



Úřad vlády
České republiky

Rada pro výzkum, vývoj a inovace

Metodika
hodnocení výzkumných organizací
List VO

Univerzita Karlova

SOUHRNNÁ ZPRÁVA PRO VÝZKUMNOU ORGANIZACI
Agregace kompletního hodnocení v Modulech 1-5

VŠ	Univerzita Karlova	H24
		Avš
Oborové¹ kapacity cca +5 %	1.1 Mathematics 1.3 Physical sciences 1.4 Chemical sciences 1.5 Earth and related environmental sciences 1.6 Biological sciences 3.1 Basic medicine 3.2 Clinical medicine 3.3 Health sciences 5.5 Law 5.3 Education 6.2 Languages and Literature	
	Známka: diferencováno dle OP1-6 (FORD 1–6) OP1 – cca 29 % oborových kapacit instituce, převažuje obor Biologie. V rámci Modulu 2 jsou napříč obory v Q1 nad úrovní ČR ale pod úrovní EU, s výjimkou oboru Fyzika, který je nad úrovní ČR i EU. Z hlediska produktivity nad úrovní ČR i EU. Reprint autoři jsou pod úrovní ČR, ve fyzice dokonce pod 28 %, což u tohoto oborového a relativního ukazatele nelze vysvětlit pouze oborovými specifiky a účastí ve velkých konsorciích, to mají i jiné VO. Z hlediska vybraných výsledků v Modulu 1 setrvale excelentní profil, kdy hodnocení stupněm 1 a 2 vysoce, a to více než třikrát, přesahují počty hodnocení stupni 3 až 5, a to kumulativně i v posledním kole hodnocení. Letos je to například 38 hodnocení stupněm 1 a 2 oproti 13 hodnocením stupněm 3 až 5. Jeden z nejkvalitnějších profilů M1 v segmentu. Celkově A. OP2 – cca 0 % dle oborových kapacit instituce. V Modulu 2 se přesto zobrazují výrazně, publikace zejména v Materials engineering, dále také v Nano-technology, Environmental engineering a Chemical engineering. Profil, co se týče distribuce kvality časopisů, je vynikající. Výstupy se ale nepromítají do Modulu 1, kde je velmi málo výsledků. Celkově za panel A. OP3 – cca 33 % oborových kapacit instituce. V Modulu 2 je podíl autorů na produkci ČR v D1/Q1 nad 100 % pro jednotlivé fody. Počet reprint autorů pod národním průměrem. V Modulu 1 velké množství výsledků, dominuje hodnocení stupněm 2 a kritérium přínos k poznání. Celkově za panel A.	

¹ dle Portfolia zaslaného vysokou školou na základě požadavku RVVI 2022-2023, resp. dle údajů RIV in Modul 2 (Report II. - oborové kapacity a produktivita autorů a autorek podle údajů v RIV). Z důvodu odlišné metodologie součet nemusí činit 100 %.

Modul 3

OP4 – 0 % dle oborových kapacit instituce. V Modulu 1 nejsou žádné výsledky, v Modulu 2 se ale objevuje ročně okolo stovky publikačních výsledků, převládá D1 a Q1. Nejvíce Přírodovědecká fakulta, která předstihuje národní i EU úroveň. Panel navrhuje A.

OP5 – cca 20 % oborových kapacit instituce. Celkem 424 výsledků v Modulu 1, převládá hodnocení stupněm 2 a 3, ale mají i hodnocení stupni 1 a 4. Velká heterogenita výsledků, převládá kritérium Přínos k poznání. Významný obor Právo je nejčastěji hodnocený stupněm 3. V Ekonomii dominuje hodnocení stupněm 1 a 2. Panel vyzdvihl pracoviště Centrum pro ekonomický výzkum a ekonomická studia, u kterého výrazně dominuje hodnocení stupněm 1 (10 z 11 výsledků). V Modulu 2 napříč obory je vysoký podíl výsledků, velké zastoupení Q1 a D1, většinou nad úrovní ČR. V několika oborech je produktivita vyšší než národní průměr (zejména ekonomie, dále psychologie, politologie a vzdělávání). Celkově za panel A.

