Addendum No. 4

FIRST-PERSON NARRATIVE SUMMARY

1. Name: RADOSŁAW GRABOWSKI

2. Diplomas, academic/artistic degrees – including the name, place and year they were obtained, as well as the title of the doctoral thesis.

1992 – 97	Graduate course at Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin, branch in Rzeszów, Faculty of Law and Administration, study of law
1997	MA thesis exam at Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin, branch in Rzeszów, Faculty of Law and Administration, study of law; passed with distinction
2005	Doctoral dissertation entitled: *The right to protection of life in the Polish constitutional law* (academic supervisor: prof. zw. dr hab. Mirosław Granat, reviewers: prof. zw. dr hab. Wiesław Skrzydło, prof. zw. dr hab. Bogusław Banaszak; defence followed by awarding the degree of Doctor of Legal Sciences on 15 June 2005

3. Information on previous employment in academic/artistic entities.

From 01.04.1997 r. scientific and didactic worker of Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin, branch in Rzeszów, Faculty of Law and Administration, Department of Public Law, position of assistant,

From 01.10.2001 scientific and didactic worker of the University of Rzeszów, Faculty of Law and Administration, Department of Public Law, position of assistant,

From 01.12.2001 r. scientific and didactic worker of the University of Rzeszów, Faculty of Law, Department of Systems of European States, position of assistant,

From 01.12.2003 scientific and didactic worker of the University of Rzeszów, Faculty of Law, Department of Legal Comparative Science, position of assistant,

From 01.10.2005 scientific and didactic worker of the University of Rzeszów, Faculty of Law, Department of Comparative Studies and Information Technology in Law, position of assistant professor,

From 01.09.2009 scientific and didactic worker of the University of Rzeszów, Faculty of Sociology and History, Department of Political Science, position of assistant professor.

From 01.10.2009 r. to 30.09.2011 r. scientific and didactic worker of Higher School of Business – National Louis University in Nowy Sącz, Faculty of Political Science, Department of Political Systems, position of assistant professor.

4. Description of an achievement* resulting from Art. 16 Clause 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on academic degrees/title, and on degrees/title in art (Journal of Laws No. 65, item 595 as amended):

a) author/authors, title/titles of publications, year of publishing, name of publisher

The monograph which I want to present in accordance with Art. 16, Clause 1 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on academic degrees and title and on degrees and title in art (Journal of Laws 2003, No. 65, item 595 as amended) as an academic accomplishment gained after having been awarded with the doctoral degree, and constituting a significant contribution into the specific branch of science is my publication entitled: *Differentiation of amendment procedure as a criterion for the classification of constitutions of modern European states*, Publishing House of the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2013, pp. 296.

b) description of the scientific/artistic purpose of the above study/studies and the acquired results combined with a description of their possible application

The purpose of the analysis in the monograph entitled: *Differentiation of amendment procedure as a criterion for the classification of constitutions of modern European states* was to determine the scope of the diversity of procedures for the amendment of constitutions as well as to create a typology of such procedures, with consideration to their individual components, their functions and effects of their use. To this end, I conducted a review of applicable solutions in terms of grouping related institutions. Separation of individual elements of the amendment procedures, as well as indication of those which should be treated as integral ele-

* if the accomplishment in question is a joint study/joint studies, all co-authors should issue declarations specifying their individual contributions made to the study/studies.

ments of particular procedures, and those which are ancillary, allowed to determine the usefulness of the discovered diversity for the classification of the constitutions. The implementation of the aforementioned assumptions has enabled me to complete the main objective, i.e. creation of a classification that takes into account the possible number of elements of procedures for the amendment of constitutions, applied in modern European states.

The knowledge obtained in the course of my analysis allowed for identification of factors determining the rigidity of the Constitution. It should be noted that the concept of rigidity means, in this case, smaller or bigger impediment to change the constitution. To this end, I subjected to my analysis the following matters: the list of entities having the initiative to amend the constitution, the formal requirements accompanying the performance of the initiative, restrictions on amendments of particular constitutional norms, the authorities examining the draft amendment to the Constitution, the requirements for approval of amendment of the Constitution, the restrictions associated with the adoption of amendments to the constitution , the powers of the entities participating in the promulgation of amendments to the constitution, the participation of the nation in the procedure for the amendment of the constitution, as well as the control of the constitutionality of the amendments to the constitution.

It is impossible to prove that the increase in the degree of difficulty to amend the constitution contributes to the extension of its durability. There is also no evidence of the longevity of the constitutions amended in the legislative procedure. Leaving the key political decisions in the hands of the legislature, which could make changes without much difficulty, raises doubts, though this solution works in the Anglo-Saxon system. Paradoxically, the attempt to consolidate structural solutions through the introduction of stringent procedures for amending constitutions can be ineffective and even lead to attempts to change its provisions in other methods. A number of systems is familiar with the term of transformation of the constitution, i.e. the reinterpretation of its provisions, but even this - relatively little controversial - method may raise objections. If the constitution is to be set in reality, and not remain a dead law, must be subject to changes. The role of the legislator is to create instruments of change of the constitution, so that - in the case of political necessity - one could use them to extend the state's particular structural shape or to transform it. One should note that due to the political nature of the decision relating to amend the constitution, the concept of flexibility and rigidity of the constitution may in practice be subject to far-reaching relativization. This forces comparative legal research primarily in the formal and dogmatic field.

In the first chapter, entitled: The problem of differentiation of procedures for amending the constitution, I presented the introductory issues. Considerations begin with indication

of systemic importance of amendment procedures, the reasons for the use of stringent solutions and low popularity of flexible acts. For this purpose, it was necessary to present the origin and foundations of the division into rigid and flexible constitutions. Theoretical foundations assumed by J. B. Bryce were confronted with the views of the doctrine of constitutional law, both Western European and Polish.

Authors of analysis in the field of constitutional law use a two-step classification created by J. B. Bryce and proclaimed in 1884. The division of the constitutions due to their amendment procedures has been adopted and used ever since, despite numerous criticisms. The distinction between flexible and rigid constitution is characterized by a low degree of complexity, allowing for easy use both in science and in the teaching process. Low complexity of the assumptions of the two-stage classification causes that the classification has a series of shortcomings that are typical for all dichotomies. It imposes a focus on extreme cases, in no way exploiting a number of differences, not less important than the vague statement about the use of legislative mode, or a different procedure. The polarity of the ratings used in this classification makes the term "classification" seem to be too sophisticated. In addition, the classification of J.B. Bryce does not include those constitutions which are amended neither in legislative procedure nor in other constitutional mode.

