GOVERNMENT REGULATION

No 275/2016 Sb.,

of 24 August 2016

on Fields of Study in Higher Education

The Government hereby issues the following Regulation pursuant to Section 44a(3) of Act No 111/1998 Sb., on higher education institutions and amending and supplementing other acts (the Higher Education Act), as amended by Act No 137/2016 Sb.:

Section 1
Subject Matter

This Regulation sets out the definition of individual fields of study referred to in Annex 3 to the Higher Education Act, comprising:

a) the basic thematic areas that are characteristic and determinative for the given field of study,

b) a list of typical degree programmes falling under the given field of study,

c) a general graduate's profile in the given field of study, specifying the main educational objectives, including professional knowledge, skills and other competences, and the typical professions, especially regulated professions, that are relevant.

Section 2
Fields of Study

The definitions of individual fields of study are set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Section 3
Entry into Effect

This Regulation shall enter into effect on 1 September 2016.

Prime Minister:

Mgr. **Sobotka**, signed

Minister of Education, Youth and Sports:

Mgr. **Valachová**, Ph.D., signed

Definition of Fields of Study

PART ONE
ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Studio and fine arts work,
b) Design, tools and design methods,
c) Urbanism and spatial planning,
d) Landscape architecture,
e) Building construction – building materials, structures and technologies, statics and dynamics,
f) Theory and history of architecture and art,
g) Heritage conservation and environmental protection,
h) Building services and environmental engineering, settlement infrastructure, landscape planning,
i) Preparation and implementation of construction projects.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Architecture and Urbanism,
b) Spatial Planning,
c) Landscape Architecture.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of architectural disciplines and specific professional specialisations (architecture, urbanism, landscape architecture), including broader cultural and environmental contexts,
2. knowledge of technical and technological, artistic, ecological, sociological, demographic and economic disciplines, including disciplines introducing the psychological and physical needs of users of architectural works, relevant to architectural practice,
3. knowledge of legislation relevant to architectural practice,
4. knowledge concerning the use of the environment by persons with limited mobility or orientation.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. analyse and synthesise problems within the framework of construction organisation and construction production and within architectural practice,
2. perform design and planning activities in connection with the provision of related professional services,

3. prepare spatial planning documentation, including spatial planning background materials,
4. prepare project documentation for buildings, with the exception of engineering structures,
5. prepare project documentation for garden and landscape modifications, including spatial planning background materials and relevant parts of spatial planning documentation,
6. conduct architectural or urban planning surveys,
7. issue expert opinions,
8. prepare documentation and assessments for partial evaluations of the environmental impact of buildings, including for proceedings before public authorities,
9. prepare project documentation for building interiors,
10. carry out author's or technical supervision of construction implementation.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. as authorised architects after passing the professional qualification examination or in the office of an authorised architect,
3. at building authorities,
4. with planning authorities,
5. at heritage conservation offices,
6. in nature and landscape protection authorities,
7. in the management of simple construction projects, and in conducting geodetic surveys for design activities,
8. in representing the builder, or potentially the designer, in zoning, building or final inspection proceedings,
9. in the performance of professional roles in public administration authorities in the field of spatial planning or building regulations.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[1)]

authorised architect.

PART TWO
SECURITY FIELDS

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) State security policy,
b) Risk assessment methodology,
c) Economic measures for crisis situations,
d) Security threats of a military and non-military nature,
e) Conduct of military and non-military operations,
f) Security management in the public and private sectors,
g) Crisis management,

[1)] Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications, as amended by Directive
2013/55/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013.
Act No 360/1992 Sb., on practice of profession of authorised architects and authorised engineers and technicians working in the field of building constructions, as amended.

h) Legal system of the Czech Republic in the field of security,
i) Protection of critical infrastructure,
j) Civil protection,
k) Cybersecurity,
l) Applied informatics for security forces,
m) Information and communication systems to support crisis management,
n) Protection of the economy,
o) Internal security and public order,
p) Civil emergency preparedness in the EU and NATO,
q) Prevention of major accidents,
r) Integrated rescue system,
s) Fire protection,
t) Preventive educational activities in the field of defence and civil protection,
u) Criminalistics and forensic disciplines.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Fire Protection and Industrial Safety,
b) Civil Protection,
c) Society Security,
d) Security Management,
e) Technologies for Defence and Security,
f) Security and Legal Studies,
g) Criminalistics and Forensic Disciplines,
h) Command and Use of Armed Forces and Security Forces,
i) Police Activities,
j) Security Aspects in Public Administration.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of the security policy of the state, organisation or other entity, and its principles and concepts,
2. knowledge of methods for risk assessment,
3. knowledge of the legal system of the Czech Republic in the field of security,
4. knowledge of specific security specialisations, including ecological threats,
5. knowledge of principles of interpersonal communication, psychological aspects of security and leadership,
6. knowledge of global security threats, their contexts and causes,
7. knowledge of the conduct of military and non-military operations,
8. knowledge of training methods and knowledge verification,
9. knowledge of specialised software supporting risk analysis and prevention, and of computer control systems.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. define and appropriately address activities related to global security threats, their contexts and causes,
2. define and appropriately address activities related to the conduct of military and non-military operations,

3. define and determine elements of preventive, material, technical, personnel and financial support for the resolution of emergencies and crisis situations or disruptions to public order and security, including ensuring preparedness for such resolution,
4. design and coordinate appropriate expert assistance in resolving emergencies and crisis situations of a military and non-military nature,
5. design, implement and evaluate logistical resource support for security in cases of both military and non-military threats,
6. design and implement, according to needs, possibilities, conditions and limitations, the use of computer systems in the evaluation of security threats and risk assessment,
7. evaluate the potential misuse of weapons of mass destruction,
8. define the personnel policy of an organisation in the area of security, based on the principles of business economics and management,
9. communicate within crisis management in their organisation,
10. organise education and training in the field of defence and civil protection.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in public administration authorities or legal entities,
3. in security forces and the armed forces of the Czech Republic,
4. in occupations where the performance of duties is conditional on knowledge and proper application of Czech legislation and the Czech Republic's international commitments in matters of public order and security.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[2)]

1. professionally qualified person for assessing the properties of sources of ionising radiation by conducting and performing tests,
2. professionally qualified person for handling sources of ionising radiation,

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[2)] Act No 18/1997 Sb., on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and ionising radiation (the Atomic Act) and amending and supplementing certain acts, as amended.
Act No 133/1985 Sb., on fire protection, as amended.
Act No 455/1991 Sb., on licensed trades (the Licensed Trades Act), as amended.
Act No 78/2004 Sb., on the handling of genetically modified organisms and genetic products, as amended.
Act No 19/1997 Sb., on certain measures related to the prohibition of chemical weapons and amending and supplementing Act No 50/1976 Sb., on spatial planning and the building code (the Building Act), as amended, Act No 455/1991 Sb., on licensed trades (the Licensed Trades Act), as amended, and Act No 140/1961 Sb., the Criminal Code, as amended, as amended.
Act No 111/1994 Sb., on road transport, as amended.
Decree No 298/2005 Sb., on requirements for professional qualification and competence in mining activities or activities conducted in a manner similar to mining and amending certain legal regulations, as amended.
Act No 56/2001 Sb., on conditions for the operation of vehicles on roads and amending Act No 168/1999 Sb., on liability insurance for damage caused by the operation of a vehicle and amending certain related acts (the Motor Third Party Liability Insurance Act), as amended by Act No 307/1999 Sb., as amended.
Act No 185/2001 Sb., on waste and amending certain other acts, as amended.
Act No 309/2006 Sb., laying down further requirements for health and safety at work in labour-law relationship and on ensuring health and safety at work during activities or in the provision of services outside labour-law relationship (the Act on Further Conditions for Occupational Health and Safety), as amended.
Act No 240/2000 Sb., on crisis management and amending certain acts (the Crisis Act), as amended.
Act No 234/2014 Sb., on civil service, as amended.

3. professionally qualified person for fire protection and technical and organisational activities in the field of fire protection,
4. authorised engineer,
5. authorised technician,
6. professionally qualified person for ensuring tasks in risk prevention in the field of occupational health and safety,
7. professionally qualified person for risk assessment,
8. professionally qualified person for handling highly hazardous substances that may be misused in violation of the prohibition of chemical weapons,
9. professionally qualified person for providing technical services for the protection of property and persons,
10. professionally qualified person for guarding property and persons,
11. safety technician,
12. professionally qualified person for the purchase and sale, lending, development, manufacture, repair, modification, safekeeping, storage, transport, deactivation and destruction of security material,
13. professionally qualified person for risk assessment of hazardous waste disposal,
14. health and safety coordinator on construction sites,
15. professional firefighter,
16. professionally qualified person for ensuring tasks in risk prevention in the field of occupational health and safety.

PART THREE
BIOLOGY, ECOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Physiology and anatomy of animals and plants,
b) Molecular biology and genetics,
c) Cell biology,
d) Developmental biology,
e) Evolutionary biology,
f) Systems biology,
g) Botany,
h) Mycology,
i) Zoology,
j) Hydrobiology,
k) Microbiology,
l) Parasitology,
m) Protistology,
n) Virology,
o) Immunology,
p) Anthropology,
q) Biotechnology,
r) Bioinformatics,
s) Biochemistry,
t) Ecology and environmental protection,
u) Environmental sciences.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Biology,
b) Zoology,
c) Botany,
d) Animal Physiology,
e) Microbiology,
f) Experimental Biology,
g) Theoretical and Evolutionary Biology,
h) Molecular and Cell Biology,
i) Anthropology,
j) Parasitology,
k) Hydrobiology,
l) Ecology and Environmental Protection,
m) Environmental Engineering,
n) Environmental Sciences.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of fundamental systematic and experimental biological disciplines, especially botany, zoology, microbiology, and genetics,
2. knowledge of chemistry, geology, physics, mathematics and applied sciences — in particular agricultural, forestry and water management sciences – relevant to the study of living nature,
3. knowledge of the relationships and interconnectedness of living and non-living nature and an understanding of nature as an integrated whole,
4. knowledge of a specific professional specialisation in a biological or ecological field, including overlap into related disciplines,
5. knowledge of health and safety regulations for both laboratory and field work,
6. knowledge of modern information technologies,
7. knowledge of ethical principles related to the given fields; principles for handling living organisms and for nature conservation.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. design, organise and implement biological, ecological, biotechnological and other experiments and diagnostic procedures, adapt these procedures to specific conditions, and present the results of their work in an appropriate form,
2. formulate research hypotheses, design a procedure for their verification using standard methods, and verify the hypotheses,
3. apply modern instrumental methods and experimental techniques in biology, ecology, and biomedicine,
4. conduct research both in the field and in laboratories, and work with laboratory equipment.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. as a technician, laboratory assistant, or other worker in laboratories,
3. as an authorised person in the assessment of the impacts of plans and strategies on sites of European importance or special (bird) protection areas,
4. in the process of biological assessment,
5. in the performance of professional roles within public administration authorities in the field of environmental protection, nature and landscape conservation,
6. in specialised laboratories and industry.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[3)]

1. specialist in laboratory methods and pharmaceutical preparation,
2. professionally qualified person for biological assessment,
3. professionally qualified person for the assessment of the impacts of plans and strategies on sites of European importance or special (bird) protection areas,
4. person responsible for the care of handicapped animals,
5. professionally qualified person for conducting animal experiments, care of experimental animals, and euthanasia of experimental animals.

