

Lublin, August 25, 2016

**SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL
ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

1. Name and surname – Piotr Witkowski

2. Diplomas, academic degrees with the year and place of their attainment and the title of the doctoral dissertation

- a) Master's degree in Political Science, Intercollegiate Institute of Political Sciences of Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin, 1986,
- b) Faculty of Law and Administration of Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin, certificate of completing post-graduate studies in administration and management, 1997,
- c) degree of Doctor of Humanities in political science, Faculty of Political Science of Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin, the title of the doctoral dissertation, *Preferences in Polish Customs Policy* after 1989, 2001, thesis promoter: prof. dr hab. Jan Szreniawski, reviewers: prof. dr hab. Konstanty Wojtaszczyk and dr hab. Grzegorz Janusz,
- d) Faculty of Social Sciences of Higher School of International Relations and Social Communication in Chełm, certificate of completing post-graduate studies in Transport-Forwarding-Logistics. 2014.

3. Information on previous employment in academic institutions

1. 2004 – present University College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin, employed under the contract of employment, lecturer.

- a) 2010 – 2012 member of the Faculty Council,
- b) since 2015 - present member of the Senate,
- c) 2014 – 2015 deputy dean for the field of study International Relations,
- d) since 01/06/2015 - present dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities.

The University College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin is my primary place of employment in accordance with Higher Education Law.

2. 2004 – 2014 Higher School of International Relations and Social Communication in Chełm, employment under the contract of employment, Assistant Professor.

- a) 2004 – 2006 head of International Relations Department,
- b) 2004 – 2011 member of the Senate.

3. I was employed as a lecturer under the employment contract/specific task contract in the following facilities:

- a) 1997 – 2004 at the Melchior Wankowicz Warsaw College of Journalism, Chełm Campus and Lublin Campus,
- b) 2004 – present at the University of Management and Administration in Zamość,
- c) 2006 – present at the Higher School of Law and Administration in Przemyśl, Law and Administration Rzeszów Campus,
- d) 2006 – 2011 at the College of Duties and Logistics in Warsaw,
- e) 2006 – 2007 at the John Paul II State School of Higher Professional Education in Biała Podlaska,

- f) 2006 – 2008 at the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin,
- g) since 2014 at the Faculty of Economics of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University and in 2

2015/2016 at the Faculty of Humanities.

4. Indication of the achievement under the Art. 16 section 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on academic degrees and academic title and on degrees and titles in art (Journal of Laws No 65, item 595 as amended):

a. **title of the academic achievement**

Piotr Witkowski *Instruments of the Customs Policy of the European Union*, Publisher: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Przedsiębiorczości i Administracji, Lublin 2016, p. 398.

Publishing reviewers:

Prof. zw. dr hab. Grzegorz Janusz (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University)

Prof. zw. dr hab. Artur Kuś (Łazarski University)

Prof. nadzw. dr hab. Andrzej Miszczuk (University of Warsaw)

b. **discussion of the scientific objective of the work and results achieved that are mentioned above with the discussion of their potential use**

The primary research objective of the monograph was to analyse the instruments of customs policy of the European Union in trade in goods with third countries. Considering the realisation of the research objective in the scope of queries and analyses presented in the monograph, it should be acknowledged that it has a character of a political science dissertation, with elements of legal and economic deliberations.

The primary objective is accompanied by the research in the field of political presumptions concerning the adoption of specific solutions in the form of customs policy instruments shaping the trade in goods with third countries. Such instruments have the form of legal acts, which caused the necessity to query their content in order to confirm the projects adopted as a part of the customs policy. The desirable economic impact of the adopted concepts that were defined on the basis of the customs policy constitutes the economic aspect of the monograph.

The assumption has been made in the monograph, that the customs policy of the European Union and its instruments are the result of the processes occurring in the international sphere.

They derived from transformations that took place at the turn of the XXI st century, which verify the theories and doctrinal concepts formed in the past as well as the practical steps based on them and realised in the international environment. Taking into consideration the subject of the research, it can be acknowledged that the origins of the customs policy should be sought in the foreign economic and trade policy. This process was associated with the development of forms of international economic contacts as well as with the formation of their new nature that was more complex than just the exchange of goods. The consequence of this in the context of these two policies was the emergence of a more narrow, sectoral policy. Customs policy constitutes the emanation of political concepts related to the trade in goods with third countries.

According to the definition proposed in the monograph, the customs policy is the totality of proceedings in country or countries that create at least integrative stage of the customs union, in terms of creating a state complying with the national interest in cross-border trade in goods. It is a consequence of political decisions concerning the protection of the internal market in a broad sense and promotion of domestic goods on the international markets.

The customs policy of the European Union is the implication of the principles of functioning of the Union which is a specific international organisation, based on the political and economic integration of twenty-eight countries that acknowledge i.e. the canons of the democracy and market economy. The basis of the European integration was the process of social and economic consolidation of member states in accordance with the principles of the customs union. Customs union constitutes a uniform, common area, within which barriers in the internal flow of goods do not exist. In relations with third countries, uniform legal regulations are applied, in particular in terms of the customs law, customs tariff as well as preferential tariff schemes and protection of the internal market. Having regard to this, the monograph proposes the concept of the customs policy of the European Union as a totality of the adopted political concepts in terms of the trade in goods with third countries and practical actions undertaken for the common good, which is the social and economic interest of the Union. This objective is realised through the international activity in the field of the development of economic and trade relations in accordance with the principles of the customs union and the standards adopted by international organisations.

Research hypotheses of a primary and supplementary significance have been posed in the monograph. Hypotheses of the primary significance have been formulated in the following

manner:

1. The transformations of the world economy, development of the international economic and trade cooperation have caused a change in the systematisation of measures stimulating trade in goods with third countries. Traditionally, they were defined as measures of the Common Commercial Policy (CCP), but now they constitute the instruments of customs policy of the European Union.
2. Bearing in mind the purpose and effectiveness of the instruments of customs policy of the European Union in terms of the economic and trade cooperation with the international environment, the change in terminology for the measures affecting the trade in goods with third countries has occurred. Until now, they have been divided in the doctrine into three groups, defined as tariff, non-tariff and para-tariff measures.

The monograph adopts the hypotheses of the supplementary importance, concerning the process of constitution of the customs policy of the European Union and the relation between its instruments. The customs policy of the European Union is a consequence of the processes occurring in the international sphere and within the European integration process. These processes caused the change in the use of instruments stimulating the trade in goods with third countries. This process resulted in the constitution of the customs policy of the European Union.

Having regard to this, the following supplementary research hypotheses have been adopted;

1. The transformation of the international political, social and economic situation caused the change in the customs policy of the European Union and in the practical application of its instruments.
2. Threats to international security and the general reduction of customs protection in trade in goods with third countries have caused the change in the importance of the financial instruments as well as the organisational, order and protective instruments in the customs policy of the European Union.
3. The globalisation of the economy, transformation of the international division of labour, intensification of economic and trade cooperation are the processes, which increased the importance of the preferential instruments of the customs policy of the European Union. In particular, it concerns the mutual customs preferences resulting from the free trade agreements.

The objective of the research that was approved for realisation as well as the hypotheses that were posed allowed to construct a logical and comprehensive work structure. In principle, it is supposed to inspire of creatively finding the answers to the questions about the origin and the concept of the customs policy of the European Union, and to indicate who realises this policy in practice and how it is materialised, so which instruments are used in the process of implementation of this policy in creation of economic and trade relations with third countries. In the particular chapters, the formulated hypotheses are extended by the research questions elaborating on the studied matter that is related to the specific topics in the field of customs policy.

Scientific query of the topics devoted to the customs policy of the European Union, the analysis of its theoretical assumptions and practical implementation with the use of the appropriate instruments, which occurs in the individual chapters provides the answers to the research hypotheses and research questions.

The work has been divided into six substantive chapters, introduction and conclusion. In the first chapter *The Process of Constitution of the Customs Policy of the European Union*, a theoretical research analysis in terms of the origin and the concept of the customs policy of the EU has been conducted. The analysis covered the process of transformation from the foreign economic policy through the trade policy and ended on the customs policy. The subject of the research were the factors contributing to the origins of the customs policy of the European Union. Pursuing the objectives of the research, the first chapter attempts to answer two research questions: whether and to what extent the current optics of the customs policy is still identified with the fiscal policy? What was significance of adoption the common standards for international trade in goods and how this affected the practical realisation of import and export operations?

In the second chapter *The Entities of the Customs Policy of the European Union*, the entities shaping and participating in the trade in goods with third countries were presented and became the subject of a research analysis. It includes the primary EU institutions, in terms of the importance for the subject matter, such as the European Council, the Parliament, the Council and the Commission and the Court of Justice of the European Union. From the separate offices and agencies the European Anti Fraud Office (OLAF) and the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union

(FRONTEX) were presented. In terms of public bodies, the analysis covered customs administration in the member states of the European Union. It was presented as an organisation having a significant scope of common competences harmonised across all the Member States and partially different due to national legislation. The entrepreneurs are the entities realising the customs policy in practice in the form of import and export operations. An important subject of customs policy, with increasing importance, are the corporations and associations influencing institutions and public authorities.

According to the newly adopted classification of instruments of the customs policy of the European Union, the subsequent chapters describe the adopted taxonomy and are devoted to the organisational, order, financial, preferential and protective instruments.

In the third chapter *Organisational and Order Instruments of the Customs Policy of the European Union*, a well-ordered set of organisational solutions related to the trade in goods with third countries has been presented and analysed. These solutions aim at regulation of the customs status of the goods. Their realisation is associated with the use of a range of measures of a technical nature on which depends the organisational effectiveness of the instrument. The measures of customs supervision and customs control have been classified within these topics. They constitute the powers of the customs authorities that are used to monitor the correctness of the trade in goods with third countries. Analysing the organisational and order instruments of the customs policy of the European Union, it is reasonable to formulate several research questions: whether and on what scale the adopted solutions are a factor enhancing and harmonising the trade in goods with third countries? Whether and to what extent regulations adopted in the Union Customs Code modify the organisational and order instruments? Whether and to what extent the powers of control of the customs authorities affect the realisation of the trade in goods with third countries?

In chapter four *Financial Instruments of the Customs Policy of the European Union*, the financial institutions (or instruments?) used in the trade in goods with countries were discussed and analysed. According to the view settled in the doctrine, these include customs duties, indirect taxes and customs charges. Transformation of the international economic and trade cooperation have changed their importance in the practical realisation of the import and export operations. An interesting matter is the modification concerning customs duty, in relation to which the research questions have been formulated: is it not more reasonable in its current form to treat it broadly, as

any financial levy for the benefit of the public authority for the action on which depends the possibility of execution of import or export operation?

The fifth chapter *Preferential instruments of the Customs Policy of the European Union*, presents and analyses the preferential instruments of the customs policy of the European Union. The research analysis covers their form and scope, both of which have their origin in political decisions that remove barriers preventing from the access to the customs territory of the European Union. They have got a dichotomic nature. First of all, they stimulate the trade in goods with third countries through a political dialogue within an international area, in the form of conventional customs preferences. These include the customs unions and free trade areas resulting from the international agreements, as well as the preferences granted unilaterally to the countries – beneficiaries of a specific agreement introducing the preferential system. Secondly, the customs preferences are unilateral resignation from the collection of customs duties sanctioned in the system of reliefs from customs duty and privileged operations. The topic of preferential instruments of the customs policy of the EU inspires research quest i.e. in terms of whether they are still the exception to the principle of non-discrimination – equal treatment of goods in the international trade in goods or maybe this exception has become a rule? What values and objectives turned out to be more important than customs duties in the process of creation of a system reliefs from customs duty?

In the sixth chapter *Protective Instruments of the Customs Policy of the European Union*, the instruments aiming at the broadly understood protection of the customs area of the Union were presented and analysed. These instruments were divided into two groups, the instruments in the *strict sense* - of a monitoring and regulatory nature and economic protection, and instruments in the *broad sense* - determining the area of protection of a social and civilisation nature in the trade in goods with third countries. In the first group, the traditional instruments of protection were classified, which include supervision of import or export, quantitative quotas, ban on import or export and instruments in the form of anti-dumping, anti-subsidy duties and charges against the excessive import. In this group, there were also included instruments used in frames of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in the trade in goods with third countries. The group of instruments in the *broad sense* includes the measures aimed at protection of a broad range of social, civilisation values associated with the public morality, public order and security, health and life of humans and animals, natural environment, cultural goods and intellectual property.

The research allows to formulate the questions regarding the emerging dilemmas: whether the instruments of the economic protection serve the broad economic interests of the European Union, particularly in the social context? To what extent these instruments are used in the interest of a consumer and a merchant distributing the imported goods within the EU customs territory? Another research question concerning the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) can be formulated: whether its basic assumptions could be implemented without the proper application of the protective instruments of the customs policy in terms of customs supervision and customs control? Taking into account the wide range of protective instruments of the customs policy in the *broad sense*, a research question can be formulated (when making a generalisation): is it possible that a country or an integrated group may properly function in the political, social and economic dimension without the effectively used instruments of the customs policy of a non-economic nature in the trade in goods with third countries?

The basic hypothesis of the research verified in the monograph is a new proposal to systematise the measures affecting the trade in goods with third countries. Traditionally, they were assigned to the trade policy, this view has been formed in the distant historical perspective, in circumstances where the only form of foreign trade were the goods in turnover with foreign countries. Verification of the development and importance of the Common Commercial Policy (CCP) provides a basis for the conclusion that the spectrum of its impact on social and economic relations in the European Union is much broader. This is mainly a consequence of, among others, the process of the enlargement of trade policies on other forms of international economic activity. These forms significantly transcend the trade in goods, which is the main area of the customs policy of the European Union. The confirmation of this research hypothesis are the regulations Article 207 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union in terms of the impact area of the Common Commercial Policy (CCP).

The analysis of the processes of transformation of the world economy and the liberalisation of the international trade, decrease of the level of customs protection lead to the verification of the research hypothesis concerning the change in terminology and in the importance of measures stimulating and limiting the trade in goods. The basis of their foregoing, doctrinal classification was the customs tariff, and their criterion was the fact whether the given measure was regulated by the law in the customs tariff or beyond it. The separation of para-tariff measures was the result of their fiscal nature similar to the tariff measures. Non-tariff measures

are the barriers limiting the international trade in goods for non-financial reasons.

As a result of the verification conducted in the monograph, the existing terminology and the importance of these measures have exhausted their validity in terms of the creation of the trade in goods with third countries. The basic premise verifying this hypothesis is a common decrease of tariff barrier in the world trade – international trade in goods. This process stems from the realisation of the objectives of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and from the integration in the form of free trade agreements, resulting in the introduction of various forms of tariff preferences. It must be highlighted that the role of the non-tariff measures, which do not have their source of financing, has not been reduced. The change in the terminology and in the importance of instruments stimulating and limiting the trade in goods with third countries has a teleological nature, allowing to determine the effect they cause in terms of such turnover. In view of this, I believe that it is fully justified to consider them as the instruments of the customs policy of the European Union, with the terminological distinction into: organisational, order, financial, preferential and protective instruments.

The classification and terminology proposed in the monograph relate in a comprehensive manner to the objectives set before the customs policy of the European Union. The basis for their implementation is a political exploration implying the optimal solutions for the realisation of import and export transactions. These solutions create, through the law regulations, the rules and procedure for the trade in goods with third countries. They are aimed to provide the efficiency as well as the organisational and ordinal harmony of the customs procedures, the efficiency of collection of customs duties and taxes. By realisation of the foreign economic and trade policy, the European Union stimulates through the customs preferences the geographic directions of the trade in goods with third countries and ensures the broadly understood protection of international relations within economic as well as social and civilisation aspects.

Present realities of the world economy, including international trade in goods, are based on universal rules created by organised international community. The international organisations, and in terms of cross-border trade in goods primarily the World Trade Organisation (WTO), have adopted, by political consensus of its members, the standards establishing a specific constitution of the world trade. They consist of the principles expressed in the Most Favoured Nation (MFN), National Clause (NC) and the resulting: a reciprocity clause, safeguard clause, a balance of payments and national security clause. These standards have also been expressed in the contents

of the Agreements constituting the WTO, in particular in the agreements relating to the trade in goods. The rule of international agreements is receipt of their regulations into national law. The result is that the provisions of the WTO formed the basis of the legal order of the European Union defining the conditions for trade in goods with third countries.

The process with an international dimension, a determinant of the modern customs policy, is the European integration that resulted in establishments of the European Union. The substratum of the customs policy is customs union, which is a crucial integration stage in the process of the formation of the Common Commercial Policy (CCP) and the customs policy of the European Union. The research on these two processes of international integration justifies the validity of the supportive research hypothesis on the origin of the customs policy of the European Union. According to the accepted assumption, it is constituted as a consequence of the international economic integration and the process of integration within the European Communities and the European Union.

The entities of the customs policy of the European Union create a compatible constellation of institutions and public authorities and entrepreneurs engaged in the trade in goods with third countries. The monograph has examined the issue of the new location of the entrepreneurs and their role in the creation and implementation of the customs policy. This is due to two reasons, as indicated: firstly, it stems from the consciousness reevaluation of the business environment for partnership and cooperation with customs administrations in order to comply with the provisions of the customs law broadly understood. On the other hand, it is the position of corporations and organisations of importers and exporters and professionals supporting cross-border trade in goods. The organisations constitute an indirect link between customs authorities (EU and national) and direct implementers of the policy customs. These organisations are the representatives and negotiators acting on behalf of the environment about the final shape of the concept of the customs policy and customs law. In practice, they account for the role of promoting political and legal solutions adopted in this matter.

Transformations of the customs policy of the European Union at the turn of the 21st century, representing the implication of the international situation have created its contemporary determinant – paradigm. It is expressed by the need to strike a balance between the need of deformalisation of the customs procedures, facilitations, and simplifications for entrepreneurs on one hand and the security of trade in goods with third countries on the other hand. It should be

assumed that determinant's practical implementation is realistic only as a result of the cooperation of EU and national institutions and public bodies with the business community and mutual change in approach to the customs supervision and customs control. This was possible thanks to the introduction of a number of measures into the customs legislation simplifying customs procedures and the extensive use of IT technology and electronic form of communication with importers and exporters.

The transformation of the customs policy of the European Union is most noticeable in relation to the financial instruments, in particular it regards its traditional attribute, which are customs duties. Reducing the level of customs duties in trade in goods with third countries, in accordance with the supportive research hypothesis revised in the monograph, constitutes the implication of development of economic and trade cooperation, expressed, inter alia, by the internationalisation of enterprises. Minimising the financial burdens is a consequence of increasing the importance of the order and organisational instruments and of the protection of customs policy of the European Union instruments. The contemporary priority for customs policy of the European Union and the practical application of its instruments is to ensure the security of the international supply chain, related to the trade in goods with third countries.

A financial instrument requiring a redefinition is a customs duty. It was characterised by chargeable, equivalent operation of the customs authority, on the execution of which depended a certain way of dealing with the goods in the trade in goods with third countries. In the current conditions, the scope of the duty has been minimised to the deposit fee charged in relation to the goods stored in a customs or deposit warehouse and fees for the activities of the customs officer were performed outside the seat of the customs office. However, its scope increases significantly if we examine the teleological element, according to which the execution of a particular action by the customs authority is dependent on payment of a fee. More specifically, this idea would be to rely on an expanded format of customs law, as the law of the trade in goods with third countries. Similarly, such a charge is a charge for activities related to the trade in goods with third countries. From the point of view of the financial burdens, in particular in comparison to the customs duty or taxes, it is not a significant financial ailment and is basically currently marginalised as a financial instrument. However, considering the scientific exploration of the issues of financial instruments of customs policy, this fee is applied in trade with third countries.

The development of the world economy, with the premises repeatedly indicated in the monograph, causing its multidimensional liberalisation, led to a reduction in the level of the customs protection. This is, among others, in a diverse form of customs preferences, which facilitate the access of imported goods to the European Union internal market. We face the widest range of preferences in the case of the agreements setting a customs union and a free trade zone.

Analysing the number and scope of the agreements accepted by the European Union that implement the principles of a customs union or a free trade zone in the economic and trade relations with a specific country or integration grouping, the importance of free trade agreements should be noted. One can find a clear tendency for their extension, which is reflected in their new formula described as a deep and comprehensive free trade area (DCFTA), as well as the prospect of economic and trade rapprochement with the United States within the framework of a negotiated and signed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) or Economic Partnership agreements with Latin American countries. In the current situation, we can assume that the free trade zone is a key instrument to shape the European Union economic and trade relations with the international environment. An issue causing controversy is the extent to which the tolerated within the World Trade Organisation (WTO) exception to the rule, including Most Favoured Nation (MFN), governing world trade, has become the rule. It is hard not to accept this view, considering the visible crisis formula of WTO negotiations, manifesting itself, for example, by protracted negotiations and the lack of decisions on key issues that are the subject of negotiations within the Doha Round. Verification of the importance of preferences which are a result of the free trade agreements positively verifies the supportive research hypothesis proposed in the monograph of their current primary importance in boosting the size of the trade in goods with third countries and the rational choice of the state or integration grouping preferential tariff treatment.

The area of the customs policy of the European Union, subject to extension in the face of threats of the modern world is the protection of trade with third countries. The division of protective instruments proposed in the monograph is an implication of diverse range of values and assets to be protected. The instruments of economic nature in the strict sense have developed a procedure on the basis of agreements on trade in goods under the World Trade Organisation (WTO). In the agreed economic situations, they provide the possibility of the economic retaliation in relation to entrepreneurs and countries exporting the goods infringing the

competition rules to the customs territory of the European Union. Dumping or granting of subsidies may constitute the violation of these rules. The condition for their practical implementation in the form of anti-dumping or anti-subsidy customs duties is evidence to make proof of causing damage or potential threat of it for EU. The problematic issue is the concept of the interest of the European Union. Analysing the practice of their previous establishment, it is hard not to pay attention to the particularity of each Member State and influential lobbies representing specific industry branches. The second plan is the general interest of the European Union, which should take into account the situation of entrepreneurs, especially trading and service companies using imported goods in their business. The transformation of the economic structure of the Member States caused a situation in which commercial companies, as well as producers, are significant shareholders in the creation of the national gross income and are employers for millions of citizens of the European Union.

Customs policy and its protective instruments are inherently related to ensuring the protection of individual sectoral policies of the European Union. The correctness of their practical functioning, according to the accepted rules requires monitoring by the customs authorities. A specific area of protection are the agricultural markets under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) subject to bi-directional support. On the one hand, this is expressed by import protectionism, with the system of agricultural customs duties and duties levied on processed goods, and on the other hand, by means of refinancing of export of agricultural products. One can say with full responsibility that the proper functioning of the CAP, but also of other sectoral policies would be ineffective without efficient customs protection in the trade with third countries.

The issue of the protective customs policy of the European Union reaffirms its transformations, significant widening of the spectrum of interaction with the use of appropriate instruments. They were referred to as protective instruments of customs policy in a broad sense - non-economic instruments. The subject of their protection are core values of the society and civilisation of the modern state and nation. They apply to goods infringing values of public morality, public order and safety, health and lives of people and animals, the environment, cultural assets and intellectual property. In terms of cross-border trade in goods, they may be subject to effective protection by the customs administration authorities. The officers of these authorities are the first representatives of the European Union in the case of import and last in the

case of export, who may prevent infringements of the law in this regard. It should be emphasised that the values of a civilisation nature for the state and the nation, without which they could not function properly, are protected in a broad sense.

Doctrinal achievements of foreign policy, economic trade, international economic relations, economics and international law and the European Union law have been used in the monograph. Scientific literature devoted to the customs policy lacks a publication that would analyse and comprehensively present these issues. Publications available on the publishing market are fragmentary, contributory, discussing questions of the European Union customs policy in an incomplete manner. On the other hand, the area of doctrinal research widely represented in the scientific literature are issues of the customs code. This applies to both the analysis of the customs regulations of the European Union as well as to the Polish national customs regulations.

Taking into account research goal adopted in the dissertation and the scope of issues covered by the preliminary research, the monograph is of analytical-empirical and interdisciplinary character. Typical political science research methods were applied to the dissertation. The method of historical analysis allowed the analysis of the international political process, to agree the consensus on the formation of the common standards of cross-border trade in goods and the formation of the organisation of a global nature. It was also used for the analysis of European economic integration in the field of free movement of goods. Establishment of a customs union was the foundation for the constitution of the independent, exclusive competence of common institutions, the Common Commercial Policy (CCP), in which the customs policy of the European Union was distinguished.

The monograph applied A research method defined on the basis of legal science as dogmatic-legal, while in political science as a legal and institutional method or as a research technique. It has been used to study the regulation of law being the emanation of political decisions in the field of trade with third countries. These decisions materialised in the form of binding legislations at international, EU and national level. The customs policy of the European Union is a consequence of the international activity of countries, integration groups and international organisations. For this reason, an overview of international agreements in customs matters, constituting a platform for solutions regarding customs policy among the countries that are parties to them, was necessary. This is mainly in relation to the *acquis* of international organisations, particularly the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the World Customs

Organisation (WCO) and the United Nations (UN) and its specialised agencies. Analysis of the content of the documents was helpful in the study of subjects participating in trade with third countries, what applies mainly to the European Union institutions. Correlation between the activities undertaken within the framework of the European Union and realisation phase of customs policy can be traced based on the documents of these institutions. One can also, on their basis, demonstrate the importance of customs policy and its instruments in relations with third countries in the field of ensuring the effectiveness and the achievement of the aims of other sectoral policies. In an equally significant dimension, it has been applied to a detailed preliminary research of the legal acts underlying the practical application of the instruments of customs policy. It applies equally to the instruments of organisational and law enforcement, financial, preferential and protective ones.

A comparative method was used in a study, helpful in the analysis of competencies and organisation of the customs administration, which have been adopted in the Member States of the European Union. Their basic competencies result admittedly from the EU legislation and are common to all customs administrations, but also the administrations have been entitled to a number of tasks associated with the economic and non-economic protection. A quantitative method was also used by which the effects and predictable benefits of introduced instruments of customs policy were examined. This refers, in particular, to the implications of the application of customs preferences stimulating directions and volume of trade with third countries.

The applied methods have implied specific techniques. Analysis of legal acts and official documents enabled analysing the legal regulations in force in the field of customs policy of the EU and examination of EU institutions, offices and agencies, fundamental for trade with third countries. Analysis of literature and research in the field of customs policy and its instruments was used to verify the research hypothesis and answers to research questions. In addition, it enabled the formulation of a monograph views that are the _contribution to the development of research on customs policy and its instruments.

Customs policy the European Union is likely to be seen in the future, as a practical instrument of realisation of the Customs Union and the Common Commercial Policy (CCP). It has a clearly specified object, which is a commodity, and the extent of the impact, which is a trade with third countries. Considering the potential use of the results achieved in the monograph, a new doctrinal location of the customs policy within the framework of the international activity

of the European Union and the change of classification, terminology and the importance of its instruments. This creates the possibility of future systemic and teleological analysis of the instruments of EU customs policy. It seems to be important because so far, at least in the theoretical dimension, they focused on the customs duty and financial issues related to trade in goods with third countries.

Taking into account the potential use of research being the subject of a monograph it is possible to indicate prospective directions of development of the customs policy. The political priorities of the European Union, which are implemented through the instruments of customs policy in a long run are mainly the development of customs preferences and the protection of the EU customs territory. This may seem paradoxical, but so is the development of economic relations and trade optics with the international environment.

Firstly, it is characterised by mutual opening within the framework of continued and new bi- and multilateral preferential relations in the form of free trade agreements. This view would be verified by the continuation of the process of signing agreements on Economic Partnership with Latin American countries and arousing much controversy agreement on Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). The development of preferential instruments of the customs policy of the European Union is confirmed by the declarations of other countries expressing interest in the mutual opening of their domestic markets, it concerns, inter alia, Russian Federation.

On the other hand, the protection of its own EU customs territory in terms of economic in the strict sense and non-economic in the broad sense. Protective instruments of the customs policy in the trade with third countries are aimed at eliminating the so-called cheap import unfair competition. In its realisation antidumping and anti-subsidy customs duty are used. Scheme of protective instruments, adopted in the monograph, locates non-economic instruments in the broader sense within the framework of the customs policy, aimed at the protection of social values and civilisation. Due to future research, it seems important for the taxonomy and classification of these instruments. It should be considered that if they relate to the goods in trade with third countries, we are dealing with the instruments of the customs policy of the European Union. Observing the international situation and its development, it can be expected, unfortunately, that in the future we will have to do with the intensification of threats of a non-economic character, related, inter alia, to the safety and public order and health and life of

people and animals. Most likely, it will also lead to the development of research on this matter.

The overall conclusion is that the customs policy of the European Union is a broad political project in the field of trade with third countries and the complex of practical measures. They are aimed at the realisation of socio-economic interests of the EU as a whole and its Member States. Materialisation of EU customs policy takes place through the development of economic and trade relations with the international environment in accordance with the customs union principles and the standards adopted by international organisations.

Customs policy instruments are subordinate to the priorities resulting from the adopted policies. These include the design and implementation of principles and procedures for trade with third countries, taking into account the widely understood interests of the European Union. It is clear that the interest is nowadays realised not only with the use of funds resulting from the customs duty. With this in mind, there is no justification for the division of measures stimulating and restricting trade in goods with third countries on the basis of the legal institution having no practical significance. Taking into account the overall transformation occurring in the world economy and trade, it should be noted that there was a change of systematisation, classification and terminology of the instruments of customs policy of the European Union.

5. Analysis of other research and scientific achievements

My scientific achievements after obtaining a doctoral degree include 65 publications (a few of them in 7 English and 2 Ukrainian), in this amount standalone 3 monographs, co-edition of 2 collective work and 43 Chapters in the collective publications and academic textbooks and 19 scientific articles and several popular publications.

My academic interests are mostly focused on few research areas:

- a) customs policy and customs code,
- b) cross-border cooperation,
- c) transport policy (international transport and logistics).

Those areas are strictly connected with my previous professional work and current didactic activity. In 1991 – 2006 I worked in customs administration and I performed multiple managerial functions, I was a member of commissions and problem teams, I participated in

creating and realising the customs policy and customs code, according to my authority. Performing function of the head of the Customs Chamber I was the first-tier body in an individual customs investigation and I participated in a reorganisation of Polish administration. The purpose of the reorganisation was to adjust it to European Union standards. The topic of customs code and policy was extended in my interests by next two research areas, which are a result of their evolution and extension of the impact on the international surroundings, mainly as regards to the capability of running a business activity. The subject of my didactic activity are the issues concerning the customs policy of the European Union, the customs code in a broad sense with a division into, inter alia, customs procedures, non-tariff measures and customs duty reliefs, and international economic relations, cross-border cooperation and international logistics and foreign trade logistics. Driven by the need of constant increase of the quality of students teaching, I have tried to dedicate my academic research to this subject, many publications and reports about this topics were also presented on scientific conferences.

Customs policy and customs code

The first research area is a customs policy and customs code, both of which are overlapping and have correlation, creating a complete entirety. They are my core and leading research and scientific inspiration sphere. In my researches, publications and reports presented on conferences I have tried to present the subject in a multidimensional way. It was achieved by indicating the origin and development of customs policy and customs code and by demonstrating their dynamic character in accordance with processes occurring currently in an international space. I published 5 scientific articles as part of historical exploratory research on origin and development of current customs policy and customs code, which are:

1. *Economic security in the customs policy of Poland in 1918 – 1939*, in: E. Maj, J. Gryz, E. Kirwiel, E. Podgajna (ed.), *Dream of power. Security – Sovereignty – Power status. The Republic of Poland 1918 – 1939*, UMCS Publishing, Lublin 2014, pp. 63 – 80.
2. *Polish customs policy between 1944 and 1989*, in: E. Maj, J. Gryz, E. Kirwiel, M. Wichmanowski (ed.), *People's Republic of Poland – Poland in the second half of the 20th century*, UMCS Publishing, Lublin 2013, pp. 61 – 104.
3. *Polish customs policy during the government of Waldemar Pawlak in 1993-1995*, in:

- E. Maj, S. Michałowski, A. Wójcik (ed.), *Ideas, State, People's Party*, UMCS Publishing, Lublin 2009, pp. 264 – 279.
4. *Polish customs policy between 1918 and 1939*, “Zamojskie Studia i Materiały”, No 1(18), University of Management and Administration in Zamość Publishing, Zamość 2005, pp. 285 – 301.
 5. *Belarus in the Polish customs policy between 1992 and 2002*, in: H. Chałupczak, E. Michalik (ed.) , *Poland –Belarus. Neighbourhood problems*, UMCS Publishing, Lublin 2005, pp. 177 – 192.

The vital research subject on customs policy and customs code are processes occurring in global economy and their meaning in creating international trade in goods. Similarly, the analysis of the current canons of the customs policy and customs code in force and their practical realisations by appointed institutions and public authorities should be perceived. To the issues mentioned above I dedicated a monograph: *Institutions of the customs law of the Community in the international trade in goods*, Higher School of International Relations and Social Communication Publishing, Chełm 2008, pp. 382 and first part of the monograph *Customs procedures and transport in the foreign trade*, pp. 5-212, entitled *Customs procedures and transport in the foreign trade* University College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin Publishing, 2012.

This subject constitutes the content of 14 chapters in collective works. The following publications were also dedicated to the aforementioned problem:

1. *Introducing goods into the European Union customs territory*, in: A. Kuś, M. Kowerski (ed.), *Cross-border movement of goods and people in European Union*, the University of Management and Administration in Zamość Publishing, Zamość 2012, pp. 77-98.
2. *Customs debt*, in: A. Kuś, M. Kowerski (ed.), *Cross-border movement of goods and people in European Union*, University of Management and Administration in Zamość Publishing, Zamość 2012, pp. 99-118.
3. *Customs-approved treatment and customs procedures*, in: A. Kuś, M. Kowerski (ed.), *Cross-border movement of goods and people in European Union*, University of Management and Administration in Zamość Publishing, Zamość 2012, pp. 119-142.

4. *Non-tariff administrative and economic measures in an international trade in goods in the regulations of the European Communities* in: A. Milczarczyk – Woźniak, P. Hanclich, P. Witkowski *Commercial policy measures in an international trade by the case of European Union*, Higher School of Customs and Logistics Publishing, Warszawa 2011, pp. 31 – 56.
5. *Non-tariff technical and non-economic measures in an international trade in goods in the regulations of the European Communities*, in: A. Milczarczyk – Woźniak, P. Hanclich, P. Witkowski *Commercial policy measures in an international trade by the case of European Union*, Higher School of Customs and Logistics Publishing, Warszawa 2011, pp. 57 – 73
6. *International organisations in the process of creating current standards and rules of international trade in goods*, in: A. Pawłowska (ed.), *Private participants of international relations*, Higher School of Entrepreneurship and Administration in Lublin Publishing, Lublin 2010, pp. 157 – 172.
7. *Customs code changes*, „Zeszyty Naukowe” nr 23/2009, Higher School of Customs and Logistics Publishing, Warszawa 2009, pp. 94 – 107.
8. *Current nature of customs duty – foreign trade in goods policy*, „Zeszyty Naukowe” nr 26/2010, Higher School of Customs and Logistics Publishing, Warszawa 2009, pp. 97 – 108.
9. *Tasks and organisational structure of customs administrations in Member States of the European Union*, „Zamojskie Studia i Materiały” Rok wydania XI (2009) no 2, University of Management and Administration in Zamość Publishing, Zamość 2009, pp. 35 – 50.
10. *Contemporary customs duty and customs procedures in light of Customs Code of the Community*, in: *Poland. Europe. World*. University College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin Publishing, Lublin 2008, pp. 258 – 282.
11. *Bank guarantee in the system of securing customs and tax duties in an international trade in goods*, in: I. Przychocka, J. Sikorski (ed.), *Banking system in Poland under market economy conditions*, Helena Chodakowska Higher School of Management and Law Publishing, Warszawa 2008, pp. 275 – 296.

12. *Polish Customs Service dilemmas (reform or liquidation)*, in: G. Michalczuk, I. Przychocka, J. Sikorski (ed.), *Selected issues in tax system reform*, University of Białystok Publishing, Białystok 2007, pp. 215 – 230.
13. *Role of the Customs Service in the supervision of trade in goods correctness realised with the participation of a cross-national corporations*, in: T. Guz, K. A. Kłosiński, P. Marzec (ed.), *Poland – Europe – World, Cross-national Corporations*, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin Publishing, Lublin – Tomaszów Lubelski 2007, pp. 359 – 376.
14. *Role and tasks of the Customs Service in the protection of the external border of the European Union by the case of Customs Chamber in Biała Podlaska*, in: J. Sikorski (ed.), *Border regions under conditions of external borders of the European Union*, University of Białystok Publishing, Białystok 2005, pp. 261 – 276.

The customs policy and customs code along with a broad spectrum of influence in an international space on practical realisation of trade in goods were the content of my speeches, inter alia, on the following scientific conferences:

1. Polish national scientific conference *Poland and European Union facing the challenges of the modern world of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, June 16, 2014. Presentation: Common Commercial Policy versus global economic challenges of the modern world in the context of relations with the USA.*
2. Polish national scientific conference *10 years of Polish migration policy in the European Union*, the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, May 9, 2014. Presentation: *Customs duty reliefs in European Union in relation to natural persons*,
3. Polish national scientific conference *Influence of *acquis communautaire* and *acquis Schengen* on Polish law – experiences and perspectives*, the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin March 31, 2014. Presentation: *Schengen external border management in the context of border customs control.*
4. International scientific conference *Economic security of the countries* the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, November 25, 2006. Presentation: *Economic safety in the international trade in goods – the role and meaning of the customs policy.*
5. Polish national scientific conference *The opening of market borders versus the*

- perspective of existence and possession of human and nation*, the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, February 23, 2006. Presentation: *Common customs policy versus protection of the external border of the European Union*.
6. Polish national scientific conference *Organisation, management and financing of the state administration*, the University in Białystok, January 16, 2006. Presentation: *Quality management in Polish Customs Service – selected practical issues by the case of the Customs Chamber in Biala Podlaska*.
 7. Polish national scientific conference *Polish Customs Services in the integrated Europe*, Higher Customs School in Warsaw, October 20, 2004. Presentation: *New problems in the work of the Customs Service at the external border of the European Union*.

An important subject in the development of my studies and scientific research is an issue of indispensability of keeping balance in the customs policy between the interest of the state or integration organisation and business environment, entrepreneurs performing import and export operations. An inspiration for searching for those creative and innovative interests, characteristic transfer of personalistic philosophical concept of “to be and to have” to the reality of international trade in goods, was a project and realisation of Polish national scientific conference *Opening of the market borders versus the perspective of existence and possession of human and nation*, done together with Rev. Professor Mirosław Kalinowski, former Prorektor of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin and Professor Artur Kuś. In the following years the works were continued by the publication of *To be and to have of State and Business – in the age of international trade in goods liberalism*, „Zeszyty Naukowe” nr 18/2007, Higher School of Customs and Logistics Publishing, Warszawa 2007, pp. 78 – 94 and *The customs policy – eternal dilemma of TO BE or TO HAVE of state and business*, in: E. Gwardzińska, A. Werner, J. Wierzbicki (ed.) *The customs policy. Economics. Law. Practice*, BW Publishing, Szczecin 2014, pp. 407 – 417.

Conciliation character of the customs policy, taking into consideration social rights of the customs policy and customs code instruments, was expressed in, inter alia, four scientific publications.

1. *Social dimension of customs duty reliefs community system*, „Roczniki Teologiczne” The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin Publishing, Volume L III, No. 10, Lublin 2006 pp. 241 – 254,
2. *Simplifications and facilitations in movement of people and goods through the external border of the European Union*, „Politologia i stosunki międzynarodowe”, no 1/2007, Higher School of International Relations and Social Communication in Chełm Publishing, Chełm 2007, pp. 119 – 138.
3. *The rule and exceptions from freedom and equality in the international trade in goods*, in: S. Dubaj, A. Kuś, P. Witkowski, *Rules and restrictions in the movement of people and goods in the European Union*, University of Management and Administration in Zamość Publishing, Zamość 2008, pp. 113 – 149.
4. *Privileged operations and duty exemptions in the European Union law*, in: A. Kuś, M. Kowerski (ed.), *Cross-border movement of goods and people in European Union*, University of Management and Administration in Zamość Publishing, Zamość 2012, pp. 171 – 194.

The research, conducted in frames of a research project between June and September 2006, entitled *Attitudes of present importers from EU towards the opportunity of conducting clearances in the procedure of admitting to free trade in border organisational units of Customs Chamber in Biała Podlaska* is seen by me as an important scientific achievement in terms of the customs policy and customs law. The aim of the project realisation was to analyse, before Poland became a member of the European Union, what conditions should be fulfilled in order to change the behaviours of EU importers. During the research, those importers were using the customs procedure of transit transporting goods to the common customs territory and then they were carrying out the clearance of goods for admitting them to free trade. This issue could potentially have a significant influence on the increase of financial incomes to the Polish budget after Poland became a member of the European Union. Analysis of the research could also play a role in raising the competitiveness of the Polish Customs Service through raising the quality, efficiency and harmony of checks at the external border of the European Union. The results of the research

were presented to the leadership of the Ministry of Finance at that time and they were also discussed during the conference *The eastern border of the European Union; opportunities and threats for the international trade in goods* held on the 23 October 2003. The assumptions, results and recommendations resulting from the project were published in *The eastern border of the European Union; opportunities and threats for the international trade in goods – research project on the subject “Attitudes of present importers from EU towards the opportunity of conducting clearances in the procedure of admitting to free trade in border organisational units of Customs Chamber in Biała Podlaska”*, "Monitor Prawa Celnego" special edition no 3A (105)/2004, pp. 3-44.

The final result summarising my scientific research concentrated around the customs policy and its instruments is the monograph presented in point 4 as a scientific achievement. It clearly indicates the coherence between the customs policy and customs law.

Cross-border cooperation

The research area related to the customs policy and customs law is a broadly understood cross-border cooperation. According to the current view, it is a neighbourhood joint activity between communities and territorial authorities of at least two countries. The practical realisation of cross-border cooperation, especially in terms of the economy, is associated with the use of instruments of the customs policy. In the current realities of the Polish eastern border, which is also the external border of the European Union, this issue is particularly important in view of ensuring the interests of all Member States. In my scientific achievements, the issue of cross-border cooperation is presented in a broader aspect associated with the use of the provisions of the Schengen Agreement. The indicated research area constitutes, among others, the subject of five scientific publications mentioned below:

1. *Cross-border cooperation between the European Union and Neighbouring Countries – practical facilitations in the form of local border traffic*, “Barometr Regionalny” Vol. 12, no 1, University of Management and Administration in Zamość Publishing, Zamość 2014, pp. 7 – 14.

2. *Cross-border cooperation with Ukraine in the reality of membership of Poland in the European Union*, in: M. Marczevska – Rytko (ed.), *Poland in the structures of the European Union*, UMCS Publishing, Lublin 2010, pp. 199 – 222.
3. *Development of the Schengen Agreement versus Polish-Belarusian perspectives of the economic cooperation*, in: Adamowicz, A. Siedlecka, *Cross-border movement in the context of expansion of the European Union*, the John Paul II State School of Higher Professional Education in Biała Podlaska Publishing, 2008, pp. 159-170.
4. *Development of the Schengen area as an instrument of development of the cross-border economic cooperation between Poland and Ukraine*, in: A. Kuś, T. Sieniow (ed.), *Schengen Agreement – opportunities and threats for the cross-border cooperation between Poland and Ukraine*, the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin Publishing, 2007, pp. 91 – 108.
5. *Polish-Ukrainian economic cooperation versus opportunities for region development*, in: T. Guz, P. Marzec, Z. Michalski (ed.), *Opportunities and barriers for the sector of small and medium enterprises in Poland. Economic and legal aspects*. the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin Publishing, Tomaszów Lubelski – Sandomierz 2006, pp. 47-78.

Cross-border cooperation was the topic of my speeches at multiple scientific conferences, including:

1. National scientific conference: *10 years of FRONTEX Agency in the Schengen Area*", the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, 22 April 2015, presentation: *Socio-economic conditions of FRONTEX activity in the context of the free movement of people*

2. International scientific conference: *Europe of regions*, Higher School of International Relations and Social Communication in Chełm, 27-28 April 2008, presentation: *Cross-border economic cooperation after becoming a member of the European Union*

3. National scientific conference: *Poland in the Schengen area*, the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, 12 December 2008, presentation: *Poland in the Schengen Agreement – opportunities and threats for the economic cooperation on the Polish-Ukrainian border*

4. International scientific conference: *Public statistics in the process of European integration, with special regard to the problem of cross-border territories*, University College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin and the Central Statistical Office, 22-24 September 2008, presentation: *Cross-border trade in goods in the reality of membership of Poland in the European Union on the example of Polish-Belarusian and Polish-Ukrainian border*

Transport policy (international transport and logistics)

The consequence of the transformation in terms of the importance of the customs policy and the role of practical application of its instruments is adding the issues such as transport, forwarding and logistics to my research interests. Currently, customs policy instruments shape the practical obligations of the participants of the international supply chain. It applies equally to the importers and exporters, as well as to the people managing intercontinental, cross-border movement of goods – carriers, forwarders, logistics experts and customs representatives. Scientific publications concerning the indicated issues constitute the second part, *Transport in the foreign trade*, pp. 229 – 414 in the monograph entitled *Customs procedures and transport in the foreign trade*, University College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin Publishing, Lublin 2012. In addition, analyses of those issues are comprised in the following publications:

1. *Customs logistics – origins, term, division*, "Monitor Prawa Celnego i Podatkowego" no 8, 2016, pp. 305-310.

2. *Socio – economic reasons for legal regulations concerning admission to the occupation of road transport in the European Union*, "Review of Comparative Law" Vol. 14, the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin Publishing, Lublin 2014, pp. 123 – 138.

3. *Adjusting the eastern border crossings for the transit traffic*, in: *European transit – challenges for Poland*, Higher School of Customs and Logistics Publishing, Warszawa 2007, pp. 130 – 144.

In frames of other forms of a scientific activity I developed 29 editorial reviews:

a) in 2016 editorial review articles *Symbolic disappearance of borders in Europe. The Schengen area - the consequences of changing the concept of borders in the European Union*, e-journal UMCS „Social Contexts”,

- b) in 2015 editorial review of a collective work edited by K. Eckhardt, P. Niemczuk *Legitimacy, efficiency and good administrative practice as conditions of good governance*, University of Law and Public Administration in Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2015,
- b) since 2013 as a permanent editorial reviewer I reviewed 12 articles published in "Monitor Prawa Celnego i Podatkowego",
- c) in 2012 editorial review of the publication of W. Czyżowicz *Illegal trade in tobacco products, alcohol and beer in Poland: reasons, form, scale, consequences and solutions increasing the efficiency of the fight against illegal trade*, BW Publishing, Warszawa 2012,
- d) in 2008 editorial review of five publications, which appeared in a collective work edited by M. Adamowicz, A. Siedlecka *Cross-border movement in the context of expansion of the European Union*, the John Paul II State School of Higher Professional Education in Biała Podlaska Publishing, Biała Podlaska 2008,
- e) in 2007 editorial review of nine publications, which appeared in a collective work edited by M. Adamowicz, A. Siedlecka *Development of the cross-border economic cooperation in the region of Biała Podlaska and Brześć*, Volume I and *Development of the cross-border educational cooperation in the region of Biała Podlaska and Brześć*, Volume II, the John Paul II State School of Higher Professional Education in Biała Podlaska Publishing, Biała Podlaska 2007.

Scientific internships

Lutsk National Technical University, 27 April – 17 May 2016 Lutsk. The internship covered the issues related to customs policy and customs legislation as well as international transport, forwarding and logistics. As part of the internship, a comparative study of the customs law of the European Union and Ukraine has been developed and series of lectures for students of Logistics and International Relations has been conducted. These are the subjects of particular lectures: *Customs logistics in the international trade in goods management* and *Customs policy and customs law in the international logistics* and *The issue of trade and customs in the Association Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine*.

Awards and honourable mentions:

Bronze Cross of Merit – 2005

Medal of Lubelskie Voivodeship Governor – 2005

Medal "For merits in Protection of Borders of the Republic of Poland" – 2005

"The Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski eastern economic award" – 2003

6. Teaching, organisational activities and popularisation of science

Teaching activity

Currently, I am teaching the following subjects:

1. I give lectures and classes at the undergraduate degree course level in International Relations and Transport at the University College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin, teaching the following subjects:

- International economic relations
- Cross-border cooperation
- Foreign trade logistics
- Economic and Monetary Union
- Management of the state border
- Design of logistics processes

At the post-graduate studies in Transport – Forwarding – Logistics and Customs and logistics,

I am teaching the following subjects:

- Access to the market,
- Customs services in international transport,
- Business activity and financial management of the company
- Forwarding documentation and forwarding in road transport
- Customs regulations of the European Union (Customs Code, regulations, customs procedures, preferences and exemptions, origin of the goods, customs value, etc.)

2. I give lectures and classes at the master's degree course level at the University of Law and Public Administration in Przemyśl, Faculty of Law and Administration in Rzeszów, teaching the following subjects:

- International logistics,
- Customs procedures,
- Measures of market protection in the customs law of the European Union,
- The introduction and removal of the goods from the customs territory of the European Union
- Access to the market
- Safety on the road
- Business activity and financial management of the company

Between 2006 and 2015 I was giving lectures and classes at the undergraduate and master's degree course level, teaching subjects such as: EU customs policy, Customs Law of the EU, Community and national customs law, Free customs zones and free warehouses, International agreements in customs matters, Customs exemptions, Cross-border movement of people and goods, Principles of functioning of the customs agency, Trade in goods law, Customs supervision and customs control, Law on foreigners.

3. I give lectures, classes and seminars at the undergraduate degree course level at the Faculty of Economics of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, teaching the subject: *Customs and forwarding in international traffic*, and at the Faculty of Humanities I give a lecture on the subject: *Customs Law*.

4. I was giving a lecture at the post-graduate studies in Accounting at University of Management and Administration in Zamość, the subject of which was *Customs and customs duties*, Between 2004 and 2014 I was giving lectures at the undergraduate degree course level on the subjects such as *Customs law*, *Safety in cross-border movement of people and goods* and *Economic safety*.

In the previous years I was teaching at the educational facilities such as:

a) Melchior Wańkiewicz Higher School of Journalism in Warsaw, Chełm Campus and Lublin Campus – I was giving lectures and classes at the undergraduate and master's degree course level, teaching subjects such as *Common customs policy, Customs law of the EU, Customs procedures, Taxation elements of customs, Cross-border cooperation, Poland in the international relations, Regional policy of the EU, Polish eastern policy, Eastern partnership,*

b) 2006 – 2011 College of Duties and Logistics in Warsaw – I was giving lectures and classes at the undergraduate and master's degree course level, teaching subjects such as *Customs law of the EU, Customs regulations, Taxation elements of customs, International agreements in customs matters,*

c) 2006 – 2008 the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin – I was giving a lecture at the post-graduate studies in Museums and protection of monuments, the subject of which was: *Customs law – import, export of monuments and cultural goods, reclaiming and returning the illegally exported goods,*

d) 2006 – 2007 the John Paul II State School of Higher Professional Education in Biała Podlaska – I was giving lectures and classes at the undergraduate degree course level, teaching the subjects such as *Customs law and Customs tariff.*

I was also a promoter of more than 120 MA theses at the Higher School of Law and Administration in Przemyśl, Faculty of Law and Administration Rzeszów Campus and at the College of Duties and Logistics in Warsaw as well as the promoter of more than 300 BA theses at the University College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin, Higher School of International Relations and Social Communication in Chełm, Higher School of Law and Administration in Przemyśl, Faculty of Law and Administration Rzeszów Campus and College of Duties and Logistics in Warsaw. I was also a reviewer of more than 100 diploma theses at the aforementioned educational facilities.

