

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE FOR THE ACADEMIC SENATE OF THE FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS OF CHARLES UNIVERSITY*

of 23 June 2017

as amended on 1 October 2021

Under sections 27 (1) (b) and 33 (2) (c) of Act No. 111/1998 Sb., to regulate higher education institutions and to change and amend other laws (“the Higher Education Act”), as amended, and under Article 20 (2) (h) of the Constitution of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Charles University, the Academic Senate of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Charles University has adopted the following Code of Procedure for the Academic Senate of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Charles University as its internal regulation:

Article 1 Introductory Provisions

1. The Academic Senate (hereinafter referred to as the “Senate”) of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Charles University (hereinafter referred to as the “Faculty”) comprises the Curia of Academic Staff (hereinafter referred to as the “Staff Curia”) and the Curia of Students (hereinafter referred to as the “Student Curia”).
2. The Senate reveals its will through a resolution.
3. The administrative and material parts of the activities of the Senate and its bodies are ensured by the Dean’s Office.

First Part Bodies of the Senate

Article 2 Board

1. The Senate Board (hereinafter referred to as the “Board”) comprises the President of the Senate, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, and Recording Secretary.
2. The President of the Senate convenes a meeting of the Senate and represents the Senate. In the absence of the President of the Senate, he is represented in the full scope by the First Vice-President of the Senate, and if the First Vice-President is also absent, then he is represented by the Second Vice-President.
3. The Board prepares the background documents for Senate meetings.

* Translator’s note: Words importing the masculine include the feminine, and unless the context otherwise requires, words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

Article 3
Election of Board Members

1. The President of the Senate is elected by the Senate from among the Senate members by secret ballot. Any member of the Senate may nominate a candidate for the President of the Senate. An absolute majority of votes of all Senate members is required for the election of the President of the Senate.
2. The First Vice-President is elected by the Staff Curia by secret ballot. Any member of the Staff Curia may nominate a candidate for the First Vice-President. The candidate must be a member of the Staff Curia. An absolute majority of votes of all members of the Staff Curia is required for the election of the First Vice-President.
3. The Second Vice-President is the President of the Student Curia except for the situation when the President of the Student Curia is the President of the Senate. In that case the Vice-President of the Student Curia is the Second Vice-President. The Student Curia elects the President and Vice-President of the Student Curia in their separate meeting.
4. The Recording Secretary is elected by the Senate from among its members by secret ballot. Any member of the Senate may nominate a candidate for the Recording Secretary. An absolute majority of votes of all members of the Senate is required for the election of the Recording Secretary of the Senate.
5. The candidates for the President of the Senate, First Vice-President, and Recording Secretary must consent to their nomination.
6. If no candidate for the President of the Senate, First Vice-President, or Recording Secretary receives the required number of votes, a second round of the election will take place in which all candidates with the highest number of votes will participate. If there is only one such candidate, all other candidates with the second highest number of votes will participate in the second round of the election. If even in the second round of the election no candidate receives the required number of votes, the election will be adjourned to the following meeting.
7. The term of office of the President of the Senate and the Recording Secretary expires on the first meeting following the day on which the term of office of Senate members elected in a regular election starts. The term of office of the First Vice-President expires on the first meeting following the day on which the term of office of the members of the Staff Curia elected in a regular election starts. The term of office of the Second Vice-President is identical to the term of office of the President of the Student Curia or the Vice-President of the Student Curia.
8. The term of office of the President of the Senate, First Vice-President, and Recording Secretary may be terminated at an earlier date as a result of their resignation from office or simultaneously with termination of their membership in the Senate.
9. The Senate may remove the President of the Senate or Recording Secretary from their office by an absolute majority of votes of all members of the Senate. The First Vice-President may be removed from his office by an absolute majority of votes of all members of the Staff Curia. In this case a new election will be held without delay. The manner of removing the Second Vice-President from office is stipulated in Article 21 or Article 22 if applicable.

Article 4
Meeting of the Board of the Senate

1. The Board of the Senate meets as needed.
2. The President of the Senate or a member of the Board authorized by the President of the Senate announces a meeting of the Board of the Senate (hereinafter referred to only as the “Board”) to the members of the Board and the Dean at least 24 hours before the meeting is to take place. The Dean, Vice-Deans, and Secretary of the Faculty may always attend meetings of the Board.

