

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

LAW
ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Belgrade, 2018

LAW ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Note: This is a true translation of the original Law,
but it is not legally binding.

Original title:

ZAKON O VISOKOM OBRAZOVANJU

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LAW ON HIGHER EDUCATION*

I. BASIC PROVISIONS

Subject Matter of the Law

Article 1

This Law shall govern the higher education system, conditions and manner of carrying out higher education activities, financing bases of higher education, as well as other issues of importance for the performance of the activities thereof.

All terms used in this Law to mark the positions, professions, i.e. occupations and titles, have been given in masculine grammatical gender and as such imply both the natural masculine and feminine gender of the persons they refer to.

Higher Education Activity

Article 2

Higher education activity is of special significance for the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: the Republic) and is part of the international, and in particular, the European, educational, scientific, i.e. artistic domain and encompasses the academic and applied education.

Objectives of Higher Education

Article 3

The objectives of higher education shall be:

- 1) transfer of scientific, artistic and professional knowledge and skills;
- 2) development of science and enhancement of artistic creativity;
- 3) provision of scientific, artistic and professional young staff;
- 4) formation of a creative population which shall continuously adopt and create new knowledge;
- 5) provision of equal conditions for acquisition of higher education to individuals and life-long education;
- 6) substantial increase in the number of citizens with higher education;

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7) enhancement of international openness of the higher education system.

Principles of Higher Education

Article 4

Activity of the higher education shall be based on the following principles:

- 1) academic freedoms;
- 2) autonomy;
- 3) academic integrity;
- 4) unity of teaching and scientific-research, i.e. artistic work and innovative activity, as well as professional work;
- 5) openness to the public at large and to citizens;
- 6) abidance by humanistic and democratic values of the national and European tradition and the values of cultural heritage;
- 7) observance of human rights and civil liberties, including prohibition of all forms of discrimination;
- 8) harmonization with the European higher education system and enhancement of academic mobility of the teaching and non-teaching staff and students;
- 9) participation of students in governance and decision-making, in particular in matters relating to teaching quality assurance;
- 10) equality of higher education institutions irrespective of the form of property, i.e. who is the founder thereof;
- 11) assertion of competition of educational and research services with a view to upgrading the quality and efficiency of the system of higher education;
- 12) assurance of quality and efficiency of studies;
- 13) connection to pre-university education;
- 14) protection of intellectual property in the processes of knowledge transfer.

Academic Freedoms

Article 5

Academic freedoms shall be:

- 1) freedom of scientific-research and artistic work, including freedom to publish and present to the public the outcomes of the scientific-research and artistic achievements thereof, while observing the rights of intellectual property;
- 2) freedom to make a choice of the method of interpretation of the teaching contents.

Autonomy

Article 6

The autonomy of a university and of other higher education institutions shall, in accordance with this Law, imply:

- 1) the right to decide on study programmes;
- 2) the right to determine the rules of study and admission requirements for students;
- 3) the right to regulate the internal organisation;

- 4) the right to adopt a Statute and elect the management body and other bodies in accordance with this Law;
- 5) the right to elect teachers and associates;
- 6) the right to issue public documents;
- 7) the right to dispose of financial resources in conformity with the law;
- 8) the right to use of property, in conformity with the law;
- 9) the right to decide on the acceptance of projects and on international cooperation.

The rights referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be exercised while observing the human rights and civil liberties and openness to the public and the citizens.

Academic Integrity

Article 7

The following shall be based on the academic integrity: perseverance of the profession's dignity, enhancement of moral values, protection of the value of knowledge and raising awareness of the responsibility of all of the members of the academic community and enhancement of the human rights and freedoms.

Inviolability of Academic Premises

Article 8

The premises of a higher education institution shall be inviolable and law enforcement officers shall not be permitted to enter without the consent of the competent official of the institution thereof, except in case of a threat to public safety, life, physical integrity, public health or property.

The activities not related to the activity of the relevant higher education institution cannot be organised within its academic premises, unless under its permission.

Right to Higher Education

Article 9

The right to higher education shall have all persons *having passed the general, professional or artistic graduation exam**, in accordance with this Law and the law governing secondary education.

Exceptionally, under the conditions laid down in the Statute of a higher education institution, a person not having a secondary education shall be entitled to higher education if applying for a programme of study in the domain of arts.

II. QUALITY ASSURANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

National Council for Higher Education

Article 10

The National Council for Higher Education (hereinafter: the National Council) shall be formed to ensure the development and enhancement of the quality of higher education.

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Composition of the National Council

Article 11

The National Council shall comprise 17 members, who shall be appointed by the Government, while observing the representation of both genders, and in particular:

1) six members shall be appointed from among full professors, prominent experts at the position of a scientific advisor, i.e. artists with internationally recognised works or who have considerably contributed to national culture, while duly taking into account corresponding representation of educational-scientific, i.e. educational-artistic fields, as well as representation of universities, at the proposal of the Conference of Universities;

2) two members shall be appointed from among professors of applied studies, at the proposal of the Conference of Academies of Applied Studies and Higher Education Institutions (hereinafter: the Conference of Academies and Colleges);

3) seven members shall be appointed from among prominent experts, i.e. artists with internationally recognised works or proven contribution to the national culture, whereby abiding by the representation of the educational-scientific, i.e. educational-artistic fields, at the proposal of the ministry in charge of higher education affairs;

4) two members at the proposal of the Serbian Chamber of Commerce.

Upon the invitation of the National Council, two representatives of the students shall take part in the issues significant for the students, and they shall be appointed by the student conferences from among the students whose average grade of studies is at least eight.

In case when the language of instruction within the higher education is either wholly or partially the language of a national minority, the representative of the national council of the relevant national minority shall take part in the issues significant for the lectures held in the language of the national minority thereof, as well as in the work of the National Council, whereby entitled to take part in the decision-making process.

The Conference of Universities, the Conference of Academies and Higher Education Institutions, the ministry in charge of higher education affairs, i.e. the Serbian Chamber of Commerce shall announce a public call for the application of candidates for membership of the National Council within six months at the latest prior to the expiry of the term of office of the members of the National Council.

The deadline for the application of candidates for members of the National Council shall be 15 days from the date of publication of the public call.

The list of applied candidates shall be provided for insight to the public within 10 days from the date of expiry of the deadline for the application of candidates.

Comments and suggestions pertaining to the applied candidates can be submitted within 15 days from the date on which the list of applied candidates has been made available for insight to the public.

The Conference of Universities, i.e. the Conference of Academies and Higher Education Schools, shall submit to the Government a proposal of a maximum of 18, i.e. three candidates within 30 days from the date of expiry of the deadline for the submission of comments and suggestions referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article, taking into account the number of students and the number of teachers and associates in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 5 of this Law. The ministry in charge of higher education affairs, i.e. the Serbian Chamber of Commerce shall forward to the Government a proposal comprising a maximum of eight, i.e. three candidates within a period of 30 days from the date of expiry of deadline for the submission of comments and suggestions referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article.

The Government shall render a decision on appointment of the members of the National Council within 30 days from the date of receiving the proposal referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article.

A person elected, designated or appointed to an office in a state authority, a body of the autonomous province or local self-government, a body of a political party or to the post of the executive body of a higher education institution, as well as the person being a member of the Commission for Accreditation and Quality Assurance (hereinafter: the Accreditation Commission) and the person employed at the National Body for Accreditation and Quality Assurance in Higher Education (hereinafter: the National Accreditation Body) may not serve as a member of the National Council.

The term of office of a member of the National Council shall be four years, with the possibility of additional re-election.

The Government shall dismiss a member of the National Council prior to the expiry of one's terms of office, and in particular:

- 1) upon personal request;
- 2) if failing to fulfil the obligations of a member of the National Council or if his actions damage the reputation of the office thereof, and at the proposal of the Conference of Universities, the Conference of Academies and Higher Education Schools, the ministry in charge of higher education affairs, i.e. the Serbian Chamber of Commerce;
- 3) in case the condition referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article have been fulfilled.

The National Council shall elect the president from among its members.

The members of the National Council shall be entitled to remuneration for their work in the amount determined by the Government.

Competence of the National Council

Article 12

The National Council shall:

- 1) oversee the development of higher education and its conformity to European and international standards;
- 2) propose to the ministry in charge of higher education affairs (hereinafter: the Ministry) measures aimed at enhancing the system of higher education;
- 3) provide opinion on the policy of admission to higher education institutions;
- 4) offer advice in the process of adoption of the regulations governing matters of relevance to higher education activities;
- 5) propose to the Government the norms and standards for the work of higher education institutions, as well as material resources for their realisations, upon obtaining the opinion of the Conference of Universities and the Conference of Academies and Higher Education Schools;
- 6) decide in the second instance on appeals in the procedure of accreditation and based on the proposal of the appeal committee, which is formed for each, individual appeal;
- 7) determine the guidelines regarding the organisation, by implementing a short study programme and issuing a relevant certificate;
- 8) identify scientific, artistic, i.e. professional fields of activity as stipulated in Article 37 of this Law, at the proposal of the Conference of Universities and the Conference of Academies and Higher Education Schools;

9) compile a list of professional, academic, scientific, i.e. artistic qualifications, indicating the title of the relevant degree of studies within the relevant domains, as well as the abbreviations of the professional, academic, scientific, i.e. artistic qualifications bilingually, in both Serbian and English language;

10) set standards for self-assessment and quality evaluation of higher education institutions, at the proposal of the National Accreditation Body;

11) set standards for the external appraisal of the quality of higher education institutions, at the proposal of the National Accreditation Body;

12) set standards for the initial accreditation, at the proposal of the National Accreditation Body;

13) set standards and the procedure for accreditation of higher education institutions, at the proposal of the National Accreditation Body;

14) set standards and the procedure for accreditation of study programmes, at the proposal of the National Accreditation Body;

15) set minimal requirements for the election to the position of a teacher, at the proposal of the Conference of Universities, i.e. the Conference of Academies and Higher Education Schools;

16) adopts the Bases for the Code on Academic Integrity *and the conflict of interest for the election to the position of a teacher, i.e. associate and entry into employment contract** at higher education institutions in the Republic of Serbia;

17) compile a list of reviewers;

18) perform other tasks in conformity with the law.

The list of reviewers referred to in paragraph 1, item 17) of this Article may include appointed teachers of higher education institutions in the Republic, as well as teachers of appropriate qualifications from the higher education institutions outside the territory of the Republic.

The list of reviewers shall be published on the official website of the National Council and shall contain the following data:

1) name and surname of the reviewer;

2) state, place and institution at which he acquired the highest level of education;

3) current teaching-scientific qualification and the year and institution in which he was elected for the teaching-scientific position;

4) educational-scientific, i.e. educational-artistic field and domain within which he was chosen for the teaching-scientific position.

A person elected, designated or appointed to an office in a state authority, a body of the autonomous province or local self-government, a body of a political party or to the post of the executive body of a higher education institution, as well as the person being a member of the National Council, the Accreditation Commission, i.e. employed at the National Accreditation Body may not be found on the list of reviewers.

The National Council shall hold a meeting at least twice a year with the Serbian Chamber of Commerce, i.e. once a year with the National Educational Council, the Council for Professional Education and Education of Adults and other professional associations for the purpose of considering the issues within their competences and determining the priorities in the implementation of the policy of higher education.

The acts referred to in paragraph 1, items 8) through 16) of this Article shall be published in the Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije.

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Work of the National Council

Article 13

The work of the National Council shall be public.

For the needs of its work, the National Council may set up special working bodies.

Resources for the work of the National Council and its working bodies shall be provided through the budget of the Republic.

Professional, administrative-technical and information services for the needs of the National Council and its working bodies shall be provided by the Ministry.

The National Council shall submit to the Government a report on its work at least once a year.

The National Council shall adopt its rules of procedure, the rules of procedure of the Appeal Committee and the Code on Academic Integrity and the Prevention of Conflict of Interest of the members of the National Council and the member of the Appeal Committee.

National Accreditation Body

Article 14

For the purpose of performing the accreditation tasks, the assessment of quality of higher education institutions and the units therein, evaluation of study programmes and assurance of quality in higher education, the Government shall form the National Accreditation Body.

The National Accreditation Body shall have the capacity of a legal entity.

The National Accreditation Body shall be financed from the income generated by fees for the accreditation and the assessment of quality of higher education institutions and the units therein, the evaluation of study programmes and quality assurance in higher education and other incomes in conformity with the law.

The National Accreditation Body shall file to the Government a report on its work at least once a year, and in exceptional cases at the request of the National Council and the Ministry.

Institutions of the National Accreditation Body

Article 15

The National Accreditation Body shall comprise the management body, the executive body, the professional body and professional services which perform the administrative-technical tasks.

The more detailed conditions regarding the manner of operation, the manner and procedure of election and dismissal of the bodies of the National Accreditation Body shall be defined by the act on foundation and the Statute of the National Accreditation Body.

Management Board

Article 16

The management body of the National Accreditation Body shall be the Management Board.

The Management Board shall comprise seven members, appointed by the Government, whereby observing the representation of both genders.

One of the members of the Management Board shall be proposed by the Conference of Universities from the line of the full professors of the university, one member shall be proposed by the Conference of Academies and Higher Education Schools from among professors of applied studies, two members shall be proposed by the Serbian Chamber of Commerce, and three members shall be appointed at the proposal of the Ministry.

The members of the Management Board shall be elected for a period of four years, with the possibility of additional re-election.

A person elected, designated or appointed to an office in a state authority, a body of the autonomous province or local self-government, a body of a political party or to the post of the executive body of a higher education institution, as well as the person being a member of the National Council, the Accreditation Commission or a person employed at the National Accreditation Body may not be a member of the Management Board.

The member of the Management Board shall be entitled to remuneration for his work in the amount set forth by the Government.

Competence of the Management Board

Article 17

The Management Board shall:

- 1) elect and dismiss the director of the National Accreditation Body;
- 2) elect and dismiss the members of the Accreditation Commission;
- 3) adopt the annual programme of work and the financial plan, upon the consent of the Government;
- 4) adopt the Statute and general acts;
- 5) direct and oversee the work of the Director;
- 6) adopt the ethical code and code of conduct of the persons employed with the National Accreditation Body, members of the Accreditation Commission and reviewers;
- 7) determine the amount of accreditation fee, with the consent of the Government;
- 8) perform other tasks in conformity with the law, the Statute and the act on foundation of the National Accreditation Body.

The Management Board shall adopt the Statute upon prior consent of the Government.

Director

Article 18

The executive body of the National Accreditation Body shall be the director.

The Director shall be elected and dismissed in line with the law, based on a public competition, from a line of full professors of the university who have experience in managing and assuring quality in higher education.

The Director shall be elected for a period of five years, with the possibility of re-election.

Director's Competence

Article 19

The Director shall:

- 1) uphold and represent the National Accreditation Body;
- 2) manage the work and operations of the National Accreditation Body;
- 3) manage the work of the professional services of the National Accreditation Body;
- 4) decide on the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the employees of the National Accreditation Body;
- 5) adopt a rulebook on internal organisation and job classification;
- 6) implement the decisions of the management board;
- 7) appoint reviewers from the lists defined by the National Council (hereinafter: the reviewers), at the proposal of the Accreditation Commission;
- 8) perform other tasks in line with the law, the Statute and Founding Act of the National Accreditation Body.

Accreditation Commission

Article 20

The professional body of the National Accreditation Body shall be the Accreditation Commission.

The Accreditation Commission shall conduct the procedure of accreditation of higher education institutions and the study programmes, as well as the procedure of external evaluation of quality of higher education institutions, in line with the law and prescribed procedure and standards for accreditation and for external evaluation of quality.

The Accreditation Commission shall comprise 17 members.

The members of the Accreditation Commission shall be elected by the management board of the National Accreditation Body, at the proposal of the National Council, observing the representation of both genders, as well as the representation of the educational-scientific, i.e. educational-artistic domains.

The members of the Accreditation Commission shall be elected every five years.

A member of the Accreditation Commission shall be entitled to reimbursement for his work in the amount determined by the Management Board of the National Accreditation Body, upon the consent of the Government.

A person elected, designated or appointed to an office in a state authority, a body of the autonomous province or local self-government, a body of a political party or to the post of the executive body of a higher education institution, as well as the person being a member of the National Council, or a person employed at the National Accreditation Body may not be a member of the Accreditation Commission.

The person elected for a member of the Accreditation Commission, and who is on the list of reviewers of the Conference of Universities and the Conference of Academies and Higher Education Institutions, cannot perform the tasks of a reviewers for the period of the term of office of a member of the Accreditation Commission.

The Management Board shall dismiss the member of the Accreditation Commission:

- 1) upon personal request;
- 2) if he fails to perform his duties in the Commission conscientiously or if his misconduct harms the reputation of the duties he performs;
- 3) if he fulfils the condition referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article;
- 4) due to violation of the code of ethics referred to in Article 17, paragraph 1, item 6) of this Law.

The Accreditation Commission shall elect the president from among its members.

The Accreditation Commission shall adopt its rules of procedure.

Competence and Work of the Accreditation Commission

Article 21

The Accreditation Commission shall:

- 1) decide on the request for accreditation and conduct the accreditation procedure for institutions and study programmes in the area of higher education;
- 2) prepare a report on initial accreditation in the procedure of issuing a work permit;
- 3) conduct the procedure of external evaluation of quality;
- 4) ensure the harmonization of application of standards and procedures in the field of accreditation, within the European Higher Education Area;
- 5) perform other tasks in line with the Statute of the National Accreditation Body.

For the purpose of conducting the tasks referred to in paragraph 1, items 1) through 3) of this Article, the Accreditation Commission shall, in line with the Statute of the National Accreditation Body:

- 1) form sub-commissions for the educational-scientific domains, i.e. educational-artistic domain referred to in Article 37 of this Law;
- 2) form a sub-commission for external evaluation of quality, in the work of which student representatives shall take part;
- 3) propose to the Director of the National Accreditation Body the reviewers, in the manner and in line with the procedure set forth by the Statute of the National Accreditation Body, and from the list compiled by the National Council.

In case of accreditation of a study programme of a specific national character, the reviewers shall be appointed from among the domestic university professors, scientists, artists or experts.

In case of accreditation of a study programme of doctoral studies, at least one reviewer must be a professor, scientist or artist employed at a higher education institution, i.e. scientific institution from abroad, which fulfils the requirements for a mentor of such study programme, in line with the standards referred to in Article 12, paragraph 1, item 14) of this Law.

