

COLLECTION OF LAWS

THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

1st edition 2002

Published: 26. 3. 2002

The time version of the Regulation in force from: 1. 1.2023

The content of the document is legally binding.

131

ACT

of 21 February 2002

on higher education and amending certain acts

The National Council of the Slovak Republic has resolved to adopt the following Act:

Art. I

FIRST PART

BASIC PROVISIONS

Mission, tasks and status of higher education institutions

§ 1

(1) Universities are high-level educational, scientific and artistic establishments.

(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 line with the needs of society, to develop knowledge, skills, wisdom, creativity and human well-being, thereby contributing to the development of a knowledge-based society. The fulfilment of this student-centred mission is the core activity of universities.

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

(4) Higher education institutions shall fulfil their mission by:

- a) enabling access to the highest level of education, in particular in accordance with the needs of society, so that education prepares a graduate with high moral principles, civil and social responsibility, in particular for appropriate practical application and for 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 for understanding, preservation, propagation and cultivation of the national cultural heritage and of different cultures in the spirit of cultural pluralism;
- d) development, preservation and propagation of knowledge through research, development or artistic and other creative activities;
- e) providing further training and organising training and organising attestations of teaching staff and professional staff,¹⁾

- f) contribution to the development of education at all levels, from basic education up to higher education particularly through in-service training of teachers at basic schools, secondary schools, school facilities and higher education institutions, through cooperation in the education of highly talented pupils and secondary school students;
- g) contribution to prevention and treatment of illnesses;
- h) involvement in public discussions on social and ethical issues and on the formation of a civil society;
- i) creation of theoretical models of development of the society, economy, culture and art, particularly for the needs of State authorities, municipalities and higher self-government units;
- j) cooperation with State administration bodies, municipalities, higher self-government units and with cultural and economic establishments;
- k) development of international and particularly European cooperation by promotion of joint projects of higher education institutions and other institutions abroad, exchange of academic staff and students, and by mutual recognition of studies and diplomas.

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

§ 2

(1) Universities are legal persons.

(2) Higher education institutions shall be:

- a) public higher education institutions located on the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- b) State higher education institutions located on the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- c) private higher education institutions pursuant to Section 47, and
- d) foreign higher education institutions pursuant to Section 49a established on the territory of a Member State of the European Union, outside the territory of the Slovak Republic or of a State which is a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and the Swiss Confederation ('Member States').

(3) The employment relationships of employees of public higher education institutions and public higher education institutions with the employer shall be governed by special legislation,²⁾ unless otherwise provided for in this Act.

(4) Higher education institutions shall have the exclusive right to provide, organise and ensure higher education. Specialised teaching establishments of higher education pursuant to Section 35 shall also participate in the provision of higher education and, in doctoral programmes pursuant to Section 54, an external educational establishment. Universities also provide further^{education}.

(5) Universities provide, organise and arrange for higher education within accredited degree programmes; the scope of the authorisation to create, modify and implement them is indicated in the register of courses.

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

(7) The study programme shall be carried out at the faculty, if the faculty of the higher education institution makes technical provision for the organisation thereof.

(8) Higher education institutions shall have the exclusive right to admit applicants for higher education.

(9) Higher education institutions shall have the exclusive right to award academic, scientific/pedagogical and artistic/pedagogical degrees, use academic insignia and hold academic ceremonies.

(10) A higher education institution shall lay down its mission and tasks in more detail in the form of a long-term objective for the institution pursuant to Section 1(2)-(4). The long-term objective of the higher education institution shall contain its objectives for individual areas of operation. The long-term objective shall be drawn up for a minimum of six years.

(11) Universities are legal entities carrying out research and^{development}.

(12) The task of higher education institutions in the field of science and technology shall be to carry out basic research, applied research and development, make use of the state of the art of science and technology in teaching students and engage them in creative scientific activity.

(13) Universities shall enable students to actively participate in the activities and management of the higher education institution and its components, in particular when it comes to quality assurance in higher education, the organisation of studies and decision-making on academic rights and obligations of students.

(14) Every higher education institution shall provide applicants, students and other persons with information and advice services in connection with studies and the practical employment possibilities for graduates of study programmes.

(15) Where a university with another university establishes an interest association of legal persons 3aa(a) by way of a contract of incorporation^{for} the purpose of joint action in the development of study programmes, the establishment of joint study programmes, joint admission procedures, the joint pursuit of research, development or other creative activities, or the joint provision of catering and accommodation opportunities for students, that interest association of legal persons shall use the designation 'university consortium' in the title. The consortium of universities acquires legal capacity through entry in the register of university consortia, which is part of the university register. The provisions of Section 20i(2) and (3) of the Civil Code shall not apply to registration.

Paragraph 2a

(1) The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic ('Ministry of Education') shall impose a fine

- a) between EUR 16600 and EUR 500000 to a legal person which provides, organises or provides higher education in the territory of the Slovak Republic and is not a university or is not an external educational establishment;
- b) between EUR 5000 and EUR 20000 from a higher education institution
 - 1. receive or enrol the candidate for studies in an unaccredited study programme, or
 - 2. shall not, after ordering the cancellation of a study programme, stop the teaching of the subjects covered by that study programme.

(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) The fine may 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, under this Law, a higher education institution or an external educational establishment has the exclusive right.

(5) The Ministry of Education may impose the fine referred to in paragraph 1 within one year of the date on which the failure to fulfil an obligation under this Act was established, no later than five years from the date of the breach.

(6) Revenues from fines shall constitute revenues of the state budget.

§ 3

Academics of higher education

The academic community of higher education is composed of university lecturers and researchers who are employed on a weekly basis with higher education institutions, other members of the higher education institution if the statutes of the higher education institution so determine, and university students (student part of the academic community of higher education). Academics shall have the right to propose 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 university:

- a) freedom of scientific research, research and development of artistic and other creative activities and the dissemination of their results;
- b) freedom to teach, in particular in openness to different scientific opinions, scientific and research methods and artistic directions;
- c) the right to learn, while maintaining free choice of study in accredited study programmes;
- d) the right to express their views freely and to make their views public;
- e) the right of academics to vote and stand for election to academic bodies;
- f) the right to use academic insignia and traits and to conduct academic ceremonies.

(2) The exercise of academic freedoms and academic rights under paragraph 1 shall be in accordance with the principles of democracy, humanity and the law.

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

(4) On academia, political parties and political movements must not engage in political activity and establish their organisations.

SECOND PART

PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION AND ITS COMPONENTS

TITLE I

PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

§ 5

Establishment and dissolution of a public higher education institution

(1) The public higher education institution is a public and self-governing institution which is established and repealed by law. The law shall also provide for its name and registered office. When a public higher education institution is divided into faculties, these faculties shall be set up at the same time.

(2) The organisation and operation of a public higher education institution shall be decided, to the extent provided for in this Law, by the public higher education institution.

(3) A public higher education institution can only be divided into higher education institutions, can only merge or merge with another university. These amendments can only be made by law.

(4) The law by which the public higher education institution was dissolved shall determine to which legal persons are transferred to its assets, claims, liabilities and which public higher education institutions shall enable students of the dissolved public higher education institution to complete their higher education qualifications, unless the student decides otherwise, in the same field of study as that which he or she studied at the dissolved university or in the field of study closest to that field of study. If all higher education programmes have been cancelled, the Ministry of Education shall submit to the Government of the Slovak Republic a draft law to dissolve the public higher education institution within six months of the date on which it becomes aware.

(5) After the establishment of the public higher education institution, until the appointment of the rector, a person authorised by the Minister for Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic ('the Minister of Education') shall perform the duties of statutory body of the higher education institution. No later than

six months from the date of its establishment, a public higher education institution established pursuant to paragraph 1 must be appointed by the academic authorities (Paragraph 7) and, if it is part of faculties, individual faculties (Paragraph 22).

§ 6

Scope of the municipal competence of a public higher education institution

(1) The self-governing competence of a public higher education institution includes:

- a) internal organisation;
- b) determining the number of candidates admitted to studies, determining the conditions for admission to studies and deciding on recruitment procedures;
- c) the design and implementation of study programmes;
- d) organisation of studies;
- e) deciding on matters relating to academic rights and obligations of students;
- f) determining the orientation and organisation of research, development or artistic and other creative activities;
- g) concluding, changing and abolishing employment relationships and determining the number and structure of higher education posts;
- h) the award of a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of 'professor' and 'professor' (Section 76);
- i) cooperation with other universities, other legal persons and natural persons, including foreign ones;
- j) election of members of academic bodies of a public higher education institution;
- k) the management of the public higher education institution and the disposal of its assets in accordance with this Act;
- l) the determination of the amount of the student's contribution to the payment of part of the study costs ('the tuition fee') and the tuition fees referred to in Paragraph 92, unless otherwise provided for in this Law.

(2) Academic self-governance of a public university is based on the academic community (Section 3) of the public higher education institution, which elects and dismisses the members of the academic chamber of a public higher education institution (Section 7(a)).

(3) The details of the organisation and operation of the public higher education institution, as well as the status of members of the academic community, are governed by its internal rules (Paragraph 15).

(4) Where a higher education institution is part of a faculty, the faculties exercise the self-governing functions of a public higher education institution to the extent determined by the statute of the public higher education institution.

§ 7

Public higher education authorities

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

(2) The academic authorities of the public higher education institution are:

- a) academic senate of a public higher education institution;
- b) Rector,
- c) a Scientific Council, an Arts Council or a Scientific and Arts Council (hereinafter referred to as the 'Scientific Council of Public Higher Education'), and
- d) the Disciplinary Board of the Public Higher School for Students ('the Disciplinary Board of the Public Higher School'), unless Paragraph 13(4) provides otherwise.

(3) The other bodies of the public higher education institution are the Quaestor and the governing board of the public higher education institution.

(4) A public higher education institution may also set up a body for quality assurance in higher education and other bodies as an additional body of public higher education.

§ 8

Academic Senate of the Public Higher School

(1) The Academic Senate of a public higher education institution is composed of elected representatives from the academic community of a public higher education institution. The Academic Senate of a public higher education institution shall have at least 15 members and a maximum of 66 members, of which at least one third shall be reserved for students. If a public college is part of a faculty, each faculty shall be represented in the academic chamber of the public higher education institution.

(2) The Academic Senate of a public higher education institution is divided into an employee and a student part. Members of the staff section of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution shall be elected by secret ballot by members of the staff section of the academic community. The members of the student section of the academic senate of a public higher education institution shall be elected by secret ballot by members of the student section of the academic community. Only a member of the staff of the academic branch of a public higher education institution may be a member of the staff of its academic community. Only a member of the student section of the academic community of a public higher education institution may be a member of the student section of its academic community.

(3) The duties of a member of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution shall be incompatible with those of a rector, rector, dean, Quaestor, head of a public higher education institution pursuant to Section 21(1)(b) and (c) and that of other bodies of a higher education institution or faculty so determined by the statutes of a public higher education institution.

(4) The term of office of members of the Academic Senate of a public higher education institution shall be up to four years.

(5) The meetings of the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher School shall be public. The Rector or, on his behalf, the rector or the Quaestor and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of a public higher education institution shall have the right to speak at a meeting in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution at any time he so requests. At the request of the Rector, the President of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution shall convene a meeting of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution without delay and no later than 14 days. If the President of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution fails to do so, a meeting of the Academic Senate of the public higher education institution shall be convened by the Rector.

(6) Membership of the Academic Senate of a public higher education institution ceases to exist

- a) at the end of a member's term of office;
- b) the appointment of a member to one of the positions referred to in paragraph 3;
- c) the termination of membership of the staff of the academic community of the higher education institution or, in the case of a member of the faculty elected as a faculty's deputy;
- d) interruption of the studies of a member of the student section of the academic chamber of a public higher education institution;
- e) the completion of the studies of a member of the student section of the academic chamber of a public higher education institution, unless he or she has requested the suspension of membership of the academic chamber of a public higher education institution pursuant to paragraph 8;
- f) failure to enrol at the latest on the last date for enrolment of candidates recruited for studies in the relevant academic year, in the case of a suspended member; in the case of a suspended member who has been elected as part of a public higher education institution, by not enrolment in that part of a public higher education institution;
- g) upon expiry of six months from the date of suspension; this shall not apply if the renewal of membership takes place within that period;

- h) waiving a member;
- i) removal of a member from office by the relevant part of the academic community of a public higher education institution; the grounds of appeal and the procedure for the selection and appeal shall be determined by the internal regulation of the public higher education institution pursuant to Section 15(1)(g);
- j) the death of a member;
- k) the dissolution or merger of parts of a public higher education institution elected by the academic community.

(7) If a member of an academic chamber of a public higher education institution has ceased to be a member before the end of the term of office in accordance with 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 higher education institution whose term of office lasts until the end of the term of office of the member whose membership has ceased or, if provided for by the internal regulation of the public higher education institution, an elected alternate shall take up his or her position.

(8) A member of the student section of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution who is not a student in a doctoral course may apply in writing to the public higher education institution, before completing his studies, for the suspension of membership of the academic chamber of a public higher education institution. Membership shall be suspended from the day following the day on which his studies are duly completed. Membership shall resume on the date on which he re-entered the student section of the academic community of a public higher education institution or a member of the academic community of the public higher education institution for which he was elected. The internal rule of a public higher education institution shall determine whether, for the time of suspension, the alternate elected and the method of election of the member of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution become a member, or whether a suspended member is deemed to be absent from a meeting of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution.

(9) The public higher education institution shall provide for the additional election of the members of the academic chamber of a public higher education institution by means of an internal regulation pursuant to Section 15(1)(g) if, during the term of office of the members of the academic chamber of a public higher education institution, a new faculty of public higher education is established or some faculties are merged or dissolved and shall remain for more than six months until the end of the term of office of the members of the academic chamber of a public higher education institution. The term of office of the members of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution elected additionally as a newly established faculty shall run until the end of the relevant term of office of the members of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution.

§ 9

Competence of the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher Education School

(1) Academic Senate of the Public Higher School

- a) approves on a proposal
 1. the Rector of the internal regulations of a public higher education institution pursuant to Section 15(1)(a), (c) to (f) and (k) to (m) and, where the statute of a public higher education institution so provides, the internal regulations pursuant to Section 15(1)(n);
 2. the President of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution, the internal rules of a public higher education institution pursuant to Section 15(1)(g) to (i); approve the principles governing the election of the candidate rector and the adoption of the proposal for the dismissal of the Rector before the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School;
 3. dean of the internal rules of the faculty, to be determined by the statutes of the public higher education institution;
- b) approves, on a proposal from the Rector, before the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School
 1. the long-term aim of the public higher education institution;

2. merger, merger, dissolution, division, change of name or change of registered office of a public higher education institution;
 3. the establishment, merger, dissolution, division, change of name or change of registered office of a part of a public higher education institution;
 4. the budget of the public higher education institution;
 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 for parts of a public higher education institution;
- c) discuss, on a proposal from the Rector, before the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School, the breakdown of the subsidy from the State budget from the chapter of the Ministry of Education pursuant to Section 89 for the parts of the public higher education institution;
 - d) approves the proposal of the Rector for the appointment and dismissal of the members of the Scientific Council of the Public Higher Education;
 - e) checks 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 governing board of the public higher education institution;
 - f) approve the conditions of admission to study submitted by the Rector, unless their approval has been entrusted to another body by the status of a public higher education institution;
 - g) it shall comment on the initiatives and opinions of the board of directors of a public higher education institution pursuant to Section 41(12);
 - h) elect a representative of the public higher education institution to the College of Higher Education; the student section elects a representative of the public higher education institution to the School Council of Higher Education;
 - 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) for as long as is necessary, exercise the competence of the college's collective bodies designated by the statutes of a public higher education institution, if they are established, under the conditions and to the extent specified in the statutes of the 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 following 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 they are submitted to the Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School for approval if the value of the assets, the value of the contribution or the amount of credit is greater than three hundred times the amount from which items are regarded as tangible assets under special legislation 3ab);
 - m) takes note of the report on the activities of the governing board of the public higher education institution;
 - n) perform 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 points (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 shall be discussed by the academic chamber of the public higher education institution within 45 days of their submission to 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 deemed to have been negotiated.

(3) The Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution shall, in the exercise of the competences referred to in paragraph 1(d) and (h), decide by secret ballot; in exercising the other competences referred to in paragraph 1, it may decide by secret ballot if the statute of a public higher education institution so provides or if it so decides.

(4) The scope of the collective bodies of the Faculty of Public Higher Education referred to in paragraph 1(j) shall be authorised by the academic chamber of a public higher education institution to carry out only within the limits of the approval of amendments to the internal rules of the faculty concerned in such a way that they do

not conflict with the law, other generally binding legislation or the status of the competent public higher education institution.

(5) If the faculty's collegiate body exercises its functions in a composition contrary to this Act, the statute of the public higher education institution or the internal rules of the Faculty of Public Higher Education, the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution shall be entitled to take measures to bring the composition of the competent body into conformity with the relevant legislation.

§ 10

Rector

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

(2) The Rector is appointed and dismissed by the President of the Slovak Republic⁴ ('the President'). An application for the appointment or dismissal of a rector shall be submitted to the President by the Minister for Education, who shall be submitted by the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher School within 15 days of the adoption of the relevant resolution.

(3) The candidate for Rector shall be elected by the Assembly of Elections comprising all members of the Academic Senate of a public higher education institution and all members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution by an absolute majority of all members of the election assembly. The election assembly shall be convened and directed by the President of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution. The acceptance of the proposal for dismissal of a rector shall require the approval of an absolute majority of all the members of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution and an absolute majority of all the members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution. The proposal for dismissal of the Rector is discussed at a joint meeting of the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher Education and the Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School. The candidate Rector shall be elected and the proposal for removal of the Rector shall be decided by secret ballot. Voting on the proposal to dismiss a rector may also take place outside the joint meeting of the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher Education and the Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School.

(5) The election of the candidate for the Rector shall be announced by the Public Higher School on its website, on the website of the Ministry of Education and by means of web apps, social media and social networks or other innovative means of communication no later than 270 days before the expiry of the Rector's term of office. The public higher education institution shall set a period of not less than 90 days and a maximum of 120 days for the submission of applications for a candidate for rector, and a deadline of no later than 30 days from its expiry. If no candidate is successful, the re-election shall be announced within 30 days of the end of the previous election. If the higher education institution does not have a rector and the election of a candidate for rector is not declared, or if no election has taken place, the election of the candidate rector shall be declared within 30 days of the occurrence of the event. The election of the candidate for the Rector shall be declared in Slovak and English.

(6) The election assembly shall hold a public hearing of candidates for rector. The public hearing shall establish candidates' management experience, their relationship with higher education, science and technology and their relation to the mission and field of activity of the higher education institution concerned. At the same

⁴A member of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution and a member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution may not stand as a candidate for the rector of the relevant public higher education institution while serving as a member of the academic chamber of a public higher education institution or a member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution. A person who has served as a member of the Executive Board of the Slovak Accreditation Agency for Higher Education ('the Agency') may stand as a candidate for the election of a rector no earlier than three years after the end of membership of the Executive Board of the Agency.

time, the candidate shall present a proposal for a strategy for the development of the higher education institution concerned and, if the election assembly so decides, the candidate may also be asked to provide further information.

(7) The term of office of the Rector shall be four years. In one public higher education institution, the same person may serve as a rector for a maximum of two consecutive terms.

(8) Rector's duties cease

- a) upon expiry of the term of office
- b) with the surrendering of the role; rector's duties end on the date on which written notice of resignation is received by the President, the AKV's announcement is not specified at a later date;
- c) removal from post; the duties of a rector shall cease on the date on which he or she is removed from office;
- d) the finality of a judgment convicting him for an intentional offence or imposing an unconditional custodial sentence;
- e) limitation of legal capacity;
- f) on their death or if declared dead.

(9) The Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution or the board of directors of a public higher education institution may propose the dismissal of a rector if the Rector

- a) fails seriously to fulfil its obligations;
- b) seriously prejudices the interest of a public higher education institution; or
- c) has seriously infringed the legislation or internal rules of a public higher education institution.

(10) The rector shall be represented by the rectors to the extent specified by the rector. The rectors are appointed and dismissed by the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher School by the Rector. A person who has served as a member of the Executive Board of the Agency may be appointed as a rector at the earliest three years after the termination of membership of the Executive Board of the Agency. The term of office of the rectors shall be four years.

(11) If the public higher education institution does not have a rector, the Academic Senate of the public higher education institution shall entrust until the appointment of a new rector, for a maximum period of one year, a person to whom an absolute majority of the total number of members of the academic senate of the public higher education institution and the board of directors of the public higher education institution agree to perform the duties of rector. The Academic Chamber of the Public Higher School shall notify the Minister of Education without delay. A person who is to serve temporarily as a rector may be proposed by the Academic Senate of a public higher education institution or by the board of directors of a public higher education institution. The same person may not be appointed repeatedly to perform the duties of rector.

Paragraph 10a **Competence of the Rector**

(1) Rector

- a) manage, act on behalf of the public higher education institution and represent it externally;
- b) suggests
 1. the merger, merger, dissolution, division, change of name or change of registered office of a public higher education institution; and
 2. the establishment, merger, dissolution, division, change of name or change of registered office of a part of a public higher education institution;
- 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 Education and for approval by the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher Education and the Board of Governors of the Public Higher Education School;
- d) submit to the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher Education and the Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School the draft budget of the public higher education institution and the draft methodology

for the breakdown of the subsidy from the State budget from the chapter of the Ministry of Education pursuant to Section 89 for the parts of the public higher education institution; this is without prejudice to the trade union's right to bargain collectively,

- e) awards, on the basis of a decision of the Scientific Council of a public higher education institution, or by decision of the competent body of the faculty determined by the statute of the public higher education institution, if established, a scientific-pedagogical title or an artistic-pedagogical title of 'lecturer';
- f) submit to the Minister of Education proposals for the appointment of professors approved by the Scientific Council of the Public Higher Education School;
- g) awards the honorary title of "professor emeritus" on the proposal of the Scientific Council of Public Higher Education;
- h) determines the salary of the dean following the written statement of the board of directors of the public higher education institution;
- i) perform 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 collegiate body of a higher education institution until the vote thereon.

(3) If, in the exercise of the competence referred to in point (e) of paragraph 1, the Rector has reasonable doubts that the competent authority has not complied with the criteria of a public higher education institution for assessing compliance with the conditions for obtaining a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title 'lecturer' ('the criteria for obtaining the title of lecturer') or that there have been procedural errors in the course of the habilitation procedure, the Rector may refer the application back to the competent authority for a new procedure or discontinue the application.

(4) If, in the exercise of the duties referred to in paragraph 1(f), the Rector has reasonable doubts that the competent authority has not complied with the criteria of a public higher education institution for assessing compliance with the conditions for obtaining a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title 'professor' ('the criteria for obtaining the title of professor') or that there has been procedural misconduct in the course of the procedure for the appointment of a professor ('the lecturer procedure'), the Rector may refer the application back to the competent authority for new proceedings or discontinue the proceedings.

§ 11

Scientific Council of Public Higher Education

(1) The members of the Scientific Council of the Public Higher Education School are appointed and dismissed by the Rector after approval by the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher School. Unless otherwise determined by the statute of a public higher education institution, the term of office of the members of the Scientific Council of a public higher education institution shall be four years.

(2) The members of the Scientific Council of the Public Higher Education School shall include significant experts from fields in which the public higher education institution 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 serving as a professor or researcher with a scientific qualification level IIa or a scientific qualification level I or artistic staff. At least one quarter and no 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 Chair of the Scientific Council of the Public Higher Education School is a Rector.

§ 12

Remit of the Scientific Council of Public Higher Education

(1) Scientific Council of Public Higher Education

- a) responds to a proposal from the Rector on the long-term intention of the public higher education institution;
- b) evaluate regularly, and at least once a year, the level of the public higher education institution in education and in the field of science, technology or the arts;
- c) approves other professionals who have the right to exam in State exams for higher education programmes and trainers for doctoral studies carried out in higher education;
- d) approve the criteria for obtaining the title of lecturer and the criteria for obtaining the title of professor;
- e) discussing proposals for the award of a scientific pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of lecturer, and decides on their outcome in the field of habilitation and inauguration procedure, where the university has indicated in the application for accreditation of the habilitation procedure and accreditation of the inauguration procedure a field of study in which the faculty does not carry out study programmes;
- 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 procedures, in which the higher education institution has indicated in the application for the accreditation of the habilitation procedure and the accreditation of the inauguration procedure the field of study in which the faculty carries out the study programmes, it shall act on a proposal from the faculty body designated by the statute of the public higher education institution and, if it does not approve the proposal, return it to the competent faculty authority;
- g) approves the general criteria for the appointment of posts as professors and associate professors; as regards the appointment of posts of professors and associate professors at the faculty, they shall be approved on a proposal from the faculty body designated by the statute of the public higher education institution;
- h) approves the specific conditions for the appointment of posts as professors; in the case of the appointment of professors' posts at the faculty, approve them on a proposal from the faculty body designated by the statute of the public higher education institution;
- i) awards eminent persons the honorary title "doctor honoris causa" (in short "Dr.h.c.")
- j) awards the scientific ranks "doctor Scientiarum" (in short "DrSc."),⁵⁾
- k) adopt, on a proposal from the Chairman of the Scientific Council of the Public Higher Education School, the rules of procedure of the Scientific Council of the Public Higher Education School;
- l) perform 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 Higher Education School shall discuss questions referred to it by the chairman of the scientific council of the public higher education institution or on which it shall act.

§ 13

Disciplinary Board of the Public Higher Education School

(1) The Disciplinary Board of the Public Higher School shall hear disciplinary offences against those students of a public higher education institution who are not enrolled in any programme of study 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 higher education institution and its chairman shall be appointed by the Rector from among the members of its academic community after approval by the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher School. Half of the members of this commission are students.

(3) The activities of the Disciplinary Board of a public higher education institution shall be governed by the rules of procedure of the Disciplinary Board of the Public Higher Education School.

(4) Where a public higher education institution carries out study programmes only at faculties, the Disciplinary Board of the Public Higher Education School shall be set up if the statute of the public higher education institution so determines. If the faculty does not have a body in place to hear the disciplinary offences of students, the Disciplinary Board of the Public Higher Education School shall always be set up and the disciplinary offences of the students of the faculty concerned shall also be heard.

(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 higher education institution

(1) The chief staff of a public higher education institution shall be the Quaestor and the various heads of the public higher education institution referred to in Section 21(1)(b) and (c). The posts of senior staff of a public higher education institution shall be filled by a selection procedure. The principles of the selection procedure for the posts of senior 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 specified by the Rector. He is subordinate directly to the rector to whom he is responsible for his activities.

§ 15

Internal rules of the public higher education institution

(1) The public higher education institution issues the following internal rules:

- a) the status of the public higher education institution;
- b) the internal quality assurance system for higher education^{5aa} (hereinafter referred to as the 'internal system'), which may be regulated by a number of separate internal rules;
- c) the rules of study of the public higher education institution;
- d) the principles of the competition for the recruitment of higher education lecturers, researcher posts, posts of professors and associate professors, and leadership positions;
- e) the employment regulations of the public higher education institution;
- f) the rules for the organisation of the public higher education institution;
- g) principles for elections to the Academic Senate of Public Higher Education;
- h) the principles governing the election of the candidate rector and acceptance of the proposal for the dismissal of the rector;
- i) rules of Procedure of the Academic Chamber of Public Higher Education;
- j) rules of procedure of the Scientific Council of Public Higher Education;
- k) the Fellowship Regulations of the Public Higher Education School;
- l) the disciplinary rules of the public higher education institution for students;
- m) rules of Procedure of the Disciplinary Board of the Public Higher Education School;
- n) other regulations, if the statute of a public higher education institution so provides or this Act.

(2) The statutes of the public higher education institution shall include, in particular:

- a) the name and registered office of the public higher education institution and the name of its predecessor in title, 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 collective bodies of a public higher education institution are authorised to exercise the functions of collective bodies of the faculty, in particular where the collegiate body of the faculty acts in breach of the laws, internal rules of the public higher education institution or the internal rules of the faculty, or where the composition of the college's collective body cannot, for objective reasons, be reconciled with the law, the internal rules of the public higher education institution or the internal rules of the faculty;
- d) the essential characteristics of the higher education and further education system provided by the higher

education institution;

- e) the framework conditions for admission to study (Section 57), including the method of determining the number of candidates to be recruited;
- f) framework conditions for studying foreigners;
- g) framework provisions on tuition fees and tuition fees (Paragraph 92);
- h) framework provisions on social support for students (Paragraphs 97 to 100) by higher education;
- i) a more detailed definition of students' academic rights and obligations;
- j) rules on the use of academic insignia and the conduct of academic defences;
- k) the basic principles of industrial relations at the university and its faculties and the procedure for decision-making on these issues;
- l) the internal rules governing the management of the public higher education institution, including the rules for conducting a business activity;
- m) the rules governing the exercise of the competence of faculties in cases in which they act on behalf of a higher education institution;
- n) the procedure for approving the internal system so that it is approved by a higher education body of which students are members.

(3) The status of the public higher education institution is registered by the Ministry of Education.

§ 16

Budget of the public higher education institution

(1) In order to finance its principal activity and business activity, 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') for a calendar year and manages it on the basis of that budget.

(2) At the end of the calendar year, the public higher education institution shall carry out the accounts for its management and financial relations with the budget of the Ministry of Education and submit them to the Ministry of Education within a deadline set by the Ministry of Education.

(3) The proceeds of the public higher education institution 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) study fees pursuant to Section 92(12) to (15) ('study fees');
- d) income from further training,¹⁾
- e) proceeds from the property of a public higher education institution;
- f) proceeds from intellectual property;
- g) income from own financial funds;
- h) proceeds from gifts;
- i) other proceeds from the main activity of a public higher education institution;
- j) proceeds from the business activities of a public higher education institution.

(4) The revenues of the public higher education institution can also be subsidies from municipal budgets and higher territorial budgets.

(5) The costs of the public higher education institution are the costs necessary to ensure its core business and development.

(6) With the approval of the Academic Senate of the Public Higher Education and the Board of Directors of the Public Higher School, public higher education institutions may also use bank loans^{5a} for R & D activities and to finance capital expenditure as a source of funding.

(7) A public higher education institution can take out a loan only if

- a) the total amount of debt of the public higher education institution shall not exceed 60 % of the actual revenues of the preceding financial year excluding revenue from subsidies from the State budget; and
- b) the amount of the annual instalments of the loans, including the disbursement 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 a public higher education institution shall mean the sum of the obligations arising from repayment of the principal of loans at the end of the financial year.

(9) It is not possible to use funds from subsidies from the State budget for loan repayments, including the reimbursement of proceeds.

Paragraph 16a **Public higher education institution funds**

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

- a) reserve fund;
- b) reproduction Fund;
- c) the Fellowship Fund;
- d) study support fund for students with specific needs;
- e) funds under special^{regulations}.

(2) The funds of a public higher education institution other than those referred to in point (e) of paragraph 1 shall be constituted by the positive total operating result of a public higher education institution (hereinafter referred to as 'profits of the public higher education institution') and the proceeds thereof and the funds referred to in paragraphs 4, 6 and 7. Earmarked cash donations and special estates shall be used in accordance with their designation. The total profit or loss of a public higher education institution is the sum of its profit or loss in its principal activity and profit after tax in the business.

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

(4) A reproduction fund shall be constituted, in addition to those referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3,

- a) depreciation of fixed tangible assets and non-current intangible assets under the depreciation plan⁵ excluding assets acquired from grants intended to acquire fixed tangible assets;
- b) the residual price of fixed tangible assets and non-current intangible assets on their physical liquidation, excluding assets acquired from grants intended to acquire fixed tangible assets;
- c) the residual price of tangible non-current assets sold and non-current intangible assets other than those acquired from grants intended to acquire fixed tangible assets;
- d) the difference in proceeds from the sale of fixed tangible assets and non-current intangible assets and the sum of the residual price and costs incurred in connection with the sale in the case of sale at a price higher than the sum of the residual price of the asset sold and the costs incurred in connection with the sale; and
- e) funds from other entities under pooling agreements concluded⁶ to acquire fixed tangible assets and non-

⁵Study support fund for students with specific needs, in addition to funds under paragraphs 2 and 3 shall also constitute part of the subsidy for the implementation of accredited study programmes pursuant to Section 89(4), determined by the methodology referred to in Section 89(8). The study

current intangible assets.

(5) The reproduction fund shall be used to acquire fixed tangible assets and non-current intangible assets, including technical enhancements thereof pursuant to Section 17(3), to provide funds under concluded pooling agreements⁸⁾ to acquire fixed tangible assets and non-current intangible assets and to make repayments of loans used to acquire fixed tangible assets and non-current intangible assets or their technical appreciation.

(6) In addition to the resources referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, a scholarship fund shall be made up of part of the proceeds from tuition fees pursuant to Section 92(20) and part of the student social support subsidy (Section 89(7)) for social scholarships, incentive scholarships and pregnancy grants. The Fellowship Fund shall be used to provide scholarships pursuant to Sections 95 to 97 and loans pursuant to Section 101(3).

(8) If the funds of the Fund are kept in a separate account in accordance with specific regulations,⁷⁾ the fund's stock shall be increased by credit interest and exchange gains and reduced by account-related expenses and currency losses.

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

PARAGRAPH 17

Property of a public higher education institution

(1) The disposal of the property of a public higher education institution shall be governed by special legislation,⁸⁾ unless this Act provides otherwise. The board of directors of the public higher education institution shall act as a collegiate body in the management of the property of the public higher education institution.

(2) It uses property owned by a public higher education institution to perform tasks in educational, research, development, artistic and other creative activities. It may also use it 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 procurement of tangible and intangible assets of a public higher education institution, including its technical value, shall be determined by the amount of the funds in the reproduction fund (Section 16a(1)(b)), the amount of the funds received from the loans received and the amount of capital resources from the State budget made available in the form of a subsidy pursuant to Section 89.

(4) When selling fixed tangible assets and fixed intangible assets, the public higher education institution is obliged to transfer all funds from their sale to a separate public higher education institution bank account with the State Treasury. The funds from the sale of these assets may be used by the public higher education institution only for the purpose and to the extent determined by the governing board of the public higher education institution.

(5) A public higher education institution may deposit its immovable property as a deposit for the purpose of concluding an association contract pursuant to a special regulation⁸⁾ only if the agreed purpose of the association is linked to the activity of the public higher education institution; the assets of the public higher education institution, the value of which exceeds EUR 6638,50, may be deposited only with the approval of the Board of Directors.

(6) The public higher education institution is entitled to agree in a lease agreement⁹⁾ a rent lower than that

support fund for students with specific needs may be used to financially provide adequate study conditions for students with specific needs in view of their specific needs.