Article 5
Establishing Senate Committees, Membership in Committees, Election of a Chair

1. The Senate establishes committees; an economic, legislative, and study committees are always established. A member of the Senate or the Dean may propose the establishment or dissolution of another committee.
2. The chair of a committee must be a member of the Senate. The chair of a committee is appointed and removed by the Senate.
3. Any member of the Senate may apply to become a member of a committee in a meeting of the Senate; outside of a meeting of the Senate, the Board may appoint any member of the Senate, upon his request, to become a member of a committee. A member of a committee may resign from his office at any time; resignation comes into effect on the day when it is notified to the Board.
4. Upon the request of at least two members of the Senate and after a statement by the chair of the relevant committee, the Senate may appoint an additional member of the academic community of the university or a faculty employee to become a member of a committee.
5. The term of office of the chair of a committee is one year. The term of office of committee members who are members of the Senate is identical to their terms of office in the Senate. The term of office of members of a committee appointed in accordance with Article 4 is one year.

Article 6
Meetings of Senate Committees

1. All members of a committee are invited to a meeting of the Senate committee. A Senate committee may adopt a resolution if at least three its members who are members of the Senate participate in its meeting. A resolution is adopted by a majority of votes of the committee members who participate in the meeting.
2. The minutes of a committee meeting are taken and are sent to all Senate members and all committee members who are not members of the Senate.
3. The provisions of the Second Part apply to meetings of the Senate committees with the necessary modifications.

Second Part
Meetings of the Senate

Article 7
Meetings of the Senate

1. Meetings of the Senate are open to the public.^{†)}
2. Meetings of the Senate are convened by the President of the Senate at least twice per semester. The President of the Senate convenes a meeting immediately if at least five members of the Senate, the Dean, or the Rector call on him to do so.
3. The President of the Senate informs all members of the Senate and the Dean of the convening of a meeting and the proposed meeting agenda at least three days in advance, and he publishes the date and venue of the meeting within the same time limit in the publicly accessible part of the Faculty website.
4. The President of the Senate or a member of the Senate authorized by the President of the Senate (hereinafter referred to as the “Presiding Member”) chairs the course of the meeting.
5. After the opening of the meeting, the Presiding Member allows members of the Senate to give their opinions on the agenda and to submit any motions to amend and change the order of the agenda. The Dean may also submit such motions.
6. The Senate has a quorum if an absolute majority of all members of the Senate is present.
7. The Rector, Vice-Rectors, President of the Academic Senate of Charles University, Dean, Vice-Deans, and Secretary of the Faculty have the right to attend meetings of the Senate with an advisory vote.

Article 7a
Remote Meetings of the Senate and Remote Participation in Meetings of the Senate

1. If it is substantiated and purposeful, a meeting of the Senate may be held in a remote form or in an in-person form with the remote participation of one or several members of the Senate. The Board of the Senate decides on the form of a meeting on their own initiative, upon a motion of a member of the Senate or upon a motion of the Dean.
2. If a meeting of the Senate is held in remote form, the President of the Senate arranges the meeting in such a way as to allow remote access, and publishes without delay information on the possibility of watching the meeting online in order to ensure that the meeting is accessible to the public.
3. A member of the Senate may apply to the President of the Senate to be allowed to participate remotely in a meeting of the Senate which is held in an in-person form. A member’s remote participation is contingent on the possibility to authenticate the member’s identity by technical means in a provable manner and to reliably ensure that the member will be able to participate in the debate, submit motions, and vote by open or secret ballot. A member of the Senate who was allowed to participate remotely is deemed to be present in the meeting of the Senate.

^{†)} Under s. 26 (4) of Act No. 111/1998 Sb., to regulate higher education institutions and to change and amend other laws, as amended.

4. Paragraph 3 applies, by analogy, to the participation of other persons invited to meetings of the Senate, the Dean, and the Rector.

Article 8

Background Documents

1. The individual points on the agenda are usually debated on the basis of written background documents (hereinafter referred to as the “documents”).
2. A mover must deliver documents to the Recording Secretary of the Senate no later than 9 days before the date of the meeting of the Senate unless this Code states otherwise.
3. If documents are debated by a committee of the Senate, the committee is obliged to inform the mover and members of the Senate of the result of its meeting no later than two days before the meeting of the Senate.
4. In special cases which allow no delay, the Board may approve the shortening of the time limits specified in paragraphs 2 and 3, however the time limits may not be shortened to fewer than 24 hours. These cases will not be debated at a meeting if at least five members of the Senate oppose it. A time limit may not be shortened if it concerns an issue pursuant to Article 7 (1) of the Constitution of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Charles University (hereinafter referred to as the “Constitution”).

