

**LIST OF PUBLISHED SCIENTIFIC WORKS; INFORMATION ON DIDACTIC
ACHIEVEMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

**1. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS THAT ARE SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS
(Article 16 par 2 of the Act):**

A. The title of scientific achievement:

- an analysis of the process of formation and stages of development of the 18th – 20th century constitutionalism in Poland against the background of modern European constitutionalism – political and historical conditions, theoretical premises, constitutional determination of the Polish state formation types: from the constitutional monarchy to a democratic rule of law state;
- a synthesis: constitutionalism of Russia (history and contemporaneity);
- the evolution of the concept of a rule of law state towards a democratic rule of law state.

B. Publications on the scientific achievement:

Books:

1. Jerzy Kowalski – *Konstytucje Polski XVIII-XX wieku a europejska tradycja konstytucyjna [The Constitutions of Poland of the 18th-20th Century and the European Constitutional Tradition]* – Wydawnictwo Naukowe CONTACT; Poznań 2014, 522 pp.; a monograph; reviewed by prof. Jan Wawrzyniak, PhD;

The work presents the evolution process of seven constitutions in Poland from 1791 to the Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 1997. It points out that the constitutions enter four major European constitutional trends: - the constitutionalism of a monarchic type (with some modifications after the French Revolution – in a Napoleonic system (the Duchy of Warsaw) and then following the model of the Charter of 1814 (King Luis XVIII) – the Kingdom of Poland); - the democratic-bourgeois constitutionalism of the French Third Republic; - the socialist constitutionalism (following the model of the Constitution of the Soviet

Union of 1936 – the so-called Stalin Constitution); - the contemporary constitutionalism of a democratic rule of law state, developing in Europe after World War II and adopted in the Republic of Poland in an evolutionary way as a result of the political system change. The characteristic of constitutional changes goes beyond the traditional convention of a course book on the history of Polish constitutions, or a convention of the history of the Polish political system, or a lecture on the Polish constitutional law of a given period. The monograph widely presents the birth of a modern constitutional and human rights idea; its implementation in the United States in the 18th century, Rzeczpospolita (*Respublica Poloniae*) and revolutionary France. It discusses historical and political contexts of those constitutions, similarities and differences. It highlights separate constitutional processes: stability of the Constitution of the USA, constant national constitutional tradition in France of the 19th and 20th century (and changeable institutional models - the so-called political system laboratory in the 19th century - as general models for the European states); in Poland, a sovereign constitutional tradition has been disrupted because of external international political circumstances (the 19th century and from 1944 till the end of the 80s), foreign political system models are adopted. Those issues are thoroughly characterized. The changes of the constitution in the period between 1791 and 1997 define a complicated historical process of changes of the type of state: from a constitutional monarchy to a democratic rule of law state (and the intermediary stages: the parliamentary republic of 1921 following the model of the French Third Republic; the original conception of an authoritarian state based on the distinguished power of the president; a “people’s republic” state; a socialist state). The characteristic of the next political system changes concentrates on ideological and doctrinal assumptions and does not thoroughly discuss the constitutional law in this period. However, some specific issues are considered: the continuity of the post of the president during World War II and till the 1990s – a political and legal aspect that was also symbolic; passing the responsibilities of the President-in-exile to Lech Walesa, the President of ‘new’ democratic Poland; the discussed issue of legal continuity of the Polish state after World War II and the legal character of the People’s Republic of Poland; the issue of the Polish Republic numbering in the preamble to the Constitution of 1997 and constitutional changes of the name of the Polish state until 1997. The monograph also discusses the process of amending the

socialist constitution, the constitutionalizing of the principle of a democratic rule of law state in the context of the political system change, the doctrine's stance on enumerating the constitutional principles. Moreover, as far as the Constitution of 1997 is concerned, the detailed (course book like) issues of constitutional law are omitted; instead, the issue of the reception of the European constitutional standards is discussed: the phenomenon of the constitution 'Europeanization', and the reception of some institutions and concepts typical of the European constitutional law. There is also a broad presentation of the doctrine's stance on the criticism of the Constitution, the calls for amendments or even a change (a special adjustment to the European Union law).