OP6 – cca 17 % oborových kapacit instituce. Vzhledem ke sporné vypovídací hodnotě bibliometrie uvnitř jednotlivých humanitních oborů (např. archeologie x historie) se panel bude soustředit na Modul 1. V kumulaci dominuje hodnocení stupni 1 až 3. Celkem obdrželi 414 známek. Z oborů si nejlépe vede obor 6.3 Philosophy, Ethics, and Religion následovaný 6.1 History and Archaeology a 6.2 Languages and Literature. Z fakult je nejlepší Filozofická fakulta a Evangelická teologická fakulta. Celkem panel hodnotí A.

Známka: B – Velmi dobrá

Summary IEP (MEP)²: Within the context of this evaluation the following units were evaluated: Faculty of Science, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Center for Theoretical Study, Environment Center (FORD 1); First Faculty of Medicine, Second Faculty of Medicine, Third Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine in Plzeň, Faculty of Medicine in Hradec Králové, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové (FORD 3); Faculty of Law, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education (FORD 5); Catholic Theological Faculty, Protestant Theological Faculty, Hussite Theological Faculty, Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Humanities, Institute of the History of Charles University and Archive of Charles University (FORD 6).

Out of the 21 units that were evaluated four were evaluated as “Outstanding”, eleven as “Very good”, and six as “Average”. The distribution of scores among FORDs is more or less uniform; no outlier FORDs were found. However, the distribution of individual scores per some evaluation criteria is less uniform; this is not surprising, in view of the different orientation of scientific disciplines towards basic/applied research. Accordingly, the scores for contract research; the revenues from non-public sources; the number of applied research results with economic impact; are generally higher for units in FORD1 and 3 than for those in FORD 5 and 6.

FORD 1 – Natural Sciences

² International Evaluation Panel / Mezinárodní evaluační panel

Collectively, the four units in FORD 1 represent a powerful constellation of scientific and conceptual expertise with growing societal impact. The Faculty of Mathematics and Physics stands out for its exceptional performance in commercialization, outreach, and public service, with strong ties to industry and a culture of applied excellence. The Environment Center (CUEC) demonstrates high policy relevance, particularly in sustainability, biodiversity, and ESG frameworks, with a well-developed popularization strategy and emerging international influence. CTS contributes deep conceptual leadership in transdisciplinary inquiry, especially around Anthropocene studies, ethics, and systems thinking—offering a bridge between theoretical insight and societal reflection. The Faculty of Science anchors the university's research excellence in the natural sciences, with strong disciplinary depth and international visibility, though its societal uptake and valorisation remain comparatively modest.

Public engagement across these units is varied but generally strong. CTS and CUEC are particularly active in science communication, while Mathematics and Physics has developed exemplary outreach platforms. The Faculty of Science, despite its research strength, has yet to fully capitalize on its potential for broader societal dissemination and stakeholder alignment.

The four units exhibit a complementary balance of strengths. Mathematics and Physics and the Faculty of Science provide foundational and applied research capacity, while CTS and CUEC offer conceptual innovation and policy relevance. CTS's transdisciplinary ethos and CUEC's policy engagement serve as natural bridges between the technical faculties and broader societal discourse. However, inter-unit collaboration remains underleveraged. Opportunities for synergy, such as joint projects on climate modelling, ethical AI, or biodiversity analytics, are not yet systematically pursued.

In terms of scale, the Faculty of Science and Mathematics and Physics are large, well-resourced faculties with extensive infrastructure and international networks. CTS and CUEC are smaller, agile units with high intellectual impact but limited structural support. This asymmetry presents both a challenge and an opportunity: the university could better integrate CTS and CUEC into strategic planning and resource allocation to amplify their influence.

All four units contribute meaningfully to Charles University's mission to advance knowledge, foster innovation, and serve society. Mathematics and Physics exemplifies the university's capacity for technological leadership and public engagement. CUEC aligns closely with the university's commitment to sustainability and policy relevance. CTS embodies the university's intellectual ambition and interdisciplinary vision. The Faculty of Science reinforces the university's global standing in research excellence.

Together, these units reflect the university's potential to lead in socially engaged science by combining disciplinary rigor with societal responsiveness. However, to fully realize this potential, the university must address structural imbalances and foster deeper integration across units.

These four units form a cornerstone of Charles University's scientific and societal mission. By investing in valorisation pathways, fostering inter-unit collaboration, and supporting inclusive talent development, the university can amplify their collective impact. CTS and CUEC

should be more fully integrated into strategic planning, while the Faculty of Science and Mathematics and Physics should be encouraged to expand their societal footprint through targeted outreach and stakeholder engagement.

