Annex No. 4

Dr Lidia Brodowski
Department of International Law and European Law
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Summary of professional accomplishments

1. Full name:

Lidia Brodowski

2. Possessed diplomas and academic degrees

2010 - Doctor of Law degree awarded by the resolution of the Board of the Faculty of Law and Administration of the Maria Curie - Skłodowska University in Lublin of 20 January 2010.
The doctoral dissertation entitled: „Ekstradycja jako instytucja prawa międzynarodowego" [“Extradition as an Institution of International Law”] .
Supervisor in the doctoral procedure: Dr Elżbieta Dynia, Habilitated Doctor
Reviewers in the doctoral degree conferment procedure: Dr Anna Przyborowska-Klimczak, Habilitated Doctor, Dr Mieczysława Zdanowicz, Habilitated Doctor
2000 - Master of Law, the diploma obtained at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the Maria Curie -Skłodowska University Branch in Rzeszów on 23 May 2000.

3. Information on previous employment in research units.

01. Mar. 2010 - present - Assistant Professor at the Department of International Law and European Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów

01. Oct. 2003 - 28. Feb. 2010 - Assistant at the Department of International Law and European Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów

4. Indication of the scientific achievement resulting from Art. 16 section 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on Academic Degrees and Academic Titles and Degrees and Title in Arts (Journal of Laws of 2018, item 1789 as amended):

Lidia Brodowski, „Handel narządami ludzkimi w świetle prawa międzynarodowego" ["Trafficking of Human Organs in the Light of International Law"], publ. by the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2019, pp. 302, ISBN 978-83-7996-656-1.
Publishing reviewer of the monograph: Prof. Dr Tadeusz Gadkowski.

4.1. The objectives of the presented scientific monograph

The desire to replace a damaged organ with a healthy one has accompanied mankind from the oblivious times. This aspiration was inspired by the desire to save health and human life in situations in which the current state of medical knowledge did not allow to cure a given disease or ailment by other known methods. The legends and parables that have been preserved until now confirm that attempts to save human life and health by replacing an ill organ with a healthy one, coming from a deceased person, and sometimes from another living person, could be undertaken in numerous and often distant civilizational and cultural circles: The Aztecs, the Etruscans, the Mayans, the peoples of Tibet and China.

Regardless of the content of many different legends, also coming from later historical periods, it should be noted that the real possibilities of performing transplantations of human cells, tissues and organs that would bring expected and lasting therapeutic benefits and, consequently, a real progress in the field of transplantology, took place in the 20th century. This was due to the development of transplantation immunology, the use of new techniques for testing tissue compliance, the improvement of organ storage methods, the introduction of new immunosuppressive methods, as well as the ability to prevent and treat infections more effectively, and to master new surgical techniques. Thanks to this, clinical transplantation at that time could go from transplantation of cells, tissues, and external organs to the implementation of internal organ transplantations. In this context, the isolation of blood groups, made by Karl Landsteiner in 1901, was extremely important, as it allowed the dissemination of an effective method of blood transfusion as an independent

transplantation and necessary ancillary transplantation for other transplantations, e.g.: of the heart. In turn, the discovery, after the Second World War, of a tissue compatibility antigen, enabled the appropriate selection of donor organs to the recipient with the highest degree of immunological compatibility. The progress made in the discussed area was confirmed by the first successful transplantation of the kidney (1954); the pancreas (1966), the liver (1967), the heart (1967 – a partial success), simultaneous transplantation of the lungs and heart as well as the heart and kidney (1968). The discovery in 1983 of ciclosporin - an organic chemical compound preventing the rejection of transplants, incomparably more effective than other previously used means, made transplantation procedures a commonly available and applied procedure.

With time, however, it turned out that transplantation medicine also became, as Prof. Wojciech Rowiński pointed out, a victim of its own success. It was noticed that the transplantation of such organs as the liver, the lungs or the heart is the only available method of treatment of their terminal failure, while renal transplantation is the most effective therapeutic method in this respect. The number of people awaiting transplantation began to increase systematically, while the number of organs used in transplantation treatment remained stable. The temporary reversal of this trend was caused by a departure from the classic definition of human death and acceptance of the so-called concept of brain death. It was noticed that the death of the brain, due to its properties, precedes the death of other organs, which may still retain biological properties for some time, with mechanically sustained cardiopulmonary functions. However, brain functions cannot be replaced with artificial apparatus. On this basis, it was found that since cardiovascular and respiratory functions can be artificially sustained, they do not decide on human death, and it is determined by permanent cessation of brain function.

The new definition of human death has allowed to increase the number of organs collected from deceased donors. In the longer term, however, it turned out that in many countries, the emergence of the possibility of organ donation from dead donors does not necessarily reduce the demand and, consequently, the effective use of the potential of the *post mortem* donation. Therefore, additional solutions to the problem started to be looked for, which was increasingly identified as a global shortage of organs for transplantation. The experiences with xenotransplantation (transplantation of xenografts) have not produced the expected results so far. Possible culture of human organs or their printing in 3-D technology is also a challenge of an uncertain future. In this situation, the natural direction of thinking about ways to increase the accessibility of organs for transplantation purposes

was a gradual acceptance of the possibility of taking organs, of course only some of them, from living people. However, as it turned out, such activities did not significantly contribute to meeting the growing demand, but also opened up the potential for abuse.

Due to the fact that the number of organs suitable for transplantation is relatively constant, and at most depends on the effectiveness of the process of their acquisition and demographic growth, human organs began to be thought about as ”exclusive” goods and having a measurable economic value. Inadequate supply of human organs, in view of the growing demand, created the temptation to acquire them in exchange for giving or accepting certain financial benefits. A manifestation of the tendency to “marketize” the circulation of human organs has become the more frequent treatment of the issue of acquiring or disposing of organs in terms characterizing the processes of commodification and commercialization. Against this background, the problem of organ trafficking has emerged as a response to the global shortage of organs for transplantation.

The presented monograph includes considerations of public international law. More precisely, on the other hand, it deals with issues from the borderline of international biomedical law, international criminal law, and international human rights law. The main assumption of this paper is expressed in the statement that the condition for effective counteraction of trafficking of human organs is the harmonization of national transplantation regulations. This obligation applies equally to the way of understanding and qualifying legal behaviours related to trafficking of human organs, the selection of means and methods of the repression of such behaviour, and - which seems to be the most difficult to achieve - ways of preventing this phenomenon.

