

**THE STATUTE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE**

September 2006

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Based on the fact that the higher vocational studies in Serbia were founded in 1808 on 1/13 September (old/new calendar) when Dositej Obradovic, upon receiving the approval and in the presence of the Great Archduke Karadjordje, opened the Great School in Belgrade;

WHEREAS the University of Belgrade was founded as the Lyceum by the decision rendered by the Duke Milos Obrenovic on 19 June/1 July 1838 and it grew into the Great School on 24 September/6 October 1863 pursuant to the Great School Foundation Law and on 27 February/12 March 1905 King Petar I Karadjordjevic signed the decree on pronouncing the first Serbian University Law which raised the Great School to the level of University;

WHEREAS the University of Belgrade represents the oldest academic institution in the country, *alma mater* of any other state university in Serbia and universities in Montenegro, Macedonia and Bosnia and Hercegovina, it has been the main source of the spiritual, intellectual and scientific energy of the Serbian people and all citizens of Serbia and, since its very foundation, it has most closely linked the Serbian society to the European tradition of academic freedoms;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Council of Belgrade University, independently deciding on its organisational structure and its activities targeted at gathering the creative and developing potentials, knowledge transfer to the new generations and the development of science, pursuant to the legally prescribed provisions of the Republic of Serbia which guarantee the university autonomy,

Pursuant to Article 53, Paragraph 1, Point 1 of the Higher Education Law (*The Official Gazette of the RS*, no. 76/05 – hereinafter referred to as: the Law), acting upon the proposal of the University Council made on 12 July 2006, at its meeting held on 5 and 14 September 2006, renders the following

STATUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE

I BASIC PROVISIONS

The Subject

Article 1

This Statute, pursuant to the Law, shall define the following: the structural organisation, activities and operation of Belgrade University (hereinafter referred to as: the University), the status of higher education institutions operating within it, the structure, authorities and method of decision-making in the university bodies and entities, establishment and undertaking of university studies, the status of teaching staff, associates and other university employees, the status of students, scientific and development research, as well as other issues relevant for the University.

The University status

Article 2

- (1) The name of the university shall be: the University of Belgrade.
- (2) The seat of the University shall be in Belgrade, at 1 Studentski trg.
- (3) The University shall be a legal entity with the status of an independent academic institution and with corresponding rights, obligations and responsibilities prescribed by the Law and this Statute.
- (4) The founder of the University shall be the Republic of Serbia.
- (5) In legal transactions with third parties, the University shall act independently and it shall be liable with its property for its obligations (unlimited liabilities).
- (6) The University shall be registered with the Commercial Court in Belgrade, in the registration file no. 5-400-00.
- (7) The English name of the University shall be: the University of Belgrade.

The mission of the University

Article 3

- (1) The mission of the University shall be to conduct scientific research and to organise and undertake the established university academic and professional studies.
- (2) The University shall take care of the implementation of the programme strategically important for the Republic of Serbia, as well as of the local self-government units development.
- (3) All university activities must be targeted towards a full development of human personality and enhancement of human rights and principal freedoms.

The University activities

Article 4

- (1) Within the scope of its academic activities, the University shall conduct scientific research, expertise, consultancy and publishing activities, but it may undertake other activities to commercially valorise the results of its scientific research, under the condition that such transactions do not affect the teaching quality.
- (2) The activities of the University shall be:
 - higher education i.e. activity code 8031;
 - higher education (higher professional education) i.e. code 8031
 - adult education and other education not mentioned in other places (lifelong education) i.e. code 80420;
 - research and development i.e. code 73;
 - publication of books, leaflets etc. i.e. code 22110;
 - publication of journals and similar periodicals i.e. code 22130;
 - computer equipment advisory services i.e. code 72100;
 - computer programmes designing and advising i.e. code 72200;
 - data processing i.e. code 72300;
 - designing databases i.e. code 72400;
 - other activities regarding computers i.e. code 72600;
 - engineering i.e. code 74203;
 - consultancy and management i.e. code 74140;
 - retail trade in books, newspapers and stationary i.e. code 52470;

- other retail trade in specialised stores i.e. code 52480;
- pupils and students halls of residence i.e. code 85311;
- children and youth leisure centres i.e. 55211;
- canteens i.e. code 55510;
- the activities of libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities i.e. code 925;
- sports activities i.e. code 926.

(3) The University shall perform the activities defined in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article directly or through its academic units.

The University signs

Article 5

(1) The University shall have its coat of arms, flag, seal, rector insignias, rector toga and ceremonial cloaks for persons being promoted.

(2) The University Council (hereinafter referred to as: the Council) shall make the decision on the appearance of the coat of arms, flag and seal.

(3) The Secretary General of the University i.e. the employee appointed by them shall be responsible for the usage and keeping of the seal.

(4) The rector insignias shall be worn by the Rector on ceremonies chaired by the Rector i.e. where the Rector represents the University.

(5) The Rector toga shall be worn by the Rector i.e. Vice-Rector on ceremonies at the University.

(6) The ceremonial cloaks shall be worn by persons being promoted into Doctors of Philosophy or full professors i.e. persons being awarded the honorary doctorate of the University, as well as on some other ceremonies when the Rector decides.

(7) The Decision on the usage of the coat of arms, flag, seal rector insignias, rector toga and ceremonial cloaks mentioned in the Paragraph 1 of this Article as well as the dimensions of the seal shall be made by the University Senate (hereinafter referred to as: the Senate) upon the proposal of the Rector Board.

The usage of the name, coat of arms and flag of the University

Article 6

(1) Within the scope of its basic activities, the academic units of the University shall have the right and the obligation to use the name, coat of arms and flag of the University, as well as to use them, partly or wholly, as their own signs.

(2) The name "The University of Belgrade" shall be used in front of the name of every higher education institution of the University.

(3) In other situations, the usage of the name, coat of arms and flag shall have to be approved by the Rector.

The day of the University

Article 7

The Day of the University shall be 1 July in the memory of the day when, back in 1838, the Decision on Lyceum Foundation was rendered.

Members of the academic community and academic freedoms

Article 8

(1) The membership of the university academic community shall include all teachers, scientists, associates, students and other participants in the process of higher education, scientific research and professional work.

(2) Joint work and partnership of all members of the academic community shall be the primary principle of the University activities.

(3) The academic freedom at the University shall be:

- the freedom of scientific research, including the freedom to publish and publicly present the results of scientific research for any member of the academic community;
- freedom to choose curricula;
- freedom to choose subjects and forms of teaching, as well as interpretations of teaching materials.

(4) When the members of the university academic community act on behalf of the university, they shall be obliged to underline that.

(5) Members of the university academic community shall be politically neutral at the University.

(6) At the University and its other higher education institutions it shall not be allowed to organise political parties and their activities, or to hold their meetings or other activities which are basically politically targeted.

(7) Except for the activities of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology and when celebrating religious holidays, pursuant to laws, at the University and its higher education institutions it shall not be allowed to organise religious activities or meetings.

(8) The Rector and the Dean shall be in charge of the implementation of the obligations outlined in Paragraphs 5-7 of this Article and shall undertake measures necessary to prevent their violation.

The autonomy of the University

Article 9

(1) The Autonomy of the University, pursuant to laws, shall comprise the right to:

- define curricula;
- define rules for studying and conditions for enrolment;
- establish the internal structural organisation;
- adoption of the Statute and election of the managing bodies, administration bodies and students parliament;
- appoint teachers and associates;
- issue of public documents;
- manage financial funds;
- use its property;
- decide on the acceptance of projects and on the international cooperation, as well as
- other rights arising from good academic practice.

(2) The premises of the University shall be inviolable and cannot be entered by the law enforcement officers without prior Rector's approval, except in the event of endangering public security, life, physical integrity, health or property.

II THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

The structure of the University

Article 10

(1) The University shall consist of higher education units with or without the status of legal entity.

(2) Higher education units with the status of legal entity shall be the following:

- 1) the faculties;
- 2) scientific institutes, pursuant to this Statute.

(3) Higher education units outlined in Paragraph 2, Point 1 of this Article shall be institutions.

(4) The University may, pursuant to laws and this Statute, found a new faculty with the status of legal entity which will implement at least three approved i.e. accredited curricula.

(5) If the scientific field of the faculty mentioned in Paragraph 4 of this Article happens to be parallel to the basic fields of the existing faculties, it shall be necessary to obtain the consent of the existing faculty prior to rendering the decision on foundation.

(6) The Foundation Act of the higher education unit mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall define the status of that unit regarding its rights in legal transactions and business operations, management of material resources, management and decision-making and other relevant issues.

(7) Statutes and other general acts of the higher education units outlined in Paragraph 2 of this Article must be in accordance with this Statute.

(8) Higher education units without the status of legal entity shall be:

- 1) university centres;
- 2) university departments;
- 3) faculties founded by the University;
- 4) the central university library;
- 5) the university research & development units;
- 6) other structural units whose activities serve to provide the integrity and the necessary standards of achieving university goals defined in its Foundation Act.

1. HIGHER EDUCATION UNITS WITH THE STATUS OF LEGAL ENTITY

The faculties

Article 11

(1) The University shall comprise the following faculties, sorted on the basis of their scientific fields into groups of faculties:

- 1) the group of social sciences and humanities: Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Teachers' Training

Faculty, Faculty of Security, Faculty of Political Sciences, Faculty of Philosophy and Faculty of Philology;

- 2) the group of medical sciences: Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, Faculty of Sports and Physical Education, Faculty of Pharmacy;
- 3) the group of natural and mathematical sciences: Faculty of Biology, Faculty of Geography, Faculty of Mathematics, Faculty of Physical Chemistry, Faculty of Physics and Faculty of Chemistry;
- 4) the group of technical and technological sciences: Faculty of Architecture, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Mine and Geology, Faculty of Traffic and Transport Engineering, Technical Faculty in Bor, Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, Faculty of Organisational Sciences and Faculty of Forestry.

(2) The name of each faculty shall consist of the words: “The University of Belgrade”, followed with a dash and the name defined in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

(3) Faculties organise and carry out academic curricula in accordance with its basic field of activities arising from the accredited curricula, pursuant to the Senate’s decision.

(4) The principle of parent-faculty shall be implemented within its academic curricula and scientific research in the procedure of election of teachers and associates and during mentoring PhD studies.

(5) If the University i.e. its higher education unit carries out multidisciplinary i.e. interdisciplinary studies and scientific research, more higher education units may take part in such activities.

(6) An exception to the provision outlined in Article 47, Paragraph 2 of the Higher Education Law shall be that the founder of the faculty mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article is the Republic of Serbia.

Scientific institutes

Article 12

(1) The University shall comprise the following scientific institutes: Mihailo Pupin Institute, *Sinisa Stankovic* Institute for Biological Research, Institute for Medical Research, Institute of Molecular Genetics and Genetic Engineering, Institute for Nuclear Energy Application – INEP, Institute for Physics, Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory, Institute for Chemistry, Technology and Metallurgy.

(2) The name of institutes consists of the words “The University of Belgrade” followed by a dash and the name defined in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Foundation and acceptance of the scientific institutes

Article 13

(1) The University may found a scientific institute in the way and under the conditions prescribed by the law and this Statute.

(2) The status of higher education unit may be acquired by the institute involved in scientific research which had been entered in the Registry of organisations involved in scientific research, pursuant to laws relating to the activities of scientific research.

(3) Along with the conditions outlined in Paragraph 2 of this Article, a higher education unit may acquire the status of an institute in the following situations:

- 1) if it is involved in the scientific fields and disciplines from which University and faculties curricula arise;
- 2) if it has space, equipment and staff at its disposal necessary for becoming a teaching centre of the University i.e. faculty within the University;
- 3) if it accepts the obligation to become a scientific and teaching centre of the University i.e faculty within the University.

(4) An institute, along with a faculty i.e. the University with which it concluded an agreement on scientific and teaching cooperation shall submit a request for acceptance into the membership of the University to the Senate.

(5) Along with the request mentioned in the Paragraph 4 of this Article, the institute shall submit the following documents:

- the Statute of the institute;
- the agreement on cooperation with at least one faculty i.e. the University;
- the list of projects being implemented, as well as the list of projects implemented in the former five years;
- the fields i.e. transactions in which the institute cooperated with the University i.e. faculties within it in the former five years and the proposal of possible areas for future joint work;
- data on cooperation with the University i.e. faculties within University on education of scientific and teaching staff;
- the decision rendered by its managing body on acceptance of the obligations defined by the University Statute.

(6) The request mentioned in Paragraph 4 of this Article, along with the enclosed documents, shall be available to the public on the University internet page, at the latest 21 days prior to the Senate meeting when the request should be discussed.

(7) Deans of the faculties and directors of the scientific institutes within the University shall be informed about the request made available to the public.

(8) Objections to the request shall be submitted to the Senate within 15 days from the day of making the request public.

(9) The Senate shall define the proposal on the institute's request for entering the University and it shall submit it to the Council to render the decision.

Cease of institute's membership in the University

Article 14

(1) The institute may terminate its membership in the University at its own request, at the request of the faculty with which it concluded the agreement on joint work or at the Rector's request.

(2) The requests outlined in Paragraph 1 of this Article must be explained.

(3) The decision on cease of membership in the University shall be rendered by the Council upon the Senate's proposal.

(4) The institute shall lose the status of University member if it stops to fulfill any condition outlined in Article 13, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Statute.

(5) The initiative for bringing the procedure for conditions fulfillment evaluation outlined in Article 13, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Statute may be brought by the Rector, the Senate, faculties and institutes within the University.

(6) The reasoning of the initiative mentioned in Paragraph 5 of this Article shall be made available to the public on the University internet presentation, 21 days prior to the Senate's meeting when the initiative is to be discussed at the latest.

(7) Objections to the initiative shall be submitted to the Senate within 15 days from the day of making the request public.

(8) The Senate shall define the proposal of the decision on cease of the membership in the University and it shall submit it to the Council for rendering the decision.

2. OTHER DEPENDENT LEGAL ENTITIES

Organisations for housing and meals of students, cultural, artistic, sports and other associations and other legal entities

Article 15

(1) The University may organise housing and meals of students pursuant to the Law defining collective accommodation and meals of students.

(2) The decision on foundation of an organisation outlined in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be rendered by the Council, upon the proposal of the Senate.

(3) The University shall be the founder of the students i.e. university sports, cultural, artistic and other associations and other legal entities and it shall exercise its founding rights, pursuant to laws and the decision on founding.

Integrating higher education, science and practice

Article 16

(1) The University and faculties mentioned in Article 10, Paragraph 2, Point 1 of this Statute may found legal entities i.e. branches whose activities shall integrate higher education, science and practice, such as technologies transfer centre, innovation centre, business-technology park and other similar organisational units, pursuant to the Law.

(2) The University's decision on founding legal entities i.e. branches mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be rendered by the Council, upon the Senate's proposal; the faculty's decision shall be made by its managing body, pursuant to the Statute of the faculty.

Foundations and funds established by the University

Article 17

(1) In order to inspire the development of the students showing results above average, their employment and awarding scholarships, to help certain social, cultural and other activities of the students, to inspire and help creative processes in sciences and higher education, as well as to achieve other goals of public interest, the University i.e. a faculty may set up foundations and funds.

(2) Goals, conditions and the way of using the resources of the foundations and funds mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the way of their management shall be defined by the Decision on Foundation rendered by the Council.

3. ORGANISATIONAL UNITS OF THE UNIVERSITY

University centres

Article 18

(1) In order to perform the activities and professional work within its scope requiring a high level of independence, the University shall comprise the following units:

- 1) The Computer Centre of Belgrade University – RCUB;
- 2) The Information Centre of the University;
- 3) The Centre for Strategic Management of the University;
- 4) The Career Development and Students Advisory University Centre;
- 5) Students’ Organisation University Centre, and if necessary
- 6) other centres.

(2) The decision on foundation or termination of a university centre mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be rendered by the Council, upon the proposal of the Senate.

(3) The decision mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article shall define the scope of activities of a centre and their financing.

(4) The internal structure of a university centre, its operation and management, as well as its professional, administration and technical activities shall be defined by the Book of Rules adopted by the Senate.

The University departments

Article 19

(1) At the university, departments may be organised as separate teaching and scientific organisational units for:

- 1) specific narrow scientific fields studied at several faculties (within a group or at the university level); or
- 2) narrow scientific fields taught at the studies organised by the University.

(2) The decision on organising the university departments shall be rendered by the Senate, upon the Rector’s proposal.

(3) The structure, organisation, scope and operation of the department mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be defined by the Book of Rules adopted by the Senate.

Faculties founded by the University

Article 20

(1) The University may found a new faculty as a higher education institution without the status of legal entity.