7A public higher education institution may provide, with the approval of the board of directors of the public higher education institution, the consortium of universities of which it is a member, a contribution paid from the State budget granted in the context of subsidies pursuant to Section 89 for an activity;

for which, at the time and place, such or comparable immovable property is normally leased for the agreed purpose, or to enter into a loan agreement,¹²⁾ if it leases its property to a legal person which is an entrepreneur for research and development purposes carried out in the incubator of a public higher education institution for a maximum period of three years. Leasing or borrowing under these conditions shall not jeopardise the quality, scope and availability of the activities fulfilling the public higher education institution's mission. This is without prejudice to specific State aid^{rules}.

(7) A public higher education institution may not grant loans, issue bonds and issue, accept or subscribe bills of exchange. A public higher education institution may grant loans to its students (Section 101(3)).

(8) If the debtor pays a debt which has been written off by the public higher education institution, that payment shall not be regarded as an undue payment and the debtor is not entitled to reimbursement of the amount paid.

- a) the performance of which is paid for by a public higher education institution from a subsidy pursuant to Section 89(4) to (7); and
- b) which has the relevant consortium of universities registered in the register of university consortia.

PARAGRAPH 18

Business

(1) In the course of its business activity, a public higher education institution carries out, in accordance with the statute of a public higher education institution, an activity which is linked to its educational, research, development, therapeutic, preventive, artistic or other creative activity or an activity serving a more efficient use of human resources and assets, in accordance with the statute of a public higher education institution. Business activity must not jeopardise the quality, scope and accessibility of activities fulfilling the public higher education institution's mission.

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

(3) In its accounts, the public higher education institution keeps the income and costs associated with the business activity separately from the income and expenses associated with the principal activity. The public higher education institution shall keep the income and expenditure associated with the business activity in a separate current account or in separate current accounts. Business income and costs are included in the budget of the public higher education institution (Paragraph 16(1)).

PARAGRAPH 19

Management of the public higher education institution

(1) The public higher education institution shall keep accounts in accordance with a special^{regulation}.

(2) The funds of the public higher education institution shall be kept in accounts in accordance with the specific^{rules}.

(3) The annual accounts of a public higher education institution must be audited by an auditor¹⁸⁾ at least every four years.

(4) Supervision of the management of the public higher education institution is carried out by the Ministry of Education. The provisions of the special legislation shall apply to the performance of this^{check}.

(5) A public higher education institution is not entitled to assume liability for the obligations of another person. The public higher education institution is not authorised to make contributions to companies in which all assets are guaranteed. A public higher education institution shall not be authorised to place into a commercial company or cooperative real estate which it has obtained through a transfer from the State and funds obtained by way of a subsidy from the State budget pursuant to Section 16(3)(a). A condition for contributions in cash or in kind to other legal persons is to determine the rules by an internal rule of a public higher education institution.

(6) The State does not guarantee the obligations of the public higher education institution; however, at the

request of a public higher education institution, the State may provide a guarantee in accordance with special regulation²⁰.

(7) The Minister of Education is responsible for the efficient and effective use of subsidies and their accounting for the State budget and for the management of the property of the public higher education institution.

PARAGRAPH 20

Other obligations of the public higher education institution

(1) Public higher education institution is mandatory

- a) provide data to the registers pursuant to this Act and update these data;
- b) draw up, submit to the Ministry of Education each year and publish the annual activity report and the annual management report of the public higher education institution by the deadline and in the form laid down by the Ministry of Education; at the same time, the public higher education institution is required to submit annually to the Ministry of Education its draft budget and the approved budget for the financial year in question;
- c) deposit the annual management report of the public higher education institution in the public part of the register of financial statements,¹⁶⁾
- d) draw up, discuss with the Ministry of Education and publish the long-term intention of the public higher education institution by the deadline and in the form determined by the Ministry of Education;
- e) provide the Agency and the Ministry of Education, free of charge, at their request, with the information, documents and assistance necessary for their activities under this Act and under special legislation,^{20a)}
- f) produce a summary of study opportunities in higher education (hereinafter referred to as "information on study opportunities"); the structure of information on study options shall be determined by a generally binding legal act to be issued by the Ministry of Education;
- g) handle complaints under special legislation,^{20b)}
- h) before concluding a loan agreement, notify the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance of the estimated amount of the loan, the details of its drawdown and repayment, and inform in writing of the agreed changes to the agreement no later than 15 days before the addendum to the loan agreement is concluded;
- i) publish on its website the up-to-date and full text of the internal rules of the public higher education institution and the internal rules of the faculties;
- j) for websites and mobile applications, comply in their administration with standards for the accessibility and functionality of websites and mobile applications, as well as minimum requirements for the content of websites issued pursuant to specific^{legislation}.

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

- a) an overview of the activities carried out in the previous calendar year relating to the fulfilment of the higher education institution's mission and its long-term objective,
- b) the results of assessments of the level of the public higher education institution in educational activity and in the field of science, technology or the arts carried out by the Scientific Council of the Public Higher Education School;
- c) amendments to internal rules and changes in public higher education bodies that occurred during the previous calendar year.

(3) The annual management report of the public higher education institution shall contain in particular:

- a) the annual accounts and an assessment of the basic data contained therein,
- b) the auditor's opinion on the annual accounts, if audited by the auditor (Section 19(3));
- c) an analysis of revenues and expenses with an allocation of income and expenses from the business;
- d) the evolution and end-state of the Funds;
- e) the status and movement of property;
- f) analysis of financial flows;

- g) recapitulating the clearance of accounts with the national budget;
- h) a proposal to distribute the profits of a public higher education institution (Paragraph 16a(2)) or to offset losses (Paragraph 16a(3));
- i) other data to be determined by the Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School.

TITLE TWO

PARTS OF A PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

PARAGRAPH 21

Breakdown of the public higher education institution

(1) A public higher education institution may be divided into the following components:

- a) faculties,
- b) other pedagogical, research, development, artistic, economic-administrative and information offices;
- c) special purpose devices;
- d) other components specified by the statute of a public higher education institution.

(2) The components of a public higher education institution shall set up, merge, divide and dissolve the rector with the approval of the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher Education and after the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School; this also applies in the case of a change of name or a change in the registered office of a part of a public higher education institution.

(3) The Academic Library is among the information offices of public universities. Its status and tasks are governed by special^{legislation}.

(4) The internal rules of the components of the public higher education institution must comply with the internal rules of the public higher education institution. The internal rules of the public higher education institution shall govern the internal rules of the component parts referred to in points (b) and (c) of paragraph 1.

(5) The statutes of the public higher education institution may determine that, for the purposes of public procurement, the faculty is a separate operational^{unit}.

Section one

Faculty

PARAGRAPH 22

Faculty

(1) Faculty

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

(2) The faculty is managed by a dean appointed for a four-year term and dismissed by the Rector. In a single faculty, the same person may serve as a dean for a maximum of two consecutive terms. The Decana shall be appointed by the Rector on the basis of a competition or, if the statute of a public higher education institution so determines, by choice. A special regulation, 21b) shall apply to the selection procedure for the^{post}of dean, subject to paragraphs 3 and 4.

(3) The selection procedure for the post of Dean is announced, conducted and closed by a public higher education institution; the selection procedure shall be announced in Slovak and English. The selection procedure shall be launched by the public higher education institution on its website and on a website designated by the

Ministry of Education no later than 120 days before the expiry of the Dean's term of office. If the dean's duties are terminated before the expiry of its term of office, the selection procedure shall be launched within 30 days of the end of the term of office. The selection procedure for the decanning post shall include a public hearing of the candidates.

(4) The Selection Board for the Dean function is composed of seven members. The three members of the selection board shall be elected and dismissed by the faculty's collective self-governing body designated by the statute of the public higher education institution, if established, otherwise elected and dismissed by members of the faculty's academic community; at least one of them is a student representative. Two members of the selection board are appointed and dismissed by the Rector. One member of the selection board shall be elected and dismissed by the Academic Senate of the public higher education institution from persons who are not members of the academic community of the faculty concerned. One member of the selection panel shall be appointed and dismissed by the Governing Board of the Public Higher Education School. If the decan is filled by election, the election assembly shall be constituted in such a way that the persons appointed by the rector hold one quarter of the votes and the other persons are representatives of the faculty's academic community.

(5) The Dean is employed by the university in which he is assigned to the faculty under his/her management; termination of the employment relationship relating to the performance of the duties of a dean shall be subject to the prior termination of the dean's duties. When appointing a dean, the Rector concludes a contract with a ten-year-of-office desk containing 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 stemming from the long-term aim of the public higher education institution.

(6) A person who has served as a member of the Executive Board of the Agency may be appointed as a dean at the earliest three years after the end of the membership of the Executive Board of the Agency.

(7) The performance of the Dean's duties ceases to exist

- a) upon expiry of the term of office
- b) with the surrendering of the role; the office of dean ends on the date on which written notice of resignation is received by the Rector, no later date is indicated by AKV;
- c) removal from post; the decanning shall end on the date on which it is removed from office;
- d) the finality of a judgment sentencing an intentional offence or imposing an unconditional custodial sentence;
- e) limitation of legal capacity;
- f) on their death or if declared dead.

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

- a) fails seriously to fulfil its obligations;
- b) fails to meet the measurable indicators and objectives agreed in the contract for performance of the function; or
- c) has seriously infringed 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 this purpose, whose members shall be appointed in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 4. If the office of depot has been filled by election, the Rector may dismiss the Dean only with the consent of an absolute majority of all the members of the Electoral Assembly in accordance with paragraph 4.

(10) The scope of the faculty, its other bodies, if established by a public higher education institution, and the competence of the faculty's bodies shall be determined by the public higher education institution by the statute of a public higher education institution. If other faculty bodies are established, the statutes of the public higher education institution shall determine which of them are the municipalities of the faculty.

(11) If the statute of the public higher education institution establishes the faculty's collective self-governing bodies, at least one third of its members are faculty students. If the faculty's collective self-governing body hears a case which, at university level, falls within the remit of the Scientific Council of the Public Higher Education,

students shall not vote on the matter, unless the statute of the public higher education institution provides otherwise. Where the statute of the public higher education institution establishes collective bodies of the faculty, their meetings shall be open to the public, except in the case of disciplinary offences.

(12) The faculty's bodies shall be appointed at the newly established faculty within six months of the date of its establishment. In so far as is necessary, the task of those bodies shall be exercised by the persons appointed by the rector.

(13) The faculty's academic community consists of university lecturers and researchers assigned to the Faculty, who are employed by university on a fixed weekly basis, other staff assigned to the faculty if the status of the public higher education institution (staff of the faculty of academics) and students enrolled at the faculty (student part of the faculty of academics) and students enrolled at the faculty (student part of the faculty).

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

§ 34

Public higher education institutions of Bohoslovak, Faculties of Public Higher Education and confessional public higher education institutions

(1) The internal rules of the public higher education institution and the internal rules of the confessional public higher education institution shall be submitted for approval to the competent body 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. The internal rules of the part of the public higher education institution, the internal rules of the part of a confessional public higher education institution and the internal rules of the Faculty of Oriental Higher Education shall be submitted for approval to the competent body of the faculty or the competent body of another part of the higher education institution with the prior written consent of the church or religious community concerned, in accordance with the internal regulations of that church or religious society.

(2) Sections 4 to 6, 8 to 10a, 16, 17 and 19, 21(4), 22(2) to (9), 58(9), 66, 67, 70 to 72, 75(2) to (8) and 102(3)(c) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the public institutions of worship, in accordance with the internal rules of the church or religious community concerned.

Section two

Specialised teaching facilities of public higher education institutions

§ 35

Types of specialised teaching facilities for public higher education institutions

(1) The specialised teaching facility of the public higher education institution is used for practical teaching in the fields of study that require such teaching. A specialised teaching facility of a public higher education institution is

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

(2) The specialised teaching facility referred to in paragraph 1 may, in particular:

- a) health facility,²²⁾
- b) training school and training facility;
- c) higher education agricultural enterprise, higher education forestry enterprise and other higher education enterprise;
- d) primorial seminar.

(3) The specialised teaching facility of a public higher education institution is also a health institution in which a public higher education institution participates in actions pursuant to a specific regulation,^{22a)} if it serves the purpose of practical teaching.

PARAGRAPH 37

Training schools and training facilities

(1) Practical teaching in teaching programmes takes place mainly in training schools and training schools.

(2) A training school or training establishment is an institution with which a public higher education institution concludes a cooperation contract.

(3) A training school or training facility may be a kindergarten, primary school, secondary school, special school, primary art school, school facility and special educational establishment, which are included in the network of schools and school facilities designated by the Ministry of Education;²³⁾ a training school may also be a secondary health school if it is included in the school network designated by the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter 'Ministry of Health'). The teaching experience of university students in a training school is conducted by a training school teacher or training facility.

PARAGRAPH 38

Higher education agricultural enterprise, higher education forestry enterprise and other higher education enterprises

(1) A higher education undertaking shall set up a public higher education institution as part of its own or as a separate legal entity.

(2) The head of a higher education undertaking forming part of a public higher education institution is a director appointed and dismissed by the Rector.

(3) A higher agricultural or higher education forestry undertaking is a specialised teaching establishment of a public higher education institution where the practical teaching of students in agricultural, veterinary and hygiene or forestry courses is carried out and research or development activities are carried out as a result of those study programmes.

(4) The higher education forestry undertaking uses the State's forest assets by way of derogation from the management of state assets²⁴⁾ by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic.

§ 39

Priestos Seminar

(1) The priestor seminar is a specialised establishment of a public higher education institution or faculty of worship where higher education and student education is conducted on the values supported by the church concerned, in accordance with the internal rules of the church concerned.

(2) A primorial seminar can also be a separate legal entity contracted by a university. In that case, only the teaching of students to the values supported by the relevant church in accordance with the internal rules of the church in question shall take place at the primorial seminar; higher education is conducted by a university or a faculty of worship.

Section 3

Specialised R & D sites and specialised arts

Paragraph 39a

(1) Specialised R & D sites and specialised arts ('specialised workplace') serve to ensure the transfer of the results of higher education science, technology and arts into economic and social practice aimed at linking public higher education institutions with practice. A specialised office is

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

(2) In particular, a specialised site may be

- a) research Centre of Public Higher Education;
- b) incubator of a public higher education institution;
- c) a technological centre of a public higher education institution, or
- d) art centre of a public higher education institution.

(3) The research centre of a public higher education institution is a specialised establishment of a public higher education institution which carries out concentrated innovative research in a selected field of science or cross-cutting in a number of sciences towards new methods and practices in research linked to doctoral courses.

(4) A public higher education incubator is a specialised workplace aimed at supporting the emergence and development of small businesses that exploit the results of R & D, patents, utility models and design for their innovative products, goods and services or carry out research and development themselves. As a general rule, the public higher education incubator provides support to small businesses within a maximum of three years from obtaining their right to do business. The focus of the support shall be to provide appropriate initial conditions for the operation of the enterprise, in particular through professional advice, the provision of administrative and other services, office and other infrastructure and business premises. The incubator of a public higher education institution may use a specific method of setting up and developing a firm on the basis of earmarking, where a new economic activity directly exploiting the results of R & D is developed within a public higher education institution and then separated from the public higher education institution. An incubator can also implement the method of setting up and developing firms in a form of ring-fencing where business activities are developed separately and a public higher education institution may or may not be a founder or partner in that legal entity.

(5) The Technology Centre of the Public Higher Education (hereinafter referred to as the Technology Centre) is an entity of a public higher education institution dedicated to research and development of new technologies, products and services, in close cooperation with business practice. As a general rule, the Technology Centre is created as an integrated workplace of a public higher education institution and third parties. Entrepreneurs who are employees or students of a public higher education institution, as well as, as a rule, businesses after the end of the incubation period in incubators can also be active in the technology centre.

(6) The art centre of the public higher education institution is the artwork of a public higher education institution whose artistic activity is mainly aimed at creating qualified information resources for the decision-making sector, enabling rational variations in national policy-making, developing and updating long-term social, cultural and artistic priorities and creating the conditions for the rational use of the results of arts supported by public funds, as well as in developing a methodology for foresight studies for the arts.

TITLE III

GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION SCHOOL

PARAGRAPH 40

Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School

(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 the public higher education institution and society, in accordance with the mission of the higher education institution. The board of directors of the public higher education institution shall apply and promote the public interest in the activities of the public higher education institution.

(2) The board of directors of the 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 status of the public higher education institution in such a way that it corresponds to at least one quarter of the number of members of the academic senate of a public higher education institution and that it is odd. One member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall be elected and removed by secret ballot by

the other members of the board of directors of the public higher education institution; if the members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution do not elect him or her within six months of his or her resignation, he shall be appointed and dismissed by the Minister for Education on a proposal from the Slovak Academy of Sciences. One half of the other members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall be 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 the public higher education institution shall be elected and dismissed only by the student section; the number of members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution elected by the student section of the academic chamber of a public higher education institution shall determine the status of the public higher education institution. The other half of the other members of the board of directors of the public higher education institution are appointed and dismissed by the Minister for Education.

(3) The board of directors of a public higher education institution shall include, in particular, prominent scientific or artistic figures, representatives of public life at national or regional level and senior business representatives in accordance with the mission of the public higher education institution or persons with experience in dealing with the property and funds of a legal person. Only a person who has at least a first-level university degree and has at least four years' management experience in a legal person and competence in the disposal 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. Nominations for members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall be submitted to the academic chamber of a public higher education institution and to the Minister of Education by legal persons entered in the register of non-governmental non-profit organisations,²⁵⁾ municipalities, self-governing regions, the Slovak Academy of Sciences, public research institutions and other legal persons holding a certificate of competence for research and development other than universities, representative employers' associations, museums, galleries and theatres. In the case of a confessional public university, 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 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 Rector, the Dean and the head of a university which is not a faculty; the^{function} of a member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall not be members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall be incompatible with the civil service of the ministry, with the employment relationship with the ministry or a budgetary organisation set up by it, with membership of the academic community of the relevant public higher education institution and with membership of the governing board of another higher education institution. The student section of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution may elect the relevant member of the governing board of a public higher education institution also from among members of the academic community of the relevant higher education institution, in addition to members of the academic senate of the relevant public higher education institution.

(5) The Academic Senate of a public higher education institution shall elect by secret ballot and the Minister of Education shall select candidates for the relevant number of candidates for the board of directors of the public higher education institution from the proposals received. After the election and selection, the public higher education institution shall organise a public hearing of the candidates. After a public hearing of the candidates, the President of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution shall submit for an opinion to the Minister of Education a draft of the candidates elected by the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution and the Minister of Education shall submit a proposal of the candidates appointed by him for the opinion of the academic chamber of the public higher education institution. If the Academic Chamber or the Minister for Education does not comment on the application within 30 days of the date on which it was submitted, it shall be deemed to have given its opinion. At the end of that period, the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution shall decide by secret ballot to confirm or not to confirm the election and the Minister for Education shall appoint the members of the board of directors of the public higher education institution or reject the candidates. If the academic chamber of a public higher education institution does not confirm the election of

a candidate or if the Minister for Education fails to appoint a candidate, the procedure under this paragraph shall be repeated from the proposals initially received.

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

(7) The Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School shall elect a chairman and a vice-chairman from among its members. The election of the chairman, the vice-chairman and the method of meeting of the board of the public higher education institution shall be governed by its statutes. If the governing board of a public higher education institution does not have a chairman, the Vice-President shall exercise his or her functions until the election of the new chairman; if the management board of a public higher education institution does not have a vice-president, the oldest member of the board of directors of the public higher education institution shall perform his or her duties until the election of a new chairman of the board of directors of the public higher education institution.

(8) Membership of the board of directors of the public higher education institution shall cease to exist

- a) upon expiry of the term of office
- b) with the surrendering of the role; the duties of a member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall cease on the date on which the notice of resignation is received by the rector, unless a later date is indicated in the notification;
- c) removal from post; the duties of a member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall end on the date fixed in the removal from office;
- d) the finality of a judgment sentencing an intentional offence or imposing an unconditional custodial sentence;
- e) limitation of legal capacity;
- f) taking up office or entering into an employment relationship or an employment relationship incompatible with that of a member of the board of directors;
- g) the creation of the status of dependant in relation to a member of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, a member of the government, a state secretary, a rector, a rector, a dean or a member of a higher education institution other than a faculty, or
- h) death or death of a member.

(9) A member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution may be dismissed by the person who elected or appointed him or her. A member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution may be dismissed only if the member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution did not attend three consecutive meetings of the board of directors of a public higher education institution without proper justification or if it 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 damaged the interest of the public higher education institution, he or she may not be removed from the time when the rector's election was announced.

(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 chamber of a public higher education institution, the Academic Senate of the public higher education institution shall elect the members of the board of directors of the public higher education institution or the Minister for Education shall appoint a new member of the board of directors of the public higher education institution without undue delay in order to maintain the composition of the board of directors of the public higher education institution in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 5.

(11) If, as a result of a change in the number of members of the academic chamber of a public higher education institution, the members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall be designated by lot at its first meeting following the change in the number of members of the board of directors of the public higher education institution whose membership shall expire on the following day. An equal number of members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution elected by the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution and appointed by the Minister of Education shall be drawn by lot.

(12) The statutes of the governing board of a public higher education institution shall be approved on a proposal from the chairman of the board of directors of a public higher education institution by the management board of the public higher education institution and registered by the Ministry of Education in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section 103.

(13) The meetings of the governing board of a public higher education institution shall be convened by its chairman at least twice a year. The meetings of the governing board of the public higher education institution shall be public. At the request of a rector or at least one third of all the 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 be obliged to convene a meeting of the board of directors of the public higher education institution within a maximum of 30 days. The Rector or, on his behalf, the rector or the Quaestor, the President of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution and a representative of the student section of the academic community of a public higher education institution shall have the right to speak at a meeting of the Board of Directors of a public higher education institution at any time he so requests, in accordance with its statutes.

(14) The members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall be entitled to receive remuneration for the time they perform their duties at the meeting of the Board of Directors and the reimbursement of expenses incurred in carrying out such duties in accordance with special legislation. 25b) The rules governing the award and determination of remuneration and reimbursement of expenses shall be determined by the academic chamber 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 higher education institution at a meeting of the board of directors of a public higher education institution is an act of general interest.

(15) Members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall have the right to propose candidates for the election of the rector of a public higher education institution.

(16) The tasks relating to the organisational, staffing, administrative and technical provision of the management board of a public higher education institution shall be carried out by the competent public higher education institution.

PARAGRAPH 41

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School

(1) The Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School shall, on a proposal from the Rector, approve 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 to the parts of the public higher education institution.

(2) The Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School shall, on a proposal from the Rector, approve the breakdown of the subsidy from the State budget from the Chapter of the Ministry of Education pursuant to Section 89 to the public higher education institution.

(3) The Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School gives its prior written consent to the proposal of the Rector for the legal acts that the public higher education institution wishes

- a) to acquire or transfer immovable property the price of which is more than three hundred times the amount from which^{items}are treated as tangible assets under special legislation 3ab); that price shall be deemed to be the amount at which such or comparable immovable property is normally sold at a certain time and place;
- b) acquire or transfer movable property the price of which is more than three hundred times the amount from which^{items}are treated as tangible property under special legislation 3ab);
- c) establish a burden on the property of a public higher education institution for a period of more than five years;
- d) 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 items are treated as tangible assets under special legislation 3ab);
- e) set up another legal person or make a contribution in cash or in kind to it or to another legal person; or
- f) conclude a drawdown contract; the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall not grant

approval if the purpose of using the funds obtained from the loan is not in accordance with the long-term objective of the public higher education institution or, in its view, the repayment of the loan is liable to jeopardise the provision of the principal activity of the public higher education institution.

(4) The Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School shall approve, on a proposal from the Rector, after prior approval by the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher Education School

- a) the long-term aim of the public higher education institution;
- b) merger, merger, dissolution, division, change of name or change of registered office of a public higher education institution;
- c) the establishment, merger, dissolution, division, change of name or change of registered office of a part of a public higher education institution.

(5) The Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School shall, on a proposal from the President of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution, approve the principles governing the election of the candidate rector and the adoption of the proposal for the dismissal of the rector, after prior approval by the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher School.

(6) The Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School shall discuss the submissions made by the academic chamber of a public higher education institution or the faculty's bodies.

(7) The Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School shall rule on matters brought before it for consideration by the rector or the president of the Academic Chamber of a public higher education institution. The governing board of the public higher education institution shall comment on the annual activity report of the public higher education institution and the annual report on the management of the public higher education institution submitted by the Rector before approval in the Academic Senate of the public higher education institution.

(8) The Board of Directors of the Public Higher School shall determine the remuneration of the rector in accordance with a special regulation. 10) the Quaestor shall notify the rector in writing, on the basis of a decision of the board of directors of the public higher education institution, of the amount and composition of the salary. A rector may be remunerated under special legislation 25d) only for the fulfilment of measurable indicators and targets agreed in advance between the governing board of the public higher education institution and the rector. The agreed objectives and measurable indicators and an evaluation of their achievement by 31 December of the year concerned shall be published annually on the website of the higher education institution by 31 January of the following year. 11

(10) The governing board of the public higher education institution shall adopt its conclusions in the form of a resolution.

(11) Proposals pursuant to paragraph 4 shall be decided by the governing board of the public higher education institution within 45 days of the date of transmission of the draft approved by the Academic Chamber of the public higher education institution to the board of directors of the public higher education institution. If the Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education does not take a decision within that period, it shall be deemed to have approved the proposal.

(12) The Board of Directors of the Public Higher Education School shall give input and opinions on the activities of the public higher education institution, which it publishes.

(13) At least once a year, the governing board of a public higher education institution shall draw up and publish a report on its activities on the website of the public higher education institution. The report on the activities of the board of directors of a public higher education institution shall be discussed before its publication by the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher Education School. The report on the activities of the board of

10Military colleges are state budget organisations.

11Approval of the acts referred to in paragraphs 1 to 5 shall require the approval of a majority of all the members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution.

directors of a public higher education institution shall contain, in particular, information on its meetings, the individual members' attendance at meetings, the recommendations of the board of directors of the public higher education institution and a list of resolutions adopted.

(14) The board of directors of a public higher education institution may, in particular:

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

THIRD PART STATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

PARAGRAPH 42 State higher education institutions

(1) State higher education institutions are:

- a) military colleges;
- b) police colleges;
- c) health colleges.

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

PARAGRAPH 43 Military colleges 12² 13 14

(4) Military higher education institutions shall, in particular, keep a register of students preparing to perform the civil service of professional soldiers, in particular a register of students employed under a special regulation governing the employment relationship of a member of the security forces and, in particular, a register of other students. Special rules governing the protection of classified information shall apply to the maintenance of registers of students in^{service}.

(5) Minister for Defence of the Slovak Republic ('Minister of Defence')

- a) submit to the President a proposal for the appointment or dismissal of a rector of a military higher education institution, following the prior opinion of the Academic Senate of the military college;
- b) after the establishment of the new military college, appoint a person who, pending the appointment of the rector of the military higher education institution, exercises the powers of the statutory body of the military higher education institution and is responsible for the appointment of the academic authorities of the military higher education institution;
- c) submit to the President the proposals of the military college for the appointment of professors;
- d) submit to the President the proposal of the rector of the military college to dismiss a professor pursuant to Section 108f(4);
- e) appoint and refer to a proposal from the rector of the rectors of the military higher education institution,

12Military universities train specialists mainly for the armed forces of the Slovak Republic. They may also study students who are not prepared for the performance of the civil service of professional soldiers 29a)(hereinafter referred to as 'the national service of professional soldiers'), who are not employed under the special legislation governing the employment of a member of the security forces³⁰⁾ 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 higher education costs of these students on the basis of an agreement with the Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic ('Ministry of Defence').

13The name of the military college includes the word "military" or "armed" forces', appropriate to the shape.

following a prior statement by the Academic Senate of the military higher education institution;

- f) on dismissal of a rector of a military higher education institution or on termination of his duties on other grounds, or in other cases where the military higher education institution does not have a rector, to perform the duties of rector pending the appointment of a new rector of one of the members of the staff of the military higher education institution or another person following the opinion of the academic senate of the military higher education institution.

(6) Ministry of Defence

- a) approve the internal regulations of military universities pursuant to Section 15(1)(a) to (d);
- b) responds to requests and documents from military universities submitted to the Agency;
- c) approves further conditions for admission to military higher education;
- d) determines the numbers of students admitted to military universities; a proposal for the number of students to be prepared to perform the civil service of professional soldiers is submitted by the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic,^{28a)}
- e) determines the number and structure of professional soldiers performing civil service in military universities and military university staff, including at the proposal of the Rector following the advice of the Academic Senate of the Military University;
- f) establish the scientific, pedagogical, development, training, economic, specialised and information offices of the military higher education institution, including at the proposal of the Rector following the remarks of the Academic Senate of the military college;
- g) allocates funds from the state budget, from the Chapter of the Ministry of Defence, to military universities;
- h) checks the legality and economy of the use of funds provided from the state budget and in the management of assets owned by the Slovak Republic, which is managed by a military college;
- i) take measures pursuant to Section 104 in respect of military higher education institutions;
- j) carries out, for military universities, the activities referred to in Section 20(1)(a) to (d) on the basis of documents drawn up by military universities;
- k) performs the role of appeal body in administrative proceedings, except for:
 - 1. proceedings for the invalidity of the State examination or part thereof;
 - 2. proceedings for the invalidity of a rigorous test or a part thereof;
 - 3. proceedings for the withdrawal of a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of lecturer;
 - 4. proceedings for an application for an appeal by a professor;
- l) performs the tasks of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in accordance with special legislation^{28b)} in the recognition of foreign higher education qualifications and qualifications obtained at military higher education institutions established outside the territory of the Slovak Republic;
- m) discuss and evaluate the long-term intentions of military universities and their updating;
- n) collate and use information from the register of military university students in accordance with specific regulations;
- o) approves the intention of military universities to provide a study programme in cooperation with other universities, including universities established outside the territory of the Slovak Republic;
- p) approves the intention of military higher education institutions to recruit, for part of the studies provided for in Section 58a, a student of another higher education institution, including a higher education institution established outside the territory of the Slovak Republic;
- q) it provides data to the register of universities on military universities.

(7) If all study programmes of the military higher education institution have been cancelled, the Ministry of Defence shall submit to the government a draft law to dissolve the military higher education institution within six months of the date on which it becomes aware.

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

Academic Senate of the Military University.

(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 the assets owned by the Slovak Republic, which is managed by the military college.

(10) The provisions of this Law shall^{apply} to military university students performing preparatory civil service, unless special regulations 29a^l provide otherwise.

(11) Military university students will also finish their studies at a military university on the date of termination of the preparatory civil service^{29(aa)} or on the date of termination of their civil service 29aa.

(12) The provisions of Sections 74 to 80 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to teachers and researchers of military universities who perform the civil service of professional soldiers in accordance with special^{legislation}.

(13) The heads of the military college are the Quaestor, the commanders and heads of the pedagogical, development, training, economic and information offices, and the head of special-purpose facilities.

(14) A military programme is a set of military training and training activities carried out outside an accredited study programme with a set of content and a set of rules. Successful completion is a condition for successful completion of his studies at a military college.

(15) Practical teaching according to study programmes and training activities shall take place 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 military universities have contracts, or in the facilities and services of the armed forces of other States, where provided for in the relevant international treaties.

(16) 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), Section 16, 16a and 17, Section 21(1)(a), Section 22, 34 to 41, 44 and 45, Section 102(3), Section 103 shall not apply to military higher education institutions.

(17) The provisions of Section 6(1)(c) to (e), (g) and (l), Section 9(1)(a), (d), (f) and (k), Section 10(1), (5), (7), (10) and (11) and Section 10a(1)(h), Section 15(1) and (2), Sections 18-20, 54a, 55, 57-58a, 61, 64, 66, 70-72, 75, 77, 88, 94 to 101, Sections 102(2) and 104 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to military higher education institutions.

PARAGRAPH 44

Police colleges

(1) Police universities train specialists mainly for the Police Force. They may also be studied by students who are not in service.³⁰⁾ The Ministry of Education shall contribute to the cost of higher education for students not in service, on the basis of an agreement with the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic ('Ministry of the Interior').

(2) Police colleges are state budget^{organisations}.

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

- a) submits to the President a proposal for the appointment or dismissal of a rector of a police higher education institution, following the prior opinion of the Academic Chamber of the Police College;
- b) submits to the President the proposals of the police college for the appointment of professors (Section 102(3)(a));
- c) submit to the President the proposal of the rector of the police college for the dismissal of a professor pursuant to Section 108f(4);
- d) decide on the establishment, merger, division, dissolution, name and change of name and seat and transfer of the headquarters of the police higher education college, following the prior statement of the Rector, the Academic Senate of the Police College;

- e) appoints and dismisses the rectors of the police higher education institution on a proposal from the Rector, following the prior opinion of the Academic Chamber of the Police College;
- f) appoint and dismiss the dean of the Faculty of Police Higher Education following the prior opinion of the collegiate body of the faculty designated by the statute of the police college; if the faculty does not have a competent collegiate body of the faculty, the opinion shall be arranged by the police college;
- g) appoints and refers to a proposal from the Faculty of Police College the persons representing it;
- h) determines the remuneration of the rector of the Police College and the Dean of the Faculty of Police Higher Education;
- i) authorises, following the dismissal of a rector of a police higher education institution or the early termination of the term of office of a rector for other reasons, or in other cases where the police higher education institution does not have a rector, to perform the duties of rector pending the appointment of a new rector of one of the members of the staff of the police higher education institution, following the prior opinion of the Academic Chamber of the Police College;
- j) authorises, following the dismissal of the Dean of the Faculty of Police Higher Education or the early termination of the term of office of the Dean for other reasons, or in other cases where the faculty of police higher education does not have a dean, to perform the duties of a dean until a new dean has been appointed to one of the members of the staff of the police higher education institution, following the prior opinion of the collegiate body of the faculty designated by the statute of the police college; if there is no faculty
the competent collegiate body of the faculty established, the opinion will be provided by the police college.

(4) The Ministry of the Interior has the following powers in relation to the police higher education institutions:

- a) register the internal regulations of the police higher education institutions pursuant to Section 103;
- b) determine which police higher education programmes are intended solely for employed students;
- c) approves the further conditions for admission to police higher education and the aspects for determining the necessary educational qualifications;
- d) approves the numbers of students admitted to police universities and their faculties;
- e) approve the number and structure of police higher education staff and their faculties;
- f) setting up scientific, pedagogical, development, 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 of the use of funds provided from the state budget and in the management of assets owned by the Slovak Republic, which is in the administration of the police college;
- i) take measures pursuant to Section 104 in respect of police higher education institutions;
- j) performs the role of appeal body in administrative proceedings, except for:
 - 1. proceedings for the invalidity of the State examination or part thereof;
 - 2. proceedings for the invalidity of a rigorous test or a part thereof;
 - 3. proceedings for the withdrawal of a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of lecturer;
 - 4. proceedings for an application for an appeal by a professor;
- k) perform the tasks of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education in accordance with special^{legislation}^{28b)} in the recognition of foreign higher education qualifications and qualifications in the field of security services;
- l) discuss and evaluate the long-term intentions of police universities and their updating;
- m) may grant scholarships to students who are not in service on the basis of programmes promulgated by the Minister of the Interior, provided that they undertake to remain in service after graduation;
- n) may, by its decision, award and pay a scholarship to students and citizens of the Slovak Republic studying abroad who, in direct connection with that study, have undertaken to remain in service or employment in the Ministry of the Interior;
- o) collate and use information from the police university student register in accordance with specific regulations;

p) it provides data to the register of universities on police universities.

