Martyna Barbara Wilbrandt-Gotowicz, PhD Warsaw, 24 October, 2017

Załącznik nr 3

SUMMARY

OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

I. First name and surname:

MARTYNA BARBARA WILBRANDT-GOTOWICZ

II. Diplomas and academic degrees awarded

I graduated from Mikołaj Kopernik Secondary School No. 2 in Bydgoszcz. In the final year of secondary education, I received the Prime Minister's Scholarship.

In 2001, I began the studies for the Master's Degree in the field of administration at the Faculty of Law and Administration, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, and the studies for the Master's Degree in the field of international relations at the Faculty of Historical Sciences, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń.

On 12 July 2005, I completed a course of studies in the field of **Administration**, obtaining a mark of very good. For the MA thesis, prepared under the supervision of Dr Małgorzata Jaśkowska, Nicolaus Copernicus University Professor, entitled *"Skarga kasacyjna w postępowaniu sądowoadministracyjnym"*, I obtained the first prize in the best MA thesis competition at the Faculty of Law and Administration, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń.

In the academic year 2005/2006, I obtained the **Socrates Erasmus** scholarship and completed a course of studies at the *Centre Européen Universitaire* Nancy 2 University, France. At the same time, I began **doctoral studies in the field of law** at the Faculty of Law and Administration, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, under the academic supervision of Dr Małgorzata Jaśkowska, Nicolaus Copernicus University Professor.

On 22 June 2006, I completed a course of studies in the field of **International relations**, obtaining a mark of very good. I prepared the MA thesis entitled *"Protokół nr 14 do Europejskiej Konwencji Praw Człowieka"*, under the supervision of Prof. Janusz Symonides.

I defended my **doctoral dissertation entitled *"Instytucja pytań prawnych w sprawach sądowoadministracyjnych"*** in June 2009. The degree of Doctor of Law was conferred on me, pursuant to the Resolution of the Board of the Faculty of Law and

Administration, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń of 15 September 2009. The dissertation was prepared under the supervision of Dr Małgorzata Jaśkowska, Nicolaus Copernicus University Professor, and it was reviewed by Prof. Eugeniusz Ochendowski and Prof. Andrzej Wróbel. The updated and amended dissertation was published as a monograph by Wolters Kluwer (Warsaw 2010, p 536).

In the course of my doctoral studies, I had classes and conversation classes, covering, inter alia, administrative as well as administrative court proceedings in Europe for the students of European Studies. I was a member of the Management Board of the Faculty Section of Nicolaus Copernicus University Doctoral Students' Research Club. I participated in academic conferences for doctoral students. At that time, my first academic papers were published, including the monographs: *"Skarga kasacyjna w postępowaniu sądowoadministracyjnym"*, TNOiK, Toruń 2005, p 127, and *"Reforma systemu Europejskiej Konwencji Praw Człowieka"*, Adam Marszałek, Toruń 2007, p 188; as well as academic articles entitled: *"Jak poprawić przepisy o postępowaniu kasacyjnym przed NSA?"*, "Prawo i Podatki" 2006, no. 10, pp 13-18; *"Przystąpienie Wspólnoty do Europejskiej Konwencji Praw Człowieka"*, "Prawo i Podatki Unii Europejskiej w praktyce" 2006, no. 12, pp 48-54; *"Skarga kasacyjna we francuskim systemie sądownictwa administracyjnego"*, "Państwo i Prawo" 2007, no. 5, pp 95-106; *"Udzielanie informacji publicznych na wniosek na podstawie ustawy z dnia 6 września 2001 o dostępie do informacji publicznej"*, [in:] *"Znaczenie informacji w społeczeństwie obywatelskim. Wybrane aspekty prawne"*, J. Marszałek-Kawa, B. Chludziński [eds.], Adam Marszałek, Toruń 2007, pp 37-73; *"Procedura pytań prawnych do Europejskiego Trybunału Sprawiedliwości – zagadnienia wybrane"*, [in:] *"50 lat Unii Europejskiej – wartości i perspektywy"*, M. Jagiełło, R. Musiałkiewicz [eds.], Instytut Rozwoju Społeczeństwa Obywatelskiego, Toruń 2007, pp 102-111.

Completing my education, on 28 June 2012, I completed a course of **legal studies** at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, obtaining a mark of very good; the degree of Master of Arts in Law was conferred on me after I defended my MA thesis entitled: *"Pozwolenia na wprowadzanie do obrotu produktów biobójczych"*, prepared under the supervision of Prof. Eugeniusz Ochendowski.

III. Employment in academic institutions

Since 18 September 2009, I had been employed as an assistant lecturer, and since 1 November 2009 I have been working as an **assistant professor at the Department of Administrative Proceedings, Faculty of Law and Administration, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw.**

As part of my teaching activities, I hold lectures, classes and seminars in administrative and administrative court proceedings for BA and MA law and administration students. So far, I have supervised 58 BA and MA theses, which were defended by their authors, and reviewed 36 theses. Additionally, I am a permanent member of the Recruitment Committee of the Law and Administration Faculty, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw. I try to reconcile work and family life (I am a mother to two boys).

IV. Description of the academic achievement, referred to in Article 16(2) of the Act of 14 March 2003 on Academic Degrees, Academic Title and Degrees and Title in Arts (consolidated text in the Journal of Laws of 2016, item 882, as amended, here in after referred to as the Act)

My fundamental academic achievement, within the meaning of Article 16(2) of the Act, is the monograph entitled: **"ZINTEGROWANE Z PRAWEM UNII EUROPEJSKIEJ POSTĘPOWANIA ADMINISTRACYJNE"**, Wolters Kluwer, Warsaw 2017, p 616, reviewed by Dr Małgorzata Jaśkowska, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University Professor.

A) Subject of the monograph and reasons for its choice

The monograph addresses a special type of administrative proceedings, which are determined by procedural rules (which produce direct effect or require to be transposed into national law), adopted by the EU legislator. I call them customarily proceedings integrated into EU law. They are present on three levels in respect of the imperative establishment of the legal status of the entity – national level (when established by the national administration authority), transnational level (when established by authorities of various Member States) and union level (when established by authorities, institutions and organizational units of the EU). Their development is a result of the ongoing Europeanization of administrative law, which at present is related not only to the unification of the solutions of substantive law, but also to

procedural rules. It is at the same time a manifestation of the Europeanization from a systemic perspective, effected by the EU legislative action. It is effected sector by sector, although there are also complex draft acts, constituting an EU code of administrative proceedings (cf. *ReNEUAL. Model kodeksu postępowania administracyjnego Unii Europejskiej*, M. Wierzbowski, H.C.H. Hofmann, J.-P. Schneider, J. Ziller *et al.*[eds.], M. Wierzbowski, A. Kraczkowski [Polish eds.], Warsaw 2015, and a draft regulation in respect of an open, efficient and independent European administration, attached to the Resolution of the European Parliament of 9 June 2016, document 2016/2610/RSP).