External Evaluation of Quality of Higher Education Institutions

Article 22

The evaluation of fulfilment of obligations of the higher education institutions in regard to quality shall be conducted in line with the acts on standards and procedure for external evaluation of quality.

The procedure of external evaluation of quality of a higher education institution shall be conducted by the Accreditation Commission, regularly, in the fourth year of the accreditation cycle, *and extraordinarily as well, as well as upon request of the Ministry and the National Council.**

The Accreditation Commission shall submit the report on conducted external control of quality of the higher education institution both to the higher education institution and the applicant for extraordinary evaluation.

In case the higher education institution fails to fulfil the obligations pertaining to quality, the Accreditation Commission, shall, in the report referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article,

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impose measures to the higher education institution, aimed at correcting the identified deficiencies and follow up lasting for a period of six months from the date of submission of the report referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

The Accreditation Commission shall, within a period of 30 days from the date of expiry of the deadline referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, prepare the final report on the external control and evaluation of quality of the higher education institution.

The report referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, to which the higher education institution has not filed an objection within the deadline referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, as well as the report the Commission adopts upon expiry of the deadline of six months, referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article (hereinafter: the final report), shall be published on the official website of the National Accreditation Body.

In case the final report is negative, the National Accreditation Body shall, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the final report, adopt the decision on revocation of accreditation of a study programme, i.e. accreditation of the higher education institution.

The higher education institution may file an appeal against the decision referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article to the National Council and through the National Accreditation Body.

Accreditation

Article 23

Accreditation shall establish that a given higher education institution and its study programmes comply with the standards as set out in Article 12, items 13) and 14) of this Law and that the higher education institution is entitled to issue public documents in accordance with this Law.

The accreditation procedure for a higher education institution shall establish whether the institution concerned meets the standards for accreditation, whether it also meets appropriate conditions as provided for in Articles 44 through 48 of this Law and whether it meets the condition in regard to the required number of professors.

The higher education institution shall be deemed to meet the requirement regarding the required number of professors if having full-time professors for the performance of at least 70% of hours of active studies at a study programme for which the work permit is sought, and at least 20 full-time professors at the higher education institution.

The exception is the study programmes in the field of art where such number cannot be less than 50%.

Out of the total number of professors required for the performance of studies as per year of studies for the study programme for which the work permit is sought, the academies of applied studies and colleges of applied studies, except in the field of art, must have at least 50% of professors bearing the acquired scientific title of doctor of science.

Accreditation procedures for the master academic degree, i.e. doctoral degree programmes of study shall also ascertain whether the conditions for conducting scientific-research, i.e. artistic- research work have been fulfilled, as required by the law.

The accreditation procedure shall be carried out regularly, within a period of seven years, and earlier at the request of the higher education institution itself.

In an accreditation procedure the National Accreditation Body shall:

- 1) issue a certificate of accreditation for a given higher education institution, i.e. a study programme;
- 2) adopt a decision rejecting the request for accreditation;

3) issue a certificate to the higher education institution stating that a regular request has been filed;

4) adopt a decision instructing the higher education institution to supplement the request with the missing documentation within 30 days, and if the institution fails to supplement the request within the set deadline, a decision rejecting the request shall be rendered.

The National Accreditation Body shall issue an accreditation certificate, i.e. shall adopt a decision dismissing the request for accreditation within nine months from the date of receipt of an orderly request.

The higher education institution may file an appeal against the decision of the National Accreditation Body rejecting the request for accreditation, within 15 days from the date of receipt of the decision, to the National Council and through the National Accreditation Body.

The National Council shall appoint an appeal committee within 30 days from the date of receipt of the appeal against the decision referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article.

Three reviewers from the relevant area from the list of reviewers compiled by the National Council shall be appointed to the appeal committee referred to in paragraph 11 of this Article.

The reviewer referred to in paragraph 12 of this Article cannot be a person employed at a higher education institution which has filed the appeal, nor a person who took part in the procedure of adopting the decision referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article.

The appeal committee shall submit the report to the National Council, as well as the proposal for the adoption of the decision on appeal submitted against the decision referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article within 30 days from the date of appointment.

The National Council shall, within 30 days from the date of submission of the proposal referred to in paragraph 14 of this Article, render a decision which can reject the appeal or quash the first instance decision and return it to the National Accreditation Body for repeated deciding.

The National Accreditation Body shall be obliged, within a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of the decision of the National Council quashing the first instance decision and returning for repeated deciding, to adopt a decision in line with the legal interpretation of the National Council.

In case the higher education institution files an appeal against the decision of the National Accreditation Body, referred to in paragraph 16 of this Article, the National Council shall independently, within a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of the appeal, decide on the accreditation request.

The decision rejecting the appeal, i.e. the decision based on which the National Council independently decides on accreditation shall be final in the administrative procedure.

The higher education institution referred to in paragraph 17 of this Article shall be entitled to repeat the request for accreditation upon expiry of 90 days from the date of adoption of the final decision rejecting the request for accreditation.

The reviewers referred to in paragraph 12 of this Article shall be entitled to remuneration for their work in the amount set forth by the Government.

Initial Accreditation

Article 24

The initial accreditation shall determine the fulfilment of standards for initial accreditation of the higher education institution and the study programmes.

Within the procedure of initial accreditation, the National Accreditation Body shall prepare a report on the fulfilment of standards for initial accreditation of the higher education

institution and the study programmes, along with the recommendation for the issuing of a work permit, i.e. rejection of request for the issuing of a work permit to a higher education institution.

Self-assessment

Article 25

The higher education institution shall conduct the procedure of self-assessment and evaluation of the quality of its study programmes, courses and working conditions.

Self-assessment shall be conducted in the manner and according to the procedure established by the general act adopted by the higher education institution concerned, in line with the act on standards for self-assessment and evaluation of quality of the higher education institutions and study programmes.

Self-assessment procedure shall also include an assessment by students.

The higher education institution shall submit a report on the procedure and outcomes of self-assessment, as well as other information of relevance for quality evaluation to the National Accreditation Body within a period of three years.

Conference of Universities

Article 26

A Conference of Universities shall be established for the purpose of coordination of work, formulation of common policies, realisation of shared interests and performance of tasks defined by the law.

All accredited universities shall be the members of the Conference of Universities.

The Statute of the Conference shall regulate the organisation and deliberation of the Conference.

The rector shall represent the University at the Conference of Universities.

The University referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall have the right to delegate an extra representative to the Conference of Universities for every 1,000 professors and associates, and to delegate an extra representative to the Conference of Universities for every 5,000 students.

The resources for the deliberation of the Conference of Universities shall be provided by the budget of the Republic.

Competence of the Conference of Universities

Article 27

The Conference of Universities shall:

- 1) address matters of common interest for the enhancement of educational-scientific, i.e. educational-artistic activities at universities;
- 2) harmonise views and coordinate activities among universities, especially with regard to admission policies;
- 3) offer opinion on standards for quality evaluation concerning educational, scientific-research, artistic and professional work;
- 4) propose candidates for the members of the National Council and the Management Board of the National Accreditation Body;

- 5) recommend a list of professional, academic, scientific, i.e. artistic titles in appropriate fields and abbreviations and description of qualifications thereof;
- 6) recommend measures designed to improve the financial situation of universities and student living standards;
- 7) address other matters of common interest to universities, in accordance with this Law.

Conference of Academies and Colleges

Article 28

A Conference of Academies and Colleges shall be established for the purpose of coordination of work, formulation of common policies, realisation of shared interests and performance of tasks defined by the law.

Accredited colleges, academies of applied studies and colleges of applied studies shall form the Conference of Academies and Colleges.

The Statute of the Conference shall regulate its organisation and work.

The president, i.e. the principal shall represent the academy of applied studies, the college and the college of applied studies at the Conference of Academies and Colleges.

The resources for the deliberation of the Conference of Academies and Colleges shall be provided by the budget of the Republic.

Competence of the Conference of Academies and Colleges

Article 29

The Conference of Academies and Colleges shall:

- 1) address matters of common interest for the enhancement of educational-scientific, i.e. educational-artistic activities;
- 2) harmonise views and coordinate activities among academies of applied studies and colleges, especially with regard to admission policies;
- 3) offer opinion on standards for quality evaluation concerning educational, scientific-research, artistic and professional work;
- 4) recommend a list of professional titles in appropriate fields and abbreviations and description of qualifications thereof;
- 5) propose candidates for the members of the National Council and the Management Board of the National Accreditation Body;
- 6) recommend measures designed to improve the financial situation of academies of applied studies and colleges and student living standards;
- 7) address other matters of common interest to colleges, academies of applied studies and colleges of applied studies, in accordance with this Law.

Student Conferences

Article 30

For the purpose of pursuing common interests of students as partners in the process of higher education, the Student Conference of Universities and the Student Conference of Academies of Applied Studies and Colleges shall be formed (hereinafter: the Student Conference of Academies and Colleges).

The Student Conference of Universities shall comprise the representatives of students' parliaments of universities.

The Student Conference of Academies and Colleges shall comprise the representatives of students' parliaments of academies of applied studies, colleges and colleges of applied studies.

The Statute of the relevant Conference shall regulate the organisation and work of the Conferences referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in line with this Law.

Student Conferences shall be entitled to provide opinion on matters referred to in Article 12, paragraph 1, item 10) of this Law.

The resources for the deliberation of the student conferences shall be provided by the budget of the Republic.

Student Conferences act in the capacity of a legal entity – the status they acquire upon registration with the Court Register as set forth by the law.

The Ministry

Article 31

The Ministry shall:

- 1) recommend higher education policies to the Government;
- 2) plan the admission policy for students in respect of studies offered by the higher education institutions founded by the Republic, at the proposal of the National Council;
- 3) oversee the development of higher education;
- 4) issue work permits to higher education institutions;
- 5) allocate financial resources provided through the budget of the Republic earmarked for higher education institutions and control their use;
- 6) ensure integration of higher education institutions into the process of recognition of qualifications of higher education in Europe;
- 7) supervise the legality of the regulations referred to in Article 12, paragraph 1, items 10) through 14), in line with the law regulating the state administration;
- 8) determine the procedure for external appraisal of quality of higher education institutions;
- 9) determine, at the request of an interested party, whether the document issued by the higher education institution is a public document;
- 10) perform other tasks, in line with the law.

The act referred to in paragraph 1, item 8) of this Article shall be published in the Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije.

European Integrations in Education

Article 32

The Ministry shall ensure the harmonisation of the system of education and upbringing of the Republic with the trends in the development of education in Europe. For the purpose of realising this objective, the Ministry shall undertake all the necessary measures for:

- 1) ensuring full participation in the programmes of the European Union for cooperation in the area of education and training and monitoring the effects of participation in the programmes thereof;

2) realising the participation of representatives of the Republic in working groups and activities which are organised within the Open Method of Coordination, the Bologna Process and other similar initiatives which have been launched at the level of the European Union and Europe as a whole.

For the purpose of better and more effective participation in the specified European initiatives, the Ministry shall realise cooperation with other state authorities, educational institutions, citizens' associations and other organisations, if necessary, and their representatives may be appointed to the working groups referred to in paragraph 1, item 2) of this Article.

III. STUDIES AND STUDY PROGRAMMES

Study Programme

Article 33

A programme of study shall mean a set of compulsory and optional study areas, i.e. subjects, including an outline content thereof, the mastering of which shall ensure the gaining of necessary knowledge and skills to be awarded a diploma of an appropriate degree and type of study.

Types of Studies

Article 34

Higher education activity shall be carried out through academic and applied studies based on the accredited study programmes for acquiring higher education.

An academic study programme shall be conducted at academic studies, making students capable of developing and applying scientific, artistic and professional achievements.

An applied study programme shall be conducted at applied studies, making students capable of applying and developing the professional knowledge and skills required for participation in the work process.

For the purpose of professional training of persons who have acquired *secondary** education, aimed at inclusion in the work process, a short programme of studies, which has a clearly defined structure, purpose and learning outcomes, and for which a certificate of completion of the short programme of studies and acquired competence is issued, shall be performed.

Degrees of Studies

Article 35

Studies of first degree shall be:

- 1) basic academic studies;
- 2) basic applied studies;
- 3) specialist applied studies.

Studies of second degree shall be:

- 1) master academic studies;

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- 2) master applied studies;
- 3) specialist academic studies.

Studies of third degree shall be the doctoral academic studies.

Study Programme for Acquiring a Combined Diploma

Article 36

A study programme for acquiring a combined diploma shall be the study programme organised and performed by several higher education institutions which have the work permit for the relevant study programme.

The study programme referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be performed when adopted by the competent authorities of the higher education institutions organising it.

Educational-scientific and Educational-artistic Fields

Article 37

Study programmes shall be carried out in one or more of the following educational-scientific, i.e. educational-artistic fields:

- 1) natural sciences and mathematics;
- 2) social studies and the humanities;
- 3) medical science;
- 4) technical and technological sciences;
- 5) art.

Appropriate scientific, artistic and professional fields referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be defined by the National Council, at the proposal of the Conference of Universities and the Conference of Academies and Colleges.

The appropriate narrower scientific, artistic and professional fields within the scientific, artistic and professional field, referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be defined by the independent higher education institution, at the proposal of the higher education institution.

Content of a Study Programme

Article 38

A study programme shall determine:

- 1) name and objectives of the study programme;
- 2) types of studies;
- 3) outcomes of the learning process in line with the law governing the national framework of qualifications;
- 4) professional, academic, scientific, i.e. artistic title;
- 5) conditions for admission to the study programme;
- 6) a list of compulsory and optional fields of study, i.e. subjects, including an outline content;
- 7) the manner of conducting studies and the period of time needed to realise individual forms of studies;
- 8) credits to be earned within each subject expressed according to the European Credit Transfer System (hereinafter: ECTS credits);

- 9) credits awarded for the final paper relating to basic, specialist and master studies, i.e. doctoral dissertations or doctoral artistic project, expressed as the ECTS credits;
- 10) prerequisites for admission to individual subjects or groups of subjects;
- 11) manner of choosing subjects belonging to other study programmes;
- 12) conditions for transfer from other study programmes within the same or related academic fields;
- 13) other matters of relevance for the implementation of the study programme.

Scope of Studies

Article 39

Each subject within a study programme or a short programme of studies shall be reflected through a number of corresponding ECTS credits, whereas the scope of studies as a whole shall be expressed by aggregate ECTS credits.

A total of 60 ECTS credits shall correspond to an average of 40 hours put in per student during the workweek in an academic year.

Overall student engagement shall comprise active instruction (lectures, exercises, practicum, seminars, etc.), independent work, preliminary exams (colloquia), exams, writing of final papers, students' internship, voluntary work in a local community and other forms of involvement.

Voluntary work shall mean work of a student without remuneration, organised by the higher education institution in respect of projects of importance to the local community and evaluated within the system of higher education.

Conditions, manner of organisation and evaluation of voluntary work shall be determined by the higher education institution, by its general act.

The total number of hours of active courses may not be lower than 600 hours per academic year.

Basic academic studies shall have between 180 and 240 ECTS credits.

Basic applied studies shall have 180 ECTS credits.

Specialist applied studies shall have at least 60 ECTS credits.

Specialist academic studies shall have at least 60 ECTS credits if master academic studies have been previously completed.

Master academic studies shall have:

1) at least 60 ECTS credits if the scope of the basic academic studies of 240 ECTS credits has been previously realised;

2) at least 120 ECTS credits if the scope of the basic academic studies of 180 ECTS credits has been previously realised.

The master applied studies shall have at least 120 ECTS credits if the scope of the studies of first degree of at least 180 ECTS credits has been previously realised.

The study programmes of the academic studies may be organised as part of the basic and master academic studies.

Doctoral studies shall have at least 180 ECTS credits, with previously realised scope of studies of at least 300 ECTS credits at basic academic and master academic studies, i.e. integrated academic studies.

The study programmes of the academic studies in medical sciences may be organised integrated within the basic and master academic studies, with a total scope of a maximum of 360 ECTS credits.

A short study programme may be conducted in the scope of 30 to 60 ECTS credits.

Final Paper and Dissertation

Article 40

The study programme of the basic and specialist studies may provide for writing of a final paper.

The study programme of master academic studies and master applied studies shall contain the obligation of writing a final paper.

A doctoral dissertation shall be the concluding part of the study programme of doctoral studies, except for a doctorate in arts that shall be an artistic project.

Exceptionally, a person with completed studies of medicine and completed relevant specialisation, as set forth by the law regulating healthcare, may acquire a doctorate, based on the defended dissertation founded on the papers published in top world magazines, in line with the standards set forth by the National Council.

The number of credits given for the final paper, i.e. final part of the study programme shall be included in the total number of credits necessary for completion of studies.

The manner and procedure of preparation and defence of the final paper shall be set forth by the general act of the higher education institution.

The procedure of preparation and the conditions for the defence of dissertation, i.e. artistic project shall be regulated by the general act of the university.

The higher education institution, at which the doctoral dissertation, i.e. the artistic project is being defended, shall be obliged to make available to the public the doctoral dissertation and the commission report on the assessment of the doctoral dissertation, in electronic form on the official website of the institution and in printed form in the institution's library, at least 30 days prior to the adoption of the report by the commission to the competent authority, as well as the defence of the dissertation.

The university shall be obliged to establish a digital repository in which electronic forms of the defended doctoral dissertations, i.e. those of the artistic projects shall be permanently kept, along with the report of the commission on the assessment of dissertation, the data on the mentor and the composition of the commission and the data pertaining to the protection of author's rights, as well as to make all specified data publicly available.

The copy of the contents which is being kept in the repository, the university shall be obliged to deliver to the central repository maintained by the Ministry, within three months from the date of defence of the doctoral dissertation.

Transfer of ECTS credits

Article 41

ECTS credits may be transferred between various study programmes, within the same degree and types of studies.

The criteria and conditions for the transfer of ECTS credits and the relevant knowledge test shall be prescribed by the general act of the independent higher education institution, i.e. based on the agreement of the higher education institutions.

*Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, for students who take part in programmes of international mobility, ECTS credits may be transferred among various study programmes, within all degrees and types of studies.**

Cancellation of a Study Programme

Article 42

The decision on the cancellation of a study programme shall be adopted by the professional body of the independent higher education institution in line with the general act.