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

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

(7) The Rector of the Police College is responsible to the Minister for the Interior for the management of funds allocated from the State budget and for the proper management of property owned by the Slovak Republic, which is in the administration of the Police College.

(8) Students employed by police higher education institutions shall be subject to the provisions of this Law, subject to special regulations³¹).

(9) Students of police higher education institutions who are in service shall complete their studies (Paragraph 66) if their employment relationship is terminated under special provisions and if they are studying in a programme of study intended only for employed students.

(10) The provisions of Sections 74 to 80 shall apply mutatis mutandis to teachers and researchers of police higher education institutions who are employed as a member of the Police Force in accordance with special^{legislation}.

(11) To the police colleges and their faculties

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

§ 45

Health colleges

(1) Health colleges educate students preparing for individual health^{professions}.

(2) Health colleges are state-funded^{organisations}.

(3) The Minister for Health of the Slovak Republic ('the Minister of Health') has the following powers in relation to health colleges:

- a) submit to the President a proposal for the appointment or dismissal of a rector of a medical higher education institution, following the prior opinion of the Academic Chamber of the Medical Campus; if the Academic Chamber of a health college does not comment within 15 days of receipt of the Minister of Health's request for a statement, the statement shall be deemed to have been given;
- b) submit to the President the proposals of the Medical College for the appointment of professors;
- c) submit to the President the proposal of the rector of the medical college for the dismissal of a professor pursuant to Section 108f(4);
- d) determines the salary of the Rector of the Medical College;
- e) on dismissal of the rector of a medical college or early termination of his duties for other reasons, or in other cases where the medical college does not have a rector of a person who performs the duties of rector pending the appointment of a new rector.

(4) The Ministry of Health shall have the following powers in relation to health colleges:

- a) registers the internal rules of health colleges;
- b) allocates funds from the state budget from the chapter of the Ministry of Health to health colleges;

- c) set up scientific, teaching, development, economic and information centres of health institutions and their faculties and change their names or give prior authorisation to the establishment of such a workplace or change its name;
- d) give prior authorisation to a health college to set up, merge, divide and cancel its components and to change their names;
- e) checks the legality and cost-effectiveness of the use of funds provided from the state budget and in the management of assets owned by the Slovak Republic which are in the administration of health universities;
- f) take measures pursuant to Section 104 in respect of health colleges;
- g) performs the role of appeal body in administrative proceedings, except for:
 - 1. proceedings for the invalidity of the State examination or part thereof;
 - 2. proceedings for the invalidity of a rigorous test or a part thereof;
 - 3. proceedings for the withdrawal of a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of lecturer;
 - 4. proceedings for an application for an appeal by a professor;
- h) discuss and evaluate the long-term intentions of health colleges and their updating;
- i) provides data to the register of universities on medical colleges;
- j) approves the number of candidates to study at health colleges and their faculties.

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

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

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

(8) 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, 91 and 105 shall not apply to health colleges and their faculties; the provisions of Section 6(1)(a), (f) and (g), Section 10(1), (10) to (12), Section 10a(1)(c) and (f), Section 16a, Section 18, 20, 39a, 58, 66 and 94 to 101 shall apply to them *mutatis mutandis*.

FOURTH PART

PRIVATE AND FOREIGN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

§ 47

Private higher education institutions

(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 authorised to act as a private higher education institution if its Government has given its consent on behalf of the State (hereinafter referred to as 'State consent') pursuant to special^{legislation}.

(2) State consent shall not be transferable to another legal entity and shall not pass on to legal successors.

(3) State approval ceases to be valid if a private higher education institution does not commence its educational activity within two years of its entry into force.

(4) The Government may, on a proposal from the Ministry of Education, withdraw the approval of a private higher education institution under the conditions laid down in Section 105(3) to (7). If all study programmes of a private higher education institution have been cancelled, the Ministry of Education shall submit a proposal to the Government to withdraw state approval 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 higher education institution ceases to carry out an educational activity for a reason other than the withdrawal of state approval, 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 name of a private higher education institution shall be 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 from the date of receipt of the private higher education institution's request to change the name.

(9) The name of a private higher education institution may include the word "university" or the shapes derived therefrom if the private higher education institution is authorised to create, conduct and modify third-level study programmes in at least five fields of study and has at least 2000 students on the date of submission of the application for change of title. If a private higher education institution meets the conditions under the first sentence, the Ministry of Education shall submit a proposal to the government to agree to 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.

Paragraph 47a

(1) The Board of Directors of a private higher education institution is the supreme management and decision-making body of a private higher education institution. The Board of Directors of a private higher education institution shall decide on the establishment, merger, dissolution, division, change of name or change of registered office of part of a private higher education institution and approve the budget of the private higher education institution. The other powers of the board of directors of a private higher education institution are determined by the statutes of the private higher education institution.

(2) The academic authorities of a private higher education institution are:

- a) academic senate of a private higher education institution;
- b) Rector of a private higher education institution,
- c) the Scientific Council of a private higher education institution, the art council of a private higher education institution or the scientific and artistic council of a private higher education institution ('Scientific Council of a private higher education institution');
- d) Disciplinary Board of the Private Higher School for Students.

(3) Where a private higher education institution is divided into faculties, the provisions of Title Two of Part One of this Law shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to it.

Section 47b

(1) The provisions of Paragraph 8 shall apply to the Academic Chamber of a private higher education institution.

(2) Academic Senate of a private higher education institution

- a) takes a view on the 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 approves, on a proposal from the President of the Academic Chamber of a private higher education institution, internal regulations pursuant to Section 48(1)(g) and (h);
- b) it shall comment on the draft internal regulations of a private higher education institution pursuant to Section 48(1)(a).

(a), (d) to (f) and the draft internal rules of the faculty of private higher education;

- c) responds to the proposal of the Rector for the appointment and dismissal of the rectors;

- d) approves the proposal of the Rector for the appointment and dismissal of the members of the Scientific Council of a private higher education institution;
- e) approve the annual activity report of the private higher education institution and the annual management report of the private higher education institution;
- f) approve the conditions of admission to study submitted by the Rector if their approval does not fall within the remit of the faculty body designated by the Statute of a private higher education institution;
- g) elects a representative of a private higher education institution to the Council of Higher Education;
- h) elects a representative of a private higher education institution to the School Council of Higher Education; that representative shall be elected only by his student section;
- 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 the private higher education institution for at least four years;
- j) exercises, under the conditions and within the limits laid down by the statutes of a private higher education institution, for as long as is necessary, the competence of the faculty body designated by the statutes of a private higher education institution;
- k) perform other tasks under this Act and the internal regulations of a private higher education institution.

(3) The Academic Senate of a private higher education institution shall rule by secret ballot on the matters referred to in points (d), (g) and (h) of paragraph 2; in exercising the other powers referred to in paragraph 2, it may decide by secret ballot, as appropriate.

Paragraph 47c

(1) The Rector of a private higher education institution is a representative of the academic community of a private higher education institution. The Rector is responsible for his activities to the Academic Chamber of a private higher education institution, in the cases referred to in the Statute of the Private College, to the Board of Directors of a private higher education institution. The rector of a private higher education institution is appointed and dismissed by the President on a proposal from the Board of Directors of the private higher education institution. A proposal from 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 the private higher education institution; the Board of Directors of a private higher education institution 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 carried out by the rector on behalf of a legal person acting as a private higher education institution. The status of a private higher education institution may determine further rights and obligations of the rector of a private higher education institution.

(3) Section 10(4) and (11) and Section 10a(1)(e) and (f) and (2) to (4) shall apply to the rector of a private higher education institution.

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

(5) The Rector of a private higher education institution promotes the interests of the academic community in the statutory body of a private higher education institution and participates in the preparation of the internal rules of the private higher education institution and the long-term intention of the private higher education institution.

(6) The statute of the private higher education institution shall govern the powers of the rector and dean of a private higher education institution to fill the posts of staff at a private higher education institution.

Paragraph 47d

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

PARAGRAPH 48**Internal rules of a private higher education institution**

(1) The private higher education institution issues the following internal rules:

- a) the status of the private higher education institution;
- b) the internal system of a private higher education institution, which may be governed by a number of separate internal rules,
- c) the rules of study of a private higher education institution;
- d) the principles of the competition for the recruitment of higher education lecturers, researchers and functional posts of professors and associate professors;
- e) the employment regulations of a private higher education institution;
- f) rules on the organisation of a private higher education institution;
- g) principles for elections to the Academic Senate of a private higher education institution;
- h) rules of Procedure of the Academic Senate of a private higher education institution;
- i) the rules of procedure of the Scientific Council of a private higher education institution;
- j) the Fellowship Regulations of a private higher education institution;
- k) the disciplinary rules of a private higher education institution for students;
- l) the Rules of Procedure of the Disciplinary Board of a private higher education institution;
- m) other regulations, if the statute of a private higher education institution so provides or this Act.

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

(3) The status of the private higher education institution is registered by the Ministry of Education.

PARAGRAPH 49**Other responsibilities of a private higher education institution**

(1) Private higher education institution is required

- a) provide and keep up to date data to registers pursuant to this Act;
- 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 a 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 financial statements,¹⁶⁾
- d) discuss with the Ministry of Education and publish the long-term intention of the private higher education institution in a date and form to be determined by the Ministry of Education;
- e) provide the Agency and the Ministry of Education, free of charge, at their request, with the information, documents and assistance necessary for their activities under this Act and under special legislation,^{20a)}
- f) handle complaints under special legislation,^{20b)}
- g) provide the Ministry of Education, in writing, by 30 April, with data on income and expenditure, income and costs incurred in respect of education for the preceding calendar year;
- h) publish on its website the up-to-date and full text of the internal rules of the private higher education institution and the internal rules of the faculties.

(2) Section 20(2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the content of the annual activity report of a private higher education institution.

(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 the private higher education institution shall be made publicly available.

Paragraph 49a**Operation of foreign higher education institutions**

(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 in accordance with the legislation of the State in which it has its seat (hereinafter referred to as “authorisation”).

(2) Foreign higher education institutions shall submit together with their authorisation request:

- a) documents demonstrating its establishment and operation as an officially recognised higher education institution in the Member State in which it is based,
- b) information on its statutory bodies,
- c) documents demonstrating that it has the necessary human resources, premises and material resources for the services it wishes to provide on the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- d) information on the courses it wishes to offer, with particular reference to the course content, graduates' suitability for subsequent employment, course organisation, the awarding of degrees, the scope of the courses, the rights and obligations of the students and the running of the courses.

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

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

(5) Before deciding to grant an authorisation, the Ministry of Education shall request information on the 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 in which it has its registered office and whether the diploma issued by a foreign university to graduates in the Slovak Republic will be equivalent to that issued to graduates in its Member State of establishment. If the diploma is not issued in that Member State by a foreign higher education institution, but by another competent authority in accordance with the legislation of the State concerned, the Ministry of Education shall examine whether graduates of studies provided in the territory of the Slovak Republic will also be entitled to receive a diploma. Pending receipt of a written opinion, the Ministry of Education shall suspend the procedure on the application.

(6) If graduates from a foreign higher education institution are to be employed in the health professions, the Ministry of Education shall ask the Ministry of Health for an opinion on whether graduates from a foreign higher education institution meet the conditions for the pursuit of the health profession under a special^{regulation}.

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

- a) it finds that the information supplied by the foreign higher education institution in the application are untrue or incomplete,
- b) the diplomas received by graduates of the courses in the Slovak Republic would not be equivalent to those of graduates of the respective course in the Member State where the foreign higher education institution is based,
- c) graduates in the Slovak Republic would not be entitled to receive a diploma if it is not issued by a foreign higher education institution, but by another authorised body under the law of the Member State in which the higher education institution has its registered office;
- d) according to the information provided by the competent authority of the Member State, the operation of a foreign higher education institution in the territory of the Slovak Republic would be contrary to the law of the Member State in which it has its registered office or the legislation of the Slovak Republic; or
- e) the studies are to be trained for the exercise of the health profession and, according to the opinion of the Ministry of Health, their graduates would not meet the conditions for the exercise of the health profession

under the special^{legislation}.

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

(9) The decision on granting authorisation shall specify the titles of the study programmes that the foreign higher education institution is authorised to provide, the name of the Member State whose legislation governs the provision of the educational service, and the kind of academic degree that is awarded to graduates.

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

(11) If the Ministry of Education finds that a foreign higher education institution does not operate in accordance with the authorisation, it shall invite the foreign higher education institution to remedy the deficiencies within 90 days. If a foreign higher education institution fails to remedy the deficiencies, the Ministry of Education shall issue a decision to withdraw the authorisation. Appeals against the decision to withdraw authorisation shall have suspensive effect.

(12) Employees of a foreign higher education institution shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act, with the exception of Articles 74(5), 80a and 80b. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to students of the foreign higher education institution, with the exception of Section 73. This Act shall not apply to foreign higher education institutions, unless otherwise indicated.

(13) The Ministry of Education shall publish on its website information on the granting of the authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 and information on the withdrawal of the authorisation referred to in 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 pass on to the legal successors of a foreign higher education institution.

Paragraph 49b

Obligations of foreign higher education institutions operating in the Slovak Republic

(1) Foreign higher education institution is compulsory

- a) provide data to the register of study programmes on study programmes carried out in the territory of the Slovak Republic and keep them up to date,
- b) draw up, submit each year 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") by the deadline and in the form laid down by the Ministry of Education;
- c) draw up and submit to the Ministry of Education a long-term plan to operate on the territory of the Slovak Republic within the deadline set by the Ministry of Education;
- d) provide the Ministry of Education, free of charge, at the latter's request, with the information necessary for its activities under this Act;
- e) provide the Ministry of Education by 30 April in writing with data on income and expenditure, income and costs incurred for education in the previous calendar year in relation to their activities in the Slovak Republic;
- f) provide and update information in the central register of students on citizens studying on the territory of the Slovak Republic (Section 73),
- g) provide and update information in the central register of employees on employees working on the territory of the Slovak Republic,
- h) notify the Ministry of Education of the dissolution of a foreign higher education institution; and
- i) inform the Ministry of Education of the end of higher education on the basis of authorisation.

(2) Section 20(2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the content of the annual activity report of a foreign higher education institution.

(3) The form and deadline for submitting a long-term intention to operate a foreign higher education institution in the territory of the Slovak Republic shall be determined by the Ministry of Education.

(4) The annual activity report of the higher education institution and the long-term plan must be made available to the public.

PART FIVE

FIELD OF STUDY, STUDY PROGRAMME AND CURRICULUM

PARAGRAPH 50

Field of study

(1) A field of study is a field of knowledge which can be the subject of higher education in one of its three levels.

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

(3) The Ministry of Education issues the System of Study Departments of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "Study Departments Institute") by means of legislation of general application in agreement with the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Health. The curriculum comprises the fields of study in which higher education institutions in the Slovak Republic may provide higher education and their descriptions.

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

- a) the title of the field of study in the national language and in English;
- b) the levels of university studies at which a university degree in a relevant field of study may be obtained;
- c) indication that in the relevant field of study
 - 1. it is possible to combine first-level and second-level study programmes into a single unit;
 - 2. it is not possible to study independently in first-level study programmes and separately in second-level study programmes, or
 - 3. it is not possible to combine first-level and second-level study programmes into a single unit;
- d) indicate whether interdisciplinary studies can be carried out in the relevant field of study;
- e) the definition of the content of the field of study referred to in paragraph 2,
- f) the definition of an academic degree awarded after a rigorous examination and after advocacy for rigorous work, in the case of a field of study in which the rigorous examination and the defence of rigorous work can be carried out;
- g) an indication of whether an opinion is required in the relevant field of study on the practical prospect of graduates in the course of study; if the opinion is required, the name of the legal person issuing it shall also be indicated;
- h) indication 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 system of study courses or if the level at which a higher education qualification in the relevant field of study is deleted, the privileges of the higher education institution in respect of the abandoned field of study or level become the privileges 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 courses. A university degree obtained in a field of study which has been abandoned shall be regarded as equivalent to that obtained in the field of study which replaced the relevant field of study.

PARAGRAPH 51

Study programme and curriculum

(1) Higher education in a field of study, or in a combination of two fields of study, will be 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 curriculum is a set of subjects consisting of training activities, in particular lectures, seminar, exercise, final work, project work, laboratory work, internship, study visit, professional experience, state examination and combinations thereof, and a set of rules designed in such a way that successful completion of these learning activities, while respecting the above rules, allows them to obtain a university degree. The study programme shall be designed in such a way as to be able to undertake academic mobility or to gain experience appropriate to academic mobility.

(3) The study under each study programme shall also include final work, which, together with its defence, forms a single subject; the defence of the final work is one of the State examinations. With the consent of the university or the faculty, the final work may also be written and defended in a language other than the national language. Admission to the defence of final work shall be subject, except in the cases referred to in Section 63(11), to the student's agreement to publish and make the final work available to the public pursuant to Section 63(9) for the retention period under Section 63(7) without remuneration.

(4) The study programme shall specify:

- a) the title of the study programme;
- b) a field of study in which a university degree is obtained through the course of the study programme, or a combination of two fields of study in which the course of the study programme will obtain a higher education qualification;
- c) the university degree for which the programme is intended;
- d) form of study;
- e) graduate profile;
- f) the characteristics of the subjects and, where applicable, the length of experience, including the number of credits obtained by completing them;
- g) rules and conditions for the design of curricula;
- h) standard duration of studies expressed in academic years;
- i) the skills required and the qualifications of the candidate to study the study programme;
- j) the division of studies into parts expressed in academic years or parts thereof, and the conditions required for the student to go to the next part of the course; the conditions shall be expressed by the number of credits obtained for the subjects completed;
- k) the number of credits to be attained in order to complete studies;
- l) other conditions to be met by the student during the course of his studies and for his/her 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) awarded academic degree;
- o) in the case of joint study programmes (Paragraph 54a), co-operating higher education institutions and a definition of which study duties are performed by the student at which higher education institution;
- p) the language or languages in which the study programme takes place, understood as the language or languages in which the subjects of the course are taught.

(5) The study programme may be conducted in a field of study which forms part of a network of courses. The study programme can also take place in a combination of two courses. If the two fields of study are approximately equally represented in the study programme, they are interdisciplinary, in another case one is the main field and the other is ancillary.

(6) As a general rule, the title of the study programme is derived from the title of the corresponding field of study. If the main and secondary fields of study are combined, the title of the study programme is derived from the title of the main field of study.

(7) A study programme is artistic if it is aimed at developing talent and creativity in artistic performances and work of art based on artistic principles. Artistic performance is an important component of an artistic study programme. The title of the study programme may include the term “artistic”, “art” or similar expression only if it is an artistic study programme.

(8) The student’s curriculum determines the time and content sequence of subjects and the form of the assessment of learning outcomes, including consideration of the possibility to undertake academic mobility. The curriculum shall be drawn up by the student, in addition to the form of study assessment, within the framework of the rules laid down (paragraphs 2 and 4(g)) and in accordance with the rules of study of higher education or the faculty of study of the student.

(9) Courses of study in fields of study which obtain the university degree required as part of the professional competence to pursue the profession of doctor, dentist, pharmacist, nurse, midwife, veterinary surgeon or architect^{shall} be carried out in accordance with specific regulations.

Paragraph 51a

(1) In the case of a course of study carried out in a field of study requiring an opinion on the presumption of applicability of graduates in practice, the higher education institution may only start or modify it with the prior written consent of the legal person concerned; the criteria used to issue this opinion shall be approved by the legal person concerned.

(2) A higher education institution may discontinue an accredited course of study if it provides students with the opportunity to continue their studies in the same field of study at the relevant higher education institution or in another higher education institution.

(3) If a higher education institution cancels all courses in a field of study and level, the date on which the last of them is cancelled by the higher education institution

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

PARAGRAPH 52 Bachelor’s programme

(1) The bachelor’s programme, as a first-level study programme, aims to acquire theoretical knowledge and practical knowledge based on the current state of science or art. Professionally oriented bachelor courses aim at managing the use of this knowledge in the exercise of the profession. Academically oriented bachelor courses focus on continuing university studies at second level.

(2) Graduates of a bachelor’s degree will receive a first-level university degree.

(3) The standard period of study, including professional experience, for a bachelor’s course shall be three academic years or four academic years; number of credits required to complete studies for a bachelor’s course of study with a standard duration of study

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

(4) The final work (Paragraph 51(3)) in the context of a bachelor’s course of study (‘bachelor degree’) is bachelor’s work.

(5) Bachelor’s graduates are awarded the academic title ‘bachelor’ (abbreviated ‘Bc.’).

(6) The title 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 creation of engineering works or processes, including economics, and project works are an important component thereof.

Paragraph 52a
Interdisciplinary studies

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

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

(3) A higher education qualification may be obtained only in a field of study in which the higher education institution has the right to carry out first-level study programmes.

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

PARAGRAPH 53
Master's degree, engineering and doctoral programme

(1) The aim of the second-level course is to acquire theoretical and practical knowledge based on the current state of science, technology or the arts and to develop the ability of its creative application in the exercise of the profession or continuing higher education studies according to the doctoral programme.

(2) Graduates in a second-level course shall receive a second-level university degree.

(3) A university may establish a study programme linking the first and second level only if the description of the field of study allows it. In a field of study in which it is not possible to study independently in first-level courses and on a stand-alone basis in second-level courses, a university may only create study programmes linking the first and second level. A graduate in a programme combining the first and second level shall receive a second-level university degree.

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

a) the second degree is one, two or three academic years; number of credits required to complete studies for a second-level study programme with a standard duration of study

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

b) linking the first and the second level is five or six academic years; number of credits required to complete studies for a study programme linking the first and second level to the standard duration of studies

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

(5) The final work (Paragraph 51(3)) in the case of studies under a second-level study programme or a study programme referred to in subparagraph 3 shall be a diploma.

(6) Second-level study programmes or study programmes referred to in paragraph 3 which are aimed at developing creativity in the creation of engineering works or processes, including economic ones, shall be engineering courses. Project works are an important component of engineering curricula. The title of a second-level study programme or a study programme referred to in paragraph 3 may include the expression "engineering" or "engineering" or a similar term only in the case of an engineering study programme. Graduates under an engineering study programme (hereinafter referred to as "engineering studies") are awarded the academic title "engineer" (in short "Ing."). Graduates in engineering in architecture and urban planning are awarded the academic title "engineer architect" (in short "Ing. arch.").

(7) Second-level study programmes or courses referred to in paragraph 3 which are aimed at studying in the field of human medicine and veterinary medicine shall be doctoral courses. Graduates under doctoral courses

('doctoral studies') in general human medicine are awarded an academic degree of 'general medicine doctor' (in short, 'MUDr.'). Doctoral graduates in dental medicine are awarded an academic degree of "Dental doctor" (in short "MDDr."). Doctoral graduates in veterinary medicine are awarded an academic title of 'doctor of veterinary medicine' (in short 'MVDr.')

(8) Masters courses or courses referred to in paragraph 3, with the exception of those referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7, shall be masters. Graduates under a master's programme ('master degree') are awarded an academic degree 'master' (in short, 'Mgr.'). Graduates of artistic masters courses (Section 51(7)) are awarded an academic degree "master of arts" (in short "Mgr. art."). Graduates of artistic masters in architecture and urban planning are awarded the academic degree "Master of Architecture" (in short "Mgr. arch.").

(9) Graduates of courses who have obtained the degree of "master" or similar study programmes abroad may take a rigorous examination, including a defence of rigorous work in the field of study in which they obtained a university degree or in a related field of study. Admission to the defence of rigorous work shall be subject, except in the cases referred to in Section 63(11), to the agreement of^{35aa} (a) of the graduate of the study programme to publish and make available to the public the rigorous work pursuant to Section 63(9) for the period of retention under Section 63(7) without entitlement to remuneration. Once it has been carried out, higher education institutions award them an academic title

- a) 'doctor of natural sciences' (about 'RNDr.'),
- b) 'doctor of pharmacy' (about 'PharmDr.'),
- c) 'doctor of philosophy' (in short, 'PhDr.'),
- d) "rights Dr" (in short "JUDr.")
- e) 'doctor of pedagogy' (about 'PaedDr.'),
- f) 'doctor of theology' (about 'ThDr.').

(10) By means of a Rigoral examination and advocacy of rigorous work, the candidate must demonstrate, on the basis of a separate course of study, that he has a deeper knowledge of his or her wider background in the field of study and is able to acquire new knowledge of science and practice on its own and be able to apply the knowledge acquired in a creative way in practice.

(11) Only a higher education institution which has an accredited course of study in the relevant field of study, after which the academic degree 'master' is awarded is authorised to carry out the rigorous examination and the defence of rigorous work.

Paragraph 53a **Teaching and education programmes** **and non-formal education for children and pupils**

(1) The teaching programme may take place as a bachelor's course, a master's programme or a programme of study combining the first and second stages. The teaching programme can be carried out as a professionally oriented study programme. The teaching programme focuses on managing the use of theoretical and didactic knowledge in the performance of the teaching staff's professional activity.

(2) An aprobation of a teaching programme refers to the acquisition of competence to teach relevant educational areas or relevant subjects for defined levels of education according to the state education programmes for pre-primary and primary education, or the acquisition of the competence to teach relevant general educational subjects or vocational subjects according to the State Education Programme for secondary education.

(3) Promotion of the teaching programme can be obtained for

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

vocational education, full secondary general education and full secondary vocational education.

(4) The university shall record the same data on each promotion of teaching courses in the register of courses as those relating to the study programme.

(5) Educational, pedagogical and non-formal education programmes for children and pupils can be carried out as professionally oriented bachelor courses.

Paragraph 53b **Translation combined study programme**

(1) The translation combined study programme takes place as a bachelor or master's degree in a field of study, and covers two languages.

(2) The translation combined study programme is to acquire the competence to interpret and translate into and from the relevant language.

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

(4) The university shall enter the same data on each promotion of translation combined study programmes in the register of study programmes as those relating to the study programme.

PARAGRAPH 54 **Doctoral programme**

(1) The doctoral programme, as a third-level study programme (Section 2(5)), aims to acquire knowledge based on the current state of scientific and artistic knowledge and, in particular, on the student's own contribution to it, resulting from scientific research and independent creative work in the field of science or technology or independent theoretical and creative work in the field of the arts. PhD graduates gain a third-level university degree.

(2) Standard duration of studies for a doctoral programme

a) full-time study is three or four academic years; number of credits for a full-time course of study for a full-time course of study

1. three academic years are 180 credits;

2. four academic years are 240 credits;

b) external study is four or five academic years; number of credits required to complete studies for a doctoral programme with a standard duration of study

l) four academic years are 180 credits;

m) five academic years are 240 credits.

(3) Studies under the doctoral programme ('doctoral studies') are conducted according to an individual curriculum under the direction of a trainer. The proper completion of doctoral studies is subject to the completion of a thesis, which is part of the state examination, and the defence of thesis. Thesis is final work (Section 51(3)).

(4) The trainer for the relevant field of study may be a doctoral university teacher or another professional, after approval by the scientific council of the higher education institution, or, if the doctorate is carried out at a faculty, the collegiate body of the faculty designated by the statute of the higher education institution, if established. A trainer on a subject written by an external training institution may be a person approved by the relevant external training institution. An external educational institution shall provide the scientific and pedagogical characteristics of those trainers to the Scientific Council of the University or the collegiate body of the faculty determined by the statute of the higher education institution, if established.

(5) Before the start of the admission procedure for doctoral studies, the university or faculty, if the course of study is carried out at the faculty, shall draw up the themes of the thesis that may be applied for in the recruitment

procedure. A trainer is designated for each of the topics written out. A candidate for PhD studies will apply for one of the subjects written out. If the study programme takes place in a faculty, at the same time as the candidate is recruited for doctoral studies, he/she shall be appointed by the university or trainer's faculty and the theme of the chosen thesis.

(6) A university or faculty, if the course of study is carried out in a faculty, includes topics with trainers commissioned by an external educational establishment as part of the commissioned thesis; the name of the contracting external educational institution shall be included together with the topic described above. The external education institution may also disclose the topics separately.

(7) If a doctoral candidate chooses a theme of thesis drawn up by an external educational establishment, his/her admission to a doctoral course must also be accepted by an external educational institution. The admission examination (Paragraph 57(3)) takes place before a committee in which members of the higher education institution and members appointed by the director of an external educational establishment are represented. Members from higher education institutions are appointed for courses carried out at the Faculty of Dean, for courses which do not take place at the faculty, the rector. Following the agreement of the university or the faculty with an external educational establishment, the admission test may take place at an external educational establishment with the participation of representatives of the higher education institution.

(8) Doctoral studies consist of a course of study and a scientific part. The curriculum is drawn up by the trainer and submitted to the Trade Union Commission for approval (paragraph 17).

(9) The course of doctoral studies consists mainly of lectures, seminars and individual literature studies necessary for the orientation of thesis.

(10) The scientific part of a doctoral course consists of the individual or team scientific work of a doctoral student (hereinafter referred to as "doctoral candidate") related to the theme of thesis. The scientific part of doctoral studies shall be professionally guaranteed by the trainer.

(11) Full-time doctoral studies involve the pursuit of a teaching or other professional activity related to the teaching activity, up to a maximum of four hours per week, on average per academic year of teaching.

(12) If a doctoral candidate has applied to the theme of thesis commissioned by an external educational institution, the scientific part of the doctorate and, with the higher education institution, performs the agreed responsibilities for the part of the PhD study at that external educational establishment. The higher education institution concludes an individual PhD agreement with an external training institution for doctoral studies. It addresses issues related to the participation of a doctoral candidate in an external educational institution, including the reimbursement of the costs of an external educational institution. The activity referred to in paragraph 11 shall be linked to the educational activity of the higher education institution.

(13) If a doctoral candidate has applied to the theme of thesis drawn up by an external educational establishment (paragraph 12), both the thesis examination and the defence of thesis are held before a committee in which the members of the higher education institution designated in accordance with Section 63(4) and the members appointed by the external educational institution are represented in parity. The Commission shall have at least four members. The defence of thesis may take place on the premises of an external educational institution, following the agreement of the university or the faculty with an external educational institution. The university degree also mentions the name of an external educational establishment.

(14) By defending thesis, doctoral studies finish. It demonstrates the ability and readiness for a self-standing scientific and creative R & D activity or for a self-standing theoretical and creative artistic activity.

(15) Philosophiae doctoral graduates are awarded the academic title 'PhD'; the abbreviation 'PhD.' appears after the name. Graduates of artistic doctoral programmes (Section 51(7)) are awarded the academic title 'artis doctor' ('artis doctor', in the acronym 'ArtD'; the abbreviation 'ArtD.' appears after the name).

(16) Doctoral candidates in Catholic Theology are awarded the academic title "ThLic" (in short "ThLic."); a certificate of award shall be issued by the higher education institution. Philosophiae doctoral graduates in these fields are awarded an academic degree "philosophiae doctor", in the short "PhD"; the abbreviation 'PhD.'

appears after the name.

(17) Doctoral studies in a given field of study are monitored and evaluated by a trade union committee set up in accordance with an internal regulation of the higher education institution or faculty conducting the relevant study programme. Universities may, by agreement, form joint trade union committees in individual fields of study. The members of the Trade Union Committee elect a chairman from among their members. Where a higher education institution carries out a doctoral course in cooperation with an external educational establishment as referred to in paragraph 6, the external educational establishment shall have an appropriate representation on the relevant trade union committee.

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

- a) until a thesis examination is carried out at least at the level of grade 6 and the first step of the special scale of the salary scale of university teachers and research and development staff in accordance with special legislation ⁽²⁾; and
- b) after completion of the thesis examination at least at the level of grade 7 and the first step of the special scale of the salary scale for university teachers and research and development staff in accordance with special^{legislation}.

(19) A higher education institution may enter into an agreement on joint defences for theatre in accredited doctoral courses with a foreign higher education institution, if the legislation of the State in whose territory the foreign higher education institution operates so permits.

(20) The defence of thesis of a doctoral candidate in a higher education institution established in the Slovak Republic and having an agreement on joint defences of thesis pursuant to paragraph 19 may be carried out at a foreign higher education institution before a committee for the defence of thesis, in which members from the Slovak side designated pursuant to Section 63(4) and members appointed by a foreign higher education institution are represented in parity. The Commission must have at least four members to defend thesis. In accordance with the same procedure, thesis of doctoral studies of a foreign higher education institution in the Slovak Republic is to be defended.

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

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

(22) An external educational establishment is a legal person whose Ministry of Education has issued a certificate of competence to carry out research and^{development}^{35ab)} and with which the higher education institution has concluded a contract for the purpose of participating in the implementation of the doctoral programme.

Paragraph 54a **Joint study programmes**

(1) A university may provide a study programme in cooperation with other higher education institutions, including universities established outside the territory of the Slovak Republic. Students admitted to a programme of study carried out by several higher education institutions (hereinafter referred to as "the joint study programme") shall complete the various parts of the studies referred to in Section 61(2) in each higher education institution. The cooperating higher education institutions shall be involved in the establishment of the joint study programme, the decision on the admission procedure and the decision on the fulfilment of the conditions for the

completion of their studies.

(2) The arrangements for the cooperation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be determined by the agreement of the higher education institutions. The agreement shall specify, in particular, the conditions for admission to the study programme referred to in paragraph 1, the conditions for its completion, the details of the organisation of the studies, the academic title awarded and the details of the evidence of completion of the studies. A student admitted to a joint study programme shall be a student of all cooperating higher education institutions during their studies. This does not apply for statistical or budgetary purposes if he or she is considered to be a student of a higher education institution which provides education for the relevant part of his studies (Paragraph 51(2)). The agreement of universities on a joint study programme shall also govern the validity of the internal rules of the higher education institution for joint study students and the decision-making on their academic rights and obligations, in accordance with the internal rules of the higher education institution and the law of the State in which the studies take place.

Section 54b

Register of courses and study programmes

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

(2) The register of courses serves mainly statistical purposes, budgetary purposes, the definition of the courses and the levels at which a higher education institution may set up, implement and modify study programmes, and register accreditations for habilitation and inauguration procedures and their validity.

(3) The Ministry of Education shall enter in the register of fields of study the details of each study trade unions.

(4) The Agency shall enter in the register of courses of study

- a) data on accreditations of the habilitation procedure and data on accreditations of the inauguration procedure, the content definition of the habilitation procedure department and the inauguration procedure from the application for the relevant accreditation; where more than one university is awarded a habilitation procedure and an inauguration procedure accreditation in the same field of habilitation and inauguration procedure, the content of that department from each application for accreditation is provided; and
- b) the definition of the fields of study and the levels at which the university can create, implement and adapt study programmes and the limits of these qualifications.