2. Jerzy Kowalski – *Konstytucja Federacji Rosyjskiej a rosyjska i europejska tradycja konstytucyjna* [Constitution of the Russian Federation and the Russian and European Constitutional Tradition] – Polskie Wydawnictwo Prawnicze [Polish Legal Publishing House] IURIS, Poznań 2009, 450 pp.; a monograph; reviewed by prof. Maria Bujnakova, PhD – Dean of the Faculty of Law of the Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice, Slovakia. It is an attempt to make a multi-train of thought synthesis of contradictory trends in the development of constitutional ideas in Europe and Russia in modern times until the 20th century. The monograph presents distinct historical and cultural attitudes towards those processes with reference to Geert Hofstede's "cultural dimensions theory", adopted by social sciences and political studies; those dimensions are different for the European and the Russian culture (and awareness). The monograph presents the (limited) development of a constitutional idea in Russia from the time of Catherine the Great to Nicholas II and the stages of socialist constitutionalism (1918 – 1977) and its doctrinal basis, in the context of major trends in the development of the European constitutions. The comparison of the European and Russian political and legal traditions reveals great distinction between the two. The former is based on the Roman (and Western Christian) civilization, which is culturally alien to Russia; the latter is based on the Byzantine tradition. It is the basis for the Russian "anti-Western-European syndrome": everything that is Western-European poses a threat to the Russian identity. The Russian legal "anti-Westernism" is presented in this context: an idea of absolute power, rejection of the European legal tradition, including the criticism of law, legal nihilism, anti-legalism, anti-liberalism, anti-parliamentarianism, law (lex) – an instrument of revolution, rejection of *iuris*, conception of human rights and their

protection etc. The process of constitution changes in Russia is characterized – from the socialist type of constitution (the 1977 version), through the amendments in the period between 1989 and 1990, till the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993. Thus, the monograph discusses the evolution: from a constitution of a communist state to the constitution of a (formally) democratic rule of law state (the reception process of the contemporary European constitutional standards). The discussion on a democratic rule of law state in selected European states (France, Germany, Poland) is the background for showing a similar discussion in Russia; its feature was a particular difficulty in understanding the ‘European’ legal categories (especially the primacy of law - not of an Act, a democratic state, a rule of law state, human rights); there was an inclination to the “legal eclecticism” – to reconcile the European categories with the socialist tradition (“a socialist rule of law state”). The monograph thoroughly presents selected aspects of the Constitution of the Russian Federation (1993): a comparative evolution of the institution of the president (of the USSR – the Russian Federation) and his powers; changes of the secular state conception (the liberal French tradition – Lenin’s model of an atheist state – the constitutional principle of a secular state of 1993 and adequate solutions in the Federal Act (1997) on the Freedom of Conscience and Religious Denominations); the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation: the European solutions vs. changeable fortune of constitutional jurisdiction in the Soviet Russia; the Constitutional Court concept in the new constitution. The monograph presents a thorough analysis of the axiology of the preambles to the constitutions of contemporary states (e.g. France, Lithuania, Portugal, Croatia, Slovakia, Poland and the Czech Republic) – historical and national traditions, basic (humanistic) values, partly - *invocatio Dei*, and in this context relatively small amount of axiology of the preamble to the Federal Constitution: after the collapse of the USSR, the scope of historical and religious traditions was objectively limited (partly in independent Ukraine’s favour). Finally, the monograph presents the analysis of human and citizen’s rights and fundamental freedoms constitutionalization; the European standards were adopted, which is shown in a comparative way against the background of the European tradition in the field.

3. Jerzy Kowalski, *Państwo prawa. Demokratyczne państwo prawne [The Rule of Law State – A Democratic Rule of Law State]* – an anthology – Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Handlu

i Prawa im. Ryszarda Łazarskiego [Lazarski School of Commerce and Law Publishing House], Warszawa 2008. 395 pp., reviewed by prof. Wojciech Sokolewicz, PhD.

The concept of the anthology is based on a few important premises: they are connected with theoretical, cognitive, institutional and political, and finally didactic aspects.

- a) The principle of a democratic rule of law state (implementing the principle of social justice) introduced by the December 1989 Amendment to the Constitution of the People's Republic of Poland of 1952 (with amendments that followed) and then transferred to the text of the Constitution of 1997 is one of the most fundamental principles of the political system of the Third Republic of Poland; it constitutes a caesura in the process of the political system changes from the so-called people's democracy (from socialist constitutionalism) to the contemporary democratic state; the political system aspect is key one here;
- b) The principle evolves from the concept of a rule of law state (in the formal version) to the present version, in which other extra-legal values, indefinable in law, are also very important. Thus, being legally undefined, highly abstract in nature, the principle requires a dynamic interpretation (re-interpretation) both in the doctrine of law and in the judicial rulings, not excluding constitutional courts; however, it is a background to the appropriate (correct) interpretation of the provisions of all the branches of law; and linked with the protection of the fundamental human rights, it becomes one of the bases for Ombudsman's activities;
- c) It is a principle that is internally complex, because it relates to the rule of law state and a democratic state as well as a just state; at the same time, other principles are 'derived' from this principle (e.g. the principle of proportionality or law definiteness);
- d) The principle, which was generally absent from the Polish system and theory of law until 1988, determined a lively trend in a multi-aspect discussion (theory and philosophy of law, history of law, law interpretation, institutional and legal issues) with reference to the formerly developed concepts of the type in Europe.