Accordingly, in the first chapter I distinguished not two, but three types of constitution: flexible , rigid and semi-rigid, which cannot be classified as flexible or rigid. The first group includes flexible constitutions which do not introduce a separate mode of changes, nor make modifications in the legislative mode for the purpose of changing the Constitution. The second group are rigid constitutions that include a separate amendment procedure. This involves the establishment of a procedure which introduces new elements, unknown to the legislative mode, such as e.g. different scope of powers of parliament, multiple enactment, slowing down mechanisms, the involvement of two consecutive parliamentary terms of office, etc. However, it cannot consist in a mere modification of elements already introduced in the legislative procedure. The third group are semi-rigid constitutions, which for the purposes of constitutional amendments only modify existing elements of the legislative mode, such as the list of initiative entities or quantitative requirements, i.e. quorum and majority.

Three-step classification, created on the grounds of Bryce's scale, allows to classify 2 constitutions as flexible and 26 as rigid. Constitutions of 17 European states could not be classified as rigid or flexible without serious reservations. These constitutions were classified within special category of semi-rigid constitution, which constitutes another argument in favor of taking into account more factors, not just exploit the distinction between amendment

procedures of ordinary law and constitutions. Assuming that rigid constitution is characterized by an amendment procedure different from the ordinary legislative mode leads to the conclusion that the vast majority (43 of 45) of the Constitutions of contemporary European countries are not flexible. This disqualifies the classification of J.B. Bryce in its classic formula.

Modification of a popular classification of constitutions and introduction of a division including flexible, semi-rigid and rigid constitutions, does not exhaust the problem of classification of constitutions due to the amendment procedure. This is proved by the fact that a number of different instruments are applied at various stages of the amendment procedure. The identification of the aforementioned instrument can be found in the following chapters of the monograph, while the second section focuses on the initial stage, i.ei initiation of the amendment. Chapters three and four include the analysis of a so-called parliamentary phase of the procedure: examination of the draft, as well as its adoption. The fifth chapter presents the variation occurring in the final stage of the revision of the constitution, from the adoption of the bill to its announcement.

The analysis included in the second chapter of the dissertation, entitled: Regulation of the right of initiative on amendments to the Constitution, is to determine which entities have the right of initiative on amendments to the Constitution. The rule is that the legislative initiative - including the initiative concerning the Constitution - is subject to rationing, but in the case of procedure of constitutional amendment more rigor can be noticed. The analyzed initiative subjects usually include bodies and entities located within the legislative and the executive power, and sometimes others, which cannot be qualified to any of these groups.

Participation of the legislature in initiation of amendments to the constitution can be guaranteed by the allocation of rights in this regard to the group of parliamentarians, single member of parliament, chamber of parliament or to other parliamentary entities (fraction, group). In the case of the executive power, the right of initiative may in European countries belong to the government, the president or monarch. Regarding the participation of other entities, the right of initiative is entrusted to a group of citizens, entity of a federation, the body of a region or of a local government. The configuration of a catalogue of entities having the right of initiative to amend the constitution has an impact on facilitating or impeding changes. It is important to take into account the issue of formal requirements that accompany the implementation of the right of initiative, such as the requirement of submitting a project (the so-called formulated initiative) and additional requirements.

The third chapter, entitled: Limitations to preparation of amendments to the constitution, discussed especially the diversity of entities considering the draft, such as parliament,

constituent assembly or other entity, as well as legitimacy to amend the constitution. The work on the preparation of amendments to the constitution must fit into established time constraints. Some of them disable the possibility to change the constitution or to undertake necessary works heading in this direction, whilst the other part introduces time limits which slow the works down or make them more efficient. A specific type of restrictions are created by means of engaging the nation in the consideration of a draft amendment of the Constitution (referendum a priori on the draft amendments to the constitution or parliamentary elections preceding the consideration of the draft).

The legislators sometimes decide to exclude the possibility of changing constitutional norms or contents of special structural importance, establishing the so-called relatively unchangeable norms. Irrespective of introducing of the partial inability to change the constitution, consideration of the draft amendments to the constitution is accompanied - typically performed by parliament, and sometimes by an external body - by a control of the constitutionality of the draft. This is particularly important in states that have established material boundaries of the amendments to the Constitution. Introducing norms which cannot be subject to amendments, or include significant restrictions in this regard, imposes additional responsibilities on authorities involved in the procedure of amending the constitution. Additional responsibilities are related to the verification of the project in terms of non-interference in the catalogue of the unmodifiable values.

Additional restrictions may arise from the structure of the body considering the draft amendment to the Constitution. The requirement that the identical resolution must be adopted in a bicameral parliament may lead to the exclusion of one of the houses of parliament, confrontation of chambers, "sailing" of the draft (navette), intervention of a mediation body, or creating a procedure of reaching a compromise in terms of the content of the amendment.

The fourth chapter, entitled: Conditions of adopting amendments to the constitution is an analysis of requirements accompanying the adoption of amendments to the Basic Laws, used in modern European states, which are considered to be crucial for the degree of rigidity of constitutional provisions. A key issue was considered to be the possibility of using different procedures of adopting amendments, such as: basic, modification of particular norms, special (urgent, extraordinary), alternative and reserved. Moreover, the occurrence of specific requirements, which may accompany the adoption of constitutional amendments, such as: the reenactment, adoption of identical resolutions in bicameral parliament, was also recognized as important. Additional complications arise from the widespread use of the requirement to adopt unanimous resolutions.

The right to adopt amendments to the Constitution may not be granted to every so-called ordinary parliament. Sometimes this power is given only for a specified period of time, or belongs to a special parliament, or a constituent assembly. The analysis of the issue of parliamentary elections carried out after the initiation of the work on the draft and prior to final adoption of amendments to the constitution, leads to the conclusion that the elections perform an additional function of a referendum. Doubts arise in relation to a limited involvement of parliament in the process of adoption of amendments to the Constitution, i.e. when the institution of the referendum is used. The right of a president to sent the adopted amendment back to the parliament should be treated as a phenomenon. The right to use a constitutional veto of a suspensive nature was introduced three states, whilst of an absolute nature only in one.