(5) The register of study programmes serves, in particular, statistical purposes, budgetary purposes, the registration of accredited study programmes and their state of play, and the monitoring of the conditions under which accredited study programmes are conducted.

(6) The register of study programmes shall also record the details of the individual subjects of the study programmes by means of a link to the data in the staff register; this does not apply to teachers who are employees of specialised teaching establishments, conduct the final work of students or members of examination boards to conduct state exams. Data to the extent of first name and surname and academic title, scientific pedagogical title, artistic pedagogical title and scientific rank shall be published without restriction.

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

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

(9) The higher education institution shall enter in the register of study programmes the study programmes created, their modifications, their subjects and their cancellation. The enrolment in the register of study programmes in accordance with the scope of the authorisations of the higher education institution referred to in paragraph 2 shall become an accredited study programme.

(10) The Ministry of Education shall determine the conditions and modalities for the automated transmission of data from

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

(11) The Ministry of Education shall issue legislation of general application laying down details of the data to be entered in the register of courses and the register of study programmes, their structure, the form, the method of registration and the time limit for registration and their updating.

PART SIX DEGREE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

§ 55 Basic provisions

(1) Everyone shall have the right to study at a higher education institution the chosen course of study if he fulfils the basic conditions for admission to study pursuant to Section 56, the other conditions laid down by the higher education institution providing the chosen course of study pursuant to Section 57(1), the conditions laid down in the agreement referred to in Section 54a(2) and the conditions under Section 58a(4).

(2) The rights established by this Act shall be guaranteed equally to all candidates and students in accordance with the principle of equal treatment in education laid down by a special law. 35a)^{ln} accordance with the principle of equal treatment, discrimination on the 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, national or social origin, property, birth or other status shall be prohibited.

(3) The exercise of the rights and obligations arising from this Act must be in accordance with accepted principles of morality. No one may abuse these rights and obligations to the detriment of another candidate or student. A candidate or student may not be persecuted or otherwise penalised in connection with the exercise of his or her rights for lodging a complaint, a claim or a criminal prosecution before another candidate, student, teacher, research or art worker or other member of a university staff.

(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 rely on legal protection before a court under a specific^{law}.

(5) A university or faculty may not penalise or penalise a candidate or student on the ground that the candidate or student exercises his or her rights under this Act.

(6) A higher education institution may recruit candidates only for the purpose of studying accredited courses listed in the register of study programmes, unless special regulation^{35b)} provides otherwise.

(7) The university determines the number of students admitted to study a given study programme. If a greater number of candidates meet the conditions for admission to this programme, candidates who have demonstrated the highest degree of ability to study under the conditions laid down by the university will be recruited.

(8) The higher education institution is required to provide the applicant with information as to whether the studies for which they are applying correspond to the requirements for the coordination of education for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications under specific^{rules}.

(9) The College is required to deposit the documentation of the admission procedure, the documentation of enrolment and enrolment in the next part of the course, the transcript of the results of the studies, copies of the

diplomas and the documentation of the decision on the student's academic rights and obligations for at least 25 years from the date of completion of the studies.

§ 56

Basic conditions for admission to study

(1) An essential condition for admission to a bachelor's course or study programme pursuant to Section 53(3) shall be the acquisition of 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 general educational condition test. Details shall be determined by the internal rules of the higher education institution concerned.

(3) The basic conditions for admission to study a second-level study programme under

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

(4) A pre-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 course of study takes place in a faculty, may lay down additional conditions for admission to individual study programmes in order to ensure that candidates with the necessary skills and qualifications are available to study. The conditions laid down and the manner in which they have been verified must make it possible to select candidates with the highest level of ability to study. The university may not make admission to study subject to any financial contribution other than the fee referred to in Section 92(12).

(2) The other conditions laid down by the higher education institution for admission to the studies referred to in Section 56(1) may not, in terms of content of knowledge, exceed the content of the full secondary education.

(3) A university or faculty, if the course of study is carried out in a faculty, shall verify that the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 have been met by an admission examination if it is intended as part of the verification of learning skills. The admission procedure for doctoral studies shall always include an admission examination.

(4) If the examination of aptitude for studies involves an admission test (paragraph 3), the form of the admission test and the manner in which it was carried out, taking into account his or her specific needs, shall be determined, at his request, on the basis of an assessment of his or her specific needs (Section 100(9)(b)).

(5) The university or faculty, where the course of study is carried out in a faculty, shall publish, in good time, at the latest two months before the final date for applications, the time limit for the submission of applications, the conditions for admission referred to in paragraph 1, the date and method for verifying compliance with them and, where the examination of educational skills involves an admission test, the form and framework content of the examination and the method for evaluating its results. These facts must be published on the official post of a higher education institution or faculty and in a collective manner in accordance with specific legislation.³⁸⁾ In the same way, the university or faculty must also disclose the number of candidates it intends to accept for the course of study.

(6) Admission to a second-level course of study in health courses is subject to a first-level university degree in the relevant field of study.

§ 58

Admission procedure

(1) The admission procedure is a process enabling an applicant who proves compliance with the specified

conditions for admission to study to become a student in a selected higher education institution in a selected higher education institution. A candidate who fails to demonstrate compliance with the basic conditions for admission to study at the time when the admission conditions are verified may be admitted to study subject to the condition that he or she is required to prove that he or she satisfies the basic conditions for admission to study no later than the date fixed for enrolment.

(2) The admission procedure shall begin with the receipt of a written application for studies at a university or faculty carrying out the relevant course of study. The university may also allow the application to be submitted in electronic form instead of a written application, without a guaranteed electronic signature, using an information system which enables the candidate to verify that the application has been registered in the IT system from the date of submission of the application until the date of completion of the recruitment procedure.

(3) In the application form, the candidate shall specify the details

a) pursuant to Section 73(3);

b) previous employment or, where applicable, current employment;

c) the educational background, including the benefits, and the results of the activity of interest relating to the study programme for which the applicant is applying.

(4) The data referred to in paragraph 3 may be processed by a^{higher} education institution (38a) for the purposes of admission and enrolment for studies and for other legal persons and natural persons for statistical purposes.

(5) The application shall be accompanied by the necessary documents required by a higher education institution pursuant to Section 57(1) and an application pursuant to Section 57(4). The processing of personal data in accordance with special legislation⁴⁰⁾ contained in the documents and in the request, in addition to the data referred to in paragraph 3, may be processed by a higher education institution only with the prior consent of the data subject, which is an integral part of the application. Section 73(7) and Paragraph 73a(15) shall apply to the processing of the tenderer's personal data referred to in paragraph 3 and this subparagraph. To the extent necessary, a higher education institution shall be entitled to use the data from a study application form received from a student candidate who has notified the higher education institution that he or she will be enrolled for the studies referred to in paragraph 9 for the purpose of entering the data in the student register and issuing the student's card.

(6) Admission to the study programme carried out by the faculty shall be decided by the Dean. The decision on admission to study a programme of study carried out by a higher education institution shall be taken by the rector.

(7) The decision on the outcome of the recruitment procedure must be made in writing within 30 days of verification of the fulfilment of the conditions for admission to the studies. It must contain the operative part, the statement of reasons and the information on the possibility of applying for a review of the decision. It must be delivered to the applicant's own hands. A candidate whose place of residence is unknown is delivered by posting a decision on an official post of a university or faculty for 15 days. The last day of that period shall be deemed to be the date of service.

(8) A candidate may apply for a 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 the date of receipt of the decision. If that authority is a Dean, it may itself grant the request if it finds that the decision was taken in breach of the law, the internal regulation of the higher education institution or the faculty or the conditions laid down pursuant to Section 57(1). Otherwise, it forwards the request to the Rector. The Rector shall amend the decision if it was issued in breach of the law, the internal regulation of the higher education institution or the conditions laid down pursuant to Section 57(1). Otherwise, it shall reject the application and confirm the original decision. If the decision not to admit him to study was taken by the Rector, he may grant the request if he finds that the decision was taken in breach of the law, the internal regulation of the higher education institution or the conditions laid down pursuant to Section 57(1). Otherwise, he forwards the application to the academic chamber of the higher education institution. The Academic Chamber of a higher education institution shall amend the decision if it was issued in breach of the law, the internal rules of the higher education institution or the conditions

laid down in Paragraph 57(1). Otherwise, it shall 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 non-acquisition decision at a university or faculty.

(9) A university or faculty shall have the right to request from the candidates recruited whether they will be enrolled in their studies. The candidate must provide such information to the university or faculty by the beginning of the academic year (Paragraph 61). If the candidate does not express interest in the study or does not provide the information within the specified time, he or she shall cease to be entitled to enrol in the course of the course in question and the university or faculty shall annul the decision not to accept the next candidate in the order of the results of the admission procedure and issue a new decision to admit him or her to study.

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

(11) A candidate who has received a decision not to admit him or her to study shall have the right to consult the documentation of his/her recruitment procedure upon request.

Paragraph 58a **Academic mobility**

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

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

(3) The university shall certify to the student that he or she is a university student, indicating the period during which his studies are to last. The higher education institution shall issue a student's card to the student (Section 67(1)(a)) if it cannot be replaced by a similar certificate of study issued by the sending university.

(4) Under paragraph 1, a higher education institution may admit only a student of another higher education institution who, through his course of study at a higher education institution, resumes his studies at another higher education institution and, on completion of his or her period of study at the higher education institution, returns to and finishes at the sending higher education institution.

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

(6) Students who, in the course of their studies, complete at another university only certain subjects in the relevant part of the academic year and other subjects in the relevant academic year at a higher education institution to which they have been admitted pursuant to Section 58 shall not be subject to subparagraphs 1 to 5.

PARAGRAPH 59 **Enrolment in studies**

(1) Notification of the admission decision pursuant to Section 58(7) shall give the candidate the right to enrol in studies. The date, place and method of registration shall be determined by the university or faculty and communicated to the candidate.

(2) At the time of enrolment, the student himself/herself determines what part of the duties prescribed by the course of study he or she wishes to undertake in the subsequent period of study covered by the enrolment.

(3) The applicant's right to enrol in the studies referred to in paragraph 1 shall cease if a question from a

higher education institution or faculty, enrolls in the course of study, answers in the negative or does not reply within a given deadline. A candidate who has been admitted conditionally to study shall cease to have access to the studies referred to in paragraph 1 unless he/she proves that he or she satisfies the basic conditions for admission at the latest on the date fixed for enrolment.

(4) A higher education institution may, on written request, authorise the enrolment of a student under the conditions laid down in its rules of study.

- a) another public higher education institution, a state higher education institution or a private higher education institution which has been admitted to study a course of study in the same field of study;
- b) a recognised higher education^{institution}38aa, established under the legislation of another State, which has been recruited to study at the appropriate level in a similar field of knowledge.

(5) The higher education institution shall decide on the application by a student of another higher education institution for enrolment within 30 days of receipt of all the documents relating to such a decision by the higher education institution's rules of study.

(6) On the date of the enrolment referred to in paragraph 4, the student shall become a student of the higher education institution 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 enrolment. The higher education institution which allowed the student to enrol shall notify the university at which the student has left his studies within three working days of the completion of the enrolment, to which student the student was authorised to enrol and the date of enrolment.

PARAGRAPH 60

Forms and methods of study

(1) The study programme may be conducted in full-time or external form.

(2) The full-time course of study is organised in such a way that, depending on the study programme, the study corresponds, depending on the study programme, to the time-consuming nature of the student's work, between 1500 and 1 800 hours per academic year, including self-tuition and self-creation.

(3) The external form of study is organised in such a way that, depending on the study programme, the study corresponds, depending on the study programme, to the time-consuming nature of the student's work, between 750 and 1 440 hours per academic year, including self-tuition and self-creation.

(4) Educational activities pursuant to Section 51(2) may be carried out

- a) the face-to-face method,
- b) by a distance method; or
- c) a 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) The same methods shall be used for the daily and external implementation of the study programme. Where the use of the same methods is not possible, any inevitable differences in the delivery of the study programme in full-time and external form must not have a negative impact on learning outcomes.

PARAGRAPH 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 may be broken down into two semesters or three trimesters. The specific breakdown of studies is determined by each university in its statutes.

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

PARAGRAPH 62

Credit system

(1) The organisation of all degrees and forms of higher education is based on a credit system. The credit system makes use of the accumulation and transfer of credits, in which a student's workload in terms of course completion can be assessed following rules that are contained in the study programme.

(2) Credits are numerical values assigned to courses that express the amount of work needed to acquire the prescribed learning outcomes.

(3) The standard student workload is expressed as:

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

(4) The framework guideline for the introduction and application of the credit study system shall be laid down in a generally binding legal act to be issued by the Ministry of Education.

Paragraph 62a

Specific requirements for final work, rigorous work and habilitation work

(1) The final, rigorous or habilitative work must be the original result of the student's own and independent activity as a student, a participant in a rigorous procedure or a participant in a habilitation procedure. The final, rigorous or habilitative work shall not unreasonably interfere with the rights or legally protected interests of third parties, in particular it may not infringe a third party's intellectual property rights or unlawfully dispose of classified information or personal data, confidential information or business secrets of a third party.

(2) If, in order for the defence to be conducted, it is necessary for the head of the final work, the trainer, the opponent or the Examination Board to be informed of the data the disclosure of which is precluded in the final work, in particular because it is a third party's business secret, classified information or personal data, the student may, subject to compliance with the conditions laid down in the specific rules, include those data in a specific, non-public file which is not part of the final work and which is intended solely for the head of final work, the trainer, the opponent and the examination committee.

(3) The provision of paragraph 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to habilitation work.

Paragraph 62b

Academic fraud

Academic fraud is committed by a person who, as a student, party to a rigorous procedure or a participant in a habilitation procedure, presents a final, rigorous or habilitative job which, as a result of his fault, is not at least partly the result of his or her own and independent activity; this is without prejudice to the right of a student, a participant in a rigorous procedure or a participant in a habilitation procedure to use information, materials and other objects, the origin or source of which it identifies in the work in question.

PARAGRAPH 63

State tests, rigorous tests and making available of final works, rigorous works and public habilitation work

(1) Each study programme must include, as one of the conditions for its success, the passing of a State exam or a State examination.

(2) The State test shall be carried out before the Examination Board. The conduct of the State examination and the declaration of its results shall be public. The decision-making by the Test Board on the results of the State test shall take place in a closed session of the Testing Board. The same conditions and procedure also apply to the conduct of rigorous tests (Section 53(9)).

(3) Only university teachers serving as professors and associate professors and other specialists approved by the Scientific Council of the University or the competent faculty body shall have the right to test at the State Examination and the Oriented Examination; in the case of bachelor's degree programmes, also university lecturers at the functional position of a third-level assistant.

(4) The composition of examination boards for State examinations shall be determined by the rector among the persons authorised to test pursuant to paragraph 3 for study programmes carried out at the faculties of the Dean for higher education programmes. As a general rule, major experts in the field of study from other higher education institutions, legal persons carrying out research and development in the territory of the Slovak Republic³⁾ or from practice are also included in the examination committees for State examinations. At least two members of the Examination Board shall be university lecturers serving as professors or associate professors; in the case of bachelor's courses, at least one university lecturer serving as a professor or a post of professor.

(5) The composition of the committees for the performance of rigorous examinations shall be determined, among the persons authorised to test pursuant to paragraph 3, for master's degree programmes carried out at the Faculty of Dean and for masters courses which do not take place at the faculty, the rector.

(6) The examination committee for the State examination shall have at least four members.

(7) The Ministry of Education manages a central register of final, rigorous and habilitation work. Before admitting a person to defend final work, rigorous work or habilitation work, the university shall send the work in electronic form to the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation work and verify the originality of the work sent on the basis of information from the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation work. Where the subject of final work, rigorous work or habilitation work is the creation of a work of art in a non-literary form or the submission of a performance of art, written information shall be sent to the central register of final, habilitation and habilitative works, instead of that work or part of it, about the work or performance produced, the degree of originality of which is not verified; in such a case, the provisions of this Law relating to the publication or making available to the public of final work, rigorous work or habilitation work shall apply mutatis mutandis to the written information on the work of art created or the performance of the art. The work sent is kept in the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation work, together with the name and surname of the author, the field of study and the name of the higher education institution which sent the final, rigorous or habilitative work and the faculties, if the university is part of faculties and the work has been defended at the faculty, for 70 years from the date of registration. The data on the author of the work shall also include the identification number from the Central Student Register, if the student is a student, and an identification number from the staff register if the author is a member of higher education staff. Relevant opinions of opponents, trainers, heads of final works or habilitation work shall be sent in electronic form together with the final work, rigorous work or habilitation work, reviewers or other persons, and these reports shall be kept in a central register of final, rigorous and habilitation work, together with the work concerned, for as long as it is stored; a licence agreement with the copyright holder for that report is required in order for those reports to be made public or otherwise published. Details of trainers, opponents, heads of work, reviewers and other persons shall include a link to the staff register in the case of a member of higher education staff.

(8) The Central Register of Final, Oriented and Habilitation Works shall operate and the data contained in the Central Register of Final, Oriented and Habilitation Works shall be processed by a legal entity authorised by the Ministry of Education on the basis of a contract for the operation of the Central Register of Final, Oriented and Habilitation Works (hereinafter referred to as the 'Repository Controller').

(9) The operator of the register shall publish the final work, rigorous work or habilitation work in a manner allowing mass access in accordance with special^{legislation}, 38b), within 30 days of the expiry of the standstill period

referred to in paragraph 10, if agreed in the relevant licensing agreement, or within 30 days of the date of defence of the work in question. The university shall, without delay after defending the relevant work, provide the registry operator with full information on the conclusion of the relevant licence agreement and of the date of defence; the competent higher education institution 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, duly and timely forward it to the Ministry of Education. If the university fails to notify the registry operator of the date of defence within six months of the date on which the final, rigorous or habilitative work was sent, the last day of that period shall be deemed to be the date of its defence for the purpose referred to in the first sentence. It is the responsibility of the higher education institution to make available final work, rigorous work or habilitation work for which no licence agreement has been concluded. The publication and making available to the public of final work, rigorous work or habilitation work shall require the authorisation of 35a(a) of the^{author} granted pursuant to special legislation 38c) as a non-exclusive licence, in the form of a licence agreement concluded between the copyright holder and the user of the work, represented by the relevant higher education institution; liability for damage arising from the making available to the public of final work, heavy work or habilitation work in a central register of final, rigorous and habilitative works without a corresponding licence agreement shall be borne exclusively by the competent higher education institution. Disclosure of final work, hard work or habilitation work to the public shall be without prejudice to the author's rights under special legislation^{38d)} relating to the subsequent use of the work.

(10) Final work, rigorous work or habilitation work published pursuant to paragraph 9 shall be published together with information on rights management 38e) and shall be made available to the public using technological measures, 38f) which prevent the work from being permanently stored or printed by the public on a storage medium, unless the author takes steps to make that work available without the application of technological measures. At the same time, in the licence agreement referred to in paragraph 9, the author may reserve a standstill period of up to 12 months from the date of defence of the work concerned, during which his consent to making his work available to the public is not effective; this period may, in exceptional cases, be extended on the basis of the agreement of the faculty of higher education or the rector of the higher education institution concerned, on serious grounds, unless the higher education institution joins faculties attested by the author prior to the conclusion of the licence agreement, for a maximum period of 12 months. The reason for the standstill period shall be indicated by the author in the licence agreement and shall be made available in a central register of final, rigorous and habilitative works during its running. By 31 December each year, the College publishes on its website a list of final, rigorous and habilitative works with a standstill period.

(11) The provision of paragraph 7 shall also apply to final work, rigorous work or habilitation work which, prior to being sent to the central register of final, rigorous and habilitative works, has been issued as part of a periodical publication or as a non-periodic publication. The provisions of paragraphs 9 and 10 shall not apply to final work, rigorous work or habilitation work if, before being sent to the central register of final, rigorous and habilitative works, it has been published as part of a periodical publication or as a non-periodic publication; if only part of the work has been so issued, the provisions of paragraphs 9 and 10 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the part of the work not delivered. The publication of work in a periodical publication or as a non-periodic publication shall be demonstrated to the operator of the register by a solemn declaration by the author stating the title of the periodical publication, its publisher, the relevant International Standard serial number (ISSN) and the identification of the specific serial number in which the work was published or, in the case of a non-periodic publication, the publisher of the non-periodic publication, its year of issue, the publication cost and the relevant International Standard Book Number (ISBN).

(12) At the request of the Ministry of Education or of a third party pursuant to Section 62a(1), the operator of the register shall immediately suspend the making available to the public of final work, rigorous work or habilitation work, or part thereof, on a temporary basis if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that such work has been published in breach of the conditions laid down in 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 final work, rigorous work or habilitation work is published in breach of the conditions laid down in Section 62a, liability for damage caused by making such work available to the public in the central register of final, rigorous and habilitative works shall be borne solely by the author, and the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of Education,

the operator of the register or the competent higher education institution shall not be liable for the publication of the final work, 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 under Section 62a, or for damage caused by such publication or disclosure 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, licence 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 licensing agreements by electronic means and the cases in which signature may be replaced by mechanical means, shall be laid down by law of general application to be issued by the Ministry of Education. A generally binding legal regulation issued by the Ministry of Education shall also lay down the form and essential particulars of the written information referred to in paragraph 7, models for consents to the publication and disclosure to the public of the final, rigorous or habilitative work referred to in paragraph 9, models of declarations on honour pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 12, models for the packaging of final work, rigorous work and habilitation work, models of cover sheets for final work, rigorous work and habilitation work, and the format for the exchange of data on final work, rigorous work and habilitation work.

(14) The Agency and the Ministry of Education shall use the central register of final, rigorous and habilitative works, including personal data referred to in paragraph 7, for the purpose of carrying out their tasks and for producing analyses and forecasts of higher education and science.

PARAGRAPH 64

Interruption of studies

(1) The study programme may be interrupted at the student's request under the conditions laid down in the rules of study. The code of study shall determine the longest total period of school breaks.

(2) Discontinuation of studies is authorised by the Dean in the case of a course of study carried out in a faculty. In the case of a programme of study carried out at a higher education institution, interruption is authorised by the Rector.

(3) Discontinuation of a doctoral student who has applied to the thesis of an external educational establishment (Paragraph 54(12)) is authorised, in accordance with subparagraph 2, by the Dean or Rector following a positive statement by the director of an external educational establishment.

PARAGRAPH 65

Regular completion of studies

(1) The studies shall be completed on completion of a course of study in accordance with the relevant study programme. The date of completion of studies shall be the date on which the last of the conditions laid down for the completion of a given course of study is fulfilled.

(2) Study under a full-time course of study may not exceed its standard duration by more than two years. Study under an external study programme may not exceed its standard duration by more than three years.

(3) Proof of completion of an accredited course of study and of the relevant academic degree shall be evidenced by a university degree and a diploma in State exams.

PARAGRAPH 66

Other graduation

(1) In addition to graduation, the studies will be completed

- a) abandonment of studies,
- b) failure to complete studies within the time limit set in accordance with Section 65(2);
- c) exclusion from studies for failure to meet the requirements arising from the study programme and the higher

education programme;

- d) exclusion from studies under Section 72(2)(c);
- e) the entry into force of a decision declaring that the State examination or part thereof is null and void in accordance with Paragraph 108f(1) in the context of lower-level studies, provided that the relevant education is a condition for admission to the ongoing study of a higher-level course of study;
- f) renounce an academic degree awarded on completion of a lower-level study programme, provided that the relevant education is a condition for admission to an ongoing course of study in a higher-level course;
- g) cancel the study programme if the student does not accept the higher education institution's offer to pursue another course of study;
- h) the death of the student.

(2) The end date of the studies is:

- a) in accordance with paragraph 1(a), the date on which the written declaration of the student's abandonment was received by the higher education institution;
- b) under paragraph 1(b), the end of the academic year in which the student was to graduate;
- c) under paragraph 1(c) and (d), the date on which the decision to exclude studies became final;
- d) under paragraph 1(g), the date on which the higher education institution notified the cancellation of the study programme;
- e) under subparagraph 1(e), the date on which the decision on the invalidity of the State examination or part thereof became final;
- f) pursuant to paragraph 1(f), the date of receipt of the written notification pursuant to Section 108h.

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

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

PARAGRAPH 67

Study documents

(1) The study papers are:

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

(2) A student's card is a document attesting to his or her legal status which entitles him or her to enjoy the student's rights and benefits under the laws, internal regulations of the higher education institution and agreements with other legal persons. That document also serves to prove the information entered therein. The student's card is issued to the student upon enrolment in the student register. It is issued by a higher education institution. It shall indicate, among other data, the period during which the student fulfilled the conditions for continuing his studies under Section 51(4)(j); the student's badge also displays the image of the holder. The student card shall use a uniform data structure designated by the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Education shall, by way of guidance, also determine the technical design of the card.

(3) The study statement (index) is a document in which, in particular, subjects are entered (Section 51(2)) and the results of the examination of the educational success or performance. It is issued by a higher education institution; if the study programme takes place in a faculty, it is issued by the faculty. The use of the study

statement is not mandatory, the decision to use it is the responsibility of the higher education institution and is governed by the rules of study.

(4) The transcript contains data on the study obligations that the student has fulfilled in the course of study studies.

(5) A transcript of study results is issued by a higher education institution; if the study programme took place in a faculty, it is issued by the faculty. The document is issued in accordance with the principles contained in a generally binding legal act issued by the Ministry of Education; upon specific request, the College or the Faculty also issues it in English. The document belongs to

- a) a person who has completed a course of study pursuant to Section 66(1);
- b) the student, at his/her request;
- c) a graduate of a study programme at his or her request.

(6) A Clinical Practice Recorder is a document to register the student's work in a medical field of study carried out under supervision during clinical practice, which forms a compulsory part of the study. The record of clinical practice shall record the course of the practice in chronological order. Each record shall be validated by a designated university teacher. In case of doubt, the university may ask the competent health institution to allow verification of the conformity of the practice reported in the Clinical Practice Recorder with the documentation kept by the health institution.

(7) As a general rule, a joint course student (Paragraph 54a) is issued with study papers by one of the cooperating higher education institutions.

PARAGRAPH 68

Certificates of graduation

(1) Proof of completion of a course of study in a field of study shall be as follows:

- a) University degree;
- b) certificate of State Examination,
- c) the Diploma Supplement.

(2) A university degree is proof of completion of an accredited course of study in a relevant field of study and of the award of a degree. It is issued by a higher education institution. 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 higher education institution, the name of the field of study, the title of the study programme according to which the study took place, the name of the faculty if the course was carried out at a faculty, the academic degree, the signature of the rector and the dean, if the course took place at the faculty, the date of completion of the studies in accordance with Section 65(1), the stamp of the university and other data specified by the university. As a general rule, a university degree is awarded at an academic level. As part of this academic defence, the University is authorised to declare publicly the details of the graduate in the scope of the first name, surname, maiden name, place of birth, name of the faculty at which the course followed, name of the course completed, the name of the field of study in which he obtained the university degree and the degree awarded.

(3) The State Examination Certificate is evidence of the State examination carried out, its constituent parts and its result. It is issued by a higher education institution.

(4) The Diploma Supplement is a document detailing the course of study. The data to be included in the Diploma Supplement is laid down in a generally binding legal act to be issued by the Ministry of Education. The Diploma Supplement is issued by a higher education institution. The graduate will receive the Diploma Supplement at the same time as the diploma.

(5) At the request of the student, the higher education institution shall, at his or her request, issue a university degree in the national language and in the language required by the student, if the higher education institution provides for such a diploma. The University shall provide for the award of a university degree in at least a

combination of the national language with English. If the university diploma is issued in two languages, the Diploma Supplement is also issued in these languages, either as a single document in two languages or as two documents in each language.

(6) A higher education institution may issue to a student or graduate, on completion of a complete part of the course of study, which obtains a partial qualification or a full qualification, a specific document proving that they have been obtained.

(7) Diplomas are public documents.

(8) Certificates of graduation shall be issued within 30 days of the normal completion of the studies, unless the graduate consents to the later issue of these documents.

(9) The provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the graduate diplomas of joint study programmes. Graduates in joint study programmes as agreed by cooperating universities

- a) co-operating universities issue joint certificates of graduation;
- b) each of the cooperating higher education institutions shall issue separate certificates of completion of their studies, or
- c) only one of the collaborating higher education institutions will issue study certificates for all cooperating higher education institutions.

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

(11) Where a joint study programme is conducted in a combination of two fields of study and one of the cooperating higher education institutions is not eligible for the provision of a higher education qualification of the relevant level in both fields of study, the cooperating higher education institutions shall issue to the graduate joint evidence of completion referred to in paragraph 9(a).

(12) At the request of a natural person with a change of name or a change of name due to a change of gender, the higher education institution shall issue a substitute certificate of completion of a course of study with changed first name, surname and maiden name, if indicated by the higher education institution on the diploma, not later than 30 days after the submission of the application; in addition to the original personal data, this replacement document is issued in the same form as the competent higher education institution issues a copy of the diploma.

(13) An application pursuant to paragraph 12 shall include:

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

PART SEVEN STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

PARAGRAPH 69

Basic provisions

(1) A candidate admitted to study (Section 58) becomes a student from the date of enrolment; a student

whose studies have been interrupted becomes a student from the date of re-entry.

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

(3) The student shall cease to be a student from the date of completion of his studies in accordance with Section 65(1) and Section 66 or from the date of the interruption of his studies in accordance with Section 64(1).

PARAGRAPH 70

Student rights

(1) In particular, the student has the right to

- a) study the study programme for which it was adopted; if a higher education institution has made adjustments to the study programme, the student shall continue to study that course according to the subjects and rules of procedure, unless the rules of the study programme provide otherwise;
- b) establish a study plan according to the rules of the study programme (Section 51(4)(g));
- c) enrol in the next part of the study programme if he/she has fulfilled the obligations laid down by the study programme or the study code;
- d) while respecting the time and capacity constraints imposed by the study code and programme of study, choose the pace of study, the order of completion of the subjects, while maintaining their prescribed follow-up, and choose a teacher for a subject taught by several teachers;
- e) 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 operation of independent associations operating on academia (associations, associations, professional associations) in accordance with the legislation;
- h) at least once a year, have the opportunity to comment on the quality of teaching and on teachers by means of an anonymous questionnaire;
- i) freely express opinions and comments on higher education;
- j) information and guidance services related to studying and the possibility of graduates on the ground;
- k) if he is subject to the obligation to pay tuition fees pursuant to Section 92(5), decide in which study programme he or she will study free of charge in the relevant academic year, if he is entitled to university studies free of charge;
- l) change the study programme within the same field of study under the conditions laid down by the rules of study.

(2) A student taking part in practical teaching and practice is subject to the general rules on health and safety at work.³⁹⁾

PARAGRAPH 71

Obligations of the student

(1) The student's study duties derive from the study programme he or she is studying and the study code.

(2) The student is required to comply with the internal rules of the higher education institution and its components.

(3) The student is also required, in particular, to:

- a) protect and make economic use of the assets, assets and services of the higher education institution;
- b) pay the tuition fees and tuition fees provided for in this Law, exclusively and directly by the higher education institution at which it is registered and give a true statement of the facts relevant to their determination;

- c) notify the university or faculty, if enrolled in a programme of study carried out at the faculty, of the address for service of documents;
- d) appear in person at the written summons of a rector, a dean or a member of a member of a higher education institution or faculty to discuss questions relating to the course or completion of his studies, or relating to his rights and obligations;
- e) notify the higher education institution or faculty in writing, if enrolled in a programme of study carried out at the faculty, of the decision pursuant to Section 70(1)(k) by 30 September of the academic year concerned.

§ 72

Disciplinary offence

(1) A disciplinary offence is a culpable breach of the laws or internal rules of the higher education institution or its components, or of public order.

(2) Any of the following disciplinary measures may be imposed on the student for disciplinary offences:

- a) reprimand;
- b) conditional exclusion from studies, specifying the time and conditions under which the conditional exclusion from the study will be revoked;
- c) exclusion from studies.

(3) A disciplinary offence shall be time-barred if more than one year has elapsed since it was committed. The limitation period shall not run during the disciplinary proceedings 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 may impose a more severe disciplinary measure than that proposed by the Disciplinary Board.

(5) Proceedings for disciplinary offences before the Disciplinary Board of a higher education institution (faculty) shall be orally in the presence of the student; if the student does not appear without proper apologies, it may be done without his/her presence.

(6) The decision imposing a disciplinary measure shall be in writing, contain the operative part, the statement of reasons and the information on 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 its receipt. If that authority is a Dean, it may itself grant the request and amend or revoke the decision. If the request does not comply, it shall forward it to the Rector. The Rector shall review the Dean's decision and, if it is contrary to the law, the internal regulation of the public higher education institution or its components, amends or revokes the decision, otherwise rejects the application and confirms the decision. The Rector must issue a decision no later than 30 days after receipt of the request for review of the Dean decision.

§ 73

Student register

(1) A university keeps a register of students. The Student Register is a non-public information system of a higher education institution, the manager and operator of which is a university.

(2) The Student Register serves for student registration, statistical and budgetary purposes. A university may also use student register data for the allocation of accommodation, in student e-cards and for the purpose of verifying the student's legal status in other university information systems. The higher education institution shall also record in the student register details of the students of another higher education institution to whom it has provided accommodation in a student home pursuant to Section 98 to the extent referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4(e).

(3) The student register records the first name, surname, maiden name, titles, birth number, date of birth, place of permanent residence, sex, image, student citizenship and e-mail address; a telephone number is also

recorded in the student register if provided by the student. The foreign national's place of residence in the Slovak Republic is also recorded; the identity number shall be recorded if it has been assigned by the Ministry of the Interior.

(4) In addition to the data referred to in paragraph 3, the student register shall record individual students' data on

- a) enrolment in studies;
- b) prior education,
- c) a study programme;
- d) enrolment in the next part of the study pursuant to Section 51(4)(j);
- e) accommodation allocations;
- f) the grant of a scholarship pursuant to Sections 54(18), 95, 96b and 97a and the number of the bank account for which a scholarship is granted pursuant to Section 96b;
- g) graduated from the State Examination and the awarded academic degree;
- h) discontinuation of studies;
- i) graduation;
- j) University degree;
- k) study at another university;
- l) study of a joint study programme at a collaborating university in the relevant academic year;
- m) the obligation to pay tuition fees and reimbursement thereof;
- n) the number of credits obtained by the student for previous studies in the course in which he/she is enrolled;
- o) trainer, to the extent of the first name, surname, in the case of a doctoral student and, in the case of a member of higher education staff, a link 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) Universities may provide other legal persons and natural persons with whom they have an agreement to provide services requiring the use of a student card with the following student data:

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

(6) Where necessary in connection with the fulfilment of the student's study duties or in relation to his/her membership of a higher education institution or body of the faculty, the higher education institution shall be entitled to make available, provide or publish the student's data to the extent of

- a) name and surname,
- b) academic degrees, scientific and pedagogical degrees, artistic pedagogical titles and scientific ranks, c) year of study;
- d) the name of the study programme in which the student is enrolled;
- e) the name of the faculty, if the relevant study programme takes place in the faculty.