In case the higher education institution fails to file a request for regular accreditation of the study programme within the deadline referred to in Article 23, paragraph 7 of this Law, it shall be obliged to render a decision on cancellation of the study programme thereof within 30 days from the date of expiry of accreditation of the subject study programme.

In case of cancellation of a study programme, a higher education institution shall be obliged to enable the students the completion of studies as per study programme they have commenced and the rules of studies in line with this Law.

The higher education institution may determine the conditions for the transfer of students referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article to another study programme.

The higher education institution shall submit to the Ministry the decision on the cancellation of a study programme, for the purpose of entering changes in the register of accredited higher education institutions and in the register of accredited study programmes, within 30 days from the date of rendering such a decision.

The Ministry shall render a decision on the amendment of the work permit within 30 days from the date of submission of the decision referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article.

IV. INSTITUTIONS CARRYING OUT HIGHER EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Higher Education Institutions

Article 43

Higher education activity shall be carried out by the following higher education institutions:

- 1) university;
- 2) faculty, i.e. academy of arts within a university;
- 3) academy of applied studies;
- 4) college;
- 5) college of applied studies.

Universities, academies of applied studies, colleges and colleges of applied studies shall be independent higher education institutions.

Only higher education institutions duly furnished with a work permit shall be allowed to act in legal transactions of an institution referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in accordance with this Law.

A higher education institution shall carry out its higher education activity at the location of its seat.

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A higher education institution may administer a distance learning study programme, in accordance with its work permit.

Within the framework of higher education activity, a higher education institution shall pursue scientific-research, artistic, expert and consultancy, and publishing activities, and may engage in other activities commercialising the outcomes of scientific, artistic and research work, provided that these activities do not adversely affect the quality of courses and scientific, artistic, i.e. professional work.

For the purpose of commercialising the scientific results, the artistic creations and discoveries, a higher education institution may be the founder of a company, whereas the income generated, that belongs thereto, the higher education institution may use solely for the purpose of enhancing the activity of the higher education institution.

An independent higher education institution may organise accommodation and meals for students in accordance with the law regulating student collective accommodations and canteens.

Public services regulations shall be applicable to the establishment and operation of higher education institutions unless otherwise provided for by this Law.

No political parties or religious organisations and their activities shall be allowed in a higher education institution.

University

Article 44

A university shall mean an independent higher education institution that in carrying out its activities combines educational and scientific-research, professional, artistic and innovation activity constituting the components of a single higher education process.

A university may provide all types and degrees of studies.

An institution of higher education shall have the status of a university if its academic study programmes imply all degrees of studies, within at least three areas and three fields enumerated in Article 37 of this Law.

Exceptionally, a university may be established in the field of arts if it has all three degrees of studies in at least three areas of art and science of art.

*The University of Belgrade is a higher education institution of national importance.**

Faculty and Academy of Arts

Article 45

A faculty, i.e. academy of arts shall mean a higher education institution or a higher education unit within a university carrying out academic study programmes and developing scientific-research, artistic, i.e. professional work in one or more areas.

A faculty, i.e. academy of arts may also carry out applied study programmes as well.

In legal matters, a faculty, i.e. an academy of arts shall act under the name of the university whose part it is and under its own name, as stipulated in the Statute of the university.

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Academy of Applied Studies

Article 46

An academy of applied studies shall mean an independent higher education institution that in carrying out its activities combines educational, application-research, professional and artistic work as components of a single higher education process.

An academy of applied studies may run basic applied studies, master applied studies and specialist applied studies.

A higher education institution shall have the status of an academy of applied studies if having at least five accredited study programmes for applied studies in at least two fields referred to in Article 37 of this Law.

College

Article 47

A college shall mean an independent higher education institution that has basic academic, master academic studies and specialist academic studies, in one or more areas referred to in Article 37 of this Law.

College of Applied Studies

Article 48

A college of applied studies shall mean an independent higher education institution that provides basic applied studies, specialist applied studies and master applied studies, in one or more areas referred to in Article 37 of this Law.

Research Institutes and Other Organisations within the University

Article 49

For the purpose of advancing scientific-research, i.e. artistic-research activity, a university may have scientific, i.e. artistic institutes within it.

For the purpose of performing the innovation activities and providing infrastructural support to the development of innovations and the commercialisation of outcomes of scientific, i.e. artistic researches, the university may, within it, have innovation centres, centres of excellence, centres for the transfer of technologies, business and technological incubators, scientific and technological parks and other organisations, all in line with the law regulating the scientific-research activity.

A university may host part of accredited study programmes of master academic studies and doctoral studies at the institutions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Property

Article 50

Immovable property and other resources provided by the Republic for the purpose of the establishment and work of a higher education institution shall be owned by the state.

The immovable property referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may not be disposed of without the consent of the founder.

The immovable property and other resources referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be used only for the purpose of performing the activities as set out in this Law.

The immovable and other property acquired through legacy, gift, donation and sponsorship, shall be owned by the acquiring institution of higher education.

A higher education institution shall be independent in running the endowments, foundations or trust funds entrusted to it, in accordance with the law.

The immovable property acquired by legacy, a higher education institution may use it for the purpose intended by the testator upon bequeathing (if a written document of legacy exists) or for the activities for which the higher education institution has been registered (in case of absence of a written document of legacy).

Foundation

Article 51

An independent higher education institution may be founded by the Republic or by a legal entity or a natural person, in accordance with the law.

In case when the Republic is the founder of a higher education institution, the Government shall render the decision on foundation.

Higher education institutions for the administration of study programmes for the needs of the police, i.e. military education, as well as for the needs of national security, shall be founded by the Government, in accordance with the conditions provided for by this Law.

Higher education institutions referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article may operate within a university, i.e. academy of applied studies, in accordance with a special agreement between the university, i.e. academy of applied studies and the Government.

On the basis of the agreement between the university, i.e. an academy of applied studies and the Government, at the proposal of the state administration authority in charge of internal affairs, national security affairs, i.e. defence affairs, a special study programme may be designed for the needs of police, i.e. military education, as well as for the needs of national security, within a university or an academy of applied studies.

On the basis of the agreement between the university, i.e. an academy of applied studies and a higher education institution referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, a study programme may be set up, with the approval of the Government, for acquiring a combined diploma.

At the proposal of the state administration authority in charge of internal affairs, the national security affairs, i.e. defence affairs, the Government shall determine in more detail the conditions and manner of implementation of study programmes referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Article, as well as the position of professors and students with regard to the specific features related to the objectives and nature of police, i.e. military education and education required for the needs of national security.

The state administration authority in charge of internal affairs, national security affairs, i.e. defence affairs shall perform the administrative supervision of the work of higher education institutions referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article and of the implementation of study programmes referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Article.

Work Permit

Article 52

A higher education institution may begin its activities upon acquiring the work permit.

The Ministry shall issue the work permit at the request of a higher education institution.

A higher education institution shall, along with the request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, also enclose the Founding Act and proof of fulfilment of standards referred to in Article 12, item 12) of this Law.

The higher education institution for the foundation and work of which funds are not provided by the budget of the Republic, shall, enclosed with the request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article provide evidence of the share capital or bank guarantee in the amount set forth by the standards referred to in Article 12, paragraph 1, items 12) and 13) of this Law.

The Ministry shall, within 30 days from the date of receipt, verify whether the request has been filed in line with paras. 3 and 4 of this Article.

In case the Ministry determines that the request has not been filed in line with paras. 3 and 4 of this Article, it shall define an additional deadline, not longer than 30 days, for the removal of the identified deficiencies.

In case the applicant fails to remove the deficiencies within the set deadline, it shall be deemed that he has withdrawn the request.

The Ministry shall refer the orderly request and the accompanying documents to the National Accreditation Body, for the purpose of initial accreditation, within ten days from the date when it has been determined that the request is orderly.

The initial accreditation shall determine whether the higher education institution and the study programme meet the standards referred to in Article 12, item 12) of this Law, and in particular in regard to:

- 1) the content, quality and scope of study programmes;
- 2) the required number of teaching and other staff with appropriate scientific, artistic and professional qualifications;
- 3) appropriate facilities and equipment corresponding to the number of students to be admitted by the higher education institution and the required quality of studies.

The requirement referred to in paragraph 9, item 2) of this Article shall be deemed fulfilled if the higher education institution provides evidence that a sufficient number of professors, referred to in Article 23, paras. 3 through 5 of this Law has been ensured, who have acquired the title in line with this Law.

The National Accreditation Body shall, within a period of three months from the date of receipt of the request, prepare a report on initial accreditation of the higher education institution, i.e. study programme and shall submit it to the Ministry recommending either to:

- 1) issue the work permit to the higher education institution;
- 2) dismiss the request of the higher education institution for the issuance of the work permit.

The Ministry shall issue the work permit within 30 days upon submission of the report by the National Accreditation Body, with the recommendation referred to in paragraph 11, item 1) of this Article and upon determining the fulfilment of the relevant conditions referred to in Articles 44 through 48 of this Law.

The Ministry shall by means of a decision dismiss the request for the issuance of the work permit, within 30 days upon submission of the report by the National Accreditation Body, with the recommendation referred to in paragraph 11, item 2) of this Article, i.e. upon determining that the relevant conditions referred to in Articles 44 through 48 of this Law have not been met.

The decision on dismissal of the request for the issuance of the work permit shall be final and an administrative dispute can be launched against it.

The work permit shall specify: the study programmes, the number of students, the number of professors, the facilities where the activities are to take place, whether the study programme

is a distance learning one and the maximum number of students who can thus study, as well as whether the higher education institution can provide its activity outside its seat.

The higher education institution to which the work permit has been issued shall be obliged to file a request for accreditation of the higher education institution and the study programme within one year at the latest upon obtaining the work permit.

The accreditation request shall be filed to the National Accreditation Body through the Ministry, on the form the contents of which shall be defined by the National Accreditation Body.

The higher education institution may enrol students upon obtaining the certificate of accreditation of a higher education institution and a study programme, and in case in which the founder of the higher education institution is not a Republic, upon provided share capital, i.e. bank guarantee referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

Each academic year, during the first realisation of the study programme, the National Accreditation Body shall conduct the external appraisal of quality.

Amendment, Supplement and Revocation of the Work Permit

Article 53

The higher education institution having a work permit shall apply for its amendment in order to include a new study programme.

Amendments and supplements of the study programme for which the higher education institution has obtained the work permit, but which are carried out for the purpose of their compliance with the organisation of work and achievements in science and art, in line with the prescribed standards for the accreditation of study programmes, shall not be deemed a new study programme. The higher education institution shall inform the Ministry of the amendment, i.e. supplement of the study programme, within 60 days from the date of rendering the decision on amendment, i.e. supplement of the study programme.

The work permit of a higher education institution that has been denied accreditation shall be valid for another period of one year from the date of finality of the decision on dismissal of the accreditation request, but it shall not be allowed to admit students.

The work permit issued to a higher education institution cannot be amended or revoked, when during the procedure of external appraisal of quality, i.e. inspection supervision, it has been determined that it does not meet the requirements for the performance of activity set forth by the Law.

The work permit issued to a higher education institution shall be revoked even when its operations have been prohibited, in line with the law.

The higher education institution shall file a request for a new accreditation within one year at the latest prior to the expiry of the deadline referred to in Article 23, paragraph 7 of this Law.

In case the higher education institution fails to file a request for a new accreditation within the deadline specified in paragraph 6 of this Article, the validity of the accreditation shall cease the following day upon expiry of the deadline referred to in Article 23, paragraph 7 of this Law.

The Ministry shall be obliged, within 15 business days from the date of expiry of the deadline referred to in paras. 3 and 6 of this Article, to render a decision on the revocation of the work permit and declare the termination of validity of the subject accreditation.

The higher education institution which fails to obtain the accreditation for a study programme, shall have its work permit issued for that study programme valid for another period of one year, but shall lose the right to admit new students to the subject study programme.

The higher education institution referred to in paragraph 9 of this Article, which fails to obtain accreditation within the prescribed deadline for the subject study programme, shall have its work permit amended.

The National Accreditation Body shall inform the Ministry of the outcome of accreditation of a higher education institution and the study programmes for the purpose of undertaking measures specified in paras. 4 and 10 of this Article within one month from the date of rendering the decision on accreditation.

The decision on dismissal of request for the supplement of the work permit, as well as the decision on amendment, i.e. revocation of the work permit, shall be final in the administrative procedure.

In case of suspension of operation of a higher education institution, caused by revocation of the work permit or other reason, the Minister shall, at the proposal of the National Council and within 30 days from the date of termination of operation of the institution, adopt an act ensuring the completion of studies to the students of that higher education institution.

The costs of completion of studies for the students referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article shall be borne by the higher education institution to which the work permit has been revoked.

The higher education institution to which the work permit has been revoked may file a request referred to in Article 52 of this Law for the issuance of a new work permit upon expiry of a period of one year from the date of submission of the decision on revocation of the work permit.

Change of Name, Seat and Status Changes

Article 54

An independent higher education institution may change its name, seat or status, in accordance with the law.

For independent higher education institutions established by the Republic, the Government shall decide on changes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

In the process of adopting the decisions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the opinion shall be obtained from the administrative bodies of all the higher education institutions affected by the change, as well as the opinion of the National Council.

In the case of changes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a procedure shall be initiated for the issuance of a new work permit.

Closure

Article 55

A higher education institution shall be closed under the conditions and in line with the procedure set forth by the law.

The decision on the closure of a higher education institution, the founder of which is the Republic, shall be rendered by the Government.

Within the procedure of rendering the decision referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the opinion of the management body of the higher education institution shall be obtained, as well as the opinion of the National Council.

In the decision referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, higher education institutions shall be specified at which students shall be entitled to continue the commenced studies.

Statute

Article 56

The Statute shall be the basic general act of a higher education institution relating to the organisation of the institution, manner of work, administration and management, as well as other matters of relevance for carrying out the activities and work of the higher education institution, in accordance with the law.

Organisation of a Higher Education Institution

Article 57

The Statute shall regulate the organisation of a higher education institution in accordance with its Founding Act and this Law.

An independent higher education institution shall establish higher education units as forms of its internal organisation, in accordance with the Statute.

The Founding Act of a higher education unit shall determine its status in respect of the right to act in legal transactions and operations, disposal of material resources, administration and decision-making, and shall regulate other matters of importance for the work of the higher education unit.

An academy of applied studies shall comprise departments and sections set up to implement study programmes in kindred disciplines, engage in research and artistic work, as well as in order to use resources more effectively.

Within it, the university shall include faculties, artistic academies and other higher education units, institutes, scientific-research centres, innovation centres, centres for the transfer of technologies, centres for career guidance, counselling and support to students, centres of excellence and other organisational units, for the purpose of realising study programmes in kindred disciplines, scientific research, artistic work, development of innovations and transfer of knowledge, as well as more efficient use of resources.

A university may include faculties, academies of arts and other higher education units with the capacity of a legal entity.

A faculty, i.e. an academy of arts shall have the capacity of a legal entity if implementing at least three accredited study programmes.

The decision on foundation of a higher education unit with the capacity of a legal entity, within the university the founder of which being the Republic, shall be adopted by the Government, upon obtained opinion of the management body of the university and of the National Council.

The decision on the status change, the change of name and seat of the higher education unit, within the university with the capacity of a legal entity shall be adopted by the management body of the university, by a two-third majority.

The decision on the status change, change of name and seat of a higher education unit with the capacity of a legal entity, within the university the founder of which being the Republic, shall be adopted by the Government, upon obtained opinion of the management body of the university and of the National Council.

The higher education institution may establish a higher education unit outside its seat, without the capacity of a legal entity, under the conditions and in line with the procedure referred to in Article 23 of this Law.

The faculty, i.e. the academy of arts, as well as other higher education units, with the capacity of a legal entity, shall govern the internal organisation and manage its statute, in line with the statute of the university.

The university shall grant approval for the Statute of an appertaining higher education unit within it.

Integrative Function of the University and Other Independent Higher Education Institutions

Article 58

The Statute of a higher education institution, the Founding Act of a higher education unit and general acts of a higher education unit shall determine the powers and the manner of governance that shall ensure unified and coordinated activities of the higher education institution.

The university shall integrate the functions of all the institutions and units that it comprises, particularly the faculties, by conducting a unified policy aimed at continual promotion of the quality of courses and improvement of scientific research, i.e. artistic work, innovation activity and provision of support to students in academic and career development.

To achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, a university, i.e. an academy of applied studies shall have specific competencies in the following fields:

- 1) strategic planning;
- 2) adoption of study programmes;
- 3) quality assurance and control;
- 4) admission policy;
- 5) election of professors;
- 6) issuing diplomas and diploma supplements;
- 7) international cooperation and mobility of interest for the university as a whole, in line with the statute of the university;
- 8) investment planning;
- 9) defining the code of professional ethics and code of conduct within the institution;
- 10) managing intellectual property in the process of knowledge transfer;
- 11) planning the employment policy and engaging professors and associates;
- 12) establishing and developing a unique information system;
- 13) life-long education;
- 14) career guidance, counselling and support to students.

The higher education unit shall be entitled to propose relating to the issues referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, in the manner defined by the statute of the university, i.e. the academy of applied studies.

V. SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH AND ARTISTIC WORK

Article 59

A university shall engage in scientific-research and artistic work with a view to the development of science and creativity, enhancement of higher education activities, i.e. quality of teaching, professionally developing the research and artistic young staff, initiation of students into scientific research, i.e. artistic work, and the creation of material conditions for its work and development.

Scientific work at the university shall be carried out through basic, applied and development research, whereas artistic work shall be carried out through artistic projects.

The artistic work at the university shall imply creation, interpretation and artistic research, and it shall be realised through artistic projects.

Scientific research, i.e. artistic work shall be carried out and organised in accordance with the law and the general act of the institution concerned.

For the purpose of commercialising the outcomes of the scientific-research or artistic work, the university, i.e. other higher education institution may be the founder of the scientific institutes, innovation centres, centres of excellence, centres for the transfer of technologies, business and technological incubators, scientific and technological parks and other organisations for the performance of the innovation activity and the provision of infrastructural support for the development of innovations and commercialisation of the outcomes of research, in line with the law.

VI. BODIES OF A HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

Bodies of a Higher Education Institution

Article 60

The Statute of the higher education institution shall determine the bodies of the higher education institution, in accordance with the law and the Founding Act.

A higher education institution shall have a management body, an executive body, professional bodies and the Students' Parliament.

The higher education institution *, for the purpose of realising cooperation on the development of study programmes, in line with the needs of the labour market, has a council of employers.