Thus, the anthology depicts main aspects and trends in that discussion. It is expressed in the selection (in the author's opinion) of the most important texts on the topic written by the most outstanding luminaries of the Polish law. The texts cover theoretical and doctrinal issues (including the concept of the rule of law state especially in the German doctrine, a social state, a relation between a rule of law and law state – part I); historical and legal issues (European achievements from the concept of R. von Mohl to the contemporary discussion in France – part II); part III depicts the topic diversity in the Polish discussion in the context of the political system change and the change of the system of law. The anthology is supplemented with an annex: (a) a collection of the Constitutional tribunal rulings regarding formal and substantial content of the principle and (b) a bibliography. The anthology presents texts that are dispersed in the specialist journals or limited editions of scientific papers and excludes interpretation works published in commonly accessible legal course books and publicists' opinions.

Summing up, the anthology maintains a scientific nature and can serve further development of theoretical reflection. At the same time, it becomes a guidebook into the topic for both parties of the legal education process: the lecturers and students of law. It can help the former to select the contents of their classes and the latter to understand philosophical, theoretical and political system content of the discussed principle, which should result in the development of the legal culture and appropriate application of the principle in the course of legal jobs performance.

Articles (related to the above-mentioned book publications):

1. *Pierwsza w Europie i w Polsce konstytucja 3 maja: początek narodowej [konstytucyjnej] tradycji* [First in Europe and Poland: Constitution of May 3 – the Beginning of National (Constitutional) Tradition], in: "Wiadomości Państwowego Uniwersytetu w Orle" ["Orel State University News"], No. 9/2007, pp. 71-79;
2. Jerzy Kowalski, *Prawo administracyjne gospodarcze w okresie transformacji ustroju RP* [Administrative Economic Law in the Period of Transformation in the Republic of Poland], in "Polityka, Władza, Prawo" ["Politics Power Law"] No. XI 2007, the Institute of Law, Sankt Petersburg, pp. 43-47;

3. *Dwie konstytucje w II RP (1918-1939): dwa modele ustrojowe państwa polskiego [Two Constitutions of the Polish Second Republic (1918-1939): Two Political System Models of the Polish State]* (reviewed by prof. Andrzej Ajnenkiel, PhD), "Economic and Legal Thought" quarterly, No. 1(20) 2008, pp. 50-83 (Lazarski School of Commerce and Law, Warsaw);
4. *System organów państwowych w RP – niektóre problemy ich funkcjonowania [The System of State Organs in the Republic of Poland – Some Functional Problems]*, Zeszyty Naukowe Wyższej Szkoły Ekonomii i Innowacji [Scientific Papers of the Higher School of Economics and Innovation] Lublin, No. 7/2008 pp. 71-85;
5. *Instytucja prezydenta w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej – tradycja i współczesność [The President's Post in the Republic of Poland]*, „HUMANUM”- Międzynarodowe Studia Społeczno-Humanistyczne [International Humanities and Social Studies], No. 2/2008, pp. 123-139;
6. *Ewolucja konstytucjonalizmu Rosji – perspektywa historyczna (Od pierwszych idei i ustawy konstytucyjnej 1905 r. do konstytucji Federacji Rosyjskiej 1993 r. [Evolution of Russian Constitutionalism –Historical Perspective (From the first idea and the Constitution of 1905 to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993)]* (reviewed by Jerzy Rychlik, PhD), "IUS NOVUM" quarterly, No. 1/2007, pp. 139-164 (the Faculty of Law of Lazarski School of Commerce and Law, Warsaw);
7. *Klauzula państwa świeckiego w konstytucjach ZSRR i Federacji Rosyjskiej a państwo świeckie w europejskiej tradycji konstytucyjnej [Secular State Clause in the Constitutions of the USSR and the Russian Federation vs. a Secular State in the European Constitutional Tradition]* (reviewed by prof. Maria Kruk-Jarosz, PhD), Part I, Part II, "IUS NOVUM" quarterly, No. 4/2007 pp. 74-97, No. 2/2008 pp.129-157;
8. *Rosyjska Deklaracja Praw i Wolności Człowieka jako fundament Konstytucji Federacji Rosyjskiej w kontekście międzynarodowych uregulowań praw człowieka [Russian Declaration of the Rights and Liberties of Man as a Foundation of the Constitution of the Russian Federation in the Context of International Human Rights Regulations]*, "IUS NOVUM", No. 2/2009, pp. 113-147;
9. *Preambuła w konstytucji Federacji Rosyjskiej [Preamble to the Constitution of the Russian Federation]*, in: "Legal Thought", the Institute of Law, St. Petersburg, No. 5/2013, pp. 46-55;

