality, in the administration of the State Veterinary and Food Institute in Košice registered on the title deed No 12146 (co-ownership share 1/1), plot No 5580/3 with an area of 11 396 m<sup>2</sup>: other areas.

- 1) For example, Section 39 of Act No 578/2004 on healthcare providers, health workers, professional organisations in the health sector and amending certain acts, Act No 568/2009 on lifelong learning and amending certain acts, Act No 138/2019 on pedagogical employees and professional employees and amending certain acts.
- 2) Act No 553/2003 on the remuneration of certain employees in the public interest and amending certain acts, as amended.
- 3) Section 7 of Act No 172/2005 on the organisation of state support for research and development and supplementing Act No 575/2001 on the organisation of government activities and the organisation of central state administration, as amended.
- 3aa) Section 20f of the Civil Code.
- 3ab) Act No. 595/2003 Coll. on Income Tax, as amended.
- 4) Article 102(1)(h) of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic.
- 5) Act No 53/1964 on the granting of scientific ranks and on the State Commission for Scientific Degrees, as amended by Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 324/1996 Coll.  
Decree of the Slovak Commission for Scientific Degrees No. 65/1977 Coll. on procedure for the award of scientific ranks, as amended by Decree of the Slovak Commission for Scientific Degrees No. 302/1990 Coll.
- 5a) Section 2(1) and (5) of Act No 483/2001 on banks and amending certain acts, as amended.
- 5aa) Section 3(2) and (3) of Act No 269/2018 on quality assurance of higher education and amending Act No 343/2015 on public procurement and amending certain acts, as amended.
- 6) For example, Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 152/1994 Coll. on the Social Fund and amending Act No 286/1992 on income taxes, as amended.
- 7) Section 28(3) of Act No 431/2002 on accounting, as amended.
- 8) Sections 829 to 841 of the Civil Code.
- 9) Section 2(2) of Act No 291/2002 on the State Treasury and amending certain acts, as amended.
- 10) Act No 176/2004 on the disposal of the property of public institutions and amending Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 259/1993 on the Slovak Forestry Chamber, as amended by Act No 464/2002, as amended by Act No 581/2004.
- 11) Sections 663 to 684 and 720 to 723 of the Civil Code.
- 12) Sections 659 to 662 of the Civil Code.
- 13) For example, Act No 231/1999 on State aid, as amended, Commission Regulation (EC) No 800/2008 of 6 August 2008 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the common market in application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty (General Block Exemption Regulation) (OJ L 214, 9. 8. 2008).
- 15) Section 2(2)(c) of the Commercial Code.
- 16) Act No. 431/2002 Coll.
- 18) Act No 423/2015 on statutory audit and amending Act No 431/2002 on accounting, as amended.
- 19) Act No 502/2001 on financial control and internal audit and amending certain acts, as amended by Act No 618/2004.
- 20) Act No 523/2004 on the budgetary rules of public administration and amending certain acts, as amended.
- 20a) Sections 4 and 21 to 32 of Act No 269/2018 Coll.
- 20b) Act No. 9/2010 Coll. on Complaints.
- 20c) Sections 24(1)(b) and 31(k) of Act No 95/2019 on information technology in public administration and amending certain acts.
- 21) Act No 183/2000 on libraries, supplementing Slovak National Council Act No 27/1987 on State Remembrance Care and amending Act No 68/1997 on Matica Slovenska, as amended by Act No 416/2001.
- 21a) Section 6(3) of Act No 343/2015 on public procurement and amending certain acts.
- 21b) Section 5 of Act No 552/2003 on the performance of work in the public interest, as amended.
- 22) Section 7 of Act No 578/2004, as amended.
- 22a) Section 91(4) of Act No 578/2004 Coll.
- 23) Section 15 of Act No 596/2003 on state administration in education and school self-government and amending certain acts.
- 24) Section 50 of Act No 326/2005 on forests, as amended.