Quantitative requirements associated with the adoption of amendments to the constitution are sometimes considered to be the most important issue related to the revision of the constitution, as evidenced by the strong interest manifested within the doctrine of constitutional law. Some European states have introduced modifications when it comes to a quorum required for constitutional amendments. More important, however, is a widely used increase of requirements in terms of the majority. Few countries allow adoption of a resolution amending the constitution by a simple or absolute majority. In most cases, the qualified majority is applicable, but there is a high variation in terms of the required support, from 3/5 by 2/3, 3/4, 4/5, 5/6, until the unanimity.

In the fifth chapter, entitled: Powers of entities participating in the final stage of the process of amending the constitution, an analysis of solutions intended to: approve, conduct preventive control of constitutionality, as well as to announce an amendment to the Constitution, was presented. Far-reaching differentiation accompanies the ratification of the act amending the constitution. In this matter, a constant popularization of the institution of the approval referendum may be noticed in European states. Of the two variants of this institution one dominates, i.e. the facultative referendum, which is carried out at the request of authorized entities. Less popular is the obligatory referendum, accompanying every change, or only some changes refering to particular norms of the Basic Law. Occasionally used soluoption includes an approvement of the act amending the constitution by other bodies: parliament, a special body or bodies of federation.

The issue of vital importance for the degree of rigidity of the Constitution is also the possibility to carry out preventive control of the constitutionality of the act amending the constitution and the scope of the control. In this respect, states subjected to my analysis use various solutions, from the prohibition of such a control, through lack of any regulations, up to its

application in various stages of the procedure for amending the Constitution. In this context, one should also pay attention to the participation of the heads of state in approving and announcing the amendments and their powers at the final stage of the procedure for amending the Basic Law. The powers of the body entrusted with this task (president, monarch, chairman of parliament) can provide important information, particularly in those states where the procedure for amending the Constitution is not described in a precise manner. In exceptional cases, the head of state is excluded from this part of the procedure, and announcement is made by another body.

The findings made in Chapters 2-5 of the dissertation allowes me to conclude that separation of other types of constitutions, different than flexible, semi-rigid and rigid, is not possible, although one can indicate a number of basic laws including some instruments used in order to rigid the act, such as a special procedure, different from the constitutional mode, associated with amending selected norms (review clause). Stronger protection is provided by the establishment of constitutional norms relatively unmodifiable, which cannot be modified in any procedure known to the given act. Similar objectives may be achieved by means of entrusting the decision to amend the Basic Law to the nation, by introducing various forms of people's participation. Special purposes are connected with introduction of the possibility of adopting deviations from the constitution.

A common feature of the additional elements of the procedure for amending the constitution, is that they can occur in every type of constitution, regardless of its flexibility or rigidity. This is a situation different from that with which we are dealing in respect to the amendment procedure, because the legislative mode, the modified legislative mode, and constitutional mode mutually exclude themselves, i.e. only one of them can be treated as a basic procedure of amending the constitution, whilst in case of additional instruments mentioned in the dissertation - legislators often apply many of them in the same act.

The use of the proposed three-step classification of constitutions due to their amendment procedure (flexible - semi-rigid - rigid) allows to make a qualitative progress when it comes to a precise classification of Basic Laws. The optimal scale should take into account both the difficulty of changing the Basic Law (constitution type) as well as additional protection used by the legislator. Meanwhile the construction of a three-step scale required a number of elements used in particular European countries to be omited. One should be aware that in almost every procedure applied for the purposes of constitutional amendments, various elements are jointly applied. Some of them are integral components of the amendments procedure, contributing to the classification of the Constitution as a flexible (type 1) , semi-rigid

(type 2) or rigid (type 3). Other elements were considered as additional, not related to the type of the Constitution.

Activities aimed at the development of the classification were accompanied by an attempt to use as many elements as possible, in order to perform diversification within the types of constitutions. However, not all of them could be used. As an example, elements such as unmodifiable norms or revision clauses may be mentioned. An attempt to isolate another type of constitution, which is characterized by the occurrence of one of these elements is ineffective, because sometimes they occur together in the same Basic Law. In connection with the aformenetioned issue another research dilemma appeared. It led to the conclusion that the type of constitution - along with the factors which determine its classification - is a first class feature, while the presence of additional elements - not influencing the classification - are secondary features.

Elements sonsidered as integral parts of the procedure for amending the Constitution are: modifications in the catalogue of initiative entities, formal requirements associated with implementation of the initiative, restriction in terms of the right to adopt amendment by a parliament, slowing down mechanisms, maximum time limits, modifications within the scope of the quantitative requirements, modifications in mutual position of the chambers in a bicameral parliament, the involvement of parliaments of two consecutive terms of office, optional forms of civic participation, constitutionality control carried out in different phases of the amendment procedure, modification of the power to approve and announce amendments. Additional elements of the procedure for amending the Constitution include: rezignation from the requirement to formulate an initiative concerning amendments, introductions of norms relatively unmodifiable, introduction of revision clauses applies in relation to selected constitutional norms, entrusting the nation with enactment of the amendment in a referendum with a limited parliamentary involvement, mandatory forms of civic participation, alternative procedures, establishment of special procedures (i.e. temporary, extraordinary and urgent), ratification of the amendments by the federation subjects.

Additional elements, which cannot be assigned to any of the three aforementioned types of constitution, and do not allow for further expansion of the three-step scale, were considered to be introduced by the legislator in order to achieve certain goals. One can differentiate: 1) factors securing invariability of the Constitution, 2) factors securing variability of the Constitution 3) factors securing citizens' participation in the process of amending the constitution. The elements securing the invariability, which are applied in order to rigid the Constitution, include: relatively unmodifiable norms, revision clauses, ratification of amendments by

the federation subjects. The use of safety factors corresponds to the views of the doctrine of constitutional law, perceiving the rigidity of the constitution as a desirable feature.

Susceptibility to changes, corresponding to historical, civilization or social processeses, is no less important than durability of the constitution. Progress in the range of "upgrading" amendments procedures usually leads to the increase of their rigidity whilst a balance between constitutional stability and variability seems optimal, which justifies the use of elements facilitating amendments. Factors securing variability of the Constitution are: rezignation from formal requirements accompanying the implementation of initiatives to amend the constitution, alternative and reserve procedures, special procedures. The factors securing the nation's participation in the amendment procedure and thus allowing citizens to co-decide in structural matters the requirement of mandatory approval of amendments to the constitution by the people include obligatory aprovement of the amendment by the nation as well as the possibility of adopting amendments by the nation. The inclusion of such factors in the procedure of amendment to the Constitution is in line with the trend, requiring extensive use of institutions of participatory democracy .