II. A. Publications in scientific journals in the JRC base: not applicable

II. B. Other (selected) non-serial publications:

1. Jerzy Kowalski – *Становление и развитие конституционной государственности в Польше (историко-правовое исследование)*, Санкт-Петербург, Издательство Юридического Института, 2010 г. стр. 341, монография; (the title in Polish: *Powstanie i rozwój konstytucyjnej państwowości w Polsce – studium historyczno-prawne [The Formation and Development of a Constitutional State in Poland – historical and legal study]*, Publishing House of the Institute of Law in Sankt Petersburg, 2010, 341 pp., a monograph);

In the Russian literature, the 2010 work is a basic, up-to-date synthesis of the evolution of the Polish constitutionalism in the 20th century. It characterizes the Constitution of 1921 (the system of parliamentary democracy); the process of constitutional changes – from parliamentary democracy to the model of an authoritarian state; it presents the specificity of the Constitution of 1935 in comparison with the European tendencies; it creates a model of the Polish state different from a typical military junta and a totalitarian state (of a fascist or communist type). It discusses all the main political changes after 1944 and the stage of socialist constitutionalism, and next the evolution process from the socialist state to the model of a democratic rule of law state. It characterizes the Constitution of 1997 (systematics, axiology and basic principles, the system of state organs – powers and functioning rules). It also discusses the historical tradition: the influence of the European constitutional idea and the theory of the separation of powers on the conception of the Constitution of 1791, the first European written constitution.

2. Jerzy Kowalski, Valery Grigorievich Bajev – *Европейский конституционализм Германии и Польши (опыт историко-теоретического анализа)* - Санкт-Петербург, Издательство Юридического Института, 2011 г., стр. 690; монография; (The equivalent title in Polish: *Europejski konstytucjonalizm Niemiec i Polski – próba historyczno-teoretycznej analizy [The European Constitutionalism of Germany and Poland – an attempt to conduct a historical-theoretical analysis]*, Publishing House of the Institute of Law in Sankt Petersburg 2011, 690 pp., a monograph with 50% of my own input);

The 2011 work is an attempt at a synthesis of constitutionalism in Germany of the 19th and 20th century (until 1933) and there is no equivalent work in Poland and Russia. It presents three groups of issues:

- (1) a reception of the Enlightenment ideology, discourse on natural law and positive law in the relation between a state and power (including F. Savigny's German Historical School of Law), a reception of a constitutional idea (influence of the revolutionary France) in the German political and legal thought of the 18th and 19th century, opinions about a state and law (including Kant, Fichte and Hegel) and conflict: tendencies of political liberalism vs. political and legal conservatism (including K. Haller);
- (2) the stages of political and constitutional changes: from absolute monarchies to constitutional monarchies, especially after the Congress of Vienna (1815-1830) (the states of German Confederation); the new constitutions of the period 1830-1848 – influence of the French Revolution of 1830; the process of German states unification (the role of Prussia) and the formation of the German Reich as a federation and an empire; the constitution of 1871 (a moderately democratic electoral system, the legislative powers, the executive – a chancellor system, a system of state organs, a legislative system and reform and legal positivism; the formation of the Weimar Republic and the constitution of 1919: a federation and a fusion of a parliamentary republic (the French model) with a presidential republic (the American model); a fall of the republic and the beginning of the fascist system;
- (3) a comparative outline of the stages of constitutional changes and the forms of the Polish state: at the same time and in the same part of Europe, there were different political processes, national awareness and constitutional solutions (Germany: from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy, an empire and a republic of a mixed character, and the beginning of a totalitarian state; in connection with Napoleon and the Napoleonic system: a dictator and an enemy of freedom vs. the 1813 campaign as a national war of independence; from state fragmentation to unification, from a confederation to a federation; Poland: from a noble class republic to a constitutional monarchy; a fall of state and independence; a quasi-state in the Napoleonic system, economic and military support of Napoleon and the 1813 campaign as the end of hopes for the revival of the Polish state, and after the Congress of Vienna a quasi-state in a state union with the Russian Empire; after 1918 – a parliamentary republic following the model of the French Third Republic with the

dominating power of the parliament, and further political and constitutional changes and their Polish specificity).

3. Jerzy Kowalski, Zenon Ślusarczyk, *Unia Europejska – proces integracji europejskiej i zarys problematyki instytucjonalno-prawnej* [*The European Union – the European Integration Process and an Outline of Institutional and Legal Issues*], Polskie Wydawnictwo Prawnicze [Polish Legal Publishing House] IURIS, Poznań, 2006, 260 pp.; (I am the author of 80% of the contents); it is an academic course-book (discussed in the summary of the scientific achievements);
4. Jerzy Kowalski, *Polskie prawo gospodarcze publiczne* [*Polish Public Business Law*], Polskie Wydawnictwo Prawnicze IURIS, Poznań 2007, 227 pp.; an academic course-book; (reviewer: prof. St. Hoc, PhD); the book was nominated to the Ministry of Science and Higher Education award for an academic course-book due to its new conception (discussed in the summary of scientific achievements);
5. *Administracja Publiczna i Prawo Administracyjne w zarysie* [*Public Administration and Administrative Law Outline*], collective work, ed.: Jerzy Kowalski, Mirosław Karpiuk, PWP IURIS, Poznań 2013, 469 pp.; an academic course-book developed as an initiative of the Head of the Faculty of Law and Administration of the Mazovian University, i.e. my own initiative; including two chapters that I wrote: Chapter IV – Regional Self-Government and Administrative Law – Selected European Contexts, pp. 71-106 and Chapter XII – Legal Status of Public Administration Employees, pp. 265-296; the former synthetically presents the issues of regional self-government in the European Union and the Council of Europe (the Committee of the Regions, the European Charter of Local Self-Government, local self-governments international co-operation, the Council of Europe Convention on Cross-Border Regions Co-operation); social policy: social law of the Council of Europe and the European Union – the origin of the concept of social law in Europe, social legislature in the European Union and its axiological orientation; the right to good administration, a code of good administration and the Europeanization of administrative law. The latter (Chapter XII) presents the following issues: common employment law and administration employment law, labour code and employment pragmatics; different institutions than in common employment law; regulations specifying the status of public administration employees (apart from non-governmental administration), self-government employees, the idea of civil service: constitutional grounds and main statutory solutions; the present state of regulations.

Other publications – articles in Polish and Russian scientific journals (selection):

- *System traktatowy ustanawiający Unię Europejską [The Treaty System Founding the European Union]*, in: *Comentationes – scientific paper No. 2/2005*, pp. 128-143 (Mazovian University, Warsaw); (in Polish);
- *Polityka i władza a współczesne społeczeństwo [Politics and Power vs. Contemporary Society]*, in: “Polityka, władza, prawo” [“Politics, Power, Law”], co-author: Komarova T. L. (own input 75%), *Scientific Papers VIII (2004)*, pp. 69-73, the Institute of Law, Sankt Petersburg (in Russian);
- *Jak należy interpretować prawo – dylematy wykładni [How should law be interpreted – interpretational dilemmas]*, in: “Polityka, władza, prawo” [“Politics, Power, Law”], *Scientific Papers IX (2004)*, pp. 26-40, the Institute of Law, St. Petersburg (in Russian);
- *Ograniczenie praw człowieka: zasady międzynarodowe i wewnątrzpaństwowe [Human Rights Limitation: Domestic and International Principles]*, co-author: D.G. Durnajkin, 80% - my own input regarding international regulations, in: “Polityka, władza, prawo” [“Politics, Power, Law”], *Scientific Papers IX (2005)*, pp. 49-61, the Institute of Law, St. Petersburg (in Russian);
- *Zasada podziału władzy - kierunki urzeczywistnienia [The Principle of Separation of Power – Implementation Directions]*, in: “Polityka, władza, prawo” [“Politics, Power, Law”], *Scientific Papers X/2006*, pp. 46-63, the Institute of Law, St. Petersburg (in Russian);
- *Pojęcie i kształtowanie się idei konstytucjonalizmu [Conception and Development of the Idea of Constitutionalism]*, (co-author: V.G. Bajev, 70% my own input), in: “Polityka, władza, prawo” [“Politics, Power, Law”] *XI/2007*, pp. 37-42, the Institute of Law, St. Petersburg and Moscow State University (in Russian);
- *Normatywne podstawy procesu integracji w obszarze europejskiego wspólnego rynku [Normative Basis for the Process of Integration in the European Common Market]*, in: “Państwo i prawo – teoria i praktyka” [“State and Law – Theory and Practice”], Law and State Publishing House; Moscow, No. 8/2008, pp. 36-46 (in Russian);