Article 9

Course of Meetings

1. The Presiding Member starts a debate on each point on the agenda. The Presiding Member gives the floor to all persons who have applied for the floor in the debate, one by one. The Presiding Member may limit the length of a debate contribution to three minutes. A debate may not be closed if a member of the Senate has applied for the floor.
2. The Dean or the Vice-Dean as his representative, the Rector or the Vice-Rector as his representative, and the President of the Academic Senate of Charles University or another member of the Academic Senate of Charles University authorized by the President to represent him have the right to address the meeting whenever they request it.
3. In a debate, members of the Senate may submit motions to amend proposals under discussion unless this Code states otherwise.
4. A mover may amend or change his motion according to the progress of the debate unless the Senate has agreed that it does not permit any changes in a submitted motion. If a mover decides to withdraw his motion, the Senate will no longer debate such motion.
5. The Dean, Vice-Dean, or Secretary answer a question asked by a member of the Senate during the meeting of the Senate directly in person or, if the answer requires preparation, in writing to the member who asked the question within 15 days. A written answer is sent also to the President of the Senate.
6. If any guest interferes with the course of a meeting, the Presiding Member may order the person to leave the meeting.

Article 10

Voting

1. Only members of the Senate who are present in the meeting of the Senate have the right to vote.
2. If a meeting of the Senate is held in remote form or if remote participation of a member or several members of the Senate is made possible in a meeting:
 - a) The expression of will of every member of the Senate during an open ballot must be clearly manifested to the other members of the Senate, to the other identified participants, and to the public,
 - b) A secret ballot may be held only when all members vote by means of a program which sufficiently guarantees the correctness of the vote, in particular, the authentication of the identity of voters, the validity of the vote, and the anonymity of voting.
3. A secret ballot is held when debating issues pursuant to Article 7 (1) (f and g) of the Constitution and if at least two members of the Senate request a secret ballot. In other cases, an open ballot is held.
4. If a ballot is open, voting is, as a rule, conducted by raising one's hand. If a ballot is secret, voting is conducted by inserting a ballot paper into a ballot box. The result of a vote is ascertained by two scrutineers appointed by the Presiding Member.
5. Upon the request of at least five members of the Senate, the count of the votes in a secret ballot takes place separately in both Curiae and the results of the vote of both Curiae are published separately.
6. Motions are voted on in the order in which they were submitted. Motions to amend are voted on before voting on the original motion takes place. If a motion to withdraw an item from the agenda has been submitted, a vote on this motion is held first.
7. Unless stipulated otherwise, the approval of the majority of present members of the Senate is necessary for a motion to be adopted.
8. Approval by the absolute majority of all members of the Senate is necessary to adopt a motion relating to the issues specified in Article 7 (1) (a and c to h) of the Constitution, with the exception of the motion to remove the Dean from office.
9. Approval by the majority of all members of the Senate present is necessary to adopt a motion to amend regardless of what voting result is necessary for the adoption of the original motion.
10. After the closing of an open ballot or after establishing the results of a secret ballot, the Presiding Member will announce the result.

Article 11

Veto Power

1. Voting pursuant to Article 10, unless it concerns a vote on the motion to nominate or remove the Dean from office, is annulled if the Student Curia uses its veto power in the given meeting of the Senate. The use of the veto power requires the approval of all members of the Student Curia present who, at the same time, must constitute a majority of its members.

2. If the Student Curia uses its veto power, a new debate on the relevant subject of the vote is held. After the debate ends, the vote is repeated. If the veto power is used again, the meeting on the relevant subject of the vote is adjourned to a special meeting of the Senate.
3. The agenda of a special meeting of the Senate includes one item only, and this item is the reason for convening the meeting. The agenda is not subject to a vote. The motion which was the subject of a vote which was annulled pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 is deemed to have been submitted. Countermotions may be submitted regarding this motion.
4. If all members of the Student Curia present in a special meeting of the Senate, who, at the same time, constitute a majority of the Student Curia, vote against a motion or a countermotion, this motion or countermotion are rejected.