Management Body

Article 61

The Council shall be the management body of a higher education institution.

The number of Council members shall be odd. The number of members, the procedure of proposal, election and dismissal of the Council members, the manner of operation of the Council and decision-making shall be governed by the statute or the Founding Act of the higher education institution.

The election and dismissal of the Council members shall be carried out by means of a secret ballot.

The term of office of the Council members shall be four years.

The management body of the institute within the university has been defined by the law regulating the scientific-research activity.

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Composition of the Council of a Higher Education Institution

Article 62

The number of Council members of a higher education institution, the founder of which is the Republic, shall be at least 17, in accordance with the Statute of the higher education institution concerned.

The Council of the independent higher education institution shall have an equal representation of the representatives of the higher education institutions within it.

At a higher education institution, founded by the Republic, where the language of instruction is either wholly or partially the language of the national minority, the national council of the national minority shall provide its opinion on the candidates proposed for the Council of the higher education institution.

The Council of the higher education institution referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall comprise representatives of the institution, students and the founder.

Out of the total number of the members of the council of universities, faculties, i.e. the academy of arts, within the university and the academy of applied studies, the representatives of the higher education institution make up a total of 55%, the representatives of the founder a total of 30% and the students' representative a total of 15%.

Out of the total number of the members of the council of a college and a college of applied studies, the representatives of the higher education institution make up a total of 45%, the founder's representatives a total of 40% and the students' representatives a total of 15%.

When the Republic is the founder, the representatives of the founder shall be nominated by the Government, from among the prominent personalities in the fields of science, culture, education, arts and economy, bearing in mind the representation of both genders.

The President of the Council shall be elected from among the representatives of the higher education institution.

The Council member referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article cannot be a person employed at the subject higher education institution or the administration body competent for the area of education, i.e. science.

The number of members and the composition of the council of the higher education institution, the founder of which is not the Republic, shall be governed by the Founding Act of the higher education institution.

Competence of the Council

Article 63

The Council shall:

- 1) adopt the Statute, at the proposal of the professional body;
- 2) elect and dismiss the executive body;
- 3) decide on the appeal against the first instance decisions of the executive body;
- 4) adopt a financial plan, at the proposal of the professional body;
- 5) adopt the report on the activities and the annual balance sheet, at the proposal of the professional body;
- 6) adopt the plan for the use of investment funds, at the proposal of the professional body;
- 7) grant approval for decisions in respect of the management of the property of the higher education institution;
- 8) grant approval for the distribution of financial resources;

- 9) decide on the amount of the tuition fees, at the proposal of the professional body;
- 10) submit, at least once a year, a report on the activities to the founder;
- 11) adopt a general legal act on disciplinary responsibility of students;
- 12) select an external auditor of the financial operation of the higher education institution;
- 13) supervise the actions of the executive body for the purpose of execution of the acts of the education inspector referred to in Article 135, paragraph 3, items 5) and 6) of this Law;
- 14) perform other duties in accordance with the law and the Statute.

The Council of the higher education institution shall dismiss the executive body of the subject higher education institution within 30 days at the latest from the date when finding about the failure to comply with the final act of the inspector, referred to in Article 135, paragraph 3, item 6) of this Law.

The issues referred to in paras. 1 and 2 of this Article shall be decided by a majority of votes of the total number of Council members.

Executive Body

Article 64

The executive body of the university shall be the Rector, of a faculty - the Dean; of an academy of applied studies - the President; of a college or a college of applied studies - the Principal. The executive body shall be elected *by secret ballot** from among the professors of a higher education institution who are employed full time and who have been elected for an indefinite period of time. The executive body shall be elected for a period of three years with a possibility of an additional consecutive re-election.

The Rector of the university shall coordinate the work of the Dean for the purpose of implementing views, decisions and conclusions of the authorities and bodies of the university, in relation to the realisation of the role, tasks, activities and competences of the university which have been defined by this Law, the Statute and other general acts of the university.

The Rector shall be obliged to warn the Dean, in written form, as well as the Council of the Faculty, of the actions and decisions contrary to this Law or the Statute of the University.

More detailed conditions, as well as the manner and the procedure for the election and dismissal, competence and liability of the bodies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be governed by the Statute of the higher education institution.

The executive body cannot be a person who has, by means of a final judgment, been convicted for a criminal offence against gender liberty, forgery of a document issued by the higher education institution or acceptance of bribe in the performance of tasks within the higher education institution, i.e. who has, by means of a final judgement, been sentenced to imprisonment for another criminal offence, as well as the person who has severely violated the code of professional ethics *i.e. the person who has been relieved of the duties of the executive body, in line with this Law, as well as the persons whom the Anti-Corruption Agency has recommended for discharge.**

The office of an executive body shall cease in cases set forth in paragraph 5 of this Article on the date of finality of the judgment, *decisions, i.e. recommendations**.

In cases referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, the Council of the higher education institution shall immediately ascertain, and within 15 days at the latest from the date of finality of the judgement, i.e. finality of the decision that the office of the executive body has ceased and shall then appoint the acting director of the executive body.

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In case the inspector referred to in Article 135 of this Law determines that the Council has failed to reach a decision on the termination of office of the executive body within the deadline referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article, i.e. the decision on the dismissal of the executive body, referred to in Article 63, paragraph 2 of this Law, within eight days from the date when finding about the Council's failure to act, he shall then propose to the Minister the making of appropriate decision.

The Minister shall decide on the termination of office, i.e. the dismissal of the authority referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article and Article 135, paragraph 3, item 7) of this Law within 15 days from the date of submission of the inspector's proposal.

At a higher education institution, founded by the Republic, where the language of instruction is either wholly or partially the language of the national minority, the national council of the national minority shall provide its opinion on the candidates proposed for the authority referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The vice-dean and the general secretary shall assist the Rector in operation.

The university, *academy of applied studies and college* * shall have a manager. *

*The basic competences of a manager shall be set forth by the law, and the higher education institution may, by means of the statute, prescribe additional competences as well. **

Professional Bodies

Article 65

The professional body of a higher education institution shall decide on the issues of interest for the realisation of courses of study, scientific, artistic and research work.

In discussing, i.e. deciding on the issues related to quality assurance of courses, amendments of study programmes, analysis of study effectiveness and the determination of the number of ECTS credits, representatives of students shall take part in professional bodies and their authorities, whereas they too will become part of the total number of members of the professional body.

Students shall comprise 20% of members in professional bodies referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

The Senate shall be the professional body of the university, and the professional body of a faculty, i.e. an academy of arts shall be the teaching-scientific, i.e. teaching-artistic staff council, the professional body of the college shall be teaching staff council, of the college of applied studies it shall be the teaching-professional staff council, and of the institute within the university, it shall be the scientific council.

The Statute of the higher education institution may provide for other professional bodies as well.

The composition, the scope, the number of members, the manner of election, the duration of the term of office, as well as the manner of decision-making of the professional bodies of the higher education institution, shall be governed by the statute of the higher education institution.

The professional body of an independent higher education institution shall adopt a Code of Professional Ethics, as well as the code of conduct of the institution, governing the ethical principles of publication of scientific, i.e. artistic results, the attitude towards intellectual property, relations between professors and associates, other employees and students, acts of a higher education institution and professors, associates and students in legal transactions, and in the attitude towards the public and the media.

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Students' Parliament

Article 66

Students' Parliament shall be the body of a higher education institution and a higher education unit that has a management body and enrolled students.

The manner of election and the number of members of Students' Parliament shall be established by the general act of a higher education institution.

The right to elect and be elected members of Students' Parliament shall have all students of a higher education institution, i.e. a higher education unit, enrolled in the academic year in which the Students' Parliament is elected.

The representatives of students with disability and students enrolled by means of equity measures, shall be represented in the membership of the Students' Parliament.

The term of office of the members of the Students' Parliament shall last for a period of two years. The election of the members of the Students' Parliament shall be held every second year in April, by means of a secret ballot and direct voting.

With a view to exercising the rights and protecting the interests of students, the Students' Parliament shall elect and dismiss the students' representatives in the bodies of a higher education institution, i.e. a higher education unit, as well as in the bodies of other institutions in which students are represented, in accordance with the Statute of the institution.

VII. FINANCING BASES OF A HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS FOUNDED BY THE REPUBLIC

Sources of Financing

Article 67

A higher education institution shall acquire funds for carrying out its activities in accordance with the law and the Statute, from the following sources:

- 1) funds provided by the founder;
- 2) tuition fees;
- 3) donations, gifts and endowments;
- 4) funds for financing scientific research, artistic and professional work;
- 5) projects and contracts related to the carrying out of courses of study, research and consulting services;
- 6) remuneration for commercial and other services;
- 7) foundation rights and contracts with third persons;
- 8) other sources as well, in accordance with the law.

A higher education institution shall independently manage the funds referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

A higher education unit may also acquire the funds referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in accordance with its Founding Act and the general act of the independent higher education institution.

The funds referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be presented and recorded in accordance with a unified budget classification.

The data pertaining to the amount of funds, at an annual level, referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be publicly available on the official website of the higher education institution at the latest by the end of the first quarter of the following calendar year.

Funds Provided by the Founder

Article 68

A higher education institution founded by the Republic shall acquire funds for the implementation of accredited study programmes within the framework of its activities on the basis of a contract entered into by the independent higher education institution and the Government upon obtaining prior opinion from the Ministry.

The funds for carrying out activities during an academic year shall be acquired in accordance with the programme of work of a higher education institution.

In carrying out its activities using the funds provided by the founder, a higher education institution within a university shall act in legal transactions in accordance with the powers provided for by the Statute, on its own behalf and for its own account.

The management body of a higher education institution referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be responsible to the competent ministry for a restricted and economical use of the funds allocated from the budget.

The norms and standards of operation of the higher education institutions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the material funds for their realisation, including the funds for the realisation of the functions of universities, within the study programmes administered at the higher education institutions and units, shall be defined by the Government, at the proposal of the National Council and upon acquired opinion of the Conference of Universities and the Conference of Academies and Colleges.

Acquisition of Funds from the Founder

Article 69

The founder shall provide funds to a higher education institution for:

- 1) material expenditure, current and investment maintenance;
- 2) employees' wages and salaries, in accordance with the law and the collective agreement;
- 3) equipment;
- 4) library book stocks;
- 5) carrying out scientific research, i.e. artistic work, as a function of teaching quality improvement;
- 6) scientific, artistic and professional development of the employees;
- 7) encouraging development of the teaching-scientific and teaching-artistic youth staff;
- 8) work with talented students;
- 9) international cooperation;
- 10) operation of centres for the transfer of knowledge and technology;
- 11) sources of information and information systems;
- 12) publishing activity;
- 13) operation of centres for career guidance and counselling;
- 14) work of the Students' Parliament and extracurricular activities of students;

- 15) funding of the equipment and conditions for studies of students with disability;
- 16) other purposes, in accordance with the law.

Own Income

Article 70

The funds that a higher education institution, i.e. a higher education unit acquires, except the funds provided by the Republic, shall make up the own income of that higher education institution, i.e. unit (tuition fees, provision of services to third persons, gifts, sponsorships and other sources of fund acquisition).

The funds referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be used for the improvement of activities and rising of quality of operation.

The funds referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and property acquired from its own income, shall be disposed of by a higher education institution, i.e. higher education unit with the capacity of a legal entity in accordance with the law and the general act of that higher education institution, i.e. higher education unit.

The funds referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article that a higher education unit without the capacity of legal entity acquires through its activities shall be disposed of by that unit in accordance with the law and the general act of the higher education institution to which it belongs.

Higher education units within a university, when disposing of the funds referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall act in legal transactions in their own name and on their own behalf, in accordance with the law, the Statute of the University and their own Statute.

Higher education units within a university shall allocate part of the funds referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article to financing joint functions at the level of the university, in line with the general act of the university.

The allocation of funds referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be made on the basis of the planned scope and costs of activities to be established by the decision of the Council of the university for the ongoing academic year.

By means of the general act, the higher education institution shall govern, in line with this Law, the allocation of its own income.

The ministry shall continuously collect, monitor and analyse the data on the own income of the higher education institutions and their expenditure, separately and in aggregate amount.

Tuition Fees

Article 71

A higher education institution shall acquire funds from tuition fees on the basis of the decision on the amount of fees for fee-paying students.

The criteria for determining the level of the fees shall be established by the general act of a higher education institution.

Prior to announcing a competition for admission of new students, a higher education institution shall be obliged to establish the amounts of tuition fees for all study programmes in the following academic year.

The tuition fee shall determine the costs of studies for one academic year, i.e. for acquiring 60 ECTS credits.

The tuition fee shall include compensations for regular services that a higher education institution provides to a student within the framework of the relevant study programme for one year of studies.

The regular services referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be established by the decision of the university, i.e. another independent higher education institution.

The criteria for determining the amount of the tuition fees and the decision on the amount thereof shall be publicly available on the official website of the higher education institution.

VIII. STAFF OF A HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

Teaching and Non-teaching Staff

Article 72

The teaching staff of a higher education institution shall comprise the persons that perform teaching, scientific, artistic, research and innovation activity.

For the purpose of this Law, the teaching staff shall be: the teachers, the researches and the associates.

The non-teaching staff of a higher education institution shall comprise the persons that perform professional, administrative and technical activities.

A person sentenced by a legally valid judgment for a criminal offence against sexual freedom, forgery of a public document issued by a higher education institution or for accepting a bribe while performing a function in a higher education institution may not serve as a teacher, i.e. associate.

If the person referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article has obtained a position, the higher education institution concerned shall decide to ban him from carrying out the profession of a teacher, i.e. associate.

The person referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall have his employment terminated in accordance with the law.

Titles of Teachers

Article 73

The titles of teachers in a higher education institution shall be: a lecturer, a senior lecturer, professor of applied studies, docent, associate professor and full professor.

The teachers that have the title of a lecturer, senior lecture or professor of applied studies may teach only applied courses.

The teachers that have the title of a docent, associate professor and full professor may teach all types of studies.

Conditions for Election to the Position of Teacher

Article 74

A person having an appropriate professional, academic, scientific, i.e. artistic title acquired at an accredited study programme and the accredited higher education institution, as well as the teaching capacity, may be elected to the position of a teacher.

A person that has an academic title of a master or a professional title of specialist of academic studies may be elected to the position of a lecturer.

A person that has the scientific title of a Ph.D., i.e. the artistic title of a D.A. may be elected to the position of a senior lecturer.

A person having a scientific title of a Ph.D., i.e. the artistic title of a D.A. and who also has scientific, i.e. professional papers published in scientific magazines and journals, with reviews, i.e. artistic achievements, may be elected to the position of professor of applied studies.

A person having a higher education of the first, i.e. second degree and acknowledged artistic achievements, may also be elected to the position of a lecturer, senior lecturer and professor of applied studies in the domain of art.

A person who has completed the previous degrees of studies with an average grade of at least eight (8), i.e. who has at least three years of pedagogical experience at a higher education institution, holds a scientific title of a Ph.D., i.e. the artistic title of a D.A., and also has scientific, i.e. professional papers published in scientific magazines or journals, with reviews, i.e. artistic achievements, may be elected to the title of a docent.

A person having higher education of master academic studies and acknowledged artistic achievements may also be elected to the title of a docent in the domain of art.

A person that, in addition to the conditions referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article, has had a number of scientific works of importance for the development of science in a specific scientific field, published and reviewed in international or leading domestic magazines, with reviews, i.e. a person that has several artistic achievements in the domain of art, an original professional accomplishment (a project, study paper, patent, an original method, a new animal breed/plant variety, et al.), or that has directed or participated in scientific projects, i.e. artistic projects; published a textbook, monograph, practicum or a collection of problems with solutions in a specific scientific and/or artistic field to which he is being elected and has had a number of papers presented at international or domestic scientific conferences, may be elected to the title of an associate professor.

A person having higher education of master academic studies and artistic works that represent an independent contribution to art, may also be elected to the title of an associate professor in the domain of art.

A person that, in addition to the conditions referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article, has a significant number of scientific works of importance for the development of science in a narrower scientific field, published in international or leading domestic magazines, with reviews, i.e. a larger number of acknowledged artistic achievements significant for the development of art, a larger number of scientific works and announcements presented at international or domestic scientific events, a published textbook or monograph, or original professional achievement, outcomes realised in the development of scientific-teaching youth at the faculty, participation in final papers at specialist and master academic studies, may be elected to the title of a full professor.

A person having higher education of master academic studies and exceptional works of art which have significantly contributed to the development of culture and art, may also be elected to the title of a full professor in the domain of art.

More detailed conditions for the election to the title of a teacher shall be governed by the general act of the higher education institution, in line with the minimal conditions for the election to the title of a teacher at the university referred to in Article 12, paragraph 1, item 15) of this Law.

Acquiring the Title of a Teacher and Entry into the Employment Contract

Article 75

A higher education institution shall announce a competition for the acquisition of the title of a teacher and employment in a specific scientific, professional, i.e. artistic field established by the general act of the higher education institution.

The university shall carry out election to all teaching titles at the proposal of a faculty, i.e. other higher education unit, and the academy of applied studies shall carry out election of teachers to the position of lecturer, senior lecturer or professor of applied studies, at the proposal of the appropriate higher education unit of the academy of applied studies.

A college shall carry out election to all teaching positions, while a college of applied studies shall carry out election to the position of lecturer, senior lecturer or professor of applied studies.

A person elected to the position of lecturer, senior lecturer, docent or associate professor shall acquire the position and enter into an employment contract for a period of five years.

A person elected to the position of professor of applied studies or full professor shall acquire the position and enter into an employment contract for an indefinite period of time.

An employment contract with a person elected to the position of teacher shall be entered into by the executive body of the higher education institution referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The manner and procedure of the conclusion of employment contract and of the acquisition of the position of teacher shall be regulated by the general act of an independent higher education institution.

In the election to the positions of teacher, a university and higher education institution shall take into consideration the following elements: assessment of the results of educational, scientific, research, i.e. artistic work, assessment of the involvement in the development of teaching methods and the development of other activities of a higher education institution, assessment of the results of pedagogical work, as well as the assessment of the results achieved in ensuring scientific-teaching young staff, i.e. artistic-teaching young staff.

The assessment of the results of scientific-research work shall be made on the basis of the conditions referred to in Article 74, paragraph 12 of this Law.