Increasing establishment of procedural rules by the EU legislator, included in EU regulations, or determination of certain formal solutions in directives to be implemented, contributes to the appearance of new procedural models and modifications (due to the nature of EU law) of institutions and procedural solutions, traditionally found in legal systems of EU Member States. Perceiving the need to identify the extent of this phenomenon, and its consequences to the application of law, the author attempted to develop and characterize a concept of integrated administrative proceedings. It was formulated, taking particularly into account those procedures, which are applied by national administration authorities or in cooperation with such authorities, including also an analysis and assessment of the influence of EU procedural rules on those proceedings.

The presence of jurisdictional procedures, at least partially regulated in binding acts of EU law, has not been sufficiently emphasized in the doctrine so far. There are no comprehensive analyses, corresponding to the Europeanization of law on administrative proceedings in a systemic perspective. The concepts of so-called multistage proceedings (German *mehrstufige*) or complex / composite procedures, as well as of mixed administrative proceedings or multijurisdictional procedures, multi-level or transnational procedures, which are addressed in the literature (cf. H.P. Nehl, *"Europäisches Verwaltungsverfahren und Gemeinschaftsverfassung. Eine Studie gemeinschaftsrechtlicher Verfahrensgrundsätze unter besonderer Berücksichtigung 'mehrstufiger' Verwaltungsverfahren"*, Berlin 2002, p 29; H.C.H. Hoffmann, G.C. Rowe, A.H. Türk, *"Administrative law and policy of the European Union"*, New York 2011, pp 361-362; C. Franchini, *"European principles governing national administrative proceedings"*, "Law and Contemporary Problems" 2004/1, p 184; H.P. Nehl, *"Principles of administrative procedure in EC law"*, Oxford 1999, p 90; G. della Cananea, *"The European Union's mixed administrative proceedings"*, "Law and Contemporary Problems" 2004/1, p 197; J. Supernat, *"Administracja Unii Europejskiej. Zagadnienia*

wybrane", Wrocław 2013, p 26), are interesting, but yet inconsistent and based on the European perspective. They do not take into account the perspective of administration authorities of Member States, which, when applying law, are bound not only by EU law principles but also by the national procedural framework (in the scope including such principles). Such concepts also do not include the proceedings, which are conducted solely by Member States' authorities (as part of a simple, linear procedural relationship), when applying, next to national rules, EU procedural rules. Thus, they are, in a limited scope, useful for the analysis of the Europeanization of law from the perspective of the entirety of the proceedings, in which national administration authorities participate.

The above-mentioned issues constitute a part of a more extensive debate on the contemporary shape of administrative procedures; including the search for mechanisms which facilitate the weighing of different interests and rationale and their protection methods in the course of various proceedings. It is manifested, inter alia, in the proposals and solutions to reform the Code of Administrative Proceedings of 14 June1960 (consolidated text in the Journal of Laws of 2017, item 1257, hereinafter: CAP). Considering the current tendencies, it may be assumed that such process is entering the phase "in which one should be able to combine the principles of the rule of law with a demand for innovativeness in public administration and pragmatic requirements and efficiency of actions taken by it" (Z. Kmieciak, *"Współczesna formuła ochrony interesów w prawie administracyjnym (aspekt procesowy)"*, ZNSA 2015/2, p 20).

Therefore, the choice of the subject matter was dictated by:

- the lack of comprehensive analysis of the Europeanization of law on administrative proceedings in a systemic perspective in the doctrine;
- increasing practice of establishing administrative procedural rules in EU regulations and directives, including the ones related to national administration authorities, which supports the isolation of a category of integrated proceedings;
- the initiatives of the harmonization of administrative proceedings, taken at the European level, as well as the modernization of the national system of model solutions of the administrative procedure;
- increased significance of procedural rules, including the ones determined by EU law, in respect of the protection of individual rights and in the context of the demand of efficiency of public administration;
- the need for preparation of the model of law application by national authorities in the

proceedings integrated into EU law.

B) Academic goal, basic theses and methodology

The main aim of the dissertation was to examine the Europeanization of law on administrative proceedings in a systemic perspective, associated with the establishment of binding procedural rules by the legislator. The chief thesis is based on the assumption that the Europeanization of law on administrative proceedings leads to the development of a specific category of proceedings determined by EU law (called administrative proceedings integrated into EU law), which triggers certain consequences for the application of law.

The dissertation describes particular models of integrated procedures. Those of them, which are applied by national authorities or in cooperation with such authorities, have been analysed in detail. In such proceedings, there is a number of practical issues, which result from the multicentric nature of legal systems. Therefore, it was justified to adopt a set of theses related to the application of EU procedural rules by national administration authorities, inter alia, related to:

- the limitation of procedural autonomy of Member States (being a consequence of not only principles of efficiency and equivalence of EU law adopted in the caselaw, but also of the establishment of EU procedural rules with a right of priority);
- the need for the co-application of national and EU procedural rules in order to ensure efficiency of EU law and exercise of the right to good administration in integrated proceedings (as well as the assessment of such co-application by courts); and
- the development of not only new procedural models, as affected by EU law, but also of procedural institutions and solutions.

In order to verify the above-mentioned theses, theoretical and empirical analyses were conducted. The former took into account the notion of administrative proceedings and their systematic classification as well as the issue of the Europeanization of law. The latter, after the models of integrated proceedings were defined and distinguished, analysed EU procedural rules, which determine the proceedings, conducted in particular by national administration authorities or in cooperation with such authorities. The dissertation also has a practical dimension, since it indicates what kind of problems the administration authorities face when dealing with proceedings determined by EU procedural rules and to what regulations (and

how) they should refer in order to ensure the application of EU law principles, including the right to good administration.

The dissertation applies dogmatic, comparative law, and theoretical legal methods. The author referred to the Polish and foreign literature concerning administrative, EU and, alternatively, constitutional and international law. In order to analyse the influence of EU procedural rules on the instigation of proceedings, their course and decisions issued by administration authorities (including their sustainability), the applicable regulations and directives were reviewed in respect of the existence of procedural regulations, which determine the course of proceedings, in particular those conducted by national administration authorities (or in cooperation with such authorities). In addition to secondary legislation, also EU treaties, such as the European Convention of Human Rights, EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, and selected soft law documents, were referred to.

Considering the juxtaposition of sectoral solutions and solutions designed as part of a complex method of the Europeanization of law as justified, in the course of the argumentation, the content of the ReNEUAL Model Rules on EU Administrative Procedure, and proposals for the regulation on open, efficient, and independent EU administration were taken into account. Identification of procedural solutions, so far absent in the Polish model regulations in respect of the administrative procedure, required a comparative analyses, taking into account the code of administrative proceedings and specific provisions. Also, the proposals for the amendment of the CAP, included in the *report of experts* appointed by the Chair of the Supreme Administrative Court, supervised by Prof. Z. Kmieciak (see Expert Report covering the years 2012-2016 *"Reforma prawa o postępowaniu administracyjnym"*, Z. Kmieciak (ed.), NSA, Warsaw 2017), and those adopted by the Act of 7 April 2017 on amending the Code of Administrative Proceedings and selected other acts (Journal of Laws, item 935) were indicated. In the necessary scope, also the current case law of the Court of Justice of the EU (alternatively, also of administrative courts and the Constitutional Tribunal) was taken into account.