- *Konstytucyjne podstawy władzy sędowniczej [Constitutional Basis for Judicial Power]*, in: "Państwo i prawo – teoria i praktyka" ["State and Law – Theory and Practice"], Law and State Publishing House, Moskwa 12/2008, ss. 127-139 (in Russian);
- *Władza sędownicza jako odrębna forma działalności państwa* (współautor: D.N. Voronienkov, my own input - 50%), in: "Państwo i prawo – teoria i praktyka" ["State and Law – Theory and Practice"], Law and State Publishing House; Moscow 1(49) 2009, pp. 7-10 (in Russian);
- *Kształtowanie się demokracji parlamentarnej w Polsce 1918-1926 [The Development of Parliamentary Democracy in Poland 1918-1926]*, in: "Legal Thought" No. 5(67) 2011, pp. 35-43, the Institute of Law, St. Petersburg (in Russian);

- reviews published in domestic journals:

- St. Hoc, *Ochrona informacji niejawnych i innych tajemnic ustawowo chronionych. Wybrane zagadnienia [Statutory Protection of Sensitive Information and Other Secrets – Selected Issues]*, Opole 2006, 348 pp.; in: "IUS NOVUM" No. 1/2007, pp. 165-168;
- Witold Wołodkiewicz, Jerzy Krzyżówka, (a collective work ed.), *Paremie łacińskie w europejskiej tradycji prawa i jurysprudencji [Latin Legal Maxims in the European Law and Jurisprudence Tradition]*; in: "HUMANUM" quarterly, Kolegium Edukacji Praktycznej [Practical Education College], No. 1/2008, pp. 244-248

II. C-H. (catalogues of collections, research documentation, total impact factor, number of citations, Hirsch's index, international and domestic research project management): not applicable

II. I. Speeches at international and domestic conferences:

1. In Poland – domestic conferences:

- Jerzy Kowalski, major speech: *Dynamika zmian instytucjonalnych w obszarze Wspólnego Rynku Europejskiego [The Dynamics of Institutional Changes in the Field of*

Common European Market]; Warsaw 2006, organized by Higher School of Economics and Informational Technology (Warsaw) and Mazovian University (Warsaw), topic: “Dynamiczność warunkiem skutecznego zarządzania” [“Dynamics – a Condition for Efficient Management”]

2. In Poland – international conferences:

- Jerzy Kowalski, speech *Polska – Rosja, Polacy – Rosjanie: w kręgu kulturowych i politycznych sprzeczności* [Poland – Russia, the Polish – the Russians: in the Sphere of Cultural and Political Contradictions]; Białystok 2008, conference on “Relacje nowych krajów Unii Europejskiej z Federacją Rosyjską” [“The Relations of the New European Union Member States with the Russian Federation”]; organized by the Academy of Finance and Management in Białystok (foreign participants: University of Glasgow, Australian National University, Vidzeme University College, University of Helsinki, Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno, State Medical University of Krasnoyarsk, University of Maribor-Slovenia); the text published in the conference material collection: Marek Rutkowski (ed.), *Relacje nowych krajów Unii Europejskiej z Federacją Rosyjską (w aspekcie politycznym, ekonomicznym, kulturowym i społecznym)* [Relations of the New European Union Member States with the Russian Federation (Political, Economic, Cultural and Social Aspects)], Academy of Finance and Management in Białystok, Białystok 2008, pp. 29-48;

- Jerzy Kowalski, a speech *O niektórych tendencjach zmian w prawie polskim* [On Some Tendencies of Change in Polish Law]; Warsaw 2010, a conference on “Nowe kategorie prawa” [“New Categories of Law”], organized by the Faculty of Law and Administration of Lazarski School of Commerce and Law in Warsaw and the Faculty of Law of the University of Bari, Italy;

3. Scientific conferences in the Russian Federation (on Russian invitation) – speeches made in Russian, titles translated into Polish (a selection):

- Jerzy Kowalski, *Konstytucjonalizm Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej – tradycja konstytucyjna i stan współczesny* [Constitutionalism of the Republic of Poland – Constitutional Tradition and Present State], Sankt Petersburg 2006, a conference “Jednostka, prawo, państwo – historia, teoria, praktyka” [“An Individual, Law, a State – History, Theory and Practice”], organized by the Institute of Law in St. Petersburg;

- Jerzy Kowalski, *Kulturowe tradycje edukacji prawniczej w Polsce. Praktyka, kontekst intelektualno-moralny* [Cultural Traditions of Legal Education in Poland – Practice, Intellectual and Moral Context]; Moscow 2007, a conference on “Wychowanie, ekonomika,

prawo – tradycja i innowacja” [“Education, Economics, Law – Tradition and Innovation”], organized by Moscow Institute of Economics and Linguistic;

- Jerzy Kowalski, *Za dużo państwa w polskiej gospodarce?* [Too Much of the State in the Polish Economy?], Kaługa 2008, a conference on ”Państwo a gospodarka we współczesnym świecie” [The State vs. Economy in the Contemporary World], organized by the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation - Kaluga Branch;