PART FOUR
TRANSPORT

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Transport safety,
b) Means of transport,
c) Transport infrastructure,
d) Electrotechnical and electronic systems in transport,
e) Transport economics and management,
f) Applied mechanics and materials,
g) Intelligent transport systems,
h) Logistics,
i) Transport modelling,
j) Planning, design and construction of transport infrastructure,
k) Operation and management of transport,
l) Theory of transport,
m) Traffic accident analysis, risk management in transport,
n) Legislation and law in transport,
o) Sustainable transport and mobility.

[3)] Act No 96/2004 Sb., on the conditions for acquiring and recognising qualifications for the performance of non-medical healthcare
professions and for the performance of activities related to the provision of healthcare services and amending certain related acts (the Act on Non-Medical Healthcare Professions), as amended.
Act No 114/1992 Sb., on the protection of nature and the landscape, as amended.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Transport Infrastructure,
b) Transport Engineering and Communications,
c) Technology and Engineering in Transport and Communications,
d) Intelligent Transport Systems,
e) Logistics and Management of Transport Processes,
f) Operation and Management of Air Transport,
g) Transport Systems and Technology,
h) Means of Transport.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of planning, operation and design of means of transport and routes across various modes of transport,
2. knowledge of operational management and optimisation of transport and freight operations, intelligent transport systems, project management and evaluation of transport systems,
3. knowledge of stochastic systems and operational research, systems analysis and decision-making, transport strategy, crisis and risk management,
4. orientation in transport solutions within spatial planning, road traffic operations or utility networks,
5. knowledge of the creation, function and management of logistics chains,
6. knowledge of both technical and economic aspects of transport and potential environmental impacts of transport,
7. knowledge of geographic systems (Geographic Information System),
8. knowledge of legal regulations in the field of transport,
9. understanding of the social context of transport and its impact on the environment,
10. knowledge concerning the use of transport by persons with limited mobility or orientation.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. operate information, communication and safety technologies in transport, including automation of transport technologies using robotics and artificial intelligence,
2. measure the parameters of transport systems and assess their benefits for various users,
3. integrate vehicle systems with one another and incorporate them into higher-level intelligent systems with emphasis on their safety and reliability,
4. design large-scale intelligent systems for road, rail and multimodal transport and evaluate their effectiveness and safety,
5. design and assess transport systems and facilities for large territorial units,
6. coordinate and manage technological processes in different modes of transport.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. as managers or economists in contractor companies specialising in transport-related projects,

3. as specialists in transport companies responsible for organising and managing transport systems,
4. as designers in design organisations,
5. in the fields of telematics and transport informatics,
6. as dispatchers for urban and tunnel control systems,
7. as specialists in the design and development of vehicle technologies and intelligent systems for vehicle safety and driver assistance,
8. in the Czech Republic as well as in European countries in various operational, technical and economic roles in the field of air transport,
9. as safety managers or designers of safety technologies and processes,
10. as logistics managers in the management of logistics and supply chains.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[4)]

1. authorised engineer,
2. road infrastructure safety auditor,
3. airport operator,
4. railway infrastructure operator,
5. railway transport operator.

PART FIVE
ECONOMIC FIELDS

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Management,
b) Accounting,
c) Econometrics, operational research, statistics, data science,
d) Finance,
e) Microeconomics,
f) Macroeconomics,
g) Public economics,
h) Marketing and trade,
i) Sectoral and cross-cutting economics,
j) Business economics,
k) Regional development.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Economic Theories,
b) Economics and Management,
c) Economic Policy and Administration,

[4)] Act No 360/1992 Sb., on the performance of the profession of authorised architects and on the performance of the profession of authorised engineers and technicians active in construction, as amended.
Act No 13/1997 Sb., on roads, as amended.
Act No 49/1997 Sb., on civil aviation and amending Act No 455/1991 Sb., on licensed trades (the Licensed Trades Act), as amended.
Act No 266/1994 Sb., on railways, as amended.

d) Quantitative Methods in Economics,
e) Business Economics,
f) Management,
g) Marketing,
h) Finance and Accounting,
i) Banking, Monetary Affairs and Insurance,
j) Finance,
k) Public Finance,
l) International Economic Relations,
m) Travel and Tourism.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of key economic terms and categories and the relationships between them in the context of major economic theories and schools of thought,
2. knowledge of finance and accounting issues in general, and in relation to their more specific specialisation,
3. knowledge of mathematical and statistical methods applicable to the processing of economic data,
4. knowledge of global developments from an economic and geopolitical perspective, with a focus on key world regions,
5. knowledge of the legislative framework governing the functioning of economic legal entities, including the tax framework and methods of recording data in accounting,
6. knowledge of the principles of investment and financial decision-making in connection with the social responsibility of economic legal entities,
7. knowledge of current management approaches, business activities and processes, including the methods, tools and technologies (IT) for their management,
8. knowledge relevant to preparation for senior management positions; also knowledge of broader contexts and impacts of economic activity and principles of sustainable development,
9. knowledge in the field of regional development.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. critically compare the perspectives of standard economic models on key economic categories and mechanisms, and evaluate their applications to current economic-policy problems,
2. identify, categorise and interpret economic data, including their explicit and implicit assumptions, using basic concepts of linear algebra, mathematical-statistical analysis, and probability methods,
3. conduct quantitative and qualitative analysis of economic data,
4. use information technologies and software tools for organisational, presentation and analytical work.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,

2. as economists,
3. as analysts, managers, consultants, accountants, advisers, bankers, auditors, experts or valuers,
4. in the tourism sector.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[5)]

1. statutory auditor,
2. tax adviser,
3. insolvency administrator,
4. investment intermediary,
5. professionally qualified person for the valuation of assets – movable property, immovable property, intangible assets, financial assets, business establishments,
6. insurance agent.

PART SIX
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Circuit theory,
b) Analogue technology,
c) Materials and technologies in electrical engineering,
d) Electrical components,
e) Electrical machines, instruments and drives,
f) Electromagnetic field,
g) Telecommunication technology,
h) Radio technology, microwave technology,
i) Optical technology, optoelectronics,
j) Microelectronics,
k) Power electronics,
l) Design of electrical installations.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Electrical Engineering and Informatics,
b) Electrical Engineering, Power Engineering and Management,
c) Communication, Multimedia and Electronics,
d) Electrical Engineering, Electronics, Communication and Control Technology,

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[5)] Act No 93/2009 Sb., on auditors and amending certain acts (the Act on Auditors), as amended.
Act No 523/1992 Sb., on tax advisory services and the Chamber of Tax Advisers of the Czech Republic, as amended.
Act No 312/2006 Sb., on insolvency administrators, as amended.
Act No 256/2004 Sb., on capital market business, as amended.
Act No 151/1997 Sb., on the valuation of property and amending certain acts (the Property Valuation Act), as amended.
Act No 277/2009 Sb., on insurance, as amended.
Act No 38/2004 Sb., on insurance intermediaries and independent loss adjusters and amending the Licensed Trades Act (the Act on Insurance Intermediaries and Loss Adjusters), as amended.

e) Design of Electrical Installations,
f) Electrical Engineering,
g) Applied Electrical Engineering.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. mathematical and physical knowledge of electrical and electronic circuits,
2. knowledge of communication systems and automatic control systems,
3. knowledge of the design and operation of electrical engineering systems,
4. knowledge of safety regulations in electrical engineering practice.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. identify the advantages and shortcomings of a specific instrument or system,
2. assess the suitability of a specific product for a required activity,
3. design and assemble an electrical or electronic system,
4. design, carry out and organise the repair of electrical and electronic equipment.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in professional roles in manufacturing or commercial organisations,
3. in development and design teams,
4. as testing technicians.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[6)]

1. professionally qualified person for assembly, repair, inspection and testing of electrical installations,
2. professionally qualified person for the manufacture, installation and repair of electrical machines and instruments, electronic and telecommunication equipment.

PART SEVEN
ENERGY ENGINEERING

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Electrical engineering in energy systems,
b) Thermomechanics,
c) Hydromechanics,
d) Materials,
e) Energy machines and equipment,

[6)] Act No 455/1991 Sb., as amended.

f) Nuclear energy,
g) Environmental engineering,
h) Technical building systems,
i) Renewable energy sources,
j) Conventional energy,
k) Utilisation of by-products and waste.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Energy Engineering,
b) Electrical Power Engineering.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge in the field of energy resource utilisation, energy production and transformation,
2. knowledge of hydromechanics, thermomechanics, electrical engineering, and energy machines and equipment,
3. knowledge of specific professional specialisation,
4. knowledge of energy economics and the management of industrial systems,
5. knowledge of energy-related environmental issues and understanding of the environmental impact of energy practice,
6. understanding of the societal context of energy practice.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. operate thermal or electrical facilities and networks,
2. design, implement and evaluate energy projects, including energy systems, and assess their efficiency,
3. analyse needs and determine requirements for devices developed in the field of energy engineering,
4. conduct energy measurements and present them in the form of a technical report.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. as operations, design and control staff in power plants and heating plants, and in energy departments of all types of industrial enterprises as well as in the non-manufacturing sector,
3. as analysts, designers or developers in manufacturing plants, energy companies, and also in design studios,
4. as designers of energy distribution systems, heat supply systems, water treatment plants and wastewater treatment facilities,
5. as inspection and testing technicians,
6. as qualified sales and marketing professionals in the field of energy management.

D. **Relevant Characteristic Professions**[7)]

1. professionally qualified person for supervision of thermal waste treatment,
2. energy specialist.

PART EIGHT
PHARMACY

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Botany and zoology,
b) General and inorganic chemistry,
c) Organic chemistry,
d) Analytical chemistry,
e) Pharmaceutical chemistry (including drug analysis),
f) General and applied (medical) biochemistry,
g) Anatomy and physiology,
h) Microbiology,
i) Pharmacology and pharmacotherapy,
j) Pharmaceutical technology,
k) Toxicology,
l) Pharmacognosy,
m) Legal framework and professional ethics in pharmaceutical practice,
n) Pharmacy (including pharmaceutical care),
o) Clinical pharmacy,
p) Pharmacovigilance.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

Pharmacy.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of medicinal products and pharmaceuticals,
2. knowledge of technological procedures in drug production based on the properties of the substances used,
3. knowledge of indications, dosage, mechanisms of action and possible interactions of concurrently administered drugs, including adverse effects,
4. knowledge of ecological disposal of biologically active substances,
5. legal and economic knowledge relevant to pharmaceutical practice.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

[7)] Act No 201/2012 Sb., on air protection, as amended.
Act No 406/2000 Sb., on energy management, as amended.