Whereas, the structures of a dynamic definition of administrative proceedings, definition of proceedings integrated into EU law, particular models of integrated proceedings, as well as the model of co-application of national and EU procedural rules in integrated proceedings mainly of decentralized nature, presented in the paper, are of a theoretical nature. Additionally, for the assessment of the influence of EU procedural rules on particular stages

of integrated proceedings conducted by national authorities (or in cooperation with such authorities), the following uniform tests were adopted and applied: a scope test (concerning the objective scope of EU procedural regulations), a coherence test (concerning the coherence of such regulations), an efficiency test (concerning the co-application of national and EU procedural rules as well as the implementation of EU rules in the national law), a protection test (concerning the execution of procedural rights of individuals and implementation of the concept of the right to good administration in integrated proceedings), and a modernization test (innovative in the CAP procedural solutions).Thus, both theoretical and practical goals were achieved.

C) Review of the content and reporting the results obtained

The dissertation comprises two basic parts – a general one of a theoretical nature and a detailed one – based on the analysis of specific procedural solutions.

The former presents integrated administrative procedures in a wider context of the system of law on administrative proceedings (chapter 1) and the Europeanization of law (chapter 2), and then describes the structure of integrated administrative proceedings as a result of the development of new procedural models and institutions, which is one of the distinguished consequences of the Europeanization of administrative procedural rules (chapter 3).

The latter, confirming the purpose of the identification of integrated proceedings, includes the analysis of EU procedural rules, related to the stage of the commencement of the proceedings (chapter 4), their course (chapter 5),issuance of decisions, and their review(chapter 6). Each chapter ends with a summary, containing the assessment of the procedural institutions and solutions analysed from the perspective of the above-mentioned criteria: objective scope, coherence, efficiency, protection and innovativeness.

As a result of the analysis conducted, several conclusions may be drawn.

Firstly, contemporary changes of the system of law on administrative proceedings (including the ones due to the Europeanization) support the adoption of a dynamic definition of administrative proceedings, according to which this concept covers not only a sequence of procedural actions, aimed at solving an administrative case in the form of an individual decision, as well as a general decision, and so-called sets of hybrid procedures (mixed

administrative proceedings), one of the elements of which may be jurisdictional proceedings, and an administrative decision constitutes an alternative form in respect of a material and technical action or an administrative agreement. Narrowing the concept of administrative proceedings to jurisdictional proceedings obligatorily aimed at solving the case in the form of a decision, issued solely by the national administration authority, already seems unjustified.

Additionally, it should be noted that the system of law on administrative proceedings at present is characterized by complexity, which ensues from the multicentric nature of law - making and application of law. The law-making includes not only national legislation, but also EU acts. Hence, the application of law is related both to national and other authorities. The rules of administrative procedural law, applied by national administration authorities (and indirectly also by administrative courts controlling their activity), may have a different origin and legal force (due to the principle of the primacy of EU law). The existence of procedures, regulated not only in the national law, which is not determined by EU law, but also in the national legislation, which constitutes transposition of directives, and in the provisions of EU regulations having direct effect, triggers specific consequences for the coherence of such a system. Procedural solutions adopted in various acts are not uniform as they differentiate between procedural rules, depending on the type of the case decided. Such a system may be at the same time perceived internally (as a system applicable in a given country) and externally (as a system of EU legal area).

From the perspective of the national legal system, it was demonstrated that the Europeanization of law is one of the factors which contribute to the fragmentation of the administrative procedure, and even disintegration of the code elements or broadly understood decodification of administrative proceedings. Proceedings conducted by national authorities, where the application of procedural rules determined by EU law is required, should be therefore considered specific proceedings (characterized by certain distinctive features) with regard to the model provided by the code. The setting of EU procedural rules may be also perceived as an important indicator of modernization, specialization, technicization, and sometimes simplification of administrative proceedings in a given sphere in order to apply substantive law as efficiently as possible. "Functional affinity" of numerous solutions adopted in sectoral acts, including proposals for reforming the CAP, prepared by a team of experts and those adopted by the amendment of 7 April 2017, should be emphasized.

Secondly, the analyses carried out proved that recognizing the Europeanization of administrative procedural law only in the context of the influence of decisions of European courts is insufficient. Also the systemic (legislative) dimension, which is characterized by the increased growth in the last decade, should be taken into account. The EU sectoral regulations include an increased number of procedural rules, often related to the proceedings conducted by Member States authorities. Occasionally, the subject matter, previously regulated by a directive, is transferred to a regulation, which contributes to the evolution of regulation from a harmonisation to integration model in numerous spheres. The applicable directives are more detailed, which restricts the freedom of Member States in the scope of adopting measures used for their implementation.

The existence of the procedures, which are at least partially regulated by secondary legislation, justifies the isolation of a category of administrative proceedings integrated into EU law as a separate type of procedures, aimed at the shaping of the legal status of an entity, given the multicentric nature of legal systems. Proceedings integrated into EU law were defined as: a formal set of procedural activities determined by EU law, taken by administration authorities (broadly understood, going beyond the power of national public administration authorities within the systemic and functional meaning) and other entities (e.g. parties) to have a given administrative case solved (by establishing a legal status of an individually determined entity in respect of its rights or obligations) in the form of a binding, external action of an administrative and legal nature (most often an individual administrative decision or a general decision). More broadly, the notion of integrated administrative proceedings includes also sets of hybrid procedures determined by EU rules (mixed administrative proceedings), one of the elements of which may be jurisdictional proceedings; and an administrative decision constitutes an alternative form in respect of a technical and material action or administrative agreement.

In fact, there exists no one model type of integrated proceedings, as they exist at the EU, national, and transnational levels. The legal nature of administrative procedural relations in such proceedings also is not uniform, because it includes not only simple variants (authority - parties), but also complex ones, based on the network of cooperating authorities and other entities participating in the proceedings. Adopting the criterion of the existence of a procedural regulation (procedural rules) in EU secondary legislation makes it possible to distinguish quite precisely such type of the proceedings, as well as their models, which have been described in the dissertation (as a simple decentralized model, complex decentralized

model, simple centralized model, complex centralized model and mixed models). Such an approach makes it possible to examine the Europeanization of law as broadly understood – not only in respect of the effect it has on national legal orders (internal aspect), but also as a process of formation of the European legal area (external aspect).

Thirdly, the existence of integrated proceedings is a manifestation as well as consequence of the Europeanization. It is related to the harmonization of law in the national, transnational and EU dimension. It makes it possible to compare institutions and procedural solutions binding administration authorities of Member States and EU, and search for common procedural rules characteristic for the European legal area. The formation of new procedural models under the influence of EU law also brings numerous practical consequences. They are particularly significant in decentralized proceedings, in which the following should be stressed: a requirement to apply general principles of EU law, restriction of the principle of procedural autonomy of Member States or co-existence of national and EU procedural rules. The last issue is particularly important. Setting EU procedural rules, binding for national administration authorities, affects the model of the application of law by such authorities, and, as a result, the assessment of its legality by administrative courts. In respect of the case with an EU element – the case integrated in a material sense – authorities and courts should compulsorily establish whether such a case is also integrated in a procedural sense, that is whether procedural rules, included in EU regulations and directives, which are related to a series of procedural actions aimed at the issuance or verification of a decision by the national administration authority, may be identified.