The effectiveness of the abovementioned solutions is a separate issue. It is uncertain to what extent the factors included in the first category will contribute to impediment of amedments to the constitution, and at the same time serve its durability. Factors of the second group can help change the constitution and - though it is not a general rule - to contribute to the extension of its duration. In the case of the third group of factors, their neutral character (i.e. the lack of a clear rigid or flexible nature) can be determined with certainty, while there is no way to determine the long-term impact.

The modification of the commonly used Bryce's scale through its expansion into the three-step variant, allows the determine the type of constitution due to the amendment procedure. Supplementation of the scale with information concerning factors securing: invariability, variabilityof the constitution as well as the nation's participation leads to the creation of a more "capacious" classification, which allows to determine not only the type, but also the subtype of a constitution. The new classification applies to basic laws of contemporary and historical states, both European and located in other parts of the world. Because of these features of the proposed classification, it should be treated as universal.

5. Description of other academic and research (artistic) accomplishments.

The remaining academic and research achievements have been presented in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Ordinance of the Minister of Science and Higher Education dated 1 September 2011 on the criteria of assessing accomplishments of persons applying for the degree of habilitated doctor (Journal of Laws No. 196, item 1165).

a) Pursuant to §3, point 2 of the aforementioned Ordinance, the criteria for assessing academic and research accomplishments of the habilitation applicant in the field of social sciences includes authorship or co-authorship of scientific publications in periodicals included in *Journal Citation Reports* (JCR) database or listed in the *European Reference Index for the Humanities* (ERIH)

My academic and research pursuits in legal sciences are related to the subject matter of the constitutional law. My academic and research studies focus mainly on Polish solutions with regard to the political system which are analyzed in the context of regulations adopted by other European countries belonging to the so-called Continental Legal System. Due to this my studies are mainly published by Polish periodicals and monographs. Another reason justifying the prevailing domestic publications is the fact that the subject matter of foreign (American and British) periodicals listed in the databases specified in §3 of the aforementioned Ordinance focuses on issues related to political systems of Anglo-Saxon countries. Therefore, the presented list of works does not include scientific publications from periodicals entered into *Journal Citation Reports* (JCR) database. On the other hand the *European Reference Index for the Humanities* (ERIH), which contains periodicals devoted to fifteen selected humanistic studies and social sciences, currently does not list any periodicals focusing on legal sciences.

b) Criteria for assessing academic and research accomplishments of the habilitation applicant, pursuant to §4 of the aforementioned Ordinance, in all fields of knowledge.

1) authorship/ co-authorship of monographs, and scientific publications in international and domestic periodicals other than those included in the databases or list, specified in §3, for the given field of knowledge, and ***2) authorship/co-authorship of: collaborative studies, catalogues of holdings, research documentation, expert studies, artistic compositions and works, as applicable for a given field.***

Because of the partly overlapping subject matter of my academic work and research studies, the criteria contained in the two points of §4 of the aforementioned Ordinance are described jointly.

While discussing my remaining academic and research accomplishments I would like to elaborate on the monograph written by me, which is an expanded version of my doctoral dissertation. The monograph: *The right to protection of life in the Polish constitutional law,* (Publishing House of the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2006, pp. 262) is the first analysis of the issue of protection of human life on the basis of Polish constitutional law.

The main problem discussed in the monograph is an attempt to answer the following questions: What is the role of a norm guaranteeing the protection of human life by the state in the legal system, how does the implementation of the constitutional norm in ordinary legislation look like, does the norm has only a declaratory meaning or is it also of practical significance? According to my analysis, the constitutional right to protection of life has the status of a legal principle in Polish law, therefore it should be the starting point for the development of other norms of the legal system, especially at the statutory level. The dissertation was placed in the field of the analysis of human rights and freedoms. The incentive to take this issue was the fact that the protection of life was, and is analyzed at the level of ethics, medicine, theology, morality. My intention was to analyze the legal protection of human life from the point of view of human rights. The right to protection of life is a new right, in force since 1997, and it was not previously subject to a similar analysis.

The research I conducted were focused on constitutional norms, which according to the intention of the legislator are to ensure the protection of human life. They were used to define normative boundaries of protection of human life in Poland. This analysis allowed to meet assumptions underlying the formation of this type of constitutional norms and determine what factors influenced the shape of the adopted constitutional solutions. The subject of the research also included the case law of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court, which allowed to limit the boundaries of protection based on constitutional norms. My research was based primarily on the provisions of the Polish Constitution, whilst other legal acts were recalled to answer the questions formulated in the introduction to the monograph. The combination of the analysis of legal norms, case law and findings of the aforementioned branches of the law allowed, in my opinion, to present a normative range of the constitutional protection of life.

The abovementioned research targets has been assigned with the structure of the monograph, which was divided into four parts. The first chapter, entitled: *Transformation of the*

idea of legal protection life into a constitutional norm is to identify the first legal acts of constitutional rank, which included the protection of human life. As always in the case of pioneering achievements, which deffinetly cover the constitutionalisation of the right to life, there is no possibility of a simple indication of the prior model solutions. Therefore there is a need to identify the creators of the idea of the protection of life, the precursors of covering the idea with legal protection and events crucial for the evolution of the idea of the protection of life, which allowed the idea to transform into a constitutional norm.

The second chapter, entitled: *The constitutional protection of life in Poland in the years 1921-1952*, is devoted mainly to the analysis of the norms of the Constitution of March 1921. Poland is one of the European countries in which the constitutional protection of life is relatively of the longest tradition, dating back to the the interwar period. The Polish Constitution of 1921, is counted among the earliest European legal acts protecting the right to life. This act, being the first Polish constitution to ensure the protection of life, set the standard for almost thirty years, since the catalogue of human rights created for the purposes of the March Constitution was in force intermittently until 1952. The example of the Constitution of 1921 also presents the impact of international agreements on human rights in shaping the content of basic laws. The provisions of the Constitution of March analyzed in this study were placed in it because of the Treaty on the protection of minorities, called the small Treaty of Versailles, imposed on Poland by the League of Nations. These rules were also applied temporarily in the years 1947-1952, but their impact on human rights was negligible.