1. prepare medicinal products and pharmaceuticals,
2. apply pharmacological and basic pharmacotherapeutic knowledge in dispensing care and in consulting and information services in pharmacies and other healthcare facilities,
3. apply knowledge of drugs and drug policy in communication with patients, doctors, colleagues and the general public,
4. dispose of biologically active substances,
5. assess scientific data concerning pharmaceuticals and medicines,
6. cooperate with other professionals in the fields of biological and chemical sciences, with psychologists and with experts from relevant fields of medical sciences in both pharmaceutical practice and drug research and development.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. as pharmacists,
3. as clinical pharmacists in hospitals,
4. as bioanalysts in healthcare laboratories,
5. in laboratories for drug development, research and quality control,
6. in pharmaceutical manufacturing and distribution companies,
7. as professionals in healthcare management structures.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[8)]

pharmacist.

PART NINE
PHILOLOGY

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) General linguistics,
b) Synchronic and diachronic structure of specific languages or language groups,
c) Applied linguistics,
d) Literary studies,
e) Literary and cultural history of the given language area,
f) Cultural background of the given language area,
g) Translation and interpreting,
h) Development of communication competence.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Philology,

[8)] Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, as amended by Directive 2013/55/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.
Act No 95/2004 Sb., on the conditions for acquiring and recognising professional and specialised qualifications for the practice of the medical profession of doctor, dentist and pharmacist, as amended.

b) Translation and Interpreting.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of the subject language,
2. social, cultural and historical knowledge of the environment in which the given language is used,
3. knowledge of the key disciplines of the relevant philology, especially phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax, text theory, lexicology, and literary history,
4. knowledge of the methodology of theoretical linguistic, interdisciplinary linguistic, and literary disciplines.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. communicate orally and in writing in the given foreign language,
2. perform linguistic text analysis, including all language levels and selected linguistic disciplines,
3. analyse literary texts,
4. analyse complex linguistic structures,
5. assess linguistic and literary history in basic interdisciplinary contexts and in cultural and media frameworks.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in intercultural communication, in internal and external corporate communication,
2. in cultural and educational institutions,
3. as translators or editors in translation agencies and in the translation departments of national and international institutions and companies, as editors in the media, publishing houses and editorial offices,
4. as lecturers in foreign languages and literatures,
5. as analysts in marketing companies, advertising, or corporate consultancy,
6. as literary historians.

PART TEN
PHILOSOPHY, RELIGIOUS STUDIES AND THEOLOGY

A. Key Thematic Areas

a) History of philosophy,
b) Systematic philosophy,
c) Religious studies,
d) Biblical studies and historical theology,
e) Systematic and practical theology,
f) Source languages.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Philosophy,
b) Religious Studies,
c) Humanities,
d) Theology.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of the core primary texts of the field,
2. knowledge of secondary literature relevant to specific areas of inquiry,
3. knowledge of the historical development of the field and its current state,
4. knowledge of the history of thought and the traditional questions of the European intellectual tradition.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. work with both primary and secondary texts in the original language,
2. interpret texts creatively, analyse and critically evaluate their argumentative structure,
3. analyse and critically evaluate complex and controversial issues in their contexts.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in cultural institutions,
3. in diplomatic service,
4. in the case of theology graduates, in pastoral ministry.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[9)]

religious education teacher.

PART ELEVEN
PHYSICS

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Mechanics,
b) Thermodynamics and kinetic theory,
c) Electricity and magnetism,
d) Optics,
e) Acoustics,
f) Fundamental structure of matter,

[9)] Act No 563/2004 Sb., on teaching staff and amending certain acts, as amended.

g) Fundamentals of quantum theory,
h) Principles of physical measurement,
i) Experimental methods,
j) Data processing,
k) Theoretical mechanics,
l) Continuum theory,
m) Electrodynamics,
n) Theory of relativity, quantum mechanics,
o) Statistical physics,
p) Mathematical analysis,
q) Linear algebra and geometry,
r) Statistics and probability.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Physics,
b) Applied Physics.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. mathematical knowledge sufficient to understand the theories of classical and modern physics,
2. knowledge of general physics and the experimental methods on which it is based,
3. knowledge of the main physical theories based on classical and quantum descriptions,
4. knowledge of specific areas of specialisation, particularly astrophysics and astronomy, theory of gravity, high-energy physics, atomic, particle and nuclear physics, field theory, surface physics, plasma physics, condensed matter and materials physics, nanotechnology and nanostructure physics, optics and optoelectronics, biophysics, geophysics, meteorology and atmospheric physics, chemical physics, mathematical physics and modelling, computational physics,
5. knowledge of statistics,
6. knowledge of programming and numerical solutions to mathematical problems,
7. understanding of the capabilities, conditions, and limitations of various experimental measurement methods, and the constraints associated with their precision,
8. knowledge of risks associated especially with the handling of radioactive or nuclear materials.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. process experimental data and create analytical and computational models to analyse such data,
2. design and operate experiments,
3. evaluate the results of experiments or computer simulations,
4. operate technically demanding equipment.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in industry and in specialised laboratories.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[10)]

1. professionally qualified person for the import or export of nuclear items or transit of nuclear materials and specified items,
2. professionally qualified person for the assessment of properties of sources of ionising radiation by managing and conducting tests within the scope and methods set out in the implementing regulation,
3. radiation protection physicist,
4. radiation protection physicist for testing the start-up of a research nuclear reactor,
5. professionally qualified person for international transport of radioactive waste within the scope and methods set out in special legislation,
6. professionally qualified person for handling nuclear materials,
7. professionally qualified person for handling radioactive waste within the scope and methods set out in the implementing regulation,
8. professionally qualified person for handling sources of ionising radiation within the scope and methods set out in the implementing regulation,
9. professionally qualified person for the professional training of designated staff,
10. primary circuit operator of a reactor unit,
11. secondary circuit operator of a reactor unit,
12. research reactor operator,
13. professionally qualified person for bringing a nuclear reactor back to a critical state after nuclear fuel replacement,
14. professionally qualified person for carrying out personal dosimetry and other activities in the field of radiation protection,
15. professionally qualified person for reconstruction or other modifications affecting the nuclear safety of a nuclear power plant,
16. professionally qualified person for operating a nuclear facility or a Category III or IV workplace,
17. professionally qualified person for transporting nuclear materials and radioactive substances as defined by the implementing regulation,
18. professionally qualified person for adding radioactive substances to consumer products during their manufacture or preparation or for the import or export of such products,
19. professionally qualified person for directly managing the execution of individual steps of physical and power start-up tests at the main control room of a nuclear power plant reactor unit (operational physicist),
20. professionally qualified person for managing services for measuring and evaluating the presence of natural radionuclides in construction materials, drinking water supplied to the public, and bottled water,
21. professionally qualified person for managing services for measuring and evaluating radon and radon decay products in buildings and determining the radon index of a site,
22. professionally qualified person for managing monitoring services at Category III and IV workplaces in accordance with relevant regulations,
23. professionally qualified person for managing personal dosimetry services,
24. shift engineer for the management and operation of an entire nuclear power plant,

[10)] Act No 18/1997 Sb., as amended.

25. professionally qualified person for the siting of a nuclear facility or radioactive waste repository,
26. professionally qualified person for commissioning a nuclear facility,
27. professionally qualified person for releasing radionuclides into the environment within the scope and methods set out in the implementing regulation,
28. scientific leader of a research reactor start-up,
29. head of a reactor unit,
30. shift supervisor of a research reactor,
31. professionally qualified person for the continuous supervision of compliance with radiation protection at Category III and IV workplaces,
32. professionally qualified person for the continuous supervision of compliance with radiation protection during medical exposure at Category II and higher workplaces,
33. professionally qualified person for the continuous supervision with direct responsibility for ensuring radiation protection during radiation-related activities,
34. professionally qualified person for decommissioning a nuclear facility or Category III or IV workplace in individual stages and within the scope and methods set out in special legislation,
35. professionally qualified person for the construction of a nuclear facility or Category IV workplace,
36. professionally qualified person for the re-import of radioactive waste generated from the processing of materials exported from the Czech Republic.

PART TWELVE
HISTORICAL SCIENCES

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Historiography and philosophy of history,
b) National and regional history in a general context,
c) History of prehistory, antiquity, the Middle Ages, the modern era, and contemporary history,
d) Economic and social history,
e) Cultural history,
f) Ethnology and ethnography,
g) Auxiliary historical sciences and archival studies,
h) Political history.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Historical Sciences,
b) Archaeology,
c) Ethnology.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of historical facts, phenomena and processes from prehistory to contemporary history,

2. knowledge of basic primary sources, including their typology and methods of retrieval and preservation,
3. knowledge of art and culture in historical development,
4. knowledge of historiography, philosophy of history, theories, trends and schools of historical research,
5. knowledge of the institutional framework of historical research, including knowledge of institutions that preserve historical information sources and of key research institutions.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. independently identify and critically interpret key historical phenomena and reflect on their interrelations,
2. study primary materials and scholarly literature in the original language,
3. perceive historical facts, phenomena and processes in the context of research findings from other scientific disciplines.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in the field of heritage conservation,
3. in archival services,
4. in museums,
5. in libraries,
6. in the tourism sector,
7. in education, and in public administration and local government (archivists).

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[11)]

1. professionally qualified person for conducting archaeological research,
2. professionally qualified person for conducting building-historical research.

PART THIRTEEN
CHEMISTRY

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) General chemistry,
b) Inorganic chemistry,
c) Organic chemistry,
d) Physical chemistry,
e) Analytical chemistry,
f) Biochemistry,
g) Chemical technologies,
h) Materials chemistry,
i) Toxicology and ecotoxicology,
j) Chemical engineering,

[11)] Act No 20/1987 Sb., on State monument protection, as amended.

k) Chemical informatics,
l) Nuclear chemistry.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Inorganic Chemistry,
b) Organic Chemistry,
c) Analytical Chemistry,
d) Physical Chemistry,
e) Macromolecular Chemistry,
f) Biochemistry,
g) Chemistry,
h) Nuclear Chemistry,
i) Chemistry and Chemical Technologies,
j) Chemistry and Technical Chemistry,
k) Chemistry and Environmental Protection Technologies,
l) Chemical and Process Engineering,
m) Chemistry and Materials Technology,
n) Chemistry and Fuel and Environmental Technologies,
o) Water Technologies.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. chemical, mathematical and physical knowledge of molecular and macroscopic transformations and other complex phenomena involved in various chemical processes and production systems,
2. chemical, mathematical and physical knowledge of the properties of elements, their compounds and structures,
3. understanding of the capabilities, conditions, and limitations of various experimental measurement methods, and the constraints associated with their precision,
4. understanding of the connections between chemical practice and human and animal health and nutrition, environmental risks, and sustainable development.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. solve problems related to the operation of chemical production and technologies,
2. collect and evaluate data, including the results of their own experimental measurements,
3. work safely in laboratories and responsibly assess the risks of such work.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in the chemical and other industrial sectors,
3. in specialised laboratories.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[12)]

1. professionally qualified person for the manufacture of hazardous chemical substances and hazardous chemical mixtures and the sale of chemical substances and mixtures classified as highly toxic and toxic,
2. professionally qualified person for the manufacture of chemical substances and chemical mixtures or articles and cosmetic products,
3. professionally qualified person for the research, development, manufacture, processing, testing, destruction and disposal of explosives,
4. professionally qualified person for emissions measurement and pollution level measurement,
5. professionally qualified person for the assessment of hazardous properties of waste,
6. provider of expert opinions pursuant to the Act on Integrated Prevention.