(7) Data in the register of university students may be processed by 38a) only by specifically authorised staff of the relevant higher education institution who are obliged to comply with personal data protection legislation when working with the student^{register}.

(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) Special regulation applies to the retention of data from the student register. 40a) The personal data referred to in paragraph 3 may be processed in the student register for 50 years from the completion of the studies of the data subject.

(10) For purposes relating to the provision of library and information services pursuant to special legislation²¹⁾, a university shall be authorised to use, in the information system of the academic library, data from the register of students in the scope of first name, surname, academic titles, scientific and pedagogical titles, artistic pedagogical titles and scientific ranks, date of birth, place of permanent residence and faculty name, if the student is enrolled in the study programme provided by the faculty. For the purposes of the first sentence, a university in the information system of the academic library shall also be authorised to process the student's identity card number or the student's card number; these data may be processed in the Academic Library's IT system for the duration of the registration of the recipient of the Library's Library's Library's Library's Library's Library's Information Service.

(11) For the purposes of the presentation of graduates in higher education and the possibility of verifying the completion of their studies, the higher education institution is authorised to make available or publish through its website the details of its graduates in the scope of the first name, surname, maiden name, academic degrees, scientific and pedagogical degrees, artistic pedagogical degrees and scientific grades, the title of the study programme, if the graduate has duly completed the course, the title of the field of study and the year of completion of the course.

Paragraph 73a **Central Student Register**

(1) The Central Student Register is a non-public public administration information system, which is managed and operated by the Ministry of Education.

(2) The Central Student Register is used for central registration of students and university studies, statistical purposes and budgetary purposes.

(3) The Central Student Register shall be the source of valid data on students for the purposes of higher education institutions, state authorities, local authorities and other public authorities or legal persons in accordance with specific legislation. 40b) The Ministry of Education shall, in agreement with the competent authority, provide personal data in the form of automated access to data in the Central Student Register, if information on university studies is decisive for their decision-making activities under special legislation 40c) and are authorised to process personal data relating to the student.

(4) The Ministry of Education shall make data from the central register of students available at the request of a public authority in accordance with special legislation 40ca) even without the agreement referred to in paragraph 3 through the public administration information system in accordance with special legislation 40cb) to the extent referred to in Section 73(5).

(5) The university shall provide data from the student register to the Central Student Register once a month, to the extent referred to in Section 73(3) and (4), except for military higher education students performing the civil service of professional soldiers; the student's image and telephone number are not provided to 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 pregnancy grant, the end date of pregnancy.

(6) The structure, format and manner 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 purposes related to the provision of education and related higher education services to the student, the university may make full use of student register data and data from the central student register of its students and students to whom it provides accommodation in a student home; in the case of students of another higher education institution to whom it provides accommodation in a student home, data from the Central Student Register to the extent referred to in Section 73(4)(a), (d), (e), (h), (i) and (p).

(8) The Ministry of Defence may use data from the Central Student Register of students of military higher education institutions 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 use data from the Central Student Register on students of police higher education institutions to the full extent, 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 make full use of data from the Central Student Register of students in health courses, in particular for the purposes of social insurance and health insurance under^{special}regulations40c) and for purposes under this Act.

(11) The Ministry of Education may make full use of data from the Central Student Register for the purposes under this Act and the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic may make full use of this data for the purpose of drawing up, evaluating and forecasting the general government budget. The Council for Budgetary Responsibility, through the Council Office for Budgetary Responsibility, may use data from the Central Student Register in full for the purpose of carrying out tasks under specific regulations-40cba) The Agency may use data from the Central Student Register for the full purpose of its activities.

(12) The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family of the Slovak Republic may make full use of data from the Central Student Register, in particular for the formulation and implementation of policies, analyses, forecasts, measures and development concepts in the areas for which it is the central government body. On the basis of the agreement, the Ministry of Education shall provide the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family with data from the Central Student Register to the extent necessary to ensure the production of analyses and forecasts of labour market^{tdevelopments}.

(13) The Ministry of Education provides the Social Insurance Agency with data from the Central Student Register to the extent of

- a) first name and surname, including titles;
- b) identity number and, in the case of an alien who has not been assigned a birth number by the Ministry of the Interior, date of birth;
- c) the name of the university and faculty at which he is studying;
- d) the title of the study programme;
- e) form of study;
- f) information on starting, interrupting or finishing studies.

(14) The Ministry of Education shall provide the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family with data from the Central Student Register to the extent of

- a) name and surname,
- b) academic degrees, scientific and pedagogical titles, artistic pedagogical titles and scientific ranks;
- c) identity number and, in the case of an alien who has not been assigned a birth number by the Ministry of the Interior, date of birth;
- d) the name of the university and faculty at which he is studying;
- e) form of study;
- f) information on starting, interrupting or finishing studies;
- g) reason for graduation;
- h) degree of study,
- i) the number of the bank account for which the pregnancy scholarship is granted.

(15) Data in the Central Student Register may be processed only by specifically authorised staff of the Ministry of Education or, to the extent specified in paragraphs 8 to 10, by specifically authorised staff of a higher education institution or by specifically authorised staff of the competent ministry who are required to comply with the legislation on the protection of personal data when working with the Central Student^{tRegister}.

(16) Special legislation applies to the storage of data from the Central Student Register. 40a)Personal data pursuant to Section 73(3) may be processed in the Central Student Register for 50 years from the completion of the data subject's studies.

(17) The Ministry of Education shall also be authorised to process data held in the Central Student Register prior to the amendment of the data in the Central Student Register under this Act for the period referred to in paragraph 16.

(18) The Ministry of Education shall collect data from the register of natural persons^{40d)} to the extent referred to in paragraph 5 and provide it to a higher education institution for the purpose of integration of information systems. If a discrepancy is found between the data in the Central Student Register and the data in the register of natural persons, the Ministry of Education shall ensure that the data in the Central Student Register is corrected according to the data in the register of natural persons. For the purposes of the first sentence, the Ministry of the Interior shall provide the Ministry of Education with data from the register of natural persons in a manner that allows 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 pregnancy grant.

(19) The Ministry of Education is authorised to process reference data from the Employment Services Information System in the Central Student Register.

PART EIGHT UNIVERSITY STAFF

PARAGRAPH 74 University staff

(1) Higher education teachers, researchers, artists and other staff are employed in higher education institutions.

(2) University staff working in clinical and practical teaching in specialised teaching establishments of public higher education institutions pursuant to Section 35(2)(a) shall provide health care in accordance with special^{legislation}.

(3) If the termination of the employment relationship of an employee of a higher education institution immediately follows the creation of a new employment relationship with the same higher education institution, there shall be one employment relationship for the purposes of this Law.

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

(5) A university lecturer, researcher and artistic worker may have up to three employment relationships with universities established in the territory of the Slovak Republic or operating in the territory of the Slovak Republic, concluded to carry out the work of a university lecturer, researcher and artistic worker, of which no more than one of them may perform work within a fixed weekly working^{time}.

(6) For the purposes of processing and evaluating the anonymous questionnaire pursuant to Section 70(1)(h), the higher education institution shall be authorised to process university lecturer data, anonymised student views on the teaching activity of the university teacher and the responses of the university teacher to the views of the students included in the questionnaire. Under the first sentence, the higher education institution is entitled to make the information available to the students of the higher education institution concerned for the purposes of transparency in the evaluation of the questionnaires and the motivation of students to complete them. The university teacher's data for the purposes referred to in the first sentence shall be processed to the extent of

a) name and surname,

b) academic title, scientific/pedagogical title, artistic pedagogical title, scientific rank, (c) part of a university or part of the faculty on which it is classified; and

(D) the objects it is involved in providing.

PARAGRAPH 75

University lecturers

(1) Professor, visiting professor, associate professor, assistant lecturer, assistant assistant and lecturer in functional positions.

(2) A university lecturer serving as a professor shall, within a university or faculty, be responsible for research and education in a defined field of education and in a defined field of science, technology or the arts. 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 the clarification of relations with other fields of study; guarantees or participates in guaranteeing the quality and development of the study programme carried out by the university or faculty. Professor's duties in the field of education include, in particular, conducting lectures and seminars, evaluating students, including exam exams, leading doctoral candidates, leading and opposing final work (Section 51(3)), the production of study materials. In the field of science and technology or the arts, the duties of a professor include the formation of trends and concepts, research, development or artistic activity and the publication of its results in journals and in scientific, professional or artistic events of international importance, leading research or artistic teams and the organisation of international scientific or artistic events.

(3) A university lecturer serving as a lecturer shall contribute, in cooperation with a professor in a defined field of education and in a defined field of science, technology or the arts, through his research, development or artistic, pedagogical and organisational activity, to the development of knowledge in a defined field of education and in a defined field of science, technology or the arts. It guarantees or participates in guaranteeing the quality and development of a bachelor's course of study carried out by a university or faculty, if this activity is not carried out by a professor.

The lecturer's duties in the field of education include, in particular, conducting lectures and seminars, evaluating students including exam exams, leading doctoral candidates, leading and opposing final work (Section 51(3)), the production of learning materials. In the field of science and technology or the arts, the duties of a lecturer shall include research, development or artistic activities and the publication of the results thereof in journals and in scientific, professional or artistic events of international importance, leading research or artistic teams and the organisation of scientific or artistic events.

(4) Eligibility for the post of professor is the fulfilment of the criteria for obtaining the title of professor in the standards for the habilitation procedure and inauguration procedure in accordance with a specific regulation.⁴¹⁾ The eligibility for the post of professor is to meet the criteria arising from the required level of criteria for obtaining the title of associate professor in the standards for the habilitation and inauguration procedure laid down in a special regulation.⁴¹⁾ The appointment of the post of professor and associate professor shall require the fulfilment of the general criteria for filling the posts of professor and associate professor and the minimum criteria for pedagogical, research, development or artistic activity pursuant to Section 77(3).

(5) A university lecturer who works as a professor may use the designation 'university professor' and a university lecturer who works as a lecturer may use the designation 'university lecturer'.

(6) A university lecturer serving as a professional assistant shall, in cooperation with university teachers serving in the post of professor or lecturer, perform the tasks of a higher education institution in the field of education and in the field of science, technology or the arts. If a university lecturer serving as a professional assistant does not have a third-level university degree or a scientific-pedagogical degree or an artistic pedagogical degree, he/she shall be educated with a view to obtaining them. Depending on the specific content of the duties, the qualification for the post of professional assistant is a second-level university degree or a third-level university degree. Professional assistant's duties include:

a) education in the case of a professional assistant who does not have a third-level university degree or a scientific-pedagogical degree or an artistic pedagogical degree, in particular conducting seminars and exercises, evaluating students and conducting and opposing final work in the first level of higher education, producing learning materials, consulting students and providing student study visits and professional

experience;

- b) education in the case of a third-level professional assistant, in particular leading lectures from selected chapters, conducting seminars and exercises, evaluating students and conducting and opposing final work at the first two levels of higher education, exam examinations in first, second and second-level study programmes, creating learning materials, consulting students and providing study visits and professional experience for students;
- c) participation in the research, development or artistic activities of the workplace and the publication of the results thereof in journals and in scientific, professional or artistic events and cooperation in the organisation of scientific or artistic events.

(7) Under the guidance of professors and associate professors, a university lecturer in the field of education and in science and technology or the arts is carried out by a university lecturer in the field of education and in the field of science and technology or the arts. The university creates a training space for the assistant with a focus on third-level higher education. The teaching assistant's duties include, in particular, conducting practical exercises, evaluating students, participating in the provision of other learning activities and participating in the production of learning materials. In the field of science and technology or the arts, the duties of an assistant include participating in a research, development or artistic activity and in the publication of its results and participation in the organisation of scientific, professional or artistic events. The qualification required to pursue the activity of university lecturer at the post of assistant is a second-level university degree.

(8) A university lecturer at the functional position of a lecturer ensures that the tasks of the higher education institution are carried out in the defined field of education. Lecturer's duties include teaching not requiring active participation in research or development, in particular conducting exercises, evaluating students, participating in the provision of other learning activities and participating in the production of learning materials. Other lecturers' duties are determined by the internal rules of the higher education institution. Depending on the specific content of the duties, the qualification required to pursue the activity of university lecturer at the post of lecturer is a university degree or a second-level university degree.

(9) In order to ensure student mobility, appoints a rector or dean in the case of a faculty, usually from among university teachers, a coordinator whose task is, in particular, to participate in the preparation and implementation of international cooperation programmes in the educational field, to deal with the tasks of sending and receiving students, and to provide counselling services to students on study opportunities in other higher education institutions in the Slovak Republic and abroad.

PARAGRAPH 76

Scientific pedagogical and artistic pedagogical titles "lecturer" and "professor"

(1) A university, which has been awarded a habilitation procedure in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration procedure, allows for the acquisition of a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title "lecturer" (in short "doc"; the acronym 'doc.' appears before the academic title) to a professional who is scientifically, pedagogically or artistically and pedagogically active in a higher education institution ("tenderer") and who meets the specified criteria for obtaining the title of lecturer. A university that has been granted accreditation of inauguration proceedings in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration procedure allows for the acquisition of a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title "professor" (in short "prof"; the acronym 'prof.' appears before the academic title) to a candidate who meets the specified criteria for obtaining the title of professor.

(2) The scientific and pedagogical title of lecturer, the artistic pedagogical title 'lecturer', the scientific-pedagogical title 'professor' and the artistic-pedagogical title 'professor' are awarded only in the fields of habilitation and inauguration procedure.

(3) The conditions for obtaining a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of "lecturer" are:

- a) a third-level university degree (Paragraph 54(1));
- b) the development of habilitation work and the successful completion of the habilitation procedure; in addition to Section 63(11), the successful completion of the habilitation procedure shall also require the

tenderer's agreement to publish and make the habilitative work available to the public pursuant to Section 63(9) for the retention period under Section 63(7) without any remuneration.

(4) The completion of the habilitation work and the successful completion of the habilitation procedure is a prerequisite for obtaining the artistic pedagogical title of lecturer. In addition to Section 63(11), the successful completion of the habilitation procedure shall also require the tenderer's agreement to publish and make the habilitative work available to the public pursuant to Section 63(9) for the retention period under Section 63(7) without any remuneration.

(5) In order to obtain a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title 'professor', the prior acquisition of a scientific-pedagogical or artistic-pedagogical title of 'professor' as referred to in paragraphs 3 or 4 and the successful completion of the appointment procedure shall be required.

(6) The scientific-pedagogical title or artistic pedagogical title of lecturer in habilitation and inauguration procedures shall be awarded by a university to a candidate who satisfies, in addition to the conditions set out in paragraphs 3 and 4, the following conditions:

- a) scientifically, pedagogically or artistically and pedagogically active in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration at a university;
- b) develop a coherent scientific work in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration proceedings or, through his works of art and artistic performances, created a coherent work of art in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration procedure;
- c) in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration proceedings, he is a recognised scientific personality in professional circles or a recognised artistic personality in artistic circles.

(7) A proposal for the award of a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title "professor" shall be approved by a university to a candidate who satisfies, in addition to the conditions set out in paragraph 5, the following conditions:

- a) scientifically, pedagogically or artistically and pedagogically active in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration at a university;
- b) influence the development of the relevant department of habilitation and inauguration proceedings by creating a scientific school or art school or an original generally recognised group following its published scientific work, discoveries, inventions or artistic creations;
- c) in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration proceedings, a recognised scientific or artistic personality, his scientific work or works of art or performance has also obtained international recognition.

(8) Compliance with the conditions under paragraphs 6 and 7 shall be assessed by the Scientific Council of the Public Higher Education School or the faculty's collegiate body determined by the statute of the higher education institution on the basis of the criteria for obtaining the lecturer title and the criteria for obtaining the title of professor approved under Section 12(1)(d). The Ministry of Education may submit an initiative to the Agency to verify that the conditions of paragraph 7 are met and that the proposal for the award of a scientific-pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title 'professor' complies with the legislation and standards for habilitation and inauguration procedures.

(9) A university may require a fee from a candidate for a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title 'professor' or 'professor' to cover the costs of the habilitation procedure or appointment procedure. This does not apply to a candidate who is employed at that university on a weekly basis. The amount of the fee shall be determined by the internal rules of the higher education institution. The fee is derived from the actual costs of this procedure. The fee shall be the income of the higher education institution.

(10) The higher education institution shall publish, within the time limits laid down by the legislation of general application referred to in paragraph 11, for a period of five years from the date of completion of the habilitation or inauguration procedure, on a website designated by the Ministry of Education

- a) data from the CV of the applicant for the habilitation procedure or the inauguration procedure, to the extent of

1. first name, surname, maiden name;
 2. academic degrees, scientific and pedagogical titles, artistic pedagogical titles, scientific ranks,
 3. year of birth,
 4. data on higher education, further academic growth and further education;
 5. data on the progress of employment and the course of teaching activities;
 6. details of professional or artistic focus;
 7. publication data;
 8. responding to scientific or artistic work;
 9. the number of doctoral candidates who are or have been trainer, indicating how many of them have completed their studies on the date on which the curriculum vitae was drawn up;
- b) the name of the Department of Habilitation Procedures and Inauguration Procedures in which the proceedings take place;
- c) the theme of habilitation work or inauguration lecture;
- d) details of opponents, in particular their first name and surname, academic title and scientific-pedagogical title or artistic pedagogical title,
- e) opponent appraisals;
- f) the composition of the scientific council of the college or of the faculty's collegiate body which discussed a proposal for the award of a scientific-pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of lecturer or a proposal for the appointment of a professor, to the extent of the first name and surname of the member of the competent body, his or her academic titles, scientific and pedagogical titles, and scientific ranks; if a member of the Scientific Council of a higher education institution is not a member of the academic community of that university or if a member of the collegiate body of the faculty designated by the statute of the higher education institution is not a member of the academic community of which the faculty is part, the name of that member's employer shall also be given;
- g) the decision of the scientific council of the college or the competent collegiate body of the faculty, if established, following the completion of the habilitation or inauguration procedure;
- h) further details of the progress of the habilitation or inauguration procedure.

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

PARAGRAPH 77

Recruitment of higher education and professor posts and lecturers

(1) The recruitment of university lecturers and the appointment of posts as professors and associate professors shall be carried out by means of a selection procedure in accordance with the principles of the competition for the recruitment of higher education lecturers, researcher posts, professors and lecturers, and positions of senior staff. The selection procedure for the post of professor or lecturer is also a selection procedure for the post of university lecturer. A scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title may not be a condition for occupying a post of professor or a post of professor. The opening of the competition is published by the College on a website designated by the Ministry of Education and on the official post of the university or, in the case of a post at the faculty, on the faculty's official post.

(2) The requirements for the post of university lecturer and for the post of lecturer or professor in the field of pedagogical and creative work shall be specified by the higher education institution in the notice of invitation to tender, including verification of their fulfilment.

(3) The higher education institution shall determine the requirements referred to in paragraph 2 in respect of the requirements for filling a post of professor or for the post of professor, taking into account the required level of criteria for obtaining the title of professor or the criteria for obtaining the title of associate professor in standards for habilitation and inauguration procedures. 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 the minimum criteria for filling the post of professor or professor shall not give rise to a legal entitlement to the post in question. The minimum criteria for pedagogical, research, development or artistic activities shall be issued by the Ministry of Education after consultation with the university representation bodies and with the prior agreement of the Agency. The Agency shall assess the compliance of the minimum criteria with the standards for the habilitation procedure and the inauguration procedure and, if they comply with them, give its approval for their issuance. The Agency may identify and assess additional criteria for the recruitment of lecturers and professors' posts.

(4) In order to carry out the activity of university lecturer at the post of lecturer, the current criteria for filling the post of lecturer are constantly met. In order to carry out the duties of university professor at the post of professor, the current criteria for filling the post of professor are met on a permanent basis.

(5) In respect of university teacher posts an employment relationship may be established for a maximum of five years on the basis of a single selection procedure. The length of the employment relationship referred to in the first sentence is extended by any maternity leave and parental leave taken by the university teacher and by any period of temporary incapacity to work of at least 42 days.

(6) A post of professor or a post of professor may be filled on the basis of one competition for a maximum of five years. If a university lecturer has occupied a post of professor or professor's post at least a third time and the total period of service in those posts has reached at least nine years, he/she shall acquire the right to a fixed-term post of university lecturer up to the age of 70 years; this does not give rise to the right of a university lecturer to be assigned to the relevant post.

(7) The selection board for the post of lecturer or professor shall have five members. Two members of the selection board shall be appointed by the Rector, of which one on the proposal of the staff representative, one by the head of the relevant higher education establishment and one by the Scientific Council of the higher education institution. The fifth member of the selection board shall be appointed by the Dean if the university is part of the faculties or otherwise the head of the relevant higher education establishment. The members of the selection board must meet the qualifications required to fill the post in question. The member of the selection board appointed by the head of the office concerned and the member of the selection board appointed by the Dean or the head of the office concerned must be pedagogical in the relevant field of study. The selection procedure shall also be attended by a student representative designated by the student section of the academic community of the higher education institution concerned in accordance with the internal rules of the higher education institution. One of the members of the selection board appointed by the Rector and the member appointed by the Scientific Council shall not be a member of staff of the higher education institution concerned.

(8) The competition for the post of university lecturer and the competition for the post of lecturer or professor shall be open to the public. In particular, the selection board assesses the candidates' pedagogical work, creative work and feedback and the other criteria laid down in the internal rules of the higher education institution. The secretary of the selection board, appointed by a majority of its members, shall draw up a report setting out the evaluation criteria, the verbal assessment of the candidates, their order and the reasons for the outcome in respect of each candidate. In order to verify the outcome of the selection procedure, the College shall publish on its website within five working days of the completion of the selection procedure

- a) the list of the members of the selection board, in the scope of the first name and surname;
- b) the data of the selected tenderer and unsuccessful tenderers who have given their consent to the publication of their data, to the extent referred to 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 candidates.

(9) A rector or dean may, if a university lecturer is assigned to a faculty, release a university lecturer for at

least six months from the performance of teaching and tasks under Section 74(2) and allow him to engage only in scientific or artistic work, including the possibility of scientific work or artistic work outside the territory of the Slovak Republic. This shall be without prejudice to the provisions of the specific rules on remuneration of employees.¹⁵ 16) The procedure for releasing a university lecturer is governed by an internal rule of the higher education institution.

(10) The employment of university lecturers ends at the end of the academic year in which they reach the age of 70, unless their employment has been terminated earlier under the Labour Code. A rector or dean, in the case of an employee assigned to a faculty, may, with a person over the age of 70, enter into a post as a university lecturer in the case of a staff member assigned to a faculty for a maximum period of one year; in this way, an employment relationship can also be concluded repeatedly.

(11) Where a university lecturer holds the position of rector or dean and during his term of office in that capacity the employment relationship is to be terminated on the basis of a contract of employment or because he has reached the age of 70 in accordance with paragraph 10, his or her employment relationship shall end at the end of the relevant term of office.

(12) At the end of the employment relationship referred to in paragraph 10, after reaching the age of 70, a university teacher shall be entitled to a severance allowance as on termination of the employment relationship by notice on the grounds set out in Section 63(1)(b) of the Labour Code.

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

- a) recruit the employee on a part-time basis; or
- b) conclude agreements on out-of-service work.

PARAGRAPH 78

Professor emeritus

The Rector may, on a proposal from the Scientific Council of the University, award an honorary title “professor emeritus” (Emeritus Professor) for significant scientific or artistic and educational benefits to a professor over 70 years old who has left a post with a university professor as a full professor. In accordance with internal rules, the University will allow emeritus professors to participate in research and other activities.

PARAGRAPH 80

Researchers and artists

(2) Researchers and artists may also participate in higher education activities.

Paragraph 80a

Protection of employees’ personal data

(1) Where a university uses an electronic information system to register attendance, control access to premises, improve occupational safety and health and other purposes related to its activities, it shall have the right to store and process employees’ personal data for that purpose and to use them in staff e-cards for those purposes. The retention and processing of employees’ personal data is governed by a specific^{law}.

(2) The university 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 laissez-passer with the following details of the employee:

- a) first name and surname, including titles;
- b) date of birth;
- c) the name of the university and the name of the part of the college to which the staff member belongs;

¹⁵In order to carry out its tasks in science, technology or art, a university may employ researchers and artistic staff.

d) date of termination of employment with higher education.

(3) For information purposes and for the presentation of senior staff, a higher education institution is authorised to make available or publish images of the rector, rectors, deanes, senior staff and faculty managers.

Paragraph 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 university artists (Section 74(1)). Universities are required to provide and update data in the staff register in a manner and within the deadlines set by the Ministry of Education.

(2) The staff register shall be used to register university staff, statistical purposes, budgetary purposes, control purposes and the needs of the Agency in the performance of its tasks. The Ministry of Education makes full use of data from the staff register. The university uses data from the staff register relating to its staff and relating to the duration of their employment at that higher education institution. The Ministry of Defence can make full use of data on military university staff, the Ministry of Interior can make full use of data on police university staff, and the Ministry of Health can make full use of data on staff of medical universities. The Ministry of Education shall provide a legal person under special^{legislation}40b) on the basis of an agreement with personal data in the form of automated access to data in the employees' register, if the information from the register is decisive for its decision-making activities pursuant to specific^{legislation}.

(3) The employees' register shall record the name, surname, titles, birth number, date of birth, place of birth, place of permanent residence, electronic mail address, sex, nationality, details of the employment relationship, in particular its origin and termination, the weekly working time or the weekly scope of the work activity, in the case of agreements on non-employment work, the category of employee referred to in Section 74(1), the part of the higher education institution to which the employee belongs (Section 21(1)), in the case of university teachers, the functional place in which he operates and the details of the guarantee of the study programme pursuant to Section 75(2) and (3). For foreigners, the place of residence in the Slovak Republic is also recorded; the identity number shall be recorded if it has been assigned by the Ministry of the Interior.

(4) A higher education institution which has an electronic information system pursuant to Section 80a may, where technically possible, provide data to the staff register from that electronic information system in full.

(5) Data in the staff register may be processed by^{38a)} only specifically authorised staff of a higher education institution, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health.

(6) Data in the employees' register to the extent of the first name, surname, titles, details of the employment relationship or the agreement on work performed outside the employment relationship referred to in 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 such a way as to allow collective access in accordance with special^{legislation}.

(7) The personal data referred to in paragraph 3 may be processed in^{the} employees' register for a maximum period of ten years after the end of the employment relationship of the data subject.

(8) If there has been a change in the staff register, the Ministry of Education is authorised to process the data in the staff register even before that change for the period referred to in paragraph 7.

(9) The Ministry of Education shall ensure that the data recorded in the staff register referred to in paragraph 3 are compared with the data recorded in the register of natural persons, 40d) and, if there is a discrepancy between the data in the employment register and the data in the register of natural persons, shall ensure that the data in the register of employees is corrected. For the purposes of the first sentence, the Ministry of the Interior shall provide the Ministry of Education with data from the register of natural persons in such a way as to allow automated access to those data and automated comparison with the data in the staff register. The details shall be laid down by mutual agreement between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of the Interior.

TENTH PART

FUNDING OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENT SOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEM

TITLE I FUNDING OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

PARAGRAPH 88

Competence of central government bodies in the funding of 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 higher education institutions through a chapter of the Ministry of Defence;
- c) police colleges through a chapter of the Ministry of the Interior;
- d) health colleges through the chapter of the Ministry of Health.

(2) A private higher education institution can also be subsidised from the state budget. A subsidy from the State budget of a private higher education institution is provided through a chapter of the Ministry of Education (Section 91).

PARAGRAPH 89

Financing of public higher education institutions

(1) The main source of funding for the public higher education institution is subsidies from the state budget pursuant to special legislation.²⁰⁾ Other resources are also used by the public higher education institution to cover the expenses necessary for its activities (Section 16).

(2) The Ministry of Education grants grants to the public higher education institution for carrying out accredited study programmes, for research, development or artistic activities, for the development of higher education institutions and for the social support of students.

(3) The Ministry of Education grants grants to the public higher education institution on the basis of a contract. The contract shall take the form prescribed by the Ministry of Education and shall contain, in addition to the identification 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 individual parts;
- c) the time and manner in which subsidies are granted;
- d) measurable indicators for the purpose of fulfilling the three-year mission of the higher education institution, compiled in accordance with the methodology referred to in paragraph 8 and according to the themes 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 the grant of the subsidy;
- e) the date by which the beneficiary submits the payment of the subsidy to the provider.

(4) The number of students, the number of graduates, the economic difficulty of the study programmes carried out, the quality, the application of graduates and other aspects related to the provision of teaching are decisive in determining the subsidy for the implementation of accredited study programmes. The subsidy shall be granted within the limits laid down by the State Budget Law for the financial year in question. The number of students and graduates does not take into account students paying tuition fees and students at the workplace of a public higher education institution abroad and at the workplace of a part thereof abroad. The amount of cash donations 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 shall also be included in the amount of the annual tuition fee.

(5) The subsidy for research, development or artistic activities shall consist of the institutional form of R & D support⁴⁴⁾ and a dedicated form of R & D support granted on the basis of a competition pursuant to specific legislation.⁴⁵⁾ In providing institutional form of support for research and development, account shall be taken of

the research, development or artistic capacity of a public higher education institution, the results obtained in the field of science, technology or the arts, the periodic evaluation of the research, development, artistic and other creative activities of a public higher education institution in accordance with special legislation 45aa(a) and the^{resolution} of research projects and artistic projects selected for funding under the internal grant system of the Ministry of Education.

(6) The subsidy for the development of a higher education institution is determined on the basis of a selection procedure in which each higher education institution submits 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 higher education institution. 17 18 19

legal entitlement.

(8) The allocation of grants to individual public higher education institutions pursuant to paragraphs 4 to 7 shall be based on a methodology drawn up and updated annually by the Ministry of Education.

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

(10) The balance of the subsidies referred to in paragraph 2 not used at the end of the calendar year may be used by the higher education institution in the following calendar years if it has complied with the conditions laid down in the subsidy contract, unless otherwise specified in the subsidy contract. This balance shall 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 students' legal entitlements outstanding at the end of the calendar year shall pass to the following year. This balance becomes part of the subsidy for the social support of students in the following calendar year.

(12) The Ministry of Education may provide funds to the public higher education institution to support the merger of public higher education institutions or the merger of public higher education institutions, or the creation of university consortia.

(13) After approval of the methodology for the breakdown of the subsidy referred to in paragraphs 4 to 7 for the parts of the public higher education institution and the breakdown of the subsidy referred to in paragraphs 4 to 7 of the Chapter of the Ministry of Education for the components of the public higher education institution, the public higher education institution shall publish the methodology for the breakdown of the subsidy for the parts of the public higher education institution and the breakdown of the subsidy for the parts of the public higher education institution on its website. By 31 August each year, the public higher education institution shall provide the Ministry of Education with an assessment of the fulfilment of the measurable indicators contained in the grant agreement referred to in paragraph 3 for the previous calendar year and shall be published by the Ministry of Education on its website by 31 December.

PARAGRAPH 90

Financing of state universities

State higher education institutions (Section 42) are financed in accordance with special^{regulations}.

17The grant for student social support is based on students' entitlements under Sections 96, 96a. paragraph 1 and Section 96b and, in the case of non-claimable social support items, from the possibilities available to the State budget. The part of the subsidy based on students' entitlements under Sections 96, 96a(1) and 96b shall be held by a higher education institution

PARAGRAPH 91**Financing of private higher education institutions**

(1) A private higher education institution 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 for the provision of funds subject to the fulfilment of measurable indicators in order to fulfil the mission of the higher education institution, agreed for three years and drawn up according to the themes set out in the long-term intention of the Ministry of Education. By 31 August each year, the private higher education institution shall provide the Ministry of Education with an evaluation of the fulfilment of the measurable indicators contained in the funding contract for the previous calendar year and shall be published by the Ministry of Education on its website by 31 December.

(3) The Ministry of Education provides a subsidy to a private higher education institution for the social support of students. A private higher education institution is legally entitled to the part of the subsidy based on students' claims under Sections 96 and 96b.

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

TITLE TWO**TUITION FEES AND TUITION FEES****PARAGRAPH 92****Tuition fees and tuition fees at a public higher education institution**

(1) The basis for determining tuition fees and tuition fees at a public higher education institution shall be 10 % of the average amount per full-time student of the total current expenditure granted by the Ministry of Education to public higher education schools from the State budget as part of the breakdown of the approved budget in the previous calendar year. The base is rounded down to five euros in full.

(2) The base refers to the academic year starting in a given calendar year.

(3) The Rector of the Public Higher Education School determines the annual tuition fees for each study programme; in the case of study programmes provided by the faculty, the rector of the public higher education institution shall determine the annual tuition fees for these courses on a proposal from the faculty decan. The annual tuition fee relates to the academic year. Annual tuition fees in full-time study programmes shall not exceed five times the base referred to in paragraph 1. The annual tuition fees in external study programmes may not exceed the product of the sum of the maximum annual tuition fees laid down by the Ministry of Education for the academic year concerned by the measure and the coefficient, expressed as the ratio of the number of credits which are a condition for the completion of the course of study in question, and the product of the standard duration of the course concerned multiplied by 60. The maximum annual tuition fees in external study programmes are derived from a subsidy for the implementation of accredited study programmes (Section 89(4)). The limit on tuition fees shall not apply to tuition fees pursuant to paragraph 8.

(4) A full-time student of a public higher education institution shall be required to pay annual tuition fees if he/she incurs an obligation to pay the annual tuition fees pursuant to paragraphs 5, 6 or 8. A student of a public higher education institution in the form of external study is required to pay annual tuition fees in each year of study.

(5) A student who is studying simultaneously in one academic year two or more courses provided by a public higher education institution at the same level shall be required to pay annual tuition fees in the second and further study programmes for the corresponding academic year. A student who re-enters a further course of study at the relevant level after a break (Section 69(1)) shall be required to pay the public higher education institution a pro rata proportion of the annual tuition fees, depending on the number of calendar months remaining until the end of the relevant academic year after his or her re-registration.

(6) A student who undertakes a course of study provided by a public higher education institution for longer than his standard period of study shall be required to pay tuition fees to the public higher education institution for each additional year of study; if a study programme is studying for longer than its standard period of study, because of participation in academic mobility under the terms of that exchange programme, or if, in the final year of study, he/she received a social scholarship during the standard period of study of the relevant study programme, the obligation to pay tuition fees shall not arise in the next year of study following the exceedance of the standard duration of study. In the total period of study, account shall be taken of the period during which the student was enrolled at a public university in one of the courses of study of the relevant higher education level; if, in one academic year, a student has been enrolled simultaneously in several courses, only one year is included in the total period of study. Tuition fees for studies longer than the standard duration of the relevant study programme shall be determined as a proportion of the annual tuition fees, depending on the number of credits to be obtained by the student in the relevant academic year in relation to the standard student burden.

(7) In the total period of study referred to in paragraph 6, no account shall be taken of the period during which the student was enrolled at a public higher education institution in the course of which he or she has paid tuition fees.