Due to the specific nature of the EU legal and procedural regulation (in particular its fragmentary nature, ambiguity, stemming from various language versions of acts and application of an administrative procedure in different national regulation models), it should be noted that there is a need for the co-application of national and EU procedural rules. It may be simple (direct application) or complex (reconstruction of multicentric rules). A simple model consists in the supplementary application of national procedural rules (rules not determined by EU directives) in the scope not regulated in EU law (and national legislation implementing them). Thus, it is related to the procedural institutions, which were not regulated (in a manner which makes them directly effective or which requires their implementation) in a given sectoral legislation, e.g. suspension of the proceedings or challenging an employee of an authority as regards the solution of the case. Also a complex model should be noted – related to the fact that quite often EU legal and procedural

regulations seem to determine the elements of a given rule in an incomplete or ambiguous way (e.g. indicating a procedural effect in the form of rejection of an application, but not determining the form of the action taken by the authority). In such a case, effective application of a given institution, referred to in an EU regulation, requires the reconstruction of the overall rule considering not only an EU regulation, but also, alternatively, also national regulations. It should be underlined that national procedural rules, in principle, in a broader scope than sectoral acts, ensure the protection of the individual's rights, in particular with regard to the right to appeal against decisions. The exercise of the right to good administration, under Article 41 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, is mainly secured by the mechanism of proper application of national procedural rules.

Fourthly, the Europeanization of law on administrative proceedings also affects the form of particular procedural institutions. Such a specific dimension was analysed mainly with regard to decentralized procedures; and in particular the influence of EU procedural rules on the revision of general principles related to the course of proceedings, their particular stages and the review of decisions, was examined.

As regards the criterion of the objective scope of EU procedural regulations (scope test) it should be noted that it is narrower compared to the subject matter included in the CAP. Generally, the EU rules are not related, for example, to the issues such as: challenging of an employee or authority as regards the resolution of the case, suspension of administrative proceedings or decisions and their elements. Certain procedural issues are only signalled by reference to general rules expressed in Article 41 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Sectoral acts stress the requirement to justify decisions, instruct on the appeal measures available, ensure the right to a hearing or fair and just resolution of the case, which are rules basically implemented by the application of national regulations. However, also the provisions of EU regulations, related, for example, to the initial assessment of the admissibility of the instigation of the proceedings, simplified proceedings in similar cases, specific procedures and prerequisites for elimination from legal relations or a change of a final decision, participation of persons other than parties in proceedings or time limits for the examination of the case and the possibility of extending such time limits may be identified.

Whereas, the lack of coherence between regulation of analogous procedural institutions in various sectoral acts (coherence test) should be assessed negatively. Such differences are usually not justified by the specific nature of the subject matter of the

regulation (e.g. exceptionally numerous discrepancies are associated with the actions taken at the initial stage of the proceedings instigated as requested or with prerequisites of the application of extraordinary modes and their consequences). It proves that there is no coherent system of institutions of administrative procedural law in EU law. The ReNEUAL works and draft regulation on open, efficient and independent EU administration may be considered an attempt to develop certain concepts in this regard.

The features such as: fragmentary nature, lack of integrity of EU procedural rules, discrepancy of regulations of analogous procedural institutions, in particular sectoral acts, in combination with structural qualities – multilingualism of EU law and its application in countries of different legal traditions and regulation models, undoubtedly affect lower efficiency of EU procedural rules in national legal orders (efficiency test). Consequently, the burden of ensuring such efficiency is placed on legislation and practice of administration authorities and courts of Member States. From the legislative perspective, the requirement of proper implementation not only with regard to transposition of directives into the national law, but also ensuring effective application of EU regulations by proper formation of specific provisions should be underlined. As regards procedural rules, they should ensure such application of EU law, which will not only be compliant with it as to the procedural regulations provided for, but also, as much as possible, coherent with the model solutions of the national administrative procedure.

The proper co-application of national EU procedural rules in integrated proceedings (of decentralized nature) should constitute a mechanism ensuring a proper level of procedural rights for the participants in such proceedings (protection test). EU law contains *de minimis* rules, which are supplemented and developed in the national legislation. They include the right to fair and just examination of the case within a reasonable time limit, while preserving the right to active participation of the party in proceedings (right to defence, right to a hearing, right to access to files, right to freedom from self-incrimination, etc.) and to the means of appeal before a court or an administration authority. Such general rules are sometimes clarified and enforced (e.g. by introduction of simplified procedures of changing a decision as requested by the party), and even extended in respect of other entities (e.g. with regard to the participation of the interested community in proceedings or public access to certain decisions of administration authorities) in the sectoral legislation. The national law generally secures procedural rights of individuals to a greater degree than EU law, hence the latter should be

complemented in the process of application of national rules, following the concept of the procedural autonomy of Member States.

Despite the deficiencies indicated, attention should be drawn to potentially modernizing influence of EU procedural rules on national model systems of the regulation of administrative proceedings (modernization test). The analysis of the sectoral legislation enabled identification of an innovative solution. Some of them are possible and considered to be implemented into the Polish administrative procedure system (e.g. a concept of the interested entity and secondary parties, a ruling in the form of a general decision, separation of the initial stage of proceedings instigated upon an application, renouncing the right to a hearing when a positive decision is issued, elaborate forms of a decision with consensual elements or reports summing up explanatory proceedings). The other ones partly coincide with, for example, a mode of simplified, mediation proceedings, tacit consideration of the case or public announcement in the cases with a large number of parties, which were recently implemented into the national system.

Integrated proceedings (due to their diversity and complexity of procedural bases) undoubtedly constitute a major challenge for administration authorities, in particular the national ones and the courts supervising their activity. Nonetheless, it seems that at present the significance of procedural rules determined by EU law as a factor affecting the form of the administrative procedures, both at the European level and at the level of each Member State, cannot be disregarded.

Due to the significance of the subject addressed, its up-to-date nature, original presentation, presented structure of integrated administrative proceedings, an analysis of legal regulations, which have not be carried out so far, and adopted conclusions, I believe that the academic achievement presented above constitutes a significant contribution to the development of legal sciences, discipline of law, and meets the criteria of the achievement, which constitutes grounds for conferring a degree of "doktor habilitowany" [a post-doctoral degree].

V. Presentation of other academic and research achievements

The other academic and research achievements, following the conferring of the doctoral degree, comprise the following academic publications: one monograph (next to the revised and updated doctoral dissertation), portions of a commentary on the Code of Administrative Proceedings regarding mediation, academic articles published in collective works and legal journals (21 articles, including two articles in English), a commentary on the resolution of the Supreme Administrative Court in full composition and diagrams of procedures and a commentary in the LEX Legal Information System. A detailed list of academic publications has been attached as Annex 4 to the application.