PART FOURTEEN
INFORMATICS

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Information theory,
b) Discrete mathematics, combinatorics and graph theory,
c) Mathematical logic,
d) Programming,
e) Algorithm design, theory of algorithms,
f) Complexity theory and computability theory,
g) Digital and embedded systems,
h) Computer systems, networks and communication technologies,
i) Web and mobile technologies,
j) Parallel and distributed algorithms and systems,
k) Information and computer security, coding and cryptology,
l) User interfaces,
m) Natural language processing, text, image and multimedia information processing,
n) Big data processing and data mining,
o) Artificial intelligence and machine learning, soft computing,
p) Optimisation and operational research,
q) Computer modelling and simulation,
r) Computer architectures,
s) Operating systems,
t) Database systems and data warehouses,
u) Formal languages, grammars and automata,
v) Programming languages and paradigms,
w) Compilers and programming technologies,
x) Software engineering,

[12)] Act No 18/1997 Sb., as amended.
Act No 19/1997 Sb., as amended.
Act No 455/1991 Sb., as amended.
Act No 185/2001 Sb., as amended.
Act No 76/2002 Sb., on integrated prevention and pollution reduction, on the integrated pollution register and amending certain acts (the Integrated Prevention Act), as amended.
Act No 201/2012 Sb., as amended.

y) Information systems,
z) Computer graphics and animation,
aa) Intelligent planning, scheduling, prediction and diagnostics, reliability.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Informatics,
b) Theoretical Informatics,
c) Applied Informatics,
d) Information Technologies,
e) Computer Engineering,
f) Computing,
g) Software Engineering,
h) Information Systems,
i) Computer Graphics,
j) Computational Linguistics,
k) Information and Communication Technologies,
l) Systems Engineering and Informatics.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of mathematics, theoretical informatics, computer and communication systems, algorithms and data structures, programming, analysis and processing of structured and unstructured data, and principles of artificial intelligence,
2. knowledge of mathematical models and related information and communication technologies,
3. knowledge of the various levels of computer system architecture (digital circuits, processors, operating and database systems, data storage, and computer networks),
4. knowledge of formal language theory, automata and compilers,
5. knowledge of software engineering, information systems development, computer security, computer graphics and user interface design,
6. knowledge of techniques for algorithm design and analysis with regard to computational complexity and practical solvability of problems.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. design, implement and evaluate solutions aligned with technical capabilities, target operational conditions, and the deeper needs of users,
2. use techniques for algorithm design, modelling of computer architectures and software technologies,
3. develop both system and application software,
4. build computing systems,
5. communicate effectively with users,
6. coordinate the work of larger teams of technical and analytical staff,
7. process data, conduct analyses and visualise knowledge.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example**:**

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in the development, management and operation of computing or information systems,
3. as analysts and designers of computing and information systems,
4. as programmers and application developers,
5. as developers of computer games or control applications,
6. as part of implementation teams for IT solutions, system integrators, business analysts,
7. across all areas of informatics, including development work in industry, operations, maintenance, sales, and servicing of computer and information systems, or as staff in information and communication technology departments and data centres of companies, organisations or public administration institutions.

PART FIFTEEN
CYBERNETICS

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Information theory,
b) Discrete mathematics, combinatorics and graph theory,
c) Mathematical logic,
d) Programming,
e) Algorithm design, theory of algorithms,
f) Complexity theory and computability theory,
g) Digital and embedded systems,
h) Computer systems, networks and communication technologies,
i) Web and mobile technologies,
j) Parallel and distributed algorithms and systems,
k) Information and computer security, coding and cryptology,
l) User interfaces,
m) Natural language processing, text, image and multimedia information processing,
n) Big data processing and knowledge extraction from data,
o) Artificial intelligence and machine learning, soft computing,
p) Optimisation and operational research,
q) Computer modelling and simulation,
r) Control systems,
s) Automatic control theory,
t) Systems theory, systems of systems,
u) Signal measurement and processing,
v) Cyber-physical systems,
w) Machine perception and intelligent robotics,
x) Intelligent planning, scheduling, prediction and diagnostics, reliability.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Artificial Intelligence,
b) Cybernetics and Robotics,
c) Automatic Control,
d) Human–Machine Interaction,
e) Technical Cybernetics,

f) Control Engineering.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of mathematics, theoretical informatics, computer and communication systems, algorithms and data structures, programming, analysis and processing of structured and unstructured data, and principles of artificial intelligence,
2. knowledge of mathematical models and related information and communication technologies,
3. knowledge in the field of signal measurement and processing,
4. knowledge of systems modelling,
5. knowledge of decision-making and control of technical and non-technical processes, including the design and implementation of control systems supported by artificial intelligence,
6. knowledge of machine perception and robotics.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. design, implement and evaluate solutions aligned with current technical capabilities, target operational conditions, and deeper user needs,
2. perform decompositions of technical and non-technical processes and structures, and carry out their identification, monitoring, diagnostics, and automatic control,
3. design optimisation or replacement of technical and non-technical processes and structures,
4. apply techniques in machine perception, robotics and knowledge engineering.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in the development, management and operation of computing or control systems,
3. in the analysis and design of computing and control systems,
4. as programmers and developers of computer or control applications,
5. in implementation teams for IT solutions, system integrators, business analysts,
6. across all areas of cybernetics, including development work in industry, operations, maintenance, sales, servicing of computing and control systems, or as staff in information and communication technology departments and data centres of companies, organisations or public administration institutions.

PART SIXTEEN
FORESTRY AND WOOD SCIENCES

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Botany (including dendrology), phytocenology and forest typology,

b) Genetics and physiology of forest tree species,
c) Silviculture and forest protection,
d) Forest ecology,
e) Forest management planning and geoinformation technologies,
f) Technology and mechanisation in forestry,
g) Gamekeeping, forest zoology and nature conservation,
h) Economics, administrative services and management of forestry and the wood-processing industry,
i) Business and management in forestry, the wood-processing and furniture industries,
j) Wood science, wood processing and wood processing technologies,
k) Timber structures and wood-based buildings,
l) Design, development and manufacture of furniture,
m) Arboriculture,
n) Landscape planning and water management in the landscape.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Forest Engineering,
b) Forestry,
c) Wood Engineering,
d) Wood Sciences,
e) Landscape Engineering,
f) Landscape Architecture,
g) Timber Structures,
a) Furniture,
b) Arboriculture,
c) Furniture Engineering.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. scientific and technical knowledge of disciplines related to trees and forest ecosystems, as well as trees outside forest environments on non-forest soils and in urban areas,
2. knowledge of wood processing and related production, including product design,
3. knowledge of quality management procedures, product and material testing,
4. knowledge of the construction, operation and maintenance of woodworking machines, with a focus on their mechanisms and technological potential,
5. knowledge of tree care and management, including game management and conservation of natural assets,
6. knowledge of the management of natural and landscape environments with an emphasis on sustainability, multifunctionality and differentiated approaches,
7. knowledge of the business environment, sectoral economics and trade in forestry and wood-processing commodities,
8. knowledge of legislation relevant to forestry practice.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. carry out routine and specialised forestry, landscape and wood-processing tasks in production, legislative-administrative, economic, design-planning and managerial fields,

2. develop new concepts and strategies aimed at optimising both timber and non-timber production of forest ecosystems and ensuring the non-productive functions of forests in a long-term (sustainable) perspective,
3. identify generally binding legal regulations in the field and related areas, apply them correctly, and, where appropriate, propose amendments,
4. use computer technologies for forestry planning, geographic information systems, wood production planning or wood product design.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. as managers in forestry, gamekeeping, the wood-processing and furniture industries,
3. in administrative and professional roles within state and municipal forest and green space management,
4. in public-benefit organisations for nature and landscape protection or heritage conservation,
5. as professional forest managers,
6. in professional positions in temperate, tropical and subtropical regions in the fields of forestry, nature conservation and landscape management,
7. as technical staff, designers, operators, administrative and commercial staff in the field of wood processing, particularly in wood-processing or furniture manufacturing, design and trading companies,
8. as designers of wooden components and elements for manufacturing and residential structures in the construction industry,
9. as furniture designers,
10. in private legal entities providing forest assessment, arboricultural and consultancy services,
11. in water management organisations, as well as design, surveying and construction companies.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[13)]

1. professional forest manager,
2. authorised engineer, authorised technician,
3. professionally qualified person for drafting forest management plans and forest management outlines.

PART SEVENTEEN
MATHEMATICS

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Algebra and number theory,

[13)] Act No 289/1995 Sb., on forests and amending certain acts (the Forest Act), as amended.
Act No 360/1992 Sb., as amended.

b) Geometry and topology,
c) Discrete mathematics and mathematical logic,
d) Mathematical analysis,
e) Numerical mathematics,
f) Mathematical modelling,
g) Probability and mathematical statistics,
h) Financial and actuarial mathematics,
i) Applied mathematics.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Mathematics,
b) Applied Mathematics.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of core mathematical disciplines, particularly mathematical analysis and linear algebra,
2. knowledge of specific professional specialisation,
3. knowledge of the principles of mathematical reasoning, logical and critical thinking,
4. knowledge of the relationships and connections between the various branches of mathematics,
5. knowledge of programming and mathematical software.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. create mathematical models of practical problems and, depending on their nature, identify and apply suitable mathematical tools and methods for their solution,
2. use mathematical software and acquired programming skills.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in informatics, engineering, and data processing,
3. in the financial sector and insurance,
4. in programming.

PART EIGHTEEN
MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) History of media and communication,
b) Theory of media and communication,
c) Theory of media culture,
d) Philosophy of media and culture,
e) Semiotics of media,
f) Methods and techniques of media and audience research,
g) Media systems, legislation and policy,
h) Media education,
i) Production and distribution of media content,
j) New media.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Media Studies,
b) Communication Studies,
c) Journalism,
d) Cultural Studies,
e) Marketing Communication and Public Relations.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of social sciences and social phenomena,
2. knowledge of media and media communication,
3. knowledge of methods for analysing social phenomena,
4. knowledge of methods for media analysis,
5. understanding of professional ethical standards governing the practice of individual media professions,
6. understanding of the role of media in different periods of modern history and the mission of individual media professions within the given sociopolitical context,
7. knowledge of media legislation.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. critically reflect on and contemplate social phenomena,
2. collect and process empirical data, including their analysis, interpretation and contextualisation,
3. create and distribute media content.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in research on media, the media market and media usage,

3. as journalists, managers, editors or programme editors in the media,
4. in advertising, public relations, and media consultancy.