(8) A student in a full-time course of study is required to pay annual tuition fees in each academic year if the study programme pursuant to Section 51(4)(p) is conducted exclusively in a language other than the national language. The obligation to pay tuition fees shall arise only if:

- a) a public higher education institution in the academic year in which the student began to study the relevant study programme has accepted to study in the same field of study and level in a study programme which also takes place in the national language; and
- b) the university informed the recruited candidate of the obligation to pay tuition fees in writing, together with the amount of the annual tuition fees for all years of study during the standard course of study.

(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 conducted in the language of the national minority^{45a)} and
- b) the mission of a public higher education institution, according to the long-term intention of the higher education institution or, if the course is carried out in a faculty, part of the faculty's mission according to the long-term intention of the faculty, at the time of the recruitment of the student to study the education of specialists with higher education qualifications belonging to the relevant national minority.

(10) For the purposes of this paragraph, the first three years of study in study programmes referred to in Section 53(3) shall be treated as first-level study programmes and the fourth and subsequent years of study in a programme of study pursuant to Section 53(3) shall be regarded as part of a second-level study programme, so that the fourth year of study in a study programme pursuant to Section 53(3) is considered to be the first year of study in a second-level study programme and subsequent years as appropriate.

(11) In the case of a student who is studying on the basis of an international agreement or an international agreement, tuition fees and tuition fees shall be governed by the provisions of this contract. If an inter-State agreement or an international agreement does not provide for the conditions for the payment of tuition fees or if, according to that agreement, tuition fees are paid in accordance with the rules of the host State, the obligation to pay tuition fees shall not arise if the student receives a scholarship from funds from the State budget. A student who receives a scholarship from a scholarship programme established with the consent of the Government and a student who is studying in the Slovak Republic in the context of academic mobility pursuant to Section 58a, through an exchange programme established with the approval of the Government or under the European Union programme for education and training, youth and sport, or a student who has been granted asylum, temporary shelter or subsidiary protection shall not be obliged to pay tuition fees. A student who has been issued with a Slovak certificate living abroad in accordance with special legislation, 45b(b) shall be treated as a citizen of the Slovak Republic for the purposes of tuition fees.

(12) A public higher education institution may require applicants to pay a fee for materialising the recruitment procedure. The fee is derived from the actual costs incurred by the higher education institution for these

operations. It shall not exceed 25 % of the base referred to in paragraph 1.

(13) A public higher education institution may charge a fee for the performance of a rigorous procedure and the defence of rigorous work. The amount of the fee may be fixed up to 150 % of the base 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 graduates of a master's degree who have passed a rigorous exam. The fee shall not exceed 30 % of the base referred to in paragraph 1.

(15) A public higher education institution may charge fees for the issue of certificates of study and copies thereof (Section 67), for the issue of certificates of completion of studies (Paragraph 68), if required in a foreign language, for the issue of copies of diplomas. The amount of the fee shall be determined by the internal rules of the public higher education institution and shall be derived from the actual costs incurred by the higher education institution in connection with those operations.

(16) The public higher education institution shall publish the tuition fees and tuition fees referred to in this paragraph for the following academic year at the latest two months before the closing date for the submission of applications for studies (Paragraph 57(5)). For external study programmes and courses conducted exclusively in a language other than the national language, the student's obligation to pay tuition fees pursuant to paragraph 4 for all years of study during the standard duration of the course of study for students admitted to study in the relevant academic year shall be published. A public higher education institution may reduce the published tuition fees during the course of their studies. The tuition fees, once the standard duration of studies has been exceeded, shall correspond to the tuition fee specified in the programme for the academic year in question.

(17) The form of payment and the maturity of the fees shall be determined by the statute of the public higher education institution.

(18) The Rector may reduce, waive or defer the payment of tuition fees and tuition fees, taking into account the student's educational achievements, the social and health situation of the student or other factors worthy of special consideration in accordance with the principles laid down in the Statute of Higher Education.

(19) Tuition fees and tuition fees are the revenue of the higher education institution.

(20) At least 20 % of the proceeds from the tuition fees referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 shall be the income of the scholarship fund of a public higher education institution. That part of the proceeds from tuition fees which is not a receipt of a scholarship fund of a public higher education institution can only be used to fulfil the main tasks of the public higher education institution.

(21) The general rules on administrative fees shall not apply to study fees under this^{Act}.

(22) The obligation to pay tuition fees and tuition fees may be assumed by another natural or legal person.

(23) This paragraph also applies to State higher education institutions.

PARAGRAPH 93

Tuition fees and tuition fees at a private higher education institution

(1) Tuition fees and tuition fees at a private higher education institution shall be determined by a private higher education institution in its internal regulation.

(2) A private higher education institution shall publish the tuition fees and fees relating to the studies referred to in subparagraph 1 for the following academic year at the latest two months before the closing date for applications for studies (Section 57(5)).

TITLE III

STUDENT SOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEM

PARAGRAPH 94

Student social support system

(1) Social support for students is provided in a direct and indirect form.

(2) Scholarships are a direct form of social support.

(3) In particular, the following services are an indirect form of social support:

- a) meals and accommodation, where possible, providing a contribution to the cost of boarding and lodging;
- b) financial support and organisational support for sporting activities, cultural activities and other interest activities of students.

(4) The social support system also includes the granting of soft loans to students.⁴⁸⁾

(5) Every student shall have the right to apply for social support services if he/she fulfils the conditions prescribed for their provision. For the number of applicants for a non-claimed service exceeding its total capacity, the service shall be provided to candidates according to criteria predetermined by the university, taking into account, in particular, the applicant's social situation and the benefit of the candidate's studies.

(6) If the student has used the services of the social support scheme for a purpose other than that for which they are intended, or if he has made use of them despite not being entitled to them, or has otherwise abused such support, he or she commits a disciplinary offence (Paragraph 72).

Paragraph 94a**Scholarships provided by the Ministry of Education**

(1) The Ministry of Education may grant a scholarship to a student studying on the basis of educational achievements

- a) a third level study programme and is permanently resident in the territory of the Slovak Republic;
- b) at a higher education institution established in the territory of the Slovak Republic, or
- c) in a higher education institution established outside the territory of the Slovak Republic, which, according to at least two independent international assessments of higher education institutions in the last year, is among the 250 highest-ranking schools in the world and has permanent residence in the Slovak Republic.

(2) The Ministry of Education may grant a scholarship to a university student established in the territory of the Slovak Republic for obtaining special educational outcomes during secondary education.

(3) The Ministry of Education may provide a scholarship to a student according to a scholarship programme approved by the government or the Ministry of Education or a scholarship programme on the basis of an inter-state agreement or international agreement.

(4) For each student receiving a scholarship under paragraph 1(b) or (2), funds may be granted to a higher education institution established in the territory of the Slovak Republic for a purpose specified by the Ministry of Education.

(5) The Ministry of Education may entrust the organisational and technical organisation of the grant and payment of the scholarship referred to in paragraph 1, 2 or paragraph 3 to a university or other legal entity.

(6) The person referred to in paragraph 5 shall perform the tasks on the basis of a written contract with the Ministry of Education containing, in addition to the identification of the parties, in particular:

- a) the amount of funding dedicated to the provision of the relevant scholarships;
- b) the period for which the relevant scholarship is granted and how the funding will be provided for the purpose of providing the relevant fellowship;
- c) the date by which the person referred to in paragraph 5 shall submit a statement of account to the Ministry of Education.

(7) The number of students awarded a scholarship, the required learning outcomes, the deadline for the submission of applications, the criteria and method for evaluating applications and the other conditions for the

award of the 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 pursuant to Section 100(2) and students from socially disadvantaged backgrounds, 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 programme shall be published by the Ministry of Education on its website.

(8) The award decision pursuant to paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 shall state the amount of the fellowship and the justification for the grant; if the scholarship is not granted, this shall 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 authorises a higher education institution pursuant to paragraph 5, the decision to award the scholarship shall be issued by the higher education institution.

(9) The Ministry may grant scholarships in accordance with the procedures set out in paragraphs 3 to 6 and 8 in connection with support for higher education or for the development of science and research; or

- a) University lecturers, researchers or artistic staff at a university; or
- b) researchers in the field of science and research-48a

(10) The relevant scholarship programme or relevant inter-state contract or international contract on the basis of which the scholarship was granted pursuant to paragraph 9 shall be published by the Ministry of Education on its website.

PARAGRAPH 95

Scholarships provided by higher education

University provides scholarships to students

- a) funds granted for this purpose from the State budget;
- b) own resources through the Fellowship Fund.

PARAGRAPH 96

Social fellowships from state budget resources

(1) Students of first two levels of study and study programmes pursuant to Section 53(3) who are permanently resident in the Slovak Republic or who have been granted asylum, have been granted subsidiary protection or have been granted temporary refuge shall be granted a social scholarship on the basis of compliance with the conditions laid down. The social scholarship shall contribute to the reimbursement of study costs. The student is legally entitled to a social scholarship.

(2) A student is not entitled to a social scholarship;

- a) who undertakes a first-level course of study if he or she has already completed a first-level university degree,
- b) who has already completed a second-level university degree;
- c) who received a social scholarship in the relevant year of study or part thereof in the relevant higher education level study programme; for the purposes of this paragraph, the first three years of study in study programmes referred to in Section 53(3) shall be treated as studies in a first-level study programme and the fourth and subsequent years of study as part of a second-level study programme, the fourth year of study in a study programme pursuant to Section 53(3) being regarded, for the purposes of this subparagraph, as being the first year of study in the second-level study programme and subsequent years of study accordingly; period during which the student received the relevant year of study

social fellowship, rounded up for years;

- d) which has a relevant course of study for longer than its standard period of study, or
- e) who is studying in an external form of study.

(3) A student with special needs may be granted a social scholarship even after the standard duration of study has been exceeded if the excess is due to his or her disability.

(4) The income of the student and of the persons assessed jointly with him/her 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 subsistence minimum amounts determined by special^{legislation}.

(5) The income decisive for the assessment of entitlement to a social scholarship, the group of persons assessed jointly, the income threshold for entitlement to the social scholarship, its amount and other details of the award of the social scholarship shall be determined by a generally binding legal act to be issued by the Ministry of Education.

(6) The eligibility for a social scholarship shall be decided by the rector of the higher education institution of which the student is a student, or by the dean of the faculty providing the relevant course of study, where the statutes of the higher education institution so provide. If the student does not meet the conditions for the grant of a social scholarship, the university will not grant a social scholarship.

(7) For the purposes of establishing entitlement under paragraphs 1 to 5, establishing, verifying and checking the correct procedure for proving entitlement to a social scholarship, protecting and asserting the rights of a student and higher education institution, the higher education institution, 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, even without the consent of the data subject, the higher education institution, the Ministry of Education and the competent ministry shall be authorised, even without the consent of the data subject, 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 the processing.

(8) The University shall provide a monthly social scholarship at the latest on the tenth day of the calendar month concerned into a bank account held in the Slovak Republic, the number of which shall be indicated by the student in the application for social scholarship.

Paragraph 96a

Incentive scholarships from state budget resources

(1) A university awards an incentive grant to students from state budget resources

- a) in the fields of study specified in the methodology referred to in Section 89(8), on the basis of analyses and forecasts of labour market^{developments},^{49ab}) taking into account the learning outcomes of previous studies; in the case of a first-level student, in the first year of study, account shall be taken of the study results of the last year of study at secondary school;
- b) for excellent study responsibilities, excellence in studies, research, development, artistic or sporting activities.

(2) The university grants students an incentive grant from the State budget for the achievement of an excellent result of sporting activity. The criteria for granting it and its amount are published by the Ministry of Education on its website.

(3) The university will decide on the award of an incentive grant. It shall state in the decision the amount of the incentive grant and the justification for the award.

(4) The scholarship referred to in paragraph 1(a) shall be awarded to a maximum of fifty percent of the students in the specific field of study of the higher education institution concerned. The scholarship referred to in paragraph 1(b) shall be awarded to a maximum of ten per cent of the students of the relevant higher education institution.

(5) The College shall lay down the procedure for awarding and providing an inducement scholarship in the College's Fellowship Regulations or in the faculty's internal rules, if the faculty decides to award it.

Paragraph 96b

Pregnancies scholarship from state budget resources

- (1) A pregnant student who is permanently resident in the Slovak Republic and who is not entitled to payment

of the pregnancy, 49abaa¹ shall be granted a pregnancy grant in the period from the beginning of the 27th week before the expected date of confinement to the designated doctors, in particular to cover the increased expenses related to the student's state of health, special material needs and preparation for the birth of a child. The student is legally entitled to a pregnancy grant.

(2) A person whose studies have been interrupted because of pregnancy is also regarded as a student for the purposes of a pregnancy grant.

(3) The amount of the pregnancy grant is EUR 200 per month. The Government may provide, by order, for a different amount of the pregnancy grant; the amount of the pregnancy grant referred to in the first sentence shall cease to be valid by means of a regulation of its amount.

(4) A pregnancy grant shall be awarded at the written request of the student, accompanied by a medical certificate stating that he or she began the 27th week before the expected date of confinement by the doctor.

(5) The grant of a pregnancy grant shall be decided by the rector of the higher education institution or, if the statutes of the higher education institution so provide, shall be decided by the dean of the faculty.

(6) A pregnancy grant 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 grant have been fulfilled only for the part of the calendar month in which the application was received, the pregnancy scholarship shall be payable for the whole calendar month. The Pregnant scholarship is also granted for July and August.

(8) No later than the tenth day of the calendar month concerned, the College shall provide a monthly scholarship to a bank account held in the Slovak Republic, the number of which shall be indicated by the student in the application for the grant of the pregnancy grant.

(9) Entitlement to the Pregnant scholarship expires

- a) the establishment of a pregnancy payment;
- b) by the end of pregnancy, or
- c) graduation.

(10) The student shall notify the university of the end of pregnancy within ten working days of the date on which this occurs, if the pregnancy ends differently from the birth of the child.

(11) A person who has received a pregnancy grant for the same period and has received a pregnancy grant shall be obliged to return the pregnancies grant granted to the higher education institution for the period in question.

(12) For the purposes of establishing entitlement under paragraph 1, establishing, verifying and checking the correct procedure for proving entitlement to a pregnancy grant, protecting and asserting the rights of a student and a university, a higher education institution shall be authorised to process the personal data of a student to the extent necessary to decide on the award of a pregnancy grant. For these purposes, the higher education institution is authorised, even without the consent of the data subject, 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 the processing.

§ 97

Scholarships from the University's own resources

(1) The university grants, to the extent possible, to students and graduates who have not completed their studies more than 90 days after they have completed their studies, scholarships from its own resources, in particular for excellent study duties, the achievement of outstanding results in the field of studies, research, development, artistic or sporting activities, or as one-off or regular social support.

(2) The conditions for the award of the scholarships referred to in paragraph 1 shall be determined by the

College's Fellowship Regulations or by the faculty's internal rules.

Paragraph 97a
Enterprise scholarships

(1) A university may conclude with an entrepreneur^{49aba}) a scholarship contract for the provision of company scholarships.

(2) The purpose of an enterprise scholarship is to support studies in selected study programmes or to encourage the choice of a certain topic of final work. The student is not legally entitled to an enterprise grant.

(3) The Fellowship Agreement for the provision of Enterprise Fellowships shall include, in particular:

- a) identification of the parties;
- b) conditions for the provision of an enterprise grant;
- c) rules for determining the amount of an enterprise grant;
- d) criteria for the selection of students if more students than the number of students eligible for an enterprise scholarship meet the conditions for providing an enterprise scholarship;
- e) the deadline for submitting applications for the grant of an enterprise grant;
- f) deadlines for the provision of an enterprise grant;
- g) the amount of funding for the enterprise scholarships that the entrepreneur undertakes to provide in one academic year, or the dates and manner in which it is announced, if the scholarship programme is to run for more years;
- h) the reasons why the entrepreneur may early terminate the grant of an enterprise grant to the student;
- i) the deadlines and method for communicating the data on the grants provided to the university.

(4) Under the terms of the scholarship programme, the grant of an enterprise grant may be excluded if the student has been awarded an enterprise grant from another scholarship programme run by the same university.

(5) Where an enterprise grant is provided, the entrepreneur and the student may agree that the grant of an enterprise grant will also require the student's undertaking to enter into an agreed fixed-term employment relationship with the entrepreneur, with the salary or remuneration which the entrepreneur provides, in accordance with his pay conditions, to other employees who perform the same type of work or a similar type of work with the entrepreneur.

(6) The average monthly amount of an enterprise scholarship granted to a student in one academic year shall not exceed four times the minimum subsistence of one adult.

(7) An enterprise scholarship is granted at the written request of the student.

(8) The conditions for the grant of an enterprise grant shall be assessed jointly by a university and an entrepreneur. The grant of an occupational scholarship shall be notified in writing by the university to the student, including the conditions under which it is granted.

(9) The university does not guarantee the entrepreneur's obligations in the payment of an enterprise grant. Failure to comply with an entrepreneur's obligations towards the student may justify the termination of the scholarship programme. The end of the scholarship programme does not extinguish the entrepreneur's obligations towards the student concerned.

(10) The higher education institution is authorised to provide the entrepreneur and the entrepreneur is authorised to process the personal data of the student which are necessary to assess entitlement to an enterprise grant and to verify the duration of the conditions for granting it, in particular data relating to the course of his studies, the study plan and the weighted average study.

(11) The higher education institution shall enter in the register of university students the details of the grants provided and communicated to it by the entrepreneur.

PARAGRAPH 98**Provision of food and accommodation opportunities**

(1) As far as possible, the university will provide students with meals and contribute to the cost of meals.

(2) The university shall, within its capacity, provide accommodation to students and contribute to the costs associated with it; the allocation shall also take into account the student's social situation and educational benefits, the state of health of the student, the availability of the school by means of public transport from the student's place of permanent or temporary residence. The Taoise Seminar is a facility that provides meals and accommodation to students of the theologies of the Faculty of Good-Slovak Public Higher Education.

(3) Meals and accommodation are provided to students by a university in its own special-purpose facilities or on the basis of contractual relations with other organisations.

(4) The university receives funds from the State budget for student subsistence allowances under the student social support subsidy (Section 89(2) and (7)).

PARAGRAPH 99**Promotion of sporting activities, cultural activities and other activities of interest**

As far as possible, the public higher education institution and the national higher education institution shall create conditions and promote the sporting and cultural activities of students. A specific type of support for sporting activities and students' cultural activities is to support higher education bodies, higher education sports clubs, academic art files and university pastoral centres. The contributions paid to them by the higher education institution are paid from the State budget in the context of a subsidy for the social support of students (Section 89(2) and (7)). The higher education institution shall, as far as possible, create conditions and support other interest activities of students, in particular those of student organisations and student associations operating at the university and in the interest of the students.

PARAGRAPH 100**Supporting students and students with specific needs**

(1) The public higher education institution and the State higher education institution also create a universally accessible academic environment by creating appropriate study conditions for students with specific needs, without lowering the requirements for their educational performance.

(2) A student with specific needs is considered to be a student

- a) sensory, physical and multiple disabilities,
- b) chronic disease,
- c) with health impairment,
- d) with a mental illness,
- e) autism or other pervasive developmental disorders,
- f) with learning difficulties.

(3) The student shall present, in particular, for the purpose of assessing his or her specific needs and the scope of support services;

- a) a medical certificate not older than three months, in particular a medical finding, a report on the progress and evolution of the disease and disability, or an extract from medical records, or
- b) statement by a psychologist, logo therapy, a school psychologist, a school logotherapy or a special^{pedagogue}.

(4) A student referred to in paragraph 2 who agrees to evaluate his or her specific needs shall be entitled to support services according to the scale and type of specific need, in particular:

- a) ensuring the possibility of using specific educational means;
- b) individual learning approaches, in particular individual teaching of selected subjects for students with sensory disabilities;

- c) specific conditions for carrying out study duties without lowering the requirements for educational performance;
- d) individual approach of university teachers;
- e) remission of tuition fees in justified cases for longer than the standard duration of the relevant study programme.

(5) Details of the student's minimum entitlements referred to in paragraph 2 for support services according to the type of specific need shall be laid down in legislation of general application to be 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 reviewed, including at the request of the student.

(7) They operate in higher education

- a) special pedagogical centres to support the study of students with specific needs;
- b) coordinators for students with specific needs ('the coordinator'). The coordinator may be a natural person or a legal person. If the coordinator is a natural person, it is entrusted with the performance of the activity by the rector; if there is also a faculty coordinator in a higher education institution, the Dean delegates the faculty to carry out the activity. If the coordinator is a natural person, it is usually a university teacher. If the coordinator is a legal person, the rector enters into an activity contract with him.

A legal entity may also act as coordinator for more than one university. The activities of the coordinator are provided by the Fund to support the study of students with disabilities.

(8) Special pedagogical centres to support students with specific needs play the role of methodological, knowledge and coordination centres and are set up at

- a) Comenius University in Bratislava;
- b) Technical University in Košice.

(9) In particular, the coordinator

- 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 candidates for studies with specific needs and students with specific needs, the range of corresponding support services;
- c) ensure cooperation with the places of work and facilities of the university or faculty and with the staff of the higher education institution, in particular by providing them with information and advice on the specific needs of students;
- d) advise students as referred to in paragraph 2 in the provision of support services and coordinate these services for them;
- e) propose annually the use of funding to support the studies of students with specific needs, in particular for the provision of material and technical aids and equipment; the faculty coordinator submits the proposal to the coordinator of the higher education institution;
- f) submit annually a report to the higher education institution on the conditions for the use of support services for higher education; the faculty coordinator cooperates with the university coordinator to prepare the report.

(10) The details of the coordinator's remit shall be laid down in the internal rules of the higher education institution.

(11) The Ministry of Education shall provide methodological guidance to universities when providing support under this section.

Paragraph 100a **Provision of advice**

(1) The university provides free guidance to its students. Free advice is also provided by a consortium of universities to university students that are members of a consortium of universities.

(2) Counselling is provided for the purpose of improving students' mental health and motivation to study, helping them to deal with problems that could jeopardise proper graduation, and help them to enter the labour market.

(3) Counselling is mainly psychological counselling, career guidance and effective learning counselling.

(4) Specialist and methodological assistance in the field of guidance is provided by the selected universities' offices and their faculties.

PARAGRAPH 101

Student loans

(1) Students are granted loans from the Education Support Fund in accordance with specific regulations.⁴⁸⁾

(2) The State paves the way for loans to students with subsidised interest and deferred repayment.

(3) A university can grant loans to its students from a scholarship fund. Details shall be determined by the College's Fellowship Regulations.

(4) The purpose of student loans is to contribute to the cost of studies and to meeting social needs.

ELEVENTH PART

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

PARAGRAPH 102

Responsibilities of the Government and the Ministry of Education

(1) Government

- a) on a proposal from the Ministry of Education, grants and withdraws state approval for the operation of a private higher education institution (Sections 47, 105);
- b) discuss, in particular, the documents 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 name of a private higher education institution;
- d) approve the draft contract for the provision of funds to a private higher education institution pursuant to Section 91(2).

(2) Ministry of Education

- a) create the conditions for the development of higher education and higher education; is responsible for updating and developing legislation in the field of higher education;
- b) prepare, update and publish the long-term intention of the Ministry of Education; the long-term intention of the Ministry of Education is developed for five to ten years;
- c) draw up and publish an annual report on the state of higher education on an annual basis; defines the deadline and format for the submission of the annual activity report and the annual management report of the higher education institution;
- d) discuss and evaluate the long-term intentions of public higher education institutions and the long-term intentions of private higher education institutions and their updating; defines the deadline and form for the submission of these long-term intentions;
- e) develop and update the methodology for determining subsidies from the State budget²⁰⁾ from the chapter of the Ministry of Education to higher education institutions and, on the basis thereof, determine these subsidies following the prior opinion of the university representation bodies (Section 107(1));
- f) decide, following the prior opinion of the university representation bodies, to limit the year-on-year increase in the number of newly recruited full-time students in the relevant field of study, which it shall take into account when determining the subsidy for the implementation of accredited study programmes for the

following calendar year; the percentage limit applies to each public higher education institution carrying out courses 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 the public higher education institution and the status of the private higher education institution;
- h) checks compliance with generally binding legislation in the field of higher education,^{49a)}
- i) checks the management of public higher education institutions pursuant to Section 19(4); checks the management of private higher education institutions with State budget resources (Section 91(2) and (3));
- j) proposes to the Government whether or not to grant state consent pursuant to Section 47(1) and to change the name of a private higher education institution;
- k) manage a register of universities, a register of study fields, a register of study programmes, a central student register, a staff register, a central register of final, rigorous and habilitation work, a central register of publications and a central register of records of artistic activity collects and uses data from these registers;
- l) update the data in managed registers, provide methodological guidance to the persons responsible for updating them and make this data available according to specific regulations,^{49b)}
- m) provides the information on all foreign nationals referred to in Paragraph 73(3) to a State body 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 appeal body in administrative proceedings, except for:
 - 1. proceedings for the invalidity of the State examination or part thereof;
 - 2. proceedings for the invalidity of a rigorous test or a part thereof;
 - 3. proceedings for the withdrawal of a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of lecturer;
 - 4. proceedings for an application for an appeal by a professor;
- o) take measures pursuant to Sections 104 and 105;
- p) provide materially and financially for the work of higher education representation bodies;
- q) provide higher education institutions carrying out teaching programmes on the basis of their order for the costs of textbooks, teaching texts and workbooks approved under special legislation^{49ba)}, including their transcripts in Braille or other appropriate forms of transcription thereof;
- r) grants authorisation to operate as foreign higher education institutions in accordance with Section 49b;
- s) at the request of a higher education institution, issue an opinion on an application for recognition of a diploma issued by a foreign higher education institution or a third-country higher education institution for academic purposes;
- t) grants pursuant to Section 106;
- u) communicate electronically, on the basis of an agreement in accordance with special legislation 49c), for the purpose of carrying out the annual insurance accounts of the Healthcare Supervisory Authority, the student's data in respect of birth number, first name, maiden name, surname, date of birth, sex, nationality, permanent address, address of temporary residence, indication of whether the student is a foreign student, form of study, level of study, standard duration of study, study start date, start date, start date, start date, end date of study break, reason for interruption, completed previous university studies;
- v) publish on its website requests for state consent; personal data are disclosed to the extent of first name, surname, year of birth, academic titles, scientific and pedagogical titles, artistic pedagogical titles 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, for the appointment of rectors and for the dismissal of rectors if the proposal is made by a public higher education institution or a private higher education institution;
- b) on the basis of a proposal from a rector of a public higher education institution or a rector of a private higher education institution, submits to the President an application for dismissal of a professor pursuant to Section

108f(4);

- c) after the creation of a public higher education institution, entrusts a person who, pending the appointment of the rector of a public higher education institution, exercises the powers of the statutory body of a public higher education institution (Section 5(5)) and is responsible for the appointment of the academic authorities of the public higher education institution and its faculties;
- d) submits proposals and measures pursuant to Section 107(2) to the university representation bodies (Paragraph 107).

Paragraph 102a

Register of universities

(1) The register of universities is a public information system of public administration, managed and operated by the Ministry of Education.

(2) The register of higher education institutions shall collect and publish data on the higher education institution and its components, the municipal bodies of the higher education institution, the members of the board of directors of the public higher education institution, the municipal bodies of the faculties, where they are established, the persons responsible for the duties of rector, rectors, senior staff of higher education institutions, deans, managers of parts of a higher education institution and the statutory body of a private higher education institution, for budgetary purposes, for statistical purposes and for the needs of the Agency's activities.

(3) On the natural persons referred to in paragraph 2, the register of universities shall process data to the extent of first name and surname, academic title, scientific and pedagogical title, artistic pedagogical title, scientific rank, date of birth, permanent address, function, beginning and end of term of office. The rector of a public higher education institution or a state higher education institution, the dean of the faculty of public higher education or state higher education institution and a person managing another part of a public higher education institution or a state higher education institution shall also be processed for the purpose of performing the tasks^{of}public authorities under special legislation 49ca).

(4) In the case of a member of the academic senate of a higher education institution, the part of the university and the part of the academic community he represents shall also be indicated.

(5) In the case of a member of the scientific board of a university or a member of a similar collegiate body of the faculty, if established, the area of professional competence of the member and whether he is a member of the academic community of a university.

(6) In the case of a member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution, an indication shall also be given whether the member of the board of directors of a public higher education institution has been elected by the Academic Senate of a public higher education institution, by the other members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution or by the Minister of Education on his/her proposal, or on a proposal from the Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic for Science, Technology and Innovation.

(7) From the data referred to in paragraph 3, the register of higher education institutions shall publish without restriction data to the extent of first name and surname, academic title, scientific and pedagogical title, scientific rank, information on the position held and on the term of office. The date of birth and the address of permanent residence shall be made available only to authorised staff of the Ministry of Education. The data referred to in paragraphs 4 to 6 shall be made available without restriction.

(8) Enters in the register of higher education institutions

- a) the Ministry of Education, the name and registered office of the public higher education institution or the private higher education institution, the identification number of the organisation of the public higher education institution, the rector of the private higher education institution, the person authorised in accordance with Section 5(5), the members of the board of directors of the public higher education institution, the name, registered office, the identification number of the organisation and the legal form of the applicant for State consent to which State approval has been granted, and the name and surname of its statutory body and the particulars of the foreign higher education institution indicated in the authorisation referred to in Section 49a;

- b) the competent ministry's name and registered office of the state higher education institution, the identification number of the organisation of the state higher education institution, the details of the rector of the state higher education institution and the person authorised under Section 5(5);
- c) other data from the competent university.

(9) The legal person entering the data in the register of universities and keeping it up to date is the responsibility of the legal person entering the data in the register of universities.

(10) The Ministry of Education shall issue legislation of general application setting out the details of the data to be entered in the register of higher education institutions, their structure, form, method of entry and the time limit for registration and updating.

Paragraph 102b **Register of university consortia**

(1) The register of university consortia is part of the register of universities. The register of university consortia serves to collect and publish data on university consortia.

(2) The register of university consortia shall be entered in

- a) name and seat of the consortium of universities;
- b) the activities of the consortium of universities;
- c) the bodies through which the consortium of universities acts and the persons exercising their remit;
- d) name and seat of the founders of the consortium of universities.

(3) On natural persons, the register of university consortia processes data such as first name and surname, academic title, scientific pedagogical title, artistic pedagogical title, scientific rank, date of birth, permanent address, function, beginning and end of term of office and name of the university it represents.

(4) From the data referred to in paragraph 3, data to the extent of first name and surname, academic title, scientific/pedagogical title, artistic pedagogical title, scientific rank, information on the position held and on the term of office shall be disclosed without restriction; the date of birth and the address of permanent residence shall be made available only to authorised staff of the Ministry of Education.

(5) The application for registration in the register of university consortia shall be accompanied by a memorandum of association together with the statutes. The application is submitted by a person authorised by the founders.

(6) Data are entered in the register of university consortia by the Ministry of Education.

(7) The relevant university consortium shall be 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 proving that the relevant data have been changed.

PARAGRAPH 103 **Registration of status**

(1) The application for registration of the Statute is submitted to the Ministry of Education by the rector or other statutory body of the higher education institution. The Ministry of Education shall take a decision on this application within 60 days of the date of its receipt.

(2) The application referred to in paragraph 1 shall be accompanied by two documentary copies of the Statute, which shall also be sent electronically to the Ministry of Education, and by documents proving approval of the draft statute submitted for registration by the competent higher education institution. This provision shall apply mutatis mutandis to newly established higher education institutions.

(3) If the status under the Ministry of Education conflicts with a law or other generally binding legislation, the Ministry of Education shall reject the application for registration.

(4) If the status is formally deficient, the Ministry of Education returns it to the university for completion and suspends the proceedings.

(5) The higher education institution may, within 15 days of receipt of the rejection referred to in paragraph 1, ask the Minister for Education to examine the grounds for its rejection. After examining the procedure of the Ministry of Education, the Minister for Education shall reject the higher education institution's request or submit the application referred to in paragraph 1 for a new procedure. If the deficiencies are not remedied after resubmission, the Ministry of Education will reject the application for registration.

(6) The Statute shall take effect from the date of registration and shall take effect at the earliest from the date on which the decision to register it becomes final. Together with the decision to register, a copy of the higher education institution's statute with the stamp of the Ministry of Education on the back of the last page of the Statute shall also be delivered to the higher education institution, with the name and signature of an employee of the Ministry of Education who has registered the status of higher education institution.

(7) The provisions of this paragraph shall also apply to changes to the Statute and shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the registration of other internal rules of the police college pursuant to Section 44(4)(a).

§ 104

Limitation on the exercise of the powers of the public higher education institution

(1) If a measure of a public higher education institution or part thereof is contrary to the law or other generally binding legislation, and the law does not provide for any other means of reviewing it, the Ministry of Education shall invite the public higher education institution to provide for a remedy and prescribe a reasonable period of time to do so.

(2) The Minister for Education may, after the opinion of the higher education representation bodies (Paragraph 107(1)) and with the consent of at least two of them, restrict the powers of the academic authorities of a public higher education institution or its faculty, if they are established, or may, where appropriate, withdraw the competence of the public higher education institution or its faculty if the public higher education institution or its faculty

- a) has not designated any of its academic bodies;
- b) has suspended or withdrawn rights to award an academic degree for all study programmes;
- c) reports weaknesses in its management that jeopardise the performance of its tasks;
- d) its academic bodies act in violation of this Act.

(3) The university representation bodies (Paragraph 107(1)) are required to give their comments on the findings referred to in paragraph 2 within 60 days of the date on which they receive the request for comments from the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Education's request shall be accompanied by a statement of reasons.

(4) Where the measure referred to in paragraph 2 concerns the bodies of the Faculty of Public Higher Education, 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 bodies of a public higher education institution, the competence of those bodies shall be transferred to the bodies of another public higher education institution which the Ministry of Education shall authorise to exercise that competence by mutual agreement.

(5) If the facts referred to in paragraph 2 have arisen, it is for the Minister for Education to give prior notice to the public higher education institution and to invite it to remedy it within a reasonable period of time.

(6) Where the reasons for which a measure pursuant to paragraph 2 has been decided cease to exist, the Ministry of Education shall immediately revoke the measure taken.

§ 105**Responsibilities 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 approval for the operation of a private higher education institution and approves its change of name.

(2) If a measure of a private higher education institution or part thereof is contrary to the law or other generally binding legislation and the law does not provide for any other means of reviewing it, the Ministry of Education shall invite the private higher education institution to remedy it within a reasonable period of time. The Ministry of Education shall invite the private higher education institution on a repeated basis not more than once.

(3) The Government may, on a proposal from the Ministry of Education, with the consent of the authorities of the representation of higher education institutions, withdraw the State's approval if it breaches the obligations laid down in this Act or laid down by its internal regulation, or if it has ceased to carry out the educational activity and has failed to provide the remedy referred to in paragraph 2 within the period specified in the letter of formal notice. The consent of the university representation bodies shall not be required in the case of an application pursuant to Section 47(4).