FORD 3 – Medical and Health Sciences

These six units form the biomedical backbone of Charles University, with a profound and multifaceted impact on Czech society. Their research spans clinical innovation, translational medicine, pharmaceutical development, public health, and health systems reform. Across the board, they demonstrate strong alignment with national health priorities and contribute directly to improving patient care, shaping clinical guidelines, and informing public policy.

The First Faculty of Medicine leads in scale and infrastructure, with high-end research platforms and deep clinical integration. Its translational outputs, such as nanorobotics in dentistry and AI-based diagnostics, show promise for future societal uptake. The Second Faculty of Medicine distinguishes itself through paediatric, neurological, and rare disease research, with strong ties to Motol Hospital and European Reference Networks. The Third Faculty of Medicine is notable for its practice-changing clinical trials (e.g., PRAGUE series), and its work in psychiatry, metabolism, and perinatal diagnostics. The medical faculties in Plzeň and Hradec Králové contribute regionally and nationally through applied research in oncology, cardiology, and infectious diseases, while the Faculty of Pharmacy excels in drug development, regulatory science, and pharmaceutical innovation.

Public engagement is evident across all units, with growing use of podcasts, science festivals, and media outreach. However, international visibility and commercialization remain uneven. Some faculties (e.g., Pharmacy, Plzeň) are advancing spin-offs and tech transfer, while others (e.g., Third Faculty of Medicine) rely heavily on hospital-based collaborations without formal valorization pathways.

The six units exhibit a complementary balance of strengths. The medical faculties provide clinical depth and translational capacity, while the Faculty of Pharmacy offers innovation pipelines and regulatory expertise. The medical faculties in Plzeň and Hradec Králové serve as regional anchors, reinforcing the university's national footprint. The Second and Third Faculties of Medicine bring specialization in paediatrics, neurology, psychiatry, and metabolic diseases, while the First Faculty offers scale, infrastructure, and strategic leadership.

Despite this complementarity, structural fragmentation persists. Funding flows between faculties and hospitals are often opaque, and inter-faculty collaboration is not systematically incentivized. Recruitment of international talent remains a shared challenge, particularly for PhD and postdoctoral positions, due to salary constraints and administrative complexity. Gender imbalance in senior ranks is also evident, especially in clinical faculties.

These units are central to Charles University's mission to advance knowledge, educate future professionals, and serve society. They train thousands of medical and pharmaceutical students, contribute to national health policy, and produce high-impact research with direct clinical relevance.

Their integration with university hospitals and national research platforms (e.g., SYRI, EXCELES, National Institutes for Cancer,

Neurology, and Metabolic Diseases) positions the university as a leader in biomedical science.

Moreover, their societal contributions extend beyond academia: shaping vaccination strategies, developing diagnostic tools, improving drug safety, and informing mental health and addiction policy. The Faculty of Pharmacy's role in regulatory science and its emerging spin-off ecosystem exemplify the university's potential for innovation-driven impact.

FORD 5 – Social Sciences

These five units form the social and civic backbone of Charles University, with research that directly engages public institutions, policy frameworks, educational systems, and societal wellbeing. Their collective impact spans legal reform, pedagogical innovation, economic policy, democratic resilience, and public health. Each unit demonstrates a clear orientation toward applied research and societal engagement, though with varying degrees of strategic coherence and international visibility.

The Faculty of Social Sciences stands out for its mature integration of basic and applied research, with strong participation in EU-funded projects, policy advisory roles, and public communication. It has developed mechanisms for impact tracking and dissemination, though leadership in international consortia remains a growth area. CERGE complements this with high-level economic analysis, policy engagement, and a strong media profile, though its international funding portfolio is still modest relative to its ambitions.

The Faculty of Education is undergoing a strategic transformation, shifting from a traditional teacher-training model to a research-driven institution with growing interdisciplinary capacity. Its societal relevance is evident in curriculum reform, teacher development, and educational policy, though uneven research capacity across departments and limited international leadership remain challenges.

The Faculty of Physical Education and Sport demonstrates exemplary social relevance, particularly in public health, elite sport diagnostics, and school engagement. It has successfully restructured its research pillars and governance, and its outreach activities (through media, diagnostics, and lifelong learning) are among the most impactful in the university.