PART NINETEEN
NON-TEACHING PEDAGOGY

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Pedagogy,
b) Andragogy,
c) Social pedagogy,
d) Special pedagogy.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Pedagogy,
b) Educational Work,
c) Special Pedagogy,
d) Andragogy,
e) Leisure Time Pedagogy,
f) Social Pedagogy,
g) Speech and Language Therapy.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of concepts, theories and methodological approaches in pedagogy and related disciplines, particularly psychology and sociology,
2. knowledge of methodological and conceptual approaches to understanding and pedagogically influencing processes and phenomena within educational reality,
3. knowledge of methods for understanding and carrying out pedagogical and pedagogical-psychological personality diagnostics,
4. knowledge of concepts, theories and methodological approaches in special pedagogical diagnostics and methods for individuals across all age groups with congenital or acquired sensory disorders affecting speech and communication development,
5. knowledge of communication strategies and approaches, including educational and communicative methods for individuals with special educational needs,
6. knowledge of both historical and contemporary broader contexts of the specific field of pedagogy as well as of pedagogy as a whole.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. design, lead and systematically assess the implementation of pedagogically appropriate solutions to educational problems and situations, considering their specific nature and the needs of their resolution,
2. apply basic diagnostic and communication strategies and approaches, including educational, counselling and communication procedures for individuals with special educational needs,

3. apply special pedagogical, diagnostic, therapeutic and compensatory strategies and approaches, including educational, counselling and communication methods for individuals with sensory impairments and disorders in speech and communication development from early age through all age categories,
4. use knowledge from other disciplines in multifaceted pedagogical activities,
5. lead others in addressing complex educational issues.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in institutions involved in education, upbringing, counselling, social care and healthcare,
3. in corporate training, human resources and in non-profit organisations.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[14)]

1. educational professional – senior educational staff, educator in institutions for the continuing education of teaching staff,
2. educational worker – educator,
3. leisure educator,
4. special educator. assistant educator,
5. other specialist – speech therapist,
6. other specialist – specialist in education of persons with visual impairments, vision therapist.

PART TWENTY
POLITICAL SCIENCE

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Political thought,
b) Political theory,
c) Methodology of political science,
d) Political systems,
e) International relations,
f) The European integration process,
g) International and internal security,
h) Political behaviour and political communication,
i) Public policy.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Political Science,
b) International Area Studies,
c) International Relations,
d) European Studies,

[14)] Act No 563/2004 Sb., as amended.
Act No 108/2006 Sb., on social services, as amended.
Act No 96/2004 Sb., as amended.

e) Security Studies,
f) Political Philosophy,
g) Public Policy.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of the nature and significance of politics,
2. knowledge of political systems, the nature and distribution of power within those systems, as well as their social, economic, historical, spatial and cultural contexts,
3. knowledge of the history of political philosophy.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. analyse political phenomena, institutions, actors and ideas,
2. connect the study of political theories with practical questions concerning the functioning of political institutions and the behaviour of political actors at various levels of politics,
3. assess and evaluate different interpretations of political phenomena,
4. evaluate the strategies of actors within the political process.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in political management, public relations and consultancy,
3. as editors, commentators, or political analysts in the media,
4. in interest groups, political parties and lobbying,
5. within the structures of the European Union.

PART TWENTY-ONE
FOOD SCIENCES

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Food chemistry,
b) Food biochemistry,
c) Food microbiology,
d) Food analysis and computer data processing,
e) Sensory analysis and commodity science,
f) Human nutrition,
g) Raw material production for the food industry,
h) Technologies of foods of plant origin,
i) Technologies of foods of animal origin,
j) Food hygiene,
k) Food control and legislation (quality systems and principles of food safety assurance),
l) Food engineering and processes.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Food Chemistry and Technology,
b) Nutrition and Food.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of the biology of agricultural crops and livestock necessary for assessing their quality and safety in food production,
2. knowledge of the composition and structure of raw materials and foodstuffs, including their physical and colloidal properties,
3. knowledge of chemical and microbiological processes taking place in food,
4. knowledge of food quality, hygiene, health safety, analysis and control,
5. knowledge of the acquisition, production, processing, storage, distribution and sale of food,
6. knowledge in the field of human nutrition,
7. knowledge of business economics, management and marketing in the food industry,
8. knowledge of legislation relevant to food industry practice.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. manage or contribute to the management of technological processes of acquisition, production, processing, storage, distribution and sale of food,
2. apply proper manufacturing, hygiene and laboratory procedures in food enterprises and control laboratories,
3. inspect and assess food from the perspective of quality and health safety,
4. collect samples from food-handling environments and from food itself, test them and interpret the results of this analysis in terms of qualitative, hygienic and health parameters.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in the private sector focused on the processing of food raw materials, food production, analysis and distribution,
3. in food analysis and control at public authorities and other institutions responsible for the inspection and control of food raw materials and foodstuffs.

PART TWENTY-TWO
LAW

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Theory of law,
b) Roman law,
c) History of law,
d) Theory of the state,

e) Civil law,
f) Constitutional law,
g) European law,
h) Civil procedure,
i) Private international law,
j) Public international law,
k) Commercial law,
l) Criminal law,
m) Administrative law,
n) Labour law,
o) Financial law,
p) Environmental law,
q) Social security law.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Theoretical Legal Sciences,
b) Law and Legal Science.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of the theory of law, including legal methodology,
2. knowledge of the historical foundations, sources of law, and the legal system, including the concepts, theories and methods of the creation, interpretation, and application of law,
3. knowledge of legal institutions, principles, and rules within the field of specialisation, including selected cross-sectoral contexts and those related to European and international law,
4. knowledge of the methods required for the independent performance of professional legal and other specialist activities in the field of specialisation, including legal research methods,
5. understanding of the ethical aspects of legal practice and social responsibility in its performance.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. manage legal matters within their area of specialisation: prepare and draft legal documents; make submissions to public authorities and represent clients in proceedings before such authorities; collect, organise and evaluate documentation; and prepare drafting proposals for decisions and other official acts,
2. locate, classify, analyse and interpret legal norms, court decisions and other materials necessary to resolve legal and related issues in legal practice,
3. analyse, formulate and present (both orally and in writing) legal arguments and counterarguments,
4. adapt to changes in legal regulation within their area of specialisation,
5. identify and analyse legal problems in specific practical situations within their field and propose suitable solutions.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. as legal practitioners,
3. in relevant regulated professions.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[15)]

1. notary,
2. notarial trainee,
3. notarial candidate,
4. enforcement officer,
5. enforcement trainee,
6. enforcement candidate,
7. advocate (attorney, lawyer),
8. trainee advocate,
9. judge,
10. judicial assistant,
11. judicial candidate,
12. lay member of a disciplinary court panel,
13. public prosecutor,
14. prosecutorial candidate,
15. assistant to the public prosecutor,
16. assistant to the Public Defender of Rights (Ombudsman),
17. senior judicial clerk,
18. senior clerk at the public prosecutor's office,

[15)] Act No 358/1992 Sb., on notaries and their activities (the Notarial Code), as amended.
Act No 120/2001 Sb., on judicial executors and enforcement activities (the Enforcement Code) and amending other acts, as amended.
Act No 85/1996 Sb., on advocacy, as amended.
Act No 6/2002 Sb., on courts, judges, lay judges and the state administration of courts and amending certain other acts (the Courts and Judges Act), as amended.
Act No 182/1993 Sb., on the Constitutional Court, as amended.
Act No 150/2002 Sb., the Code of Administrative Procedure, as amended.
Act No 7/2002 Sb., on proceedings in matters concerning judges, public prosecutors and judicial executors, as amended.
Act No 283/1993 Sb., on the Public Prosecutor's Office, as amended.
Act No 349/1999 Sb., on the Public Defender of Rights, as amended.
Act No 326/1999 Sb., on the residence of foreign nationals in the territory of the Czech Republic and amending certain acts, as amended.
Act No 121/2008 Sb., on higher court clerks and higher clerks of the public prosecutor's office and amending related acts, as amended.
Act No 128/2000 Sb., on municipalities (municipal constitution), as amended.
Act No 200/1990 Sb., on administrative infraction, as amended.
Act No 234/2014 Sb., as amended.
Act No 458/2000 Sb., on business conditions and public administration in the energy sectors and amending certain acts (the Energy Act), as amended.
Act No 21/1992 Sb., on banks, as amended.
Act No 551/1991 Sb., on the General Health Insurance Company of the Czech Republic, as amended.
Act No 280/1992 Sb., on departmental, branch, company and other health insurance companies, as amended.
Act No 277/2009 Sb., on insurance, as amended.
Act No 240/2013 Sb., on investment companies and investment funds, as amended. Act No 256/2004 Sb., as amended.
Act No 455/1991 Sb., as amended.

19. chair of a misdemeanour commission or a municipal council commission authorised to hear misdemeanours,
20. appointed administrator or representative of an appointed administrator of an insurance or reinsurance company,
21. liquidator of an insurance or reinsurance company,
22. arbitrator.

PART TWENTY-THREE
PSYCHOLOGY

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) General psychology,
b) Personality psychology,
c) Developmental psychology,
d) Social psychology,
e) Educational psychology,
f) Psychological methodology,
g) Work and organisational psychology,
h) Psychopathology,
i) Psychological diagnostics and intervention,
j) Clinical psychology,
k) Theoretical foundations of psychotherapy.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

Psychology.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of psychological disciplines, particularly general psychology, neuropsychology, cognitive psychology, developmental psychology, and psychopathology,
2. knowledge of the history of psychology,
3. knowledge of related fields, especially epistemology, philosophy, sociology, and anthropology, relevant to psychological practice,
4. knowledge of psychological methodology, in particular quantitative and qualitative methods and experimental methods,
5. knowledge of research procedures used in psychology,
6. knowledge of psychodiagnostic methods,
7. knowledge of intervention procedures,
8. understanding of the ethical dimension of psychological practice.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. analyse, reflect on, and assess the effectiveness and quality of their professional activity,

2. plan, implement, and evaluate psychological intervention,
3. plan, implement, and evaluate empirical research and carry out interventions under laboratory conditions,
4. apply ethical principles when working with people.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in the field of human resources and personnel management,
3. in education,
4. in healthcare,
5. as a psychological assistant,
6. as a psychologist.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[16)]

1. other specialist – psychologist,
2. psychologist in healthcare,
3. psychologist,
4. person professionally qualified for psychological counselling and diagnostics,
5. psychologist performing traffic psychological assessments.

PART TWENTY-FOUR
SOCIAL WORK

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Theory and methods of social work,
b) Methods and techniques of social research,
c) Philosophy and ethics,
d) Sociological theories,
e) Psychological theories,
f) Legal theory and practice,
g) Social policy,
h) At-risk groups and risk behaviours,
i) Minority groups,
j) Health and illness,
k) Professional practice and supervision,
l) Pedagogy and special education.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Social Policy and Social Work,
b) Social Work.