(4) The representation bodies of higher education institutions shall be required to make their comments pursuant to paragraph 3 within 60 days of the date on which they receive the request for comments from the Ministry of Education.

(5) The Government shall, on a proposal from the Ministry of Education, withdraw state approval if the application contains incorrect information which is decisive for the granting of state consent or if there have been changes for which consent could not be given.

(6) With the withdrawal of state approval, the legal person loses its right to act as a higher education institution. At the same time, all the study programmes of the private higher education institution and the accreditation of the habilitation procedure and the accreditation of the inauguration procedure are cancelled. In the register of study programmes, the Ministry of Education shall mark the cancellation of study programmes, shall indicate in the register of courses the withdrawal of the authorisation to set up, carry out and modify study programmes and the withdrawal of the accreditation of the habilitation procedure and the accreditation of the inauguration procedure.

(7) It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education first to draw the attention of the private higher education institution to the facts referred to in paragraph 3 and to call on it to remedy it. The Ministry of Education shall set a reasonable period of time to remedy it.

§ 106**Granting subsidies from the State budget for other activities related to higher education**

(1) In addition to Sections 89 and 91, the Ministry of Education may also grant a subsidy 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, which is used by higher education institutions and research organisations of the state sector and the public sector in their core tasks;
- c) educational projects targeting students and university staff;
- d) projects aimed at improving university cooperation and practice or improving the labour market applicability of university graduates; or
- e) academic mobility or internationalisation of higher education.

(2) The subsidy referred to in paragraph 1 may not be granted or used for

- a) the 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.

Paragraph 106a
Call for applications for a subsidy 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 subsidies pursuant to Section 106 ('the call').

(2) The call shall include, in particular:

- a) the areas of activity in which applications for the grant of a subsidy may be submitted pursuant to Section 106 (hereinafter referred to as "subsidies application");
- b) the closing date for the submission of subsidy applications, which shall be at least 30 days from the date of publication of the call;
- c) the amount of co-financing;
- d) the selection criteria and their order of importance;
- e) the range of eligible applicants;
- f) the amount of funds allocated to the call;
- g) the maximum and minimum amount of the subsidy referred to in Section 106 for a single applicant;
- h) the timetable for the evaluation of subsidy applications; and
- i) the application form for the subsidy in electronic form and the draft grant agreement referred to in Section 106.

(3) The application for a subsidy shall contain, in addition to the identification of the applicant,

- a) the definition and justification of the specific activities for which a 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 revenue and expenditure budget relating to the financial provision of the activities for which the applicant applies for a subsidy pursuant to Section 106, of which a breakdown of labour costs and other personnel costs;
- c) the amount of the subsidy requested pursuant to Section 106;
- d) data pursuant to special legislation 49d) necessary for the purpose of verifying ownership of land or construction, or a document proving a tenancy relationship with the land or construction, if the subject of an application for a subsidy is a subsidy for the execution of a building or a subsidy for the modification of the building;
- e) the objectives that the applicant intends to achieve and measurable indicators with targets against which the success of the targets can be assessed;
- f) information on other calls, grant schemes and subsidy schemes in which the applicant applies or has applied for a subsidy under Section 106 or a subsidy from public funds;
- g) the applicant's consent to the disclosure of the data provided;
- h) additional data by call.

(4) In addition to the particulars provided for in the special legislation 49e, annexes to an application for a subsidy include:

- 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) a solemn declaration by the applicant that all the particulars provided by him are complete and true;
- c) confirmation of the provision of co-financing from the applicant's resources, if co-financing is required; and
- d) a certificate from higher education institutions in accordance with paragraph 7 of support for the grant of a subsidy under Section 106, if their support is requested.

(5) If the applicant delivers two or more grant applications on the basis of a single call, the Ministry of Education shall reject his grant application.

(6) If the Ministry of Education finds formal deficiencies in the grant application or its annexes, it shall inform the applicant accordingly. Within ten working days of dispatch, the applicant shall rectify the formal deficiencies in his grant application, failing which the Ministry of Education shall reject the grant application.

(7) The Ministry of Education may make the grant of a subsidy pursuant to Section 106 conditional upon obtaining a favourable opinion from higher education institutions on the application for a subsidy. If the consent of higher education institutions is required for the grant of a subsidy under Section 106, the Ministry of Education shall indicate in the invitation the number or names thereof.

(8) The Ministry of Education may cancel the call launched. The Ministry of Education shall inform applicants in writing of the cancellation of the call.

Paragraph 106b

Procedure for granting a subsidy from the state budget for other high-level activities education

(1) Applications for subsidies are evaluated by a committee set up by the Ministry of Education.

(2) The Commission shall have at least three members, of which at least one member shall be proposed by the university representation body. A member of the Commission or a person close to it may not be

- a) the applicant or be biased in relation to the applicant;
- b) the statutory body or member of the applicant's statutory body;
- c) in an 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) Applications for subsidies evaluated solely on the basis of criteria for which a score can only be assigned in one way on the basis of objectively verifiable data shall not be subject to the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2.

(5) The Ministry of Education publishes on its website

- a) the list of applicants to whom it has granted a subsidy pursuant to Section 106 and its amount;
- b) a list of applicants who have not granted a subsidy pursuant to Section 106, indicating the reason for not granting it;
- c) an evaluation, if available, of the results achieved by the grants already granted;
- d) information on when the Ministry of Education decided to grant a subsidy or not to grant a subsidy other than that proposed by the Commission set up for the evaluation of grant applications, and the reasons for that decision;
- e) the composition of the committee set up for the evaluation of grant applications.

(6) A subsidy under Section 106 may not be granted if an application for a subsidy does not comply with the requirements of Section 106a, is submitted late or is not submitted in accordance with the notice.

(7) There is no legal entitlement to the grant of a subsidy under Section 106.

(8) The Ministry of Education shall notify the applicant in writing of the decision on the grant application. In the decision not to grant a subsidy under Section 106, the Ministry of Education shall also provide a statement of reasons.

(9) The subsidy under Section 106 shall be granted on the basis of a written grant agreement concluded between the Ministry of Education and the applicant, which shall include:

- a) identification of the parties;

- b) Bank link and bank account number of the applicant;
- c) the amount of the approved subsidy pursuant to Section 106;
- d) the purpose for which the subsidy under Section 106 is granted;
- e) the conditions and deadline for the use of the subsidy pursuant to Section 106, in particular the requirement for co-financing, objectives and measurable indicators;
- f) the deadline for the settlement of the subsidy pursuant to Section 106;
- g) the deadline for the return of unused funds and the bank account number of the Ministry of Education to which the funds are credited;
- h) the deadline for the remittance of the proceeds and the number of the Ministry of Education's account in the State Treasury to which these funds are referred;
- i) the conditions for the grant of the subsidy referred to in Section 106, the non-fulfilment of which is linked to the obligation to repay the funds;
- j) the method of monitoring the use of the subsidy granted pursuant to Section 106;
- k) the amount and method of proving the use of funds intended for co-financing if the purpose of the subsidy is required in accordance with Section 106;
- l) the reason for and method of withdrawal;
- m) the definition of the time for which the contract is concluded;
- n) other particulars, if required by law or if the Parties so agree.

(10) The recipient of a subsidy under Section 106 shall, within three months of the end of the payment of the subsidy under Section 106, submit to the Ministry of Education a report demonstrating the purpose of using the subsidy granted in accordance with Section 106 and the conformity of its use with the approved grant application; this shall be without prejudice to the provisions of the specific^{rules}.

(11) If the recipient of a subsidy under Section 106 infringes financial discipline, the procedure shall be governed by special^{legislation}.

TWELFTH PART REPRESENTATION OF UNIVERSITIES

PARAGRAPH 107 Representation of universities

(1) The representation of universities consists of:

- a) The Higher Education Council
- b) Student Council of Higher Education;
- c) The Slovak Rectors Conference

(2) The Minister for Education shall submit to the authorities referred to in paragraph 1 the proposals provided for in this Law for approval or opinion (Section 91(2), Article 102(2)(e), Article 104(2) and Section 105(3). It shall also discuss with them, on its own initiative or at their request, other proposals and measures significantly affecting universities.

(3) The Council of Higher Education is the supreme body of university self-governance. The College shall be composed of representatives of universities elected by the academic chambers of higher education institutions and the collegiate bodies of the faculties designated in the statutes of the higher education institution concerned.

(4) The Student Council of Higher Education is the highest representative body for university students. The Student Council of Higher Education represents the interests of students externally. Only a university student may be a member of the Student Council of Higher Education. For each higher education institution, the Student Council shall consist of:

- a) one representative elected by the student section of the academic senate of higher education;

b) other representatives of the student section of the academic community of higher education, elected by the student section of the university's academic community, from 2000 enrolled students, one elected representative from each and every 2000 enrolled students.

(5) The Slovak Rector Conference is a body composed of rectors of higher education institutions. It coordinates and supports the work of the Rectors to shape higher education policy.

(6) The detailed procedure for establishing the bodies referred to in paragraph 1 and the rules for their negotiation shall determine their statutes.

(7) Membership of the bodies referred to in paragraph 1 shall be honest. Members shall be entitled to reimbursement of expenses incurred in carrying out their duties in accordance with special legislation. 25b/TheMinistry of Education shall finance the activities of the bodies referred to in paragraph 1.

THIRTEENTH PART JOINT, TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

TITLE I COMMON PROVISION

PARAGRAPH 108

(1) Decision-making under this Act shall not be subject to the general regulation on administrative procedure⁵⁰⁾, 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) deciding on the award of a social grant pursuant to Section 96;
- d) decisions on the invalidity of the State examination or part thereof pursuant to Section 108f(1);
- e) a decision on the invalidity of a rigorous test or part thereof pursuant to Section 108f(2);
- f) deciding on the withdrawal of a scientific-pedagogical title or an artistic-pedagogical title of lecturer pursuant to Section 108f(3);
- g) deciding on the submission of an application for dismissal by a professor pursuant to Section 108f(4).

(2) A subsidy under this Act, which is State aid^{50a)} may be granted only in accordance with this Act and the specific rules on State^{aid}.

(3) For the purposes of Sections 54a, 68 and 102, a private higher education institution 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 national emblem in the manner laid down in special regulation^{50b)} in the same way as state higher education institutions.

(5) Public higher education institutions, public higher education institutions and private higher education institutions

- a) are entitled to use the national emblem and the round stamp with the national emblem on their studies; and
- b) they shall use a round stamp with the emblem on decisions issued pursuant to the general rules on administrative procedure.

(6) For the purposes of carrying out the tasks of a higher education institution, in particular decision-making in recruitment procedures, deciding on matters relating to academic rights and obligations of students, issuing study papers and issuing diplomas, the higher education institution shall be entitled, even without the consent of the data subject, 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 the processing.

(7) For the purpose of allocating accommodation to a student with specific needs, the university is also

authorised to process data on a student's personal assistant with specific needs, to the extent of first name, surname, place of residence, gender, telephone number and e-mail address; these data are provided by the university by the student or his/her personal assistant.

(8) A higher education institution shall be authorised to make sound recordings or audio-visual recordings of educational activities to the extent necessary for scientific and educational purposes. A higher education institution may also carry out the public communication of educational activity, in particular the communication to the public of the lecture or the public part of the State exam or the public part of the rigorous exam, the public part of the defence of rigorous work, the defence of habilitation work, habilitation lecture and the inauguration lecture.

(9) The public part of the State exam, the public part of the rigorous exam and the public part of the defence of rigorous work shall be considered public even if the higher education institution ensures their direct communication to the public. The public part of the habilitation work defence, habilitation lecture and inauguration lecture are considered to be public even if the university arranges for their public audio-visual live transmission. 20 21 22

or faculties may be carried out by videoconferencing or other means of information and communication technology without physical presence, including by secret ballot, if the technical conditions permit.

(11) For the purposes of the presentation of a university or faculty, a university and faculty authorised in a journal which publishes articles, interviews, presentation photographs and data of the staff and students concerned, to the extent of the first name, surname, academic title, scientific and pedagogical title, artistic pedagogical title, scientific rank, title of the study programme for which the student is enrolled, the name of the faculty conducting the study programme and the name of the field of study in which the study programme takes place, the name of the employee's place of work, his or her job title or functional position.

(12) In order to protect the safety of persons and property, the university is authorised to process, in managing access to its premises and rooms, the name and surname of the student, whether the student is a student of the relevant higher education institution and faculty, the student's card number, the time of arrival and the time of departure; those 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 take place in such a way that, in particular, members of the academic community of higher education and representatives of the public have the opportunity to ask questions to the enrolled candidates. The public hearing shall be webstreamed live on the university's website and the full recording of the public hearing shall be published on the website of the higher education institution no later than the following working day. The record of the public hearing shall be made public by the day following the date of election or appointment of the successful candidate.

Paragraph 108d

(1) For the purposes of evaluating research projects and artistic projects within the internal grant system of the Ministry of Education, for administrative and statistical purposes relating to that assessment and for purposes relating to the grant of subsidies pursuant to Sections 89(5) and 91(2), the Ministry of Education shall process the persons mentioned in the relevant project, persons assessing research projects and artistic projects and persons administering research and artistic projects, in particular:

20 Meeting of the academic senate of a university, a collegiate body of the faculty, if it has one
a higher education institution set up, and the board of directors of a public higher education institution, shall be considered to be public even if:
the university shall ensure that they are communicated to the public directly. Meeting of a collegiate body of higher education

- a) first name,
- b) surname,
- c) surname at birth;
- d) academic title, scientific/pedagogical title, artistic pedagogical title, scientific rank and year of award;
- e) gender;
- f) date of birth;
- g) the name of the Department of Science and Technology and its code number, 50c(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 function.

(2) For the purposes related to the evaluation of research and artistic projects under the internal grant system of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Education may make full use of data from the staff register, the Central Student Register, the Central Register of Publications and the Central Register of Artistic Activity.

(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 a manner allowing mass access pursuant to special^{legislation}.

Paragraph 108e
Special provisions in times of emergency, emergency or emergency status

(1) The term of office of members of the academic senate of a higher education institution, members of the scientific board of a university, members of the faculty's collective bodies or members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution expiring in times of emergency, state of emergency or state of emergency ('crisis situation') shall end with the expiry of the last day of the third calendar month following the end of the crisis situation, unless the technical conditions allow for the appointment 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 former 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 may be carried out by means of a distance method.

(3) At the time of a crisis situation, in particular if, in accordance with special regulation 50d¹, the organisation of the school year is changed or part of the examination or form of the exam terminating education and training in secondary school is cancelled, the higher education institution may amend the information referred to in Section 57(5) and publish it within a different period than that provided for in Section 57(5). Changes to the information may also be made repeatedly. The amendment of the information shall not require the approval of the academic chamber of the university or the competent faculty body. In the event of a rescheduling, the university shall publish it no later than 14 days before that deadline.

(4) If, due to a crisis situation, the student has not been able to complete his studies properly within the time limit laid down in Section 65(2), the Rector may, at the reasoned request of the student, exceptionally extend his studies beyond the scope laid down in Section 65(2) and fix the period by which the student's studies are extended.

(5) At the time of a crisis situation, a State test, a rigorous test, the defence of rigorous work, the defence of habilitation work, habilitation lecture and inaugural lecture by videoconference or other means of information and communication technology without physical presence may be carried out.

(6) In times of crisis, the public part of the State Examination, the public part of the rigorous exam and the public part of the defence of rigorous work shall be considered to be public even if the higher education institution ensures that their sound recording is available to the public for hearing at the premises of the higher education

institution for three months from the end of the crisis situation.

(7) A fixed-term university lecturer whose agreed term expires at the time of the crisis 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.

**Invalidation of the State Examination or part thereof;
invalidity of the rigorous test or part thereof, withdrawal
a scientific-pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title;
application to dismiss a professor and renounce his academic title**

Paragraph 108f

(1) The Rector shall decide that the State Examination or part thereof is invalid if

- a) the graduate of the relevant course of study has been convicted by a final judgment of an intentional offence and has obtained, by committing that offence, an advantage which affected the proper completion of his studies or the fulfilment of the conditions for admission to that course;
- b) the graduate has committed academic fraud as a student;
- c) the graduate has improperly used another person's intellectual property subject matter and has thereby obtained an advantage which had an effect on the regular completion of his studies or on the fulfilment of the conditions for admission to that course; or
- d) a graduate no longer fulfils the essential condition for admission to the relevant higher-level course of study as a result of a decision to invalidate the State Examination or part thereof in a lower-level course or as a result of the renunciation of a lower degree degree.

(2) The rector shall rule on the invalidity of the rigorous examination or part thereof if the person to whom the academic title has been awarded in a rigorous procedure;

- a) has been convicted by a final judgment of an intentional offence and has obtained, by committing that offence, an advantage which affected the successful completion of a rigorous test or the initiation of a rigorous trial;
- b) committed academic fraud as a party to a rigorous procedure;
- c) has made improper use of another person's intellectual property subject matter and thereby obtained an advantage which had an impact on the successful completion of a rigorous examination or on the initiation of a rigorous procedure; or
- d) No longer fulfils the condition for the commencement of rigorous proceedings as a result of a decision to invalidate the State Examination or part thereof, or as a result of the renunciation of the academic title.

(3) The Rector withdraws the scientific-pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of 'lecturer' if

- a) a person who has been awarded a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of 'lecturer' has been finally convicted of an intentional crime and has obtained, by committing that offence, an advantage which had an influence on the fulfilment of the conditions for obtaining the scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of 'lecturer' or for the fulfilment of the conditions for initiating a habilitation procedure;
- b) a person who has been awarded a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of 'lecturer' has committed academic fraud as a participant in habilitation;
- c) a person who has been awarded a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title 'lecturer' has unlawfully used the subject-matter of the protection of the intellectual property of another person and thereby obtained an advantage affecting the fulfilment of the conditions for obtaining the scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of lecturer or the fulfilment of the conditions for initiating the habilitation procedure;
- d) a person who has been awarded a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title as a lecturer, as a result of a decision to invalidate the State examination or part thereof, or as a result of the renunciation of the academic title, no longer fulfils the condition for commencing the habilitation procedure; or
- e) the criteria for obtaining the title of lecturer in the habilitation procedure were not met.

(4) The Rector shall decide to file an application to dismiss a professor if

- a) a person who has been appointed as a professor has been convicted by a final judgment for an intentional offence and has obtained, by committing that offence, an advantage which had an influence on the fulfilment of the conditions for obtaining the scientific, pedagogical or artistic teaching title 'professor', or fulfilment of the conditions for inauguration proceedings;
- b) a person who has been appointed as a professor has improperly used another person's intellectual property protection and thereby obtained an advantage which influenced the fulfilment of the conditions for obtaining the scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title 'professor' or the conditions for initiating inauguration proceedings;
- c) a person who has been appointed as a professor, as a result of the withdrawal or renunciation of a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title as a lecturer, no longer fulfils the condition for commencing an inauguration procedure; or
- d) the criteria for obtaining the title of professor in the inauguration 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, through the completion of the relevant study programme, a university degree in the appropriate level; at the same time, it loses the relevant academic title on that date and her diplomas become null and void. If the person concerned has been admitted to the course of a higher-level course of study and the relevant education is a condition for admission, the decision to admit him to that course shall also become null and 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 awarding the relevant scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title shall become void.

(8) At the request of a higher education institution or at the request of the Ministry of Education, the court shall immediately send a final conviction to the higher education institution or the Ministry of Education if the higher education institution or the Ministry of Education reasonably assumes that, by committing the offence, the person concerned has obtained or could have obtained an advantage pursuant to paragraph 1(a), (2)(a), (3)(a) or (4)(a).

(9) A person in respect of whom a final decision has been taken pursuant to paragraph 1, 2 or paragraph 3 shall not be refunded the tuition fees, tuition fees, fees for acts connected with the provision of a rigorous procedure and the defence of rigorous work or a fee to cover the costs of habilitation proceedings. If a professor is dismissed on the basis of a final decision pursuant to paragraph 4, the fee to cover the costs of the inaugural proceedings shall not be refunded.

(10) The higher education institution shall keep a register of the final decisions referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 from which the data may be disclosed at the reasoned request of a public authority in the case of a candidate for a public office. The register shall be kept

- a) the first name and surname of the person concerned;
- b) the relevant academic title, scientific/pedagogical title or artistic pedagogical title;
- c) a field of study; and
- d) the date on which the decision referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4 became final.

Paragraph 108 g

(1) The decision-making referred to in Paragraph 108f shall be the rector of a higher education institution which awarded the person concerned an academic, scientific-pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title 'lecturer' or a rector of a higher education institution which has 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 which succeeds it is

competent to take decisions; if a higher education institution has been dissolved without a successor in title or if a private higher education institution has been withdrawn, the Rector of the higher education institution designated by the Ministry of Education shall be competent to decide.

(2) A rector whose non-partisanship may be in doubt because of his/her relationship with the party to the proceedings concerning the invalidity of the State examination or of a part thereof, the invalidity of a rigorous examination or part thereof, the withdrawal of a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title or an application for dismissal by a professor ('proceedings for the withdrawal of the title') or his representative shall be excluded.

(3) The party to the proceedings for the withdrawal of the title, or his or her representative, notifies the academic chamber of the higher education institution of the facts indicating the exclusion of the rector as soon as they become aware of them; another person may also report those facts to the academic chamber of the higher education institution. The Rector shall immediately inform the Academic Chamber of the University of the facts indicating his exclusion.

(4) The Academic Chamber of the competent higher education institution shall decide whether or not a rector is excluded, which shall at the same time designate the rector responsible for the decision and notify his decision in writing to the Rector, to the party to the proceedings for the withdrawal of the title and to the Ministry of Education. There is no appeal against the decision to exclude a rector.

(5) The party to the proceedings for the withdrawal of the title is:

- a) graduate,
- b) a person who has been awarded an academic title in a rigorous procedure;
- c) a person who has been awarded a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of 'lecturer', or
- d) person who has been appointed as a professor.

(6) The Rector initiates proceedings for the withdrawal of the title on the basis of

- a) of its own initiative,
- b) reasoned proposal
 - 1. the academic chamber of the higher education institution where the relevant studies, rigorous procedures, habilitation proceedings or inauguration proceedings took place;
 - 2. the competent authority of the faculty at which the relevant course of study, rigorous procedure, habilitation procedure or inauguration procedure took place;
 - 3. a scientific council, an artistic council or a scientific and artistic council of a university at which the relevant course of study, rigorous action, habilitation or inauguration procedure took place;
- c) a reasoned proposal from the Ministry of Education;
- d) a final decision on
 - 1. the invalidity of the State examination or part thereof in the relevant course of study, if its regular completion is a condition for admission to a higher-level course of study, for the initiation of a rigorous procedure or for the initiation of a habilitation procedure;
 - 2. the withdrawal of the scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of lecturer in the case of a decision on the submission of an application for dismissal by a professor; or
- e) renunciation
 - 1. an academic degree if the proper completion of the relevant study programme is a condition for admission to a higher-level course of study, for the initiation of a rigorous procedure or for the initiation of a habilitation procedure;
 - 2. a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of lecturer, when it comes to deciding to file an application for dismissal of a professor.

(7) Proceedings for the withdrawal of the title may be initiated

- a) No later than one year from the date on which a judgment pursuant to Section 108f(1)(a), (2)(a), (3)(a) or

(4)(a) becomes final; or

b) without limitation in time, if this is not the case under point (a).

(8) The Rector gives an opinion on the withdrawal of the title by a Commission, whose members are appointed and dismissed by the Rector. The members of the Commission shall be:

- a) four university lecturers in the functional position of professor or lecturer who are pedagogically and scientifically active in the relevant field of study or in the relevant field of habilitation and inauguration procedure, of which no more than two of the staff of the higher education institution concerned, proposed by the staff section of the academic chamber of the relevant higher education institution;
- b) two persons with a secondary degree in the field of study, who are not employees of the higher education institution concerned, and
- c) one student of the relevant higher education institution proposed by the student section of the academic senate of the relevant higher education institution.

(9) The details of the commission's work shall be laid down in the internal rules of the higher education institution. The meeting of the Commission shall be open to the public, except for voting. A resolution of the Commission shall be adopted if it is adopted by an absolute majority of all its members. 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 of the commencement of the proceedings to withdraw the title. The Commission shall give the rector an opinion on the withdrawal of the title within 90 days of the date of its request; the Rector cannot take a decision without that opinion. If the Rector departs from the opinion of the Commission, he shall justify that fact in his decision.

(11) If the Rector finds that there are no grounds for a decision pursuant to Section 108f, he shall discontinue the procedure for withdrawing the title.

(12) A party to the proceedings or an applicant under paragraph 6(b) or (c) shall have the right to lodge an appeal against a decision pursuant to Section 108f or paragraph 11. An appeal against a decision pursuant to Paragraph 108f or paragraph 11 shall be heard by the Appeals Board:

- a) two members are appointed and dismissed by the Slovak Rector Conference, one of whom is appointed as Chairman of the Board of Appeal;
- b) two members are appointed and dismissed by the College Board;
- c) two members are appointed and dismissed by the Student Council of Higher Education; and
- d) one member is appointed and dismissed by the Minister for Education.

(13) Membership of the Board of Appeal is incompatible with the 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 shall be organised and materially carried out by a higher education institution whose decision is reviewed by the rector.

(15) The Appeals Board shall decide on the appeal within 60 days of receipt of the appeal.

(16) If a member of the Appeal Board disagrees with the decision of the Appeal Board or with its reasoning, he may draw up a divergent opinion, which shall be appended to the decision.

(17) Effects of previous acts carried out by a person whose decision is made pursuant to

Paragraph 108f(1), (2) or (3) applies, even after it has become final; this shall apply even if they were carried out by the person concerned in the exercise of official authority or in the exercise of his profession in accordance with the relevant^{legislation}.50e) The effects of previous acts performed by a person who has been dismissed as a professor shall continue to exist after his or her dismissal.

Paragraph 108h

(1) A natural person may irrevocably renounce an academic title, a scientific-pedagogical title or an artistic-pedagogical title by a written notice with an officially certified signature delivered to the rector of a higher education institution which awarded the person concerned an academic, scientific-pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title 'professor' or who has submitted a proposal for the appointment of the person concerned as a professor. In the case of waiving an academic, scientific-pedagogical or artistic pedagogical degree in relation to a higher education institution which has ceased to exist without a successor in title, written notification shall be delivered to the Ministry of Education.

(2) On receipt of the written notification, the person concerned loses the title. Written notification without officially certified signature shall not be taken into account.

(3) If a natural person renounces an academic degree awarded on completion of a course of study, it shall be considered that the course of study has not been completed properly and, on the date of receipt of the written notification of the renunciation of the title in question, the evidence of completion of that course becomes invalid.

(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, the proof of its award shall become null and void.

(5) If a natural person renounces a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of 'lecturer', the decree awarding the title shall become null and void on the date of receipt of the written notice of renunciation of the title.

(6) If a natural person renounces a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title 'professor', on the date of receipt of the written notice of renunciation of the title, he or she shall be deemed not to have been appointed as a professor.

(7) The effects of previous acts carried out by the person who renounced the title in question shall be maintained even after written notice of renunciation of the title in question has been served; this shall also apply if they have been exercised by the person concerned in the exercise of official authority or in the exercise of a profession in accordance with the relevant^{legislation}.

Paragraph 108i

(1) A person decided pursuant to Section 108f(1), (2) or (3) shall be required to return or secure the return of the relevant invalid documents to the higher education institution within 30 days after the relevant administrative decision has become final or, if the party to the proceedings for the withdrawal of the title has brought an administrative action, immediately after the decision on the administrative action dismissing the administrative action has become final. A person who has been dismissed as a professor shall be required to return or to have the corresponding invalid documents returned to the higher education institution within 30 days of his appeal.

(2) In the case of waiving of an academic, scientific-pedagogical or artistic-pedagogical title, the person concerned shall, together with the notice of renunciation of the title concerned, return to the university the relevant evidence of completion of his studies, of the award of the academic title in a rigorous procedure or of the award of a scientific-pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of lecturer or of his/her appointment as a professor, or to prove that he or she does not have these documents for objective reasons; otherwise, the notification is invalid.

(3) The higher education institution shall indicate that it is invalid on the document returned.

(4) In the case of waiving an academic, scientific-pedagogical or artistic pedagogical degree in relation to a higher education institution which has ceased to exist without a legal successor, the tasks of the higher education institution under this paragraph shall be carried out by the Ministry of Education.

Paragraph 108j

(1) An 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 5000.

(3) Offences shall be dealt with and decided upon by the Ministry of Education on its own initiative or at the initiative of the competent higher education institution. The general rules on offences shall apply to infringements and their^{treatment}.

(4) The penalties referred to in paragraph 2 shall constitute revenue for the State budget. The Ministry of Education is the administrator of the State's claim for sanctions imposed.

Paragraph 108k

In the case of a state university, the tasks of the Ministry of Education under Sections 108f to 108i shall be carried out by the competent ministry.

Paragraph 108 l**Participation in academic fraud**

(1) A natural person – entrepreneur or legal person – commits an administrative offence if

- a) make, or arrange for another, final, rigorous or habilitation work or part thereof; or
- b) promote, offer or facilitate, directly or indirectly, the completion of the final, rigorous or habilitation work or part of it for another; this applies even if the effect is not academic fraud.

(2) A natural person commits an offence if:

- a) make, or arrange for another, final, rigorous or habilitation work or part thereof; or
- b) promote, offer or facilitate, directly or indirectly, the completion of the final, rigorous or habilitation work or part of it for another; this applies even if the effect is not academic fraud.

(3) A fine of between EUR 10000 and EUR 50000 may be imposed for an administrative offence referred to in paragraph 1 and an offence under paragraph 2. A fine of between EUR 20000 and EUR 100000 may be imposed for an administrative offence under paragraph 1 and an offence under paragraph 2 committed within two years of the date on which the decision to penalise a similar administrative offence becomes final.

(4) When imposing penalties for administrative offences referred to in paragraph 1, the administrative authority shall take into account the seriousness, manner, duration and consequences of the offence, the repeated breach of a legal obligation and the fact that the conduct has infringed several obligations.

(5) A penalty for an administrative offence referred to in 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 referred to in paragraph 1 and offences under paragraph 2 shall be dealt with and decided upon by the Ministry of Education. Offences referred to in paragraph 2 and their treatment shall be governed by the general rules on offences.

(7) The fines referred to in paragraph 3 shall constitute revenue for the State budget. The Ministry of Education is the administrator of the State's claim for sanctions imposed.

TITLE TWO**TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS****PARAGRAPH 109****Transformation of courses**

(1) As from the academic year 2005/2006, higher education institutions may admit students only to study

courses 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, higher education institutions may also admit students to study courses established under the previous rules if they have the right to take state exams there. In the academic year 2003/2004 and in the academic year 2004/2005, higher education institutions and external educational institutions may recruit students for doctoral studies in sciences or disciplines established under previous regulations, provided that they have the right to conduct the thesis exams and the defence of thesis and award scientific and academic ranks or artistic-academic ranks. Students in fields of study established under previous regulations and doctoral students in sciences or arts established under the 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 higher education institution of students in a field of study in which it does not have the right to act in State examinations, it shall, within one month of the entry into force of this Law, apply for that right to be granted for the period strictly necessary. The Ministry shall, on a proposal from the Accreditation Board, take a decision on the application. If the application is not accepted, the higher education institution is required to offer, by the beginning of the academic year 2003/2004, students in the relevant field of study the opportunity 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 under its authority. The provision of this paragraph shall apply equally to doctoral students.

(3) The rights to conduct State examinations in Bachelor's studies granted under the previous legislation until the entry into force of this Act shall expire on 31 December 2009 unless, for other reasons, they have ceased to exist before that date.

(4) The rights to conduct State examinations in the fields of master's and engineering studies, rigorous examinations and defences of rigorous work granted under the previous regulations before the entry into force of this Act shall cease to exist on 31 December 2011 unless, for other reasons, they have ceased to exist before that date.

(5) The rights to conduct State examinations in doctoral courses granted under the previous regulations until the entry into force of this Act shall expire on 31 December 2012 unless, for other reasons, they have ceased to exist before that date.

(6) The rights to practise doctoral studies, thesis exams and the defences of thesis and to award scientific and academic or artistic grades in the relevant disciplines or disciplines of art granted under the previous regulations by the date of entry into force of this Act shall expire on 31 December 2010, unless otherwise extinguished before that date.

(7) As of 1 January 2005, the right of higher education institutions and faculties to carry out the habilitation procedure and the procedure for appointing professors in accordance with the previous regulations shall cease to exist. The habilitation and appointment procedures for professors initiated before that date shall be completed in accordance with the existing rules by 31 December 2005 at the latest. There is no need to adjudicate on proceedings which have not been completed by that date.

(8) Paragraph 83(11) shall also apply to the rights referred to in subparagraphs (3) to (6).

Paragraph 109a

(1) Higher education institutions providing doctoral education in the field of dentistry shall adapt education to specific regulation^{34a)} so that students can be admitted to that course under the previous course only until the academic year 2003/2004.

(2) Higher education institutions providing higher education in the field of pharmacy shall adapt education to specific regulation 34a) so^{that} education can be obtained under 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

shall adapt education to specific regulation 34a) so that education can be obtained under the previous study programme only until the entry into force of the Treaty of Accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union and that it is possible to obtain a university degree in the field of nursing only separately from obtaining higher education in any other field of study.

(4) Higher education institutions providing higher education in the field of midwifery shall adapt education to specific regulation 34a) so^{that} education can be obtained under 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 subparagraphs 1 to 4 shall apply to all forms of study, provided that a form of study other than a full-time course intended to prepare students for the pursuit of the health profession may take place only after the Ministry has granted the right to pursue the relevant study programme (Paragraph 83(1)). The Ministry may grant the right only after the prior opinion of the Ministry of Health.

PARAGRAPH 110

Degrees and degrees of higher education

(1) Bachelor's graduates who have been awarded the title of 'bachelor' under the previous provisions are entitled to use the academic title 'bachelor' pursuant to Paragraph 52(5). The education of the graduates referred to in this paragraph shall be regarded as a first-level university degree within the meaning of Section 52(1).

(2) The education of masters, engineering and doctoral graduates in accordance with existing regulations shall be regarded as a second-level university degree within the meaning of Section 53(1).

(3) Graduates of scientific training who have been awarded the scientific rank 'candidate of science' under the previous regulations⁵¹⁾ or who have been awarded the academic-scientific degrees 'doctor' and the scientific-academic rank of 'philosophiae doctor' under the previous regulations shall be entitled to use the academic title 'doctor' pursuant to Section 54(15). Graduates of an artistic aspirantur who have been awarded a diploma of artistic aspiranture pursuant to subsequent legislation⁵²⁾ or who have been awarded the academic title of 'doctor' and the artistic-academic rank 'artis doctor' in accordance with previous regulations shall be entitled to use the academic title of 'doctor of art' pursuant to Section 54(15). The education of graduates referred to in this paragraph shall be regarded as a third-level university degree within the meaning of Section 54(1).