The Faculty of Law, while nationally influential, shows more limited international visibility and strategic coherence. Its societal relevance is evident in legislative advisory roles and domestic jurisprudence, but its research remains heavily focused on national contexts, with underdeveloped valorisation and popularization strategies.

Together, these units offer a well-balanced portfolio of socially engaged research. Social Sciences and CERGE provide analytical depth and policy orientation; Education and Physical Education offer pedagogical and health-related impact; Law contributes legal expertise and institutional reform. However, structural asymmetries persist. CERGE and Social Sciences are more internationally networked, while Law and Education remain more domestically focused. Physical Education excels in public engagement but has limited commercialization pathways.

Inter-unit collaboration is not yet systematically cultivated. Opportunities for synergy—such as joint projects on civic education,

health economics, or legal frameworks for digital wellbeing—are largely untapped. Moreover, disparities in funding access, valorisation infrastructure, and career development pathways affect the consistency of societal impact across units.

These units contribute directly to Charles University’s mission to foster knowledge, serve society, and shape public discourse. They train educators, economists, legal scholars, and health professionals who influence national systems and global debates. Their research informs public policy, supports democratic institutions, and enhances societal wellbeing. Collectively, they embody the university’s commitment to relevance, responsibility, and reform.

Their work reinforces Charles University’s role as a civic institution; not only producing knowledge but actively shaping the social fabric. From CERGE’s economic modelling to Education’s teacher training, from Law’s legislative input to Physical Education’s health diagnostics, these units translate academic expertise into public value.

FORD 6 – Humanities and the Arts

These six units form the intellectual and cultural heart of Charles University, with research that engages deeply with ethical reflection, historical memory, cultural heritage, civic discourse, and social cohesion. Their societal relevance is expressed through public-facing scholarship, contributions to education and policy, and sustained engagement with communities, institutions, and cultural actors.

The Faculty of Arts stands out for its scale, disciplinary breadth, and international recognition. It leads in research excellence and societal impact, with projects addressing migration, minority inclusion, democratic resilience, and cultural pluralism. Its spin-off “Charles Games” exemplifies innovative knowledge transfer, while its outreach through exhibitions, public lectures, and media presence reinforces its civic role.

The Faculty of Humanities complements this with a distinctive blend of applied and fundamental research, particularly in ethics, gerontology, social exclusion, and climate-related civic education. Its integration of research with civil society and public institutions, exemplified by CELLO and Horizon funded projects, demonstrates high social relevance and strategic agility.

The Protestant Theological Faculty (PTF) has made significant strides in aligning theological research with contemporary societal challenges. Its work on populism, digital ethics, and religious freedom reflects a commitment to open dialogue and civic engagement. Popularization efforts such as the “Pastoral Brothers” project show innovative outreach beyond traditional academic boundaries.

The Catholic and Hussite Theological Faculties maintain strong academic traditions and contribute to cultural and ethical discourse, though their societal relevance is more modest and less systematically articulated. The Catholic Faculty shows potential in applied ethics and cultural studies, while the Hussite Faculty demonstrates engagement with spirituality and religious pluralism, albeit with limited international visibility and valorisation.

IHACU plays a unique role in preserving and interpreting the university’s institutional memory. Its work in the history of science and education, digital archiving, and public history contributes to cultural continuity and civic understanding. While its scale is small, its public

engagement and archival expertise are valuable assets to the university's identity.

Together, these units offer a rich and complementary portfolio of socially engaged research. The Faculty of Arts and Humanities provide conceptual and applied leadership in cultural and civic domains. The theological faculties contribute ethical depth, spiritual reflection, and community engagement. IHACU anchors institutional heritage and historical scholarship.

However, structural imbalances persist. The Faculty of Arts and Humanities are well-resourced and internationally networked, while the theological faculties and IHACU operate with limited funding, visibility, and strategic support. Opportunities for synergy, such as collaborative work on ethics, history, and civic education, are underdeveloped. Valorisation and commercialization pathways are unevenly accessed, and impact tracking is inconsistent across units.

These units embody Charles University's mission to foster critical inquiry, cultural stewardship, and societal engagement. They contribute to the university's role as a civic institution: preserving heritage, shaping public discourse, and advancing ethical reflection. Their work supports democratic values, pluralism, and intellectual freedom.