[16)] Act No 96/2004 Sb., as amended.
ct No 563/2004 Sb., as amended.
Act No 455/1991 Sb., as amended.
Act No 361/2000 Sb., on road traffic and amending certain acts (the Road Traffic Act), as amended.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of social policy, theories and methods of social work, sociological research methods, law, psychology, philosophy, ethics, sociology, pedagogy and special education, theories of ethnic and minority groups, and theories of health and illness relevant to the practice of social work,
2. understanding of the aims and importance of social work from the perspective of society, service providers, and clients,
3. understanding of how social work differs from other helping professions,
4. knowledge of the procedures for establishing and maintaining a helping relationship with clients, knowledge of the risks of such relationships and how to prevent them,
5. knowledge of ethical theories and principles relevant to social work, including how to apply them when reflecting on social work activities,
6. knowledge of basic management procedures,
7. understanding of the possibilities, conditions and limitations of applying theoretical approaches and methods of social work and related disciplines when working with clients or ensuring conditions for social work with clients.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. assess clients' life situations and identify problematic interactions and the client's needs,
2. propose, implement and evaluate helping interventions in accordance with ethical requirements for the performance of social work,
3. effectively utilise interdisciplinary cooperation to provide comprehensive support to clients,
4. reflect on and engage with organisational and other contextual influences that affect the performance of social work,
5. use basic management procedures when leading a work team in the implementation of social work,
6. use supervision support creatively in addressing ethical, professional, group or personal issues arising in the course of solving social work tasks,
7. commission research and evaluate empirical data.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in counselling, individual social work, group work, or family work,
3. in helping people to access services and community resources,
4. in supporting organisational change, coordinating comprehensive assistance, community work, and participation in social and political actions aimed at influencing social policy and the economic development of society,
5. in public administration and the non-governmental non-profit sector in areas requiring thorough knowledge of broader contexts (central State administration bodies, regional and municipal authorities, the Labour Office of the Czech Republic, employment policy, social policy, social inclusion, prevention).

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[17)]

1. social worker,
2. other professional – social worker.

PART TWENTY-FIVE
SOCIOLOGY

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) General sociology,
b) History of sociology,
c) Methods and techniques of sociological research,
d) Statistical data analysis,
e) Qualitative data analysis,
f) Demography,
g) Social structure, stratification and inequality,
h) Social deviance and social pathology,
i) Sociology of lifestyle and life course, age groups,
j) Sociology of the family,
k) Economic sociology,
l) Sociology of politics, social policy,
m) Sociology of culture,
n) Sociology of public opinion, media, market and advertising,
o) Management and sociology of organisation, sociology of work,
p) Social psychology,
q) Cultural and social anthropology.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Sociology,
b) Gender Studies.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of sociological and socio-anthropological theory,
2. knowledge of the history of sociology,
3. knowledge of methods of sociological research and data collection and analysis,
4. understanding of the importance of sociological and socio-anthropological theories for interpreting processes of social practice.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. design a research project,
2. collect and evaluate empirical data,

[17)] Act No 108/2006 Sb., as amended.
Act No 96/2004 Sb., as amended.

3. analyse specific social or cultural issues and phenomena, taking into account their historical context and research ethics,
4. present practical proposals and recommendations for addressing social or cultural issues,
5. select and apply a suitable theory for the analysis of a given problem.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in marketing research, public opinion and market research, in advertising agencies,
3. in the corporate sector in the field of human resources or public relations,
4. in tripartite institutions and collective bargaining,
5. in public administration and the non-governmental non-profit sector in areas requiring thorough knowledge of broader contexts (e.g. Labour Office of the Czech Republic and employment policy, social policy, social inclusion),
6. in the field of social and territorial development,
7. in mass media as a researcher or editor.

PART TWENTY-SIX
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Building structures,
b) Transport structures,
c) Water structures,
d) Building materials, mechanics and properties of particulate matter,
e) Structural engineering,
f) Construction preparation and execution,
g) Geodesy.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Civil Engineering,
b) Building Structures,
c) Structural and Building Engineering,
d) Water Management and Water Structures,
e) Construction Management,
f) Geodesy and Cartography.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of technical, artistic, geodetic, ecological, sociological, demographic and economic disciplines relevant to construction practice,
2. knowledge of legislation in the field of construction and related activities,
3. knowledge of related fields, building physics, chemistry and materials engineering,
4. knowledge of data collection and analysis methods,

5. understanding of the societal context of construction practice, operation of buildings and their economic and environmental impact,
6. knowledge of the use of buildings by persons with reduced mobility or orientation,
7. knowledge of construction technologies,
8. knowledge of risk prevention and measures to eliminate or mitigate their impact during the preparation, execution and maintenance of constructions.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. analyse and synthesise issues within construction organisation and production,
2. apply technical, geodetic, economic and artistic procedures in solving problems of construction practice,
3. design, implement and manage construction activities,
4. prepare construction project documentation, including documentation for their use and maintenance, and assessments of the environmental impact of constructions,
5. perform static and dynamic calculations and diagnostics of structures,
6. conduct structural or engineering surveys,
7. analyse the execution of constructions from the perspective of workplace safety on site,
8. design buildings, including with regard to their safe use and maintenance.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. as an authorised engineer after passing the relevant professional examinations,
3. as an officially authorised surveying engineer,
4. as an occupational safety and health coordinator on construction sites during preparation, execution and operation of constructions, including building maintenance,
5. as a construction site manager,
6. as a project manager,
7. as a professionally qualified person for construction preparation.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[18)]

1. authorised engineer,
2. occupational safety and health coordinator for construction sites,
3. officially authorised surveying engineer.

PART TWENTY-SEVEN
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGIES AND MATERIALS

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Metallurgy and foundry engineering,
b) Mechanical engineering technology,
c) Processing technologies,

[18)] Act No 360/1992 Sb., as amended.
Act No 200/1994 Sb., on surveying and amending certain acts related to its introduction, as amended.

d) Materials engineering,
e) Technical diagnostics,
f) Design of machines and equipment,
g) Applied mechanics and biomechanics,
h) Automatic control and engineering informatics,
i) Design of production systems,
j) Mechatronics,
k) Industrial engineering,
l) Management of industrial systems.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Machinery,
b) Mechanical Engineering Technology,
c) Mechanical Engineering,
d) Technological Equipment,
e) Design of Machines and Equipment,
f) Production Systems,
g) Design of Power Machinery and Equipment,
h) Design of Engines and Vehicles,
i) Product Engineering,
j) Quality Management,
k) Quality Assurance Management,
l) Biomechanics,
m) Nanotechnology,
n) Mechatronics,
o) Manufacturing Machines, Systems and Robots,
p) Automation of Production Processes,
q) Materials Engineering,
r) Textile Engineering,
s) Glass Engineering,
t) Processing Engineering,
u) Aerospace and Rocket Technology,
v) Management of Industrial Systems.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of solid mechanics, fluid mechanics and thermomechanics,
2. knowledge of the design of machines and mechanisms,
3. knowledge of mechanical engineering technology,
4. knowledge of materials engineering,
5. knowledge of technical cybernetics, mechatronic systems, robotics and computing,
6. knowledge of modelling, technical measurement and experimental methods,
7. depending on the specific programme focus, knowledge in the field of design and development of mechanical equipment, power or hydraulic machines and more complex systems,
8. depending on the specific programme focus, knowledge of technology and technological development related to material issues and the application of various types of materials,

9. knowledge of business economics, industrial management methodology and industrial technologies.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. design machinery and equipment, including the selection of technology and materials,
2. ensure and organise technological preparation of production, design layouts of machines and fixtures, material flows, sequencing of workstations and other technical conditions,
3. read technical drawings and design the most efficient methods and procedures for manufacturing, assembly, integration and surface finishing,
4. verify new production methods, determine quality control procedures and technical tests, and participate in production quality management,
5. conduct technical supervision in workplaces and monitor compliance with technological procedures,
6. apply tools in business and financial management, use decision-making methods in managerial practice to find optimal solutions to problems,
7. assess, improve and design business processes in industrial sectors (metallurgy, mechanical engineering, automotive industry).

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. as a design and management professional,
3. as a process engineer,
4. as a production systems designer, project manager,
5. as an operational technician,
6. as a specialist in quality control and management or a specialist evaluating the technical standard of projects in the business and financial sector,
7. as a qualified sales representative,
8. as an analyst or designer.

PART TWENTY-EIGHT
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT; KINANTHROPOLOGY

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Theory, practice and didactics of physical and sports activities,
b) Pedagogy, andragogy and psychology,
c) Biomedicine,
d) Biomechanics,
e) Sports management,
f) Leisure activities and recreology,
g) Health, fitness, lifestyle, human nutrition,
h) Rehabilitation and regeneration,
i) Remedial physical education,
j) Applied physical activities.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Physical Education and Sport,
b) Kinanthropology.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of physical education disciplines, especially kinanthropology, anthropomotorics, sport didactics and pedagogy, sport psychology, exercise physiology, kinesiology, biomechanics, biochemistry and nutrition,
2. knowledge of biomedical disciplines in relation to physical education and sport,
3. theoretical and didactic knowledge of the acquisition of motor skills and activities in fundamental sports,
4. knowledge of principles of management, economics and marketing in the sporting environment of clubs, organisations, donor programmes and sponsorship,
5. knowledge of quantitative, qualitative and triangulation methods, including statistical methods,
6. understanding of the significance of physical education and sport for individuals and society, health, physical fitness, recovery and rehabilitation, social inclusion, and the development of human resources in sport in the Czech Republic and abroad, including awareness of environmental contexts (issues of outdoor sports and their environmental impact).

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. demonstrate skills and activities in fundamental sports and physical activities,
2. plan, implement and evaluate educational, training and conditioning programmes and activities with regard to the capabilities and limitations of target groups,
3. continuously assess the success and performance of individuals engaged in sports and physical activities,
4. apply principles of management and marketing in the creation, organisation and leadership of programmes, projects and events.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. as a teaching assistant, educator, teacher[9)],
3. as a coach, instructor, facilitator of physical activities,
4. in cultural and recreational leisure centres and healthcare facilities,
5. in the fields of fitness, wellness and sports management,
6. in civil security services,
7. as an expert in military physical education,
8. as a specialist in the support of applied physical activities.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[9)]

1. teacher,
2. coach,
3. leisure educator.