(4) Academic, scientific and pedagogical degrees and other degrees of university graduates awarded under the previous regulations shall remain unaffected. The scientific ranks 'candidate of science' (abbreviated 'CSc.') and 'doctor of science' (in short, 'DrSc.') remain unaffected.

(5) The academic degrees 'master' (in short 'Mgr. '), 'master of art' (in short, 'Mgr. art. '), 'engineer' (ing.), 'engineer' (ing. arch.), 'doctor of general medicine' (in short, 'MUDr. ') and 'Veterinary doctor' (in short 'MVDr. ') are entitled to use university graduates who have completed their studies under previous regulations and have not been awarded an academic degree. The provision does not apply to graduates from the National Security College, the Military Political Academy of Klement Gottwald and the University of the Political Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

PARAGRAPH 111

Transformation of existing higher education institutions

(1) From 1 April 2002, the higher education institutions listed in Annex 1 shall become the higher education institutions listed in Annex 1, the State higher education institutions and the police higher education institutions listed in Annex 2 and the private higher education institution referred to in Annex 3. All higher education institutions listed in Annexes 1 to 3, with the exception of the Trenčín College of Management, become university universities. The Trenčín College of Management becomes a non-university higher education institution. The Catholic University of Ružomberk becomes a confessional public university.

(2) By 1 October 2002, the higher education institutions referred to in paragraph 1 shall submit for registration the internal rules laid down in this Law.

(3) The validity of the appointment or election of academic officials and academic bodies and their term of office shall remain unaffected by this Act.

(4) For the purposes of this Act, the terms of office of rectors and deanes provided for under the previous regulations shall be counted as terms of office in their respective academic capacity.

(5) The rights and obligations of the faculties forming part of the higher education institutions listed in Annex 1 on 1 April 2002 shall be transferred to the relevant higher education institution.

(6) On 1 April 2002, students studying at higher education institutions listed in Annexes 1 to 3 shall be students within the meaning of this Law. Higher education institutions are required to register them in the student register by 31 October 2002.

(7) The higher education institutions resulting from universities to date on 1 April 2002 assume all employment obligations towards the staff of those higher education institutions, their faculties and their components.

(8) In the context of the transformation of current courses into courses of study, public higher education institutions shall, by 1 January 2003, establish, in accordance with this Act, a structure of the functions of professors, lecturers and other university lecturers. University lecturers employed at a public higher education institution may be reassigned to the new structure without a competition, except as professors and lecturers. For the posts of professor and associate professor, public higher education institutions will issue a competition.

(9) Until the entry into force of the new statute of a public higher education institution, the academic authorities of the faculty shall have the right to decide or act on behalf of the public higher education institution in accordance with Section 23(1)(d) to (f) and Section 23(2)(b) and (e) as follows:

- a) to enter into, modify and terminate the employment relationships of employees of a public higher education institution assigned to the Faculty as of 31 March 2002; this scope can only be extended with the consent of the Rector;
- b) carry on a business activity (Paragraph 18); during this period, the faculty may conclude a new contract in the course of business activities only up to a total amount of EUR 33194,00; a contract exceeding EUR 33194,00 may be concluded by the faculty in the course of business only with the consent of the rector;
- c) cooperate with other universities, legal persons and natural persons, including foreign, in the areas in which the faculty operates; cooperation agreements with foreign entities concluded during this period are brought to the attention of the faculty of the rector;
- d) determine the number of candidates to be recruited;
- e) determine the number and structure of the posts of staff assigned to the Faculty within the scope of the posts of the Faculty on 31 March 2002.

PARAGRAPH 112

Transfer of assets

(1) Until 1 January 2003, a public higher education institution may manage the property of the State. Special legislation applies to the disposal of these^{assets}.

(2) State assets held on 1 January 2003 in the administration of a public higher education institution, other than those referred to in Paragraph 38(5) and (6), shall pass on that date to a public higher education institution.

PARAGRAPH 113

Other transitional provisions

(1) The appointment of the members, chairman and vice-chairman of the Accreditation Committee provided for in Section 81 shall be made by 31 May 2002. Until then, these functions are performed by the members of the Accreditation Committee set up under existing regulations. One third of the members of the Accreditation Board shall be proposed by the Minister from among the members of the Accreditation Board set up under existing regulations.

(2) The accreditation committee shall draw up and publish a plan for the comprehensive accreditation of universities pursuant to Section 84(2) by 31 December 2002. Following the deadlines for submission of documents pursuant to Section 84, comprehensive accreditations of university activities pursuant to Section 84(2) shall be carried out by the Accreditation Committee after 1 January 2004.

(3) The provision of special legislation⁵⁴⁾ on the management of the special funding account of the higher education institution shall be extended until the date of entry into force of this Act. The balance of the special funding account at the date of entry into force of this Law shall be the source of the public higher education institution's reserve fund in 2002.

(4) With the entry into force of the Treaty of Accession of the Slovak Republic to the European Union, this Act will apply to citizens of the Member States of the European Union in the same way as citizens of the Slovak Republic.

Paragraph 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 in accordance with Section 47a by 31 August 2008. Until appointed by academic authorities, the private higher education institution acts in accordance with the registered version of the internal rules of a private higher education institution.

(3) The procedure for granting State consent under Section 47, which was initiated before 1 September 2007, shall be completed in accordance with the previous provisions.

(4) The accreditation committee shall request an opinion from the Ministry of Health pursuant to Section 83(13) before making a statement pursuant to Section 82(2)(a) also on applications received before 1 September 2007 and on which it has not yet taken a position.

(5) Universities shall align the provision of study programmes in full-time study with Section 60(2) at the latest by the time of their next comprehensive accreditation taking place after 1 September 2008.

(6) Employment relationships concluded as guest lecturers before 1 September 2007 shall remain in force until their expiry.

(7) If a citizen has studied at the same university level simultaneously in several courses of study in one or part of an academic year, he or she shall be taken into account for the purposes of paragraphs 10 to 13 and 92 in each course of study before 1 September 2008 separately if he or she has studied only part of the academic year in one of the courses, for the purposes of paragraphs 10 to 13 and Paragraph 92, that period shall be rounded up to the entire academic year.

(8) For the purposes of this Act, a bachelor's type of study under the previous regulations shall be considered to be a course of study at first level, a master's degree, an engineering type of study and a doctoral type of study in accordance with the previous regulations as a course of study pursuant to Section 53(3). If the student has continued in the engineering or master's type of study following a previous bachelor's degree in accordance with the previous regulations, this follow-up course shall be considered to be a second-level course of study. The prescribed period of study under the previous regulations shall be regarded as the standard period of study under this Act.

(9) The provisions of Paragraph 92(3) to (8) shall not apply to students admitted to study before 1 September 2007 if they have not been admitted and have not enrolled after that date at the relevant higher education level.

(10) The student referred to in paragraph 9 shall be required to pay a fixed annual tuition fee for each additional year of study if he or she is studying for a period longer than his standard period of study. In the total period of study, account shall be taken of the period during which the student was enrolled in the relevant course of study. In the case of a student enrolled in one academic year at the same time as studying several courses

of study at the relevant level, the study of each study programme shall be taken into account separately during the total period of study. If the student has been enrolled only in part of an academic year, he or she shall, for the purposes of this paragraph, be deemed to have been enrolled throughout the academic year. Periods of study in study programmes pursuant to Section 53(3) shall be taken into account in the total period of study in first-level study programmes. Periods of study in study programmes pursuant to Section 53(3) exceeding three years shall be taken into account in the total period of study in second-level study programmes. In the case of students in study programmes pursuant to Section 53(3), account shall also be taken, in the total period of study, of the period during which they were enrolled in the first-level and second-level study programmes.

(11) If the obligation to pay tuition fees arises for the student pursuant to paragraph 9 during the academic year, he or she shall pay an adequate amount of the tuition fee according to the number of months remaining until the end of the academic year in question.

(12) The provisions of paragraph 10 shall not apply to full-time doctoral students who are not required to pay tuition fees even if the standard duration of studies is exceeded.

(13) Applications from State higher education institutions pursuant to Section 83 which were received by the Accreditation Board before the entry into force of this Act shall be decided by the competent ministry or minister in accordance with the previous provisions.

(14) The Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Health shall transmit to the Ministry, by 31 December 2007, certified copies of the decisions on accreditation of individual activities of state higher education institutions issued under the previous 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 pursuant to Section 84 by 1 September 2009. The Accreditation Committee shall draw up and publish a plan for the comprehensive accreditation of the activities of the higher education institution (Section 84(3)) for its incorporation under this Act by 31 December 2007.

Paragraph 113aa

The requirement of one year's professional medical practice under Section 57(7) shall not apply to students who obtained a first-level university degree in health studies in external form before 1 September 2008 and to students who obtained a university degree in the field of public health in full-time education before 1 September 2008.

Paragraph 113ab

Transitional provisions in force from 1 January 2010

(1) The higher education institutions shall send the accreditation committee the assessment report referred to in Section 87a(2) by 31 August 2012 at the latest.

(2) State assets under the Ministry's administration listed in Annex 5, Part A, have been transferred to the property of the Slovak Technical University in Bratislava since 1 January 2010.

(3) The assets of the State in the management of L. Pasteur Košice Faculty Hospital listed in Annex 5, Part B, have been transferred to the property of Pavel Jozef Šafárik University in Košice since 1 January 2010.

Paragraph 113ac

Transitional provision in force from 1 October 2010

Higher education institutions shall bring their internal regulations into line with this Act and submit by 30 November 2010 the internal regulations provided for in this Act for registration by the Ministry.

Paragraph 113aca
Transitional provision to the legislation in force since 1 May 2011

A student of a public higher education institution or a state higher education institution who has been admitted to a free study programme in the form of external study under the previous rules shall complete that course free of charge; this shall not apply if, during his studies, he is obliged to pay tuition fees pursuant to Section 92(5) or (6).

Paragraph 113ad
Transitional provision to the legislation in force since 1 September 2011

Final work, rigorous work or habilitation work to be kept in a central register of final, rigorous and habilitative works in accordance with the legislation in force until 1 September 2011 and final work, rigorous work or habilitation work which was sent to the central register of final, rigorous and habilitation work before 1 September 2011 shall be subject to the legislation in force until 1 September 2011.

Paragraph 113ae
Transitional provision in force from 1 April 2012

Legal persons authorised by the State to act as a private higher education institution shall align their name with the name under which they are entitled to act as a private higher education institution by 31 August 2012.

Paragraph 113af
Transitional provision to the legislation in force from 1 January 2013

(1) The conditions for regular completion of studies for students admitted to study accredited courses in accordance with the rules in force until 31 December 2012, including the characteristics of the subjects and the standard duration of studies, shall be maintained.

(2) The admission procedure for studies to be launched from the beginning of the academic year 2013/2014 shall be completed in accordance with the rules in force until 31 December 2012.

(3) A university may, from an academic year starting at the end of the next comprehensive accreditation of higher education activities, admit students to study programmes in external form only for courses with a standard duration of study as prescribed from 1 January 2013; the particulars referred to in Section 57(5) shall be published by a higher education institution or faculty if the course of study is carried out at the faculty not later than two months before the last date set for the submission of applications, even if it is an external bachelor's programme or a programme of study in accordance with Section 53(3) in the form of external study.

(4) For the purposes of Section 56(2) in the version in force from 1 January 2013, 60 credits shall be taken into account for each academic year of study in accordance with the rules in force until 31 December 2012 which was not carried out in a credit system or a course completed abroad equivalent to full-time studies.

(5) The annual tuition fees for the academic year 2013/2014 shall be determined in accordance with the rules in force until 31 December 2012.

(6) The obligation to pay the annual tuition fees to public higher education institutions and public higher education institutions in accordance with the rules in force on 1 January 2013 shall arise from 1 September 2013 at the earliest. For the purposes of Paragraph 92(8), in the version in force since 1 January 2013, a student whose studies began before the academic year 2014/2015 and who is enrolled in a course of study carried out exclusively in a language other than the national language shall be regarded as enrolled in the course of a course of study 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 rules in force until 31 December 2012.

(8) The accreditation committee shall modify the comprehensive accreditation plan drawn up before 1 January 2013 if the criteria used for expressing the classification of a higher education institution and the criteria used to assess the level of research, development, artistic and other creative work in the context of the

comprehensive accreditation of the activities of the higher education institution are not known at least one year before the deadlines under this plan.

(9) As part of the next comprehensive accreditation of its activities, the higher education institution shall not submit an application pursuant to Section 83(1) for an external study programme accredited on the basis of an application pursuant to Section 83(1) submitted by 31 December 2012. The corresponding right relating to such a study programme shall be suspended on 1 September following the completion of this comprehensive accreditation of the activities of the higher education institution; such a right shall remain in force until the date of withdrawal or cancellation of the study programme.

(10) If the higher education institution had a study programme accredited on the basis of an application pursuant to Section 83(1) submitted by 31 December 2012 with a time limit which expires before the beginning of the next comprehensive accreditation of the activities of the higher education institution, 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 higher education institution shall not be required to take measures to remedy the deficiencies and report on the outcome thereof.

(12) Upon completion of the comprehensive accreditation of its activities, the higher education institution is obliged to discontinue the study programme referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 no later than the time corresponding to the standard duration of study of such a course, extended by one academic year, unless the corresponding right has not been withdrawn earlier; this period shall begin 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 provided that they are carried out in accordance with the rules in force on 1 January 2013.

(14) A doctoral type of study under the previous rules is considered to be a third-level course of study under the regulation in force on 1 January 2013.

(15) The provisions of Article 53(9), in the version in force since 1 January 2013, shall not apply to graduates from the National Security Corps, the Military Political Academy of Klement Gottwald and the University of the Political Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.'.

(16) By 31 August 2013, universities shall bring their internal rules into line with that in force on 1 January 2013.

Paragraph 113ag

Transitional provision in force from 1 January 2014

State assets under the administration of the State Veterinary and Food Institute in Košice, listed in Annex 5, Part C, shall be transferred to the property of the University of Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy in Košice since 1 January 2014.

Paragraph 113ah

Transitional provisions for the adjustments effective from 1 November 2018

(1) The inclusion of higher education institutions among higher education institutions, the inclusion of higher education institutions in higher education institutions and the inclusion of higher education institutions which are not included in higher education institutions or as vocational universities in accordance with the rules in force until 31 October 2018 shall be abolished; the names of higher education institutions indicating their inclusion on 31 October 2018 shall be maintained.

(2) The standard duration of study programmes entered in the register of study programmes as at 31 October 2018 is maintained.

(3) Until the entry into force of the standards for habilitation and inauguration procedures, the qualification

for the appointment of the post

- a) lecturer in scientific/pedagogical title or artistic pedagogical title "lecturer";
- b) professor of scientific/pedagogical title or artistic pedagogical title "lecturer" or "professor".

(4) Proceedings pursuant to Section 83(18) in the version in force until 31 October 2018 initiated and not finally completed by 31 October 2018 shall be completed in accordance with the provisions 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, a draft of the temporary criteria for granting authorisation to use the designation 'research university'; the interim criteria shall take into account the assessment of the research, development, artistic and other creative activities carried out by the higher education institution in the framework of the last comprehensive accreditation of the activities of the higher education institution carried out in accordance with the rules in force by 31 October 2018. Following the evaluation of the comments received, the Minister of Education approves the interim 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 authorise higher education institutions which have fulfilled these temporary criteria to use the designation 'research university', valid until the publication of the first evaluation of the periodic evaluation of the research, development, artistic and other creative activities carried out by the higher education institution in accordance with Section 88a.

(6) For the purposes of Section 89, until the publication of the first evaluation of the periodic evaluation of the research, development, artistic and other creative activities carried out by a higher education institution pursuant to Section 88a, the assessment of the research, development, artistic and other creative activities of a public higher education institution shall be taken into account in the context of the last comprehensive accreditation of the activities of the higher education institution carried out in accordance with the rules in force until 31 October 2018.

(7) The University shall transmit the data to the central register of publications for 2018 by 31 March 2019, in accordance with the rules in force by 31 October 2018. The assessment of the outputs of the 2018 publication activity and of the 2018 artistic output will be carried out according to the regulations in force from 1 November 2018.

Paragraph 113ai

Transitional provisions for the adjustments effective from 1 May 2019

(1) In the case of a public higher education institution's website published before 1 May 2019, the accessibility, functionality and minimum requirements for the content of websites pursuant to special legislation 20c) the public higher education institution shall comply with the standards for accessibility, functionality and minimum requirements for the content of websites pursuant to special legislation 20c from 23 September 2020 at the latest.

(2) The public higher education institution shall comply with the standards for the accessibility of mobile applications under special legislation^{20c)} as from 23 June 2021 at the latest.

Paragraph 113aj

Transitional provisions for the duration of an emergency, or the state of emergency declared in the context of COVID-19

(1) If the term of office of members of the academic senate of a higher education institution, members of the academic senate of the faculty, members of the Scientific Council of the College, members of the Faculty's Scientific Council or members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution has expired on 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 body, the duties of the member of the competent authority may also be exercised by persons whose term of office has expired for the duration 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 exercise of the duties of a member of the competent authority

shall end on the day following that on which the new member of the competent authority was elected or appointed.

(2) If the term of office of members of the academic senate of a university, members of the academic senate of the faculty, members of the Scientific Council of the University, members of the Faculty's Scientific Council or members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution 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 body, the term of office of the members of the competent body shall end with 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 former 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.

Paragraph 113ak

Transitional provisions for the adjustments effective from 1 January 2021

(1) Proceedings for the invalidity of a State examination or part thereof may not be brought against a person who obtained a university degree in the relevant level before 1 January 2021.

(2) Proceedings for the invalidity of a rigorous examination or part thereof may not be brought against a person who was awarded the relevant academic title before 1 January 2021.

(3) Proceedings for the withdrawal of a scientific, pedagogical or artistic pedagogical title of 'lecturer' may not be initiated against a person who was awarded such a title before 1 January 2021.

(4) An application for an appeal by a professor may not be brought against a person who was appointed as a professor before 1 January 2021.

Paragraph 113al

Transitional provision for the duration of the emergency situation declared in relation to the mass influx of foreigners into the territory of the Slovak Republic caused by armed forces the conflict in the territory of Ukraine

A pregnant student who is a national of Ukraine or a family member of a national of Ukraine who is a resident of Ukraine shall, for the duration of the exceptional situation declared in relation to the mass influx of foreign nationals into the territory of the Slovak Republic caused by the armed conflict in the territory of Ukraine, be considered for the purposes of granting a pregnancy grant as a student permanently resident in the Slovak Republic.

Paragraph 113am

Transitional provisions for the adjustments effective from 25 April 2022

(1) By 31 August 2023, universities shall align their internal rules and internal rules of the faculties with those in force since 25 April 2022; this shall be without prejudice to the time limit for the harmonisation of the internal system pursuant to special legislation.⁵⁵⁾ Where necessary for the establishment of public higher education bodies or faculty bodies before 31 August 2023, the higher education institution shall make changes to its internal rules to the extent necessary for the purpose of establishing those bodies under the rules in force on 25 April 2022 without undue delay. As of 1 September 2023, the internal rules of faculties issued by 24 April 2022 shall be repealed. By 31 October 2022, the College shall issue the principles governing the election of the candidate rector and acceptance of the proposal to dismiss the rector.

(2) For the purpose of the number of terms of office of the rector of the public higher education institution and the decano of the Faculty of Public Higher Education, the term of office which started before 25 April 2022 shall be considered as the first term of office under the rules in force on 25 April 2022. The performance of the office of dean appointed in accordance with the rules in force until 24 April 2022 shall be maintained until it ceases to exist for reasons under the rules in force on 25 April 2022.

(3) The term of office of rectors, deans, members of collective bodies of universities and members of the faculties' collective bodies, which started to run under the rules in force until 24 April 2022, shall be completed in accordance with the rules in force until 24 April 2022, subject to paragraph 11. The term of office of the rectors and prodeans, 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 relevant rector or dean.

(4) If the public higher education institution does not have a rector after 25 April 2022, the Academic Senate of the public higher education institution shall entrust until the appointment of a new rector, for a maximum of 12 months, a person authorised by an absolute majority of all the members of the academic senate of the public higher education institution to perform the duties of rector.

(5) The election of the candidate Rector, which shall be declared by 30 April 2022, shall be declared and completed according to the rules in force by 24 April 2022. The election of the candidate for the dean declared by 24 April 2022 shall be completed according to the rules in force by 24 April 2022. The elections to the Academic Chamber of the Public Higher School and the Faculty Academic Senate promulgated by the rules in force until 24 April 2022 shall be completed in accordance with the rules in force by 24 April 2022.

(6) If the election of the candidate rector takes place before 1 November 2022 in accordance with the rules in force on 25 April 2022, the election assembly shall be set up in such a way that the governing board of the public higher education institution holds at least one fifth of the votes in the election assembly.

(7) The Academic Chambers of Faculties, Scientific Councils of Faculties, Art Councils of Faculties, or the Scientific and Art Councils of Faculties and Faculties Disciplinary Boards, which were established under the rules in force until 24 April 2022, shall be repealed on the date of appointment, election or other establishment of faculty bodies established by the statute of a higher education institution pursuant to the rules in force on 25 April 2022.

(8) If the college establishes faculties, it shall take all steps to ensure that the appointment and election of the members of the faculty's organs take place by 31 August 2023.

(9) The proceedings of the Academic Chamber of the Faculty, initiated and not completed by 24 April 2022, shall be completed between 25 April 2022 and the date of its dissolution pursuant to paragraph 7 by the Academic Chamber of the Faculty under the rules in force until 24 April 2022. The proceedings of the Faculty's Scientific Council, the Faculty's Art Council or the Faculty's Scientific and Arts Council, initiated and not completed by 24 April 2022, shall be completed between 25 April 2022 and the date of its dissolution pursuant to paragraph 7, by the Faculty's Scientific Council, by the Faculty Art Council, or by the Faculty's Scientific and Art Council, according to the rules in force until 24 April 2022.

(10) Proceedings under paragraph 9 which are not completed by the Faculty's Academic Senate or the Faculty's Scientific Council, the Faculty Arts Council or the Faculty's Scientific and Arts Council shall be completed by the faculty's body determined by the Statute of the College in accordance with the rules in force on 25 April 2022.

(11) Membership of the board of directors of the public higher education institution, which was created by 24 April 2022, shall cease to exist by the first appointment of the board of directors of the public higher education institution pursuant to the regulations in force on 25 April 2022 at the latest by 30 November 2022. By 30 November 2022, the Minister of Education shall appoint and the Academic Senate of the public higher education institution shall elect the relevant number of members of the board of directors of a public higher education institution, as constituted in accordance with the regulations in force on 25 April 2022; their term of office shall begin on the day following their appointment or election. Following the first appointment of the governing board of a public higher education institution in accordance with the rules in force on 25 April 2022, its members shall, at its first meeting, designate by lot the members corresponding to half of the members of the board of directors of the public higher education institution, 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 higher education institution shall be two years.

(12) Until the entry into force of the statute of a public higher education institution approved under the regulations in force on 25 April 2022, the scope of the faculty, the competence of the faculty's bodies and the

method of appointment of the faculty's bodies shall be governed by the rules in force until 24 April 2022.

(13) A student enrolled before 31 October 2022 to study a first-level course in an external form, a second-level study programme in the form of an external study, or a programme of study combining the first and second stages in external form, shall complete his or her studies with a standard duration according to the rules in force until 24 April 2022.

(14) The study programme, which was not provided by the higher education institution by 31 December 2021, shall be drawn up from 1 January 2023, in accordance with the rules in force since 25 April 2022. The establishment of the study programme provided by the university until 31 December 2021 shall be aligned by the higher education institution by 31 December 2026 with the regulations in force on 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 enrolled in the relevant study programme by 24 April 2022.

(16) The competitions for higher education teaching posts and the competitions for the posts of professor and lecturer, launched and 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.

Paragraph 113an

Transitional provision for the adjustments effective from 1 June 2022

The grant of a scholarship to a student, university teacher, researcher or artistic worker until 30 May 2022 following a fellowship programme approved by the government or the Ministry of Education or a scholarship programme on the basis of an interstate treaty or an international treaty shall, for the purpose of the provision of RRF funds, be considered to be the provision of scholarships under this Act in the version in force since 1 June 2022.

TITLE III

FINAL PROVISIONS

Paragraph 113b

This Act transposes the legally binding acts of the European Union listed in Annex 4.

PARAGRAPH 114

Repeal provisions

The following are repealed:

1. Act No 172/1990 on higher education, as amended by Slovak National Council Act No 41/1994, Slovak National Council Act No 324/1996, Act No 284/1997 and Act No 317/1999.
2. Regulation No 282/1990 of the Government of the Czech-Slovak Federal Republic on the change in the organisation of higher education institutions in the artistic direction.
3. Regulation No 349/1990 of the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on changes in the organisation of the University of Music Arts in Bratislava.
4. Slovak Government Regulation No 422/1990 on the Accreditation Commission, as amended by Slovak Government Regulation No 131/1994 and Slovak Government Regulation No 7/1995.
5. Decree No 141/1991 of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Slovak Republic on the homologation of diplomas and other evidence of study at foreign higher education institutions.
6. Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No 131/1997 on doctoral studies.
7. Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No 7/1998 Coll. on rigorous examinations and defences of rigorous work.

8. Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No 227/1998 Coll. on the contribution to the costs of ensuring the admission of candidates for higher education studies.
9. Amendment of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic of 11 August 1982 No 5836/1982-31 on university student homes (registered in item 25/1982).
10. Amendment of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic of 11 August 1982 No 5463/1982-31 on the establishment, abolition and operation of student canteens and higher education nurses (registered in item 25/1982).

Paragraph 114a

Repeal clause for adaptations effective from 1 November 2013

Decree No 581/2007 of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic on additional pedagogical studies is repealed.

Paragraph 114a

The following are repealed:

1. Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No 204/2002 on the provision of a scholarship to doctoral candidates in the daily form of doctoral studies, as amended by Decree No 505/2004 of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic.
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 an incentive grant.
3. Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No 358/2006 repealing Decree No 312/2002 of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic on the creation and use of public higher education funds.

Section 114b

The following are repealed:

1. Decree of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Slovak Republic No 357/1991 on the financial and material provision of higher education students while studying abroad.
2. Measure No 472/2007 of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic issuing the list of higher education institutions 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.

§ 114c

Repeal provision for adaptations effective from 1 January 2016

Decree No 238/2005 of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic on the procedure for the recognition of qualifications is repealed.

§ 114d

Repeal clause for the adaptations effective from 1 November 2018

Slovak Government Regulation No 104/2003 on the Accreditation Commission, as amended by Slovak Government Regulation No 558/2007, Slovak Government Regulation No 253/2012, Slovak Government Regulation No 427/2013 and Slovak Government Regulation No 53/2018 are repealed.

Art. V

This Act shall enter into force on 1 April 2002, with the exception of Article III(5) and (7), Article IV(2) which shall enter into force on 1 January 2003. Article III(6) shall expire on 31 December 2002.

Rudolf Schuster v. r.

Jozef Migaš v.r.

Mikuláš Dzurinda, own hand

LIST OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Comenius University in Bratislava

Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice

Prešov University of Prešov

University of St. Cyrila and Metoda in Trnava

University of Veterinary Medicine in Košice

Constantin Filozof University of Nitra

Matej Bel University, Banská Bystrica

Trnava University of Trnava

Slovak Technical University in Bratislava

University of Technology in Košice

Žilina University of Žilina

Trenčín University of Alexander Dubček in Trenčín

University of Economics in Bratislava

Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra

Technical University of Zvolen

University of Museum Arts in Bratislava

University of Fine Arts in Bratislava

Academy of Arts in Banská Bystrica

Catholic University of Ružomberk

J. Selye University

LIST OF STATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

General Milan Rastislav Štefánik Academy of Armed Forces

Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava

Slovak Health University in Bratislava

LIST OF PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Trenčín University of Management

Annex No 4
to Act No 131/2002, as amended by Act No 363/2007.

List of transposed legally binding acts of the European Union

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).
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).

Annex 5
to Act No 131/2002, as amended by Act No 496/2009.

- A. LIST OF STATE ASSETS ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY, WHICH PASSES SINCE 1. 1 JANUARY 2010 TO THE ASSETS OF THE SLOVAK TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY IN BRATISLAVA
1. building in the Bratislava – Staré Mesto cadastral district, with building number 2741 on parcel No 10348/1, owned by the Slovak Republic, in the report of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic (co-ownership share 1/1), registered at LV No 5010;
 2. parcels in the Bratislava – Staré Mesto cadastral area, owned by the Slovak Republic, in the report of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic (co-ownership share 1/1)
 - a) parcel No 7987 with an area of 564 m² & garden;
 - b) parcel No 7989 with an area of 508 m², a house and a Court of Justice,
 - c) parcel No 7990 with an area of 753 m² and a house of ČP. V – 774, registered in Land Link No 9435, Bratislava;
 - d) parcel No 10348/1 with an area of 923 m², built-up areas and courtyards;
 - e) parcel No 10348/2 with an area of 1 083 m² built-up areas and courtyards, registered at LV No 5010.
- B. LIST OF STATE ASSETS MANAGED BY THE FACULTY HOSPITAL OF L. PASTEURA KOŠICE, WHICH RUNS SINCE 1. 1 JANUARY 2010 TO THE PROPERTY OF PAVEL JOZEF ŠAFÁRIK UNIVERSITY IN KOŠICE
1. building in the Terasa cadastral territory, Košice II district, municipality of Košice-Západ, with inventory number 2262, owned by the Slovak Republic, in the management of L. Pasteura Košice Faculty Hospital, type of construction: theoretical constitutions, built on plot 3/11, registered with LV No 5913 (co-ownership share 1/1);
 2. land in the Terasa cadastral area, district Košice II, municipality of Košice-Západ, owned by the Slovak Republic, in the administration of the Faculty Hospital of L. Pasteura Košice, registered at LV No 5913 (co-ownership share 1/1), parcel No 3/11, with an area of 6 627 m²
- C. LIST OF STATE ASSETS MANAGED BY THE STATE VETERINARY AND FOOD INSTITUTE IN KOŠICE, WHICH RUNS SINCE 1. 1 JANUARY 2014 TO THE PROPERTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY IN KOŠICE
- land in the cadastral area North City, Municipality of Košice-Sever, in the Administration of the State Veterinary and Food Institute in Košice, registered on title deed No 12146 (co-ownership share 1/1), parcel No 5580/3 with an area of 11 396 m² 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 when performing work 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) Income Tax Act No 595/2003, as amended.
- 4) Article 102(1)(h) of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic.
- 5) Act No 53/1964 on the award of scientific ranks and on the State Scientific Ratings Commission, as amended by Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 324/1996 Coll.
Slovak Commission for Scientific Ratings Decree No 65/1977 on the procedure for the award of scientific grades, as amended by Decree No 302/1990 of the Slovak Commission for Scientific Ratings.
- (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 in 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 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 handling of 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, 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 budgetary rules of public administration and amending certain laws, as amended.
- (20a) Sections 4 and 21-32 of Act No 269/2018.
- (20b) Act No 9/2010 Coll. on complaints.
- 20c) Section 24(1)(b) and Section 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 monumental care and amending Act No 68/1997 on Matici 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.
- 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 compensation, as amended.
- (25c) Section 136(1) of the Labour Code.
- (25d) Section 20(1)(a) and (b) of Act No 553/2003.
- (28a) Section 7(5) of Act No 321/2002 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 33-35 of Act No 422/2015 on the recognition of evidence of education and the recognition of professional qualifications and amending 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, as amended.
- 29aa) Section 83 and Section 85(a) of Act No 281/2015.
- 30) For example, Act No 73/1998 on the civil service of members of the Police Force, the Slovak Information Service, the Collection of Prison and Judicial Guards of the Slovak Republic and the Railway Police, as amended, Act No 315/2001 on the fire and rescue services, 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) Act No 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 No 10/1992 of the Slovak National Council on private veterinarians and the Chamber of Veterinary Doctors 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 on equal treatment in certain areas and on protection against discrimination and amending certain acts (Anti-Discrimination Act).
- (35aa) Section 65(4) of Act No 185/2015, the 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 on quality assurance in higher education

education and amending Act No 343/2015 on public procurement and amending certain acts, as amended by Act No 345/2021.

(36a) For example, Slovak National Council Act No 138/1992 on authorised architects and authorised civil engineers, as amended, Slovak Government Regulation No 296/2010 on professional competence for the exercise of the health profession, the method of further training of health professionals, the system of specialisations and the system of certified occupational activities, as amended, Slovak Government Regulation No 5/2016 implementing certain provisions of Act No 219/2014 on social work and on the conditions for the exercise of certain professional activities in the field of social affairs and the family and amending certain acts.

37) Act No 245/2008 on education and education (the School Act) and amending certain acts, as amended.

38) Act No 211/2000 on freedom of access to information and amending certain acts (Freedom of Information Act).

(38a) Section 4(1)(a) of Act No 428/2002 on the protection of personal data.

38aa) Section 3(2)(b) of Act No 422/2015.

(38b) Section 4(2) of Act No 211/2000.

(38c) Sections 18(2)(a), 19(1), 65 to 74 and 76 of Act No 185/2015.

(38d) Section 19 of Act No 185/2015.

(38e) Section 61(2) of Act No 185/2015.

(38f) Section 60(3) of Act No 185/2015.

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 on the recognition of professional qualifications and supplementing Slovak National Council Act No 145/1995 on administrative fees, as amended.

(40b) For example, Act No 396/2012 on the Training 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 Act No 95/2002 on insurance and amending certain acts, as amended.

(40ca) Act No 177/2018 on certain measures to reduce administrative burdens through the use of public administration information systems and amending certain acts (Anti-Bureaucracy Act), 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 the 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 certain acts, as amended by Act No 81/2017.

(40d) Section 23a of Act No 253/1998 on reporting the residence of citizens of the Slovak Republic and the population register 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

45) Section 16(2)(a) of Act No 172/2005

(45a) Section 1(2) of Act No 184/1999 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 on administrative fees, as amended.

48) Act No 396/2012 Coll.

48a) For example, Act No 133/2002 on the Slovak Academy of Sciences, as amended, Act No 243/2017 on

(41) Section 23(7) of Act No 269/2018.

public research institutions and amending certain acts, as amended.

49) Act No 601/2003 on the minimum subsistence level and amending certain acts, as amended.

(49a) Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 10/1996 on control in state administration, as 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 Legislative 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 of the Geodézie, Cartography and Cadastre Office of the Slovak Republic No 461/2009 implementing Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 162/1995 on the land register and on the registration of property and other rights in immovable property (Catastrian 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 Coll. on administrative procedures (Rules 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 on the 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 on the profession and amending Act No 455/1991 on trading activities (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended, as amended.

(50f) Slovak National Council Act No 372/1990 on offences, as amended.

51) Section 2(1)(a) of Act No 53/1964 Coll.

Slovak Scientific Ratings Commission Decree No 65/1977 Coll., as amended by Decree No 302/1990 Coll.

52) Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Socialist Republic No 55/1981 Coll. on artistic apirantur.

53) Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 278/1993 on the management of state assets, 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.