(2) The faculty founded by the University shall follow academic and professional curricula and scientific research in one or more scientific fields.

(3) Teachers and associates of the faculty outlined in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be employed by the University.

(4) More detailed provisions defining the operation of the faculty mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article, appointment of management and professional body, the position of the faculty regarding other higher education units and other relevant issues shall be established by the Senate's decision.

(5) In the event that the scientific field of the faculty mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article is parallel to the activities of the existing faculties, it shall be necessary to obtain the consent of the existing faculties prior to rendering the decision on its foundation.

The University system of libraries and central university library

Article 21

(1) The university system of libraries functionally integrates all libraries of higher education units and the Central University library.

(2) The university system of libraries professionally supports the scientific research and teaching activities at the University with its library and information services.

(3) Organisation and coordination of the university system of libraries and central university library shall be in charge of the University Library.

(4) The internal organisation of the University Library, its operation and management shall be defined in a general act adopted by the Senate.

(5) Operation and development of the university system of libraries shall be supervised and monitored by the Board for University System of Libraries, appointed by the Senate.

Edifices, foundations and funds trusted to the University

Article 22

(1) Any edifice, fund or foundation trusted to the University by the will of its founder shall be run by a body defined in the Founding Act.

(2) If the founder expressed no will how the edifice, foundation or fund mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article should be run, they should be run by the Senate.

(3) In order to manage certain activities for achieving the goals of the edifices, foundations and funds, the Council shall establish boards of such edifices, foundations and funds.

(4) It can be defined in the Board Foundation Act mentioned in Paragraph 3 of this Article that the Council may trust the boards with the adoption of the operational decisions inevitable for the implementation of goals of edifices, foundations and funds, as well as with the safeguarding their property value.

(5) Edifices, foundations and funds boards shall submit the annual report on their work to the Council.

(6) The contents and number of the members of such boards shall be defined by the general act adopted by the Council.

III UNIVERSITY BODIES

1. MANAGING BODY

The Rector

Article 23

(1) The Rector shall be the first man of the University, its manager and managing body.

(2) The sign of the Rector's dignity, as the first man of the University, shall be the Rector's insignias.

The Rector's authorities

Article 24

(1) The Rector shall:

- 1) represent and act on behalf of the University;
- 2) organise and manage the operation and administration of the University;
- 3) chair the Senate, prepare and propose the agenda for the Senate's meetings;
- 4) render general acts pursuant to this Statute;
- 5) propose measures for the improvement of the University operation to the Senate and Council;
- 6) implement the decisions rendered by the Senate and the Council;
- 7) propose the operating policies and measures for their implementation;
- 8) order the implementation of the financial plan;
- 9) propose the University's financial plan to the Senate;
- 10) conclude agreements on behalf of the University;
- 11) undertake all legal actions in the name and on behalf of the University amounting to the value defined in the Law on Budget for Small Value Public Procurement, but with the consent of the Council must be obtained for the values above this amount;
- 12) cancel the acts rendered by the managers of higher education units without the status of legal entity if they are not concordant with the Law and this Statute;
- 13) appoint and dismiss managers of higher education units without the status of legal entity upon the proposal of the responsible body of the higher education unit;
- 14) take part in the operation of the Council without a voting right;
- 15) promote Doctors of Philosophy, honorary doctors, *emeritus* professors and full professors;
- 16) sign degrees and sign i.e. authorise to sign the Vice-Rector the degree supplement;
- 17) perform other activities prescribed by the Law, Statute and other general acts of the University.

(2) The Rector shall be independent when performing activities within their domain; the Rector shall be liable for their work to the Council.

(3) The Rector shall report to the Council at least once a year.

The Rector Board

Article 25

(1) To discuss the issues within the University's scope of activities and take the standpoint on them, the Rector shall establish the Rector Board.

(2) Members of the Rector Board shall be the Rector and Vice-Rectors and the Secretary General of the University shall take part in the work of the Board.

(3) The Student Vice-Rector shall take part in the work of the Rector Board when discussing issues in their scope of authorities.

(4) To discuss issues relevant for the operation of the University and faculties, the Rector may call the broader Rector Board.

(5) The broader Rector's Board, besides persons outlined in Paragraph 2 of this Article shall include deans of the faculties, directors of the scientific institutes within the University and presidents of the Council of Groups.

Conditions for the Rector's election and mandate

Article 26

The Rector shall be elected among full professors employed full time at a faculty of the University for the period of three academic years with a possibility to be re-elected once again.

Bringing the procedure for the Rector's election

Article 27

(1) The Council shall schedule elections for the Rector at least five months prior to the end of the current term of office.

(2) The decision on holding elections shall define the foundation of the Commission for Elections for the Rector and deadlines for completing all pre-election activities shall be set.

(3) The Commission mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article shall consist of the following five members: three from the Council – representatives of the University, one from the Council members appointed by the Government of the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter referred to as: the Government) and one person from the Council – representative of the students.

Pre-election activities

Article 28

The procedure for the elections for the Rector shall comprise the following activities:

- 1) registering candidates at the faculties;
- 2) forming a list of proposed candidates at the Senate;
- 3) voting for the Rector at the Council.

Registering candidates

Article 29

(1) Candidates for the Rector shall be registered by the Electoral Council of a faculty consisting of all teaching staff.

(2) A candidate registered at a faculty shall be the candidate who gets the majority of votes.

(3) If two or more candidates have the same number of votes, the voting shall be repeated.

(4) The Dean of the faculty shall submit the proposal with the reasoning, the candidate's CV and list of publications along with his/her written consent and programme to the Commission for Elections for the Rector.

(5) After the expiration of the deadline for registering candidates at the faculties, the Commission for Elections for the Rector shall forward the material mentioned in Paragraph 4 of this Article to all faculties and scientific institutes within the University.

(6) The electoral councils of the faculties mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article and scientific councils of institutes shall give their opinion on the candidates registered at the faculties, under the condition that a faculty i.e. scientific institute may support at most three candidates registered on the list of candidates.

(7) The candidate supported by at least one third of the faculties and institutes shall be a final registered candidate of the faculties and scientific institutes.

(8) If none of the candidates gets the support mentioned in Paragraph 7 of this Article, the procedure of candidates registration shall be repeated.

Formulating the proposal of candidates

Article 30

(1) The Senate shall formulate the proposal of candidates for the Rector in a secret ballot.

(2) The list of the candidates mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be defined by the Commission for Elections for the Rector and submitted to the Senate along with the information on the quantity of support, proposals with reasoning, CVs and lists of publications, and their electoral programmes.

(3) The candidate who gets at least one third of the total number of votes of the Senate members shall be the final candidate for the Rector.

(4) If none of the candidates gets the number of votes outlined in Paragraph 3 of this Article, the voting for the candidate who received the most of votes in the first round shall be repeated.

(5) If it happens that in the event outlined in Paragraph 4 of this Article, two or more candidates have equal number of votes, voting for one of them shall be held first and then the candidate who received the majority of votes shall enter the second round.

Voting in the elections for the Rector

Article 31

(1) The Commission for Elections for the Rector shall decide whether the candidates fulfill the conditions prescribed by the Law and the Statute and whether the registration procedure and proposal of candidates was in line with the Statute.

(2) The Commission mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall submit its report and the complete election material to the Council.

(3) At the meeting when the Rector is elected, the Council shall establish the Electoral Commission to organise voting.

(4) The Electoral Commission shall prepare voting ballots for the elections of the Rector.

(5) The Council shall, in a secret ballot, elect the Rector from the list of candidates established by the Senate.

(6) The Rector shall be the candidate who gets the majority of votes of the total number of members of the Council.

(7) If none of the candidates gets the majority outlined in Paragraph 6 of this Article, the voting shall be repeated for the candidate who received the majority of votes in the first round; if, even then, the Rector fails to be elected, the elections shall be repeated.

(8) If in the event outlined in Paragraph 7 of this Article, two or more candidates in the first round have equal number of votes, one of them should be elected first; the candidate who gets the majority of votes shall enter the second round of voting.

(9) If the Rector fails to be elected, the Council shall, at the same meeting, appoint Acting Rector from the rank of the deans of faculties, following the proposal of the Council President.

(10) Term of office of the new Rector shall begin on 1 October in the election year.

*Termination of the Rector's term of office prior
to the end of the period of their mandate*

Article 32

(1) The Rector's term of office shall cease prior to the end of the period of the mandate in the following situations:

- 1) at their personal request;
- 2) if they cease to fulfill the conditions required for their election;
- 3) if they lose the ability to perform the Rector's activities due to a final court decision outlined in Article 54, Paragraph 3 of the Higher Education Law sentencing them for a criminal offence.

(2) The Dean of the faculty where the Rector is employed shall, immediately upon the termination of fulfilling the conditions outlined in Paragraph 1, Point 2 of this Article, inform the Council President about it.

(3) In the events outlined in Paragraph 1, Points 1 and 2 of this Article, the Council shall establish the termination of the rector's term of office at the first meeting following the reception of personal request i.e. the report of the faculty where the Rector is employed.

(4) In the event outlined in Paragraph 1, Point 3 of this Article, the Council shall establish the termination of term of office of the Rector at the first meeting after the reception of the information on the court decision.

(5) In the event of the Rector's term of office termination, the Council shall, at the same meeting, appoint Acting Rector choosing among Vice-Rectors, upon the proposal of the Council President and shall initiate the procedure for the election of a new Rector.

The dismissal of the Rector

Article 33

- (1) The Rector may be dismissed before the end of their term of office:
 - 1) in case of professional misconduct;
 - 2) if they fail to fulfill the Rector's duties;
 - 3) if they break the provisions of the Statute, general acts of the University or other regulations;
 - 4) if they misuse the position of the Rector.
- (2) The procedure for the Rector's dismissal may be brought by the Senate by the majority of the total number of votes.
- (3) When the Rector's dismissal is on the agenda of the Senate's meeting, the oldest member of the Senate with the professorship shall be the chairperson of the meeting.
- (4) The decision on the Rector's dismissal shall be rendered by the Council acting upon the Senate proposal in a secret ballot by the majority of votes of the total number of members.
- (5) When the Rector is dismissed, the Council shall at the same meeting appoint Acting Rector choosing among the Vice-Rectors upon the proposal of the Council President and shall bring the procedure for the elections for a new Rector.
- (6) Acting Rector mentioned in Article 31, Paragraph 9, Article 32, Paragraph 5 and Paragraph 5 of this Article shall have all rights, obligations and responsibilities of the Rector.

Vice-Rectors

Article 34

- (1) Vice-Rectors shall help the Rector in their work, pursuant to the provisions of this Statute.
- (2) The University shall have four Vice-Rectors elected among professors employed full time at faculties of the University and one student Vice-Rector.
- (3) Vice-Rectors shall be elected among the professors by the Council, upon the Rector's proposal from the list of candidates proposed by the faculties by the majority of votes of the total number of members, paying attention that each group of faculties should be represented.
- (4) Student Vice-Rector shall be elected by the Council, upon the proposal of the Students Parliament of the University.
- (5) Term of office of the Vice-Rectors shall cease prior to their period of appointment under the conditions and in the way defined in Article 32 of the Statute.
- (6) Vice-Rectors with professorship shall be dismissed by the Council upon the Rector's or Senate's motion, under the conditions and in the way defined by Article 33 of the Statute.
- (7) The Student Vice-Rector shall be dismissed by the Council upon the Rector's or University Students Parliament's motion, under the conditions and in the way defined by Article 33 of the Statute.
- (8) The Vice-Rector's term of office shall last as long as term of office of the Rector upon whose proposal the Vice-Rector has been elected and can be re-elected once.

(9) If the Rector's term of office terminates before the end of the period of mandate, Vice-Rectors shall remain on their duties until the election of new Vice-Rectors upon the proposal of the new Rector.

(10) Exempt from the provision outlined in Paragraph 8 of this Article, the Student Vice-Rector term of office shall last for an academic year.

The Vice-Rectors' authorities

Article 35

- (1) The Vice-Rector with a professorship shall:
 - 1) organise and run activities in certain areas as authorised by the Rector;
 - 2) replace the Rector in absence;
 - 3) execute other operations upon the Rector's authorisation.
- (2) The Student Vice-Rector shall:
 - 1) propose measures for improvement of the students standard and monitor the situation in this area;
 - 2) coordinate the work of students Vice-Deans;
 - 3) coordinate the work of students organisations at the University;
 - 4) perform other activities related to students issues.
- (3) Vice-Rectors shall take part in the work of the Council without voting right.
- (4) Vice-Rectors shall be responsible for their work to the Rector and the Council.

2. THE ADMINISTRATION BODY

The Council and its composition

Article 36

- (1) The Council shall be the managing body of the University.
- (2) It shall consist of 31 members, 21 of whom shall be the representatives of the University, five shall be appointed by the Government and five shall be elected by the Students Parliament of the University.
- (3) Term of office of the Council members shall be three years.
- (4) Except for the student representatives in the Council whose term of office shall be one year.

Election of the Council members – Representatives of the University and students

Article 37

- (1) Councils of groups shall elect 20 members of the Council in the following way:
 - 1) The Council of Social Sciences and Humanities group: 5 members;
 - 2) The Council of the Medical Sciences group: 4 members;
 - 3) The Council of the Sciences and Mathematics group: 4 members;
 - 4) The Council of the Technical and Technological Sciences group: 7 members.
- (2) The Council of Institutes shall elect one Council member.

(3) Candidates for the Council members mentioned in Paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article shall be proposed by the teaching and scientific councils i.e. scientific councils from the rank of teachers i.e. researchers with the scientific title.

(4) A faculty i.e. institute may propose at most one candidate for the Council member.

(5) The Council of the group shall elect the member of the Council in a secret ballot, by the majority of the total number of votes of the Council members.

(6) If the candidate fails to get the majority mentioned in Paragraph 5 of this Article, the voting shall be repeated for as many candidates who received the largest number of votes in the first round as the number of empty places in the Council. If no candidate is elected in the repeated elections for the Council member, the elections shall be repeated.

(7) The member of the Council representing scientific institutes shall be elected by the Institute Council in a secret ballot by the majority of votes of the total number of members.

(8) If the candidate fails to get the majority outlined in Paragraph 7 of this Article, the voting shall be repeated for the candidate who got the largest number of votes in the first round; if no member of the Council is elected again, the elections shall be repeated.

(9) If in the events outlined in Paragraphs 6 and 8 of this Article, two or more candidates in the first round have equal number of votes, the elections between them shall be held first and then the candidate who won the largest number of votes shall enter the second round of elections.

(10) The Students Parliament of the University shall elect Council members among the students enrolled in the academic year for the first time in the election year.

(11) The Students Parliament of the University shall carry out elections in a secret ballot by the majority of votes of the total number of Parliament members.

(12) Students Parliament of the University shall specifically define the procedure of declaring candidacy and the way of voting.

(13) Member of the Council may be dismissed by the body which elected them, or upon personal request or the Senate proposal by the majority of votes of the total number of members.

The Council Management

Article 38

(1) The Council shall have its President and Vice-President.

(2) The President shall manage the work of the Council.

(3) The President of the Council shall be elected among its members – the University representatives.

(4) The President and Vice-President of the Council shall be elected in a secret ballot by the majority of votes of the total number of members.

Authorities and work of the Council

Article 39

(1) The Council shall have the following authorities:

1) to adopt the University Statute;

2) to elect and dismiss the Rector and Vice-Rectors;

- 3) to adopt the financial plan of the University;
- 4) to adopt the annual operation report and financial report of the University;
- 5) to be informed about the conditions, results and problems in the work of higher education units with the status of legal entity;
- 6) to adopt the investment resources plan;
- 7) to give consent for the decisions on the University property management;
- 8) to give consent for the distribution of financial funds;
- 9) to render the decision on the amount of tuition fees for the studies organised by the University;
- 10) to report to the Government about its operation at least once a year;
- 11) to render the general act on disciplinary measures for students;
- 12) to discuss a plan of the total budget of the University and its higher education units;
- 13) to appoint management bodies i.e. representatives in the management bodies in the organisations founded by the University and perform other activities relating to the founder's rights, pursuant to the Law and the Statute;
- 14) to discuss issues about students standard and make proposals to the authorities in charge of the improvement of the conditions in this area;
- 15) to perform other activities pursuant to the Law and the Statute.

(2) The issues mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be decided in the Council by the majority of votes of the total number of members.

(3) Exceptionally, the decision on foundation, termination, acceptance in the University and withdrawal from the University, the status change, change of the name and seat of a higher education institution with the status of legal entity shall be rendered in the Council by the two-thirds majority of votes of the total number of members.