The third chapter is entitled: *Legal protection of life in Poland during the period of application of the provisions of the Constitution of 1952*. This period is characterized by a lack of formal constitutional provisions protecting human life with simultaneous growth of importance of international agreements ratified by Poland. Because of multiple amendments to the Constitution of the People's Republic of Poland, the analysis of this period was divided into several parts. They correspond to the stages of transformation of the political system which headed in the direction included broader guarantees of human rights and civil liberties. The first part covers the period from 1952 to 1980, when human rights in Poland were regulated by means of a very limited constitutional catalogue and the possibility of their enforcement was limited. The second period, from 1980 to 1989, is the time of the first attempts to reform the system by introducing a number of control institutions aimed, at least in theory, to uphold the law and order. Regardless of the intentions of the initiators of changes, establishment of the Constitutional Court and the appointment of the Ombudsman has contributed to the improvement of the legal status of an individual, as well as to the increase of the legal

awareness in terms of human rights. During the period from 1989 until 1997, a number of constitutional amendments were adopted, which sought to raise the standards of compliance of human rights in Poland. They were then extended to the head of the principles of the political system, which was reflected in the content of the Constitution, the judicature decisionsin of courts and in the ratification of numerous international agreements. In total, these actions contributed, at least indirectly, to cover human life with legal protection as well as to make the concept of the right to life begin to function in the public consciousness.

The fourth chapter, entitled: The constitutional protection of life in Poland on the grounds of the Constitution iof 1997, includes the analysis of the provisions of the current Basic Law in Poland, as well as other legal solutions that contribute to improving the level of protection of human life. The individual parts of this chapter are devoted to the following problems: analysis of the drafts subject to the work of the Constitutional Commission of the National Assembly, in the part concerning the protection of life; analysis of the norm of the Article 38 of the Constitution as a legal principle; analysis of the Article 38 of the Constitution of 1997 in the context of direct application of the constitutional norms; consideration of the impact of ratified international agreements on the level of protection of life in Poland, in the light of the provisions of the Constitution of 1997.

The conclusion of the dissertation includes proposals concerning the issue of constitutional protection of life in Poland, in the light of other European states. Moreover, due to work concluded on the Constitution of the European Union, it was also necessery to refer to the drafts of this act.

Moreover, I published fiveteen articles and chapters in collective studies: *The right to life in Poland,* "Human Rights" Humanistic Research Bulletin, no 7, Apeiron sp. z o. o., Katowice 2000 r., p. 87 - 102; *Constitutional protection of life in Poland*, "Studies on religious law", ed. A. Mezglewski, no 2, Diocesan Publishing House - Sandomierz, Lublin 2001, p. 93 - 114; *The idea of legal protection of life in ancient times,* Research Bulletin of the University of Rzeszów, Law series, Law 2, Publishing House of the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2004, p. 64 - 80; *Constitutionalization of the idea of legal protection of life,* [in:] *Prana kultúra a európsky integraf proces (historické, politicko - prane a filozofické aspekty práva a pranej kultúry),* ed. Ján Čipkár, Univerzita Pavla Jozefa Šafárika v Košicach, Košice 2005, p. 66 – 76; *Transformation of the idea of legal protection of life into constitutional norm,* Research Bulletin of the University of Rzeszów, Law series, Law 3, Publishing House of the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2005, p. 78 - 92; *Disputes on the model of protection of life*

in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland 1997, „Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis" No 2778, Law and Administration Review, LXVIII, Publishing House of the University of Wrocław, Wrocław 2005, p. 79 - 102; *Constitutional protection of life in the Republics of Slovakia and Poland. Comparative analysis of binding constitutional norms,* [in:] Zborník z Medzinárodnej Vedeckiej Konferencje konanej dňa 19. - 21. 4. 2006 *Aktuálne otázky práva v postmodernej společnosti*, Univerzita Pavla Jozefa Šafárika v Košicach, Košice 2006, p. 86 - 100; *Norm of Article 38 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland 1997 as a constitutional rule of law,* Law studies, bulletin 2 (168), Scholar Publishing House, Warszawa 2006, s. 31 – 46; *Legal protection of life in Poland during the period of application of the provisions of the Constitution of 1952,* Research Bulletin of the University of Rzeszów, Law series, Law 4, Publishing House of the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2006, p. 138 – 171; *The role of the norm of Article 38 of the Polish Constitution of 1997 in realization of the personal right to protection of life,* [in:] *Personal rights. Comprehension in legal science*. Collection of studies, ed. J. Ciapała, K. Flaga - Gieruszyńska, Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Szczecin and Higher Humanisitc – Economic School of Wielkopolska, Szczecin 2006, p. 125 – 146; *International determinants of the catalogue of human rights in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland 1997,* [in:] *Political systems, doctrines and institutions. Jubilee book of Professor Marian Grzybowski,* ed. K. Czajowski, Publishing House of Jagiellonian University, Kraków 2007, p. 101 – 114; *Medzinárodnoprávne determinanty podstaty katalógov práv človeka v Ústave Slovenskej republiky z roku 1992 ako aj v Ústave Pol'skej republiky z roku 1997* [in:] *Zborník z Medzinárodnej Vedeckiej Konferencje konanej dňa 06. - 07. 9. 2007, 15 rokov Ústavy Slovenskej republiki,* Univerzita Pavla Jozefa Šafárika v Košicach, Košice 2008, p. 382-393; *Protection of life in the Polish constitutional provisions in the years 1921 – 1939,* „Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis" No 3052, Law and Administration Review, LXXVII, Publishing House of the University of Wrocław, Wrocław 2008, p. 87 – 108; *Constitutional protection of human life and penal policy towards „enemies of democracy" in Poland in the years 1944 - 1952,* , „Annales UMCS", sec. G (Ius), LIV/LV, 2007/2008, Publishing House of Maria Curie – Skłodowska University in Lublin, Lublin 2009, p. 25 – 35; *The impact of the standards of the Council of Europe on the scope of protection of human life in Poland in the light of the jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court,* [in:] *The council of Europe and democratic transformations in states of Middle and Eastern Europe in the years 1989 – 2009,* ed. J. Jaskiernia, Adam Marszałek Publishing House, Toruń 2010, p. 288-304.

