Attachment No 3 (E)

to the application for initiation of the habilitation procedure

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SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Name and surname: Izabela Gawłowicz

2. Diplomas, academic/artistic degrees – with the name, place and year of obtaining and the title of PhD thesis.

   1994 -Master of law, the diploma issued by the Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Szczecin, 3rd of June 1994.

   2000 – PhD in law with the specialization: public international law, the degree attributed by the resolution of the Council of Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Szczecin, 1st of December 2000., the title of the PhD thesis „*Wolność myśli, sumienia i wyznania na tle Konwencji o Ochronie Praw Człowieka I Podstawowych Wolności z 1950 r.*"; supervisor in the PdD procedure: Piotr Łaski (full professor); reviewers: Lech Antonowicz (full professor), Leonard Łukaszuk (full professor)

   Others:

   1996 – Summer School of International Law: Hague Academy of International Law

   1996 – Summer School of European Union Law: Helsinki University, Faculty of Law

2009 – participant of the course „ADR Processes: Skills Development and Implementation" (provided by M. A. Brees), Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Szczecin

2013 – participant of the training "Innovation through co-mmunication" sub-activity 8.2.1 Support for cooperation of the science and enterprise of the Operating Program Human Capital co-financed from the funds of the European Union within European Social Fund.

2017 – participant of the course: „*Development of Jurisprudence; Problems and Prospects*", organisers: University of Zielona Góra, University of Gdańsk, Varna Free University (Bulgaria), Center for Strategic Initiatives and Progressive Developments (Ukraine), Koshitski Technical University (Slovakia), Chernigov National Technological University (Ukraine), National University Ostroh Academy (Ukraine), National Institute of Economic Research (Georgia).

3. Information about the previous and the current employment in scientific institutions

01.10.1994 – 14.12.2000 research and teaching assistant, Public International Law Department, Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Szczecin

15.12.2000 – 31.09.2010 – assistant professor, Public International Law Department, Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Szczecin

08.02.2002 – 29.02.2016 – lecturer, State Higher School of Applied Sciences in Gorzów Wlkp.,

01.10.2010 – 31.09.2014 – senior lecturer, Public International Law Department, Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Szczecin

01.10.2014 and still – assistant professor, International and European Law Department, Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Zielona Góra

I also cooperated on the basis of the civil contract with the following schools: Higher School of Public Administration in Szczecin (Wyższa Szkoła Administracji Publicznej, Szczecin), Higher School of European Integration in Szczecin (Wyższa Szkoła Integracji Europejskiej, Szczecin), WSB Universities in Szczecin (Wyższa Szkoła Bankowa, Szczecin).

4. Description of the achievement indicated in the article 16.2 Act on academic degrees and academic title and on degrees and title in the field of art from 14.03.20103 (Dz. U. 2017 r., poz. 1789)

   a) Title of the scientific/artistic achievement:

      "Prawo dyplomatyczne w orzecznictwie Międzynarodowego Trybunału Sprawiedliwości"

   b) Author/authors, title/titles of publication, year of publishing, the name of the publishing house, reviewers

      Izabela Gawłowicz, *"Prawo dyplomatyczne w orzecznictwie Międzynarodowego Trybunału Sprawiedliwości"*, 2018, CH Beck, ISBN978-83-812-8968-9, publishing reviewer: Zbigniew B. Rudnicki (associated professor of Pedagogical University of Cracov, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University in Warsaw).

   c) Description of the scientific/artistic goal of the aforementioned work/works and its effects including the description their possible use.

The rationale behind the theme of this monograph is multifaceted. Centuries-old established norms of diplomatic law are based on values universal to all nations and civilisations, and I am deeply convinced that in the world where some states possess a variety of instruments to pressure or even coerce (including militarily) other states, only universally accepted standards of conduct under the inclusive umbrella of diplomatic law can offer an effective mechanism to build a modern international order (anti-war in principle) and maintain world security. Respect for the rules of diplomatic law by all the world states is a dependable element that can assure building a supranational, however noninstitutional community. Common values protected by international law should have priority in diplomatic law and play a stabilising role for the treaty activity of all parties.

The continuing existence (and functioning) of the rules of diplomatic law over the course of human history can be perceived from both a positive and negative perspective: positive, because in such a long time period they have had every opportunity to settle down, anchor themselves into the consciousness of the global community, and to be tested in complex situations of conflict; and negative, to an extent, because as 'age-old', these rules by their very nature can become archaic. Processes of codification in this area of international law are rather lengthy and not always effective, since they are affected by all the difficulties that usually accompany any attempts to persuade states to accept additional duties. In doctrine, voices

proclaiming a crisis[1] of international law and its development[2] are not uncommon, as are those complaining about insufficient – from the perspective of the international community's interest – lawmaking processes (influenced among others by a high number of existing states, but also by the new role of other entities in the international community endowed with treaty rights, and a limited ability to form transregional associations that could represent and adopt a common position)[3], about treaty limitations in many significant areas[4] and, consequently, about the necessity to adopt a new and less conservative approach to international lawmaking.