Article 12

Remote Meeting and Voting

1. In special cases which allow no delay, the Board may announce a remote meeting and voting. A remote meeting may not be held in the case of issues for which a secret ballot is required and issues specified in Article 7 (1) of the Constitution.
2. Background documents, a text of the motion, and a ballot paper are sent to the members of the Senate by means of a closed electronic conference. A resolution will state the time limit for consideration and voting which must not be shorter than five working days from the day the documents were sent to the members.
3. An open ballot is held. A filled-in ballot paper includes the name of the voter and his vote (yes/no/abstain), otherwise it is void.
4. A motion which was the subject of a remote vote is deemed to have been approved if an absolute majority of all members of the Senate has expressed approval with it.
5. Remote voting may not be held if any member of the Senate expresses his disapproval with remote voting no later than within the time limit for consideration and voting.
6. After the end of voting, all members of the Senate are informed of the result of the vote and are familiarized with the list showing the names of members who participated in the vote and how each one of them voted. These documents must be made available at the next meeting of the Senate which is not a special meeting pursuant to Article 11 (2).
7. The minutes of a remote vote form a part of the minutes of the following meeting of the Senate which is not a special meeting pursuant to Article 11 (2).

Article 13

Minutes

1. Minutes are taken for a meeting of the Senate. The minutes state in particular the date of the meeting, the list of the members of the Senate present and guests, the list of excused members of the Senate, the name of the Presiding Member, a concise description of the course of the meeting, the consolidated text of adopted resolutions, the number of members present in the individual votes, the results of the votes in numbers, and the method of publishing the relevant documents. The Board is responsible for the taking of the minutes.

2. The minutes are sent to the members of the Senate for comments no later than within two weeks following the day of the meeting. After comments have been included in the minutes, but no later than within four weeks following the day of the meeting, the minutes are published in the publicly accessible part of the Faculty website with a note which stating that it is an unapproved version.
3. The text of the minutes with the comments incorporated is approved by the Senate usually at the next meeting which is not a special meeting pursuant to Article 11 (2). The approved minutes are published in the publicly accessible part of the Faculty website and replace the previously published unapproved version.
4. A member of the Senate who is authorized by the Presiding Member may make an audio recording of a meeting. This recording is used solely as a source material for the preparation of the minutes, it may not be published and kept beyond the date of approval of the relevant minutes.

Third Part Special Provisions

Article 14 Decisions on Certain Issues

A mover must deliver the background documents for decisions in issues listed in Article 7 (1) (a, b, f and h) of the Constitution to the Recording Secretary of the Senate no later than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Senate unless this Part states otherwise.

Article 15 Decisions on the Organization of the Faculty

1. The Dean submits a motion to establish, merge, consolidate, divide, or dissolve Faculty departments (hereinafter referred to as the “organisational change”) to the Senate.
2. A motion concerning an organizational change includes the reasons for such change. A mover submits background documents which include the concept of the newly established unit, the concept of its organisational structure, and an economic breakdown.
3. The Senate hears the opinions of the School Vice-Deans and heads of departments who are affected by the proposed organisational change.
4. Approval from at least two thirds of all members of the Senate is necessary to adopt a motion concerning an organizational change.

Article 16 Approval of Motions Concerning Internal Regulations

1. A motion to adopt, amend, or repeal an internal regulation of the Faculty (hereinafter referred to as the “motion concerning an internal regulation”) is submitted to the Senate by the Dean, with the exception of the Code of Procedure of the Senate which is submitted by a member of the Senate.

2. A motion concerning an internal regulation is debated in two readings. The Senate may decide that a decision on the motion will be made only in a single reading if this vote has been proposed to the Senate by the Board in the proposed meeting agenda (Article 7 (3)). Approval from at least two thirds of all members of the Senate is required to adopt this decision.
3. Motions to amend which are subject to a vote are admissible in a debate in the first reading. After approved motions to amend have been incorporated, the Senate submits the motion to a second reading if an absolute majority of all members present approves it in a vote. If a motion is not submitted to a second reading, the Senate no longer debates such a motion.
4. A second reading is held no earlier than 21 days after the first reading.
5. Only motions to amend delivered by members of the Senate to the President of the Senate no later than 11 days before the second reading are admissible after the first reading. Later motions to amend are not admissible, with the exception of modifications of the motions which have been submitted on time.
6. The competent committees of the Senate debate every motion and motions to amend. Every motion concerning an internal regulation is always debated by the legislative committee. A summary of the motions to amend together with the opinion of the committees relating to them constitute a background document for the second reading.
7. The Dean may submit his opinion on the motions to amend during the debate of the legislative committee of the Senate or directly in the meeting of the Senate.
8. In the second reading, the chair of the committee or an authorized member of the committee informs the Senate of the opinions of the committee. After a debate, a vote on individual motions to amend is held in the order proposed by the chair or authorized member of the legislative committee. Finally, a vote is held on the adoption of a motion concerning an internal regulation as a whole as amended by the adopted motions to amend; approval from at least two thirds of all members of the Senate is required to adopt a motion concerning an internal regulation.
9. If a regulation is debated in one reading, then motions to amend are submitted directly in the meeting of the Senate and the procedure follows the second and third sentences of paragraph 8.
10. An approved draft of an internal regulation is signed by the President of the Senate and the Dean. The President of the Senate sends the draft in a hard copy and in electronic format immediately to the office of the Academic Senate of Charles University.