(4) Proposals outlined in Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article shall be established by the expert body of the University.

(5) Work of the Council and its decision-making shall be specifically defined in the Book of Rules.

3. EXPERT BODIES

3.1. The Senate

The composition of the Senate

Article 40

(1) The Senate shall be the highest expert body of the University.

(2) The Senate shall have 44 following members:

- 1) the Rector;
- 2) 4 Vice-Rectors with professorship;
- 3) 31 Deans of the faculties;
- 4) 4 Presidents of the groups of faculties;
- 5) 4 directors of the scientific institutes.

(3) Members of the Senate outlined in Paragraph 2, Point 5 of this Article shall be elected by the Council of Institutes in a secret ballot, from the rank of its scientific advisers by the majority of votes of the total number of members.

(4) When discussing i.e. deciding on issues regarding the teaching quality assurance, curricula reform, analysis of the effectiveness of studies and allocation of the number of ECTS points, 8 student-representatives elected by the Student Parliament of the University shall take part in the work of the Senate.

(6) The electoral procedure outlined in Paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article shall be specifically defined by the Senate in a general act.

(7) Term of office of the Senate members shall be three years.

(8) Exceptionally, term of office of the Senate members – representatives of the students shall be one year.

Authorities of the Senate

Article 41

The Senate shall have the following authorities:

- 1) to decide upon the issues of teaching, scientific, and professional activities of the University;
- 2) to propose the financial plan of the University to the University Council;
- 3) to take a decision on the structure and the manner in which programmes of studies are passed;
- 4) to pass programmes of study, including those for the acquisition of multidisciplinary degrees;
- 5) to pass the agreed list of specialized fields of study, as proposed by the corresponding Faculty, and after bringing them into accord at the session of the Faculty Group Council and the Councils of relevant fields of study;
- 6) to pass a decision on the fields of study a Faculty encompasses;
- 7) to regulate the rules of studying at the University;
- 8) to approve multidisciplinary PhD dissertation topics;
- 9) to pass a general act on the conditions and criteria for the transfer of ECTS points;
- 10) to pass a general act on the validation of foreign university degrees, and enact the validation procedure;
- 11) to pass a general act on the evaluation of foreign programmes of study, and enact the evaluation procedure;
- 12) to decide upon the rules, conditions, and procedures for the lifelong education programmes;
- 13) to regulate the conditions and rules for the distance learning programmes organized at the University;
- 14) to propose norms and standards of work of higher education institutions;
- 15) to propose the standards of self-evaluation and quality evaluation of the University and the higher education units which are parts of the University;
- 16) to define the bodies and procedures whose task is to observe, insure and improve the quality of the programmes of study, curricula and the work conditions;

- 17) to establish, together with the Rector, a unique policy whose task is the continual improvement of the quality of teaching and scientific research;
- 18) to demand a report on the obligations and duties met by the University and its Faculties with regard to the quality of programmes of study, teaching, and working conditions;
- 19) to regulate the ways and procedures of self-evaluation;
- 20) to regulate the conditions and the procedure for electing teaching staff at the University and acquiring scientific ranks;
- 21) to regulate the conditions for electing teaching staff;
- 22) to regulate the manner in which the students' opinions are taken into consideration regarding the evaluation of a lecturer's pedagogical work;
- 23) to elect a lecturer in the rank of a Full Professor;
- 24) to decide upon a candidate's complaint, made after a candidate has not been elected to a certain teaching position;
- 25) to regulate the conditions for electing teaching associates and teaching assistants;
- 26) to pass a Professional Ethics Code of Conduct;
- 27) to propose a general act on the discipline matters of students;
- 28) to define a policy on the student enrollment matters;
- 29) to regulate the conditions and ways of enrolling candidates in the approved i.e. accredited programmes of study organized by the University, or a higher education unit which is a part of the University, upon their proposal;
- 30) to decide upon the number of students to be enrolled in the programmes of study organized by the University, or a higher education unit which is a part of the University, upon their proposal;
- 31) to take a decision on the open competition public announcement for enrollment;
- 32) to decide upon the factors influencing the tuition fee amounts for the studies organized at the University;
- 33) to pass the act that defines the tuition fee amount for the oncoming academic year for the programmes of study organized at the University, before the public announcement appears;
- 34) to state its opinion on the number of budget-funded students to be enrolled in the first year of study;
- 35) to regulate the conditions and the manner in which doctoral studies are to be conducted, which are to be organized by the persons in the appropriate scientific rank;
- 36) to plan an employment policy for lecturers and associates;
- 37) to define the conditions and procedures on giving consent for a part-time engagement of a lecturer at another higher education institution;
- 38) to decide upon a further engagement of a lecturer who has reached the age of 65, provided they have been employed and socially insured for at least 15 years;
- 39) to regulate the procedure and the conditions for awarding the title of *Professor Emeritus* and award the title;
- 40) to carry out the procedure for awarding the honorary doctorate;

- 41) to propose an establishment of higher education units, as forms of internal organization, which is in accordance with this Statute;
- 42) to make a proposal on the change of status, change of name or change of seat of a higher education unit, which is a part of the University, and which either has a status of legal entity or lacks it;
- 43) to make a proposal of the University Statute;
- 44) to give its consent for the Statute of a higher education unit which is a part of the University;
- 45) to give its consent for the decision of a higher education unit to become an independent legal entity;
- 46) to make a proposal on the foundation of the Centre for Technology Transfer, Innovation Centre, Business-Technological Park, multidisciplinary departments and other organization units, in accordance with the Law and in accordance with this Statute;
- 47) to elect the representatives of the University for the University Conference of Serbia;
- 48) to propose a list of professional, academic, and scientific titles for various fields, as well as their abbreviations;
- 49) to decide upon the issue of the strategies of University development;
- 50) to coordinate cooperation with universities internationally and reach corresponding decisions on this;
- 51) to appoint its members as well as direct and observe the work of various committees within the Senate;
- 52) to make a proposal for a candidate for the Rector;
- 53) to initiate a procedure for the dismissal from duty of the Rector and Vice-Rectors;
- 54) to make a final decision in the procedures being carried out in connection with the breaking of the Professional Ethics Code of Conduct;
- 55) to perform other duties in accordance with the Law, this Statute and general acts of the University.

The work of the Senate

Article 42

- (1) The Senate shall perform the activities within its domain at its meetings.
- (2) Exceptionally, the decisions outlined in Article 41, Point 54 of this Statute shall be rendered by the Ethics Board consisting of five Senate members elected by all members of the Senate.
- (3) The Senate shall pass decisions by the majority of votes of the total number of members.
- (4) When the Senate decides on issues mentioned in Article 41, Points 23 and 24 of this Statute, at least 30 members must be present at its meeting.
- (5) The operation of the Senate and the way of passing decisions shall be specifically defined in the Book of Rules.

3.2. The Council of Group

The composition of the Council of Group

Article 43

(1) The following councils shall be formed at the University, based on the groups outlined in Article 11 of the Statute:

- 1) The Council of the Social Sciences and Humanities Group;
 - 2) The Council of the Medical Sciences Group;
 - 3) The Council of the Sciences and Mathematics Group;
 - 4) The Council of the Technical and Technological Sciences group;
- (2) The Council of a group shall consist of:
- 1) Deans of the faculties;
 - 2) 20 representatives from the rank of lecturers elected by the faculties, in proportion to the number of:
 - lecturers employed full time in proportion to the total number of lecturers with full time employment in the Group; and
 - students in proportion to the total number of students in the Group;
 - 3) 1 representative of the Council of institutes.

(3) The information on the number of lecturers and students outlined in Paragraph 2, Point 2 of this article shall relate to their number on 1 January of the calendar year in which elections are scheduled and shall be announced by the Rector, along with the proportional number of representatives from the rank of lecturers of each faculty in the Council of Group.

(4) When discussing i.e. deciding on issues regarding the teaching quality assurance, curricula reform, analysis of the effectiveness of studies and allocation of the number of ECTS points, four student-representatives elected by the Student Parliament of the University shall take part in the work of the Council of Group.

(5) Members of the Council of Group shall be elected for the period of three years.

(6) Exceptionally, members of the Council of Group who are students representatives shall be elected for the period of one year.

Authorities of the Council of Group

Article 44

- (1) The Council of Group shall have the following authorities:
- 1) to elect its president and the vice-president from the rank of full professors;
 - 2) to make proposals of the decisions on the group development to the Senate together with the corresponding faculties;
 - 3) to discuss studying programmes of the corresponding faculties and make drafts of proposals to the Senate, taking into consideration the opinion of the council of the corresponding scientific field;
 - 4) to establish criteria and measures to secure quality of the studying programmes and teaching within the group;
 - 5) to plan human resources development in a group together with the corresponding faculties;

- 6) to harmonise the organisation of classes with teaching and encourage interdisciplinary studying programmes within the group;
- 7) to take care that the corresponding group disciplines are represented and taught in other groups of the University;
- 8) to encourage and provide its opinion on setting up interdisciplinary research projects;
- 9) to provide opinion on opening the laboratories, institutes, research units, development centres, trade companies, etc. related to the group;
- 10) to coordinate the joint work with the scientific institutes whose activities include the scientific field of the group;
- 11) to make a proposal for the procedure of foundation, change of status or termination of the higher education units within the group;
- 12) to execute other transactions pursuant to the Statute and general acts of the University.

The operation of the Council of Group
Article 45

- (1) The Council of Group shall perform its activities at its meetings.
- (2) The Council of Group shall make decisions by the majority of votes of the total number of its members.
- (3) The operation of the Council of a group and its decision-making shall be in detail defined in the general act adopted by the Senate.
- (4) The Senate may, upon the proposal of the Council of the Group, decide that, at the Council, certain issues may be decided in committees consisting of two or more faculties.

3.3. The Council of Scientific Field

The composition and the authorities of the Council of Scientific Field
Article 46

- (1) At the University, the councils of scientific i.e. artistic fields (hereinafter referred to as: the councils of scientific fields) shall be established for one or more related scientific i.e. artistic fields.
- (2) The Senate shall render a general act closely defining the composition of such councils, as well as the method of election of the council members and their number.
- (3) The Council of a scientific field shall be made of the representatives of the University, faculties and institutes from the rank of full professors i.e. scientific advisers.
- (4) The President and Vice-President of the Council of scientific field shall be appointed by the Rector upon the proposal of the council of scientific field from the rank of the Council members.
- (5) The Council of scientific field shall:
 - 1) render the decision on the promotion of a lecturer in the rank of an Assistant Professor and Associate Professor upon the proposal of the Promotion Committee of a faculty;
 - 2) provide opinion to the Senate on the proposal of the Promotion Committee of a faculty for the promotion in the rank of full professor;

- 3) give consent for the PhD dissertation proposal made at a faculty;
- 4) give consent for the report on the submitted PhD dissertation to be defended at a faculty;
- 5) establish the proposal of the criteria for the promotion in the rank of lecturers in a scientific i.e. artistic field;

(6) The authorities of the Council of scientific field shall be related to scientific fields regardless of the faculties where the studying programme is implemented.

(7) The Senate shall render a general act closely defining procedures outlined in Paragraph 5, Points 1-5 of this Article and Article 41, Points 23 and 24 of this Statute.

(8) The Council of Scientific Field may provide its opinion upon the proposal of studying programme outlined in Paragraph 5, Point 7 of this Article within 30 days from the day of proposal submission.

The operation of the Council of scientific field

Article 47

(1) The Council of Scientific Field shall perform activities within its domain at its meetings.

(2) The Council of Scientific Field shall pass decisions by the majority of votes of the total number of members, unless this Statute prescribes otherwise.

(3) When the Council of Scientific Field passes decisions on issues outlined in Article 46, Paragraph 5, Points 1 and 2 of the Statute, at least two thirds of the members must be present at its meetings.

(4) The Council of Scientific Field shall render decisions by open vote, whereas issues outlined in Article 46, Paragraph 5, Points 1 and 2 of the Statute may be decided in a secret ballot.

3.4. The Council of Institutes

Composition and authorities of the Council of Institutes

Article 48

(1) The Council of Institutes shall be established at the University.

(2) Any institute at the University shall have its representatives in the Council of Institutes:

- 1) the Director; and
- 2) one member elected by the scientific council of the institute.

(3) Any Council of a Group shall be represented in the Council of Institutes by one member.

(4) The Council of Institutes shall:

- 1) elect its President and Vice-President upon the Rector's proposal;
- 2) elect representatives of the institutes in the Senate;
- 3) make proposals to the Senate of the terms and conditions of teaching at the doctoral studies by the persons promoted in the scientific titles in the procedure prescribed by the law regulating the scientific and research activities;

- 4) together with the Rector, make proposal to the Senate of the development strategy of part of the scientific and research activities of the University;
- 5) discuss the coordination of the scientific research in the institutes and between the institutes and faculties;
- 6) discuss other issues pursuant to laws regulating scientific research and the Statute;

(5) The Council of Institutes shall render decisions by the majority of votes of the total number of members.

(6) Term of office of members of the Council of Institutes outlined in Paragraph 2, Point 2 and Paragraph 3 of this Article shall be three years.

The operation of the Council of Institutes

Article 49

(1) The Council of Institutes shall perform activities within its domain at its meetings.

(2) The Council of Institutes shall pass decisions by the majority of votes of the total number of members.

(3) The Senate shall render a general act closely defining the work and way of passing decisions of the Council of Institutes.

3.5. The Council for Multidisciplinary Studies

The Composition of the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies

Article 50

(1) At the University, the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies shall be established.

(2) The Council for Multidisciplinary Studies shall consist of the representatives of:

- 1) the Council of Groups;
- 2) the Council of Institutes; and
- 3) the Studying Programme Council.

(3) The Vice-Rector shall be member of the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies in line of duty and at the same time its President.

(4) The Councils of Groups shall elect their representatives for the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies from the rank of lecturers upon the proposal of the teaching and scientific councils of the faculties in the following way:

- 1) The Council of the Social Sciences and Humanities group: 2 representatives;
- 2) The Council of the Medical Sciences group: 2 representatives;
- 3) The Council of the Sciences and Mathematics group: 2 representatives;
- 4) The Council of the Technical and Technological Sciences group: 3 representatives.

(5) The Council of Institutes shall elect one representative in the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies from the rank of researchers with the scientific titles upon the proposal of the scientific councils of institutes.

(6) Elections outlined in Paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Article shall be held in the way defined in a general act adopted by the Senate.

(7) Members of the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies outlined in Paragraph 2, Points 1 and 2 of this Article shall be elected for the period of three years.

(8) The Senate shall found the programme council for every multidisciplinary studying programme at the University.

(9) The programme council defined in Paragraph 8 of this Article shall elect one representative in the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies in the way defined by the Senate's decision on foundation of the programme council.

Authorities of the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies

Article 51

(1) The Council for Multidisciplinary Studies shall:

- 1) make proposals to the Senate of the multidisciplinary studying programme;
- 2) make a list of lecturers who will be employed in the academic year to implement the studying programme of the multidisciplinary studies;
- 3) make proposals to the Senate to advertise the enrolment in the multidisciplinary studies and to establish number of students to be enrolled in the University;
- 4) organise and conduct enrollment;
- 5) make proposals to the Senate of the tuition fees;
- 6) establish the commission for evaluation of the candidates and PhD dissertation topic in the multidisciplinary studying programme;
- 7) establish a commission for review and evaluation of PhD dissertation in the multidisciplinary studying programme;
- 8) establish a commission for writing a report on the candidates to be elected as lecturers for the multidisciplinary studying programme at the University;
- 9) perform other activities of an expert body relating to the implementation of the multidisciplinary studying programme;
- 10) perform other activities defined in the Statute.

(2) The Programme Council outlined in Article 50, Paragraph 8 of this Statute shall prepare the proposals for the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies.

3.6. Additional Expert and Advisory Bodies

Permanent boards for special issues

Article 52

(1) The University shall have the Board for Statutory Issues, Board for Finances and Board for Ensuring and Enhancing Quality as expert and advisory bodies of the Senate, Rector and Council.

(2) The composition, organisation and other issues relevant to the work of boards outlined in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be defined by the Senate in a general act.

Board for Statutory Issues

Article 53

(1) The Board for Statutory Issues is an expert and advisory body of the Senate, Council and Rector which shall:

- 1) monitor the implementation of the Statute and other general acts of the University;
- 2) inform the Rector, Senate and Council about the cases of Statute violations by the University bodies i.e. its higher education units and propose measures to overcome the existing problems;
- 3) provide opinion on the preparation of general acts of the University and its higher education units;
- 4) discuss whether statutes of higher education units within the University are harmonise with this Statute and provide opinion on these statutes;
- 5) take care of the improvement of the administration and legal departments of the University;

(2) The Board for Statutory Issues shall have the President and two members appointed by the Senate from the rank of lecturers, one member from the rank of lecturers appointed by the Council of the Group and one member from the rank of students appointed by the Students Parliament of the University.