From the Faculty of Arts' leadership in public humanities to the Faculty of Humanities' applied ethics and gerontology, from PTF's engagement with digital theology to IHACU's archival innovation, these units enrich the university's social contract with the public. Their contributions are especially vital in times of cultural fragmentation and civic uncertainty.

Overall CU

Charles University presents a compelling portrait of a research-intensive institution deeply embedded in the social, cultural, and civic fabric of the Czech Republic, with growing international reach. Across its faculties and institutes, the university demonstrates a sustained commitment to producing knowledge that matters; not only within academic circles but also in the lives of citizens, institutions, and communities. The social relevance of its research is evident in multiple domains: from clinical breakthroughs and public health diagnostics to legal reform, educational innovation, cultural preservation, and ethical reflection.

The university's strengths lie in its disciplinary breadth, its integration with public institutions, and its capacity to translate academic expertise into societal benefit. Many faculties have developed strong outreach cultures, with visible media presence and innovative formats for public engagement. Several units have restructured their governance and research strategies to better align with societal needs, and there is growing participation in EU-funded consortia and national research platforms.

However, challenges remain. Valorisation and commercialization pathways are unevenly accessed, with some faculties underutilizing university-level support structures for knowledge transfer and innovation. International visibility and recruitment, particularly in smaller and more traditional units, are modest and constrained by structural and financial limitations. Gender imbalance persists in senior academic ranks, especially in STEM and theological faculties, and impact tracking is inconsistently applied across units. Inter-faculty collaboration, while

promising in some areas, is not yet systematically cultivated, leaving opportunities for synergy underexploited.

Overall, Charles University is a socially engaged institution with the intellectual, clinical, and cultural capacity to lead in Europe. Its research touches lives, informs policy, and enriches public discourse. To fully realize this potential, the university must continue investing in strategic integration, inclusive talent development, and mechanisms that amplify the societal footprint of its scholarship.

Známka: B – Velmi dobrá

Summary IEP (MEP): Charles University (CU) demonstrates a robust and historically grounded research environment. The university's governance model is shaped by a dual structure that balances central strategic planning with high levels of faculty autonomy. While this approach reflects CU's deep academic traditions and national context, it also presents challenges in fostering innovation and interdisciplinary collaboration. The evaluation panel notes that this equilibrium may inadvertently prioritize tactical stability over strategic transformation, particularly in the coordination of cross-faculty research initiatives.

CU has developed a comprehensive ecosystem to support high-quality research. Internal funding schemes such as PRIMUS, Cooperatio, and Donatio Universitatis Carolinae provide substantial resources for early-career researchers, disciplinary development, and international recruitment. These are complemented by strong project support systems, including mentoring for ERC and MSCA applicants, and professional grant management services at both faculty and central levels. The university's commercialization efforts are anchored by the Knowledge and Technology Transfer Centre (CPPT) and Charles University Innovations Prague (CUIP), which have successfully facilitated spin-offs and technology transfers.

In terms of research quality, CU maintains internationally competitive outputs across a wide range of disciplines. Biomedical research groups contribute to European treatment protocols and clinical trials, while theoretical physicists and mathematicians publish in top-tier journals. The humanities and social sciences also show strong performance, particularly in history, law, and digital humanities. The Cooperatio programme has helped to foster interdisciplinary clusters, although consistent collaboration across faculties remains uneven.

Infrastructure development is another area of strength. Strategic projects such as Campus Albertov and the university's high-performance computing and AI platforms illustrate a forward-looking vision. These investments are supported by a €78 million allocation over the evaluation period, and efforts are underway to harmonize access policies and promote shared use across faculties. Financially, CU demonstrates strong performance in securing EU grants, though its reliance on national funding sources and structural funds remains a concern for long-term sustainability.