My academic achievements also include active participation in national and international academic conferences (during which I delivered 10 papers) and participation in a research project entitled *"Model regulacji jawności i jej ograniczeń w demokratycznym państwie prawnym"*.

My academic interests include the following issues:

- Europeanization of administrative proceedings,
- contemporary problems of the public administration, including the forms of activities of the administration and modernization of the Code of Administrative Proceedings,
- court supervision of the administration, in particular of the institutions of legal questions and means of appeal in administrative court proceedings,
- access to public information,
- control of economic activity, including the marketing of biocidal products.

Taking into account the above-mentioned division, academic publications, active participation in academic conferences, and research projects have been discussed below. This corresponds to the classification provided for in § 4 of the Ordinance of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 1 September 2011 on the criteria of the assessment of achievements of a person applying for the degree of "doctor habilitowany" [a post-doctoral degree] (Journal of Laws no. 196, item 1165, hereinafter the Ordinance).

A) Academic publications

[author or co-author of monographs, academic publications in national or international journals, other than journals found in databases or on the list, referred to in § 3, for a given area of knowledge - § 4(1)of the Ordinance]

- **Europeanization of administrative proceedings**

With regard to the first research area, next to the monograph entitled *"Zintegrowane z prawem Unii Europejskiej postępowania administracyjne"* (Warsaw 2017), I published a number of articles which analyse selected specific issues.

In the paper entitled *"Przedmiot regulacji postępowania administracyjnego w bezpośrednio skutecznych unijnych normach procesowych"*, [in:] *"Dziesięć lat polskich doświadczeń w Unii Europejskiej. Problemy prawnoadministracyjne"*, J. Sługocki [ed.], Vol. II, Presscom, Wrocław 2014, pp 413-433, I presented selected procedural rules included in EU regulations, which are directly applied by national authorities in proceedings determined by EU law, and pointed out practical problems related, inter alia, to the lack of uniform terminology and institutions as regards EU acts and the Polish Code of Administrative Proceedings.

In the article entitled *"Internacjonalne (zintegrowane) postępowanie administracyjne – zarys koncepcji"*, [in:] *"Internacjonalizacja administracji publicznej. Materiały z konferencji SEAP, Lwów 9-12 czerwca 2013"*, Z. Czarnik, J. Posłuszny, L. Żukowski [eds.], Wolters Kluwer, Warsaw 2015, pp 393-410, I emphasized that the existence of EU procedural rules having direct effect, including those binding for national authorities, in EU law, may justify the need for distinguishing a specific type of administrative proceedings conditioned by formal EU law. I also outlined potential models of such procedures. That concept was refined and developed as part of the above-mentioned monograph – a post-doctoral dissertation.

The methods of the Europeanization of law in terms of complex and sectoral codification were discussed in my article entitled *"Methods of administrative procedure standardization in European Union law. Towards integrated administrative proceedings"*, [in:] *"Administrative Law and Science in the European Context". Vol. 1*, J. Sługocki [ed.], Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego, Szczecin 2015, pp 122-139. The issue of the

notion and scope of the Europeanization of administrative procedural law was outlined in my paper entitled *"Concept and Scope of the Europeanization of Administrative Proceedings Law - a theoretical perspective"*, [in:]*"Current Developments in Public Law in European Countries. Selected Issues"*, P. Bieś-Srokosz, J. Srokosz [eds.], Wydawnictwo AJD, Częstochowa 2016, pp 99-109.

As part of the research carried out, I took into account also the issue of the scope of application of EU procedural rules by national authorities, based on proposals of adopting the ReNEUAL Model Rules on EU Administrative Procedure and draft regulation of the European Parliament and Council on an open, efficient and independent European administration, attached to the resolution of the European Parliament of 9June2016 (document 2016/2610(RSP)), as well as sectoral regulations (cf. *"Zakres stosowania unijnych i krajowych norm proceduralnych przy wydawaniu decyzji administracyjnych przez organy państw członkowskich"*, [in:] *Kodeks postępowania administracji Unii Europejskiej*, J. Supernat, B. Kowalczyk [eds.], Wydawnictwo EuroPrawo, Warsaw 2017, pp 215-225).

The issue of the axiological dimension of administrative proceedings determined by EU procedural law was addressed in my paper entitled *"Aksjologia zintegrowanych postępowań administracyjnych*, [in:] *Aksjologia prawa administracyjnego*, Vol. I, J. Zimmermann [ed.], Wolters Kluwer, Warsaw 2017, pp 951-964. I pointed out there in that the values provided for by the regulations of integrated procedures are of a diversified nature. However, they are focused on the concept of good administration, right to a fair trial and procedural justice as fundamental values, and possible conflicts between the decoded values of national and EU law should be decided, while taking into account general principles of EU law, co-application of EU and national procedural rules compliant with them, as well as – in respect of the internally conflicting values – as a result of their weighing in accordance with the principle of proportionality.

Whereas, in the paper entitled *"Zasada trwałości decyzji w postępowaniach administracyjnych zintegrowanych z prawem Unii Europejskiej*, [in:] *Zasady w prawie administracyjnym. Teoria, praktyka, orzecznictwo*, M. Stahl, Z. Duniewska, A. Krakała [eds.], Wolters Kluwer, Warsaw 2017(in press), I addressed the phenomenon of modification of the principle of permanence of an administrative decision, stemming from Article 16 CAP, as a result of the EU legislator's assuming different prerequisites and modes of challenging final decisions issued by the authorities of Member States.

– **Contemporary problems of the public administration**

As part of the second research area, I emphasized the need for the modernization of procedural solutions, included in the Code of Administrative Proceedings, together with the inclusion of new legal institutions, e.g. an administrative agreement or mediation as a response to current challenges and problems as well as a demand of efficiency of the public administration, in the statutory regulation.

In the article entitled *"Umowa jako forma działania administracji publicznej (w analizie J.S. Langroda)"*, [in:] *Teoria instytucji prawa administracyjnego. Księga pamiątkowa prof. Jerzego Stefana Langroda,* J. Niczyporuk [ed.], PAN, Paris 2011, pp. 441-454, I presented J.S. Langrod's still relevant views, expressed in the work unknown in Poland to a wider audience, entitled *"Le contrat – instrument d'action des Administrations publiques"*(published in: "Annales Universitatis Saraviensis. Rechts- u. Wirtschaftswissenschaften. Droit – Economie", z. 1(IV)/1955). At the same time, I indicated that a specific challenge for the legislator, in respect of the regulation of administrative agreements, is primarily skilful balancing of the legal position of parties to such agreements, and in particular guaranteeing that public interest is met, together with guarantees of the protection of private interest of persons concluding agreements with the administration and comprehensive regulation of court review of administrative agreements.