The assessment of the results of the involvement in the development of teaching methods and other activities, and the assessment of the results achieved in ensuring young scientific-teaching staff, i.e. artistic-teaching young staff, shall be made on the basis of the conditions defined by the higher education unit in which the teacher pursues teaching activity, and in line with the general act of the independent higher education institution.

In assessing the results of the pedagogical work, account shall be taken of the opinion of students, in accordance with the general act of the relevant independent higher education institution.

The higher education institution shall be obliged to announce the competition referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article at the latest within six months prior to the expiry of the period for which a teacher has been elected and to terminate it within a period of nine months from the date of announcing the competition.

Engagement of Teaching Staff within the Independent Higher Education Institution

Article 76

Engagement, the educational and scientific-research work of the teaching staff within and for the needs of the independent higher education institution shall be governed by the general act of the independent higher educational institution, in line with this Law and the law governing labour.

Visiting Professor

Article 77

Without announcing the vacancy, the higher education institution may engage a teacher from another independent higher education institution outside the territory of the Republic, at the position of a visiting professor.

Exceptionally, in case there is a need to teach subjects in the field of arts, a prominent artist, residing outside the territory of the Republic, may also be hired as a visiting professor.

The rights and obligations of the person elected to the position referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be regulated by a contract for retaining services of that person, under the conditions and in the manner provided for by the general act of the higher education institution concerned.

The manner of engagement of the visiting professor shall be governed by the general act of the independent higher education institution.

Professor Emeritus

Article 78

At the proposal of a faculty or other higher education unit, a university may award the position of professor emeritus to a full professor retired in the previous three academic years, who has at least 20 years of professional experience in higher education in the domain of science, and who has excelled in his scientific, i.e. artistic work, earned international reputation and achieved results in ensuring teaching-scientific, i.e. teaching-artistic young staff in the domain for which he has been elected.

A professor emeritus may participate in carrying out all forms of teaching at academic studies of second and third degree, be a mentor and a member of commissions in the process of preparation and defence of doctoral dissertations, i.e. doctoral artistic projects, be a member of the commission for the preparation of proposal for the election of a university professor and take part in the scientific-research, i.e. artistic work.

The procedure and conditions of the award of the position and the rights of the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be regulated in more detail by the general act of the university, in line with the minimal conditions for the election to the position of a university professor, referred to in Article 12, paragraph 1, item 15) of this Law.

The rights and obligations of the person elected to the position referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be regulated by a contract for the retaining of teaching services.

The total number of persons holding the title of professor emeritus may not exceed 3 per cent of the total number of university professors.

The procedure for the awarding of the title of a professor emeritus shall be launched by the higher education institution in which the person has spent at least seven years in full-time employment.

A member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SANU), in its operating composition, who has, prior to retiring, held a teaching or scientific title, may take part in the execution of all forms of teaching at doctoral academic studies, be a mentor and a member of commissions in the process of preparation and defence of doctoral dissertations, be a member of the commission for the preparation of proposal for the election of a university professor and take part in the scientific-research work.

Teachers of Foreign Languages and Skills

Article 79

Apart from the person holding the title referred to in Article 73, paragraph 1 of this Law, the foreign languages courses, i.e. skills, may be held by a teacher of foreign languages, i.e. skills who has acquired higher education of first degree, published scientific papers in the relevant domain and the teaching capability.

The teacher of skills referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be elected solely in those scientific, professional and artistic domains, for which there are no doctoral studies in the Republic. The general act of the higher education institution shall define in more detail the manner of election, as well as the period for which the teacher of foreign languages, i.e. skills is elected.

Non-tenured Lecturer

Article 80

The higher education institution may, at the proposal of the professional body, engage, in the part of the active teaching, including lectures and practice session, at the first and second degree of studies, up to a maximum of one third of hours of teaching per course during a semester, a non-tenured lecturer having acquired higher education of at least master academic studies and who has the required knowledge and skills in the relevant area and has the talent for teaching.

The non-tenured lecturer may be engaged solely for professional-applicative courses.

The holders of the courses, employed at a higher education institution shall be responsible for the provision of quality teaching administered by the non-tenured lecturers.

The general act of the independent higher education institution shall define in more detail the manner of election and the period for which the non-tenured lecturer is engaged.

A temporary service agreement shall be entered into with the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article for a period not longer than one academic year, with the possibility of extension, and disbursement stemming from such an agreement shall be disbursed from the own income of the higher education institution.

Researcher

Article 81

A person elected to a scientific position in the manner and under the procedure provided for by the law regulating scientific-research activities may take part in the administration of all forms of courses at master and doctoral academic studies, be a mentor and a member of commissions in the process of preparation and defence of the final paper at master studies and doctoral dissertation, be a member of the commission for the preparation of proposal for the election of a university professor and associate and take part in the scientific-research work.

If the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has no employment contract with a higher education institution in which a study programme is carried out, the institution shall enter into a temporary service agreement with him for the retaining of teaching services.

Title of an Associate

Article 82

The title of an associate shall be: a teacher associate, assistant and an assistant holding a doctoral degree.

The title of an associate in teaching within study programmes within the educational-artistic field of arts shall be: the artistic associate, senior artistic associate, independent artistic associate, professional associate, senior professional associate and independent professional associate.

The title of an associate in teaching within study programmes of foreign languages shall be: the editor and senior editor.

For the purpose of realisation of the study programmes, the higher education institution may engage non-tenured associates as well.

The general act of the higher education institution shall prescribe the conditions for the election to the position of the associate referred to in paras. 2 and 3 of this Article.

Associate Teacher

Article 83

A higher education institution shall elect to the position of an associate teacher at the studies of the first degree a student of master academic studies or specialist academic studies, who has completed his studies of the first degree with an overall average grade of at least eight (8).

Exceptionally, the higher education institution of applied studies may elect to the position of an associate teacher at studies of first degree a student of master applied studies or specialist applied studies, who has completed the studies of first degree with an overall average grade of at least eight (8).

For an associate teacher in the field of arts, a person having higher education of first degree of studies may be elected if having the overall average grade of at least eight (8) and at least nine (9) from the group of courses he is being elected for, in line with the general act of the higher education institution, in case master academic studies have not been envisaged in this area.

Special conditions for election to the position of associate teacher shall be established by the general act of a higher education institution.

An employment contract shall be entered into with the person referred to in paras. 1 and 2 of this Article for a period of one year, with the possibility of extending the contract for another year for the duration of the studies, but not longer than the end of the academic year in which the studies terminate.

The contract referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be concluded by the executive body of the higher education institution concerned.

Serbian Language Proofreaders at Higher Education Institutions Abroad*

*Article 83a**

*At the request of a higher education institution, and in line with the international agreement and within the international cooperation of the higher education institution, founded by the Republic, i.e. the autonomous province, the minister shall, based on an open application procedure, and at the proposal of the Board for the election of a Serbian language proofreader abroad, elect, for a period of three years, a Serbian language and literature proofreader.**

*The Board, referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be appointed by the Minister, and shall comprise the Ministry's representative and the representatives of the department for Serbian language and literature of higher education institutions founded by the Republic.**

*A person having completed master academic studies, i.e. basic studies, lasting for four years, in line with the regulations valid until the entry into force of the Law on Higher Education (Službeni glasnik RS, Nos. 26/05, 100/07- Authentic Interpretation, 97/08, 44/10, 93/12, 89/13, 99/14, 45/15 – Authentic Interpretation, 68/15, 87/16 and 27/17 – other law), in the domain of philology and who knows at least one world language, i.e. the language of the receiving country, at level B1 of the Common European Framework.**

*Advantage at election, shall be given to a candidate with completed a study programme for Serbian language and literature, a candidate with higher average grade at basic and master studies, a candidate with published works and awards, a candidate with working experience.**

*In case there are no candidates with working experience, a candidate having no working experience may be elected, with the recommendation of two teachers of a relevant higher education institution.**

*The election period for a proofreader may be extended for another mandate.**

*Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry may, without conducting an open application procedure, propose to the foreign higher education institution, a candidate who is already executing the duties of a proofreader or a person who has passed the open application procedure and who has been shortlisted for a proofreader at a foreign higher education institution, upon candidate's consent.**

*The Ministry shall ensure the funds for the support of the work of a Serbian language proofreader abroad, elected in line with this Law, in the amount of a salary of a teacher of relevant position, at a foreign higher education institution, at which the proofreader will be engaged.**

*More detailed conditions, in terms of election, the work schedule of a Serbian language proofreader at foreign higher education institutions, and other issues significant for engagement thereof, shall be set forth by the minister.**

Assistant

Article 84

A higher education institution shall elect to the position of an assistant a student of doctoral studies that has completed the preceding study degrees with an overall average mark of at least eight (8) and has talent for teaching.

Under the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the higher education institution may elect to the position of an assistant, a master of sciences as well, i.e. the master

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of arts to whom the topic of the doctoral dissertation, i.e. of the doctoral artistic project has been approved.

Specific conditions for election to the position of an assistant shall be established by the general act of a higher education institution.

Exceptionally, for the purpose of teaching clinical subjects, a higher education institution shall elect to the position of an assistant a person that has completed appropriate healthcare specialisation.

A person that has the academic title of a master of arts and has created works of art that display a sense of independent artistic creation may be elected assistant professor in a specific field of arts if no doctoral studies have been envisaged in that particular field.

A person that has completed academic studies of first degree and has works of art that reflect a sense of independent artistic creation may be elected assistant professor in a specific field of arts if no master academic, i.e. doctoral studies have been envisaged in that particular field.

An employment contract for a period of three years, with a possibility of extending it for another three years, shall be entered into with the person elected to the position of assistant professor.

The possibility of extension of the employment contract referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article shall also refer to the assistants who have acquired the scientific title of doctor of science, i.e. artistic title of a doctor of arts.

The contract referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be entered into with the executive body of the higher education institution concerned.

Assistant with a Doctoral Degree

Article 85

A higher education institution may elect to the position of the assistant with a doctoral degree a person who has acquired the Ph.D. scientific title, i.e. the D.A. artistic title, and who has a talent for teaching.

Special conditions for the election to the position of an assistant with a doctoral degree shall be governed by the general act of the higher education institution.

An employment contract shall be entered into with a person elected to the position of an assistant with a doctoral degree, for a period of three years, with the possibility of extension for another three years.

The contract referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be entered into by the executive body of the higher education institution.

Non-tenured Associate

Article 86

A higher education institution may elect to the position of a non-tenured associate (demonstrator and similar) for the purpose of assistance in teaching at studies of first degree, a student of studies of first, second or third degree, under the condition that at the studies of first degree of studies they have obtained at least 120 ECTS credits with an overall average grade of at least 8 (eight).

Special conditions for the election to the position referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be governed by the general act of the higher education institution.

A temporary service agreement shall be entered into with a person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, for a period not longer than one academic year, with the possibility of extension for another academic year.

Associate for the Part of Practical Sessions

Article 87

For the purpose of realisation of the part of practical sessions, which is realised outside the higher education institution, the higher education institution may elect to the position of a non-tenured association (associate practitioner, clinical assistant and other) a person employed in the institution where the part of the practical sessions is being realised.

Special conditions for the election to the position referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be governed by the general act of the higher education institution.

Employment Policy of a Higher Education Institution

Article 88

A higher education institution shall formulate its employment policy, proceeding from the need to organise the teaching process in a qualitative, rational and efficient manner.

Teachers and associates shall, as a rule, conclude full-time employment contracts in accordance with the general act of the higher education institution.

Teachers and associates teaching clinical subjects shall have full-time employment in accordance with the general act of the higher education institution and the law governing the healthcare protection.

At a higher education institution where the study programme is administered for the needs of national security, as well as for the needs of military education, the instructions pertaining to professional and professional-application courses may be administered by the employees of the state administration authority competent for the national security affairs, i.e. defence affairs, in line with the law and the general act of the higher education institution.

A temporary service agreement shall be entered into with the persons referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article for the retaining of teaching services.

Teachers and associates referred to in paras. 3 and 4 of this Article shall have the status of a teacher and associate with full-time employment at a higher education institution.

IX. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYEES OF A HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

Rights and Obligations of Employees

Article 89

In regard to the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the employees at a higher education institution, the law governing labour shall be applied, unless otherwise prescribed by this Law.

Individual rights, obligations and responsibilities of the employees at a higher education institution shall be decided on by the executive body of the institution concerned.

Individual rights, obligations and responsibilities of the employees relating to the tasks referred to in Article 76 of this Law shall be decided on by the executive body of an independent higher education institution.

Individual rights, obligations and responsibilities of the executive body of a higher education institution shall be decided on by the management body of the institution concerned.

Work in Other Independent Higher Education Institutions and Healthcare Institutions

Article 90

For the purpose of preventing a conflict of interests and maintaining the quality of teaching, the teacher, i.e. associate in a higher education institution may enter into an agreement taking up employment at another higher education institution in the Republic or abroad, only upon prior approval of the professional authority of the higher education institution in which he is employed.

The teacher, i.e. associate teaching clinical subjects at the faculty realising study programmes in the area of medical science, may enter into a temporary service agreement at a healthcare institution which is a teaching base of the subject faculty, upon prior approval of the professional authority of the faculty.

The general act of the independent higher education institution shall govern the conditions and procedure for issuing approval for the engagement of teachers and associates referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The general act of the faculty shall govern the conditions and procedure for issuing approval for the engagement of teachers and associates referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Sabbatical

Article 91

After five years spent teaching at a higher education institution, a teacher may be granted a sabbatical leave of absence lasting up to one academic year for the purpose of professional, scientific, i.e. artistic development, in accordance with the Statute of the higher education institution.

Abeyance of Employment Relation and of the Election Period

Article 92

A teacher or an associate completing military service, on maternity leave, on leave to care for a child or a child with special needs or other person, or on sick leave longer than six months, leave of absence for the purpose of engagement in state authorities and organisations, shall have the period for which he has been elected or his employment contract extended for the period of such absence.

Termination of Employment of a Teacher

Article 93

A teacher shall have his employment terminated at the end of the academic year in which he has reached the age of 65 and has at least 15 years of service.

The teacher who has fulfilled the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, at the position of a full professor, in case there is a need for the continuation of work, may have his employment contract extended with the higher education institution, for a definite period of time, of up to two years, with the possibility of additional extension, and not longer than the end of the academic year in which he is reaching 70 years of age.

The teacher referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may have his employment extended if having at least 20 years of professional experience in higher education and if, after having acquired the title of a full professor, he has achieved results in scientific work, i.e. artistic creation and in the training of the scientific-teaching young staff at the faculty, which are needed for the election to the position of a full professor, based on Article 74, paras. 10 though 12 of this Law.

Detailed criteria for entry into the employment contract, after the 65th year of age, shall be adopted by the National Council, whereas the higher education institution, i.e. university may, by means of a statute, prescribe additional criteria.

A teacher who has had his employment contract terminated because of retirement shall retain the position that he had at the moment of retirement.

The teacher referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article may retain the assumed obligations at master academic and doctoral studies either as a mentor or serve as a committee member during the preparation and defence of the final papers, i.e. dissertations at these studies but not longer than another two academic years from the date of retirement.

On the basis of the decision of the appropriate professional body, the teacher referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article may be engaged in all forms of teaching at master academic and doctoral studies, and may also serve as a committee member during the preparation and defence of the final papers, i.e. dissertations during these studies but not longer than another two academic years from the date of retirement.

A teacher to whom the employment has terminated due to retirement may be a member of the commission for the preparation of proposal for the election of a university professor and associate.

X. REGIME OF STUDIES

Academic Year

Article 94

A higher education institution shall organise and implement studies within an academic year commencing, as a rule, on 1 October and lasting for 12 calendar months.

An academic year may be divided into:

- 1) two semesters, each, as a rule, lasting 15 weeks;
- 2) three trimesters, each, as a rule, lasting 10 weeks;
- 3) blocks of an aggregate duration, as a rule, of 30 weeks, the individual duration of which shall be established by the general act of the higher education institution.

The teaching of individual subjects shall, as a rule, be organised and carried out during one semester, one trimester or one block, but not longer than two semesters or three trimesters.

Language of Studies

Article 95

A higher education institution shall organise and implement studies in the Serbian language.

*A higher education institution may organise taking of exams and implement certain parts of studies, and organise the preparation and defence of final, master and specialist paper and doctoral dissertation, in the language of a national minority or in a foreign language, in accordance with the Statute.**

*A higher education institution may implement a study programme in a language of a national minority and in a foreign language, if such programme has been approved, i.e. accredited.**

For students with disabilities, a higher education institution may organise and implement studies, i.e. certain parts of studies, in a sign language.

Organisation of Studies

Article 96

The obligations of a higher education institution with respect to the manner of organisation and the schedule of various forms of studies shall be regulated by the general act of the higher education institution, as well as the obligation to provide conditions for students with disabilities, in line with its possibilities.

A higher education institution shall be obliged to organise lectures and other forms of instruction for all students, except for distance learning study programmes.

Instruction shall be organised and administered in the seat of the higher education institution, i.e. in the facilities specified in the work permit.

The higher education institution may organise parts of instruction outside its seat as well, in case of instruction pertaining to courses the features of which thus require, in line with the accreditation.

Within its basic and master studies, the higher education institution may organise student internships, as part of the study programme or through extracurricular activities.

A higher education institution may organise studies for the employed, for those students who are employed or who for some other reason are not able to regularly attend lectures.

More detailed conditions and manner of realisation of distance learning study programmes shall be governed by the general act of the higher education institution.

A higher education institution shall be obliged, in line with its general act, to inform students in an appropriate way, precisely and timely, of the manner, time and place of the instruction, objectives, methods and contents of the instruction, of the contents, methods, criteria and standards of examination, the manner of ensuring exam transparency and the manner of having insight into the results, as well as of other matters of students' interest.

XI. STUDENTS

Enrolment

Article 97

The applicants may be enrolled in accredited study programmes organised by a higher education institution under the conditions and in the manner regulated by this Law and the general act of an independent higher education institution.

A foreign national may enrol in study programmes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article under the same conditions as a local citizen, depending on prior education.

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A person may enrol in study programmes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article if he knows the language of instruction.

The conditions, manner and procedure of testing the knowledge of the language referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be regulated by the general act of a higher education institution.

A person that has enrolled in the study programmes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall acquire the status of a student.

A student shall enrol in the status of the student financed from the budget or that of the self-financing student.

Competition

Article 98

An independent higher education institution shall announce an admission competition (hereinafter: the competition).