Despite these achievements, several challenges persist. The university's internal funding schemes lack guaranteed long-term support, and international recruitment, particularly of senior academics, remains modest. Gender equality is another area requiring attention. Although CU has implemented mentoring programmes and institutional

Modul 4

	policies aligned with Horizon Europe, women continue to be underrepresented in senior academic and leadership roles. The pace of change is slow, and disparities across faculties suggest that implementation is uneven. Overall, Charles University presents a resilient and strategically oriented research environment, with credible plans to consolidate its position among leading European institutions. However, realizing this ambition will require targeted reforms in governance, funding sustainability, gender equity, and cross-faculty integration.
Modul 5	Známka: A – Vynikající Summary IEP (MEP): Charles University's strategy and policies reflect a high level of institutional maturity, strategic foresight, and alignment with both national priorities and global trends. The integration of education, research, and innovation is not only aspirational; it is operationalized through well-designed instruments and governance structures. The university is well-positioned to lead in the European higher education and research landscape over the coming years.
Souhrnné hodnocení na úrovni poskytovatele	Celková známka: A – Vynikající Summary IEP (MEP): Charles University demonstrates sustained excellence across all major research domains, combining disciplinary depth, societal relevance, and international competitiveness. Evaluations from both national-level assessments (Modules 1 and 2)³ and institutional reviews (Modules 3 to 5) confirm its position as a leading European research university. In Modules 1 and 2, Charles University received an overall grade of A across all disciplinary panels. More than half of its evaluated outputs were rated as excellent or very good, with only a small fraction receiving the lowest grade. The university's performance in the natural sciences is particularly strong, with physics, biology, and chemistry showing exceptional rates of publication in top-tier journals. In medical sciences, Charles University leads nationally in clinical medicine, demonstrating high productivity and significant contributions to translational research and diagnostics. The social sciences also stand out, especially in economics and media studies, where output far exceeds national benchmarks. In the humanities, the university excels in history, archaeology, and philosophy, although performance varies across faculties. Institutional evaluations further highlight Charles University's deep societal engagement. Its research contributes directly to public policy, clinical innovation, cultural heritage, and civic discourse. Faculties such as Mathematics and Physics, the Centre for Theoretical Study, and the Environment Centre lead in commercialization, ethics, and sustainability. The medical faculties are closely aligned with national health priorities and clinical practice. However, the university's decentralized governance model, while supportive of academic autonomy, poses challenges for strategic cohesion and interdisciplinary collaboration. Initiatives like the Cooperation

³ Vyjádření MEP se vztahuje k výsledkům hodnocení na národní úrovni v modulech 1 a 2 z hodnocení H23, které byly součástí podkladů pro hodnocení MEP v roce 2025.

	programme and central advisory bodies aim to address fragmentation, though progress remains uneven. Charles University supports its research ecosystem through robust internal funding schemes and innovation platforms. Several programmes, along with the activities of CUIP and CPPT, have enabled over 150 technology transfers. The university's commitment to open science and its investment in strategic infrastructure, including Campus Albertov and high-performance computing platforms, align with European standards. Nonetheless, valorisation pathways are not equally developed across all faculties, with law, education, and the humanities underutilizing available commercialization support. Internationalization is a growing strength, with active participation in EU consortia and the 4EU+ Alliance. Staff mobility and international recruitment are increasing, supported by targeted initiatives. Yet, structural constraints such as salary levels and visa regulations continue to limit global competitiveness. Career development frameworks are well-defined, but gender imbalance remains a concern. Women represent only 18% of professors, and progress in leadership roles has been slow.
Vyjádření poskytovatele	<i>Analýza výsledků hodnocení VŠ provedená poskytovatelem s podporou stanoviska OPO⁴ (EAC Statement on the 2025 Evaluation of Higher Education Institutions) ukazuje, že UK nevybočuje z obecných trendů hodnocení. Hodnocení MEP v modulu 3-5 se jeví jako konzistentní. Hodnotící škála byla používána systematicky a reflektuje kontinuálně narůstající kvalitu hodnocené VŠ. Na národní úrovni je VŠ konzistentně hodnocena známkou A – Vynikající. Na úrovni poskytovatele byla VŠ v roce 2020 hodnocena rovněž známkou A – Vynikající. S ohledem na výše uvedené navrhuje poskytovatel v rámci tripartitních jednání udělit UK známku A – Vynikající.</i>
Závěr	Zástupci Rady pro výzkum, vývoj a inovace po diskusi vyjádřili souhlas s navrženým hodnocením dané vysoké školy. Tripartita dospěla ke konsensu o přiřazení celkového hodnocení Avš.
IP DKRVO	Vysoká škola je příjemcem IP DKRVO.

⁴ Odborný poradní orgán poskytovatele pro hodnocení výzkumných organizací v segmentu vysokých škol v roce 2025 / Expert Advisory Committee for Evaluation in the Higher Education Institutions Segment