The current issues of simplified proceedings, in the light of the amendment of the Code of Administrative Proceedings of 7 April 2017,trigger the apportioning of the burden of proof and implementation of the principle of objective truth, discussed in the paper entitled *"Ciężar dowodu a zasada prawdy obiektywnej w postępowaniu administracyjnym"*, [in:] *Jednostka wobec władczej ingerencji administracji publicznej,* E. Wójcicka [ed.], Vol. II, Wydawnictwo AJD, Częstochowa 2013, pp 94-102. The article mentions the need for a new approach to perceiving the principle of objective truth in the light of imposing obligations to present certain documentation in specific provisions on parties to administrative proceedings, which, in fact, transfers the burden of proof in respect of certain facts to such parties. Consequently, the issues of adequate scope of that phenomenon, freedom of clarification of the apportioning of the burden of proof by the authority, safeguard guarantees of parties to proceedings or undermining the restrictive nature of the principle of objective truth were indicated.

The institution of mediation in administrative proceedings is discussed in the commentary on Section II Chapter 5a Mediation of the Code of Administrative Proceedings of 14June1960, published in the Commentary on the Code of Administrative Proceedings by M. Jaśkowska and A. Wróbel (Wolters Kluwer, Warsaw 2017, in press). I intended for the paper not only to be based on the achievements of the civil law doctrine and the scope of the theory of mediation and the case law, but also to present my own interpretation of newly implemented regulations from the perspective of their practical application.

- **Judicial review of the administration**

My research interests are also focused on the current issues related to administrative courts. So as part of my interests, I analysed, in particular, the issues of uniform application of law by administrative courts as a factor used to ensure legal certainty, equality before the law or legal safety of the citizens. Considering Poland's constitutional realities and EU membership, in my doctoral dissertation, I made a comparative analysis of the institutions of legal questions referred to the Supreme Administrative Court, Constitutional Tribunal and the Court of Justice of the European Union. The revised and updated dissertation was published by Wolters Kluwer (Warsaw 2010, p 536) as a monograph entitled *"Instytucja pytań prawnych w sprawach sądowoadministracyjnych"*.

I continued to study that subject after I received the doctoral degree, which resulted in the following papers: *"Uchwały NSA - między siłą autorytetu a mocą ogólnie wiążącą,* "Przegląd Sądowy" 2010, no. 10, pp 5-15; and *"Odmowa podjęcia uchwały przez Naczelny Sąd Administracyjny",* [in:] *Sądowa kontrola administracji publicznej. Doświadczenia, dylematy, perspektywy*, E. Wójcicka [ed.], Wydawnictwo AJD, Częstochowa 2017, pp 31-52.

In the former article, I demonstrated, using examples from the case law, that the structure of the binding force of the resolutions of the Supreme Administrative Court is not transparent, which makes the decisions issued by a larger number of judges sitting on the panel only to some extent affect the uniform nature of the case law, not completely guaranteeing that the discrepancies that occur will be eliminated. Thus, there exists a real possibility of duplicating the situations, where identical issues, not only of material but even of procedural nature, will be decided in a different manner, depending on the composition of the panel of judges, irrespective of the interpretation adopted in a previous resolution of the Supreme Administrative Court.

The latter of the above-mentioned articles discusses the issue of a refusal to pass a resolution by the Supreme Administrative Court. The above issues were analysed, based on subjective and objective (material, procedural and functional) prerequisites of legal questions referred to the Supreme Administrative Court. Also the issue of the coincidence of legal questions, referred to Supreme Administrative Court, Constitutional Tribunal and the Court of Justice of the European Union, was taken into account. In particular, within the last context (with reference to the framework of legal regulations),the requirement of further development of procedural rules in the case of the coincidence of legal questions in the case law and doctrine was emphasized.

Whereas, in relation to the subject of the post-doctoral dissertation, I analysed the influence of the conditions of the model of law application in the integrated proceedings on the specific nature of judicial review of the decisions issued in such proceedings. Therefore, in the article entitled *"Sądowa kontrola decyzji organów krajowych wydawanych w postępowaniach zintegrowanych z prawem Unii Europejskiej"*, Zeszyty Naukowe Sądownictwa Administracyjnego 2017, no. 5, I included a number of directives concerning the judicial review, which may have a significant influence on the result of the violation of procedural provisions related to procedural rules of EU origin ordetermined by EU law, which were or should be applied by the administration authority.

As part of the research area related to judicial review of the administration, I also carried out the analysis and evaluation of legal measures pertinent to that procedure from the perspective of procedural guarantees of individuals and efficiency of administrative court proceedings.

Having said that, I would like to add that I was the author of a commentary on the resolution of the Supreme Administrative Court, in full composition, of 26 October 2009, I OPS 10/09, "Glosa" 2010, no. 2, pp 104-110, where, as a result of the analysis conducted, I presented a number of critical remarks on the structure of the resolution adopted and the interpretation related to the nature of the requirement to invoke a cassation appeal basis, presented in the resolution.

A review of the amendment of the Law on Proceedings Before Administrative Courts of 9 April 2015 in respect of the appeals against the decisions of voivodship administrative courts was included in the paper entitled *"Zmiany regulacji skargi kasacyjnej i postępowania*

kasacyjnego w świetle zasad postępowania sądowoadministracyjnego", [in:] *Zasady postępowań sądowych w świetle ostatnich nowelizacji,* D. Gil, E. Kruk [eds.], Wydawnictwo KUL, Lublin 2016, pp 227-248. The solutions adopted were analysed from the perspective of their impact on the implementation of the principles of administrative court proceedings. The paper concerning such legal measure is a continuation of my previous interests, which I expressed by preparing the first Polish monograph on the cassation appeal in administrative court proceedings (Toruń 2005, p 127).

In my research work, I also dealt with a new means of appeal in administrative court proceedings, that is an objection to a decision, implemented under Article 138(2)CAP (*"Sprzeciw od decyzji jako środek zaskarżenia w postępowaniu sądowoadministracyjnym"* [in:] Efektywna ochrona prawna jednostek. Uwarunkowania, wyzwania, perspektywy, E. Wójcicka [ed.], Wydawnictwo AJD, Częstochowa 2018, in press), which came into force as of 1 June 2017. I assessed the solutions adopted, as to principle, positively, but I pointed out certain deficiencies of the regulation, e.g. those related to the exclusion of the institution of participants in the proceedings, under Article 33 of the Law on Proceedings before Administrative Courts, which leads to the limitation of the access to court, in particular with regard to the parties to administrative proceedings, which have not filed an objection to a cassation decision. That is why I requested that at least the obligation to notify the other parties to administrative proceedings of the objection filed with the court be introduced.

– **Access to public information**

A significant part of my research activity is related to the issues of the access to public information. With reference to the studies, published after I received the doctoral degree, I would like to draw attention to the following extensive articles: *"Tajemnica przedsiębiorcy jako ograniczenie jawności informacji publicznych (w świetle orzecznictwa sądów administracyjnych)"* and *"Prywatność osoby fizycznej jako ograniczenie jawności informacji publicznych (w świetle orzecznictwa sądów administracyjnych)"*, both published in the collection *Jawność i jej ograniczenia,* G.Szpor [ed.], Vol. IV - *Znaczenie orzecznictwa*, M. Jaśkowska [ed.], C.H. Beck, Warsaw 2014, pp 126-186.They were prepared as part of the research project entitled "Model regulacji jawności i jej ograniczeń w demokratycznym państwie prawnym". Based on the relevant literature and most of all on the current case law, in my articles I have analysed the concept and scope of discussed limitations with regard to granting access to public information, taking into account material and formal prerequisites of

given grounds for refusal to grant access to public information, limitation of security or manner of their assessment.