This stage of my research activity was crowned with participation in the works on the draft of amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 1997 as an expert. In

2007, I prepared a legal opinion assigned by the extraordinary commission established to consider a parliamentary draft of amendment to the Constitution. The opinion entitled: The draft of amendment of the Constitution in consideration of the issue of the possible incorporation of the Article 4a (1) of the Act on family planning, protection of the human fetus and conditions of permissible abortion into the Article 38 od the Constitution, [in:] *The constitutional formula of the protection of life,* parliamentary printed matter no. 993, Parliamentary Research Office, Chancellery of the Sejm, 3/2007, Parliament Publishing House, Warszawa 207, p. 69-73.

A significant part of my research work consists of publications focusing on election law and voting systems. The interest in this issue results from the fact that I consider the election law as an instrument of legitimization of power in a modern democratic state. A separate issue is the distinction between legitimization and legitimacy as well as between specific and general scope of authorization granted by the voters to authorities chosen in the result of the election. It is important that progress in this area follows on equal terms from implementation of innovative institutions as well as skillful implementation of solutions verified in foreign systems. This attitude has led to the establishment of contacts with numerous Polish and foreign researchers and the creation of the team of authors, in order to present solutions adopted in electoral systems operating in European countries. The sollective study entitled *Presidential election law in European countries*, Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa 2007, pp. 307, co-edited by me, is an academic handbook. The book presents legal regulations concerning presidential election in European countries, including: election principles, ordering election, procedures for the nomination of candidates, entrance requirements, rules of the election campaign, course of elections, validity of elections, information about the term and its reproducibility, commencement of mandate and its expiry. I also organized three conferences devoted to the election law (Addendum No. 9).

The constatation that the Polish voting system is complicated and archaic, when it comes to the use of the institution commonly used in the regulations governing the organization of elections in European countries, has led me to co-organize a cycle of conferences on election law in the years 2006-2008. The conferences, according to the organizers, were to expose weaknesses in the Polish voting system and provide a forum for discussion about the desired directions of changes. These meetings, as well discussion carried out in the framework of all the conferences, were held among Polish and foreign researchers and representatives of the Polish election administration. Aftermath of activity in this field includes post-conference materials, covering not only lectures and submitted publications, but also documenting the discussion: *International Academic Conference entitled: Parliamentary election law in select-*

ed European countries, Rzeszów 3 - 4 April 2006, scientific editors: S. Grabowska, R. Grabowski, Rzeszów 2006, pp. 226; *International Academic Conference entitled: Alternative methods of voting vs. voters' involvement*, Rzeszów 26 - 27 March 2007r., scientific editors: S. Grabowski, R. Grabowski, Rzeszów 2007, pp. 320; *International Academic Conference entitled: Change in the electoral system vs. change in the constitution*, Rzeszów 3 - 4 March 2008, ed. S. Grabowski, R. Grabowski, Bonus liber Sp. z o. o., Rzeszów 2008, pp. 283.

Moreover, I am also a co-editor, an author or a co-author of the following studies, articles and chapters in collected studies in the field of election law: *Majority, proportional or mixed election system?,* co-author: S. Grabowska, [in:] *International Academic Conference on: Parliamentary election law in selected European countries, Rzeszów 3 - 4 April 2006,* scientific editor: S. Grabowska, R. Grabowski, Rzeszów 2006, p. 219 – 226; *The Election to the Parliament of Lithuania,* [in:] *Parliamentary election law in selected European countries,* ed. S. Grabowska, K. Składowski, Zakamycze, Kraków 2006, p. 209 – 225; *Presidential election law in European countries,* ed. S. Grabowska and R. Grabowski, Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa 2007, pp. 307; *European models of presidency*, co-author: S. Grabowska, [in:] *Presidential election law in European countries*, ed. S. Grabowska and R. Grabowski, Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa 2007, p. 15 – 22; *Presidential election law in Lithuania*, co-author: S. Grabowska, [in:] *Presidential election law in European countries,* ed. S. Grabowska and R. Grabowski, Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa 2007, p. 118 – 128; *Presidential election law in San Marino*, co-author: S. Grabowska, [in:] *Presidential election law in European countries*, ed. S. Grabowska and R. Grabowski, Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa 2007, p. 259 – 263; *The attitude of theoreticians and practitioners of election law towards the proposal for the reform of the Polish election system with the use of alternative voting methods*, co-author: S. Grabowska, [in:] *International Academic Conference on.: Alternative meth-ods of voting vs. voters' involvement*, Rzeszów 26 - 27 March 2007, scientific editors: S. Grabowska, R. Grabowski, Rzeszów 2007, p. 312 – 320.

Another area of focus in my studies is connected with the issue of amendment of a Constitution. I consider the issue of amendment of a constitution, with particular consideration of the diversity of procedures applied in the contemporary European states for the purposes of amendments, to be crucial for the formation of the state's political system. The variety of solutions used in this field shows that similar objectives can be achieved with varied institutions. I find it particularly useful to conduct research in the group of European states, due to the strong variation of structural forms existing in this area. Such a detailed research

required initial examination of rules for amending constitutions and analysis of structural acts which constitute the European constitutional systems. The above was included in a collective study, of which I am the founder and editor of, entitled: *Principles for amending the constitution in European countries,* ed. R. Grabowski and S. Grabowska, Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa 2008, pp. 416. For the purposes of the study I prepared – as na author or a co-author - the following chapters: *Classification of constitutions due to their amendment procedure,* [in:] *Principles for amending the constitution in European countries,* ed. R. Grabowski and S. Grabowska, Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa 2008, p. 13 - 16; *Principles for amending the constitution of Liechtenstein,* co-author: S. Grabowska [in:] *Principles for amending the constitution in European countries,* ed. R. Grabowski and S. Grabowska, Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa 2008, p. 181 – 189; *Principles for amending the constitution of Lithuania* [in:] *Principles for amending the constitution in European countries,* ed. R. Grabowski and S. Grabowska, Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa 2008, p. 207 - 213.