Article 17

Approval of Appointments and Dismissals of Members of the Scientific Board

1. A motion to appoint and dismiss members of the Scientific Board of the Faculty is submitted to the Senate by the Dean.
2. A concise characterization of the nominated persons, with in particular a focus on their research activities, forms part of the background documents for prior consent to the appointment of the members of the Scientific Board.
3. The Senate votes on the nominated members of the Scientific Board individually by secret ballot. All candidates are listed on a single ballot paper. A candidate is appointed or dismissed

if an absolute majority of all members of the Senate has voted for his appointment or dismissal.

4. The Dean must inform a member of the Scientific Board of the intention to dismiss him and of the date of the meeting of the Senate where such dismissal will be debated. If the member of the Scientific Board who is to be dismissed disagrees with his dismissal, he has the right to appear at the meeting of the Senate.

Article 18 **Election of a Candidate for the Office of the Dean**

1. The Senate announces an election of a candidate for the office of the Dean and decides by a resolution on the date of the election no later than 45 days before the date of the election, and, at the same time, calls on the academic community to submit written nominations of candidates. Any member of the academic community may submit a nomination to the President of the Senate no later than 15 days before the election. The nomination must include:
 - a) The written consent of the nominated candidate to his nomination,
 - b) A brief curriculum vitae of the nominated candidate with a summary of his activities at the Faculty,
 - c) The concise principles of his platform,
 - d) A written statement of support for the nominated candidate signed by at least 30 members of the academic community.
2. The written documents specified in paragraph 2 (b, c, and d) are sent to all members of the Senate no later than 8 days before the election.
3. The election is held by secret ballot.
4. The election is held in a maximum of three rounds. Every round of the election is preceded by a debate.
5. In the first round, the candidate who receives the absolute majority of votes of all members of the Senate becomes the elected candidate.
6. If no candidate is elected in the first round, a second round of the election is held. All candidates with the highest number of votes advance to the second round. If there is only one such candidate, all candidates with the second highest number of votes advance to the second round. The candidate who receives the absolute majority of votes of all members of the Senate in the second round becomes the elected candidate.
7. If no candidate is elected in the second round, a third round of the election is held. All candidates with the highest number of votes in the second round advance to the third round. If there is only one such candidate, all candidates with the second highest number of votes in the second round advance to the third round. The candidate who receives the absolute majority of votes of all members of the Senate in the third round becomes the elected candidate. If no candidate is elected in the third round, the Senate announces a new election.
8. The President of the Senate informs the Rector of the election result immediately and hands over to him the necessary documents, including in particular the report on the vote and the minutes of the meeting of the Senate.

Article 19
Motion to Remove the Dean of the Faculty from Office

1. The Senate decides on a motion to remove the Dean from office if at least five members of the Senate apply for this motion in writing and provide their reasons.
2. A motion to remove the Dean from office is debated in two readings. The Senate advances the motion to remove the Dean from office into the second reading if a majority of the members of the Senate present vote for the motion. If the motion is not advanced to the second reading, the Senate does not debate the motion further.
3. The second reading is held no sooner than 21 days after the first reading.
4. The Dean has the right to submit an opinion on the Senate's motion to remove the Dean from office before the second reading.
5. The motion to remove the Dean from office is voted on by the Senate by secret ballot. Approval from at least three fifths of all members of the Senate is required to adopt the motion to remove the Dean from office.
6. The President of the Senate informs the Rector of the motion to remove the Dean from office immediately and hands over to him the necessary background documents, including in particular the report on the vote and the minutes of the meeting of the Senate.
7. If the Rector decides to remove the Dean of the Faculty from office, the Senate organizes an election for the office of the Dean without delay. If extraordinary circumstances require it, the Senate has the right to shorten the time limits specified in Article 18 (2 and 3) by a two-thirds majority of votes of all members of the Senate.