PART TWENTY-NINE
MINERAL RESOURCE EXTRACTION AND PROCESSING

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Geology,
b) Mining,
c) Geodesy,
d) Mineralogy,
e) Petrography,
f) Metallurgy,
g) Mechanics and properties of particulate materials,
h) Utilisation and treatment of raw materials,
i) Geomechanics.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Mining,
b) Mine Surveying,
c) Mineral Resources,
d) Metallurgical Engineering.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of natural sciences, technical, economic and information science disciplines relevant to environmental, mine surveying, construction, mining, blasting (explosives), extraction, processing, economic and general industrial practice,
2. knowledge of relevant legal and safety regulations,
3. understanding of the environmental impacts of mining and its social context.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. plan, implement and evaluate mining, geological or metallurgical, mechanical, environmental, mine surveying, construction, mining, blasting (explosives), extraction, processing, economic and general industrial activities.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in management of enterprises involved in the extraction and processing of mineral resources.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[19)]

1. mining designer,
2. chief mine surveyor and mine surveyor,
3. technical supervisor for mining and underground works,
4. waste disposal risk assessor,
5. safety technician,
6. geomechanic,
7. shotfirer,
8. Professionally qualified person for the purchase, sale, destruction or disposal of pyrotechnic articles of category P2, T2 or F4 and for carrying out firework operations,
9. Professionally qualified person to design, conduct and evaluate geological work (responsible investigator of geological work),
10. Quarry manager,
11. Mine manager,
12. Works manager,
13. Ventilation supervisor,
14. Technical blasting supervisor,
15. Safety and health at work coordinator for construction sites involving mining activities or activities carried out by mining methods,
16. Professionally qualified person responsible for fulfilling risk prevention tasks in mining activities or activities carried out by mining methods.

PART THIRTY
TEACHER EDUCATION

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Pedagogy,
b) Educational psychology,
c) General didactics,
d) Subject didactics (didactics of the specific subject in accordance with the given teaching qualification),
e) Theory and practice of the teaching profession,
f) Subject (specific subject in accordance with the given teaching qualification)[17], including occupational safety and health in specific subjects,
g) Special pedagogy,
h) Inclusive didactics.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Teacher Education for Nursery Schools,
b) Teacher Education for Primary Schools,
c) Teacher Education for Secondary Schools.

[19)]Decree No 298/2005 Sb., as amended.
Decree No 72/1988 Sb., on the use of explosives, as amended.
Act No 62/1988 Sb., on geological works, as amended.
Act No 309/2006 Sb., as amended.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge in the fields of pedagogy, special education, evaluation, intervention, and educational psychology,
2. knowledge in the area of the specific subject specialisation,
3. knowledge of subject didactics and theories of learning and teaching,
4. knowledge of educational legislation,
5. understanding of the ethical dimension of working with people.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. plan, deliver, monitor and evaluate teaching with respect to their pupils' individuality and the educational and social context,
2. select appropriate methods for evaluating the teaching process and learning outcomes, including self-assessment,
3. create a positive psychosocial learning environment,
4. communicate appropriately with pupils' legal guardians.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in schools or school-related and educational institutions.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[9)]

1. nursery school teacher,
2. primary school teacher (lower level),
3. primary school teacher (upper level),
4. secondary school teacher,
5. assistant educator,
6. teacher of artistic vocational subjects in primary art schools, secondary schools and conservatoires,
7. tertiary vocational school teacher,
8. special educator.

PART THIRTY-ONE
ART

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Musical art,
b) Theatre art,
c) Dance art,
d) Film creation,
e) Radio creation,
f) Television creation,

g) Multimedia creation,
h) Fine arts,
i) Design and applied arts,
j) Architectural creation,
k) Graphic creation,
l) Restoration,
m) Literary creation,
n) Theory and history of the artistic discipline,
o) Organisation and management of artistic practice,
p) Pedagogy and didactics of the artistic discipline.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Musical Art,
b) Dance Art,
c) Dramatic Arts,
d) Film, Radio, Television and Photographic Art and New Media,
e) Fine Arts,
f) Design.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge in the area of the relevant artistic discipline, operational artistic field, artistic-pedagogical field, and artistic-theoretical field,
2. knowledge of the history of the given field, including knowledge of the procedures and traditions of the discipline,
3. personal familiarity with key artistic works in the discipline,
4. knowledge of theoretical concepts and methods in relation to various artistic approaches,
5. understanding of the initial options, conditions and methods of applying theories, concepts and procedures in relation to artistic creation,
6. understanding of the potential for creative or theoretical overlap with other disciplines,
7. knowledge of copyright law, and in the case of operational artistic fields, also broader related legal knowledge.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. use creative methods, procedures and expertise in their artistic creation,
2. analytically and critically reflect on artistic creation and artworks,
3. realise a designated theme in an artistic performance at a professional level,
4. present an original artistic performance, either individual or team-based, to the public,
5. create an original authored work or original artistic individual or collective performance,
6. competently use technologies related to the given discipline,
7. perform basic administrative tasks that support the successful development of professional activities in the given field,
8. in specialised production fields, ensure the practical functioning of the field in terms of technology, organisation and copyright,
9. in specialised artistic-pedagogical fields, work in both formal and informal artistic education and create their own pedagogical concepts based on binding educational documents.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. as freelance artists,
2. in artistic ensembles and institutions,
3. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
4. as teachers at secondary art schools, conservatoires and vocational secondary schools.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[20)]

1. authorised architect,
2. restorer of cultural monuments that are works of fine art or artistic craftsmanship.

PART THIRTY-TWO
ARTS AND CULTURAL SCIENCES

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Musicology,
b) Art history,
c) Theatre studies,
d) Aesthetics,
e) Film studies,
f) Arts management and marketing.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Theory and History of Musical Arts,
b) Theory and History of Fine Arts,
c) Theory and History of Theatre,
d) Theory and History of Film and Audiovisual Culture,
e) Aesthetics.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of global, European, and Czech art history,
2. knowledge of theories and critical-analytical methods for interpreting and evaluating artistic creation,
3. knowledge of related disciplines, particularly with a philosophical and aesthetic focus.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

[20)] Act No 360/1992 Sb., as amended.
Act No 20/1987 Sb., as amended.

1. locate, organise and interpret information required to resolve practical issues within the field,
2. assess the quality and typology of a work of art,
3. produce high-quality academic texts.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in galleries,
3. in museums,
4. as dramaturges of artistic ensembles,
5. as critics in the media,
6. as teachers at secondary art schools, conservatoires and vocational secondary schools.

PART THIRTY-THREE
EARTH SCIENCES

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Geology,
b) Hydrogeology,
c) Engineering geology,
d) Deposit geology,
e) Environmental geology,
f) Palaeontology,
g) Physical geography,
h) Geomorphology,
i) Geophysics,
j) Geochemistry,
k) Pedology,
l) Hydrology,
m) Geodesy,
n) Geomatics,
o) Mine Surveying,
p) Mineralogy,
q) Petrology and structural geology,
r) Social and economic geography,
s) Regional and political geography,
t) Cartography,
u) Geoinformatics,
v) Remote sensing and photogrammetry,
w) Geodemography,
x) Meteorology and cimatology.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Geology,
b) Geography,

c) Cartography and Geoinformatics.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of the history and properties of the Earth and understanding of the processes taking place within it and the landscape sphere,
2. understanding of the interrelations between phenomena and processes in a given area,
3. understanding of the role of Earth Sciences in society,
4. knowledge of disciplines related to Earth Sciences,
5. understanding of broader Earth Science contexts, particularly regarding material flows and geochemistry.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. work in the field and in laboratories, describe, document, analyse and present results of such work, and communicate findings clearly,
2. produce cartographic representations of phenomena and processes within a given area,
3. work with geographic information systems.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in environmental departments of relevant administrative authorities,
3. in the mining of mineral resources,
4. in organisations engaged in large-scale construction activities,
5. in the remediation of ecological damage and landscape reclamation,
6. in institutions responsible for the management and stewardship of all spheres of the Earth,
7. as employees of cadastral offices,
8. in managing core geodata and certifying their quality,
9. in all occupations requiring surveying activities.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[21)]

1. geologist,
2. professionally qualified person for designing, conducting, and evaluating geological work (responsible geological project manager).

PART THIRTY-FOUR
VETERINARY MEDICINE, VETERINARY HYGIENE

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Diseases of dogs and cats,
b) Diseases of horses,

[21)] Act No 62/1988 Sb., as amended.

c) Diseases of ruminants and pigs,
d) Diseases of birds, reptiles, and small mammals,
e) Diseases of fish, bees, game, wild and zoo animals,
f) Animal infections and zoonoses,
g) Animal protection, welfare and ethology,
h) Animal health, nutrition, breeding and zoo hygiene,
i) Medicinal products and vaccines, addictive substances,
j) Pharmacology,
k) Feed safety, hygiene and feed technologies,
l) Food safety, hygiene and food technologies,
m) Safety, quality and production of food raw materials and foodstuffs,
n) Veterinary public health protection and the safety of food and meals,
o) Veterinary environmental protection,
p) Animal by-products and veterinary sanitation,
q) Veterinary and food law and animal protection legislation, certification, inspection, audits, supervision.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Veterinary Medicine,
b) Veterinary Hygiene and Ecology,
c) Animal Protection and Welfare,
d) Food Safety and Quality,
e) Food Safety and Quality in Gastronomy.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of animal morphology and physiology,
2. knowledge of animal nutrition, breeding and hygiene, animal selection, reproduction and genetics,
3. knowledge of medicinal products and vaccines, addictive substances, chemicals, feed and animal by-products,
4. knowledge of preclinical subjects,
5. knowledge of pathology,
6. knowledge of clinical, pathological and laboratory diagnostics and other diagnostic procedures,
7. knowledge of clinical procedures in internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology,
8. knowledge of diseases affecting all major animal species and of infectious and communicable animal diseases,
9. knowledge of animal disease prevention and prophylaxis,
10. knowledge of animal protection, welfare and ethology, knowledge of protection against cruelty and of proper animal handling,
11. knowledge of the protection of wildlife,
12. knowledge of veterinary public health protection,
13. knowledge of the safety, hygiene and technology of foodstuffs of animal origin,
14. knowledge of food safety and quality in production, processing, storage, distribution and sales,
15. knowledge of the safety, hygiene and quality of meals,

16. knowledge of state, public and societal inspection, audits and supervision, and the relevant legislation focused on veterinary medicine, veterinary hygiene and ecology, animal protection and welfare, food safety and quality, and meal safety and quality.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. assess the condition, nutrition, breeding and hygiene of animals and determine whether it meets the animals' needs, and propose corrective measures where necessary,
2. perform breeding interventions and procedures on animals and conduct selection, reproduction, insemination and embryo transfer,
3. determine the diagnosis of animal diseases using diagnostic procedures and diagnostic tools, equipment and devices, including imaging technology,
4. determine a treatment plan for animal diseases, select the appropriate medicinal substance, form and method of administration, considering related physiological processes, substance interactions and drug resistance,
5. perform therapeutic interventions, procedures, operations and treatments on animals,
6. handle medicinal products and vaccines, addictive and chemical substances, feed and animal by-products,
7. determine procedures for disease prevention and prophylaxis,
8. assess animal health and welfare and apply procedures in the field of protection against cruelty and protection of wildlife,
9. assess the safety, hygiene and technology of production, processing, storage, transport and sales of animal products and foodstuffs of animal origin, and implement procedures to ensure and monitor their safety, hygiene and technological standards,
10. assess food safety and quality and apply procedures for their assurance and monitoring,
11. assess the safety, hygiene and quality of meals and apply procedures for their assurance and control.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in clinical veterinary medicine, focusing on diagnosis, therapy and disease prevention,
2. in veterinary pathology,
3. in laboratory and other veterinary diagnostics and sanitation,
4. in the field of food hygiene, technology, safety and quality,
5. in the area of food safety, hygiene and meal quality,
6. in state veterinary care and activities of competent veterinary authorities,
7. in public administration and activities related to animal welfare, animal protection and wildlife protection,
8. in public administration and activities related to food raw materials, food and meals,
9. in public administration and activities related to medicinal products and vaccines, addictive substances, feed and animal by-products,
10. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[22)]

[22)] Act No 166/1999 Sb., on veterinary care and amending certain related acts (the Veterinary Act), as amended.
Act No 381/1991 Sb., on the Chamber of Veterinary Doctors of the Czech Republic, as amended.
Act No 246/1992 Sb., on the protection of animals against cruelty, as amended.