The competition shall contain: the number of students to be admitted to individual study programmes, admission conditions, criteria for candidates' rating lists, the procedure for carrying out the competition, the manner and deadline for the order of filing appeals, as well as the amount of the tuition fees paid by students not financed from the budget.

A competition shall be announced not later than four months prior to the beginning of the academic year.

*Notwithstanding paragraph 3 of this Article, the admission competition for doctoral studies organized within international projects in line with the Law on Ratification of Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the European Union on Participation of the Republic of Serbia in the Programme of the European Union Horizon 2020 – the framework programme for research and innovation (2014-2020) (Službeni glasnik RS – International Agreements, No. 9/14), shall be announced in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth by the programme documents Horizon 2020, and the students enrolled under such admission competitions shall not comprise the number of students whose studies are financed from the budget of the Republic.**

Number of Students

Article 99

An independent higher education institution shall determine the number of students to be enrolled in the study programmes organised thereby, but the number of which shall not exceed the number set in the work permit.

The number of students referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined at the recommendation of the higher education units within an independent higher education institution, in accordance with the Statute thereof.

For a higher education institution whose founder is the Republic, the Government shall adopt a decision on the number of students to be enrolled in the first year of a study programme financed from the budget, upon receiving opinion from higher education institutions and the National Council not later than one month prior to the announcement of a competition.

The Government shall determine the additional number of students whose studies shall be financed from the budget for the realisation of affirmative measures, in line with the work permit.

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A higher education institution may increase the number of students referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article in the coming years by not more than 20% in relation to the preceding year, in accordance with the decision of the competent body of the higher education institution.

Ranking and Admission of Candidates

Article 100

The higher education institution shall, in line with the law, enrol students by recognising the general, i.e. professional graduation for entry into academic, i.e. applied studies, i.e. artistic graduation for the enrolment into study programmes in the field of art.

The higher education institution shall define the criteria based on which the qualification and the election of candidates for admission to studies is performed.

The higher education institution shall form a rating list of applied candidates for admission to studies of first degree, based on the overall result achieved in secondary education of a four-year period of duration, the graduation result, the results obtained at placement test, i.e. aptitude test, and when needed, based on the result achieved at national and international competitions, in line with the general act of the higher education institution.

The higher education institution shall also enrol under the conditions referred to in paras. 1 through 3 of this Article the candidates who have completed the internationally recognised graduation (*International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme and other*).

The applicant ranked on the list referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, ranked within the number of students referred to in Article 99 of this Law, shall be entitled to enrol to the studies of first degree.

A student of the first degree studies enrolled in other independent higher education institution, a person that has acquired higher education at the studies of the first degree, and a person whose student status has ceased in accordance with this Law, may enrol in the studies of the first degree under the conditions and in the manner provided for by the general act of the independent higher education institution concerned.

The right referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article shall be exercised upon personal request.

A candidate shall enrol in the studies of second and third degree under the same conditions, in the manner and in line with the procedure set forth by the general act and competition of the independent higher education institution.

Professional guidelines on the enrolment of candidates to a higher education institution, the enrolment in line with the affirmative measures and other issues significant for enrolment at a higher education institution founded by the Republic, shall be adopted by the Minister.

Rights and Obligations of Students

Article 101

A student of a higher education institution shall have the rights and obligations established by this Law and the general act of the higher education institution.

A student shall have the right to:

- 1) enrolment, quality education and objective grading;
- 2) timely and accurate information about all issues related to studies;
- 3) active participation in decision-making, in accordance with the law;
- 4) self-organisation and expression of his opinion;

- 5) privileges deriving from the status of a student;
- 6) study conditions of equal quality for all students;
- 7) education in the language of a national minority, in accordance with the law and accredited study programme;
- 8) difference and protection against discrimination;
- 9) respect of personality, dignity, honour and reputation;
- 10) elect and be elected to the Students' Parliament and other bodies of a higher education institution.

A student shall be obliged to:

- 1) comply with instruction and pre-examination obligations;
- 2) comply with general legal acts of the institution;
- 3) respect the rights of employees and other students in a higher education institution;
- 4) participate in decision-making, in accordance with the law.

A student shall have the right of appeal in accordance with the Statute of the higher education institution if the higher education institution has violated some of the obligations listed in paragraph 2, items 1) through 3) of this Article.

Rules of Studies

Article 102

A student shall opt for study programme subjects on enrolling in each academic year.

A study programme shall prescribe which subjects are compulsory for the relevant year of studies.

When enrolling in the relevant year of studies, a student financed from the budget shall opt for as many subjects as necessary to acquire at least 60 ECTS credits, unless he has less than 60 ECTS credits left until the end of the study programme.

When enrolling in the relevant year of studies, a self-financing student shall opt, in accordance with the study programme, for as many subjects as needed to obtain at least 37 ECTS credits, unless he has less than 37 ECTS credits left until the end of the study programme.

When enrolling in the relevant year of studies, a student studying while working shall opt, in accordance with the study programme, for as many subjects as needed to obtain at least 30 ECTS credits, unless he has less than 30 ECTS credits left until the end of the study programme.

A higher education institution shall, by means of a general act, define the conditions for enrolment in the following year of studies.

A student referred to in paras. 4 and 5 of this Article, who is self-financed, shall pay the part of the tuition fee calculated in proportion to the number of ECTS credits, for the subjects for which he has opted for.

By passing an examination a student shall obtain a certain number of ECTS credits in accordance with the study programme.

A student who fails the examination in a compulsory subject prior to the beginning of the coming academic year shall take the same subject again.

A student who fails the examination in an optional subject may take the same subject again or opt for another optional subject.

The study programme may make a student's subject option contingent upon having him previously pass examinations in one or more subjects provided for by the study programme.

The rules of studies shall be defined in more detail by the general act of the higher education institution.

Status of a Student

Article 103

A student who, in the current year, gains a total of 48 ECTS credits, shall be entitled to be financed from the budget in the following academic year if ranked within the total number of the students whose studies are budget-financed, in line with this Law.

The ranking of the students referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall include the students enrolled in the same year of studies for a certain study programme, and it shall be initially based on the number of realised ECTS credits, total number of years of study and the success achieved in mastering the study programme, in the manner and in line with the procedure set forth by the general act of the higher education institution.

*A student in the last year of studies having a status of a student financed from the budget, shall retain the right to be financed from the budget, for a maximum of one year, upon expiry of the regular duration of studies.**

A student who fails to exercise the right referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in the following academic year shall continue the studies in the status of the student who is self-financed.

Students with disability and the students enrolled based on the affirmative measure who, in the current year, realise a total of 36 ECTS credits shall have the right to be financed from the budget in the following academic year.

A student may be budget financed only once on the same degree of studies.

Grading

Article 104

The success of a student in mastering a subject shall be continually under scrutiny and shall be expressed in points, whereas the grade shall be determined on the final exam.

By complying with the pre-examination obligations and by passing an exam a student may earn 100 points maximum.

A study programme shall establish the ratio of points earned through pre-examination obligations and those earned at the exam, whereas the pre-examination obligations shall account for 30 points minimum and 70 points maximum.

The success of a student at the exam shall be expressed from grade 5 up to grade 10, in line with the following scale: from 51 to 60 points grade 6 (six), from 61 to 70 points grade 7 (seven), from 71 to 80 points grade 8 (eight), from 81 to 90 points grade 9 (nine), from 91 to 100 points grade 10 (ten).

Grade 5 shall not be a passing one and shall not be entered into the student's file.

A higher education institution may also provide for other, non-numerical manner of grading by establishing a ratio of those grades with the grades referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

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The general act of a higher education institution shall regulate the precise manner of taking and grading an exam.

Exams

Article 105

An exam shall be consolidated and taken orally, in writing, i.e. in a practical manner.

An exam shall be taken at the seat of a higher education institution, i.e. in the facilities specified in the work permit.

The provision of paragraph 2 of this Article shall be applicable also to a distance learning study programme, whereas for a foreign national student the higher education institution may enable the taking of exams by means of electronic communications, under the condition that it shall provide the control of identification and the work of students by applying appropriate technical solutions.

A higher education institution may make arrangements for taking exams outside its seat if so required by the nature of the subject involved.

A student shall take an exam immediately upon completion of the course in that subject, but not later than the commencement of the course of that subject in the following academic year, in one of the languages of instruction.

The general act of the higher education institution shall govern the manner ensuring the exam publicity.

The number of examination periods and the terms set for the examination periods shall be governed by the statute of the higher education institution.

Having failed the same exam three times, a student may seek to take the exam before a commission.

A student with a disability shall have the right to take the exam at the place and in the manner adapted to his possibilities, in line with the general act of the higher education institution.

More detailed conditions and manner of taking the exam by means of electronic communications referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be governed by the accreditation standard for distance learning study programme.

Complaint

Article 106

A student shall have the right to file a complaint on the awarded grade to the competent body of a higher education institution if he feels that the exam has not taken place in accordance with the law and the general act of the institution, but within 36 hours from the awarding of the grade thereof.

The competent body of the institution shall consider and decide on the complaint within 24 hours from the receipt thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the general act of the independent higher education institution concerned.

If the complaint of a student is granted, the student may take the exam again within three days at the latest from the date of receipt of the decision referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Abeyance of Rights and Obligations of Students

Article 107

A student shall, at his request, be granted the abeyance of his rights and obligations, in case of severe illness, referral to student internship lasting for at least six months, serving and completion of military service, child care up to the age of one year and special care lasting longer than the child's first year of life, pregnancy maintenance and other cases specified by the general act of the higher education institution.

A female student who is in the process of biomedically assisted fertilization shall have her request for abeyance of rights and obligations granted, in line with the general act of the higher education institution.

A student who was prevented from attending lectures, fulfilling pre-examination obligations and taking an exam due to illness or absence due to professional development lasting for at least three months, may be allowed to sit for the exam, in accordance with the general act of the relevant higher education institution.

Disciplinary Responsibility of a Student

Article 108

A student shall be responsible for violating an obligation provided for by the general act of an independent higher education institution at the time of violation.

A student may be pronounced the measure of exclusion from a higher education institution for a severe violation of an obligation.

Disciplinary proceedings may not be instituted upon the expiration of a period of three months from learning of violation of an obligation and from identification of the offender, and within one year from the date of violation of the obligation at the latest.

The general act of an independent higher education institution shall provide definitions of minor and severe violations of the obligations of a student, as well as the disciplinary bodies and disciplinary proceedings for establishing a student's responsibility.

Termination of the Status of a Student

Article 109

The status of a student shall cease in the following cases:

- 1) withdrawal from studies;
- 2) completion of studies;
- 3) failure to enrol in an academic year;
- 4) if a student fails to finish his studies before the expiration of the deadline defined as the double number of academic years needed for the completion of a study programme, except in case of studies for the employed;
- 5) if the disciplinary measure of exclusion from studies at a higher education institution has been pronounced.

A student studying while working, a student with a disability, a student enrolled in studies as per the affirmative measure and the student with a status categorized as a top sportsman, shall retain the status of a student until the expiry of the deadline which is defined as the triple number of academic years required for the realisation of the study programme.

The deadline for the completion of studies may be extended at a student's request, in accordance with the general act of the relevant higher education institution.

Professional, Academic and Scientific Titles

Article 110

A person that has completed basic academic studies in the scope of at least 180 ECTS credits, i.e. lasting for at least three years shall acquire a professional title with a designation of the rank of the first degree of academic studies in the relevant field.

A person that has completed basic academic studies in the scope of at least 240 ECTS credits, i.e. lasting for at least four years shall acquire a professional title of a “graduate” with a designation of the rank of the first degree of academic studies in the relevant field.

A person that has completed basic applied studies shall acquire a professional title with a designation of the rank of the first degree of applied studies in the relevant field.

A person that has completed specialist academic studies shall acquire a professional title of a specialist with a designation of the rank of the second degree of academic studies in the relevant field.

A person that has completed specialist applied studies shall acquire a professional title of specialist with a designation of the rank of the first degree of applied studies in the relevant field.

A person that has completed master academic studies shall acquire the academic title of a master with a designation of the rank of the second degree of the master academic studies in the relevant field.

A person that has completed master applied studies shall acquire the professional title of an applied master with a designation of the rank of the second degree of the master applied studies in the relevant field.

A person that has completed doctoral studies, i.e. academic studies of the third degree shall acquire the title of a Ph.D., i.e. artistic title of a D.A., with a designation of the relevant field.

The list containing the titles in the relevant fields and the abbreviations relating to professional, academic, scientific and artistic titles shall be established by the National Council, at the recommendation of the Conference of Universities, i.e. the Conference of Academies and Colleges.

The abbreviation of a professional title and the academic title of a master shall be placed after the name and surname, and the abbreviation of the academic title of master of science, i.e. master of arts and the scientific title of a Ph.D., i.e. artistic title of a D.A., shall precede the name and surname.

For the purpose of international trade and in the diploma in the English language, the title which the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has acquired shall be a bachelor, the title which the person referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article has acquired shall be a bachelor with honours, the title which the person referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article has acquired shall be a bachelor (appl.), the title which the person referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article has acquired shall be a master, the title which the person referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article has acquired shall be a master (appl.), and the title which the person referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article has acquired shall be Ph.D., i.e. D.A., i.e. the appropriate title in the language into which the diploma is being translated.

XII. LIFE-LONG EDUCATION

Article 111

A higher education institution may, within the scope of its activities, implement programmes of life-long learning outside the framework of study programmes for which it has obtained a work permit.

The conditions, manner and procedure for the carrying out of programmes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be regulated by the general act of the institution.

A person that has mastered a programme referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued a certificate.

A person admitted to a programme referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not have the status of a student for the purpose of this Law.

XIII. RECORDS AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Records and Public Documents

Article 112

A higher education institution shall maintain prescribed records in hard copy and electronic form, in line with this Law.

All forms of collection, processing, publishing and use of data shall be conducted in line with the law governing personal data protection and this Law.

Records Maintained by a Higher Education Institution

Article 113

A higher education institution shall maintain: a register of students, records of issued diplomas and diploma supplements, records of employees, records of recognised foreign higher education documents for the purpose of continuation of education and a record of the taken examinations.

Higher education institutions shall maintain records of the attendees and issued certificates of completion of the short programme of studies.

The records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be kept in the Serbian language, in Cyrillic script, in hard copy, but can also be maintained electronically.

When teaching is administered in the language of a national minority, the records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be kept in the Serbian language, in Cyrillic script and in the language and script of the national minority.

The data entered into the records of the higher education institution shall be delivered to the Ministry for the performance of tasks set forth by the law, and in line with this Law.

More detailed requirements regarding the maintenance, collection, entry, update, availability of data on which records are kept, as well as all other issues relevant for the maintenance of records, shall be prescribed by the Minister.

Unique Information System of Education in Serbia

Article 114

The Unique Information System of Education (hereinafter: the UISE) shall be established and maintained by the Ministry.

All higher education institutions shall enter and update the data from the records referred to in Article 113 of this Law into the UISE, and within the relevant register, in electronic form.

The Ministry shall maintain the register of:

- 1) accredited higher education institutions;
- 2) accredited study programmes;
- 3) students;
- 4) employees in higher education institutions.

More detailed requirements and manner of forming the register, maintenance, collection, entry, update, availability of the data which are entered into the register, as well as the types of statistical reports based on the data from the register, shall be prescribed by the Minister.

Personal Education Number

Article 115

For the purpose of maintaining the register referred to in Article 114, paragraph 3, item 3) of this Law and protection of personal data, a personal education number shall be formed (hereinafter: the PEN) which shall accompany its holder through all degrees of education and shall be the key to connecting all data on the student, contained in the UISE.

The PEN shall be individual and irreplicable designation which shall comprise 16 characters and shall be awarded to a student within an automated procedure through the UISE, at the request of the higher education institution, at first enrolment of the student to a higher education institution.

In case the student has been awarded a PEN in institutions of pre-university education, the higher education institution shall not seek the allocation of a new PEN from the UISE.

A temporary PEN shall be awarded to the student until acquiring a personal identification number, to a foreign national, a person without citizenship, outcast or displaced person.

In the request referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the higher education institution shall enter the student's identity data into the UISE (name, surname, name of one of the parents, personal identification number, number and issuing authority of the passport for foreign nationals).

The personal data referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall be collected solely for the purpose of allocation of a PEN to a student.

The authorised person of a higher education institution shall be obliged to personally deliver the PEN to a student, in a sealed envelope, along with the data for personal access to the register referred to in Article 114, paragraph 3, item 3) of this Law, and to maintain the records thereof.

The PEN data and the temporary PEN data shall be kept permanently.

The Ministry shall manage the personal data referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article.

More detailed requirements, regarding the procedure of allocation of a PEN, shall be prescribed by the Minister.

Data in the Register of Accredited Institutions

Article 116

The register of accredited institutions shall represent a set of general data which shall define: the legal status of a higher education institution, the status of a higher education institution within the system of higher education; the data on the study programmes which the higher education institution is realising; the data on the realised short programmes of studies and issued certificates; the amount of the tuition fee; the weekly fund of classes per study programme for each year for lectures and practical sessions; the language of instruction of a study programme; the number of budget and self-financed students per study programme and per year; the data on facilities (number of buildings and square meters, number of laboratories, number of library units); data on acts and bodies of the higher education institution; data on the accreditation of the higher education institution and the results of the external evaluation of the higher education institution; data on own income and spending thereof.

Other data relevant for the development of the system of higher education shall be entered into the register referred in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as those for the inclusion into the European area of higher education.

The data from the register referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be open data, except for the data on own income and spending thereof, publicly available on the website of the Ministry, in a machine-processable form for further use and publication.

Data in the Register of Accredited Study Programmes

Article 117

The register of accredited study programmes shall be a set of data on a study programme, accreditation, types of studies, the institution of its realisation, the scientific, i.e. artistic field and area, the language of instruction, tuition fee, number of students financed from the budget per year, number of self-financed students per year, number of students who have completed the study programme and other data of importance for the overseeing of the realisation of a study programme.

Data on short study programmes administered by higher education institutions shall also be maintained in the register referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The data from the register referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be open data, publicly available on the website of the Ministry, in a machine-processable form for further use and publication.

Data in Student Records

Article 118

The student data which a higher education institution keeps in the records referred to in Article 113, paragraph 1 shall represent a set of personal data which shall define their identity, educational and social status and required educational, social and healthcare support.