(3) Secretary General of the University shall take part in the work of the Board for Statutory Issues without the right to decide.

(4) The Board for Statutory Issues shall work at its meetings.

(5) The Board for Statutory Issues shall at least once a year report on its work to the Senate.

Board for Finances

Article 54

(1) The Board for Finances is an expert and advisory body of the Senate, Council and Rector which shall:

- 1) prepare the proposal of the financial plan of the University;
- 2) monitor whether the implementation of the financial funds is in accordance with the financial plan of the University;
- 3) monitor, analyse and propose measures related to financing by the founder and implementation of these funds;
- 4) prepare the plan for using the investment funds of the University;
- 5) propose measures to rationalise the financial operations of the University;
- 6) propose to the Council measures to be applied in the event of financial plan and financial policy violations;
- 7) perform other activities to prepare decisions of material and financial nature pursuant to the Statute.

(2) The Board for Finances shall have its President and six members appointed by the Senate from the rank of lecturers upon the Rector's proposal.

(3) The President of the Board for Finances shall be the Vice-Rector in charge of finances.

(4) The Student Vice-Rector shall take part in the work of the Board for Finances without right to participate in decision-making.

(5) The Board for Finances shall work at its meetings.

The Board for Ensuring and Enhancing Quality

Article 55

(1) The Board for Ensuring and Enhancing Quality is an expert and advisory body of the Senate and Rector which shall:

1) plan and analyse the procedure for evaluation of the complete higher education system and scientific research at the University and shall manage such a procedure;

2) represent the University in the national network of ensuring quality.

(2) The Board for Ensuring and Enhancing Quality shall consist of the following nine members:

1) one representative of each group from the rank of lecturers appointed by the corresponding Council of the Group;

2) one member from the rank of researchers with the scientific title appointed by the Council of Institutes;

3) two members from the students representatives in the Senate appointed by the Senate;

4) Vice-Rectors in charge of scientific work and teaching process.

(3) The President of the Board for Ensuring and Enhancing Quality shall be the Vice-Rector in charge of the teaching process.

(4) The Board for Ensuring and Enhancing Quality shall work at its meetings.

(5) If the votes are equally divided, the President's vote shall be the deciding vote.

(6) The Board for Ensuring and Enhancing Quality shall at least once a year report to the Senate on the condition of quality ensuring and enhancing at the University.

Other Additional Expert and Advisory Bodies

Article 56

(1) The Senate and the Council may establish permanent and *ad hoc* commissions, as well as expert and advisory bodies so as to prepare and discuss the agenda for the issues within their scope of work.

(2) In the expert body outlined in Paragraph 1 of this Article established by the Senate when discussing issues relating to the teaching quality assurance, curricula reform, analysis of the effectiveness of studies and allocation of the number of ECTS points, students shall make 20% of members.

(3) The Rector may establish *ad hoc* commissions so as to discuss issues from their scope of authorities and prepare agenda of issues within the authorities of the Senate, Council and other bodies at the University.

3.7. The Board for Professional Ethics

The procedure, appointment and dismissal of the members

Article 57

(1) The Senate shall establish the Board for Professional Ethics which shall carry out the procedure for identifying violations of the Professional Ethics Code.

(2) The procedure for appointment and dismissal of members of the Boards for Professional Ethics and its composition, as well as the procedure outlined in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be closely defined in a general act adopted by the Senate.

3.8. The University Ombudsman

Authorities, election and procedure

Article 58

(1) In order to protect rights and interests of members of the university community, as well as to enhance quality of education, the University may establish the University Ombudsman, an independent and objective institution.

(2) The University Ombudsman shall be elected by the University Council by the majority of votes of all members – whereby the majority of each group of representatives in the Council must vote for their election – the University representatives, members appointed by the Government and members appointed by the Students Parliament of the University.

(3) The candidate for the university ombudsman shall be proposed by the Rector, upon obtaining the opinion of each group of representatives in the Council, paying attention to the fact that this person must be of excellent professional and moral character.

(4) The procedure and operation of the institution of the university ombudsman shall be defined in a general act adopted by the Council.

4. STUDENTS PARLIAMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

The composition and election of the Students Parliament of the University

Article 59

(1) The Students Parliament of the University shall be a body which helps students exercise their rights and protect their interests at the University.

(2) The Students Parliament of the University shall be elected by the students of the University enrolled in the academic year when the elections are held.

(3) The election of the members of the Students Parliament of the University shall be held in April until 10th at the latest.

(4) Any higher education unit at the University shall be a separate electoral unit.

(5) The Students Parliament of the University shall consist of one, two i.e. three elected students of each faculty of the University, depending on the total number of students enrolled in the faculty, aiming at ensuring the appropriate representation of students of each faculty.

(6) The number of members and distribution of positions in the Students Parliament of the University shall be closely defined in a general act adopted by the

Students Parliament of the University, based on the data on the number of students enrolled in faculties.

(7) The elections for members of the Students Parliament of the University shall be done directly in a secret ballot at faculties i.e. at the University.

(8) The electoral roll shall be made by an expert body of the faculty i.e. University and submitted to the Electoral Commission of the Students Parliament of the University and the Rector.

(9) The candidates who get most votes at elections shall be elected.

(10) If two or more candidates have the same number of votes, the voting between them shall be repeated within the following week.

(11) The constituent assembly of the elected Students Parliament of the University shall take place on October 1.

(12) Term of office of members of the Students Parliament of the University shall be one year.

(13) The member of the Students Parliament of the University who lost the status of a student shall cease to be member of the Parliament on the day of losing the student status; the election of a new member shall take place within the following 15 days.

Authorities of the Students Parliament of the University

Article 60

The Students parliament of the University shall:

- 1) appoint and dismiss the President and vice-presidents of the Students Parliament of the University;
- 2) adopt general acts for its work;
- 3) establish working bodies dealing with specific activities within the scope of authorities of the Students Parliament;
- 4) appoint and dismiss the representatives of the students in bodies of the University;
- 5) make proposal to the Council of the Student Vice-Rector candidate;
- 6) bring the procedure for the dismissal of students Vice-Rector, pursuant to this Statute;
- 7) adopt the annual plan and programme of the activities of the Students Parliament of the University;
- 8) adopt a general act which will define the organisational and functional interdependency of the Students Parliament of the University with the students parliaments of the faculties at the University;
- 10) discuss issues and implement activities relating to evaluation and assurance of teaching quality, curricula reform, analysis of the effectiveness of studies and allocation of the number of ECTS points, improvement of students mobility, inspiring scientific research of students, protection of students rights and improvement of students standards;
- 11) together with the Rector, Council and Senate, take care of the work of the University centre for students organisations, the University Career Development Centre and the University Information Centre, pursuant to the general act adopted by the Council;

- 12) organise and implement programmes of extra-curriculum activities of the students;
- 13) take part in the procedure of University self-evaluation, pursuant to the general act adopted by the Senate;
- 14) establish students inter-university and international cooperation;
- 15) appoint and dismiss members of the Students Conference of Universities among the students of the University;
- 16) appoint and dismiss students representatives in the bodies and assemblies of other institutions and associations in which there are students representatives of the University, pursuant to the general act of the institution, association i.e. the University;
- 17) make proposals to the Senate regarding the draft of the annual programme of work of the University outlined in Article 141, Paragraph 3 of this Statute;
- 18) adopt the annual report on the work of student Vice-Rector;
- 19) adopt the financial plan and report on the financial operations of the Students Parliament of the University;
- 20) adopt the annual report on the work submitted by the President of the Students Parliament of the University;
- 21) appoint and dismiss the members of the Commission for Students Standard among the students – residents of students Halls of Residence which will monitor the quality of services of the institutions in charge of student standards and propose measures for their improvement;
- 22) perform other activities, pursuant to the Law, this Statute and general acts of the University.

IV THE BODIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION UNITS WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY

1. THE MANAGING BODIES

The Dean Article 61

- (1) The Dean shall be the first man of the faculty, its manager and managing body.
- (2) The scope of Dean's authorities shall be defined in the faculty's Statute, pursuant to the Law.
- (3) The Dean shall be elected from the rank of full professors employed full time at the faculty for the period of three academic years with a possibility to be re-elected.
- (4) The candidate for the Dean shall be proposed by the teaching and scientific council of the faculty and elected by the Council of the Faculty.
- (5) The method and procedure of election and dismissal of the Dean shall be closely defined by the Statute of the faculty.

The Vice-Dean

Article 62

(1) Vice-Deans shall help the Dean with their work, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute of the faculty.

(2) A faculty shall have vice-deans from the rank of lecturers employed full time at the faculty, as well as one student vice-dean.

(3) Vice-Deans from the rank of lecturers shall be elected by the Council of Faculty upon the Dean's proposal by the majority of votes of the total number of members.

(4) The student Vice-Dean shall be elected by the Council of the Faculty upon the proposal of the Students Parliament of the faculty, also by the majority of the votes of the total number of members.

(5) The student Vice-Dean shall perform activities relating to the students issues, pursuant to the Statute of the faculty.

(6) The method and procedure for the election and dismissal of Vice-Deans shall be closely defined in the Statute of the faculty.

The Director of the Institute

Article 63

(1) The Director shall be the managing body of the institute.

(2) The Director shall be elected under the condition and in the way defined by the law relating to scientific research.

(3) The way and procedure for election and dismissal of the Director of an institute shall be closely defined in the Statute of the institute.

2. THE ADMINISTRATION BODIES

The Council of the Faculty

Article 64

(1) The Council shall be the administrative body of the faculty.

(2) The Council of the faculty shall consist of 23 members, 15 of whom must be employed at the faculty, pursuant to the Statute of the faculty, four shall be members appointed by the founder and four elected by the Students Parliament of the faculty.

(3) The founder shall appoint members of the Council of the faculty from the rank of eminent persons in the scientific i.e. expert field of the faculty, as well as in education, culture, art and industry, unemployed at the faculty and not engaged at the faculty in any way.

(4) If the founder of the faculty is the University, the appointment of members outlined in Paragraph 3 of this Article shall be done by the Senate.

(5) The way and procedure of elections and dismissal and scope of the Council of the faculty shall be defined in the Statute of the faculty, pursuant to the Law and this Statute.

(6) Term of office of the Council shall be three years.

(7) Exceptionally, term of office of members of the Council – representatives of the students shall be one year.

The Managing Board of the Institute
Article 65

- (1) The administrative body of the institute shall be the Managing Board.
- (2) The number of members, the composition, the way and procedure of election and dismissal of the managing board of the institute and its scope of authorities shall be defined in the Statute of the institute, pursuant to the law relating to the scientific research.
- (3) The Senate shall make proposal to the Government of the members of the Managing Board of the institute from the representatives of the Government, pursuant to the law defining scientific research.

3. EXPERT BODIES

Teaching and scientific councils of the faculties
Article 66

- (1) The teaching and scientific council shall be the highest expert body of the faculty.
- (2) Lecturers and teaching assistants employed at least 70% of working hours at the faculty may take part in the work of teaching and scientific council, pursuant to the Statute of the faculty.
- (3) The number of members, composition, election procedure and scope of authorities of teaching and scientific council shall be defined in the Statute of the faculty.
- (4) If the teaching and scientific council was assembled on the principle of delegation, term of office of its members shall be three years.
- (5) The Dean and Vice-Dean shall be members of the teaching and scientific council in line of duty.
- (6) The Dean shall be the president of the teaching and scientific council in line of duty.
- (7) When discussing i.e. deciding on issues relating to the teaching quality assurance, curricula reform, analysis of the effectiveness of studies and allocation of the number of ECTS points, 20% of the students representatives elected by the Students Parliament of the faculty, including the representatives of teaching associates, shall take part in the work of teaching and scientific council, pursuant to the Statute of the faculty.
- (8) Term of office of the students representatives mentioned in Paragraph 7 of this Article shall be one year.

The electoral council of the faculty
Article 67

- (1) The electoral council of the faculty shall:
 - 1) make the proposal for the promotion in the title for lecturers;
 - 2) promote candidates in the title for associates;
 - 3) establish a commission for writing the report on candidates to be promoted in the titles for lecturers and associates.
- (2) The electoral council of the faculty shall consist of lecturers and assistants employed at the faculty for at least 70% of working hours, whereby the electoral council

mentioned in Paragraph 1, Points 1 and 3 of this Article shall be made of lecturers with the same title or higher title than the title which the lecturer is being promoted.

(3) The commission for writing reports on the candidates to be promoted in lecturers i.e. associates shall consist of at least three lecturers i.e. researchers with the scientific titles in the narrow scientific field for which the lecturer i.e. associate is being promoted, of whom at least one is not employed by the faculty.

(4) Members of the commission outlined in Paragraph 3 of this Article shall be in the same or higher title than the title which the lecturer is being promoted in.

(5) The Dean shall be the President of the electoral council of the faculty in line of duty.

The scientific council of the faculty

Article 68

(1) The scientific council shall be an expert body of the scientific institute.

(2) The Statute of the institute shall define the scope of authorities, as well as the number, composition and method of election of scientific council members, pursuant to the law defining the scientific research.

(3) Members of the scientific council shall be researchers with the scientific title employed at the institute.

(4) The Scientific Council shall have at least seven researchers with the scientific or teaching title.

Other expert bodies

Article 69

(1) The Statute of the faculty may define other expert bodies with or without the status of an organisational unit (departments, faculty institutes etc.).

(2) A department shall be established for a narrow scientific field or for more similar narrow scientific fields, with the aim to coordinate teaching and scientific work within these fields at the faculty.

4. STUDENTS PARLIAMENT AT THE FACULTY

The composition and election of the Students Parliament at the faculty

Article 70

(1) The Students Parliament at the faculty shall be a body which helps students exercise their rights and protect their interests at the faculty.

(2) The Students Parliament of the faculty shall be elected directly in a secret ballot by the students enrolled in the faculty's studying programmes the academic year when the elections are held.

(3) The elections for members of the Students Parliament of the faculty shall be held in April until 10th at the latest i.e. simultaneously with the elections for members of the Students Parliament of the University.

(4) The Faculty shall closely define the method of elections and number of members of the Students Parliament of the faculty in a general act.

(5) The constituent assembly of the new members of the Students Parliament of the faculty shall be held on 1 October.

(6) Term of office of members of the Students Parliament shall be one year.

(7) The member of Students Parliament of the faculty who lost the status of a student of the studying programme at the faculty shall cease to be member of the Parliament on the day of losing the student status; the additional elections for a new member shall take place pursuant to provisions of the general act defining the elections of members of Students Parliament of the faculty.

V STUDENTS

The concept and types of students

Article 71

(1) The student shall be a natural person enrolled in the studies at the University.

(2) The student shall enroll in the studying programme carried out at the Faculty or the University.

(3) The student shall be enrolled with the status of a student financed from the state budget (hereinafter referred to as: the budget student) or a self-financed student (hereinafter referred to as: the self-financed student).

(4) The type of a student shall be established in the student's booklet.

The visiting student

Article 72

(1) The visiting student shall be a student of another university enrolled in parts of the studying programme at the University, pursuant to the agreement between the University and the other University on allocation of ECTS points.

(2) The status of visiting student shall last one academic year at most i.e. two semesters.

(3) Rights and obligations of the visiting students, the way of covering their expenses and other matters related to the status of visiting student shall be defined in the agreement mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

(4) Attendance to classes and passed exams of the visiting student shall be shown in their student's booklet mentioned in Article 71, Paragraph 4 of the Statute.

The student who attends part of the studying programme at another higher education institution

Article 73

(1) The student may attend part of the studying programme at another higher education institution in accordance with the agreement between higher education institution on allocation of ECTS points.

(2) Part of the studying programme attended by the student mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article at another university i.e. another higher education institution outside the University cannot be shorter or longer than two semesters.

(3) Part of the studying programme attended by the student mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article at another faculty of the University may include one or more subjects.

(4) Rights and obligations of the student mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article, the way of covering their expenses and other matters related to the implementation of part of the studying programme at another higher education institution shall be defined in the agreement mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

(5) Attendance to classes and passed exams of the student mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be shown in the student's booklet i.e. corresponding certificate.