Considered in the context of the characteristic 'general nature' of international law, partly imposed by the need for effective collaboration between states with different traditions, legal systems, and attitudes to law, diplomatic law can become a vibrant, dynamic and responsive instrument of international cooperation *inter alia* through international case law with its significant authority, although it is not the only way to achieve that. Thus, jurisprudential activity of international courts should be perceived as a significant element of the regime of diplomatic law, as a supplement to its lawmaking processes.

The main research aim of this work was to identify and assess the role of the International Court of Justice's case law in the development of diplomatic law. The choice of this international court and its jurisprudence was fairly obvious – the International Court of Justice is a court of universal nature that can make decisions in all legal disputes submitted to it by their parties, and the group of cases with the so-called diplomatic element it arbitrates is representative. For the purposes of this research, I selected relevant rulings based on criteria that would ensure a broad spectrum of institutions of diplomatic law analysed by the Court. The three basic assumptions of this approach include: *differentia specifica* of international diplomatic law – the integral part of the basic legal order in the international community; its position among the instruments of effective making and maintaining of international relations based on the rule of law; as well as the prominence of the International Court of Justice's case law in diplomatic relations as a vital part of the regime of diplomatic law.

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[1] See e.g.: J.P. Tractman, *The Crisis of International Law*, "Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law", vol. 44, no. 1 (2011), pp. 406–421.

[2] E.g.: R. Wolfrum and V. Röben, *Developments if International Law in Treaty Making* (Berlin–Heidelberg–New York, 2005); M. Kumm, *The Legitimacy of International Law: a Constitutionalist Framework of Analysis*, EJIL, vol. 15, no. 5 (2004), pp. 907–931.

[3] See e.g.: H. Lauterpacht, *Codification and Development of International Law*, AJIL, vol. 49 (1955), p. 17; A. Berman, S. Duquet, J. Pauvelyn, R.A. Wessel, and J. Wouters (eds.), *Informal International Lawmaking: Case Studies,* The Hague 2012.

[4] For example in the area of diplomatic law regarding the diplomatic protection of jurisdictional immunity of the state.

The cases at the heart of this monograph, while familiar to both Polish[5] and international[6] doctrine, have nonetheless not been analysed in this way thus far. They usually exist as part of broader considerations regarding, for example, the issues of responsibility of the states or subjectivity in public international law. This work analyses not only the cases as the final products of the Court's deliberations, but also the judges' opinions that illustrate the entire process of their decision-making with its difficulties and controversies. The judges' opinions may have a significant impact on the full understanding of the Court's actions and their legal implications because they are inherently and functionally related.

The monograph is organised into five chapters. The first chapter, which establishes the conceptual framework of the discussed issues, analyses the mission of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), beginning with the reasons for locating it in the UN structure and its postulate for juridical compliance with international law, to solving international disputes and supporting respect for international law, and finally, the implementation of the idea of the rule of law in practising of international relations. The analysis of the Court's mission carried out in Chapter One demonstrates that the practical significance of its work is not limited to applying international law but includes the logical and far-reaching implications of its rulings. This, in turn, allows to identify the possible impact of the Hague Court on the development of international law. The mandate given by the parties in a dispute enables penetration of the content of the Court's rulings into the entire complex of international legal norms of conduct, and the Court itself has often referred to the dynamic and evolving nature of international law. The authority of law cannot be divorced from lived reality, therefore when applying law, including the international treaties whose long existence at times positions their creators' intentions at odds with future reality, the Court makes decisions between competing interpretations, considering the specific circumstances of the dispute, the societal developments, and the demands of justice, thus shaping the process of the development of international law. As noted by A. Pellet, this does not imply illegal judicial activism, but rather an accurate allocation of judicial roles.[7]

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[5] E.g.: B. Janusz-Pawletta, P. Kowalski, Ł. Majewski, and M. Menkes (eds.), *Wybór kazusów z prawa międzynarodowego. Zagadnienia ogólne* (Warszawa, 2008); J. Menkes, Ł. Majewski (eds.), *Wybór kazusów z prawa międzynarodowego. Źródła prawa międzynarodowego* (Warszawa, 2010); P. Daranowski, J. Połatyńska (eds.), *Prawo międzynarodowe publiczne. Wybór orzecznictwa*, (Warszawa, 2011).

[6] E.g.: A.E. Evans, *The Colombian-Peruvian Asylum Case: The Practice of Diplomatic Asylum*, „American Political Science Review", vol. 46, no. 1 (1952), pp. 142–157; K. Grzybowski, *The Regime of Diplomacy and the Teheran Hostages* http://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=5726&context=faculty_scholarship (accessed: 1.6.2018); Ł. Kułaga, *Środki odwetowe w projekcie artykułów dotyczących odpowiedzialności państw Komisji Prawa Międzynarodowego z 2001 r.*, „Kwartalnik Prawa Publicznego", No. 3 (2007), pp. 7–51.