This subject is continued to be discussed in the article entitled *"Przesłanki odmowy udostępnienia informacji publicznej w prawie polskim i prawie Unii Europejskiej (ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem tajemnicy przedsiębiorcy i ochrony interesów handlowych)"*, [in:] *Europeizacja prawa publicznego – zagadnienia systemowe*, E. Wójcicka, B. Przywora, M. Makuch [eds.], Wydawnictwo AJD, Częstochowa 2015, pp 111-126, where I referred to the problems of legislative and judicial nature related to the separate prerequisites of a refusal to grant access to public information by national authorities provided for by the EU legislator, which are not identical to the solutions adopted in the national legislation.

In my academic work, I try to discern both theoretical and practical aspects of the issues discussed. The latter aspect was particularly emphasized in the paper on a series of procedures related to the access to public information, published in 2014 (as later revised) in the LEX Legal Information System, LexNavigator section. Particular issues (granting access to public information as requested, refusal to grant access to public information as requested, date on which access to public information was granted and its extension, change of the manner or form of granting access to public information, imposing a charge related to additional costs of granting access to public information, granting access to processed information, examination of prerequisites of a refusal to grant access to public information, means of appeal in matters related to access to public information, appeal proceedings in the case of the issuance of a decision on a refusal to grant access to public information, proceedings following a request for reconsideration of the matter in the case of a refusal to grant access to public information) were prepared by me in the form of diagrams illustrating the issues as processes, series of actions taken within a given time limit and in a given form by particular entities participating in them. The diagrams are also accompanied by commentaries pointing to a legal basis of each action and its interpretation. This enables the publication to be used in practice by entities required to grant access to public information and persons interested in such access.

– **Control of business activity, including the marketing of biocidal products**

My research interests, as has been already demonstrated, go beyond strictly procedural issues, including also the issues related to substantive administrative law, EU law,

constitutional law, and public economic law. Due to the lack of doctrinal studies and interesting legal solutions determined by EU law, I particularly thoroughly dealt with legal control of the marketing of biocidal products.

In 2013, my monograph entitled *"Produkty biobójcze – prawne aspekty wprowadzania do obrotu"*, TNOiK, Toruń 2013, p 343, was published. This is the first and only comprehensive study dealing with such subject matter, taking into account national and EU legal regulations (such as Directive 98/8/EC and Regulation No. 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council). It presents practical issues, fundamental from the perspective of entrepreneurs of the chemistry sector, covering, inter alia, the classification of biocidal products, procedure of the approval of active substances to be used in biocidal products, procedure of granting national and EU permits for the marketing of biocidal products and their changes, protection and disclosure of data related to biocidal products, mutual recognition of permits and parallel trade, the conditions of marketing biocidal products and their monitoring as well as intertemporal issues related to EU review of active substances and amendments to the normative act regulating the marketing of such products.

The above-mentioned issues were also addressed in several of my articles: *"Postępowanie w sprawie wydawania pozwoleń na wprowadzanie do obrotu produktów biobójczych"*,[in:] *Przegląd dyscyplin badawczych pokrewnych nauce prawa i postępowania administracyjnego.*Convention of Departments of Administrative Law and Administrative Proceedings, Kazimierz Dolny nad Wisłą, 19-22 September 2010, S. Wrzosek, M. Domagała, J. Izdebski, T. Stanisławski [eds.], Wydawnictwo KUL, Lublin 2010, pp 313-334; *"Krajowe i unijne środki zaskarżenia rozstrzygnięć w przedmiocie pozwoleń na produkty biobójcze"*, [in:] *Szczególne środki zaskarżenia w ujęciu komparatystycznym,* D. Gil [ed.], Wydawnictwo KUL, Lublin 2013, pp 423-441; and *"Regulacja prawna wprowadzania do obrotu produktów biobójczych w świetle rozporządzenia Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady nr 528/2012 - zagadnienia wybrane"*, "Przegląd Prawa Ochrony Środowiska" 2014, no. 4, pp 163-184.

In this context, I would like to draw attention, in particular, to the paper entitled *"Problemy administracyjnej kontroli wprowadzania do obrotu produktów biobójczych (na przykładzie kontroli sanitarnej)"*, [in:] *Problemy pogranicza prawa administracyjnego i prawa ochrony środowiska,* M. Stahl, P. Korzeniowski, A. Kaźmierska-Patrzyczna [eds.], Wolters Kluwer, Warsaw 2017, pp 418-430, in which a number of deficiencies of legal regulations in respect of controlling the marketing of biocidal products, preventing in practice

the proper supervision of the market of biocidal products, was demonstrated. Therefore, I called for the introduction of specific changes to the legislation related to the State Sanitary Inspectorate and biocidal products by granting specific decision-making powers and collecting samples of biocidal products in the course of the controlling activities, as well as notification obligations, enabling the cooperation between sanitary inspection bodies and the President of the Office for Registration of Medicinal Products, Medical Devices and Biocidal Products.

B) Active participation in academic conferences

[delivering papers at international or national thematic conferences - § 4(8)of the regulation]

I actively participated in national and international academic conferences. Some of them involved study visits in foreign academic institutions and offices (e.g. in Paris in 2011, L'viv in 2013 or Berlin in 2014). Below, I have presented a detailed list of conferences, at which I delivered papers or at which they were submitted to the organizers to be delivered.

- **Academic conferences, at which I delivered papers:**

1) Polish Academic Conference **"Szczególne środki zaskarżenia w ujęciu komparatystycznym"**, Stalowa Wola – 11 March 2013 (John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, WZPiNOG in Stalowa Wola); paper title: "Gwarancje procesowe strony w procedurze wzajemnego uznawania pozwoleń na produkty biobójcze";

2) Polish Academic Conference **"Ochrona praw i wolności jednostki wobec władczej ingerencji administracji publicznej – stan obecny i wyzwania"**, Częstochowa – 9 May 2013 (Jan Długosz University in Częstochowa); paper title: "Ciężar dowodu a zasada prawdy obiektywnej w postępowaniu administracyjnym";

3) Polish Academic Conference **"Publicznoprawne ograniczenia jawności – wybrane zagadnienia"**, Warsaw - 5 December 2013 (Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw); paper title: "Problematyka ograniczeń jawności w zintegrowanym postępowaniu administracyjnym" and participation in a debate in the expert session;

4) Convention of Departments of Administrative Law and Administrative Proceedings **"Dziesięć lat polskich doświadczeń w Unii Europejskiej"** and International Congress of

Administrative Law Experts, Szczecin - Berlin - 21-24 September 2014 (University of Szczecin); paper title: "Przedmiot regulacji postępowania administracyjnego w bezpośrednio skutecznych unijnych normach procesowych";