1. veterinarian,
2. veterinary inspector,
3. veterinary assistant.

PART THIRTY-FIVE

GENERAL MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Anatomy,
b) Biology,
c) Embryology,
d) Histology,
e) Medical biophysics,
f) Physiology,
g) Pathophysiology,
h) Medical chemistry and biochemistry,
i) Pathological anatomy,
j) Pharmacology,
k) Microbiology,
l) Medical immunology,
m) Hygiene,
n) Preventive medicine and epidemiology,
o) Radiology, imaging methods,
p) Rehabilitation medicine,
q) General surgery,
r) Internal medicine,
s) Paediatrics,
t) Otorhinolaryngology,
u) Dermatovenerology,
v) Ophthalmology,
w) Urology,
x) Orthopaedics,
y) Gynaecology and obstetrics,
z) Clinical oncology,
aa) Neurology,
bb) General psychology, psychopathology, neuropathology,
cc) Psychiatry,
dd) Anaesthesiology, emergency and intensive care medicine,
ee) Forensic medicine,
ff) Gnathology,
gg) Conservative dentistry,
hh) Periodontology,

Act No 110/1997 Sb., on foodstuffs and tobacco products and amending certain related acts, as amended.
Act No 378/2007 Sb., on pharmaceuticals and amending certain related acts (the Pharmaceuticals Act), as amended.

ii) Paediatric dentistry,
jj) Dental prosthetics,
kk) Oral medicine,
ll) Orthodontics,
mm) Oral surgery,
nn) Preventive dentistry.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) General Medicine,
b) Dentistry.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. knowledge of biophysics, biology, microbiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, morphology and physiology of the human body in both normal and pathological conditions,
2. knowledge of the principles of treating all major health disorders and their classification according to urgency, method and site of treatment,
3. knowledge of medical psychology and ethics,
4. knowledge of statistical evaluation of clinical data,
5. knowledge of Latin terminology,
6. knowledge of primary and secondary prevention and health promotion,
7. understanding of the social and economic determinants of health and the consequences of illness,
8. knowledge of the healthcare system in the Czech Republic,
9. knowledge of the legal aspects of medical practice,
10. knowledge of economic principles in the operation of healthcare facilities.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. recognise life-threatening conditions and provide qualified assistance,
2. perform medical examinations using modern equipment and basic laboratory methods, including differential diagnosis of widespread or clinically serious diseases,
3. take a proper patient history, independently indicate the need for additional examinations, and correctly interpret their results,
4. perform therapeutic and nursing procedures,
5. communicate appropriately with patients, their relatives or carers, and with professionals from other medical fields,
6. apply the principles of medical psychology and ethics in clinical practice.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. as physicians in healthcare facilities of all types, with the opportunity to pursue further specialist professional education in any medical field,

3. as physicians with specialised qualifications, after successful completion of specialist training,
4. outside healthcare facilities, particularly in theoretical medical disciplines and research,
5. as dentists,
6. in the fields of periodontology, oral surgery, dental surgery and paediatric dentistry, following specialist training concluded by certification examination,
7. as specialists in orthodontics, oral and maxillofacial surgery and clinical dentistry, following relevant specialist training,
8. in the pharmaceutical industry and other related fields.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[23)]

1. physician,
2. dentist.

PART THIRTY-SIX
HEALTHCARE FIELDS

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Anatomy, physiology, pathology, pathophysiology,
b) Clinical pharmacology,
c) Hygiene and epidemiology,
d) Public health and prevention,
e) Medical technology,
f) Laboratory techniques,
g) Pre-hospital care,
h) Midwifery,
i) Physiotherapy,
j) Occupational therapy,
k) Healthcare psychology, ethics and communication,
l) Nursing,
m) Therapeutic nutrition,
n) Medical biology and biochemistry,
o) Medical biophysics and radiation physics.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Nursing,
b) Midwifery,
c) Specialisation in Healthcare,
d) Technical Fields in Healthcare.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

[23)] Act No 95/2004 Sb., as amended.

1. knowledge of the specific healthcare field according to their specialisation,
2. knowledge of the structure, functions and dysfunctions of the human body,
3. knowledge of diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive methods and interventions,
4. knowledge of the principles of operation of diagnostic, therapeutic and laboratory medical technology,
5. knowledge of ethical principles, values and issues related to the performance of healthcare practice,
6. knowledge of the organisation and management of healthcare practice,
7. knowledge of legislation, professional and other standards and codes relevant to the performance of healthcare practice.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. provide healthcare in accordance with applicable legal regulations,
2. adhere to hygiene (public health) and epidemiological protocols in accordance with specific legal regulations of the field,
3. use medical technology within the scope of their competences,
4. keep medical records and other documentation required by specific legal regulations,
5. work with the information system of a healthcare facility,
6. provide information to patients in line with their professional competence,
7. participate in practical training of students of degree programmes and qualification training courses in the relevant specialisation,
8. adequately interpret the position of their field within healthcare and apply in practice the implications of that position (professional competences) in relation to other fields.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. as employees of a healthcare provider or as healthcare providers.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[24)]

1. addictologist,
2. public health protection and promotion assistant,
3. biomedical engineer,
4. biomedical technician,
5. biotechnical assistant,
6. dental hygienist,
7. occupational therapist,
8. physiotherapist,
9. nutrition therapist,
10. specialist in public health protection and promotion,
11. specialist in laboratory methods and pharmaceutical preparation,
12. optometrist,
13. orthoptist,
14. orthotist-prosthetist,
15. midwife,

[24)] Act No 96/2004 Sb., as amended.

16. radiology assistant,
17. radiological physicist,
18. radiology technician,
19. general nurse,
20. medical laboratory technician,
21. paramedic,
22. dental technician.

PART THIRTY-SEVEN
AGRICULTURE

A. Basic Thematic Areas

a) Crop science,
b) Animal science,
c) Horticulture,
d) Landscape management,
e) Natural resource management,
f) Rural development,
g) Agricultural engineering,
h) Agricultural economics.

B. List of Typical Degree Programmes

a) Agricultural Engineering,
b) Crop Science,
c) Plant Health,
d) Animal Science,
e) Tropical Agriculture,
f) Organic Agriculture,
g) Animal Production,
h) Hobby Animal Breeding,
i) Animal-Assisted Therapy and Assistance Activities,
j) Fisheries, Biotechnology and Breeding,
k) Quality and Processing of Agricultural Products,
l) Agroecology,
m) Rural Development,
n) Land Consolidation,
o) Horticultural Engineering.

C. General Graduate's Profile

a) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates demonstrate, to an appropriate extent and level of detail:

1. biological, chemical and physical knowledge of living organisms and the biosphere, with a focus on their use and care,

2. knowledge of technical equipment used for crop cultivation, animal husbandry and related care of natural resources,
3. knowledge of technological processes for plant cultivation and animal husbandry, their treatment, and the utilisation of their productive and non-productive potential, including related waste processing and care of natural resources,
4. knowledge of the economic aspects of crop cultivation and animal husbandry and the basic economic principles essential for successful entrepreneurship,
5. knowledge of how cultivation, breeding and related activities contribute to sustainable use and shaping of natural resources and the environment of human settlements and agriculturally utilised landscapes, or to the overall development of rural areas.

b) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates are able, to an appropriate extent and level of detail, to:

1. ensure the organisational, material and technical operation of enterprises within their area of specialisation,
2. assess the impact of various measures on performance and quality, operational economics, and health and safety risks related to the activities carried out,
3. evaluate and analyse data concerning the achieved values of production and quality indicators,
4. identify and select appropriate diagnostic and analytical procedures for optimising processes in use,
5. design and implement verification of modifications to working procedures under operational conditions,
6. apply acquired knowledge to carry out agricultural activities professionally, responsibly and cost-effectively.

c) With regard to the type of degree programme, graduates may find employment, for example:

1. in academia and in other institutions engaged in science, research, development and innovation,
2. in primary agricultural production,
3. in plant and animal breeding,
4. in agricultural consultancy and other specialised services,
5. in professional and interest-based agricultural organisations,
6. in control and inspection institutions,
7. in the production of feed, compound feed, additives and premixes.

D. Relevant Characteristic Professions[25)]

[25)] Act No 99/2004 Sb., on fish farming, the exercise of fishing rights, the fisheries guard, the protection of marine fishery resources and amending certain acts (the Fisheries Act), as amended.
Act No 326/2004 Sb., on plant health care and amending certain related acts, as amended.
Act No 154/2000 Sb., on breeding, animal reproduction and registration of farm animals and amending certain related acts (the Breeding Act), as amended.
Act No 242/2000 Sb., on organic farming and amending Act No 368/1992 Sb., on administrative fees, as amended.
Act No 139/2002 Sb., on land consolidation and land offices and amending Act No 229/1991 Sb., on the adjustment of ownership relations to land and other agricultural property, as amended, as amended.
Act No 91/1996 Sb., on feedstuffs, as amended.
Act No 219/2003 Sb., on the placing on the market of seed and planting material of cultivated plants and amending certain acts (the Seed and Planting Material Circulation Act), as amended.

1. fisheries manager and deputy,
2. plant health specialist,
3. plant protection advisor,
4. professionally qualified person for recognised breeding associations and pig breeding enterprises,
5. professionally qualified person for the inspection of organic food producers or persons placing organic foods or products on the market,
6. professionally qualified person for the inspection of applicants, organic entrepreneurs, producers or suppliers of organic feed, or suppliers of organic reproductive material,
7. land consolidation planner,
8. professionally qualified person for seed or seedling testing,
9. professionally qualified person for designing and conducting experiments on laboratory animals, caring for experimental animals and euthanising laboratory animals,
10. professional advisor authorised to prepare risk assessments for handling genetically modified organisms and genetic products,
11. accredited advisor in the field of agriculture.

Act No 246/1992 Sb., as amended.
Act No 114/1992 Sb., as amended.
Act No 78/2004 Sb., as amended.