Status of the budget student

Article 74

- (1) Status of the budget student shall have the student who:
- 1) is enrolled in the studies of the first i.e. second degree and who acquired this status upon applying to the enrolment announcement in the academic year which they enrolled after applying to the announcement;
 - 2) acquired at least 60 ECTS points after passing their exams with the status of budget student in the academic year in the course of enrolled studying programme within the approved number of budget students – in the following academic year.
- (2) The budget student as such may enroll in only one approved i.e. accredited studying programme at the same level of studies.
- (3) The budget student who acquires less than 60 ECTS points in an academic year may continue their studies in the status of self-financed student.

The status of self-financed student

Article 75

- (1) The status of self-financed student shall have the student who:
- 1) is enrolled in the studies of the first i.e. second degree and who acquired this status upon applying to the enrolment announcement in the academic year which they enrolled after applying to the announcement;
 - 2) is enrolled in the second or any other successive year and who, in the previous academic year as a self-financed student, acquired at least 37 ECTS points for the subjects elected in accordance with the studying programme i.e. is the budget student who acquired at least 37 but less than 60 ECTS points.
- (2) The self-financed student who acquires 60 ECTS in the studying programme in the current academic year may, in the following year, acquire the status of the budget student if listed in the total number of budget students in the way and following the procedure defined in the general act of the University i.e. the faculty.
- (3) The student who did not acquire 37 ECTS points shall re-enroll in the same studying programme.

Number of students enrolled in the studying programme

Article 76

- (1) Upon the proposal of the teaching and scientific council of the faculty i.e. the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies, the Senate shall provide its opinion to the Government on the number of the budget students to be enrolled in the first year of the

studying programmes taught at the University i.e. higher education units within it until 15 February at the latest for the following academic year.

(2) Upon the proposal of the teaching and scientific councils of the faculties i.e. the Council for the Multidisciplinary Studies, the Senate shall establish the total number of students to be enrolled in the studying programmes taught at the University i.e. higher education units within it until 15 April at the latest for the following academic year.

(3) If the studying programme begins in the spring semester, the decision mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article shall be made 15 days prior to publication of the announcement for the enrolment of students in the studying programme at the latest.

The announcement for the enrolment in the studies

Article 77

(1) Upon the proposal of the teaching and scientific councils of the faculty i.e. the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies, the Senate shall render the decision on issuing the announcement for enrolment in the studies until 25 April at the latest for the following academic year.

(2) The announcement shall consist of:

- 1) the number of students for each studying programme implemented at the University i.e. higher education units within it;
- 2) the enrolment conditions;
- 3) parameters for defining the order of candidates;
- 4) the procedure for announcement issue;
- 5) the way and deadlines for filing complaints to the established order of candidates;
- 6) the amount of tuition fees paid by the self-financed students.

(3) If the studying programmes begins in the spring semester, the decision mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be rendered seven days prior to issuing the announcement for enrolment in the studying programme at the latest.

The language of the studies

Article 78

(1) Studies at the University and at higher education units within it shall be organised in Serbian.

(2) The University i.e. its higher education units may organise and teach studies i.e. certain parts of studies, as well as organise writing and defending the PhD dissertation in a language of an ethnic minority or in a foreign language, pursuant to the Statute, under the condition that such studying programme was approved i.e. accredited.

(3) A person may be enrolled in the studying programme if they can speak the language in which classes are held.

(4) The student enrolled in the studies mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article may be transferred, during their studies, in the studying programme in Serbian, after their knowledge of the language has been tested.

(5) The language assessment mentioned in Paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article shall be done in the way prescribed by the Rector i.e. the Dean.

(6) The University i.e. its higher education unit may organise and teach studies i.e. parts of studies for disabled students in the gesture language.

Foreign citizens

Article 79

(1) Foreign citizens may enroll in the studying programme under the same conditions as domestic citizens.

(2) Foreign citizens shall pay tuition fees, unless an international agreement specifies otherwise.

(3) Foreign citizens may enroll in the studies if they have health insurance.

Types and levels of studies at the University

Article 80

(1) Academic and expert studies based on approved i.e. accredited studying programmes of higher education shall be taught at the University and its higher education units.

(2) The academic studying programme shall enable students for development and application of scientific, expert and artistic achievements.

(3) The expert studying programme shall enable students for application of knowledge and skills necessary for working process.

(4) The academic studies shall be organised and taught as:

1) primary academic studies lasting three to four years and granting, upon their completion, 180 to 240 ECTS points;

2) master academic studies lasting one to two years and granting, upon their completion, 60 to 120 ECTS points;

3) specialised academic studies lasting at least one year and granting, upon their completion, at least 60 ECTS points;

4) PhD academic studies lasting at least three years and granting, upon their completion, at least 180 ECTS points.

(5) Certain academic studying programmes may be integrated in primary and master academic studies so as to acquire the total of 300 ECTS points upon their completion.

(6) The academic studying programmes in medical sciences may be integrated within the primary and master academic studies so as to acquire 360 ECTS points upon their completion.

(7) Expert studies shall be organised and taught as:

1) primary expert studies lasting three years and granting, upon their completion, 180 ECTS points;

2) specialised expert studies lasting at least one year and granting, upon their completion, at least 60 ECTS.

Conditions for enrolment in the primary studies

Article 81

(1) Any person who completed four-year-long secondary education may be enrolled in the first year of primary studies, pursuant to the Statute of the faculty i.e. a general act of the University.

(2) The candidate who applied for the enrolment in the first year of primary studies shall take the entrance exam i.e. exam to test affinities and abilities or shall fulfill

other conditions, pursuant to the general act adopted by the Senate upon the faculty's proposal.

(3) The order of the candidates to be enrolled in the first year of primary studies shall be established based on the grade point average achieved during the secondary education and the results achieved in the entrance exam i.e. exam for testing affinities and abilities according to the parameters established in the general act mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article.

(4) Based on the parameters mentioned in Paragraph 3 of this Article, the faculties shall make the order listing of the applied candidates and forward it to the University.

Enrolment in the studying programme

Article 82

(1) The following persons may be enrolled in the first year of the primary studies without taking the entrance exam:

- 1) persons with the acquired higher education degree in the first-degree academic studies;
- 2) students of the second year of the primary studies at another university i.e. another higher education institution who passed all first-year exams i.e. acquired at least 60 ECTS points in the studying programme at another university i.e. another higher education institution, under the conditions prescribed by the faculty;
- 3) the person who lost the status of student due to their withdrawal from studies mentioned in Article 89, Paragraph 6, Point 2 of this Statute, if they previously passed all exams in the first year of studies i.e. if they acquired 60 ECTS points, under the conditions prescribed by the faculty.

(2) Any student of other higher education institution who obtained the right to enroll in the senior years of studies at the faculty from which they are transferred on the basis of passed exams at that faculty may enroll in the courses in the senior year of the studies at the faculty to which they are transferred granting at least 37 ECTS.

(3) The person mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article may be enrolled only as a self-financed student and is not taken into the number of students for a specific studying programme.

(4) The teaching and scientific council of the faculty i.e. the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies shall decide on the approval of passed exams.

(5) Students of another university i.e. another higher education institution cannot be enrolled in the University i.e. its higher education unit if they have 60 or less ECTS left until the termination of the studying programme at the higher education institution in which they are enrolled.

Conditions for enrolment in the master academic studies

Article 83

(1) The persons who completed primary academic studies and who acquired the following number of ECTS may be enrolled in the first year of the master academic studies:

- 1) at least 180 ECTS - if the master academic studies grant 120 ECTS;
- 2) at least 240 ECTS – if the master academic studies grant 60 ECTS.

(2) The studying programme of the master academic studies shall establish primary academic studies mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article as its pre-requisite.

(3) The order of candidates to be enrolled in the first year of the master academic studies shall be established on the basis of the grade point average achieved in the primary studies.

(4) The general act of the faculty i.e. the University may prescribe other parameters for establishing the order and enrolment of the candidates.

Conditions for enrolment in the specialised academic studies

Article 84

(1) The following persons may be enrolled in the first year of the specialised academic studies:

- 1) persons who completed master academic studies i.e. integrated studies mentioned in Article 80, Paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Statute, achieving at least 300 ECTS points;
- 2) persons who completed primary academic studies achieving at least 240 ECTS points when the studies last at least two years granting at least 120 ECTS points.

(2) The studying programme of the specialised academic studies shall define the master i.e. primary academic studies mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

(3) The order of candidates to be enrolled in the first year of the specialised academic studies shall be established based on the grade point average achieved in the primary and master academic studies.

(4) The general act of the faculty i.e. the University may prescribe other parameters for establishing order of candidates to be enrolled in the first year of the specialised academic studies.

Conditions for enrolment in the specialised expert studies

Article 85

(1) The person who completed primary expert or primary academic studies achieving at least 180 ECTS points may be enrolled in the first year of the specialised expert studies.

(2) The studying programme of the specialised expert studies shall define the primary studies mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

(3) The order of candidates to be enrolled in the first year of the specialised expert studies shall be established based on the grade point average achieved in the primary studies.

(4) The general act of the faculty i.e. the University may prescribe other parameters for establishing order of candidates to be enrolled in the first year of specialised expert studies.

Conditions for enrolment in PhD studies

Article 86

- (1) The following persons may be enrolled in the first year of doctoral studies:
 - 1) the person who completed master academic studies i.e. integrated studies mentioned in Article 80, Paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Statute achieving at least 300 ECTS and grade point average at least 8.00 in the primary and master academic studies;
 - 2) the person who completed master academic studies i.e. integrated studies mentioned in Article 80, Paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Statute achieving at least 300 ECTS points and published scientific papers, in the way prescribed in the general act of the faculty;
 - 3) the person who has the academic degree of Master of Sciences or Master of Arts, unless they decide to write the doctoral dissertation pursuant to the provision of Article 128 of the Higher Education Law.
- (2) The detailed conditions for enrolment in the doctoral studies shall be defined in the general act of the faculty, pursuant to the general act adopted by the University Senate.
- (3) The studying programme of the doctoral studies shall prescribe the master academic studies i.e. the scientific field in which the academic degree of MA or MSc mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article has to be acquired.
- (4) The general act of the faculty i.e. the University may prescribe that part of studying programme of the specialised academic studies shall be transferred as part of the studying programme for doctoral studies.
- (5) The order of candidates to be enrolled in the first year of doctoral studies shall be established based on grade point average in the primary and master academic studies and achieved scientific results, in the way prescribed in the general act of the faculty i.e. the University.

Rights and obligations of students

Article 87

- (1) The student shall have the right to:
 - 1) enrolment, education of high quality and impartial evaluation;
 - 2) precise information on all matters related to the studies in due time;
 - 3) active participation in decision-making, pursuant to the Law and Statute;
 - 4) self-organise and express personal opinion;
 - 5) privileges arising from the status of a student;
 - 6) equal conditions of quality studying for all students;
 - 7) education in a language of an ethnic minority, pursuant to the Law and Statute;
 - 8) diversity and protection of all kinds of discrimination, pursuant to the general act adopted by the Senate;
 - 9) elect and be elected in the Students Parliament and other bodies of the University i.e. faculty in which they are enrolled.
- (2) The student shall be obliged to:
 - 1) fulfill teaching and exam prerequisites;

- 2) respect general acts of the University and faculty they are enrolled in;
 - 3) respect the rights of the employees and other students at the University and the faculty they are enrolled in;
 - 4) participate in decision-making pursuant to the Law and the Statute.
- (3) The student shall have the right to complaint to the competent body of the faculty where they are enrolled in i.e. to the Senate if studying at the University if the higher education institution violates certain obligation among those outlined in Paragraph 1, Points 1-3 of this Article.

Suspension of the rights and obligations of students

Article 88

(1) The suspension of rights and obligations may be approved to a student upon their request, in the following situations:

- 1) in the event of a severe illness;
- 2) attending a professional training lasting at least six months;
- 3) military service;
- 4) taking care of student's own child younger than 12 months;
- 5) pregnancy;
- 6) preparations for the Olympics, world or European championship when the student is an eminent sportsperson; and
- 7) other events prescribed by the general act of the faculty.

(2) The student who was unable to take an exam due to an illness or absence for professional improvement lasting at least three months may take exam in the next exam term, pursuant to the general act of the faculty they are enrolled in i.e. the University if enrolled in it.

The termination of the student's status

Article 89

(1) The status of student shall cease if the student fails to complete their studies in:

- 1) two academic years if the studying programme lasts one academic year;
- 2) four academic year if the studying programme lasts two academic years;
- 3) six academic years if the studying programme lasts three academic years;
- 4) eight academic years if the studying programme lasts four academic years;
- 5) ten academic years if the studying programme lasts five academic years;
- 6) 12 academic years if the studying programme lasts six academic years.

(2) If the studying programme begins in the spring semester, the deadline mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be calculated from the beginning of that semester.

(3) The suspension of student's rights and obligations approved pursuant to the Statute shall not be calculated in the period outlined in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

(4) Upon personal request, the student may be allowed to extend the duration of their studies before the end of the deadline outlined in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article for one semester in the following situations:

- 1) if they, in the course of studies, fulfilled the conditions for approval of suspension of their rights and obligations but did not exercise that right i.e. did not use it in the duration that could have been allowed;
- 2) if, on the day of the expiration of deadline outlined in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, they have the lack of maximum of 15 ECTS necessary for the completion of studies;
- 3) if they, in the course of studies, took up and completed the second approved i.e. accredited studying programme in the same or higher level at the University or another accredited university in the country or abroad.

(5) The termination of student's status due to late completion of studies shall be pronounced by the Dean i.e. the Rector in their decision becoming effective on the following day upon the expiration of the deadline outlined in Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of this Article.

(6) The status of student shall be also terminated in the following situations:

- 1) completion of studies;
- 2) withdrawal from studies;
- 3) not enrolling in the academic year;
- 4) being ordered the disciplinary measure of expelling from the studies.

VI THE STUDIES

The academic year

Article 90

(1) The University shall organise and carry out studies during an academic year which, as a rule, begins on October 1 and lasts for 12 months.

(2) The academic year shall consist of, as a rule, 42 working weeks, 30 of which are for teaching and 12 for consultations, exam preparation and exams.

(3) An academic year shall be divided in an autumn semester and a spring semester, each semester, as a rule, consisting of 15 weeks for teaching and six for consultations, exam preparation and exams.

(4) Teaching shall be organised and carried out in semesters, based on the teaching plan.

The studying programme

Article 91

(1) The studying programme shall be the cluster of obligatory and elective subjects i.e. studying fields with the contents enabling acquiring knowledge and skills necessary for the degree of certain level and kind of studies.

(2) The studying programme shall establish:

- 1) the name and goals of studying programme;
- 2) the kind of studies and outcome of learning process;

- 3) expert, academic i.e. scientific name;
- 4) conditions for enrolment in the studying programme;
- 5) the list of obligatory subjects i.e. studying field and elective subjects, with their approximate contents;
- 6) the way of carrying out studies and time necessary for carrying out certain forms of studies;
- 7) point value of each subjects shown in ECTS points;
- 8) point value of the degree thesis shown in ECTS points;
- 9) prerequisites for enrolment in certain courses or groups of courses;
- 10) the method of electing subjects from other studying programmes;
- 11) conditions for transfer from other studying programmes within the same or similar fields of studies;
- 12) other matters relevant for studying programme implementation.

(3) The studying programme shall be adopted in the way defined in this Statute in the form prescribed by the Senate based on the contents mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article.

(4) Studying programme implementation cannot begin before the Senate adopts the programme.

(5) Studying programme shall be implemented at the University, at its faculties or other higher education institutions.

(6) In its decision, the Senate shall appoint the implementer of the studying programme, following the proposal of the Council of the Group.

(7) If more than one higher education institution organizes and implements studying programme, the Senate shall appoint the implementer-coordinator.

(8) The University may organise and carry out a studying programme together with another higher education institution in the Republic or abroad for acquisition of a joint degree or double degree.

(9) The studying programme mentioned in Paragraph 8 of this Article may be implemented only after the Senate and competent body of the higher education institution – the coorganiser have adopted it.

The teaching plan

Article 92

(1) The studies shall be implemented according to the teaching plan adopted, pursuant to the Senate's general act, by the teaching and scientific council of the faculty implementing the studies i.e. the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies.

(2) The teaching plan shall establish the following:

- 1) lecturers and associates teaching according to the studying programme;
- 2) places where the teaching takes place;
- 3) the beginning and end as well as time schedule of teaching;
- 4) forms of teaching (lectures, seminars, exercises, consultations, field work, assessment tests, etc.);
- 5) the way of taking exams, exam terms and assessment policies;
- 6) the list of reference books necessary for studies and passing the exam;
- 7) the possibility of teaching in a foreign language;
- 8) the possibility of distance learning;

9) other matters important for regular teaching.

(3) The list of recommended reference books for a specific exam must be in proportion to the volume of studying programme, in the way described in the studying programme.