Problems connected with the abovementioned issue were also considered in the following articles and chapters in collective studies: *Participation of citizens in the process of amending constitution – review of European regulations,* Constitutional Law Review 2010, no 1, Adam Marszałek Publishing House, Toruń 2010, p. 51-68; *The issue of constitutionality of amendments of basic laws in European states,* [in:] *Transformation of judiciary systems. Process of transformation and dilemmas of the judiciary system,* vol. II, ed. J. Jaskiernia; Adam Marszałek Publishing House, Toruń 2011, p. 321- 339; *The limits of the autonomy of parliament and institutions of civic participation. Notes on the background of the procedure for amending the Constitution in contemporary European states,* [in:] *Evolution of the participatory democracy in states of Middle and Eastern Europe,* ed. M. Paździor, B. Szmulik, Innovatio Press Publishing House of the Higher School of Economy and Innovation, Lublin 2013, p. 125-140; *Principles for amending the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark in the light of interim provisions of 2012,* Constitutional Law Review 2013, no 4, Adam Marszałek Publishing House, Toruń 2013, p. 41-50. Moreover, a numer of articles and chapter in collective studies, devoted to the issue of amending the constitution, is in the process of publication.

In addition to the aforementioned main areas of interest, in my research work I also investigate other issues. One of these is connected with the evolution of the Polish national and state symbols (emblem, coat of arms, banner, flag, anthem) and the legal regulation of their usage. The interest in these issues in Poland is not large, which may be due to the apparent stabilization when it comes to the symbols being currently in use. In other states, the sub-

ject of state and national symbols, including not only the symbolism of "their own", but also of other countries, raises a lot of interest. As a result of the research conducted in this area I published the following articles: *A nemzeti jelkép és a Lengyel Köztársaság címerének fejlődése az 1989. évi átalakulás után,* „Nemzetközi Közlöny Közép – Kelet – Európai Közigazgatási Folyóirat", 2010/1. Szám, Magyar Közlöny Lap- és Könyvkiadó, Budapest 2010, p. 78-84; *Evolution of the national emblem and the coat of arms of the Republic of Poland as a result of the structural transformation of 1989,* "International Journal of Public Administration in Central and Eastern Europe", No. 2010/I, Hungarian Official Journal Publisher, Budapest 2010, s. 78-84; *Polish national and state symbols. Origins, evolution, legal status,* „Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis", No 3368, Law and Administration Review, LXXXVI, Publishing House of the University of Wrocław, Wrocław 2011, s. 27-46; *The forgotten symbol. Changes of the legal status of the banner of the Republic of Poland,* Constitutional Law Review 2012, no 3, Adam Marszałek Publishing House, Toruń 2012, p. 61-72; *Ursprung und Entwicklung des polnischen Staatswappens*, „Osteuropa – Recht", bulletin 4, Berliner Wissenschafts - Verlag, Berlin 2012, s. 83-93.

An important place on the list of my publications is occupied by the monograph: *Constitution of the Republic of Poland. Encyclopaedic commentary,* ed. W. Skrzydło, S. Grabowska, R. Grabowski, Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa 2009, pp. 757, which I initiated, co-edited and created as a member of a team of authors. For the purposes of this publication, having no counterpart at the time of its publication, I developed a concept used to synthesize a method used in encyclopedias with a method used in commentaries to legal acts. This allowed to use the advantages of both types of publication, without duplication of their drawbacks. The concept of an encyclopedic commentary makes the publication a commentary, explaining provisions by their concise elaboration, allowing the same time - due to the system of alphabetic passwords - to easily find a researched problem and to efficiently access to related issues, through a system of references to other passwords. Because each article of the constitution is designed to present a rule (or rules) it is logical to present them in the form of headwords. The criterion for arranging the headwords was alphabetical order rather than the order of the articles in the constitution. This concept allows for presenting all provisions of the constitution (like in a commentary) as well as issues which are of significance in the study of constitutional law and are not regulated by the basic law (which is rather difficult in a commentary). This approach allowed for adding definitions (e.g. principle, guiding principle) and

for distinguishing issues regulated with one provision of the constitution This monograph is a joint effort of sixty renowned experts in constitutional law in Poland.

In addition to co-editing the publication, I have contributed the following definitions: *Statutory delegation, Quorum, Protection of life, Bodies of the Senate, Human Rights, Citizen's rights, Custom law, Court-martial jurisdiction, Enactment of the constitution, Resolution of the National Assembly, Majority, Absolute majority, Qualified majority, Statutory majority, Simple majority, Local government's own tasks, Local government's allocated tasks, Principle of political pluralism,* p. 134-135, 223, 296-297, 335, 375-378, 379-380, 450, 536-537, 589, 592-593, 624, 624-625, 625, 626, 626-627, 698-699, 699, 717-718,

Additionally, this book inspired other academic teams to compile and publish other works using the concept developed by us, e.g. *Encyclopaedia of local government,* ed. K. Miaskowska-Daszkiewicz and B. Szmulik; Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa 2010 to which I contributed the following definitions: *Building licenses, Land survey licenses, Town planning licenses,* [in:] *Encyclopaedia of local government,* ed. K. Miaskowska-Daszkiewicz and B. Szmulik; Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa 2010, p. 848-852, 852-853, 856-857.

The result of giving classes devoted to the problems of modern information technology, as well as my long-term commitment to the Polish academic computer network, is a publication entitled: *The impact of the Internet on the evolution of state and law*, ed. R. Grabowski (Publishing House of the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 269), of which I am the founder and editor. The subject matter analized in the book concerns not only the technological aspects of modern information technology, and legal foundations of their use, but also their impact on the contemporary state. I am also the author of the following chapters in that study: *Calculation devices in information science,* [in:] *The impact of the Internet on the evolution of state and law,* ed. R. Grabowski, Publishing House of the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2008, p. 17 – 25; *Personal computer construction,* [in:] *The impact of the Internet on the evolution of state and law,* ed. R. Grabowski, Publishing House of the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2008, p. 26 – 39; *Origin and evolution of the global network,* [in:] *The impact of the Internet on the evolution of state and law,* ed. R. Grabowski, Publishing House of the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2008, p. 40 – 52; *Law in the Internet,* [in:] *The impact of the Internet on the evolution of state and law,* ed. R. Grabowski, Publishing House of the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2008, p. 53 – 61; *Legal regulations on the electronic signature in Poland,* [in:] *The impact of the Internet on the evolution of state*

and law, ed. R. Grabowski, Publishing House of the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2008, p. 109 - 121.