Article 20
Interpretation of Internal Regulations

2. Any body of the Faculty or any member of the academic community of the Faculty may file an application for an interpretation of the internal regulations. The application must state the title of the internal regulation and the provision which is to be interpreted and it must specify why its interpretation is disputable and possibly propose an interpretation. A notice of the inclusion of this item in the agenda and the application with its reasons will be published in the publicly accessible part of the Faculty website.
3. The legislative committee of the Senate gives an opinion on such application.
4. The Senate hears the applicant or representative of the applicant in accordance with paragraph 1. The Senate also hears the representatives of the Faculty bodies or members of the academic community or their representatives who have an opinion which differs from the one provided in the application.
5. The Senate may adjourn a resolution on the application for interpretation and request other opinions, in particular legal opinions.

Fourth Part
Code of Procedure of the Student Curia

Article 21
President of the Student Curia

1. The Student Curia elects the President of the Student Curia (hereinafter referred to as the “President”) from among its members by secret ballot. Any member of the Student Curia may nominate a candidate for the President. The candidate must consent to their nomination.
2. In the first round of the election, the candidate who receives at least two thirds of votes of all members of the Student Curia is elected to be the President. If the President is not elected in the first round, a second round of the election is held and all candidates with the highest number of votes advance to the second round. If there is only one such candidate, all candidates with the second highest number of votes advance to the second round. The candidate who receives at least two thirds of votes of all members of the Student Curia is elected to be the President in the second round. If the President is not elected in the second round, a new election is held.
3. The term of office of the President is one year. The term of office may be terminated earlier as a result of a removal from office, resignation, or together with the termination of membership in the Senate.
4. A motion to remove the President from office must be submitted by at least two members of the Student Curia. The vote is held in a meeting by secret ballot and the approval of two thirds of all members of the Student Curia is required to remove the President from office.
5. The President is obliged to inform the Student Curia of the activities of the Board of the Senate at every meeting.

Article 22
Vice-President and Treasurer of the Student Curia

1. Candidates for the office of the Vice-President of the Student Curia (hereinafter referred to as the “Vice-President”) and Treasurer of the Student Curia (hereinafter referred to as the “Treasurer”) are nominated by the President. The candidates must consent to their nomination. A candidate is elected if he receives at least two thirds of votes of all members of the Student Curia. The Vice-President fully represents the President in his absence, otherwise he represents the President in a scope determined by the President.
2. The term of office of the Vice-President and Treasurer is identical to the term of office of the President. The term of office may be terminated earlier as a result of a removal of the President from office or as a result of being removed from office by the President or resignation.

Article 23
Meetings of the Student Curia

1. A meeting of the Student Curia is public unless the Student Curia decides otherwise.
2. A meeting of the Student Curia is convened by the President.

3. The President informs all members of the Student Curia at least three days in advance of the convening of a meeting and of the proposed meeting agenda. The date and venue of the meeting is published in the publicly accessible part of the Faculty website.
4. Meetings are held as needed, however at least twice per semester. A meeting is also held if at least four members of the Student Curia so request. All members of the Student Curia must be informed in advance of the convening of a meeting and they must be informed of the agenda.
5. The course of a meeting is chaired by the President or by a member of the Student Curia authorized by the President.
6. The Student Curia has a quorum if a majority of its members is present.
7. Only those members of the Student Curia who are present have the right to vote. Approval from a majority of the members of the Student Curia present is necessary to adopt a resolution unless this Code stipulates otherwise.
8. In addition, the provisions of Articles 7, 9, 10, 12 and 13 apply to meetings of the Student Curia with the necessary modifications.

Fifth Part Final Provisions

Article 24 Final Provisions

1. Parts II and III of the Code of Procedure and Electoral Procedure of the Academic Senate of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics approved by the Academic Senate of the Faculty on 17 May 2002, as amended, are repealed.
2. This Code was approved by the Academic Senate of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Charles University on 14 June 2017.
3. This regulation comes into force on the day of its approval by the Academic Senate of Charles University[‡].
4. This regulation comes into effect on the day following the date on which it comes into force.

Doc. RNDr. Zdeněk Drozd, Ph.D.
President of the Academic Senate

Prof. RNDr. Jan Kratochvíl, CSc.
Dean

PhDr. Tomáš Nigrín, Ph.D.
President of the Academic Senate of Charles University

‡) Under section 9 (1) (b) (ii) of the Higher Education Act. This Code was approved by the Academic Senate of Charles University on 23 June 2017, further changes were approved by the Academic Senate of Charles University on 18 December 2020 and on 1 October 2021.