(4) The teaching plan shall be announced before starting classes in a semester and shall be available to the public.

(5) The teaching plan shall be presented on the internet page of the faculties carrying out studies i.e. of the University.

(6) In some justifiable situations, changes of teaching plan may be made during an academic year.

(7) Changes of teaching plan shall be presented in the way mentioned in Paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Article.

The volume of studies

Article 93

(1) Each subject in the studying programme shall be presented in the number of ECTS points and the volume of studies in the total of ECTS points.

(2) The total of 60 ECTS points shall correspond to an average of student's work in a 40-working-hour week during one academic year.

(3) The total student's work shall comprise the following:

- 1) active learning (lectures, exercises, practice, seminars, practical learning, field work, mentoring, consultations, presentations, projects etc.);
- 2) independent work;
- 3) colloquia;
- 4) exams;
- 5) the final paper;
- 6) voluntary work in the local community organised by the University i.e. the faculty on the projects important for the local community (charities, disabled persons support etc.);
- 7) other forms of work, pursuant to the general act of a higher education institution (e.g. expert practice).

(4) Conditions, organisation and point value of the charity work mentioned in Paragraph 3, Point 6 of this Article shall be established by the teaching and scientific council of the faculty i.e. the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies of the University.

(5) The total number of active teaching cannot be smaller than 600 classes in an academic year or larger than 900.

(6) Exceptionally, the total number of classes of active teaching may be larger than the maximum mentioned in Paragraph 5 of this Article when the studying programme prescribes an increased number of practical classes and field work.

(7) The courses mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article last, as a rule, one semester so that the total of 30 ECTS points corresponds to the complete student's work in a 40-working-hour week in one semester.

(8) Exceptionally, classes may be organised in other time units (trimesters, blocks, modules etc.) whose individual duration shall be defined in the studying programme of

the faculty, on the condition that their total annual duration shall be 30 teaching weeks and 12 weeks for consultations, exam preparation and exams.

Distance studying

Article 94

(1) The University i.e. faculty may organise the studying programme for distance studying, pursuant to its operation license.

(2) The detailed terms and conditions for distance studying shall be established in the general act of the University i.e. faculty.

(3) Distance studying exams shall be taken in the seat of a higher education institution i.e. buildings specified in the operating license.

Evaluation

Article 95

(1) Students' work on specific courses shall be continually monitored during classes and shown in points.

(2) The student may gain 100 points by fulfilling exam prerequisites and passing the exam.

(3) The studying programme shall establish the proportion of points gained in exam prerequisites and in the exam.

(4) The minimum of 30 and the maximum of 70 points in the total number of points must be prescribed for students' activities and assessment tests in the semester (exam prerequisites).

(5) The students' success in the exams shall be shown in the following grades:

10 – excellent – remarkable;

9 – excellent;

8 – very good;

7 – good;

6 – satisfactory;

5 – failed.

(6) The University i.e. its higher education institution shall keep permanent records on the passed exams.

(7) Only passing grades shall be entered in the records and student's booklet, whereas grade 5 (failed) shall be entered only in the records.

(8) The students' success in exams at the University and its higher education units may not be shown numerically, according to the following pattern:

A+ → 10

A → 9

B → 8

C → 7

D → 6

F → 5

(9) The final grade in an exam shall be calculated by the total of pondered number of points achieved in all forms of learning obligations.

(10) The passing grade shall, as a rule, be achieved if all learning obligations have been assessed with a passing grade.

(11) The detailed methods for evaluation shall be defined in the general act of a higher education institution.

Exam terms and taking the exam

Article 96

(1) Exam terms shall be the following: January, April, June, September and October and shall be organised in accordance with the annual plan of exams of higher education institution.

(2) The additional term mentioned in Article 97, Paragraph 2 of this Statute shall be organised, as a rule, before the beginning of the next academic year.

(3) The schedule of exam terms shall be made in the beginning of an academic year and shall be an integral part of teaching plan.

(4) Any student who fulfilled all prescribed exam prerequisites defined in the teaching plan may take an exam, pursuant to the Statute of the faculty.

(5) Exams may be theoretical and practical and are taken, pursuant to the studying programme, only in written form, only in oral form, or in both written and oral form.

(6) Exams are public and the student shall have the right to invite public to the exam, if the exam is oral.

(7) The method of taking exams, their time and schedule, delay, withdrawal from the exam, keeping exam records, as well as other issues related to taking exams and exam assessment shall be closely defined in the general act of the University i.e. the faculty, pursuant to the Law and the Statute.

Consequences of the failed exam

Article 97

(1) The exam in the same course may be taken at most three times in an academic year.

(2) Exceptionally, the student who has one unparsed exam from the studying programme if the enrolled year shall have the right to take that exam in an additional exam term until the beginning of the next academic year.

(3) Upon personal request, the student may take the exam mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article before the exam committee.

(4) The student who does not pass the exam in obligatory courses until the beginning of the next academic year shall repeat the same courses.

(5) The student who does not pass the exam in elective courses may repeat the same course or elect another course.

Objection to the grade

Article 98

(1) The student shall have the right to object to the exam grade if they think that the exam has not been organised pursuant to the Law and the general act of the institution within 36 hours from the marking.

(2) The Senate shall adopt the general act closely defining the way of obtaining right to objection mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Enrolment to the senior year of studies

Article 99

(1) Every academic year when enrolling in the semester i.e. other time units (trimesters, blocks, modules etc.) the student shall elect courses from the studying programme whereby they can elect only those courses for which prerequisites defined in the studying programme have been fulfilled.

(2) The studying programme may be based on semester enrolment.

(3) To enable faster completion of studies and wider education, exceptionally successful students may be allowed to elect courses worth more than 60 ECTS points, but not more than 90.

(4) The student shall have the right to enroll in senior years, under the conditions prescribed with this Statute when they, pursuant to the studying programme, acquire the right to enroll in courses of at least 37 ECTS points in the senior year, according to the studying programme.

(5) The student who failed to fulfill conditions outlined in Paragraph 4 of this Article may continue studies so as to enroll in the courses they did not complete in the previous year, under the condition and terms defined by the Senate i.e. teaching and scientific council of the faculty.

(6) The rules for studying shall be closely defined in the general act of the University i.e. faculty.

The degree paper and dissertation

Article 100

(1) The primary and specialised studies shall be completed when passing all prescribed exams and fulfilling other studying obligations and, should it be defined in the studying programme, writing the degree paper or passing the degree exam.

(2) The master academic studies shall be completed when passing all prescribed exams and fulfilling other studying obligations, writing the final paper and its public defending, pursuant to the studying programme.

(3) The doctoral studies shall be completed when passing all prescribed exams, writing the PhD thesis and its public defending.

(4) Exceptionally, the doctoral degree may be acquired by a person who completed the medical studies and specialisation on the basis of the defended dissertation founded on papers published in the top world journals.

(5) Persons who acquired the academic degree of MA or MSc in accordance with the regulations effective before the adoption of the Higher Education Law may acquire the academic title of PhD upon defending the doctoral thesis until 9 September 2012 in line with the regulations effective before the adoption of the Law.

(6) The number of points of the degree paper i.e. final part of the studying programme shall be included in the total number of points necessary for the completion of studies.

(7) The general act of a higher education unit shall closely define taking the degree exam i.e. final exam, the procedure of application, evaluation and defence of the doctoral thesis.

Individualisation of the studies and special needs of students

Article 101

(1) The University and its faculties shall include students with special needs in all teaching and scientific processes at the University with equal rights.

(2) The student who completes the primary academic studies acquiring at least 240 ECTS shall acquire the professional title of Bachelor with Honours with the mark: first degree academic studies in the corresponding field.

(3) The student who completes the primary academic studies acquiring at least 180 ECTS shall acquire the professional title of Bachelor with the mark: first degree academic studies in the corresponding field.

(4) The student who completes master academic studies shall acquire the academic title of Master with the mark: second degree master academic studies in the corresponding field.

(5) The student who completes the specialised academic studies shall acquire the professional title of Specialist with the mark: second degree academic studies in the corresponding field.

(6) The student who completes the doctoral academic studies of the third degree shall acquire the scientific title Doctor of Philosophy with the mark of the corresponding field: *Ph.D.*, *Dr. sci.* or *Dr. juris.*

(7) The student who completes the primary expert studies shall acquire the professional title of Bachelor appl. with the mark: first degree expert studies in the corresponding field.

(8) The student who completes the specialised expert studies, previously completing the primary expert or the primary academic studies with the total of 180 ECTS, shall acquire the professional title of Specialist with the mark: second degree expert studies in the corresponding field.

(9) The student who completes the specialised expert studies, previously completing the primary academic studies with the total of 240 ECTS, shall acquire the professional title of Professional Master with the mark: second degree expert studies in the corresponding field.

Documents on completed studies

Article 103

(1) The University shall issue the degree verifying the completion of studies to the student who completed the studies.

(2) The degree supplement shall be issued along with the degree.

(3) Upon the student's request, the University shall issue the certificate on the learnt studying programme comprising the information on level, nature and contents of the studies as well as the achieved results.

(4) The Senate shall closely define the contents and form of the certificate mentioned in Paragraph 3 of this Article.

(5) The Rector may transfer the right to issue the certificate mentioned in Paragraph 3 of this Article to the faculty where the student completed part of the studying programme.

(6) The degree, degree supplement and certificate on completion of part of studying programme shall be public documents.

(7) The degree and degree supplement shall be signed by the Rector and the Dean of faculty where the corresponding studying programme has been completed.

(8) If two or more higher education institutions carry out joint studies, the joint degree and degree supplement shall be issued signed by the Rector and authorised persons of the higher education institutions carrying out the studying programme for the acquisition of a joint degree.

Honorary doctorate

Article 104

(1) The University may, as a merit of honour, award the honorary doctorate to a domestic or foreign citizen who, in their work, improved the scientific thought i.e. who is particularly meritorious for scientific, technical, technological, cultural and artistic improvement.

(2) The general act of the University shall closely define terms and procedure for awarding the honorary doctorate.

The promotion

Article 105

- (1) The promotion shall be a ceremonious act of:
- 1) presenting with the degree on completed studies of first and second degree;
 - 2) pronouncing the persons who fulfilled the conditions prescribed by the Law and defended the doctoral thesis *Doctors of Philosophy*;
 - 3) awarding the honorary doctorate to the person defined in Article 104 of the Statute;
 - 4) pronouncing the retired full professor *Emeritus Professor* after the Senate awarded them this title;
 - 5) pronouncing the person promoted by the Senate full professor.

(2) The promotion mentioned in Paragraph 1, Point 1 of this Article shall be done by the Dean i.e. the Head of the higher education institution where the studies have been completed either at the higher education institution or, upon the Rector's approval, at the University.

(3) The promotion mentioned in the Paragraph 1, Points 2-5 of this Article shall be done by the Rector i.e. Vice-Rector authorised by the Rector at the University.

(4) Prior to the promotion to a full professor, the person mentioned in Paragraph 1, Point 5 of this Article shall deliver an accession lecture, pursuant to the Statute of the faculty where they are employed i.e. pursuant to the general act adopted by the Senate.

(5) The promotion mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be closely defined in the general act of the faculty i.e. the University.

VII THE LIFELONG EDUCATION

Programmes of permanent improvement

Article 106

(1) The University i.e. faculty may independently or together with other higher education institutions implement lifelong education programmes (hereinafter referred to

as: permanent improvement programmes) outside the scope of their studying programmes for which they have operating license.

(2) The permanent improvement programmes shall be established by the Senate i.e. teaching and scientific council of the faculty.

(3) The permanent improvement programmes shall be implemented as courses, seminars, workshops, expert and scientific counselling and other forms of improvement, where the course-takers have the opportunity to learn specific professional and scientific fields so as to broaden and deepen their knowledge and effective practical work.

(4) Terms, conditions and procedure of implementation of the permanent improvement programme shall be established in the general act adopted by the Senate upon the Rector's proposal i.e. the proposal of the teaching and scientific council of the faculty.

Course-takers

Article 107

(1) The course-takers of the permanent improvement programme may be persons with at least secondary education.

(2) Persons enrolled in the programme mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall have no status of a student as defined in this Statute.

(3) Persons passing the permanent improvement programme shall be issued a certificate by the higher education institution in the format defined by the Senate.

VIII SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The scientific research goals

Article 108

(1) At the University and its higher education units, the scientific research shall be conducted targeted at science and innovations development, higher education enhancement i.e. teaching quality improvement, the progress of young scientists, introduction of students to the scientific research, as well as creating material conditions for the University's operation and development.

(2) At the University and its higher education units, scientific research shall be organised through basic, applied and development research, pursuant to the Law.

The right to scientific research

Article 109

(1) Scientific research shall be the basic right and obligation of lecturers, researchers and associates of the University established in this Statute and general acts of the higher education units within the University.

(2) Scientific research of lecturers, researchers and associates shall be performed in the following ways:

- 1) by signing agreements and involvement in the scientific research projects, expertises, etc.;
- 2) by individual research and innovations.

(3) The Senate, teaching and scientific council of the faculty i.e. scientific council of the institute shall adopt a general act defining all terms and conditions of contracting scientific research projects, expertises and etc.

(4) The University shall support permanent professional (research and expert) activity of its lecturers, researchers, associates and students in the public interest, as well as presentation to the public audience and publishing the results of such an activity, according to the University's and its higher education institutions' financial plan.

(5) Lecturers, researchers and associates must not act contrary to the primary goals of the University mentioned in Article 3 of this Statute, nor must they use the University's signs for commercial purposes.

(6) In their scientific research, members of the academic community at the University shall exercise the intellectual property copyright protection according to the highest standards and shall have all rights pertaining to their work pursuant to the law.

(7) The University and its higher education institutions shall respect third parties' rights to the intellectual property.

Centres of excellent values

Article 110

(1) The University shall establish i.e. incite the foundation of centres of excellent values.

(2) The status of a centre of excellent values may, pursuant to the Law, be assigned to the institute i.e. faculty or their organisational body i.e. bodies if they, in the period of five years, have achieved internationally acknowledged highest scientific and professional results in a specific scientific discipline and, based on that, they have developed international scientific, technical and technological cooperation.

(3) The act on foundation of a joint centre of excellent values shall define all joint rights and obligations of the centre's founder.

IX THE UNIVERSITY STAFF

1. THE GENERAL UNIVERSITY STAFF

Teaching and non-teaching staff

Article 111

(1) Teaching staff at the University shall consist of persons performing teaching and scientific research.

(2) Teaching staff shall be: lecturers, researchers and associates.

(3) Non-teaching staff at the University shall consist of persons performing professional, administrative and technical work.

The employees' rights and obligations

Article 112

(1) Pertaining to the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the University i.e. its higher education units employees, the Labour Law shall be implemented, unless otherwise specified by the Law.

(2) The specific rights, obligations and responsibilities of the University employees shall be defined by the managing body.

(3) The specific rights, obligations and responsibilities of the managing body shall be defined by the Council.

Planning the employment policy of the University

Article 113

(1) The Senate shall render the act establishing the planning of employment policy and contracting lecturers and associates of the University and its higher education units, starting from the need to organise teaching processes at the University in a quality, rational and efficient way.

(2) A higher education unit within the University shall have the right to make proposals relating to the issues mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

The code of professional ethics

Article 114

(1) During their work, activities and in their behaviour, the employees at the University and its higher education units and students shall respect ethical principles, principles of scientific truth and criticism and respect higher education goals and principles.

(2) The Senate shall adopt the code of professional ethics establishing ethical principles in higher education, publishing scientific results, attitude to the intellectual property, relations between lecturers, researchers and associates, other employees and students, procedures in the University presentations, as well as presentations of its higher education units, their lecturers, researchers, associates and students in legal matters and in presentations in public and mass media.

(3) The terms and procedure of establishing violations of ethical principles as well as imposed measures shall be defined in the general act rendered by the Senate.

2. TEACHING STAFF

Teachers

Article 115

(1) The lecturers' titles of the university shall be the following: full professor, associate professor and assistant professor.

(2) Lecturers mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article may teach any studies.

(3) Lecturers with the title of a foreign language lecturer or a specific skill lecturer may teach foreign languages i.e. skills at nonparent-faculties.

Researchers

Article 116

(1) The scientific titles at the University shall be: scientific adviser, senior scientific adviser and scientific associate.

(2) Persons promoted in the scientific title may teach the doctoral studies, under the terms and conditions prescribed by the Law and the general act rendered by the Senate.

(3) If the persons mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article are not employed in the higher education institution where the programme is implemented, the institution shall contract them for teaching services.