- 25) Section 2(2) of Act No 346/2018 on the register of non-governmental non-profit organisations and amending certain acts.
- 25a) Section 2(n) of Act No 595/2003 as amended by Act No 344/2017.
- 25b) Act No. 283/2002 Coll. on travel refunds, as amended.
- 25c) Section 136(1) of the Labour Code.
- 25d) Section 20(1)(a) and (b) of Act No 553/2003 Coll.
- 28a) Section 7(5) of Act No 321/2002 Coll. on the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic.
- 28aa) Act No 215/2004 on the protection of classified information and amending certain acts, as amended.
- 28b) Sections 33 to 35 of Act No. 422/2015 Coll. on the Recognition of Documents on Education and on the Recognition of Professional Qualifications and on Amendments to Certain Acts.
- 29) Sections 22 to 26 of Act No 281/2015 on the civil service of professional soldiers and amending certain acts.
- 29a) Act No. 281/2015 Coll., as amended.
- 29aa) Sections 83 and 85(a) of Act No 281/2015 Coll.
- 30) For example, Act No 73/1998 on the civil service of members of the Police Force, the Slovak Information Service, the Prison and Judicial Guard Corps of the Slovak Republic and the Railway Police, as amended, Act No 315/2001 on the Fire and Rescue Corps, Act No 200/1998 on the civil service of customs officers and amending certain other acts, as amended.
- 31) For example, Act No 73/1998, as amended.
- 32) Law 73/1998, as amended.
- 33) Section 27 of Act No 578/2004, as amended by Act No 351/2005.
- 34a) For example, Section 33 of Act No 578/2004, as amended, Slovak National Council Act No 138/1992 on Authorised Architects and Authorised Civil Engineers, as amended, Act of the Slovak National Council No 10/1992 on private veterinary surgeons and on the Chamber of Veterinary Physicians of the Slovak Republic, as amended, Act No 488/2002 on veterinary care and amending certain acts.
- 35) Act No 578/2004, as amended.
- 35a) Act No. 365/2004 Coll. on Equal Treatment in Certain Areas and Protection against Discrimination and on Amendments to Certain Acts (Anti-Discrimination Act).
- 35aa) Section 65(4) of Act No 185/2015 Coll. Copyright Act.
- 35ab) Section 16(1) of Act No 172/2005, as amended by Act No 233/2008.
- 35b) Section 27(2)(a) of Act No. 269/2018 Coll. on Quality Assurance of Higher Education

education and amending Act No 343/2015 on public procurement and amending certain acts, as amended, as amended by Act No 345/2021.

36a) For example, Act of the Slovak National Council No 138/1992 Coll. on Authorised Architects and Authorised Civil Engineers, as amended, Government Regulation No 296/2010 Coll. on professional competence for the exercise of the medical profession, method of further training of health professionals, system of specialised fields and system of certified work activities, as amended, Government Regulation of the Slovak Republic No 5/2016 implementing certain provisions of Act No 219/2014 on social work and the conditions for the exercise of certain professional activities in the field of social affairs and family and amending certain acts.

37) Act No 245/2008 on education and education (School Act) and amending certain acts, as amended.

38) Act No 211/2000 on freedom of information and amending certain acts (Freedom of Information Act).

38a) Section 4(1)(a) of Act No. 428/2002 Coll. on the Protection of Personal Data.

38aa) Section 3(2)(b) of Act No 422/2015 Coll.

38b) Section 4(2) of Act No 211/2000 Coll.

38c) Sections 18(2)(a), 19(1), 65 to 74 and 76 of Act No 185/2015 Coll.

38d) Section 19 of Act No 185/2015 Coll.

38e) Section 61(2) of Act No 185/2015 Coll.

38f) Section 60(3) of Act No 185/2015 Coll.

38 g) Section 8a of Act No 300/1993 of the National Council of the Slovak Republic on name and surname, as amended.

39) Act No 124/2006 on health and safety at work and amending certain acts, as amended by Act No 309/2007.

40) Act No 428/2002, as amended.

40a) Act No 477/2002 Coll. on the recognition of professional qualifications and supplementing Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 145/1995 Coll. on administrative fees, as amended.

40b) For example, Act No 396/2012 on the Education Support Fund.

40c) For example, Section 10(2)(b) of Act No 461/2003 on social insurance, Section 4(3) of Act No 600/2003 on child benefit and amending Act No 461/2003 on social insurance, Section 3(3) of Act No 580/2004 on health insurance and amending and supplementing Act No 95/2002 on insurance and amending certain acts, as amended.