The student's personal data shall be collected by a higher education institution, by means of forms the layout of which shall be prescribed by the Minister, and which shall be filled in in printed form, upon enrolment in a year of studies.

For the purpose of defining the student's identity, the following data shall be collected: name, surname, name of one of the parents, gender, personal identification number, passport number and issuing authority for the foreign nationals, date of birth, place of birth, state and address of permanent residence, address of residence for the period of studying, nationality in

line with the law, marital status, citizenship, address, contact number, photograph and other data in line with this Law.

For the purpose of defining the educational status of a student, the data on the previously completed education shall be collected, the language in which the elementary and secondary education have been acquired, the enrolled study programme, the type of studies, the year of studies, and the year of first enrolment to a study programme, participation in international mobility programmes, year of completion of a study programme, the language of instruction of a study programme, the data on the achieved ECTS credits, the data on prizes and praises won during the period of study and issued public documents.

For the purpose of defining the social status of a student the data on the manner of financing of studies shall be collected, the manner of support during the studies, the address of residence during the studies, the type of accommodation during the studies, the employment status of student during the studies, the dependants, the degree of education of both parents, the employment status of both parents (carers) and the occupation of parents or carers.

For the purpose of defining the health status of a student, the data on the needs of providing additional support during the performance of daily activities at a higher education institution shall be collected.

The higher education institution shall, in line with the provisions of paras. 3 and 4 of this Article, maintain a record on the registered attendees of the short study programmes as well, and issued certificates thereof.

The higher education institution shall manage the personal data referred to in paras. 3 through 7 of this Article.

Data in the Student Register

Article 119

The higher education institution shall enter and update the data referred to in Article 118, paras. 3 through 6 of this Law in the Student Register through its access account by means of the PEN, and in particular:

1) student data: the year, place and country of birth, place and country of permanent residence, nationality in line with the law, the marital status;

2) the data for defining the educational status of a student: previously completed education, the language in which the elementary and secondary education have been acquired, the enrolled study programme, the type of studies, the year of studies, and the year of first enrolment to a study programme, year of completion of a study programme, the average grade of studies, the language of instruction of a study programme, the data on the achieved ECTS credits, and issued public documents;

3) the data for defining the social status of a student: the manner of financing of studies, the manner of support during the studies, the employment status of student during the studies, the highest acquired degree of education of both parents or carers;

4) the data for defining the health status of student, i.e. the need to provide additional support during the performance of daily activities at a higher education institution.

The Ministry shall manage the data referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Data in the Records and Register of Employees in Higher Education Institutions

Article 120

The employee data on which the higher education institution maintains records, referred to in Article 113, paragraph 1 of this Law, and which it enters into the UISE, i.e. the Employee Register, shall represent a set of personal data defining their identity, degree and type of education, the employment-legal status, the earnings and the data for the calculation and disbursement thereof, professional development, passed exams for employment in the area of education and upbringing, career advancement and promotion in the service.

The data on teachers, associates and other employees shall contain: the name, surname, name of one parent, gender, personal identification number, citizenship, passport number for foreign nationals, date and place of birth, the state of permanent residence, gender, nationality in line with the law, the contact phone at work and e-mail address, degree of vocational education, the language in which the elementary and secondary education have been acquired, the year, state, place and institution at which the highest degree of education has been acquired, the current teaching-scientific, i.e. teaching-artistic title and the year and institution in which the teaching-scientific, i.e. teaching-artistic title has been elected, the type of the temporary service agreement, the percentage of work engagement within the institution, the workplace and other data in line with the law, as well as of the engagement in another higher education institution in the Republic of Serbia and abroad.

For the higher education institutions founded by the Republic of Serbia, the employee data shall also include: the coefficient of the work complexity as bases for the financing from a regulation, the coefficient based on which the calculation of earnings is made from the collective agreement or the general act of the institution.

The data referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, regarding the name and surname, place and institution at which the highest degree of education has been acquired, the current teaching-scientific, i.e. teaching-artistic title and the year and institution at which the teaching-scientific, i.e. teaching-artistic title has been elected, and the workplace as well, shall be open data, publicly available on the website of the Ministry and in the machine-processable form for further use and publication.

Purpose of Processing Data

Article 121

The purpose of processing data on which the higher education institution maintains records is the overseeing and improvement of quality, efficacy and effectiveness of work of the higher education institution and employees, overseeing, studying and improving the educational level of students in the process of education and exercise of rights to issue a public document.

The purpose of processing data from the register referred to in Article 114, paragraph 3 of this Law shall be the ensuring of indicators for the purpose of overseeing and improving the quality, efficacy and effectiveness of the system of higher education, planning of the educational and admission policy, the overseeing shall also encompass the advancement of students, the monitoring of the quality of study programmes, the employability of students, the professional status and development of teachers, the work of the higher education institutions, the planning and monitoring of financing of the system of higher education, the creation of bases for the implementation of national and international research in the area of higher education, as well as safe, efficient and rational keeping of data and reporting on educational indicators regarding the undertaken international obligations.

Data Usage

Article 122

The user of all data from the register referred to in Article 114, paragraph 3 of this Law shall be the Ministry.

The higher education institution shall be the user of data entered into the registers and statistical reports deriving therefrom.

A student, i.e. the employee at a higher education institution may obtain data maintained on him in the register referred to in Article 114, paragraph 3, item 3), i.e. in Article 114, paragraph 3, item 4) of this Law, in line with the law governing personal data protection.

The user of data from the register referred to in Article 114, paragraph 3 of this Law may be a state and other authority and organisation, as well as the legal entity or a natural person, under the condition that it has been authorised, either by the law or other regulations, to seek and receive data, and that such data are necessary for the execution of tasks stemming from their competence or that they serve for the needs of research, while ensuring the protection of data on personal identity.

*The user of the data from the registry, referred to in Article 114, paragraph 3 of this Law shall also be the Qualification Agency (hereinafter referred to as: the Agency) which was founded and performs the activity in line with the law governing the national framework of qualifications.**

*The data from the registry referred to in Article 114, paragraph 3 of this Law and the data from the Central registry of mandatory social insurance, shall be used by the Agency for the purpose: of monitoring and measuring the effects of implementation of employment qualifications, i.e. employability according to the acquired qualifications and completed study programmes, monitoring the national trends of employment and comparison to the trends abroad, as well as for the purpose of monitoring the active employment policy for the purpose of increasing employment.**

*The data from the registry, referred to in Article 114, paragraph 3 of this Law and from the Central registry of mandatory social insurance shall be collected and processed in electronic form, automatically updated, and within three days at the latest from the occurrence of change in the source records, and kept for ten years.**

*The data shall be collected and processed in line with the law governing protection of personal data and information security.**

Update and Keeping of Data

Article 123

Data contained in the records shall be updated on the date of occurrence of change, and not later than 15 days from the date of occurrence of the change.

The higher education institution shall enter, i.e. update the data into the registers referred to in Article 114, paragraph 3 of this Law on the date of occurrence of change, and not later than 30 days from the date of the change thereof.

The data in the registers referred to in Article 116 and 117 of this Law shall be kept permanently.

The personal data contained in the records administered by the higher education institution shall be kept permanently, except for the data on the social and health student's status which are kept until the cessation of the student's status for whom they are maintained.

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The data from the students' register shall be kept permanently.

Protection of Data from Records and Registers

Article 124

All forms of collection, keeping, processing and use of data shall be carried out in line with the law governing personal data protection and the highest standards on data protection.

A higher education institution shall ensure measures of protection against unauthorised access and use of data from the records it maintains.

The Ministry shall ensure measures of protection against unauthorised access and use of data contained in UISE.

For the needs of scientific-research, i.e. artistic-research work and when processing data and preparing analyses, personal data shall be used and published in the manner in which protection of personal identity is ensured.

The administration tasks related to the UISE and the registers referred to in Article 114, paragraph 3 of this Law shall be carried out by a specially authorised person within the Ministry.

Public Documents

Article 125

Based on the data from the records, the higher education institution shall issue public documents.

For the purpose of this Law, the public documents shall be: the student's booklet (file), diploma in acquired higher education and diploma supplement.

The higher education institution shall issue public documents in the Serbian language, in Cyrillic script.

In cases when teaching is administered in the language of the national minority, i.e. in one of the world languages, public documents shall be issued on the form printed bilingually in the Serbian language, in Cyrillic script and in the language and script of instruction.

At the request of the student, the independent higher education institution shall issue the public document on mastered part of the study programme, which shall contain the data on the degree, nature and contents of studies, as well as the results achieved.

The contents of the form of a public document referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, as well as the form of the certificate of the short study programme, shall be prescribed by the Minister.

The diploma and the diploma supplement may be issued in English, in line with the general act of the independent higher education institution.

The diploma shall be verified with a raised seal of the independent higher education institution.

The diploma supplement shall mandatorily be issued with the diploma.

The description of the system of higher education in the Republic, at the time of acquired higher education specified in the diploma, must be enclosed with the diploma supplement.

Diploma and Diploma Supplement

Article 126

The diploma and the diploma supplement shall be signed by:

- 1) at a university – the Rector and the Dean of the relevant faculty, i.e. academy of arts within the university;
- 2) at an academy of applied studies – the President;
- 3) at a college or a college of applied studies – the principal.

The combined diploma and diploma supplement shall be signed by authorised persons of higher education institutions administering the study programme for acquiring a combined diploma.

Declaring Null and Void

Article 127

A diploma, i.e. diploma supplement shall be and can always be declared null and void:

- 1) if issued by an unauthorised organisation;
- 2) if signed by an unauthorised person;
- 3) if the holder of the diploma failed to meet his examination obligations in the manner and according to the procedure provided for by the law and by the study programme of a higher education institution;
- 4) if the holder of the diploma has failed to meet the requirements for admission to studies of first, second and third degree, i.e. requirements for acquiring the appropriate academic or scientific title.

An independent higher education institution shall declare a diploma, i.e. the diploma supplement null and void for the reasons listed in paragraph 1, items 2) through 4) of this Article.

The independent higher education institution shall make the diploma in acquired first and second degree of academic and applied studies null and void in line with the general act, should it determine that the final paper was not the result of the candidate's independent work.

The independent higher education institution shall make the diploma in acquired academic title of a master null and void in line with the general act, should it determine that the master paper was not result of the candidate's independent work.

The independent higher education institution shall make the diploma in acquired scientific title of a Ph.D., i.e. D.A. in line with the general act, should it determine that the doctoral dissertation, i.e. doctoral artistic project was not an original scientific, i.e. artistic result of the candidate's work.

The Minister shall *ex officio* declare a diploma, i.e. diploma supplement null and void for the reasons enumerated in paragraph 1, item 1 of this Article.

Should the independent higher education institution fail to declare the diploma null and void for the reasons enumerated in paragraph 1, items 2) through 4) of this Article, the Minister shall issue a warning to do so in the next 30 days.

Should the independent higher education institution fail to declare the diploma null and void within the deadline referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article, for the reasons defined in paragraph 1, items 2) through 4) of this Article, the Minister shall form a commission comprising of scientists, i.e. artists and experts from the relevant narrower scientific, i.e. artistic

area, for the purpose of preparing opinion based on which the Minister shall decide on declaring a diploma null and void.

*In case the commission referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article determines that a higher education institution has admission to the studies of first, second or third degree, to a diploma holder referred to in paragraph 1, item 4) of this Article, and if such person has met all of the obligations in accordance to the study programme, the diploma shall be declared null and void.**

Issuance of a New Public Document

Article 128

A higher education institution shall issue a new public document after declaring the original public document null and void in the *Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije*, on the basis of the data contained in the records it maintains.

A public document referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be considered an original public document.

A public document referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall contain an indication that a new public document is in question, issued after declaring the original public document null and void.

Replacement of a Public Document

Article 129

In case the records referred to in Article 113 of this Law and the archival structure were destroyed or have gone missing, the person without a public document issued by the higher education institution may file a request to the basic court at the territory of which is the seat or was the seat of the higher education institution for the purpose of determining the acquired education.

The subject request shall contain evidence based on which it can be determined that the person has acquired the relevant education and confirmation that the archival structure has been destroyed or gone missing.

The confirmation that the archival structure has been destroyed or gone missing shall be issued by the higher education institution at which the person has acquired the education or other institution which has taken over the records, i.e. the archival structure, and if such an institution does not exist, the Ministry shall issue the confirmation thereof.

The decision on determining the acquired education shall be rendered by the basic court in the extra-judicial proceedings.

The decision referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall replace the public document issued by the higher education institution.

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XIV. RECOGNITION OF THE FOREIGN HIGHER EDUCATION DOCUMENT

Recognition of the Foreign Higher Education Documents

Article 130

Recognition of the foreign higher education document shall be the procedure by means of which the holder of this document is determined the right to continuation of education, i.e. employment. The procedure of recognition of a foreign higher education document shall be conducted in line with the provisions of this Law, unless otherwise provided by an international agreement.

A higher education document acquired in SFRY – until 27 April 1992, in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. State Community of Serbia and Montenegro – until 16 June 2006 and in the Republic of Srpska is not subject to the procedure of recognition of a foreign higher education institution.

The public document referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall produce the same legal effect as the public document issued in the Republic.

For the purpose of recognition of a foreign higher education document, a republic administrative fee shall be paid.

****NOTE OF THE PUBLISHER: The provision of Article 130, paragraph 1 of the Law shall cease to be valid, in the part relating to the recognition of a foreign higher education document for the purpose of employment (see Article 53 of the Law on National Framework for Qualifications of the Republic of Serbia - 27/2018-3).*

Evaluation of Foreign Study Programmes

Article 131

Evaluation of a foreign study programme shall be conducted based on the type and the level of achieved competences acquired upon completion of a study programme, considering the system of education in the country where the higher education document was acquired, the admission conditions, the rights stemming from the foreign higher education document in the country in which it was acquired and other relevant facts, without the consideration of formal designations and the structure of the study programme.

The evaluation of a foreign study programme, i.e. part of the study programme, for the purpose of continuation of education, shall be conducted by the professional body of the independent higher education institution to which the request for academic recognition was filed.

The evaluation of the foreign study programme for the purpose of employment shall be carried out by the National Centre for the Recognition of the Foreign Higher Education Documents (hereinafter: the ENIC/NARIC centre), as the internal organisational unit of the Ministry.

For the needs of giving professional opinion within the procedure of initial evaluation of a foreign study programme for the purpose of employment, the Minister shall form the commission of at least three reviewers from the list of the Conference of Universities, i.e. the Conference of Academies and Colleges.

Once complete, the evaluation of a certain foreign study programme shall be valid for all further cases of recognition of the foreign higher education document when the foreign higher education document was acquired upon completion of the subject study programme.

The information on facts referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided by the ENIC/NARIC centre to the independent higher education institution.

Within the procedure of evaluation for the purpose of recognising the domestic higher education document abroad, the information on the independent higher education institution and the system of education shall be provided by the ENIC/NARIC centre.

****NOTE OF THE PUBLISHER: The provisions of Article 131, paragraph 3 of the Law shall cease to be valid, in the part prescribing that the ENIC/NARIC centre is the organizational unit of the Ministry from the date of commencement of operation of the ENIC/NARIC centre, in line with the Law on National Framework Qualification (Službeni glasnik RS, No. 27/2018-3) (see Article 53 of the Law on National Framework for Qualifications of the Republic of Serbia - 27/2018-3).*

Recognition of a Foreign Higher Education Document for the purpose of Continuation of Education

Article 132

The recognition of a foreign higher education document for the purpose of continuation of education at an independent higher education institution (hereinafter: academic recognition) shall be conducted by the relevant independent higher education institution, upon previously conducted evaluation of a foreign study programme, i.e. part of the study programme.

Within the procedure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the continuation of education and the enrolment of the higher educational degree, can be conditioned by the obligation of acquiring additional learning outcomes or rejected thereof, if determined that there is an essential difference between the type and level of the acquired knowledge and skills and the conditions for the enrolment in a specific study programme.

The criteria for determining the existence of the essential difference between the type and level of acquired knowledge and skills and the conditions for the enrolment in a specific study programme and the procedure of academic recognition shall be prescribed by the independent higher education institution by means of its general act.

The decision on the outcome of the procedure referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be rendered by the professional body of the independent higher education institution within 90 days from the date of receipt of an orderly request.

The decision referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be final.

Unless otherwise prescribed, the procedure of academic recognition shall be subject to the law governing the general administrative procedure.

Recognition of a Higher Education Document for the Purpose of Employment

Article 133

The recognition of a foreign higher education document for the purpose of employment (hereinafter: professional recognition) shall be carried out by the Ministry through the ENIC/NARIC centre.

Professional recognition shall be carried out based on the previously conducted evaluation of the foreign study programme.

The decision on professional recognition shall in particular contain: the name, the type, degree and duration (scope) of the study programme, i.e. qualifications, which is specified in the foreign higher education document – in the source language and in the translation in Serbian, as well as the scientific, artistic, i.e. professional area within which the study programme has been realised, i.e. the type and level of qualification in the Republic.

The Minister shall render the decision on professional recognition within 90 days from the date of receipt of an orderly request.

The decision referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall not absolve the holder from fulfilling special conditions for the performance of a specific profession set forth by a special law.

The decision on professional recognition shall be final.

Unless otherwise prescribed, the procedure of professional recognition shall be subject to the law governing general administrative procedure.

The decision on professional recognition shall produce the effect of a public document.

More detailed conditions regarding the procedure of professional recognition shall be prescribed by the Minister.

Records of Conducted Recognition Procedure

Article 134

The authority in charge of conducting the procedure of recognition of a foreign higher education document shall maintain records and shall permanently keep the documentation on the conducted procedures.

The records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall include: surname, name of a parent and name, date and place of birth, citizenship, address and phone number of the holder of the foreign higher education document – the applicant; the name of the higher education institution issuing the subject document, place and state, duration of studies (of the study programme), type and degree of studies, profile of studies (programme, discipline), professional, academic, scientific title, number and date of the act of evaluation of a foreign study programme and the name of the authority rendering it, number and date of the act of additional exams, number and date of the act of passed, additional exams, number and date of the decision on recognition of the foreign higher education institution and a brief summary of the decision's enacting terms.

The authority referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall enter the records referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article in the unique information system of the Ministry, in line with the law.

XV. SUPERVISION

Article 135

The Ministry shall perform the supervision of the work of higher education institutions.