Associates
Article 117

(1) The title of associates at the University shall be: teaching assistant and teaching associate and, for the foreign languages studying programmes, senior language instructor and language instructor.

(2) The general act of the higher education institution may establish other titles of the associates.

The general prerequisite of non-conviction for infamous criminal conduct
Article 118

(1) Persons who have been convicted, by a final and effective court decision, for criminal offence of sexual liberty, making a forgery of public document issued by a higher education institution or taking bribe when working in a higher education institution cannot be awarded titles of lecturers i.e. associates.

(2) If the person mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article has the title of lecturers i.e. associates, the Senate i.e. the teaching and scientific council of the faculty shall render the decision on prohibition of doing the lecturer's i.e. associate's job.

(3) The employment of persons mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article shall cease in accordance with the Law.

Terms and conditions for the promotion into lecturers titles
Article 119

(1) The lecturer shall be elected for a narrow scientific i.e. artistic field defined in the higher education institution Statute, pursuant to the established list mentioned in Article 41, Point 5 of the Statute.

(2) Persons fulfilling conditions prescribed by the Law i.e. detailed conditions established in the general act on terms and conditions for promotion in the lecturers titles adopted by the Senate may be promoted into lecturers titles, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Higher Education National Council.

Evaluation elements for the promotion
Article 120

(1) When promoting candidates into lecturers titles, the following elements shall be evaluated:

- 1) evaluation of the candidate's scientific research results;
- 2) evaluation of the candidate's teaching;
- 3) evaluation of the candidate's involvement in the teaching advancement and the development of other activities of the higher education institution;
- 4) evaluation of the candidate's results achieved in providing young teachers and scientists;

5) evaluation of the candidate's participation in professional organisations and other activities significant for the development of science in the higher education institution.

(2) Published scientific papers must be prevailing in the narrow scientific field of the candidate's promotion.

(3) When promoting candidates in lecturers titles, only published papers shall be taken into consideration i.e. the results of scientific research in the period since the previous promotion, except when promoting candidates in full professor when the whole candidate's opus is evaluated.

(4) For the papers mentioned in Paragraph 3 of this Article, the candidate must at least have a certificate of acceptance for publication prior to the candidate's application for promotion, but the papers must be published prior to the promotion, except for the papers accepted for publication by the leading international journals.

(5) The evaluation of the results of the candidate's teaching shall be based on the results shown in their work with students, pursuant to the general act adopted by the Senate.

(6) If the candidate for promotion in the lecturers titles has no teaching experience, their capability for teaching shall be evaluated based on the quality of a special lecture open to public where all members of the promoting committee shall be present.

(7) The Dean i.e. the Rector shall set the date for the lecture open to public mentioned in Paragraph 6 of this Article and shall inform the candidate and members of the promoting committee on the date 7 days earlier at the latest.

(8) The evaluation of the results of the candidate's involvement in the teaching advancement and development of other activities of the higher education institution the evaluation of results achieved in providing young teachers and scientists shall be obtained from the higher education institution where the candidate teaches.

(9) The evaluation of the candidate's participation in professional organisations and other activities relevant for the development of science and the higher education institution shall be based on the information submitted by the candidate.

Terms and conditions for the election of researchers

Article 121

The election of candidates for researchers shall be conducted under the terms and conditions prescribed by the law defining the activities of scientific research.

Terms and conditions for the election of associates

Article 122

(1) The associate shall be elected for the narrow scientific i.e. artistic field defined in the statute of a higher education institution, pursuant to the established list in Article 41, Point 5 of this Statute, or for the department mentioned in Article 69, Paragraph 2 of this Statute.

(2) Persons fulfilling the conditions prescribed by the Law i.e. detailed conditions defined in the general act on terms and conditions for the election for associates titles adopted by the Senate upon the proposal of teaching and scientific councils of faculties may be elected for the associates titles.

The procedure for election of candidates and commencing employment

Article 123

(1) Lecturers and associates shall acquire titles and commence employment for the following periods:

- 1) a full professor – indefinite period;
- 2) an associate professor or assistant professor – five years period;
- 3) a foreign language lecturer and skill lecturer – four years period;
- 4) a teaching assistant – three years period, with the possibility to prolong the period for another three years;
- 5) a teaching associate – one year period, with the possibility to prolong the period for another year in the course of academic master or specialised studies, but at the longest until the end of the academic year in which the studies end;
- 6) a senior language instructor or language instructor – three years period.

(2) The announcement for the commencement of employment and promotion in the lecturers/associates title for a narrow scientific i.e. artistic field mentioned in Article 119, Paragraph 1 of this Statute may be issued by the University i.e. its faculty only if that position is defined in the corresponding general act and upon providing resources.

(3) The University i.e. faculty shall issue the announcement for the commencement of employment and promotion in the lecturers/associates titles if necessary, taking into consideration that teaching process should be organised in a quality, rational and efficient way.

(4) If the person employed for a definite period of time as a lecturer or assistant may apply for the announcement for a lecturer, then the announcement shall be issued six months prior to the end of the period of the lecturer's i.e. assistant's employment at the latest.

(5) Exceptionally, the announcement may be issued earlier under the terms and conditions defined in the general act on establishing detailed conditions for the election of lecturers.

(6) If the person employed for a definite period of time as an associate may apply for the announcement for an associate, then the announcement shall be issued three months prior to the end of the period of the associate's employment at the latest.

(7) The election and employment of a lecturer shall be within six months from the day of announcement issue at the latest, whereas the election and employment of an associate shall be within three months from the day of announcement issue at the latest.

(8) Persons elected for the lecturers i.e. associates title shall sign the employment contract with the administration body of the higher education institution mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article.

(9) The terms and procedure for election of lecturers and associates and commencement of their employment shall be closely defined in the general act of the University adopted by the Senate.

The transfer

Article 124

The lecturer elected for a title pursuant to the provisions of the Higher Education Law and employed at a University's faculty may commence employment at another

faculty at the University concluding the employment contract without the repeated procedure for promotion in the title for the same narrow scientific field.

Lecturers and associates' rights and obligations

Article 125

- (1) Lecturers shall have the right and obligation to:
 - 1) teach completely following the contents and number of classes defined in the studying programme and teaching plan;
 - 2) keep records on attendance to classes, exams and students' results at exams, in the way prescribed by the general act of the higher education institution;
 - 3) organise and conduct scientific research;
 - 4) recommend available textbooks and handbooks for the subject they teach;
 - 5) regularly administer exams for students, according to the timetable in the defined exam terms;
 - 6) hold consultations with students so that they could successfully acquire curriculum;
 - 7) propose improvement and change of curriculum;
 - 8) be mentors for students' final papers and dissertations;
 - 9) develop correct relationships with other members of the academic community;
 - 10) undergo assessment of the effectiveness of their teaching, pursuant to the general act adopted by the Senate;
 - 11) perform other work defined by the Law, the Statute and general acts of the University i.e. faculty.
- (2) The associates shall have the right and obligation to:
 - 1) prepare and conduct exercises under the professional supervision of lecturers;
 - 2) help lecturer to prepare scientific and teaching process;
 - 3) participate in administering exams, pursuant to the studying programme and teaching plan;
 - 4) hold consultations with students;
 - 5) work on personal professional improvement so as to prepare for individual scientific research, or to acquire a higher academic degree i.e. doctorate;
 - 6) develop correct relationships with other members of the academic community;
 - 7) undergo the assessment of effectiveness of their teaching, pursuant to the general act adopted by the Senate;
 - 8) perform other activities pursuant to the Law, this Statute and general acts of the University i.e. the faculty.

Suspension of the employment or election period

Article 126

(1) The election period and employment of the lecturer i.e. associate doing military service, on maternity leave, leave of absence for care for children, leave of absence for special care for children or other person, or on a sick leave longer than six months shall be extended for that period.

(2) The lecturer i.e. associate on a position of public interest or who is on the unpaid leave shall also have the right to extend the election period, pursuant to the law.

(3) The lecturer i.e. associate may renounce the rights mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article relating to the duration of election period.

The sabbatical

Article 127

In order to improve oneself professionally or scientifically or to prepare a scientific paper, pursuant to the statute of a higher education institution, the lecturer may be allowed to take a sabbatical lasting one academic year, if they have been teaching at the higher education institution for at least five years.

Obligation to provide continual teaching

Article 128

(1) The University i.e. its faculty may, without issuing an announcement, contract a lecturer i.e. artist from another faculty outside the territory of the Republic with the title of the visiting professor.

(2) The rights and obligations of the visiting professor shall be defined in the contract on teaching services, under the terms and conditions prescribed in the general act of the higher education institution mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

The professor upon invitation

Article 130

(1) The University i.e. its faculty may contract an eminent scientist i.e. artist who is not already employed in that higher education institution to deliver, as the professor upon invitation, not more than five teaching lectures per semester.

(2) The decision on contracting shall be made by the Senate i.e. teaching and scientific council of the faculty, the rights and obligations of the professor upon invitation being defined in the terms of contract on lectures as prescribed in the general act of the higher education institution mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

The Emeritus Professor

Article 131

(1) The University may, upon the proposal of the faculty or other higher education institution, award the title of Emeritus Professor to any full professor retired after 10 September 2005 who distinguished themselves with their scientific work, or received international reputation and achieved results in providing young lecturers and scientists in the their field.

(2) The decision on awarding the Emeritus Professor title shall be adopted by the senate, in the procedure and under the terms defined in the general act of the University.

(3) The total number of Emeritus Professors at the University cannot exceed 3% of the total number of lecturers at the University, whereby the Senate shall take due care that this number is regularly updated.

(4) The Emeritus Professor shall have the right to participate in any teaching process in the academic studies of the second and third degree in their narrow field, as well as other rights defined in the general act mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article.

(5) The rights and obligations of Emeritus Professor mentioned in Paragraph 4 of this Article shall be defined in the contract on teaching services which shall, based on the Senate's decision on awarding the title, be signed by the Dean of the relating faculty i.e. the Rector.

Employment outside the University and avoiding conflict of interests

Article 132

(1) Scientific, teaching and professional work and business conducted by lecturers, researchers and associates outside the University, as well as interests arising from such activities must not be in conflict with the interests of the University and its higher education units, nor ruin the reputation of the University and these higher education institutions.

(2) So as to avoid the conflict of interests, the lecturer i.e. associate at the higher education institution may sign the contract on professional services at another higher education institution outside the University only with the previous approval of the expert body of the higher education institution where they are already employed.

(3) Terms and procedure for approval of contracting lecturers and associates at another higher education institution shall be defined in the general act rendered by the Senate, and technicalities shall be defined by the general act of the higher education institution.

(4) Violations of the obligations mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be the violation of work discipline.

(5) The higher education institution mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article must not sign the contract nor enter into any other business arrangement with the local higher education institution outside the University, if such a contract i.e. business arrangement violate the interests of the University or its higher education institution.

(6) The Senate shall give its approval of any contract, agreement, protocol i.e. other business arrangement mentioned in Paragraph 5 of this Article.

Cease of employment due to retirement

Article 133

(1) The lecturer's employment shall cease in the end of the academic year in which they became 65 years old or completed at least 15 years of employment insurance.

(2) The lecturer defined in Paragraph 1 of this Article with the title of full professor may extend the employment for the maximum of another two academic years.

(3) The decision on the employment extension shall be adopted by the Senate upon the proposal of the teaching and scientific council of the faculty until 30 June of the academic year in which the candidate for the employment extension becomes 65 years old, at the latest.

(4) The proposal mentioned in Paragraph 3 of this Article may be approved if:

- 1) there is an affirmative proposal of the department;
- 2) there are no more than three lecturers employed on the subject the candidate for employment extension was contracted and that there were no more than three lecturers on that subject in the previous three years in the higher education institution;
- 3) the subject taught by the candidate for the employment extension has the status of obligatory course in the studying programme, without taking into account that the candidate i.e. the lecturer mentioned in Point 2 of this Paragraph is involved in teaching an elective course i.e. another subject;
- 4) during the past ten years, the candidate for the employment extension has had at least one associate elected for the course outlined in Point 2 of this Paragraph.

(5) The Statute of the faculty may establish other conditions for the employment extension mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Article.

(6) The lecturer whose employment ceased due to retirement shall hold the title they had at the moment of retirement.

(7) The lecturer mentioned in Paragraph 6 of this Article, for the maximum of two academic years, may:

- 1) keep the obligations taken as the mentor or committee member for M.A. theses in the M.A. studies pursuant to the University Law (*The Official Gazette of the RS*, no. 21/02) i.e. as the mentor or committee member in the process of writing or defending final papers in the master academic studies and PhD dissertations;
- 2) perform all forms of teaching in the master academic and doctoral studies and be the committee member in the process of writing and defending final papers i.e. PhD dissertations in that studies, based on the decision of the teaching and scientific council of the faculty i.e. the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies.

*Cease of employment due to a lack of promotion in the title
and loss of the title*

Article 134

(1) The employment of the lecturer or associate employed at the University i.e. its higher education institution who is not promoted in the same or higher title shall cease in the end of the period they have been elected for if there is no possibility to appoint that person on another appropriate position in the higher education institution – the employer.

(2) Due to the lack of promotion i.e. cease of employment pursuant to the law, except in cases mentioned in Article 133, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Statute and article 175, Point 6 of the Labour Law (*The Official Gazette of the RS*, no. 24/05, 61/05), the lecturer i.e. associate shall lose the title they had before the cease of employment.

3. NON-TEACHING STAFF

Commencing employment

Article 135

(1) Professional, administrative and technical work, including legal, accounting and financial, analytical, IT, library etc. at the University shall be performed by the employees fulfilling conditions defined in the general act on systematization.

(2) Persons mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article may be employed under the condition that the position is prescribed in the general act and if the resources for its financing have been secured.

Sorting the unified standards of work and services and unified standards for databases of all units

Article 136

(1) At the University the unified standards of work and services and unified standards for databases of the University and all its higher education institutions shall be established.

(2) The unified standards mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be defined in the general act rendered by the Senate upon the Rector's proposal.

(3) The University and its higher education institutions shall be organised in accordance with the general act outlined in Paragraph 2 of this Article within the deadline prescribed in that act.

The expert services of the University

Article 137

(1) The expert services of the University shall perform different services for the University's needs.

(2) Different legal, human resources, accounting, administrative, technical and other services of joint interest for the activities of the University shall be performed in the Expert services of the University.

(3) The organisation and work of the expert services shall be defined in the general act on systematization rendered by the Rector of the University, in accordance with the general act on the unified standards outlined in Article 136, Paragraph 2 of this Statute.

The Secretary General of the University

Article 138

(1) The Secretary General shall manage the work of the expert services.

(2) The Secretary General shall coordinate the work of the expert services of the University, take part in the work of the University bodies so as to give professional opinion in the field of laws, coordinate the work of the secretaries of the faculties and other higher education institutions within the University, pursuant to the general act outlined in Article 136, Paragraph 2 of this Statute and shall perform other work specified in the act on systematization and upon the Rector's order.

(3) The Secretary General shall be responsible for their work to the Rector.

(4) The Secretary General shall be the person who graduated from law school and:

- 1) has at least five years of experience in making and applying regulations relating to education and science;
- 2) knows the issues of university education;
- 3) speaks at least one world language;
- 4) fulfills other conditions defined in the act on systematization.

(5) The Secretary General shall be appointed by the Rector on the basis of a public announcement.

X THE PROPERTY AND OPERATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY

The property

Article 139

(1) The property of the University shall consist of:

- 1) the right to use real estate and other resources provided by the Republic for the foundation and operation of the University;
- 2) ownership right of the real estates and movable property acquired on the basis of endowments, donations, gifts or investment of the University's own funds;
- 3) other ownership rights and financial funds acquired through providing services, sale of goods and through other sources (interests, dividends, lease, gifts, inheritance etc.).

(2) Real estates and other resources provided by the Republic for the foundation and operation of the University shall be state-owned, may be used only for performing activities defined in the Law and cannot be sold without the founder's consent.

(3) The University shall independently manage endowments, foundations i.e. funds trusted to it, pursuant to the law.

Resources for performing activities

Article 140

(1) The University shall acquire resources for performing its activities from the following sources:

- 1) funds provided by the founder;
- 2) tuition fees;
- 3) donations, gifts and endowments;
- 4) funds for financing scientific research and professional work;
- 5) projects and contracts relating to teaching processes, research and consultant services;
- 6) fees for commercial and other services;
- 7) founding rights and rights arising from the contracts with third parties;
- 8) other sources in accordance with the law.

(2) The provision of the Paragraph 1 of this article shall apply to all faculties within the University.

(3) The higher education institution shall independently manage the resources outlined in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

(4) The resources for performing activities of the institutes shall be defined in the Law on Scientific Research.