5) Polish Academic Conference **"Europeizacja prawa publicznego - aktualne problemy i nowe wyzwania"**, Częstochowa - 27 May 2015 (Jan Długosz University in Częstochowa); paper title: "Przesłanki odmowy udostępnienia informacji publicznej w prawie polskim i prawie Unii Europejskiej (ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem tajemnicy przedsiębiorcy i ochrony interesów handlowych)";

6) International Academic Conference **"Tendencje we współczesnej administracji publicznej – podmioty, zadania publiczne oraz prawne formy ich realizacji"**, Częstochowa - 13-14 October 2015 (Jan Długosz University in Częstochowa); paper title: "Pojęcie i zakres europeizacji prawa o postępowaniu administracyjnym";

7) Polish Academic Conference **"Model kodeksu postępowania administracyjnego Unii Europejskiej – perspektywa polska"**, Wrocław - 22 April 2016 (University of Wrocław); paper title: "Zakres stosowania unijnych i krajowych norm proceduralnych przy wydawaniu decyzji administracyjnych przez organy państw członkowskich";

8) Polish Academic Conference **"Zasady postępowań sądowych w świetle ostatnich nowelizacji"**, Sandomierz - 25 April 2016 (John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, WZPiNoS in Stalowa Wola); paper title: "Zmiany regulacji skargi kasacyjnej i postępowania kasacyjnego w świetle zasad postępowania sądowoadministracyjnego";

9) Polish Academic Conference **"Sądowa kontrola administracji publicznej. Uwarunkowania międzynarodowe - bariery realizacyjne - perspektywy rozwoju"**, Częstochowa - 1 June 2016 (Jan Długosz University in Częstochowa); paper title: "Odmowa podjęcia uchwały przez Naczelny Sąd Administracyjny";

10) Polish Academic Conference **"Efektywna ochrona prawna jednostek. Uwarunkowania, wyzwania, perspektywy"**, Częstochowa - 24 May 2017 (Jan Długosz University in Częstochowa); paper title: "Sprzeciw od decyzji jako środek zaskarżenia w postępowaniu sądowoadministracyjnym".

– **Academic conferences, at which I submitted papers:**

1) Convention of Departments of Administrative Law and Administrative Proceedings" **Współzależność dyscyplin badawczych w sferze administracji publicznej"**, Kazimierz Dolny nad Wisłą - 19-22 September 2010 (John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin); paper submitted: *"Postępowanie w sprawie wydawania pozwoleń na wprowadzanie do obrotu produktów biobójczych"*;

2) International Academic Conference of the Association for Public Administration Education **"Teoria nauk administracyjnych - aktualność dzieła profesora Jerzego Stefana Langroda",** Paris - 23-26 September 2011 (SEAP, PAN), paper submitted: *"Umowa jako forma działania administracji publicznej (w analizie J.S. Langroda)"*;

3) International Academic Conference of the Association for Public Administration Education **"Internacjonalizacja prawa administracyjnego"**, L'viv – 9-12 June 2013 (SEAP, The School of Law and Administration in Przemyśl); paper submitted: *"Internacjonalne (zintegrowane) postępowanie administracyjne – zarys koncepcji"*and participation in a debate;

4) Polish Academic Conference "Łódzkie Spotkania Prawnicze" **"Nowe wyzwania administracji i prawa administracyjnego w ochronie środowiska",** Łódź - 25 November 2015 (University of Łódź), paper submitted:*"Problemy administracyjnej kontroli wprowadzania do obrotu produktów biobójczych"*;

5) Convention of Departments of Administrative Law and Administrative Proceedings**"Aksjologia Prawa Administracyjnego"**, Zakopane - 18-21 September 2016 (Jagiellonian University), paper submitted:*"Aksjologia zintegrowanych postępowań administracyjnych"*;

6) Polish Academic Conference"Łódzkie Spotkania Prawnicze" **"Zasady a prawo administracyjne"**, Łódź - 23 November 2016 (University of Łódź), paper submitted: *"Zasada trwałości decyzji w postępowaniach administracyjnych zintegrowanych z prawem Unii Europejskiej"*.

C) Research projects

[managing international or national research projects or participating in such projects- § 4(6)of the regulation]

In 2013 and 2014,I participated in an academic and research project entitled **"Model regulacji jawności i jej ograniczeń w demokratycznym państwie prawnym"** (DOBR/0075/R/ID2/2013/03,co-financed from the funds of the National Centre for Research and Development, managed by Dr Grażyna Szpor, UKSW Professor) as one of the executors of task1.04. "Opracowanie klasyfikacji publicznoprawnych ograniczeń jawności i problemów stosowania prawa z uwzględnieniem orzecznictwa sądów administracyjnych i Trybunału Konstytucyjnego". As part of the project, I participated in an academic conference **"Publicznoprawne ograniczenia jawności – wybrane zagadnienia"** (Warsaw, UKSW - 5 December 2013), at which I delivered a paper entitled: "Problematyka ograniczeń jawności w zintegrowanym postępowaniu administracyjnym" and participated in a debate in the expert session. Following the analysis of the grounds for a refusal to grant access to public information in decisions of administrative courts, I prepared two papers entitled: "*Tajemnica przedsiębiorcy jako ograniczenie jawności informacji publicznych (w świetle orzecznictwa sądów administracyjnych)"* and "*Prywatność osoby fizycznej jako ograniczenie jawności informacji publicznych (w świetle orzecznictwa sądów administracyjnych)"*, which were included in the collection *Jawność i jej ograniczenia,* G. Szpor [ed.], Vol. IV - *Znaczenie orzecznictwa*, M. Jaśkowska [ed.], C.H. Beck, Warsaw 2014.

In 2013, I applied to the National Science Centre for the financing of a research project entitled **"Wpływ bezpośrednio skutecznych unijnych norm procesowych na rozstrzyganie indywidualnych spraw w postępowaniu administracyjnym. Zintegrowane postępowanie administracyjne"** as part of the SONATA competition. The project was qualified to the second stage of the merits-based assessment, but in the end it did not receive the financing. The reviews pointed, inter alia, to *"1) innovative nature of the suggested research and expected results; 2) great significance of the research and expected results for the development of Polish and EU theory of administrative law and for the practice of the application of EU and Polish law; 3) relatively low envisaged costs of the research planned, in view of great challenges awaiting Dr Wilbrandt-Gotowicz in connection with the project implementation"*. The reviews received enabled me to improve and refine the research concept and implement it, which resulted in a monograph entitled: "Zintegrowane z prawem

Unii Europejskiej postępowania administracyjne", presented as an academic achievement, referred to in Article 16(2)of the Act.

VI. Summary

This summary includes a description of my academic work and achievements, and meets the requirements provided for in the Act of 14 March 2003 on Academic Degrees, Academic Title and Degrees and Title in Arts.

I hope that my achievements presented above will be considered sufficient by the Board to permit me to commence my post-doctoral degree project and receive the academic degree of "doktor habilitowany".

M. Wilbrandt-Gotowicz