Inspectors, i.e. other authorised persons (hereinafter: inspectors) shall carry out the inspection supervision.

In performing the inspection supervision, the inspector shall be authorised to:

1) nullify the enrolment of students in the first year of studies over and above the number of students determined in accordance with Article 99 of this Law;

2) nullify the enrolment of students carried out contrary to the provisions of this Law;

3) temporarily prohibit the pursuance of higher education activities, i.e. the administering of the study programme to a legal entity carrying out these activities in contravention of the provisions of this Law, accreditation certificate, i.e. work permit;

4) propose to the Minister the adoption of the decision on termination of duty, i.e. dismissal of the executive body referred to in Article 64, paragraph 8 of this Law;

5) pronounce a warning, and order or suggest measures, and set a reasonable deadline for the removal of identified illegalities;

6) in case the higher education institution fails to act in line with the act referred to in item 5) of this paragraph, he shall adopt a decision imposing measures aimed at removal of illegalities and damaging consequences and fulfilment of prescribed obligations;

7) propose to the Minister the dismissal of the executive body of the independent higher education institution within which there is no higher education unit, if failing to act as per act referred to in item 6) of this paragraph, i.e. to propose to the Rector to undertake measures referred to in Article 64, paragraph 3 of this Law if the Dean has failed to act in line with the act referred to in item 6) of this paragraph;

8) issue a warrant to the competent judicial authority, a report for a commercial offence, i.e. request for the initiation of offence proceedings, i.e. issue a misdemeanour warrant, in case an illegality, which is punishable in line with the law or other regulation, has been identified with the supervised entity;

9) file a misdemeanour warrant against the legal entity which acts in legal transactions under the name referred to in Article 43, paragraph 1 of this Law, and which does not have a work permit issued in line with this Law;

10) take other measures for which he has been authorised by the law or other regulation.

As for the issues of inspection supervision concerning the application of this Law and regulations adopted hereunder, which have not been specifically governed by this Law, regulations adopted based on this Law, and other laws, the law governing inspection supervision shall be applied.

XVI. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 136

A fine from RSD 200,000.000 to RSD 2,000,000.00 shall be imposed to a higher education institution for:

1) carrying out its activities outside its seat and outside the facilities in which its activities are carried out (Article 43, paragraph 4 and Article 52, paragraph 15 of this Law);

2) administering a study programme not listed in its work permit (Article 52, paragraph 15 of this Law);

3) changing its name, seat and status in contravention of the provisions of this Law (Article 54, paragraph 1);

4) failing to make the doctoral dissertation available to the public prior to the public defence, i.e. if failing to establish a digital repository or keep within it the defended doctoral dissertation or leave a copy of the contents with the Ministry, which shall keep it in the public repository (Article 40, paras. 8 through 10 of this Law);

5) electing the executive body contrary to the provisions of this Law (Article 64, paragraph 1);

6) failing to make available to the public the data on the amount of the funds of the institution (Article 67, paragraph 5 of this Law);

7) charging a tuition fee higher than that determined in accordance with this Law (Article 71);

8) separately charging students a fee for services included in the tuition fee (Article 71, paragraph 5 of this Law);

9) failing to make publicly available the criteria for determining the amount of the tuition fee and the decision on the amount of the tuition fee (Article 71, paragraph 7 of this Law);

10) employing a teacher who does not fulfill the conditions provided for by this Law or employing him without a competition (Articles 73 through 75 of this Law);

11) failing to make arrangements for lectures and other forms of teaching (Article 96, paragraph 2 of this Law);

12) admitting to a study programme a candidate who has not participated in the competition, or in contravention of the competition (Article 98 of this Law);

13) admitting students over and above the number determined in accordance with this Law (Article 99);

14) failing to keep records in the manner provided for or for keeping them irregularly and issuing public documents contrary to the provisions of this Law (Article 113, paragraph 6 and Article 125, paragraph 6);

15) issuing a diploma not suitable for the accredited study programme (Article 23, paragraph 1 of this Law);

16) unfoundedly charging a tuition fee (Articles 71 and 103 of this Law);

17) cancelling a teacher's employment contract contrary to the provisions of this Law (Article 89, paragraph 1);

18) electing to the position and entering into an agreement with the teacher associate, assistant, i.e. non-tenured associate, contrary to the provisions of this Law (Articles 82 through 87);

19) entering into a temporary service agreement without previously obtained approval of the professional body of the higher education institution within which the teacher, i.e. associate is employed (Article 90, paragraph 1 of this Law);

20) not terminating the procedure of implementation of the announced competition for the election to the position of a teacher in line with this Law and statute, within nine months from the date of announcement of the competition (Article 75, paragraph 12 of this Law);

21) not acting upon the decision of the inspector (Article 135, paragraph 3 of this Law);

22) not dismissing the executive body (Article 63, paragraph 2 and Article 64, paragraph 8 of this Law);

23) *enable admission to the studies of first, second or third degree to a person who does not meet the admission requirements for the subject studies, i.e. requirements for obtaining the relevant professional, academic or scientific title (Article 127, paragraph 1, item 4) of this Law).**

A fine from RSD 50,000.00 to RSD 150,000.00 shall be imposed to a responsible person at a higher education institution for the offence referred to in paragraph 1, items 1) through 3) of this Article.

A fine from RSD 10,000.00 to RSD 50,000.00 shall be imposed to a responsible person at a higher education institution for the offence referred to in paragraph 1, items 4) through 22) of this Article.

A fine from RSD 200,000.00 to RSD 2,000,000.00 shall be imposed to a legal entity involved in legal transactions under the name referred to in Article 43, paragraph 1 of this Law, and which does not have a work permit issued in line with this Law.

A fine from RSD 50,000.00 to RSD 150,000.00 shall be imposed to a responsible person of the legal entity for the offence referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

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XVII. FUNCTIONS ENTRUSTED TO THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF VOJVODINA

Article 137

In the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, it has been prescribed that in the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the functions defined in Article 22, paragraph 2, Article 31, paragraph 1, items 2), 4) and 7), Article 42, paragraph 6, Article 51, paragraph 1, Article 52, paras. 2, 5, 8, 12, 13 and 18, Article 53, paras. 2, 8, 11 and 13, Article 54, paragraph 2, Article 55 paragraph 2, Article 57, paras. 8 and 10, Article 62, paragraph 6, Article 64, paras. 8 and 9, Article 99 paragraph 3, Article 127, paras. 6 through 8, Article 129, paragraph 3 and Article 135 of this Law shall be performed by the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina through its bodies.

The functions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be performed as entrusted functions.

The competent bodies of the province shall cooperate with the Ministry in the performance of the functions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

With respect to the entrusted functions of government administration referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry shall have, in relation to the competent bodies of the province, the rights and duties provided for by the law regulating government administration.

XVIII. HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF KOSOVO AND METOHİJA WHOSE FOUNDER IS THE REPUBLIC

Article 138

In the territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, the Government shall have all rights and obligations of the founder over the higher education institutions founded by the Republic.

A special manner of recognising the higher education documents and evaluation of the study programmes of the higher education institutions from the territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, performing the activities in line with the Resolution 1244 of the Security Council of the United Nations, as well as other issues significant for determining the right in regard to the continuation of education, i.e. employment of the holders of higher education documents from the territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, shall be regulated by the Government.

XIX. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

National Council

Article 139

The Government shall elect members of the National Council in line with the provisions of this Law within six months from the date of the entry into force of this Law.

On the date of election of the members of the National Council, in line with this Law, the term of office of the members of the National Council, elected in line with the regulations which were valid until the date of entry into force of this Law, shall cease.

National Accreditation Body

Article 140

The Government shall form the National Accreditation Body within one year at the latest from the date of entry into force of this Law.

Norms and Standards of Operation of Higher Education Institutions founded by the Republic

Article 141

Norms and standards of operation of higher education institutions founded by the Republic and the material funds for their realisation shall be determined by the Government within a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Law.

By-laws

Article 142

The Minister shall, within a year from the date of entry into force of this Law, adopt by-laws, in line with this Law.

The National Council shall, within a year from the date of entry into force of this Law, adopt by-laws in line with this Law.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, the Minister shall adopt the by-law referred to in Article 115, paragraph 10 within three months from the date of entry into force of this Law.

Notwithstanding paragraph 2 of this Article, the National Council shall adopt standards for accreditation of study programmes of specialist applied studies of first degree within nine months from the date of entry into force of this Law.

Higher Education Institutions

Article 143

Independent higher education institutions shall comply their organisation and general acts with this Law within six months from the date of entry into force of this Law.

The independent higher education institutions administering accredited study programmes of specialist applied studies of second degree may enrol students to these studies, final and inclusive of academic year 2018/2019.

Bodies of the Higher Education Institution

Article 144

The constitution of the management body, the professional bodies and the students' parliament, as well as the election of the executive body of a higher education institution in line with this Law, shall be carried out upon expiry of the term of office of the bodies constituted, i.e. elected in line with the regulations which were valid until the entry into force of this Law.

The procedure for the election of the executive body in line with this Law shall be initiated within six months at the latest prior to expiry of the term of office referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The total number of the term of office shall not include those prior to the entry into force of this Law.

*Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, the bodies of the higher education institutions, elected in accordance with the regulations valid until the date of entry into force of this Law, and whose mandate expires after 1 June 2019, shall initiate the procedure of election of such bodies, within 60 days at the latest, from the date of entry into force of this Law.**

Election to Positions

Article 145

The election to the position of a teacher or associate teacher initiated pursuant to the regulations applicable before the entry into force of this Law shall be completed in accordance with those regulations, within six months from the date of entry into force of this Law.

Possibility of Extension of Employment

Article 146

The teacher referred to in Article 78, paragraph 2 of the Law on Higher Education (Službeni glasnik RS, Nos. 76/05, 100/07 – Authentic Interpretation, 97/08, 44/10, 93/12, 89/13, 99/14, 45/15 – Authentic Interpretation, 68/15 and 87/16) shall have his employment terminated on 30 September 2018.

Exceptionally, the teacher referred to in Article 78, paragraph 2 of the Law on Higher Education (Službeni glasnik RS, Nos. 76/05, 100/07 – Authentic Interpretation, 97/08, 44/10, 93/12, 89/13, 99/14, 45/15 – Authentic Interpretation, 68/15 and 87/16) may have his employment extended if fulfilling the requirements referred to in Article 93 of this Law, whereas the period for which the employment can be prolonged by means of the agreement with the higher education institution, for a definite period of time, up to two years, shall commence on 30 September 2018.

Enrolment in Basic Studies

Article 147

Until the commencement of application of the regulations governing the general, professional and artistic graduation, enrolment in the basic studies shall be carried out in line with the regulations which were applicable until the entry into force of this Law and the general act of the higher education institution.

Students

Article 148

Students enrolled in studies until the entry into force of this Law in line with the provisions of Articles 82 through 88 of the Law on Higher Education (Službeni glasnik RS, Nos. 76/05, 100/07 – Authentic Interpretation, 97/08, 44/10, 93/12, 89/13, 99/14, 45/15 – Authentic Interpretation, 68/15 and 87/16) may complete the studies in line with the commenced study programme, conditions and rules of studies, at the latest until the expiry of the deadline in double the number of academic years required for realisation of the study programme, calculating from the date of commencement of studies at the subject study programme.

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Students enrolled in the basic studies and in the studies at colleges until 10 September 2005 may complete the studies in line with the commenced syllabus and curriculum, conditions and rules of studies by the end of 2018/2019* academic year at the latest, and the students enrolled in the integrated studies in the field of medical science until the end of academic year 2019/2020*.

Students enrolled in master studies until 10 September 2005 may complete the studies in line with the initiated syllabus and curriculum, conditions and rules of studies by the end of the academic year 2018/2019* at the latest.

Candidates who have submitted their doctoral dissertation by 10 September 2005, i.e. students who have enrolled in the doctoral studies in line with the regulations which were valid until this date, may acquire the title of a Ph.D., i.e. may complete the doctoral studies in line with the initiated syllabus and curriculum, conditions and rules of studies by the end of academic year 2018/2019* at the latest.

Students referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be entitled to continue the commenced studies in line with the provisions of this Law, in the manner and in line with the procedure set forth by the general act of the higher education institution.

Acquired Professional, Academic, i.e. Scientific Titles

Article 149

Professional, academic, i.e. scientific title, acquired in line with the regulations which were valid until the entry into force of the Law on Higher Education (Službeni glasnik RS, Nos. 76/05, 100/07 – Authentic Interpretation, 97/08, 44/10, 93/12, 89/13, 99/14, 45/15 – Authentic Interpretation, 68/15 and 87/16), in regard to rights stemming therefrom, shall be made equal to the relevant title in line with Article 127 of the subject law.

The person who has acquired or is to acquire the professional title of a specialist of applied studies by completing specialist applied studies in line with the Law on Higher Education (Službeni glasnik RS, Nos. 76/05, 100/07 – Authentic Interpretation, 97/08, 44/10, 93/12, 89/13, 99/14, 45/15 – Authentic Interpretation, 68/15 and 87/16) shall retain the right to its use in line with the regulations based on which he has acquired them.

*The higher education institutions which, in accordance with Article 128, paragraph 1 of the Law on Higher Education (Službeni glasnik RS, Nos. 76/05, 100/07 – Authentic Interpretation, 97/08, 44/10, 93/12, 89/13, 99/14, 45/15 – Authentic Interpretation, 68/15, 87/16 and 88/17) have been issuing diplomas of acquired scientific title of a doctor of science, and which, at the time of defence of a doctoral dissertation and issuing of a diploma, had a decision on fulfilment of conditions for commencement of work and performance of activity, in line with Article 116, paragraph 2 of the same law, but failed to have the approval of the syllabus and curriculum of the master studies according to the regulations which were valid until the entry into force of this Law, shall be deemed to have been issuing diplomas of acquired scientific title of a doctor of science in line with the Law.**

Initiated Proceedings

Article 150

The initiated proceedings for the issuing of work permits and accreditations of higher education institutions and study programmes in line with the regulations which were valid until the date of entry into force of this Law, shall be terminated based on the regulations thereof.

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In the proceedings referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in which an appeal was filed until the entry into force of this Law, shall be terminated by the second instance procedure in line with the regulations upon which the appeal was filed.

In the proceedings referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in which an appeal was filed upon the entry into force of this Law, the procedure as per the appeal shall be conducted in line with this Law.

Until the formation of the list of reviewers in line with the provisions of this Law, the National Council shall appoint an appeal committee comprising of reviewers who were appointed by the Commission for Accreditation and Quality Assurance until the entry into force of this Law.

The National Council shall announce a public call for the recruitment of reviewers within a period of six months from the date of entry into force of this Law.

The initiated proceedings for the recognition of the foreign higher education document, i.e. evaluation of a foreign study programme in line with the regulations which were valid until the date of entry into force of this Law, shall be terminated in line with the regulations thereof.

Until the appointment of reviewers in line with the provisions of this Law, and for the purpose of providing professional opinion within the procedure of initial evaluation of a foreign study programme for the purpose of employment, the Minister shall form a commission comprising at least three reviewers from the list of reviewers who were appointed by the Conference of Universities, until the entry into force of this Law.

Request for Regular Accreditation and External Quality Control

Article 151

A higher education institution to which a certificate of institution accreditation, i.e. of the study programme has been issued in line with the regulations which were valid until the entry into force of this Law, shall be obliged to file a request for regular accreditation within six years from the date of issuance of the accreditation certificate.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article, the higher education institution to which an accreditation certificate has been issued for a study programme of specialist applies studies of second degree, shall be obliged to file a request for the accreditation of a study programme of specialist studies of the first degree by the beginning of the academic year 2018/2019 at the latest.

Until the commencement of operation of the National Accreditation Body, the procedure of quality control of higher education institutions and study programmes shall be performed in line with the regulations which were valid until the entry into force of this Law.

The higher education institution which has failed to conduct the procedure of external quality control in line with the regulations which were valid until the entry into force of this Law, shall be obliged to file a request for regular, external quality control within four years from the date of submission of the report on the conducted external quality control.

University Manager

Article 152

A University shall announce a competition for the election of a manager within nine months from the date of entry into force of this Law.

Personal Education Number

Article 153

Until the definition of the layout of the form referred to in Article 118, paragraph 2 of this Law, the higher education institution shall collect data on students in line with the regulations which were valid until the entry into force of this Law.

The higher education institution shall, within a month from the date of commencement of the first semester, allocate a PEN, i.e. temporary PEN, in an automated procedure through the UISE, to a student who has not been allocated a PEN in the institution of the pre-university education.

The higher education institution shall, within one year from the date of entry into force of this Law, allocate a PEN, i.e. a temporary PEN, in an automated procedure through the UISE, to the students enrolled in studies until the entry into force of this Law.

National Framework of Qualifications

Article 154

Until the adoption of the law which shall comprehensively determine the National framework of Qualifications of the Republic, the National Council shall propose, and the Ministry shall establish the national framework of qualifications for higher education.

Until the adoption of the law referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the higher education institutions shall determine the outcomes of the learning process referred to in Article 38, item 3) of this Law in line with the regulations which were adopted until the entry into force of this Law.

Cessation of Validity of Current Regulations

Article 155

On the date of entry into force of this Law, the Law on Higher Education (Službeni glasnik RS, Nos. 76/05, 100/07 – Authentic Interpretation, 97/08, 44/10, 93/12, 89/13, 99/14, 45/15 – Authentic Interpretation, 68/15 and 87/16) shall cease to be valid.

The by-laws adopted based on the law referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall continue to be applied until the adoption of by-laws in line with this Law, except if in conflict with the provisions of this Law.

Entry into Force

Article 156

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day from the date of its publication in the Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije.

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*ARTICLES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FINAL TEXT OF THE
LAW ON AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO THE LAW ON HIGHER EDUCATION
(Službeni glasnik RS, No. 73/18)*

Article 19

The by-laws for the implementation of this Law shall be rendered within three months from the date of entry into force of this Law.

Article 20

The higher education institutions shall align their general acts in line with this Law, within two months from the date of entry into force of this Law.

Article 21

The Academies of Applied Studies and higher education institutions shall announce a competition for the election of a manager, three months prior to the commencement of the academic year 2019/2020.

The Ministry shall announce a competition for the election of a Serbian language proofreaders abroad, within three months from the date of passing of the act referred to in Article 9, paragraph 9 of this Law.

Article 22

This Law shall enter into force on the day following the date of publication in the Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije.