

*These Study and Exam Regulations of the Technical University of Liberec were registered by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Education according to Art. 36 Par. 2 of the and the alternations and amendments of other acts (University Act), on August 20, 2007 under file number 18 304/2007/30.*

*Changes to the Study and Exam Regulations of the Technical University of Liberec were registered by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Education according to Art. 36 Par. 2 and 5 of the Act of Universities, on September 30, 2008 under file number 19 082/2008-30.*

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**I.**  
**FULL WORDING OF**  
**THE STUDY AND EXAM REGULATIONS OF THE**  
**TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF LIBEREC**  
valid from 30 September 2008

**PART 1**  
**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 1**  
**Introductory Provisions**

- (1) The Study and Exam Regulations of the Technical University of Liberec (henceforth "Regulations") are internal regulations according to the Act No. 111/1998 of Universities and the alterations and amendments of other acts (University Act) thereto as amended (henceforth "the Act"), and according to the Statute (henceforth "the Statute").
- (2) These Study and Exam Regulations are binding for all students enrolled into accredited study programmes realized by the Technical University of Liberec (henceforth "TUL") or its faculties in all forms of study and for all academic workers of TUL lecturing in these study programmes and other experts taking part in lecturing (henceforth "lecturer").
- (3) Studies in Bachelor, Master and Doctoral study programmes can be realized in cooperation with a university abroad which realizes a similar study programme. The conditions of studies are set by an agreement of the participating universities. The agreement is contracted by the Rector in the name of TUL.
- (4) For studies in study programmes realized by TUL, the specifications can be set by Rector's measures; for studies in study programmes realized by individual faculties, these can be set by Dean's measures (henceforth "the Dean"). These measures must be in accordance with the Act, the Statutes and the Regulations.
- (5) If a study programme is realized by TUL and an institute of higher education, the decisions according to these regulations are made by the head of the institute instead of the dean, if not stated otherwise.

**Article 2**  
**Study Programmes, Study Plans and Subjects of Study**

- (1) The specifications and requirements of an accredited study programme are given by Art. 44 of the Act. Study programmes can include more study branches.
- (2) The standard length of studies is set by the particular study programme in accordance with Art. 44 par. 2 letter e) of the Act.
- (3) Studies in study programmes are organized in full time and distant form, or in a combination of these (henceforth "combined form").
- (4) The list of study programmes accredited at TUL, including the division into study branches and the lengths of studies, is made public on the Official Board.
- (5) Time and content sequence of subjects of study (henceforth "subjects") of a study programme and the way of checking study results are set by the standard study plan.
- (6) Subjects can have the following statutes:
  - (a) compulsory - their completion is a condition for finishing a given stage of studies or study branch;

- (b) compulsory-elective – a student must obtain a given number credit points from individual blocks of compulsory-elective subjects;
- (c) elective – other subjects of a study programme or/and subjects of other study programmes.
- (7) By means of registering for individual subjects, following the standard study plan a student makes his/her personal study plan, in the case of students of doctoral study programmes their individual study plan.
- (8) From the point of view of the personal study plan of a student the subjects offered by a study programme are divided as follows:
  - a) Subjects without restrictions; these can be registered for by any student. The syllabus can recommend subjects the completion of which is a condition for registration.
  - b) Conditioning subjects; these are a necessary condition for the completion of the consecutive subject (the subject for which a conditioning subject is stated). The completion of a conditioning subject is a necessary condition for taking an exam from the consecutive subject.
  - c) Exclusive subjects; if a subject or a group of subjects are marked as exclusive subjects, it can be registered for only if a student has neither registered for nor completed any of the exclusive subjects, or it can be registered for with no right to obtain credit points for the subject. Exclusive subject are those of similar content.
  - d) Interchangeable subjects; a student can obtain credit points only for one of the subjects marked as interchangeable.
  - e) Subjects intended for a specific group of students – this restricted option for registration must be stated in the syllabus of the subject.
- (9) A student registers for subjects in a way which enables him/her to follow the structure of subjects given by a study programme and a study branch as for their statute in every stage of studies (par. 6) , to meet the conditions of subjects selection according to the character of the subjects according to par. 8, and to meet the conditions of Art. 8 par. 2 concerning the number of credits registered for.
- (10) A separate part of the description of a study programme are syllabi of individual subjects which are made public in the information system of the study agenda (henceforth “IS STAG”). These contain mainly:
  - a) the name of the subject and its abbreviation,
  - b) the extent of instruction, number of credit points, way of completion,
  - c) the content and the aim of the subject
  - d) the requirements upon a student regarding the subject completion,
  - e) a list of topics to be covered
  - f) study literature
  - g) conditions for restrictions of the subject registration (conditioning or exclusive subjects).

### **Article 3 Organization of Studies**

- (1) The academic year is twelve months in duration; the beginning date of the academic year is determined +by the Rector.
- (2) The academic year is divided into winter and summer semesters; each semester consists of a study and an examination period, and holidays. The length of each period is determined by the academic year schedule which consists of the academic year schedule of TUL and the academic year schedules of the faculties or the institute. The academic year schedule is followed by IS STAG.
- (3) In the academic year schedule of TUL the Rector sets the beginning and the end of instruction in individual semesters, the beginning and the end of exam periods of individual semesters, the beginning and the end of holidays, terms of state final exams and of graduation ceremonies.
- (4) The academic year schedule of a faculty or institute includes mainly terms of registration for individual types, forms or years of study, the organization of the last semester of studies with regard to the terms of state final exams.

### **Article 4 Credit System**

- (1) Studies in a Bachelor. and Master programme are realized by means of a credit system. In a Doctoral study programme studies are realized by means of a credit system if the study programme is accredited in this way or if the Dean decides so.
- (2) Each subject included in the study programmes is assigned a certain number of credits expressing the amount of study needed for completion of the subject. The same subject has the same credit value for all forms of study of the relevant study programme.
- (3) A student obtains credits after completion of the subject; i.e. if the subject is finished with a credit, after obtaining the credit, if the subject is finished with an exam (or with a credit and an exam), after passing the

exam. A student must complete the subject requirements in the academic year in which he/she registered for the subject, at the latest by the registration date for the following academic year.

- (4) Credits for a subject (or for the equivalent subject by which it has been replaced) can be obtained only once during studies in a particular study programme. This does not apply to Physical Education, which is not part of study specialization, and to other skill-based subjects determined by the study programme. The maximum number of credits which can be obtained for these subjects is stated in their respective syllabi.
- (5) According to the study programme, a student must obtain the number of credits equal to at least the standard number of years of studies multiplied by sixty. The credits must be obtained for subjects required by the study programme and the study plan.
- (6) The Dean can for certain important reasons cancel a compulsory or compulsory elective subject belonging to a student's study programme upon the student's application or on his/her own initiative. At the same time, they decide which equivalent subject will replace it.

## **PART TWO BACELOR AND MASTER STUDIES**

### **Article 5 Forms of Instruction**

- (1) The basic forms of educational activities are lectures, seminars, practice classes, studio work, projects, tutorials, field trips, training courses, field practice and self-study. The level of instruction is guaranteed by the head of the department guaranteeing the course.
- (2) The aim of lectures is to introduce students to basic knowledge and methodology of their field of study, to enable them to self-study and to prepare them for practical applications of the gained knowledge.
- (3) The aim of seminars and practice classes is to extend students' knowledge of theory and methodology and to develop their practical skills gained during lectures and self-study. In seminars, students actively develop their theoretical and practical knowledge and skills. Laboratory practice supports the practical application of theory covered in lectures.
- (4) The aim of studio work and projects is to develop students' ability to work independently and creatively on a concrete task.
- (5) The aim of field practice is to reinforce and extend students' knowledge and skills gained through their school-based studies in the field.
- (6) The aim of field trips is to make it possible for the students to verify their theoretical knowledge on realia and to get acquainted with methods used in real life.
- (7) The aim of training courses is to develop students' knowledge and skills.
- (8) Organization and administration of field practice, field trips and training courses are specified by the Set of Dean's Measures and further specified by the heads of departments.
- (9) The aim of tutorials is to direct and help students study effectively in all aspects of their studies. Some other forms of teaching can be replaced by tutorials.

### **Article 6 Organization of Instruction**

- (1) The way in which the instruction is organized in the full time form of study including field practice and field trips is determined by the common measures of the Dean and the concretizing measures of the head of the department.
- (2) Participation in the instruction is compulsory with the exception of lectures and tutorials. Compulsory participation in other forms of instruction can be substituted for by other requirements if the syllabus of the subject allows for this.
- (3) A student who for serious reasons cannot attend compulsory instruction can fulfil his study duties in an alternative way set by the tutor within the dates which are not in contradiction with the academic year schedule.
- (4) The details of the organization of the combined study form is set by the Dean before the beginning of the relevant academic year.

- (5) The department guaranteeing the subject will specify and make public the syllabus of the subject through IS STAG a week before the instruction starts at the latest.
- (6) The declared conditions for awarding of the credit and eligibility for taking the exam cannot be changed during the semester.

**Article 7**  
**Registration for Studies**

- (1) An applicant who has been enrolled in a study programme can be registered for the first academic year or semester.
- (2) A student who is a student on the day of registration or whose interruption of studies ends before or on the day of registration can register for a following academic year or semester.
- (3) The Dean specifies the form and the terms of registration for the whole academic year or for the semester. Students who register after the interruption of their studies can register during the academic year, but within 5 working days after their interruption of studies finishes at the latest.
- (4) If a student does not register in the established period of time set in Art. 2, does not excuse him/herself within 5 working days after this period and does not ask for a compensatory registration, his/her behaviour will be considered the reason to terminate his/her studies.
- (5) The study department of a faculty or of an institute which is in charge of the student is responsible for the accuracy of the student's registration, and for changes in registered subjects.

**Article 8**  
**Pre-Registration for Subjects**

- (1) A student makes his/her preliminary personal study plan for the following academic year from the standard study plan by means of pre-registration, i.e. registration for particular subjects in the following academic year. The Dean sets the details of the organization of pre-registration.
- (2) During pre-registration, a student selects compulsory and compulsory-elective subjects according to the standard study plan of his/her branch and form of study, and then elective subjects, so that he/she can obtain at least 30 credits for these subjects; credits for subjects acknowledged for the student's previous studies at his/her faculty, at another faculty of TUL or at another university are not counted into this number.
- (3) The applicants who were enrolled into the 1<sup>st</sup> year are registered into IS STAG by the study department; the choice of subjects according to par. 2 is compulsory and is determined by the study plan of the study programme.
- (4) The pre-registration is compulsory; without registering a subject into IS STAG, it is not possible to complete the subject (credit, graded credit, exam) and receive credits for it in the particular academic year.
- (5) The heads of departments with the approval of the Dean set the minimum and the maximum number of students for each subject. If the limits are not set, it is assumed that the subject will be open for any number of students. If the number of students exceeds the limit, the head of the department decides about the enrolment. A student is obliged to get informed about the result of this decision and make necessary corrections in the pre-registration if needed.
- (6) A student can make changes in pre-registration after the set term has passed if:
  - a) the particular subject will not be open due to a small number of registered students,
  - b) the student was not chosen to enrol for the subject because the number of registered students exceeded the limit,
  - c) subjects chosen by the student overlap in the schedule,
  - d) the student did not manage to obtain credits for a prerequisite subject,
  - e) the credit value of a cancelled subject is compensated by repeated registration of a subject which a student registered for in the previous academic year and which he/she did not successfully complete,
  - f) the change has been approved of by the Dean.

- (7) If a student does not pre-register in an appropriate way in the established period of time, and if this happens for exceptional reasons, he/she can ask the Dean to excuse him/her from pre-registration. The student is then registered for the following studies in a special form. If a student who did not pre-register does not ask to be excused from pre-registration and does not excuse him/herself within 5 days after the pre-registration period, his/her behaviour will be considered reason to terminate his/her studies.

### **Article 9 Registration for Subjects**

- (1) At the beginning of each academic year a student writes down all subjects of his/her study plan into his/her credit book and the study department validates this registration. By means of registration for the academic year or semester the student's personal study plan is confirmed and becomes compulsory for the student.
- (2) In the first year of studies a student must register for all compulsory subjects of the first year standard study plan and such a number of compulsory-elective and elective subjects so that he/she could obtain 60 credit points; a student has to gain the minimum of 40 credit points in the first year of his/her studies. The study programme can determine concrete subjects for which the students have to obtain these credit points or their part.
- (3) A student who registers only for one semester after the interruption of studies or for other reasons must register for at least such a number of subjects that enable him/her to obtain at least 15 credit points.
- (4) Provisions set in Art. 8 par. 2 do not apply to students who will fulfil the overall subject and credit requirements for duly finishing their studies in the academic year for which they are registering. These students must register for subjects of a minimum credit value of 15 for this academic year.
- (5) The Dean can cancel a student's registration for a subject:
- for significant health reasons if these prevent the student from completing the subject (especially physical education and training courses);
  - upon the announcement of the department that they cannot open a subject in a particular academic year for exceptional reasons;
  - if the number of students registered for the subject falls below the minimum limit set by the department which guarantees the subject;
  - if the subject is taught during summer semester and the student is not able to obtain credits for prerequisite subjects before the summer semester begins, or if the subject overlaps with another subject in the student's personal timetable for the summer semester;
  - if it appears that a student did not register for the subject in accordance with the registration conditions.
- (6) If the number of obtainable credits should decrease as a consequence of cancelling the registration of some subjects according to par. 5, the student must register for another subject to compensate the cancelled one so that the condition set in Art. 8 par. 2 is met.
- (7) A student can make changes in his/her registration in accordance with par. 5 before the summer semester begins. During this additional registration a student can register for subjects for which he/she did not register at the beginning of the academic year.
- (8) If a student does not fulfil the requirements for obtaining credits for a subject, he/she can register for this subject one more time. If the subject is taught in both winter and summer semesters, in case of failure in one semester, the student can register for it in the same academic year. The subjects which has to be completed in the first year of study represent an exception. The first and second sentences apply to subjects taught in the studio, subject to the Dean's decision.
- (9) If a student does not complete the subject even when he/she registered for it for the second time, he/she cannot register even for an interchangeable subject.
- (10) A credit that a student obtained in the course of his/her studies can be recognized; the student has to ask the teacher for the recognition in the first two weeks of the semester.

### **Article 10 Timetable and Division of Students into Study Groups**

- (1) TUL or a faculty is responsible for making the timetables including explanatory notes public and for their stability during the semester. Necessary changes in the timetable, except for changes in location and time of a scheduled subject, can be made after the timetable is made public only upon the Dean's approval. The timetable must be constructed in such a way that enables completing compulsory and compulsory-elective subjects of the particular study programme or study branch, if the standard procedure of studies is followed.
- (2) Students are divided into groups for lectures, seminars, practical classes and other forms of instruction upon the measures of the Dean or the head of the department which guarantees the subject. These measures must follow the principles of timetable construction and other, especially safety, regulations.

#### **Article 11** **The First Semester of Studies**

- (1) In the first semester of studies:
  - a) a student must obtain at least 10 credits from their first semester study plan by the end of the exam period, a potential higher number of credits can be set by means of the measure of the Dean. The study programme can specify from which subjects a student must obtain these credits or part of them;
  - b) attendance of lectures is compulsory in the first semester of studies.
- (2) Interruption of studies during or immediately after the first semester of studies is possible only exceptionally, for exceptional reasons the exigency of which is considered by the Dean.

#### **Article 12** **Forms and Course of Checking the Studies**

- (1) The basic forms of assessing students are a credit, a graded credit, an exam, a comprehensive advancement examination, and the Final State Exam.
- (2) Students obtain credits for the completion of the requirements specified by the teacher according to the instructions of the lecturer. These requirements must be in accordance with the syllabus of the subject.
- (3) Credits are awarded by the teacher of the subject, unless set otherwise by the head of the department. If the credit is awarded, the teacher records "započteno" (credited) into the student's credit book and adds the date of fulfilment and his/her signature.
- (4) If a student is not awarded a credit by the set date for exceptional reasons, the teacher can allow the student to fulfil the requirements for the credit in a special term. If requested by a student who was not awarded a credit, the head of the department has the case revised by a commission.
- (5) Graded credit is used mainly for assessment of a project, graphic and construction work, programming or practice classes for which it is specified by the study programme and which are not finished with an exam. Par. 4 applies to graded credit.
- (6) If the credit is awarded, the teacher records "započteno" (credited), adds the grade according to Art. 13, the date of fulfilment and his/her signature.
- (7) By means of exams, students' knowledge of the subject matter and his/her ability to apply this knowledge are tested. The syllabus of the subject specifies the form of an exam (written, oral, combined) and exam requirements.
- (8) For subjects finished according to the study plan with a credit and an exam, obtaining the credit is a necessary precondition for taking the exam.
- (9) A student has the right to retake each exam twice within the terms offered for a particular subject. Exams taken in the studio cannot be retaken.
- (10) Students are usually examined and re-examined by the teachers who taught the subject, and in exceptional cases also by other teachers specified by the head of the department. Depending on the conditions at the department, the head of the department can appoint more teachers, or a commission, to examine a subject. If requested by a student or an examiner, the Dean sets the date of the second retake of the exam in front of a commission.
- (11) During a semester, lectures can check the studies mainly in the form of questions, written tests, setting individual tasks, and semester papers. In accordance with the syllabus of the subject, the results of the mentioned ways of checking can be taken into account at the exam.

- (12) In all forms of study a student has the right to see his/her corrected written work. It has to be done before the results are marked into his/her credit, but not longer than 30 calendar days after the testing took place.
- (13) Examinations and repeated examinations are taken during the exam period specified by the academic year schedule. Exams can be (if the teacher agrees) also taken during the holidays or the semester, but by the deadline specified by the academic year schedule at the latest. The examiner sets the terms of exams in individual subjects in sufficient number and well in advance and enters them in to IS STAG. An exam is usually taken in one day. The method by which students should register for exams is set by the department or the faculty.
- (14) Registration and de-registration is done through IS STAG. A student has the right to de-register by the day set in IS STAG. A student who de-registers from the exam is considered as if he/she had not registered.
- (15) A student has the right to de-register from an exam before its beginning at the latest. If a student gives up an exam after it begins or if he/she does not come to an exam without an excuse or if he/she violates exam rules, this is classified as failure (“neprospěl”). A student can, for exceptional, mainly health reasons, excuse him/herself later, but five days after the exam at the latest. The examiner considers the reasons.
- (16) The data about all study results are registered in the credit or exam catalogue and in IS STAG.
- (17) Faculty departments are obliged to abide by the rules of IS STAG in study programmes, credit system and in results of checking of studies, and follow the instruction of the Rector or the Dean of the faculty which realizes the subject.
- (18) The study department is responsible for the keeping and the correctness of the central evidence of all study results of the students studying in study programmes realized by the faculty. The check-up is performed by the Department of the Register.
- (19) Credits and exams not registered in IS STAG by the date of the check-up of the study requirement fulfilment at the latest are considered as not taken, if not proved otherwise by the student.

### **Article 13 Study Results Evaluation**

- (1) The examiner evaluates both a graded credit or an exam by the following grades: “excellent” (1), “excellent minus” (1-), “very good” (2), very good minus (2-), “good” (3), “failed” (4).
- (2) For the assessment of the transcript of records connected with international mobility, this transcript table shall be used:

Grade	Number value	ECTS Grade
Excellent	1,0	A
Excellent minus	1,5	B
Very good	2,0	C
Very good minus	2,5	D
good	3,0	E
Fail	4,0	F

- (3) The examiner writes the study results with the exception of grade “fail” into students’ credit books in the form of a word and adds the date and the signature. Grades “excellent minus” and “very good minus” are marked in to a credit book as “excellent-m” and “very good-m”.
- (4) A student whose grade is at least “good” fulfilled the conditions for the completion of the subject and is awarded the particular number of credit points.
- (5) Grade “failed” is marked into IS STAG but not in student’s credit book.
- (6) A student’s study results are measured by means of a weighted study average which is calculated for each student in each academic year, or in each semester, in each stage of studies and for the whole of studies before the Final State Exam is taken.
- (7) The weighted study average is calculated as a sum total of all grades multiplied by the particular credit values and then divided by the sum total of credits that can be obtained for registered subjects that finish with an exam for the period. Subjects a student registered for and did not finish with a grade of at least “dobře” are calculated in a weighted study average as “neprospěl”. If the subject is registered for repeatedly, only the grade obtained for

the second attempt is calculated in the weighted study average. The weighted study average is rounded to two decimal places according to the rules of rounding: 0 to 5 down, 6 to 9 up.

- (8) The weighted study average is used in overall study evaluation according to Art. 16; it can be taken into consideration in various open competitions.

#### **Article 14 BA and MA Thesis Evaluation**

- (1) Studies in a Bachelor study programme are finished with a State Final Exam, a part of which is usually a BA Thesis. This fact is set by the content of an accredited study programme. Studies in Master study programmes are finished with a State Final Exam, a part of which is the defence of a MA Thesis.
- (2) The BA Thesis is assessed by the supervisor of the thesis and usually also by an opponent. The MA Thesis is assessed by the supervisor of the thesis and an opponent. The opponents of BA and MA Theses are appointed by the Head of the department. The opponents of MA Theses are usually not employees of TUL.
- (3) The supervisor and the opponent of the MA or BA Thesis work out a brief written evaluation of the thesis (henceforth "opponent evaluations").
- (4) The opponent evaluation includes:
  - a) a statement on whether the thesis solves the given problem,
  - b) an evaluation of the content and form of the thesis,
  - c) a statement on whether the thesis fulfils the requirements for being awarded the appropriate academic degree,
  - d) a statement if the thesis is recommended for evaluation
  - e) the proposed final grade: "excellent" (1), "very good" (2), "good" (3) or "fail" (4).
- (5) In his/her evaluation, the MA or BA Thesis consultant briefly evaluates the attitude of the student towards his/her work in the process of writing the thesis.
- (6) If a BA or MA Thesis is not recommended for evaluation, the head of the department after the consultation with the supervisor decides about the way it should be re-written and sets a new date for its submission.
- (7) A student has the right to obtain the evaluations at the department which assigned the thesis three working days before the defence at the latest.
- (8) The opponent evaluations and the results of defences are stored at study departments of the departments where the theses were defended.

#### **Article 15 State Final Exam**

- (1) State Final Exam (henceforth "SFE") is taken in front of a committee for SFE (henceforth "committee").
- (2) The members of the committee and its head are appointed by the Dean in accordance with Art 53 par. 2 and 3 of the Act. The committee is conducted by its head, and during his /her absence, a person determined by the head.
- (3) The right to examine at SFE applies only to professors, associate professors and experts approved by the scientific board. The Ministry can appoint other members of the committee out of prominent experts in a given branch.
- (4) The Dean, in accordance with the academic year schedule, sets by means of Dean's measure the terms of SFE, its organization, the way of registration and de-registration as well as the procedure for writing and submitting of the BA or MA theses. SFE usually takes place twice a year during the period without instruction.
- (5) A student can sit for SFE or its last part based on the following conditions:
  - a) he/she has obtained the number of credits equal at least to the standard number of years of studies multiplied by sixty. The credits must be obtained for subjects required by the study programme and the study plan.
  - b) he/she has worked out his/her MA or BA Thesis on a given subject which he/she has handed in by the deadline and which has been accepted for the defence, if this is part of SFE.
- (6) SFE consists of:

- a) MA or BA Thesis defence if this is part of SFE,
  - b) other parts which are: professional discussion (Art. 18), or professional discussion on particular subjects, or oral exam; parts of SFE are set by the study programme (Art. 44 par. 2 letter f) of the Act).
- (7) The MA or BA Thesis defence is conducted by the head of the SFE committee, or by a member of the committee appointed by the head. At the beginning of the MA or BA Thesis defence, the student introduces the subject and the aim of the thesis to the committee, briefly describes the methodology of the research and introduces the main results. In the following part of the defence, the evaluations are presented to the committee and the student reacts to the comments contained in them and answers the questions related to the subject of the MA or BA Thesis asked by the committee.
  - (8) Other parts of SFE (par. 6 letter b)) are directed by the Chair or a member of the committee authorised by the Chair. The members of the SFE committee ask the student questions relating to his/her field of study. The purpose of the professional discussion is to assess the student's ability to apply his/her theoretical knowledge, argumentation, performance and related scope of knowledge.
  - (9) The committee for SFE assesses the MA or BA Thesis defence and other parts of SFE and sets the final grade for SFE or its part. This conference is not public. If a student fails one part of SFE, the overall grade is "neprospěl" (failed).
  - (10) The members of the committee for SFE vote about the final SFE grade. The committee decides about the way they will vote (either by ballot or acclamation). The committee is quorate if at least three members, including the head, are present. The committee decides on the basis of majority of votes. In case of a parity of votes, the head decides. The committee first decides if a student has passed or failed. If he/she has passed, his /her grade is set as ("excellent" (1), "very well" (2), "well" (3)). The final grade is proposed by the head for the MA or BA Thesis defence and for other parts of SFE separately.
  - (11) The committee in front of which a student takes the last part of the SFE also decides on the final assessment of the SFE
  - (12) After the conference of the committee, the student is told if he/she has passed. The final grade is announced by the head.
  - (13) The secretary of the committee fills in the report in Czech, and in the language of instruction (English) if the programme is realized in a foreign language.
  - (14) A student who has fulfilled the requirements for SFE or its last part in a given academic year must take SFE within the two following academic years at the latest. If this condition is not met, the studies are terminated in accordance with Art. 56 par. 1 letter b) of the Act.
  - (15) The Dean can decide about a student's interruption of studies if the student has fulfilled the requirements in accordance with par. a), but has not taken SFE or its last part in a given academic year. This interruption starts at the beginning of the next academic year and lasts until the time the student takes SFE or for the shortest possible period of time the student needs for finishing the MA or BA Thesis.
  - (16) SFE or its part can be retaken once if the conditions set by Art. 5 are met, but within two years after it was taken for the first time at the latest.

#### **Article 16 Overall Evaluation of Studies**

- (1) The overall evaluation of studies is done after accomplishing SFE on the basis of overall study results and the results of SFE. A student can be assessed as "prospěl s vyznamenáním" (passed with honours), "prospěl" (passed) or "neprospěl" (failed). The Dean can grant "the Dean's award" upon the SFE committee's proposal, the Rector can grant "the Rector's award" upon the Dean's proposal.
- (2) A student passes with honours if his/her study average for the whole duration of studies does not drop below 1.50 and he/she passes SFE with the grade "excellent" (1). A student is assessed as "failed", if he/she has not passed SFE within the term set by the study programme in accordance with Art. 15 par. 15. Other students are assessed as "passed".

**PART THREE  
DOCTORAL STUDY PROGRAMMES**

**Article 17  
Individual Study Plan**

- (1) Doctoral study programmes (henceforth “DSP”) are focused on scientific research and independent creative activities in the field of research or development, or on independent theoretical and creative activities in the field of art. The studies are oriented on scientific work in the given branch and the level of knowledge is tested by means of the State Doctoral Exam (henceforth “SDE”).
- (2) Studies in DSP are realized in the form of an individual study plan under the leadership of a supervisor and usually in cooperation with a consultant. The supervisor and the consultant for a particular student are appointed and recalled by the Dean upon the recommendation of the Branch Board.
- (3) An individual study plan DSP specifies:
  - a) the subjects and their time and content sequence, the way of checking study results of the student of the doctoral studies (mainly oral exam, written report, participation in a conference) in accordance with the study programme,
  - b) pedagogical activities set by the head of the supervising department
  - c) the theme of the scientific research or of creative activities in the branch of research or development; rough specification of the theme which is the basis of the PhD Thesis,
  - d) studies and practice at other work places, including those abroad.
- (4) Studies in DSP are divided into two parts:
  - a) theoretical part completed by means of SDE,
  - b) scientific and research part focused on writing the PhD Thesis and completed by its defence.
- (5) The completion of the theoretical part of the individual study programme is realized by the student’s passing exams prescribed by the accredited DSP and SDE. The scientific and research part is completed by means of writing and submitting the PhD Thesis.
- (6) The studies in DSP are followed and assessed by the Branch Board appointed according to Art. 47 par. 6 of the Act, Art. 6 of the Statute and Art. 19.
- (7) The fulfilment of the individual study plan is assessed regularly, at least once a year and approved by the Branch Board. The result of this assessment is one of these statements:
  - a) the student fulfils the requirements of the individual study plan,
  - b) the student does not fulfil some part of the individual study plan without serious reasons,
  - c) the student has not fulfilled the requirements of the individual study plan.

**Article 18  
The Progress of Studies in Doctoral Study Programmes**

- (1) Part two applies to the progress of studies in DSP to an appropriate extent. The specifications of the organization, progress of studies, the evaluation of studies, SDE, and the defence of the PhD Thesis are set by Dean’s measures.
- (2) The full time form of study in DSP is realized at a work place guaranteeing the individual plan of a student and organizing his/her activities and stay at the work place (henceforth “supervising work place”).  
Combined form of study is realized mainly outside the supervising workplace and based on independent work of a student.
- (3) A student of DSP can take each exam he/she registered for twice at most, which means he/she has the right to retake the exam once. The exam is taken in front of a committee. The result of the exam is classified as “passed” or “failed” and is marked into the credit book, and into IS STAG. The conditions for retaking the exam are set by the guarantor of the subject.
- (4) A student of DSP has the right to take part in the instruction of any subject taught at TUL.

- (5) The application for the defence of the PhD Thesis in all forms of study must be submitted by six years from the enrolment into the studies, if not state otherwise by the Dean. The period of interruption of studies is not counted into this term.

**Article 19  
Branch Board**

- (1) The Branch Board is the fundamental, expert, conceptual, monitoring and evaluating work group for the particular DSP. It is answerable to the Dean. The Branch Board consists of at least five members.
- (2) The Branch Board for each DSP is appointed and recalled by the Dean after a discussion with the Scientific Board of the faculty; in case of DSP realized by TUL in cooperation with an institute of higher education it is appointed and recalled by the head of the institute after a discussion with the Scientific Board of TUL. Only prominent academic and scientific workers of TUL and other universities and scientific work places can become members of a Branch Board.
- (3) The head and the vice head of the Branch Board are voted by members of the particular Branch Board from the members. They must be elected by the prevailing number of votes.
- (4) The Branch Board mainly:
- a) discusses and announces the topics of PhD Thesis in DSP,
  - b) suggests members of admission committees for DSP,
  - c) suggests the supervisors of DSP,
  - d) initiates, discusses and coordinates the programme of lectures, seminars and other studies and scientific work of students in cooperation with the guarantors of subjects,
  - e) discusses the extent of requirement for SDE,
  - f) suggests the head and members of the exam committee for SDE to the Dean,
  - g) the head and the members of the committee for the defence of the PhD Thesis (henceforth “the committee for the defence”) to the Dean,
  - h) follows the development of DSP and initiates changes,
  - e) evaluates the progress of studies, approves the annual assessment of a student and submits it to the Dean.
- (5) The Branch Board meets upon the decision of its head as needed, but at least once a year. Copies of the minutes of the meeting of the Branch Board are sent to the Dean.
- (6) In the period between the meetings of the Branch Board it is represented by its head or vice head.

**Article 20  
Supervisor, Consultant and Guarantor of the Subject**

- (1) A professor, an associate professor or a prominent specialist in a particular branch can become a supervisor. The supervisor is an expert guarantor of a student and is appointed by the Dean.
- (2) The supervisor helps the student to design his/her individual study plan. He/she expertly and organizationally leads the student in the course of his/her studies, in cooperation with the guarantors of the subjects he/she checks the fulfilment of student’s study requirements and submits the student’s annual study assessment to the Branch Board, and he/she expresses his/her recommendations concerning the interruption of studies. He/she also leads the student while writing his/her PhD Thesis. He/she has the right to take part in student’s exams.
- (3) The Dean can, upon the suggestion of the supervisor, appoint a prominent expert in a given branch as a consultant to consult a selected area of problems of the PhD Thesis with the student.
- (4) In the case of the supervisor’s apparent failure in fulfilling his/her duties, or if it is impossible for the supervisor to do his/her duties, the Dean can replace the supervisor.
- (5) The guarantor of the subject of DSP is responsible for the instruction of his/her subject of the study programme. At the same time he/she is the examiner of the subject. The guarantor of the subject of DSP is usually a professor or an associate professor.

**Article 21**  
**State Doctoral Exam**

- (1) SDE tests student's expert and theoretical knowledge in the given study branch of DSP, including the knowledge of the basic methods of scientific work, the ability of the student to acquire new scientific findings, and to evaluate and creatively use them. The requirements are based on the individual study plan. A part of SDE is the defence of the submitted written work for SDE (henceforth "the written work").
- (2) SDE is usually taken within 90 days from the submission of the application for the exam.
- (3) The application for SDE, including the statement of the supervisor, is submitted by the student after fulfilling all requirements of the theoretical part of studies set by the individual study plan. The application is submitted to the study department. The Branch Board suggests the members of the exam committee for SDE and the date of the exam.
- (4) Together with the SDE application form, a student submits the written work in the form approved of by the supervisor. The written work includes mainly the summary and evaluation of findings in the studied field, a list of student's related works and the thesis of the PhD Thesis.
- (5) Upon the statement of the Branch Board, the Dean makes his/her decision about SDE. Within 30 days from the submission of the application, the decision of the Dean is announced, and the potential negative statement is explained to the head of the Branch Board, the supervisor and the student.
- (6) The exam committee for SDE consists of the head, the vice head and at least three other members. At least one member of the committee must be a non-member of the academic staff of TUL.
- (7) The head, the vice head and the other members of the exam committee for SDE are appointed by the Dean upon the suggestion of the Branch Board. The Ministry can appoint other members of the exam committee out of prominent experts in a given branch.
- (8) The right to examine at SDE applies only to professors, associate professors and experts approved by the scientific board of the faculty or by the scientific board of TUL in the case of study programmes realized by TUL, and to experts appointed by the Ministry.
- (9) For the duration of SDE, the prevailing number of the members of the exam committee, including the head or the vice head of the committee, must be present.
- (10) At a closed session, the exam committee for SDE evaluates the performance of the student at SDE and votes by secret ballot about the grade which is "passed" or "failed". For the "passed" grade, it is necessary to gain the prevailing number of positive votes of the members of the exam committee of SDE.
- (11) In its conclusions, the exam committee for SDE also evaluates the submitted written work and gives recommendations concerning student's further work on his/her PhD Thesis.
- (12) If SDE is unsuccessful, the head of the exam committee for SDE presents the conditions upon which the student can retake the exam. SDE can be retaken only once.

**Article 22**  
**PhD Thesis**

- (1) The PhD Thesis is a result of solving a particular scientific problem, it proves student's ability to work independently, in a creative way either in the field of science or art. It must contain original results of scientific or artistic work. The PhD Thesis is a complex thesis which contains published results of scientific and creative work of the student, or results accepted for publishing.
- (2) The PhD Thesis is written either in Czech or English. Should it be written in a different language, it is necessary to gain the approval of the Dean.
- (3) The PhD Thesis contains mainly:
  - a) a summary of the current state of the research in the area of the subject of the PhD Thesis, including the reference to used sources,
  - b) the aims of the PhD Thesis,
  - c) the description of the author's solution,
  - d) the previous results and their applications, especially in publicly opposed publications and projects,

- e) the evaluation of the results from the viewpoint of a branch of science or practical application,
  - g) a list of student's published works and their citations,
  - f) the recommendations for the extension of the work in the given theme and field,
  - h) a list of used sources
  - i) the statement of intellectual property and copyright which is placed at the beginning of the PhD Thesis,
  - j) an abstract, usually in English and another world language.
- (4) The Branch Board can specify the length of the PhD Thesis and other conditions.
- (5) A PhD Thesis which comes into existence as a part of a research project solved by a larger team also includes, as a compulsory part, a statement of the submitter and the researchers that the student is the author of the part of the work he/she presents and the percentage of the student's participation in the project.
- (6) Enclosed with the PhD Thesis is the author's summary which informs the academic public about the main results of the work. This summary contains brief contents of the PhD Thesis and its structure according to par. 3. The summary is written in Czech, and one page of contents in English and another world language are attached. The summary is made public on the web pages of the particular faculty of TUL.

### **Article 23 Opponents of PhD Thesis**

- (1) The PhD Thesis is evaluated by two opponents appointed by the Dean upon the suggestion of the Branch Board out of prominent experts in the field; at least one of them must be a professor or an associate professor. At least one of the opponents must be a non-member of the academic staff of TUL. The supervisor or the consultant must not be among the opponents.
- (2) The opponent is obliged to write an independent evaluation within one month after receiving the appointment as the opponent of the PhD Thesis, or announce within 15 days after receiving the appointment that he cannot write the evaluation. It is not possible for an opponent to write a statement that he/she joins in the evaluation of another opponent instead of writing his/her own evaluation.
- (3) The opponent evaluation must contain mainly:
- a) the evaluation of the importance of the PhD Thesis for the field of science,
  - b) the evaluation of the procedure of problem solving, the used method and the fulfilment of the set aim,
  - c) the evaluation of the results of the PhD Thesis and the importance of the author's contribution,
  - d) other statements concerning mainly the evaluation of methodicalness, structure, layout and the language level of the PhD Thesis,
  - e) the evaluation of the student's publications,
  - f) a clear statement from the opponent of whether he/she recommends or not the PhD Thesis for the defence.

### **Article 24 Defence of PhD Thesis**

- (1) After passing SDE, a student submits to the Dean an application for the defence of the PhD Thesis together with the statement of the supervisor containing his/her recommendation or non-recommendation for the defence of the PhD Thesis. The application is enclosed with four copies of the PhD Thesis and at least ten summaries. It is possible to cancel the application for the defence of the PhD Thesis during the preparatory stage before the defence starts, but only once.
- (2) The committee for the defence of the PhD Thesis is appointed by the Dean upon the suggestion of the Branch Board.
- (3) The committee for the defence of the PhD Thesis consists of at least seven members. It consists the head, the vice head and other outstanding academic and scientific workers employed by TUL, one of its faculties, other universities and research work places, or other prominent experts. At least two members of the committee must

- be non-members of the academic staff of TUL; at least two members of the committee must be professors or doctors of science.
- (4) The place and the date of the defence of the PhD Thesis are made public on the Official Board of the faculty or TUL. All members of the committee for the defence of the PhD Thesis, the supervisor and the student are invited for the defence. Together with the invitation, all of them receive the opponent evaluations and the summary.
  - (5) The defence of the PhD Thesis is led by the head, and if he/she is not present, by the vice head of the committee for the defence.
  - (6) In order for the defence to take place, the presence of the head or the vice head, at least one of the opponents and at least two thirds of the members of the committee for the defence is necessary.
  - (7) The defence of PhD Thesis consists of the public and the closed part.
  - (8) The public part of the defence of the PhD Thesis is open to academic public. At first the student is introduced and he/she gives a brief speech about the results of his/her PhD Thesis. Then the opponent evaluations and the supervisor's evaluation are read and a discussion takes place. The student's duty is to react to the opponent evaluations and to answer other questions.
  - (9) In the closed part of the defence of the PhD Thesis, only the members of the committee for the defence, the opponents and the supervisor are present. They vote by secret ballot to decide whether the student has defended the PhD Thesis or not. The grades are "passed" or "failed". The student has defended his/her PhD Thesis if the prevailing number of the members of the committee for the defence states that he/she has passed.
  - (10) The head of the committee for the defence announces the result of the defence to the student immediately after the closed part ends.
  - (11) A report about the course and the result of the defence of the PhD Thesis is written according to par. 8. The head of the committee for the defence immediately informs the Dean about the result of the defence of the PhD Thesis. The Deans informs the Branch Board.
  - (12) The opponent evaluations and the results of the defences of PhD Theses will be stored at study departments of the workplaces where the PhD Theses were defended.
  - (13) A student can re-defend his/her PhD Thesis after having rewritten it only once, at least half a year later.
  - (14) A student who has passes SDE and defended his/her PhD Thesis is a graduate from DSP. The Dean informs the student in a written form about being awarded the degree in the particular study programme.

## **PART FOUR COMMON MEASURES**

### **Article 25**

#### **Rights and Obligations of Students**

- (1) The rights of students are set in Art. 62 of the Act and the obligation of students are set in Art. 63 of the Act.
- (2) Art. 68 and 69 state how decisions about students' rights and obligations should be made. The Law determines in what cases the decision has to be delivered personally to the student and only to the student.
- (3) If it has not been possible to deliver decisions concerning matters specified in Art. 68 par. 3 letter a) and e) of the Act to the addressee to his/her current on-file address, it is delivered by means of putting it on the Official Bulletin Board of the faculty or TUL for 15 days. The last day of this period is considered the day of delivery.

### **Article 26**

#### **Admission for Studies**

- (1) Applicants are accepted into study programmes in accordance with the Act (Art. 48 –50) and the Statute of TUL (Art. 4). If the study programme is divided into several study branches (henceforth "branches"), applicants are accepted to individual branches or groups of branches within the study programme. If an applicant is accepted to a group of branches, the Dean makes the decision about the student's enrolment into the branch. If the group of branches belong to study programmes realized by TUL, this decision is made by the Rector. This happens upon the student's application.

- (2) On the day of enrolment, an applicant is enrolled to the faculty which realizes the study programme, or to TUL if the study programme is realized by TUL (Art. 51 par. 2 of the Act).

**Article 27**  
**Transfers**

- (1) In the duration of his/her studies, a student can ask the Dean to allow him/her to transfer to another form of studies or another branch of studies or another specialisation within the same or in a different study programme. The Dean decides about the conditions of the transfer, recognition of exams or a complete part of studies and the recognition of credits.
- (2) A transfer can be allowed only from the beginning of a semester or an academic year.

**Article 28**  
**Recognition of Completed Parts of Studies**

- (1) The Dean can, upon student's request, recognize and count credits for certain subjects or a part of studies completed:
- a) in previous or concurrent studies in study programmes realized by TUL or one of its faculties,
  - b) in previous or concurrent studies at a university in the Czech Republic or abroad,
  - c) in programmes of lifelong learning (Art. 60 par. 2 of the Act).
- (2) A student applying for recognition of a part of his/her studies has to submit a written application within a month after the date of registration into the particular year of study, in whose study plan the considered subject is included. The application has to include documents or copies of documents certifying the completion of the subject and providing information about its extent and content. The procedure in terms of application for recognition of a whole part of study is analogical.
- (3) Article 11 par. 1 letter a) about obtaining at least ten credits for the first semester does not apply to a student who has at least 30 credits recognized from the previous studies, in accordance with par. 1 and par. 4 letter c).
- (4) When acknowledging the completion of some subjects the Dean also sets conditions for regular completion of studies (especially the maximum length of possible interruption of studies).
- (5) If another study branch is concurrently studied and some subjects in the former study plan and in the plan studied according to par. 1 are identical or interchangeable, they are not registered for again. The credits, however, are counted in both study branches.
- (6) The Dean is obliged to recognize all student's credits obtained during studies at a university abroad in accordance with European Credit Transfer System (henceforth ECTS) and Learning Agreement signed for this purpose.

**Article 29**  
**Interruption of Studies**

- (1) Interruption of studies is set by par. Art. 54 of the Act.
- (2) A student can, with the exception of the first semester (Art. 26 par. 2), ask the Dean, even without giving a reason, for interruption of studies before the beginning of the particular semester at the latest.
- (3) The Dean usually interrupts studies only for whole semesters. For exceptional but not study reasons, the Dean can interrupt a student's studies in the duration of the semester. Interruption of studies is usually terminated so that it finishes at the same time as the semester.
- (4) In exceptional cases the Dean can interrupt a student's studies on his own initiative without a student's request.
- (5) If studies of a student are interrupted during the semester, the credits obtained for subjects completed in the incomplete semester are added to credits obtained in the preceding semester.
- (6) If study plans are changed during the interruption of studies, the Dean can prescribe certain study obligations which the student has to fulfil and determine an appropriate time for it.
- (7) After the period of the interruption of studies expires, a person has the right to be re-enrolled in studies.
- (8) The total duration of all interruptions of studies within a given study programme must not exceed:

- a) 12 months in the case of Bachelor study programmes,
  - b) 12 month in the case of a one-year to three-year Master study programme following a Bachelor study programme,
  - c) 24 months in the case of four-to six-year Master study programmes not following a Bachelor study programme,
  - d) 24 months in case of three-to six-year DSP.
- (9) For exceptional non-study reasons, the Dean can, upon the student's request, interrupt student's studies for the period up to 36 months.
- (10) If the reason for interrupting studies is no longer relevant, the Dean can, upon a student's request, terminate the interruption of studies even before the given period of the interruption of studies expires.
- (11) A person must register for his/her studies after the period of the interruption of his/her studies expires. If a person does not re-enrol for studies within five days after the period of interruption of his/her studies expires or if he/she does not ask for another registration term or for prolonging the period of interruption of studies, his/her studies will be terminated according to Art. 32 par. 1 letter k).
- (12) The validity of a subject's registration is suspended for the period of the interruption of studies. The Dean can make an exception and allow a student to cancel a registered subject and/or to compensate it with another subject after the period of interruption of studies.
- (13) An interruption of studies is recorded into the student's credit book by the study department and into the information system STAG.

**Article 30**  
**Regular Completion of Studies**

- (1) The day of the regular completion of studies is the day when the student passed the Final State Exam (SFE) prescribed to conclude studies, or its last part (Art. 55 par. 1 of the Act). The day of the regular completion of studies in DSP is the day of the successful PhD Thesis defence.
- (2) The regular completion of studies is certified by means of a degree certificate and diploma supplement.

**Article 31**  
**Withdrawing from Studies**

- (1) A student who is going to terminate his/her studies announces this to the Dean in written form. He/she can do so at any time during his/her studies.
- (2) A student who terminates his/her studies must hand over his/her student card and a certificate that he/she has settled all his/her claims toward TUL to the study department 8 days after he/she announces his/her termination of studies at the latest. Then his/her credit book will be concluded and he/she will obtain a certificate of passed exams or of his/her studies.

**Article 32**  
**Termination of Studies Due to Student's Failure to Meet the Requirements of a Study Programme**

- (1) The Dean decides on the termination of a student's studies due to student's failure to meet the requirements of a study programme (Art. 55 par. 1 letter a) of the Act) if a student:
  - a) has not met the conditions for completion of the first year of studies set in Art 9 par. 2 and of the first semester set in Art. 11 par. 1 letter a),
  - b) has not gained at least 40 credits in his/her first year of studies;
  - c) has obtained less than 60 credits for subjects of the study plan of his/her study programme in four subsequent semesters; semesters are considered subsequent even if a student interrupted his/her studies between them. This does not apply to a student who has met the conditions for taking SFE or its last part according to Art 15 par. 4;
  - d) has not obtained credits for a compulsory or compulsory-elective subject even after he/she registered for it for the second time;
  - e) through his/her own fault cannot obtain the required number of credits for a block of compulsory elective

subjects;

- f) has not met the conditions for taking SFE (Art. 15 par. 5);
  - g) has not passed SFE even for the second time or within the time limit set by Art. 15 par. 15.
- (2) The Dean decides on the termination of a student's studies due to student's failure to meet the requirements of a study programme apart from cases following from par. 1 if a student:
- (a) even after being reminded by the study department, has not met the condition set in Art 8 par. 2 concerning the registration for minimal number of credits for an academic year,
  - (b) has not met a condition following from the study programme according to these Study and Exam Regulations.
- (3) A student who demonstrably does not react within 30 days on an appeal or a decision sent by the Dean during the instruction or exam period to the address which the student provided according to Art. 68 par. 3 letter b) of the Act is considered unreachable, and the Dean can decide about termination of studies due to student's failure to meet the requirements of a study programme for the reasons stated in paragraphs 1 and 2.
- (4) To the decision about termination of studies according to paragraphs 1 - 3 applies Art. 68 of the Act. The day of termination of studies according to Art. 1 is the day when the decision about termination of studies comes into force.
- (5) A student whose studies have been terminated by the Dean due to student's failure to meet the requirements of a study programme must hand over his/her student card and a certificate that he/she has settled all his/her claims toward TUL to the study department 8 days after the decision about termination of his/her studies comes into force at the latest. Then his/her credit book will be concluded and he/she will obtain a certificate of passed exams or of his/her studies.

### **Article 33 Expulsion from Studies**

A person expelled from studies according to Art. 65 par. 1 letter c) or Art. 67 of the Act must hand over a certificate that he/she has settled all his/her claims toward TUL, his/her credit book and his/her student card to the study department 8 days after the decision about his/her expulsion from studies comes into force at the latest. The person will obtain a certificate of passed exams or of his/her studies.

### **Article 34 Making BA, MA and PhD Theses Public and Approachable**

- (1) BA, MA or PhD Theses submitted by the applicant for the defence must be made available to the public at the department where the defence is going to take place. Everybody can on their own expense make excerpts or copies. The head of the department guarantees that a record is made of everybody who use the opportunity.
- (2) TUL, without profit, makes public BA, MA or PhD Theses which have been defended, including the opponents' evaluations, using the database of qualification theses.
- (3) In cases when a BA, MA or PhD Thesis is based on a cooperation with other physical or legal entity and is focused on a theme connected with their production, research or trade activities, the student's solution using restricted data of a cooperating person is included in an individual report which is stored at the department which sets the BA, MA or PhD Thesis, and it is cited in the thesis. At the beginning of the BA, MA or PhD Thesis, a statement by a cooperating physical or legal entity expressing an agreement with making the thesis public is inserted.
- (4) The statements of paragraphs 2 and 3 will be used if specific law regulations about the protection of intellectual capital or trade secret do not state otherwise.

## **PART FIVE CONCLUDING MEASURES**

### **Article 60 Concluding Measures**

- (1) The Study and Exam regulations of TUL registered at the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Physical Education on 25 July 2006 under file number 18 508/2006-30 are not valid.
- (2) These Study and Exam Regulations were approved according to Art. 9 par. 1 letter b) of the Act by the Academic Senate of TUL on 18 June, 2007.
- (3) These Regulations are applicable according to Art. 36 par. 4 of the Act from the date of their registration at the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Physical Education.

These Regulations take effect on 1 September, 2007.

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These changes to the Study and Exam Regulations of the Technical University of Liberec were approved according to Art. 9 par. 1 letter b) of the Act No. 111/1998, of Universities and the alterations and amendments of other acts (University Act) thereto as amended, by the Academic Senate of TUL on 9 September, 2008.

These changes to the Study and Exam Regulations of the Technical University of Liberec are applicable according to Art. 36 par. 4 of the Act from the date of their registration at the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Physical Education.

Prof. Ing. Vojtěch Konopa, CSc.  
the Rector