The scientific objective adopted in this paper requires finding answers to a number of questions, the most important of which are: 1) can one indicate the values whose rooting in the norms of international law is so strong and common at the same time as to justify the necessity of total banning of the trafficking of human organs?; 2) can one find answers to the questions about the manner of understanding and the expected directions of criminalization by states of offences involving the trafficking of human organs in the content of relevant norms of international law?; 3) can international cooperation of states in combating the titular crime contribute to limiting the occurrence scale of the phenomenon?; 4) is combating the trafficking of human organs only with the use of criminal repression instruments able to achieve the intended effect?

It should be emphasized that the current research on international law in the area of the trafficking of human organs remains modest. This is evidenced by a review of both the

Polish and foreign professional literature. In the Polish literature, in this context, attention is drawn to two collective works prepared by the Centre for Human Trafficking Studies, operating within the Faculty of Political Science and International Studies at the University of Warsaw. The first publication is entitled: *Handel narządami ludzkimi. Etyka, prawo i praktyka [Trafficking of Human Organs Ethics, Law and Practice]* (Warsaw 2006) and was edited by Zbigniew Lasocik and Marcin Wiśniewski. The second is entitled: *Handel narządami. Spory wokół interpretacji przepisów karnych ustawy transplantacyjnej [Trafficking of Organs. Disputes over the Interpretation of the Criminal Provisions of the Act on Transplantation]* (Warsaw 2011) and was published under the joint edition by Zbigniew Lasocik and Emilia Rekosz. In the foreign professional literature one collective work has appeared so far, edited by Leonard Territo and Rande Matteson entitled *The international trafficking of human organs. A Multidisciplinary perspective* (Boca Raton-London-New York 2012). It is worth noting that in this study one brief part is devoted to the legal perspective, and within this part only the chapter by Silke Meyer draws attention to the international legal dimension of the problem.

The presented monograph is an attempt to fill this gap. Many publications published so far, mainly in the form of collective works, treat the problem of the trafficking of human organs extremely fragmentarily, or discuss it from the perspective of other scientific disciplines. Under no circumstances does it deprive them of their substantive value.

The choice of the subject of the study was also influenced by other factors, apart from the aspiration to supplement the existing gap in the Polish and foreign literature of international law. It should be emphasized that the issue of the trafficking of human organs is extremely interesting cognitively, not only from a purely theoretical point of view, but also, and perhaps even above all, from the point of view of practice.

4.2 Research methods and the subject of the study

The issue of the trafficking of human organs can be the subject of research and scientific analysis carried out in many fields and areas, including ethical, medical, sociological, criminological, or even cultural ones. However, a legal and, above all, international legal point becomes a special reference point. International law standards are the most adequate instrument for identifying new challenges and implementing solutions for addressing global and regional problems. There is no doubt that the trafficking of human organs is one of these kinds of challenges and problems. Detecting, preventing, and combating the trafficking of human organs cannot be based solely on actions and standards

of conduct created by often divergent national law standards and the heterogeneous practice of countries. The nature of this type of crime makes it necessary for all countries to cooperate in counteracting this phenomenon.

The research methods adopted in the study correspond to those traditionally used in the legal sciences, i.e. the formal and dogmatic, comparative, and historical and legal methods. The selection of a particular research method was determined by its usefulness in attempts to show the full complexity of a given problem or phenomenon. The formal and dogmatic method, which consists in the interpretation and analysis of source texts, dominates in the work. This method was used to establish a normative pattern of conduct on the basis of an analysis of Acts of international law, and, in the alternative, also selected Acts of national law. The comparative method was referred to a slightly lesser degree. Its use was considered justified mainly in those cases where there was a need to compare legal solutions applied in selected countries. The purpose of such a comparison was to indicate the degree of implementation or departure by the national legislator of the standard of conduct determined by international law. However, in a few situations only, it was decided to use the historical and legal method. The desirability of using the indicated research method was noted mainly when showing the dynamics of the international community's approach to the problem of organ trafficking allowed to capture better the current regulatory tendencies and anticipate the future ones in the discussed research area. In individual cases only, the sociological method was used as an auxiliary research method in the legal sciences.

The issues analysed in this work are reflected in both the writing and the source material. In addition to the extensive literature in the field of international law, also the items in the field of medical sciences were used. The need to appeal to this type of scientific publication seems to be fully justified, considering the close relationships between law and medicine in the research area mentioned in the title. Not without any significance is also the fact that the approach of representatives of medical circles to the problem of human organ trafficking significantly determines the perception of this phenomenon internationally. The source basis of the work are international agreements, resolutions of international organizations, the jurisprudence of international courts, selected Acts of national law and *soft law* instruments, the most representative of the analysed issue.

4.3 The structure of the dissertation

The detailed considerations conducted in this work are included in four chapters, and their order is a consequence of the adopted research methodology.

In the first chapter, reference is made to the axiological layer of international law. At the heart of the analysed issues are human dignity in terms of universal value, protection of human dignity in international law, respect for human dignity as a determinant of international biomedical standards and institutional safeguards against commercial use of the human body, its individual parts, and human corpses.

The second chapter concerns the identification and qualification of human organ trafficking on the plane of international law. Its essential part is to analyse the normative structure of that crime. Due to the fact that the trafficking of human organs is often identified with human trafficking to remove organs, an appropriate emphasis has been placed on explaining the relationships between these phenomena.

The subject of the third chapter is the issue of repression for the trafficking of human organs with the use of criminal law instruments. The subject of the analysis became the issues of effective penalisation of criminal behaviour, procedural standards, and legal grounds for international criminal cooperation in combating the trafficking of human organs. As part of its deliberations, the main focus is on the implications of the lack of comprehensive penalisation of criminal behaviour in national law on the effectiveness of international cooperation between countries in combating organ trafficking.

The last, fourth chapter refers to the shape of international legal standards, which are to indicate countries the desirable directions of preventive actions. A thorough analysis was carried out, which included the issue of legal and international grounds and conditions for increasing the accessibility of organs from the deceased persons; a reference was made to the possibility of widening the circle of potential living donors; and attention was paid to some mechanisms allowing early prevention of organ trafficking attempts. Analysing preventive mechanisms that are aimed at counteracting the trafficking of human organs, the author also pointed to the necessity of creating a transparent system of organ acquisition and allocation based on transparent principles of obtaining organs from the deceased donors, the need to authorize organ donations for *ex vivo* transplantations and recordings of transplantation activities.

4.4 Conclusions of the conducted research and analyses

The problem of shortage of organs for transplantation is considered to be the main reason for trade in them, but so far it has not been possible to develop any appropriate mechanisms to eliminate it from the sphere of social relations. In the majority of cases, this is a consequence of the implementation and application of legal and organizational solutions that are not always right. The previous considerations have proved that imperfections and gaps in national transplantation systems are almost immediately used as a factor generating interest in criminal activity or leading to the implementation of this activity. The unrelenting therapeutic demand for human organs also causes the situation where even when the authorities of one country decide to tighten the regulations and strengthen the fight against the mentioned procedure, the problem quickly becomes valid in another country. Therefore, the assumption adopted in this study is that a prerequisite for effective prevention and combating the trafficking of human organs is to harmonize national rules and transplantation procedures. The observations made in the work also allow for the formulation of a few general observations that will serve as a support for the formulated research thesis.

I. The degree of reception of international legal standards by national law and practice depends largely on their axiological foundation. The values taken as the basis for international legal regulations concerning the prevention of organ trafficking must be sufficiently widely accepted and shared by all members of the international community. Otherwise, they will not receive the necessary legitimacy under national law, and this in turn will not allow the harmonization of the activities of countries in the expected directions. Expressing the acceptance of the view that the axiological foundation of the dictation to counteract the practice of the trafficking of human organs is the obligation to respect and protect human dignity, definitely expands the strength and scope of impact of international legal standards. Irrespective of political, cultural, or religious differences existing between the various members of the international community, human dignity is considered as the value of having an inspiration for directions and forms of human rights protection in all countries.

In this research area, the obligation to respect and protect human dignity is reflected in the adoption by countries of the legal and institutional protection against commercial exploitation of the human body, its individual parts, as well as human remains. The prohibition of profiting from the circulation of human organs is based on the conviction in the international community that such practices lead to the objectification of the individual

and allow their use. Even different perception of their conduct by the person concerned does not change this state of affairs. Thus, the possibility of treating human organs as the object of ownership right on the part of the disposer, or subjecting them to other property rights, is rejected. The Acts of international law that are widely referred to in this study, both legally binding and devoid of such power, seem to clearly confirm this position.

II. The growing awareness of the need to harmonize the activities of countries in preventing and combating the trafficking of human organs, which is increasingly evident within the international community, draws attention to the need to achieve a minimum consensus in understanding and defining criminal behaviour. Comprehensive criminalization of criminal behaviour in domestic law is the basic premise for the effectiveness of all subsequent actions aimed at criminal punishment and the prevention of prohibited acts. Differences in the description of such acts in the provisions of domestic law imply, however, a number of obstacles for countries that will be obliged to use the mechanisms of international cooperation when combating organ trafficking. It should be emphasized that the trafficking of human organs is most often of a cross-border dimension and character, and without the availability of instruments of mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, fighting it internationally is extremely difficult or even impossible.

On the basis of contemporary international law, there is a tendency to include new crimes in the well-known categories and conceptual grids. This solution has both its advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, it allows to use the well-established approach of the international community to combat specific crimes, opening up the possibility for countries to base their actions on previously developed instruments and mechanisms. On the other hand, this solution may unduly limit the proper assessment of previously identified practices and lead to the situation when not all criminal behaviour will be duly recognized and considered. The indicated dilemmas, as demonstrated by the analysis so far, accompany the international community when trying to define the trafficking of human organs and specify its features. Some countries and international organizations are willing to identify the trafficking of human organs with human trafficking, in which the removal of organs is one of several possible exploitation forms of the victims of such practices.

The detailed analysis in the work of the above-mentioned issue allows to conclude that the identification of the trafficking of human organs with human trafficking to remove organs is not always desirable and desired. Treating them as equal narrows the actual picture of the problem under discussion, not allowing full recognition and consideration of all types of criminal behaviour and the involvement of a number of entities, thanks to which this

phenomenon occurs internationally. It is also significant that not every factual state that can come within the scope of the concept of the trafficking of human organs can be treated as exhausting the traits of human trafficking in order to remove organs. An example could be the illegal removal of organs from deceased donors, for which the regulations regarding the fight against human trafficking are not applicable in principle. Therefore, it seems much more appropriate to perceive the trafficking of human organs as a series of criminal behaviours affecting the area of transplantation medicine, and not necessarily as one specific crime. This approach was reflected in the content of Council of Europe Convention of 2015 on action against the trafficking of human organs. The creators of the Convention, instead of defining organ trafficking through the prism of elements characterizing human trafficking, decided to oblige the parties to introduce the punishment of various causative behaviours that make up organ trafficking. It does not raise major doubts that the degree of reception of such an approach in general, and not just a regional international law, will make the ability to combat such crime effective.

The emphasis on the need to perceive the trafficking of human organs through the prism of violations in the field of transplantation medicine does not mean, however, that the provisions of international law that refer to the fight against human trafficking will not find application in such matters. On the contrary, the observations made in the dissertation allow to notice that the trafficking of organs very often occurs in circumstances characteristic of human trafficking. The reason is the relatively rapid loss of medical properties by the collected organs, which means that the transplantation must be carried out within a short time from the moment of collection. Usually, it is not possible to transplant the organ illegally without the presence of the donor at the place of the procedure. In such situations, the appropriate identification of cases of human trafficking to remove organs requires from countries to move away from the often-wrong imagining of the methods of perpetrators who do not always have to resort to physical coercion to subject the victim to exploitation.

III. Even the most comprehensive description of criminal behaviour in domestic law does not give any guarantee that the trafficking of human organs will meet with a firm penal repression. The examples from the practice of judicial decisions presented in the dissertation show clearly that national courts extremely rarely issue judgements on matters related to this type of crime. Convictions usually involve doctors who perform illegal transplants and intermediaries responsible for recruiting organ donors and recipients. Other people who were certainly actively involved in illegal activities, either were not revealed or

successfully evaded criminal responsibility. This confirms the thesis that institutions carrying out investigative and judicial activities in individual countries face in practice considerable difficulties in the proper detection and prosecution of organ trafficking cases.
The analysis carried out in the study allows to state clearly that the basic condition for greater effectiveness of police and judicial activities in this area is the appropriate criminalization of criminal behaviour by means of effective, proportionate, and deterrent criminal sanctions. The amount of the statutory penalty very often affects the degree of involvement of the coercive apparatus in enforcing the applicable law. The responsibility cannot be limited only to natural persons involved in carrying out illegal transplantation operations, but it should also include legal persons involved in the relevant procedure. The previous considerations proved that the infrastructural background of various enterprises, usually legally operating hospitals and medical facilities, is often used to facilitate illegal activities, or to "launder the income" obtained from the crime.
The condition of effective penalization of organ trafficking at the national level has one more important aspect that has been highlighted in this dissertation The cross-border nature of the analysed crime means that the evidence or its significant part is often in a different country than the state conducting the criminal procedure. There is then a need to ask for various instruments of legal assistance in criminal matters, e.g.: the extradition of people suspected of committing the crime, collecting evidence on the spot, interviewing witnesses, etc. The accessibility of the instruments depends largely on the fulfilment of the double criminality rule that usually requires the introduction of a minimum threshold for the statutory penalty in the country requesting legal assistance. This threshold is usually higher for the country presenting such an application, whereas the condition of double criminality of the act with respect to the addressee's country does not have to be fulfilled.
IV. The harmonization of national transplantation regulations should also include the adoption by countries of certain common standards of conduct to prevent the trafficking of human organs. The comments and observations presented in the work allowed to identify three main areas in which appropriate harmonization is required. In particular, the emphasis was placed on the need to increase the availability of organs collected from the deceased donors, the need to build a transparent transplantation system, and attention to the role that representatives of medical circles should play in preventing the trafficking of human organs.
A detailed analysis of the proposals leads to the conclusion that the solution arousing the slightest resistance and controversy, and thanks to this, having the chance of a relatively

widespread adoption, is the appropriate sealing of national transplantation systems. This purpose may be achieved by adopting transparent provisions regulating the conditions and rules of taking organs for transplantation, recording transplantation procedures, as well as running comprehensive registers of donors, organ recipients and people awaiting transplantation. The solution consisting in increasing the number of organs collected from the deceased donors would require countries to use such a regulatory model that will allow the presumption of consent for post-mortem organ donation in a situation where the potential donor did not express any effective opposition during their life. However, due to the fact that the proposed solution, while fully complying with international legal standards, does not always meet with social acceptance, it seems that the appropriate alternative would be to impose on citizens the legal obligation to express a position on the relevant issue during their life. Considering that many members of the community are openly declaring their willingness and readiness to donate organs after their death for transplantation purposes, such a solution would certainly contribute to the decline in the interest in organ trafficking. The last of the proposed ways to prevent the crime mentioned in the title is the effective cooperation of medical personnel, especially doctors, with the authorities responsible for criminal repression. It should be recognized that such cooperation will often mean the need to relax rigid ethical standards that do not allow medical personnel to disclose professional secrecy. However, this secrecy, which this study tried to show, is not absolute. It should also be noted that numerous initiatives and positions presented internationally also by representatives of the medical community, pay attention to the wide range of responsibilities that should rest on the indicated entities in the field of counteracting the trafficking of human organs.

V. In conclusion, it is worth trying to answer the question whether the harmonization of national transplantation rules and procedures in the suggested directions, requires the adoption of an appropriate international agreement. It seems that at the moment such an action is neither possible nor necessary. It is not possible because, as the example of the Council of Europe Convention on the action against organ trafficking from 2015 shows, the interest in such an agreement by non-European countries would probably be not very high. Moreover, without the active participation of such countries in the preparation of and the subsequent commitment by the negotiated agreement, the range of its effects and efficiency would remain very limited. However, harmonization with the use of treaty instruments does not seem necessary because the international community has already developed a number of legal standards, often included in Acts without formal binding

power, which indicate to countries the expected directions and approaches for defining, preventing and combating the trafficking of human organs. The main challenge is thus the existence of the countries' sufficient political will and commitment to implement these solutions.

Many conclusions formulated in the dissertation, made observations, or signalled doubts and legal dilemmas, can be successfully used at the national level while building effective solutions to the problem of the trafficking of human organs. This is possible due to the attention paid to the changing context and approach of the international community to the discussed issue and thanks to the broad presentation of current regulatory tendencies in international law.

5. Discussion of other scientific and research achievements.

A detailed list of my publications is given in Annex 4 to the request for a habilitation procedure. My achievements cover co-editing of three monographs (including one with the status of accepted for publication), authorship of 29 articles in journals and collective works (also in English), including 26 published after obtaining the doctoral degree (3 with the status of accepted for publication), authorship of several reviews, post-conference reports and other.

My scientific and research achievements to date include 5 main thematic areas:

- international criminal law,
- international human rights law,
- international migration law,
- aviation law,
- international biomedical law.

My scientific and research work both before and after obtaining the doctoral degree focused mainly on issues related to international criminal law. Its consequence, apart from the doctoral dissertation entitled „Ekstradycja jako instytucja prawa międzynarodowego" ["Extradition as an Institution of International Law"], which focuses on the institution of classical extradition, in terms of one of the oldest and most important forms of international cooperation of states in criminal matters enabling states to fight crime, despite the territorial limitation of the jurisdiction of their law enforcement and judicial authorities, are many published scientific articles showing changes resulting from transformations of extradition institutions in recent years. The continuation of scientific

research on the institution of extradition, after obtaining the doctoral degree, is the result of a continuous evolution of this form of international cooperation of states in criminal matters, within the limits set out by international legal instruments. My publications which fit in the indicated issues are: *Ekstradycja a dostarczenie w prawie międzynarodowym [Extradition and Delivery in International Law]* "Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Seria prawnicza, Prawo 9", Rzeszów 2010, issue 64, pp. 23-32); *Polityczny charakter przestępstwa jako negatywna przesłanka ekstradycji [The Political Nature of the Crime as a Negative Premise of Extradition]* "Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Seria prawnicza, Prawo 10", Rzeszów 2011, issue 71, pp. 24–38; *Zasada ne bis in idem w kontekście ekstradycji [The Ne Bis Idem Principle in the Context of Extradition]* „Studia Prawnicze Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego", Lublin 2013, issue 1 (53), pp. 21-36; *Problemy konstytucyjne państw członkowskich w związku z Europejskim Nakazem Aresztowania [Constitutional Problems of Member States in Connection with the European Arrest Warrant]* "Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Seria prawnicza, Prawo 13", Rzeszów 2013, issue 78, pp. 17-33; *Zasada podwójnej karalności czynu w kontekście ekstradycji [The Principle of Double Criminality of the Act in the Context of Extradition]*, „Studia Prawnicze Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego", Lublin 2015, issue 1(61), pp. 31-58; *Ewolucja instytucji ekstradycji w prawie Unii Europejskiej [The Evolution of the Institution of Extradition in the European Union Law]* [in:] L. Brodowski, D. Kuźniar-Kwiatek (ed.), „Unia Europejska a Prawo Międzynarodowe. Księga jubileuszowa dedykowana Prof. Elżbiecie Dyni" ["The European Union and International Law. The Jubilee Book Dedicated to Prof. Elżbieta Dynia"], Oficyna Wydawnicza „Zimowit", Rzeszów 2015, pp. 17-26; *Ekstradycyjny charakter przestępstwa [Extraditional Nature of the Crime]* [in] "Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Seria prawnicza, Prawo 21", Rzeszów 2017, issue 97, pp. 11-30; *Sources of extradition law in the legal system of the European Union* [in:] „Wrocław Review of Law, Administration & Economics", Wrocław 2018, vol 8, issue 2, pp. 463-478 or *Zasada specjalności w kontekście ekstradycji [The Principle of Specialty in the Context of Extradition]* [in:] E. Cała - Wacinkiewicz, J. Menkes (ed.), „Wspólne wartości prawa międzynarodowego, europejskiego i krajowego" *["Common values of international, european and national law"],* publ. by C. H. Beck, Warszawa 2018, pp. 353 - 371. The analysis carried out within the framework of the cited publications, both material and legal, as well as procedural, showed significant differences characterizing the cooperation between states that are members of the Council of Europe, between the

Member States of the European Union, and between European states and states from other continents. It proved that extradition is an institution that is subject to a constant evolution, created by integration tendencies and the development of international law. The passage of time, and consequently the development of international law, have led to the separation of new institutions from extradition, such as, for example, transmission of convicts, transfer of prosecution or delivery. The introduction of a new form of extradition, the European Arrest Warrant under the Council framework decision on the European arrest warrant and the transfer between Member States of 13 June 2002 , amended by the Council framework decision 2009/299 /JHA of 26 February 2009, managed to eliminate within the European Union the most persistent obstacles in the extradition procedure, often preventing effective law enforcement cooperation, to extend the list of extradition offences, to liberalize the applied rules and to pass the decision-making process to courts. Similarly, the adoption of two further instruments under the auspices of the Council of Europe, namely the Third Additional Protocol to the European Convention on extradition, signed in Strasbourg on 10 November 2010 and the Fourth Additional Protocol to the European Convention on extradition, signed in Vienna on 20 November, 2012, resulted in a modification of the rules hitherto applied in the course of extradition and made it possible to simplify and speed up the extradition procedure. The aforementioned publications were also aimed at assessing the effectiveness of the solutions applicable in the extradition procedures, the role of extradition law methods for qualifying the offences that may be subject to delivery, justifying the need to relativize the principles on which the institution of extradition is based and to present the desired directions for its further development.

Given the fact that today terrorism constitutes one of the most serious threats to security in the world, it is a multi-faceted phenomenon, common and difficult to combat, within the indicated mainstream research, in the article entitled *Regulacje Rady Europy dotyczące zwalczania terroryzmu [Regulations of the Council of Europe on Combating Terrorism]* [in:] H. Zięba–Załucka, T. Bąk (ed.), „Terroryzm a prawa człowieka" ["Terrorism and Human Rights"], Kraków - Rzeszów - Zamość 2012, pp. 87-104, I also analysed the legal grounds for the fight against terrorism, developed under the auspices of the Council of Europe, and assessed their effectiveness in combating the mentioned phenomenon. My interests also included selected issues of international jurisdiction, in particular the idea of establishment, organization, jurisdiction and judicial practice of the first permanent international court - the International Criminal Court, empowered to prosecute and punish the perpetrators of international crimes, to which I devoted an article entitled:

Międzynarodowy Trybunał Karny - Przeszłość, teraźniejszość i przyszłość [The International Criminal Court - Past, Present and Future] [in:] E. Leniart, R. Świrgoń-Skok, W.P. Wlaźlak (ed.), „Sądownictwo w Europie w XIX i XX wieku" ["Judiciary in Europe in the 19th and 20th Century"], publ. by the University of Rzeszów, Kraków 2016, pp. 189-208. The analysis conducted within the framework of the publication indicated that the International Criminal Court, which, according to the intention of its creators, was supposed to be an effective instrument of international justice, has considerable difficulties in the implementation of the competences entrusted to it and the obligation to cooperate, implied by political interests and lack of goodwill expressed by states. It also suggested a conclusion regarding the legitimacy of the global ratification of the Statute and reflection on some of its provisions.

The main area of my research in the area of international human rights law has been the issue of the standards of the *ius cogens* category prohibiting torture or degrading treatment or punishment, whose legal classification is a complicated process requiring an analysis of a number of additional factors such as the context of conduct, the methods and duration of given behaviour, the caused physical and psychological effects, the age or sex and health of the victim. The subject of the carried out research and presented in the article entitled *Zakaz tortur lub poniżającego traktowania albo karania w kontekście ekstradycji - zagadnienia wybrane na tle orzecznictwa ETPCZ [Prohibition of Torture or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in the Context of Extradition - Selected Issues against the Background of the Case Law of the ECHR]* [in:] B. Kuźniak, M. Ingelević-Citak (ed), „Ius Cogens Soft Law. Dwa bieguny prawa międzynarodowego publicznego" ["Ius Cogens Soft Law. The Two Poles of Public International Law"], publ. by the Jagiellonian University, Kraków 2017, pp. 147-159, are the conditions for violating the prohibition of torture or degrading treatment or punishment in the context of extradition and the jurisprudence line of the European Court of Human Rights in this area, which showed that the absolute nature of the prohibition does not result in extradition inadmissibility in each case of ill-treatment in the requesting country. In assessing the existence of the risk of ill-treatment and achieving the required minimum level of suffering, the Court examines the foreseeable consequences of extradition, considering the general situation in the country to which the extradition takes place, and the applicant's personal circumstances. An analysis of the ECHR jurisprudence has allowed for a conclusion of a visible tendency to extend the scope of this prohibition, due to the fact that the Court is increasingly ruling on the violation of the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in

the event of extradition of persons sentenced to death, absolute life imprisonment, requiring specialized medical care that is unattainable in the requesting country, or omitting other kinds of humanitarian reasons.

Another research issue, to which I have devoted several publications is international migration law. My work in this area of research resulted in the articles entitled *Ochrona uchodźców w świetle polityki azylowej Unii Europejskiej [Protection of Refugees in the Light of the European Union Asylum Policy]* [in:] S. Pelc (ed.), „Prawa człowieka w kontekście sytuacji uchodźców w Europie" ["Human Rights in the Context of the Situation of Refugees in Europe"], Wyższa Szkoła Inżynieryjno–Ekonomiczna w Rzeszowie, Rzeszów 2014, pp. 58-74; *Azyl a ekstradycja [Asylum and Extradition],* [in:] „Prawo i Polityka", Lublin 2016, Volume 7, pp. 100-119; and *Wspólny europejski system azylowy - założenia i perspektywy [The Single European Asylum System - Assumptions and Perspectives]* [in:] A. M. Kosińska (ed.), „W obliczu kryzysu. Przyszłość polityki azylowej i migracyjnej Unii Europejskiej" ["In the Face of Crisis. The Future of Asylum and Migration Policy of the European Union"], publ. by the Catholic University in Lublin (KUL), Lublin 2017, pp. 71-98. The research carried out in this area was aimed at demonstrating that activities undertaken on and off the European forum should take into account the need to provide international protection to those who need it, but also to ensure the internal security of Member States, by harmonizing asylum procedures and establishing a coherent system, in which decisions issued on asylum do not result in the exclusion of the responsibility of the person for the committed acts. The concepts of a safe country of origin, a safe third country and a safe European third country developed within the European Union and applied in the asylum procedure make it possible to eliminate cases of granting asylum to persons who apply for protection in order to avoid responsibility for the committed acts. They also showed that asylum may constitute a prerequisite for inadmissibility of extradition of a relative or absolute nature, conditioned by the manner of its inclusion in the extradition agreement. Multilateral agreements regulating extradition, as a rule, do not establish asylum as an absolute extradition obstacle, but bilateral agreements (mainly concluded with non-European countries) and internal law do so. It seems reasonable to assume that granting asylum means inadmissibility of extradition to a country where the prevailing conditions were the grounds for granting protection without impeding extradition to a third country, while a state that considers extradition to be inadmissible due to the asylum enjoyed in the territory of that country by the person

covered by the application should apply the principle of *aut dedere aut judicare* in order to protect the person from persecution and at the same time to exclude the risk of impunity.

The fourth research area, which has become part of my scientific interests is an area of international aviation law, and which resulted in several studies entitled *Zestrzelenie uprowadzonego samolotu cywilnego jako forma realizacji prawa do obrony [Shooting down a Hijacked Civilian Aircraft as a Form of Realization of the Right to Defence]*, „Wojskowy Przegląd Prawniczy” 2015, issue 4, pp. 5-18; *Zarządzanie poziomem hałasu lotniczego w Unii Europejskiej - aspekty prawnomiędzynarodowe [Management of Aircraft Noise Levels in the European Union - Aspects of International Law]* [in:] E. Dynia, P. Ciecinski (ed.), „Aktualne problemy prawa lotniczego” [“Current Problems of Aviation Law”], publ. by Oficyna Wydawnicza Politechniki Rzeszowskiej, Rzeszów 2015, pp. 105-115; *Prawo międzynarodowe wobec zagrożeń cybernetycznych dla żeglugi powietrznej [International Law against Cyber Threats for Air Navigation]* [in:] E. Dynia, L. Brodowski (ed.), „Prawo lotnicze i kosmiczne oraz technologie”[“Aviation and Space Law, and Technologies”], publ. by the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2017, pp. 26-36; *Tranzyt lotniczy osoby ekstradowanej w świetle prawa międzynarodowego [Air Transit of an Extradited Person in the Light of International Law]* [in:] E. Dynia, D. Kuźniar-Kwiatek (ed.), „Międzynarodowe prawo lotnicze, kosmiczne i technologie” [“International Aviation and Space Law, and Technologies”], publ. by the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2016, pp. 78-89; *Prawne uregulowania lotniczego międzynarodowego transportu zwłok lub szczątków ludzkich [Legal Regulations of International Air Transport of Corpses or Human Remains],* [in:] E. Dynia, A. Marcisz-Dynia (ed.), „Prawne i techniczne aspekty wykorzystania przestrzeni powietrznej i kosmicznej” [“Legal and Technological Aspects of the Use of Airspace and Outer Space”], publ. by the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2018, pp. 43-53; and *Problemy techniczne statku powietrznego a klauzula "nadzwyczajnych okoliczności" jako podstawa zwolnienia przewoźnika lotniczego z obowiązku zapłaty odszkodowania w przypadku dużego opóźnienia lotów. Glosa do wyroku Trybunału Sprawiedliwości Unii Europejskiej z dnia 17 września 2015 r. w sprawie C-257/14 Corina van der Lans przeciwko Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij NV [Technical Problems of the Aircraft and the Clause of "Exceptional Circumstances" as the Basis for the Release of an Air Carrier of the Obligation to Pay Compensation in Case of Long Delay of Flights. Gloss to the Judgement of the Court of Justice of the European Union of 17 September 2015. Case C-257/14 Corina van der Lans v. Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij NV]* "Internetowy Kwartalnik Antymonopolowy i Regulacyjny.

Seria Regulacyjna" 2016, issue 2(5), Wydawnictwo Naukowe Wydziału Zarządzania Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, pp. 144-150. The research conducted in the indicated area, outlined with the titles of the indicated publications, was aimed at: indicating whether and under what conditions modern international law allows the use of force in self-defence in order to shoot down a civil aircraft; evaluation of operational noise protection procedures at European airports, and the reform of the noise management system around European airports proposed by the EU legislator; an analysis of instruments of international aviation law aimed at protecting aviation infrastructure against cyber threats; an analysis of the conditions of international transport of corpses or human remains outlined by the applicable international and domestic laws in this area - which is the fastest but the most restrictive form of transport; an analysis of the treaty grounds for the transit of an extradited person, the form of transit request and the methods of its transfer, rules for granting the transit consent, in particular optional and obligatory reasons justifying the refusal of transit, and an analysis of the air carrier's liability for delayed flights based on the clause of "exceptional circumstances".

In recent years, my scientific interests have also covered the issues of international biomedical law, and more precisely, from the borderline of international criminal law, international human rights law and international biomedical law, and their fruit is the previously discussed habilitation monograph entitled „Handel narządami ludzkimi w świetle prawa międzynarodowego" ["Trafficking of Human Organs in the Light of International Law"], publ. by Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Rzeszów 2019, pp. 302.

In my research work I also dealt with issues related to the current problems of contemporary international law, which from my perspective, shaped also by my didactic activities, required a broader analysis. Its effect is the work entitled: *Reforma Zgromadzenia Ogólnego jako warunek zwiększenia efektywności Organizacji Narodów Zjednoczonych [The Reform of the General Assembly as a Condition for Increasing the Effectiveness of the United Nations],* [in:] E. Cała-Wacinkiewicz, J. Menkes, J. Nowakowska-Małusecka, A. Przyborowska-Klimczak, Wojciech Sz. Staszewski (ed.) „System Narodów Zjednoczonych z polskiej perspektywy" ["The United Nations System from the polish perspective"], publ. by Wydawnictwo C. H. Beck, Warsaw 2017, pp. 135-148, in which I argued that improving the General Assembly's operation is one of the conditions for the effective performance of its tasks by the United Nations, and the proposed reforms, though they only take the form of the so-called "revitalization" and it is

difficult to consider them as a breakthrough, are a necessary step on the way to confirm the place held by the General Assembly and their role played in international relations. In addition to the mentioned publication, my studies entitled *Sukcesja państw w odniesieniu do odpowiedzialności - zarys problematyki [Succession of States in Respect to Their Responsibility - an Outline of the Issues],* [in:] E. Cała - Wacinkiewicz (ed.), National Scientific Conference on „*Współczesne prawo międzynarodowe - idee a rzeczywistość" ["Contemporary International Law - Ideas and Reality"],* publ. by C. H. Beck, Warszawa, pp. 449 - 463 and *Wpływ konfliktów zbrojnych na traktaty - kilka uwag w związku z zakończeniem prac kodyfikacyjnych przez Komisję Prawa Międzynarodowego [The Impact of Armed Conflict on Treaties - a Few Comments in Connection with the Completion of the Codification Work by the International Law Commission],* with the status of accepted for publication, are part of the issues related to the current problems of international law.

One of the elements of my research work was also co-editorship of three monographs entitled *Unia Europejska a prawo międzynarodowe. Księga Jubileuszowa dedykowana Prof. Elżbiecie Dyni [The European Union and International Law. The Jubilee Book Dedicated to Prof. Elżbieta Dynia]*, Rzeszów 2015, Oficyna Wydawnicza „Zimowit", pp. 419; *Prawo lotnicze i kosmiczne oraz technologie [Aviation and Space Law and Technologies],* publ. by the University of Rzeszów, Rzeszów 2017, pp. 299; and *Prawo narodów do samostanowienia w teorii i praktyce międzynarodowej [The Right of Nations to Self-Determination in International Theory and Practice]*, publ. by Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Rzeszów 2019, (having the status of accepted for publication), and the articles of representatives of various national and international scientific centres and practitioners published within them, enabled me an in-depth analysis of the discussed issues.

5.1. Participation in scientific conferences

After obtaining the degree of the Doctor of Legal Sciences, I actively participated in several national and international scientific conferences, the detailed list of which can be found in Annex 6 to the request for a habilitation proceedings. This includes *inter alia*:

1. National Scientific Conference on "*Aktualne problemy prawa lotniczego" ["Current Issues of Aviation Law*"], organized by the ELSA Rzeszów (European Law Students' Association), the Department of International Law and European Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów and the EuroAVIA Rzeszów (European Association of Aerospace Students) on 11-12 April 2013 in Rzeszów (the

paper entitled "*Zarządzanie poziomem hałasu lotniczego w Unii Europejskiej – aspekty prawnomiędzynarodowe" ["Management of Aircraft Noise Levels in the European Union - Aspects of International Law*").

2. International Scientific Conference on "*Prawa Człowieka w kontekście sytuacji uchodźców w Europie" ["Human Rights in the Context of the Situation of Refugees in Europe"]*, organized by the Higher School of Engineering and Economics in Rzeszów and the NGO "Spectrum - Vychod" in Presov on 18 November 2013 in Rzeszów (the paper entitled "*Ochrona uchodźców w świetle polityki azylowej Unii Europejskiej" ["Protection of Refugees in the Light of the European Union Asylum Policy"]).*
3. National Scientific Conference - Convention of the Departments of Public International Law and European Law on "*Unia Europejska a Prawo Międzynarodowe" ["The European Union and International Law"]*, organized by the Department of International Law and European Law of the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów on 13-15 May 2015 in Baranów Sandomierski (the paper entitled "*Wpływ prawa Unii Europejskiej na instytucję ekstradycji" ["The Impact of the European Union Law on the Institution of Extradition]*").
4. International Scientific Conference on "*Prawne aspekty polityki migracyjnej Unii Europejskiej a bezpieczeństwo wewnętrzne państw członkowskich" ["Legal Aspects of the European Union's Migration Policy and the Internal Security of the Member States"]*, organized by the Chair of the European Union Law at the Faculty of Law, Canon Law and Administration of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, the Faculty of Law of the Lesya Ukrainka East European National University in Lutsk, the East European University Network, the Volyn European Association, the Foundation of the Development of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the Centre for Research on European Law and Migration Policy and the Lublin Branch of the Polish Association for European Studies on 8 April 2016 in Lublin (the paper on „*Azyl a ekstradycja" ["Asylum and Extradition"]*).
5. 4th National Conference on Aviation and Space Law and Technologies, organized by the Department of International Law and European Law of the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów and the ELSA European Law Students' Association Rzeszów and the EuroAVIA European Association of Aerospace Students Rzeszów on 21-22 April 2016 in Rzeszów (the paper on "*Prawo międzynarodowe wobec zagrożeń cybernetycznych dla żeglugi powietrznej"["International Law against Cyber Threats for Air Navigation"]*).

6. National Scientific Conference - Convention of the Departments of Public International Law on *„Ius Cogens Soft Law. Dwa bieguny prawa międzynarodowego publicznego" ["Ius Cogens Soft Law. The Two Poles of Public International Law"]*, organized by the Department of Public International Law of the Faculty of Law and Administration of the Jagiellonian University on 19-20 May 2016 in Kraków (paper on "*Zakaz tortur, nieludzkiego lub poniżającego traktowania albo karania w kontekście ekstradycji - zagadnienia wybrane na tle orzecznictwa ETPCZ" ["Prohibition of Torture, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in the Context of Extradition - Selected Issues against the Background of the Case Law of the ECHR"].*
7. 6th Scientific Conference on "*Przeszczep szansą na drugie życie" ["Transplants - a Chance for the Second Life"]*, organized within the "Rzeszów Festival of Transplantation", by the University of Rzeszów, the Rzeszów University of Technology, the Clinical Regional Hospital No. 1 and the Clinical Regional Hospital No. 2 in Rzeszów, and the Medyk Medical Centre in Rzeszów on 21 May 2016 in Rzeszów (participation in the discussion).
8. National Scientific Conference on "*System Narodów Zjednoczonych z polskiej perspektywy" ["The United Nations System from the polish perspective"]*, organized by the Association of International Law - Polish Group and the Faculty of Law and Administration of the Marie Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin on 13-14 October 2016 in Warsaw (the paper on "*Reforma Zgromadzenia Ogólnego jako warunek zwiększenia efektywności Organizacji Narodów Zjednoczonych" ["The Reform of the General Assembly as a Condition for Increasing the Effectiveness of the United Nations"].*
9. Scientific Conference on "*Transplantacja - jestem na tak!" ["Transplantation - I'm for It!"]*, organized by the Department of International Law and European Law and the Students Scientific Association of International Law and European Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów with the participation of the Association of Polish Union of Transplantation Medicine and the Ministry of Health on 7 November 2016 in Rzeszów (participation in the discussion).
10. National Scientific Conference - International Law Theory and Practice combined with the Convention of Chairs and Departments of International Law Białystok - Vilnius, 9-12 May 2018, organized by the Faculty of Law of the University of Białystok and the Faculty of Economics and Computer Science in Vilnius of the University of Białystok

(the paper on "*Mechanizm uproszczonej procedury ekstradycyjnej" ["The Mechanism of Simplified Extradition Procedure"]*).

11. 7th Scientific Conference on "*Przeszczep szansą na drugie życie" ["Transplants - a Chance for the Second Life"]*, organized within the "Rzeszów Festival of Transplantation" by the University of Rzeszów, the Rzeszów University of Technology, the Clinical Regional Hospital No. 1 and the Clinical Regional Hospital No. 2 in Rzeszów, and the Medyk Medical Centre in Rzeszów on 19 May 2018 in Rzeszów (participation in the discussion).

5.2. Foreign internships and scientific research

Scientific internship realized at The Staffordshire University, at the Faculty of Staffordshire Law School within the project "„UR - nowoczesność i przyszłość regionu [Univeristy of Rzeszów - Modernity and Future of the Region]" of the Human Capital Operational Programme, Priority VI: "Higher Education and Science", held on 3-10 April 2011.

5.3. Reviewing publications in journals

I was an external reviewer for:

"Internetowy Kwartalnik Antymonopolowy i Regulacyjny. Seria Regulacyjna" (an article).

5.4. Participation in scientific organisations:

I am a member of:

The Association of International Law - Polish Group ILA

The Polish Association for European Studies

5.5. Teaching and popularising activity

From 1. Oct. 2003 until now I have worked at the Department of International Law and European Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów. Within the indicated time I have taught classes and lectures on public international law, consular law, European law, the European Union law, the European human rights system, institutions and sources of the European Union law, protection of individual rights in the European Union, and citizenship of the European Union and national citizenship for full-time and part-time students of law, administration and European studies at the Faculty of

Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów, I have conducted bachelor's and master's seminars in international law for full-time and part-time students of law and administration.

I have supervised 21 master and bachelor theses and reviewed 63 theses at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów.

I am an auxiliary supervisor for the doctoral degree conferment procedure of Ms Sabina Kubas, LL.M. at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin.

Since 2011, I have regularly participated in the work of the Organizing Committee of the Open Scientific Conferences on " *Przeszczep szansą na drugie życie" ["Transplants - a Chance for the Second Life"]*, organized periodically within the "Rzeszów Festival of Transplantation" by the University of Rzeszów, the Rzeszów University of Technology, the Clinical Regional Hospital No. 1 and the Clinical Regional Hospital No. 2 in Rzeszów, and the Medyk Medical Centre in Rzeszów (2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018).

Since 2013, I have participated in the organizational work, been a member of the Scientific Committee and the jury of the speech competition during the annual (and from 2017, having the International status) Conferences of Aviation and Space Law and Technologies organized by the Department of International Law and European Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów and the ELSA European Law Students' Association Rzeszów and the EuroAVIA European Association of Aerospace Students, which took place in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018. The aim of the Conferences is to present current scientific research and its results, and exchange of views in the field of aviation and space law, and technologies, between lawyers, experts, practitioners, and students.

In 2013, I participated in the organization of the National Scientific Conference on "Wpływ prawa Unii Europejskiej na prawo krajowe" ["The Impact of the European Union Law on National Law"], organized by the students of the Faculty of Law and Administration, acting at the Inspiration Generator Foundation, the Polish Lawyers Association - Regional Branch in Rzeszów and the Department of International Law and European Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów on 21 February 2013 in Rzeszów.

In 2014, I participated in the organization of the National Scientific Conference on "*Prawne narzędzia UE w służbie wsparcia aktywizacji młodych" ["EU Legal Tools in*

Supporting Youth Activation"] organized by the Podkarpackie Centre for Legal Education and the Department of International Law and European Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów on 20 February 2014 in Rzeszów.

In 2015, I participated in the organization by the Department of International Law and European Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów of a lecture at the University of Rzeszów by Prof. Rama Jakhu from the Institute and Centre for Air and Space Law of McGill University in Montreal (Canada) on "*The Use and Regulations in Space*" and Dr Małgorzata Polkowska, the Polish representative in the Council of ICAO on *"ICAO and Space new Challenges"* in connection with the inauguration of a branch of a Polish Space Agency in Rzeszów, which took place on 24 November 2015.

In 2015, I participated in the organization of the National Scientific Conference on "*Polska w strefie Schengen - doświadczenia i perspektywy" ["Poland in the Schengen Area - Experiences and Perspectives"]* organized by the Podkarpackie Centre for Legal Education, Department of International Law and European Law and the Student Association of International and European Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów, on 19 March 2015 in Rzeszów.

In 2015, I participated in the organization of the National Scientific Conference - Convention of the Departments of Public International Law and European Law on "*Unia Europejska a Prawo Międzynarodowe" ["The European Union and International Law"]* organized by the Department of International Law and European Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów on 13-15 May 2015 in Baranów Sandomierski.

In 2016, I participated in the organization of the National Scientific Conference on "*Aktualne problemy polityki migracyjnej UE" ["Current Problems of the EU Migration Policy"]* organized by the Department of International Law and European Law, Students Scientific Association of International Law and European Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów and the Podkarpackie Centre for Legal Education on 10 March 2016 in Rzeszów.

In 2017, I participated in the organization of the National Scientific Conference on "*Wpływ międzynarodowych instytucji konwencyjnych na przestrzeganie przez państwa praw człowieka" ["The Influence of International Convention Institutions on the Observance of Human Rights by States"]* organized by the Department of International Law and European Law, the Chair of Legal Institutions and Human Rights at the Faculty

of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów and the Students Scientific Association of International Law and European Law and the Students Scientific Association of Constitutional Law "Constitutio" in Rzeszów on 16 March 2017.

In 2017, I participated in the organization of the Scientific Seminar on *"System polityczno-prawny państw skandynawskich" ["The Political and Legal System of Scandinavian Countries"]* organized by the Department of International Law and European Law at the University of Rzeszów and the Students Scientific Association of International Law and European Law of the University of Rzeszów on 16 May 2017 in Rzeszów.

In 2018, I participated in the organization of the National Scientific Conference on *"Prawo narodów do samostanowienia w teorii i praktyce międzynarodowej" ["The Right of Nations to Self-Determination in the International Theory and Practice"]* organized by the Department of International Law and European Law in cooperation with the Students Scientific Association of International and European Law operating at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów on 22 March 2018 in Rzeszów.

Lidia Brodowski