Moreover, participation in various projects of a research nature resuted in publishing the following articles and chapters in collective studies and a gloss: *Civil bodies for legal protection – services,* [in:] *Bodies and corporations for legal protection,* ed. S. Sagan, LexisNexis Publishing House, Warszawa 2001, p. 206 – 217; *Other bodies of police type,* [in:] *Bodies and corporations for legal protection,* ed. S. Sagan, LexisNexis Publishing House, Warszawa 2001, p. 177 - 184; 188 - 206; *International Criminal Court,* [in:] *Bodies and corporations for legal protection,* ed. S. Sagan, LexisNexis Publishing House, Warszawa 2001, p. 291 – 309; *The Ombudsman for children,* [in:] *Bodies and corporations for legal protection,* ed. S. Sagan, LexisNexis Publishing House, Warszawa 2001, p. 121 - 123; *Electronic signature,* Research Bulletin of the University of Rzeszów, Law series, Law 1, Publishing House of the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2003, p. 75 – 87; *Origin and evolution of the political system in Austria,* [in:] *Federal Constitutional Law of the republic of Austria,* ed. S. Sagan, Pubishin House of the Higher Pedagogical School in Częstochowa, Częstochowa 2002, p. 11 – 42; *Bilateral relations between participants of the system of governments (example of relations between the president and the parliament of the Republic of Lithuania),* [in:] *Parliamentary systems in the contemporary world. The idea versus reality,* ed. T. Mołdawa, J. Zaleśnie, Elipsa Publishing House, Warszawa 2011, p. 51 – 72; *Gloss to the decision of the Supreme Court (Labour Law, Social Security and Public Affairs Chamber) of 9 November 2011 (III SW 169/11)* [in:] Constitutional Law Review 2013, no 2, Adam Marszałek Publishing House, Toruń 2013, p. 243-251; *Legal determinants of the cross sector partnership,* „Athenaeum. Polish Political Science Studies" [to be published].

It should be noted that I took part, as an editor, in the project, which resultet in a collective publication entitled: *Forms of constitutional liability in the European countries,* ed. S. Grabowska and R. Grabowski (Adam Marszałek Publishing House, Toruń 2010, pp. 482). It included a chapter of my authorship entitled: *Forms of constitutional liability in the Kingdom of Denmark,* [in:] *Forms of constitutional liability in the European countries,* ed. S. Grabowska and R. Grabowski (Adam Marszałek Publishing House, Toruń 2010, p. 397-406). The issue of liability of the head of the state is also considered in the article entutled: *Legal or political liability? Doubts related to the nature of the mechanism of liability of the President of the Republic of Romania,* co-author: S. Grabowska, [in:] *Jubilee book of Professor Jerzy*

Jaskiernia, ed. R. M. Czarny, K. Spryszak, Adam Marszałek Publishing House, Toruń 2012, p. 171-190.

In addition to monographs, chapters in monographs and course books, as well as articles, and editorial work, the list of my academic and research accomplishments includes translations of legal acts: Translation: *Act of Constitutional Court (of the Republic of Latvia),* co-author: S. Grabowska [in:] *Constitutional Courts in Europe,* Vol. IV ed. J. Trzciński, Constitutional Tribunal Publications, Warszawa 2000, p. 195 – 214; Translation: *Rules of conduct before the Constitutional Court (of the Republic of Latvia),* co-author: S. Grabowska [in:] *Constitutional Courts in Europe,* Vol. IV ed. J. Trzciński, Constitutional Tribunal Publications, Warszawa 2000, p. 215 - 265; *Constitution of the Principality of Liechtenstein*, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, Parliament Publishing House, Warszawa 2013, p. 32-95 as well as six reviews and four reports (Addendum No. 5).

***3) supervision of international and domestic research projects, and participation in such projects* (Addendum No. 8).**

***4) delivering a paper at international or national specialized conferences* (Addendum No. 10).**

c) Criteria for assessing accomplishments in teaching and promoting sciences and in international cooperation of the habilitation applicant pursuant to § 5 of the aforementioned Ordinance, in all fields of knowledge.

***1) participation in European programmes and other international or national programmes* (Addendum No. 8).**

***2) participation in international and national academic conferences or participation in organization committees of such conferences* (Addendum No. 9 and 10).**

***3) supervision of projects carried out in partnership with researchers from other Polish or foreign academic centres, and in the case of applied research – in partnerships with enterprises* (Addendum No. 8).**

4) participation in editorial committees and scientific boards of periodicals

Since 2010 I have been a scientific secretary of the quarterly *Constitutional Law Review*, a specialist magazine focusing on constitutional law. The journal, of which I am the originator and co-founder, filled a major gap in the Polish scientific journals market, which did not include a specialist title in the field of constitutional law. The journal is edited by a team of research workers of all Polish academic centers, with constant cooperation of foreign specialists who sit in the scientific council. According to the rating of scientific journals provided by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, the *Constitutional Law Review* has been awarded with 6 points.

Since 2012 I have been a member of a scientific council of „The Copernicus Journal of Political Studies", published by Adam Marszałek Publishing House in Toruń.

Since 2013 I have been a scientific secretary of a journal of *Politics and Society*, a specialist magazine focusing on political science, published by the Department of Political Science of the University of Rzeszów, first as a yearbook, then since 2013 as a quarterly. According to the rating of scientific journals provided by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, the *Politics and Society* has been awarded with 6 points.

5) membership in international and national scientific organizations and associations

Since 2004 I have been a member of *Constitutional Law Review*.

6) accomplishments in teaching and promoting sciences or art **(Addendum No. 7).**

7) academic supervision of students and medical professionals in course in specialization procedure **(Addendum No. 7).**

8) work experience in foreign and Polish research and academic centres

2006 – Inter-university research scholarship of the Foundation for Polish Science.

2008 – scientific internship at the Faculty of Law at Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice, Slovakia.

2010 – study visit at Staffordshire University in Stoke-on-Trent (United Kingdom); part of the project entitled: "Building the teaching capacity of the University of Rzeszów at European level" financed from the funds of the Operational Programme – Human Capital No. 1/OP-HC/4.1.1/2009, objective 4 "Organization of internships and study visits for the academic staff of the University of Rzeszów", co-financed by the European Union from the European Social Fund.

2013 - scientific internship at the Faculty of Law at Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice, Slovakia.

9) participation in expert teams and competition committees

2011–2014 – member of competition committee at the Constitutional Law Review – competition for the best MA thesis in the academic years of 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14.

2012 – expert for Chmaj and Partners – legal advisor office.

Rzeszów, 03.02.2014
date

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signature