- Jerzy Kowalski, *System organów państwowych w RP – niektóre problemy ich funkcjonowania* [The System of State Organs in the Republic of Poland – Some Functional Problems], Sankt Petersburg 2008, a conference on “Optymalizacja prawotwórczego procesu; pytania teorii i praktyki” [Optimization of the Legislative Process; Theoretical and Practical Questions], organized by the Institute of Law in Sankt Petersburg;

- Jerzy Kowalski, *Rosyjska Deklaracja Praw i Wolności Człowieka i Obywatela* [Russian Declaration of the Rights and Liberties of Man and Citizen], Sankt Petersburg 2013, a conference on “Rosyjski konstytucjonalizm; teoria i praktyka” [Russian Constitutionalism – Theory and Practice] – part II – on the 20th Anniversary of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and 65th Anniversary of the Declaration on Human Rights; organizers as above;

III. Didactic achievements

III. A. Participation in the European and other programmes: not applicable

III. B. Active participation in international and domestic scientific conferences:

See: point II.I. 1-3 above

III. C. Participation in organizational committees of international and domestic conferences:

- a conference on “Dynamiczność warunkiem skutecznego zarządzania” [Dynamics – a Condition for Efficient Management], Warsaw 2006, organized by the University of Information Technology and Economics (Warsaw) and the Mazovian University (Warsaw), member of the organizational committee on the part of the Mazovian University;

- IV All-Poland Conference on “Prawo, Społeczeństwo, Gospodarka” [“Law, Society, Economy”], Warszawa 2011, the Higher School of Management in Warsaw, main organizer as Head of the Department of Administrative Law of the Mazowian University;
- organizer of an academic seminar on “Jakość kształcenia w WSM” [“The Quality of Training in the Higher School of Management”], Warsaw 2010, the Higher School of Management.

III. D. Awards and prizes:

- in 1979 Silver Decoration of Honour “For Merits to Warsaw”;
- in 1997 Gold Cross of Merit;
- in 1997 Medal of the National Education Commission in acknowledgement of outstanding didactic and educational achievements;
- in 1997 Decoration of Honour “Zasłużony Działacz Kultury” [“For Merits to Culture”];
- in 2013 the Provost of the Institute of Law in Sankt Petersburg awarded me a diploma in acknowledgement of my didactic work (2006-2012) and scientific co-operation;

III. E-F. Participation in consortiums and research networks as well as project management: not applicable

III. G. Participation in editorial boards and scientific committees of journals:

Since 2008 I have been the Editorial Board member of “Scientific Bulletin” quarterly published by the Orel State University, Russia.

2013 – I was appointed the Editorial Board member of a scientific monthly: Juridyczeskaja Mysl [Legal Thought], editor: the Institute of Law in Sankt Petersburg; the journal is recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission [for scientific degrees] (VAK) of the Russian Federation as a publication forum for doctoral and higher doctoral degrees candidates in the field of legal studies in the Russian Federation.

III. H. Membership of international organizations and scientific associations:

2013 r. – I was appointed foreign member of the Association of Russian Lawyers

III. I. Didactic achievements:

2000 – 2014: lecturer at Lazarski School of Commerce and Law in Warsaw (Faculty of Law and Administration), Higher School of Management (Faculty of Law and

Administration) in Warsaw, Mazovian University (Faculty of Social Sciences) in Warsaw; BA and MA seminars in the field of the theory of law, constitutional law, the European Union law and administrative law.

I have been a supervisor of 85 BA theses and 79 MA theses. Until 2013, I also reviewed 251 theses, including 146 MA theses and 105 post-graduate theses.

I was invited to give lectures in the Institute of Law in Sankt Petersburg and in 2006 – 2012, I was a lecturer of constitutional law of Poland, Germany, France and Russia; each 30-hour cycle of lectures was in the Russian language.

III. J. Scientific tutoring:

Individual scientific tutoring in 2008-2010 in the Higher School of Management (Faculty of Law and Administration) with 18 students of the Faculty; at Lazarski University – in 2010-2014 with 12 students of the 5th year of studies and 8 students of the 1st year of studies (Faculty of Law and Administration).

III. K. Tutoring for doctoral students: not applicable

III. L. Internship in foreign and domestic scientific or academic centres: not applicable

III. M. Expert opinions: not applicable

III. N. Participation in expert or competition panels: not applicable

III. O. Reviews of international or domestic projects: not applicable

III. P. Reviews of international or domestic projects: not applicable

- Other reviews:

2011: The Scientific Council of the Institute of Law in Sankt Petersburg appointed me a reviewer of a doctoral dissertation “Normatywno-prawna regulacja lobbingu” [prawo FR i innych państw] [“Normative-Legal Regulation of Lobbying” [Law in the Russian Federation and Other Countries]], author: S. P. Sirotenko; dissertation classified as speciality 12.00.01 – theory and history of law and state, the study of law and state. The review was submitted to the Scientific Council of the Institute on 14 February 2011.