Organisational activity

Within my activity in the association *Lubelszczyzna w Europie* I participated in organising scientific conferences together with Political Thought Department of Political Sciences Faculty, UMCS, to which belong, among others:

1. International scientific conference *Dream of power - Republic of Poland 1918-1939*. Lublin, 18 October 2012.
2. Polish national scientific conference *Polish People's Republic: Poland – communist, socialistic, or ...?* Lublin, 20 October 2011.
3. Polish national scientific conference *Polish society in September 1939* Lublin, 18 October 2009.
4. Polish national scientific conference *Provisional People's Government of the Republic of Poland in Lublin – 1918* Lublin, 6 November 2008.

In cooperation with Faculty of Church and Administrative Law of John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, I participated in organisation of scientific conferences, among others:

1. Polish national scientific conference *The opening of market borders versus the perspective of existence and possession of human and nation*, Lublin, 23 February 2006.
2. International scientific conference *Schengen Agreement – opportunities and threats for the cross-border cooperation between Poland and Ukraine* Lublin 28 February - 1 March 2007.
3. Polish national scientific conference *Influence of *acquis communautaire* and *acquis Schengen* on Polish law – experiences and perspectives*, Lublin, 31 March 2014.

In Higher School of Entrepreneurship and Administration in Lublin I participated in organisation of scientific conferences, among others:

1. Polish national scientific conference *Protective administration*, Lublin, 29 April 2015.
2. Popular science conference *Export – future of the development*, Lublin, 14 May 2013.

3. International scientific conference *Private participants of international relations*, Lublin, 21 – 22 September 2009.

4. International conference *Security without borders* Lublin, 7 – 8 October 2004.

Within my organisational activity in Higher School of Entrepreneurship and Administration in Lublin I prepared original programme of postgraduate studies *Customs duty and logistics in international trade in goods management*, and I am a head of it. I also participated in creating programme and organisation of the postgraduate studies *International trade* and *Transport-Forwarding-Logistics*. I participated in preparing and realisation of scientific – didactic projects *Era Inżyniera* and *WYSPA Inżyniera*.

In 2011 – 2014 I was a tutor of International Relations Students Scientific Club. In 2013 on the basis of agreement with Lublin branch of the Association for Cooperation Poland – East it was transformed into Students Scientific Club of Integration and Cooperation POLAND – EAST.

In Higher School of International Relations and Social Communication in Chełm I participated in organisation of, among others:

1. Scientific seminar *Cross-border cooperation in the reality of the Schengen Agreement. Practical aspect of the Polish-Ukrainian border*, Chełm, 18 December 2013.
2. International scientific conference *National and ethnic minorities problems in the process of political transformation* Chełm, 25 October 2011,
3. Polish national scientific conference *Poland in the structures of the European Union: experiences, expectations, challenges*, Chełm, 17 May 2009,
4. Polish national scientific conference *From the European Communities to the European Union, a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome* Chełm, 19 – 20 April 2007,
5. International scientific conference *Common area of freedom, safety and justice of the European Union*, Chełm, 10 - 12 May 2006.

Higher School of Law and Administration in Przemyśl, Rzeszów Campus, I prepared original programme and I am coordinator of specialisation *Management of Transport - Forwarding – Logistics*, first and second degree studies of Administration and postgraduate studies programme *Legal and organisational issues of international logistics*.

In the University of Management and Administration in Zamość I prepared original

programme and I am a head of postgraduate studies *Safety in cross-border movement of people and goods*, and I participated in preparing and realisation of the project *Roztocze – Cross-border Development Area*.

Activity promoting science

Within activity promoting science I organised and gave lectures on the popular – science conferences, organised by universities, groups of entrepreneurs and economic subjects. Among those conferences were:

- 1) V Podkarpackie Forum Myśli Administracyjnej in Higher School of Law and Administration in Rzeszów, 1 April 2016, *Modern problems of international logistics*, presentation: *Origin and development of customs logistics*.
- 2) II Polsko- Ukraińska Konferencja Przewoźników, organised by Association of Logistics and Export Development KRESY, Okuninka, 15-16 May 2014, Presentation: *Importance of border crossing points in the international logistics*.
- 3) I Polsko – Ukraińska Konferencja Przewoźników, organised by Association of Logistics and Export Development KRESY, Okuninka, 4-5 October 2013, presentation: *Origin and main solutions of European Union Customs Code*.
- 4) Popular science conference *Export – future of the region development*, organised by the Lublin Wholesale Market and Higher School of Entrepreneurship and Administration and Polish Exporters Association. Lublin, 14 May 2013, presentation: *Common Commercial Policy (CCP) – pro-export instruments*.
- 5) Popular science conference *Role of the customs policy in the European Union*, organised by Association of Logistics and Export Development KRESY, Chełm, 29 November 2012, presentation: *Importance of customs policy in the international logistics*.
- 6) Polish-Ukrainian popular science seminar *Legal circumstances in movement of people and goods on the external border of the European Union*, organised by European Information Centre Europe Direct, Żółkiew, 20 May 2008, presentation: *Rules of trade in goods between European Union and third countries*.

I promoted customs policy and customs code by giving lectures to the secondary schools students in Lubelskie and Podkarpackie voivodeship.

As part of regular cooperation with the academic environment and entrepreneurs from Biała Podlaska, I am a member of Programme Councils of *Kwartalnik Celny*, published by Podlaska Agencja Consultingowa Rectus and of *Ogólnopolska Olimpiada Wiedzy Spedycja – Transport – Cło*, organised by Customs Study in Biała Podlaska, Polish national association of Carriers and Customs Chamber in Biała Podlaska. I give occasional lectures at the organised celebrations, e.g. on the World Customs Day, 22 January 2015: *Perspectives of the development of Polish Customs Service*, and for students of Customs Study in Biała Podlaska and annual congress of Polish national association of carriers in Biała Podlaska, 8 June 2008, lecture *International conditions for development of the branch Transport-Forwarding-Logistics*.

I developed my passions in cross-border broadened about the issues of immigration and refugees since 2009, I participate of the projects of Lublin Regional Network of Immigrant Support and Support Voluntary Return to the Lublin. These projects were executed by the Foundation Institute for the Rule of Law in Lublin that's formed a local platform of cooperation for people and institutions involved in the integration of foreigners in the Lublin region. In organized in the framework of these projects, conferences and seminars I attended, as a speaker and debater.

I am involved in the activity of Polish Chamber of Customs, Forwarding and Logistics (PICLiS), in which I am board representative. Within cooperation of the Chamber with academic environment I initiated signing the agreement with UMCS and Higher School of Law and Administration. Realising mutual agreement, I organised at the University open lectures on problems of logistics and international transport, whereas in Higher School of Law and Administration the Chamber participated in organisation of V Podkarpackie Forum Myśli Administracyjnej in Higher School of Law and Administration dedicated to *Modern problems of international logistics*.

In the years 1999 – 2006 I was a member of the Programme Council of the Polish Television Branch in Lublin, investigating issues concerning higher education and areas of my scientific interests such as customs policy, customs legislation and cross-border cooperation. I was a co-founder of a current affairs programme entitled *Chit chat at the eastern border*, edited by

televisions in Lublin, Brześć and Lwów. I took part in current affairs programmes concerning the issue of the international trade in goods and cross-border cooperation.

As far as the activity promoting science is concerned, I was also promoting the knowledge about customs law before obtaining my doctoral degree. In the years 1997 – 2001 I was the author of more than 120 columns under the common title *First-hand customs*, in which I providing in a comprehensible way the information about the customs law regulations and changes in the customs law resulting from the process of standardisation of these regulations with the customs regulations of the European Union.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Paul W. Howard". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'P' and a long, sweeping underline.