Resources provided by the founder

Article 141

(1) The Republic, as the founder of the University, shall provide resources for the implementation of the approved i.e. accredited studying programmes at the University and its faculties pursuant to the agreement signed between the Government and the University upon prior obtaining the opinion of the Ministry of Education and Sports.

(2) The resources mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided for the implementation of the work programme at the University and its faculties for each academic year (hereinafter referred to as: the budget transfer).

(3) The annual work programme of the University shall be adopted by the Council upon the Senate's proposal established on the basis of the proposals made by the teaching and scientific councils of the faculties and the Students Parliament of the University.

(4) When performing its activities with the resources provided by the Republic, the faculty within the University shall act based on the statutory authorisation in legal matters in its own name but on behalf of the University.

Covering expenditures with the budget transfer

Article 142

(1) The budget transfer shall be distributed according to the following expenditures:

- 1) gross salaries of the employees, pursuant to laws and collective agreement;
- 2) material costs, current and investment maintenance;
- 3) equipment;
- 4) libraries' funds;
- 5) scientific research with the aim to raise the quality of teaching;
- 6) scientific and professional improvement of employees;
- 7) encourage the development of young lecturers and scientists;
- 8) work with talented students;
- 9) international cooperation;
- 10) sources of information and IT systems;
- 11) publishing activities;
- 12) work of the students parliaments and extra-curriculum activities of the students;
- 13) financing the equipment and conditions for studying of the disabled students;
- 14) other expenditures in accordance with the law.

(2) The necessary number of lecturers, associates and non-teaching staff, as well as the teaching expenses shall be established based on the norms and standards for the higher education institutions defined by the Government upon the proposal of the Higher

Education National Council and upon obtaining the opinion of the Conference of the Universities.

Own income

Article 143

(1) The funds acquired by the University and faculties on the basis of tuition fees, or through providing services to third parties, or gifts, donations, sponsorships and other sources, except the budget transfer, shall make own income of the higher education institution.

(2) When managing the funds outlined in Paragraph 1 of this Article, the University and the faculty shall act in legal matters in its own name and its own behalf, pursuant to the law and the Statute i.e. the statute of the faculty.

(3) The funds outlined in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be kept in the account of the higher education institution within the consolidated treasury account i.e. in the bank account, pursuant to the law.

(4) The higher education institution without the status of legal entity shall manage its own income pursuant to the law and the general act of the University adopted by the Council.

Financing joint work at the University

Article 144

(1) The faculties and institutes within the University shall provide part of their own income for financing joint work at the level of the University.

(2) The allocation of income outlined in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be based on the planned volume and costs of activities for the current academic year defined in the Council's decision upon the proposal of the Rector on the criteria established by the Senate.

(3) The financial plan shall specifically define the resources for the development of the University not exceeding 3% of own income of a higher education institution acquired through tuition fees and fees for non-standard services provided for students.

Tuition fees

Article 145

(1) The tuition fees for each studying programme shall be established by the higher education institution organising studies taking into consideration the expenses of studies for one academic year i.e. for acquiring 60 ECTS points, as well as the market value of the programme and other relevant circumstances.

(2) The University i.e. its faculty shall establish the tuition fees for the following academic year prior to issuing the announcement for enrolment of new students.

(3) If the amount of the planned funds from the budget transfer cannot cover the expenses of all enrolled state-financed studies, the Council, upon the Senate's proposal i.e. the proposal of the Faculty's Council, or of the Faculty's teaching and scientific council may define tuition fees for all students or certain groups of students according to the criteria established in the general act.

(4) Tuition fees shall comprise the fee for standard services provided by the University i.e. its faculty to the students in line with the implementation of the studying programme.

(5) The standard services outlined in Paragraph 4 of this Article shall be established by the Senate.

Spending of allocated funds

Article 146

(1) The Council shall be responsible to the competent Ministry for the economical spending of funds allocated to the University and higher education institutions without the status of legal entity from the budget.

(2) The higher education institution within the University shall submit to the University the data on the number and profile of its employees and spending of the budget funds at least once a year.

The financial plan

Article 147

(1) The funds earned by the University i.e. its higher education institution shall be allocated on the basis of the financial plan of the University i.e. the higher education institution without the status of legal entity.

(2) The proposal of the financial plan for the fiscal year shall be adopted in accordance with the regulations defining the budget system.

(3) The University shall make and adopt the financial plan of the University and its higher education units without the status of legal entity.

(4) The financial plan shall be adopted within the deadline defined by the Council.

XI RECORDS AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Records and the unified information system of the University

Article 148

(1) Records maintained by the University and records maintained by its higher education units shall be part of the unified information system of the University, pursuant to the general act rendered by the Senate.

(2) The University shall maintain the book of promoted PhDs, honorary PhDs and the book of Emeritus Professors.

(3) When the University organises the studies it shall maintain the following: the register of students, the records on the issues degrees and degree supplements and the minutes of taking the exam.

(4) The register of students, the book of promoted PhDs, the book of honorary PhDs and the book of Emeritus Professors shall be kept permanently.

XII THE PUBLICITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Methods for exercising publicity

Article 149

- (1) The work of the University and its higher education units shall be public.
- (2) The publicity of work shall be established by the University in the following ways:
 - 1) allowing presence of media representatives to the meetings of the Council, Senate and Students Parliament of the University;
 - 2) making statements, notices and interviews by the Rector, President of the Council, Vice-Rector and Secretary General;
 - 3) by putting the general acts, organisational structure and names of members of the bodies and committees, plans and programmes on the internet pages of the University and its higher education institutions;
 - 4) by the activities of the Information centre of the University;
 - 5) by issuing an official gazette of the University;
 - 6) by issuing regular and special publications;
 - 7) by acting in accordance with the Law on Free Access to the Information of Public Interest.

Confidentiality

Article 150

- (1) The University shall deny any information if it is confidential.
- (2) The business secret shall be all data which would cause serious consequences for business and for the reputation of the University and its higher education units if revealed to an authorised person.
- (3) The business secret shall be the following data:
 - 1) determined as confidential by the Rector, pursuant to the general act;
 - 2) relating to the terms and conditions of handling in the emergency circumstances;
 - 3) which the University received as confidential from other legal entities or entrepreneurs;
 - 4) relating to activities performed by the University for other legal entities or entrepreneurs, if protected by certain degree of confidentiality;
 - 5) including offers for public tenders until proclaiming the award.
- (4) The confidential information may be revealed to other persons only by the Rector or someone authorised by them.
- (5) The data representing a business secret of the University may be revealed by the Rector or shown to persons with the legal interest.

The obligation to safekeep the business secret

Article 151

- (1) The employees of the expert services of the University, as well as the Rector and Vice-Rectors shall safekeep the documents and data proclaimed confidential by the competent authority.

(2) The obligation to safekeep the business secret shall last even after the termination of the employment i.e. termination of the position at the University.

(3) The violation of confidentiality shall be the violation of work discipline.

Safekeeping of documents representing a business secret

Article 152

The documents representing a business secret and marked as such shall be filed and kept in the archives of the University under special numbers by persons with the special authorisation of the Rector.

**XIII THE NOSTRIFICATION OF FOREIGN
HIGHER-EDUCATION DOCUMENTS
AND ACCREDITING FOREIGN STUDYING PROGRAMMES**

*The procedure for the nostrification of a foreign higher-education document
and for accrediting foreign studying programmes*

Article 153

The procedure for the nostrification of a higher-education document, as well as the procedure for accrediting a foreign studying programme shall be conducted by the University in the way and following the method prescribed in the general act rendered by the Senate upon the Rector's proposal.

**XIV GENERAL ACTS AND GIVING CONSENT
FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION UNITS STATUTES**

General acts of the University

Article 154

(1) The Statute shall be the primary general act of the University.

(2) The draft of the University Statute i.e. of amendments and changes of the University Statute shall be made by the Board for Statutory Issues.

(3) The draft of the University Statute shall be submitted to the University units for the discussion and shall be presented on the University website.

(4) The draft of the Statute harmonised with the solutions made during the discussion of the Board for Statutory Issues shall be submitted to the Senate so as to establish the Proposal of the Statute.

(5) The Senate shall submit the Proposal of the Statute to the Council of the University for adoption.

(6) The general acts rendered by the Council, Senate and the Rector of the University pursuant to the law and this Statute shall be the following: The Code of Professional Ethics, Books of Rules, specific rules, Standing Orders and decisions generally defining specific issues.

(7) Amendments and changes of the Statutes and other general acts of the University shall be made in the way and in line with the same procedure established for their adoption.

(8) The formal interpretation of specific provisions of the Statute and other general acts of the University shall be done by the University body which rendered them.

(9) Issues not defined in the general act of a University unit, but defined in a general act of the University shall be dealt with pursuant to i.e. in accordance with the provisions of the general act of the University.

(10) The Statute and other general acts of the University shall be published pursuant to the provisions of this Statute defining publicity of work of the University and openness to the public scrutiny.

Synchrony of the statutes

Article 155

(1) The *statutes* of the higher education units within the University must be synchronised with this Statute.

(2) The University shall give its consent for the statutes of the higher education units in the way outlined in Article 41, Point 44 of this Statute.

XV THE FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

The founder of the existing faculties

Article 156

(1) The Republic of Serbia shall keep its founding rights for the faculties which were within the University on the day when the Law became effective.

(2) The competent body of the faculty outlined in Paragraph 1 of this Article within the University and being the higher education unit with the status of legal entity may initiate the procedure for transfer of founding rights from the Republic to the University upon obtaining the consent of the competent body of the University.

(3) The decision on transfer of founding rights shall be rendered by the Council upon the Senate's proposal by the two-third majority of votes of the total number of members.

Duration of term of office of the existent managing and expert bodies of the University and the Council's committees and the Council of the University and the validity of the general acts and decision rendered by them

Article 157

(1) The term of office of the Council of Belgrade University elected pursuant to the provisions of the 2002 Statute of the University shall last until assembling the Council pursuant to the Law and provisions of this Statute.

(2) The Rector and Vice-Rectors elected for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 academic years and the Student Vice-Rector elected for 2005/2006 academic year shall perform their duties of the Rector i.e. Vice-Rectors until new Rector and Vice-Rectors have been elected pursuant to the Law and the provisions of this Statute.

(3) Until the Senate is assembled pursuant to the Law and the provisions of this Statute, the activities of the Senate shall be carried out by the Council of the University.

(4) Until the Council of Groups, the Council of Scientific Fields and the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies are assembled pursuant to the Law and the provisions of

this Statute, their activities shall be carried out by the Council of Groups, expert councils i.e. the Council for Multidisciplinary Studies elected pursuant to the provisions of the 2002 Statute of the University.

(5) Until students' representatives in the Council and Senate are elected by the Students Parliament of the University, the students' representatives in these bodies shall be elected by the Council of the University upon the proposal of the Students Union and other students organisations.

(6) The committees of the councils of the University established according to the provisions of the 2002 Statute of the University shall carry out their activities pursuant to the provisions of this Statute until additional expert and advisory bodies outlined in Articles 52-56 of this Statute are assembled.

(7) The general acts and decisions of the bodies i.e. committees outlined in Paragraphs 1-4 and Paragraph 6 of this Statute, rendered in accordance with the Higher Education Law, shall remain effective after the adoption of this Statute, unless contradictory to its provisions.

Adoption of the statutes of faculties

Article 158

(1) The statutes of faculties within the University in accordance with the Law and this Statute shall be adopted and published in the prescribed way within 25 days from the day of effectiveness of this Statute.

(2) Until managing bodies, administrative bodies, expert bodies and Students Parliament of the University are assembled in accordance with the Law and this Statute, the statutes of the faculties mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be considered synchronised with this Statute in part relating to the election procedure for these bodies.

(3) The procedure mentioned in Article 155, Paragraph 2 of this Statute shall be implemented within three months from the day of assembly of the last body of the University outlined in Paragraph 2 of this Article.

The first elections of the faculty's bodies, managing bodies and expert bodies of the University

Article 159

(1) The Rector shall announce the information on the number of lecturers and students outlined in Article 43, Paragraph 3 of this Statute working on 1 January 2006 within three days from the day of effectiveness of this Statute and, based on the information, the number of representatives from the lecturers of each faculty in the Council of Groups outlined in Article 43, Paragraph 2, Point 2 of this Statute.

(2) The first elections of the managing bodies and teaching and scientific council of the faculty within the University pursuant to the Law, the Statute and the statute of the faculty shall be held within 10 days from the day of effectiveness of the faculty statute.

(3) The first elections for the Dean of the faculty within the University pursuant to the Law, this Statute and the statute of the faculty shall be held within 20 days from the day of effectiveness of the faculty statute.

(4) The first elections for the Council of Groups and Council of Institutes pursuant to the Law and the Statute shall be held within 45 days from the day of effectiveness of this Statute.

(5) The first elections for the Senate and the Council pursuant to the Law and the Statute shall be held within 50 days from the day of effectiveness of this Statute.

The first elections for the administrative bodies

Article 160

(1) In the procedure of first elections for the Rector and Vice-Rectors pursuant to the Law and this Statute, the Council shall call elections at its constituent meeting.

(2) The elected Rector and Vice-Rectors shall take office the day after the elections outlined in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

(3) The procedure of elections for the Rector and Vice-Rectors outlined in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be terminated within three months from the day of effectiveness of this Statute at the latest.

The first elections for the Students Parliament of the University

Article 161

(1) The first elections for the Students Parliament of the University pursuant to the Law and this Statute shall be conducted by the three-members committee, two of whom are students and one lecturer, appointed by the Rector within seven days from the day of effectiveness of this Statute.

(2) The committee outlined in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall establish the elections procedure and shall, within 70 days from the day of effectiveness of this Statute, hold elections for the Students Parliament of the University.

Number of terms of office of the administrative bodies

Article 162

Number of terms of offices of the administrative bodies of the higher education institution outlined in Articles 23 and 61 of the Statute shall be calculated without taking into account elections held pursuant to the provisions of the University Law effective before the adoption of the Higher Education Law.

The right to enroll in second-degree studies

Article 163

The candidates who completed their primary studies according to the regulations effective before the adoption of the Higher Education Law shall have the right to enroll in the master academic studies, specialised academic studies and specialised expert studies under the terms and conditions prescribed in the general act of the higher education institution.

Accreditation of part of the M.A. studies in the doctoral i.e. specialised academic studies

Article 164

The general act of a higher education institution may prescribe that part of postgraduate M.A. studies pursuant to the University Law shall be accredited for part of the studying programme of the doctoral i.e. specialised academic studies.

*Lecturers and associates promoted under the regulations valid
before the adoption of the Law*

Article 165

(1) Persons promoted in the title of a lecturer i.e. associate under the regulations valid before the adoption of the Law shall keep their title and employment until the end of the period they were elected for.

(2) Persons mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article elected for the title of teaching assistant shall have the right to one more election for the same title pursuant to the Law and the Statute.

(3) Persons mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article elected for the title of the junior teaching assistant shall have the right for one more election in the same title for the period of three years, pursuant to the regulations in force before the adoption of the Law.

(4) If the second election for the titles of teaching assistant or junior teaching assistant was held in the period after the adoption of the Law but before the adoption of this Statute, it shall be considered as the second election outlined in Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article.

The rights of M.As to be elected for the title of teaching assistant

Article 166

In the period until 9 September 2012, persons holding the academic degree of Master of Arts/Sciences instead having the status of a student of doctoral studies and fulfilling other conditions outlined in Article 72, Paragraphs 1 and 2 may be elected for the title of teaching assistant.

The right of the M.A. student to be elected for the title of a teaching associate

Article 167

(1) In the period until 30 September 2008, persons enrolled in the postgraduate M.A. studies according to the University Law may be elected for the title of teaching associate, under the condition that the studies were not enrolled longer than three years before the day of publishing the announcement for the teaching associate and that they completed the primary studies with the GPA 8 or more.

(2) In the event outlined in Paragraph 1 of this Article, the results achieved by the candidates in the postgraduate M.A. studies shall be taken into consideration.

The effectiveness of the Statute

Article 168

(1) This Statute shall become effective on the day of its publishing in the *Gazette of the University of Belgrade*.

(2) The provision outlined in Article 10, Paragraph 8, Point 4 of this Statute shall be applied from 1 January 2007.

(3) On the day of effectiveness of this Statute, the Statute of the University of Belgrade – purified text (*The Gazette of the University of Belgrade*, no. 128 dated 14 December 2005) shall be put out of force, except for the Article 15 which shall remain effective until the decisions outlined in Article 5, Paragraphs 2 and 7 of this Statute become effective.