40ca) Act No 177/2018 on certain measures to reduce administrative burdens by using public administration information systems and amending certain acts (Act against bureaucracy), as amended by Act No 221/2019.

40cb) Section 10(3)(h) and (11) of Act No 305/2013 on the electronic form of the exercise of powers of public authorities and amending certain acts (e-Government Act), as amended.

40cba) Article 4 of Constitutional Act No 493/2011 on budgetary responsibility.  
Section 30aa(21) of Act No 523/2004, as amended by Act No 101/2022.

40cc) Section 3(1)(h) of Act No 453/2003 on state administration bodies in the field of social affairs, family and employment services and amending and supplementing certain acts, as amended by Act No 81/2017.

40d) Section 23a of Act No 253/1998 on the reporting of the residence of citizens of the Slovak Republic and the Register of Citizens of the Slovak Republic, as amended.

40e) Section 85(8) of the Labour Code.

43) Section 18(7) of Act No 132/2002 on science and technology.

44) Section 16(2)(b) of Act No 172/2005 Coll.

45) Section 16(2)(a) of Act No 172/2005 Coll.

45a) Section 1(2) of Act No. 184/1999 Coll. on the Use of Languages of National Minorities, as amended by Act No. 204/2011 Coll.

(45aa) Section 26aa of Act No 172/2005, as amended by Act No 137/2022.

45b) Section 7(1) of Act No 474/2005 on Slovaks living abroad and amending certain acts.

47) Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 145/1995 Coll. on administrative fees, as amended.

48) Act No. 396/2012 Coll.

49) Act No 601/2003 on minimum subsistence and amending certain acts, as amended.

49a) Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 10/1996 Coll. on Control in State Administration, as

41) Section 23(7) of Act No. 269/2018 Coll.

amended.

49aa) Section 27(2) of Act No 578/2004, as amended by Act No 133/2010.

Section 19 of Act No 317/2009 Coll.

49ab) Section 12(aa) of Act No 5/2004 on employment services and amending certain acts, as amended by Act No 223/2011.

49aba) Section 2 (2) of the Commercial Code.

49abaa) Section 47a of Act No 461/2003, as amended by Act No 426/2020.

49b) Section 4(2) of Act No 1/1993 of the National Council of the Slovak Republic on the Collection of Acts of the Slovak Republic, as amended.

49ba) Section 13 of Act No 245/2008, as amended.

49c) Section 29b(6) of Act No 580/2004, as amended.

49ca) Section 2(4) of Act No 272/2015 on the register of legal persons, entrepreneurs and public authorities and amending certain acts.

49d) Section 60(3) of Decree No 461/2009 of the Office of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre of the Slovak Republic implementing Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 162/1995 on the Land Registry and on the registration of property and other rights in immovable property (Catastral Act), as amended.

49e) Section 8a(5) of Act No 523/2004, as amended.

49f) For example, Act No 357/2015 on financial control and audit and amending certain acts.

50) Act No 71/1967 on administrative procedure (Code of Administrative Procedure).

50a) Article 107 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (OJ C 83, 30. 3. 2010).

50b) Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 63/1993 Coll. on state symbols of the Slovak Republic and their use, as amended.

50c) Section 6(2) of Act No 172/2005 as amended by Act No 40/2011.

50d) Section 150(8)(c) and (d) of Act No 245/2008 as amended by Act No 56/2020.

50e) For example, Act No. 586/2003 Coll. on Advocacy and on Amendments to Act No 455/1991 Coll. on Trade entrepreneurship (trade law), as amended.

50f) Act of the Slovak National Council No. 372/1990 Coll. on offences, as amended.

51) Section 2(1)(a) of Act No 53/1964 Coll.

Decree of the Slovak Commission for Scientific Orders No. 65/1977 Coll. as amended by Decree No. 302/1990 And cz.

52) Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Socialist Republic No. 55/1981 Coll. on artistic aspiration.

53) Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 278/1993 on the management of state property, as amended.

54) Section 15 of Act No 472/2000 on the State Budget for 2001.

55) Section 37(1) of Act No 269/2018, as amended by Act No 410/2020.