III. Q. Other achievements:

1. Organizer and Head of the College of German Law (part of the Faculty of Law and Administration of Lazarski School of Commerce and Law in Warsaw in academic

years 2000/2001 and 2001/2002; a two-semester cycle of lectures (160 hours) conducted in the German language by guest law lecturers from the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland. The programme was supplemented with one-month internship (for 60 persons) I organized in co-operation with our German partners in various law enforcement institutions: two courts (Frankfurt am Main) and the State of Hesse Prosecution Office (Wiesbaden).

2. Organizer and Head of the College of Russian Law (the Faculty of Law and Administration of Lazarski School of Commerce and Law in Warsaw), since the academic year 2002/2003. The Academic Law Institute operating under the auspices of the Institute of State and Law of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow is our scientific and didactic partner. A two-semester programme provides 130 hours of lectures conducted in the Russian language only by the Academic Institute of Law professors. The program includes basic issues of Russian law in the field of constitutional law, civil law, court proceeding law, administrative law, banking law, tax law, domestic trade regulations in the Russian Federation as well as information on civil law, and administrative and arbitration procedures. The didactic programme also includes 2-hour Russian language classes before each lecture aimed at learning legal vocabulary of a particular legal field to be discussed during the lecture as well as one-month summer courses of the Russian language I organize in co-operation with Pushkin Russian Language and Culture Institute in Moscow. Up to now a total of 406 persons have completed the courses of the College and have been awarded a diploma signed by the Provosts of the Academic Law Institute in Moscow and Lazarski University in Warsaw. Up to now a total of 406 persons have completed the courses of the College and have been awarded a diploma signed by the Provosts of the Academic Law Institute in Moscow and Lazarski University in Warsaw.
3. In 1993, I entered and won a competition organized by the Ministry of Justice for the post of Director - Editor-in-Chief of Państwowe Wydawnictwo Prawnicze [State-owned Legal Studies Publishing House] in Warsaw. The publishing house was in the state of financial crisis (debts), organizational and functional crisis (no publications whatsoever) and required taking radical action. I managed to conclude PLN 16 million worth debt-restructuring agreements before the Business Court in Warsaw. The debts were paid in due time as ruled by the Court so it means I managed to help the company make a full recovery; all the necessary changes and agreements with creditors resulted in the company's profitability.

In 1997, based on the decision of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of State Treasury, the company was involved in the process of privatization in compliance with the Act on Commercialization and Privatization of State-Owned Companies. As a result, a new entity was formed: a public limited company owned by two strategic stakeholders: a publishing house Butterworths (London) and Polish scientific publishing house PWN with the State Treasury as a stakeholder. Based on the decision of the Minister of Justice (prof. Leszek Kubicki), I was appointed liquidator of the state-owned company with the task to transfer the former company assets to the new public limited company; this job required a lot of organizational and legal efforts and developing many documents for both Ministries and the Council of Ministers (that was to take the final decision on the sale of the State Treasury stake to a foreign investor) and stakeholders. I managed to achieve all the tasks I was entrusted with and eventually I was appointed Director – Editor-in-Chief and Board member of the new company.

However, the achievement of an editorial success was most important; it was a basis for regaining the state-owned company's profitability and created advantageous conditions for privatization. The publishing house returned to the domestic market as a respectable editor of legal works. I succeeded to publish many works by outstanding Polish authors, which at present are recognized as classical in their category. They include a multi-volume edition of commentaries on the Civil Code (books I-IV); the Code of Civil Procedure– the Act text, court decisions and literature on it (vol. I-II); a commentary on the Code of Civil Procedure (vol. I-III); the Family and Guardianship Code with a commentary; a commentary on the Criminal Code – part dealing with general issues; law on cooperative companies – a commentary on the amended regulations; a Latin-Polish Dictionary – Latin in science and culture; foreign exchange regulations – a commentary; and an original study: *Japonia: przestępczość na marginesie cywilizacji [Japan: Criminality on the Margin of Civilisation]*. The authors who were involved in these publications are e.g. Stanisław Rudnicki, Janusz Pietrzykowski, Kazimierz Piasecki, Jan Winiarz, Tadeusz Ereciński, Jerzy Ignatowicz, Andrzej Zoll, Zbigniew Cwiakalski, Kazimierz Buchała, Jerzy Pieńkos and Brunon Hołyst.