[7] A. Pellet, *Shaping the Future of International Law: the Role of the World Court in Law-Making*, in: Looking to the Future: Essays on International Law in Honor of W. Michael Reisman (Leiden–Boston, 2010), pp. 1065–1083.

Part of the first chapter is also dedicated to the importance of the ICJ's judges' opinions in the development of international law, based on the assumption that the practice of eminent lawyers establishes a certain framework for the analysis of the Court of Justice and provides critical information regarding how to understand and apply the institutions of international law, including diplomatic law, as their contribution to clarifying controversial issues is substantial and often comprehensive. The judges' opinions significantly augment any analysis of the disputes considered by the ICJ by allowing for a better understanding of the entire dialectic process that results in the Court's ruling; often only after comparing the Court's rulings with all the threads pursued in the opinions a full understanding of the ambiguities, intentions, and subtleties in the Court's decisions can be achieved. In addition, these opinions make a vital doctrinal contribution to the field of international law, provide living proof for the evolution of legal doctrine and legal institutions, while some are trailblazers for new legal concepts or simply enable the judges to present their arguments even if they were not reflected in the final Court ruling.

The subsequent four chapters, structurally similar, trace the impact of the Court's jurisprudence on international diplomatic law as a specific, if integral, part of international public law.

The second chapter analyses three cases that prove the fundamental character of the norms of diplomatic law. The first case refers to the prominent *Teheran Hostages* ruling which affirmed the established rules regarding the protection of diplomatic personnel. The Court explicitly confirmed that host countries have unequivocal duties of particular nature in situations where diplomatic personnel is under attack. The Court's decision in this case demonstrates that diplomatic law is one of the main pillars of the international community and that the Court helps to 'depoliticise disputes' that cannot be depoliticised by the disputing parties. The Court did not, however, endeavour to specify what actions entail the duty to protect diplomats, restricting its decision to the less defined guideline that the host country should take 'all possible and appropriate measures' to this end. The complicated picture that emerges from this case suggests that the Court could and should have expanded on its deliberations regarding the nature of host countries' obligations, by at least naming them. It should have as a minimum separated the obligations of the host country in a normal situation, free from any threats to diplomats and missions, from the obligations required when missions or diplomats are under attack. The Court should have also treated separately the obligations of the host state towards diplomatic staff and the obligations regarding the security of diplomatic premises, because providing security to individuals may entail different actions than ensuring the security of grounds and buildings. Another consequence of the *Teheran Hostages*

judgment relates to the perception of its role vis-à-vis other peaceful methods of conflict resolution and the order of their application. Because the total severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran as a consequence of Iran's actions did not prevent the Court from asserting its jurisdiction, the Court's judgment implies that manifesting a dispute in a particular form, e.g. by proving that the parties conducted diplomatic negotiations before bringing the case to the Court, is not necessary to establish that the Court can perform its duties in the case. Diplomatic negotiations thus are not a prerequisite, or their lack an obstacle, to initiating proceedings in the International Court of Justice.

The second case discussed in Chapter Two, concerning the *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo* judgment, again affirms that the host country's obligation to guarantee immunity to diplomatic staff and to effectively protect the premises of a mission has an absolute character. In this ruling, the Court also made a significant effort to comprehensively apply legal regulations developed in such areas of international law as international human rights law, particularly applying international humanitarian law to individuals with mixed nationalities and status and who found themselves in a war zone. One exception was a group of seventeen people who were left without protection at the Kinshasa airport and fell victim of the aggression of Congo soldiers; regarding this group the Court should not have stopped at stating inadmissibility of the Ugandan claim for diplomatic protection based on the failure to establish the conditions for such protection. The role of the Court should be seen as one that excludes the possibility of existence of such loopholes that have the ability to deprive a person of legal protection; it means that the Court, by rejecting the possibility that Uganda could provide diplomatic protection over the individuals in question due to its failure to establish the conditions for such protection, should have subsequently indicated other regulations of international law – including those from outside diplomatic law – based on which protection could be extended to these people. Here, the regulations of international humanitarian law could be particularly useful. Their application in the case of the individuals attacked at the Kinshasa airport would be consistent with the understanding of the scope of international humanitarian law as presented in the jurisprudence of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, which made clear that the temporal and territorial scope of the domestic and international armed conflicts transcends the exact time and place of the military actions.

The third case discussed in Chapter Two, *Status vis-à-vis the Host State of a Diplomatic Envoy to the United Nations*, concerns the extent to which diplomatic staff have to refrain from engaging in professional and commercial activity, as established in Article 42 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961. The Court

in this case did not have the opportunity to rule due to the discontinuance of the proceedings by both parties, although a ruling would be of benefit to international law as the scope of the aforementioned article regarding commercial activity is a source of considerable controversy. It seems that in spite of the clear phrasing of the article, the authors of the Convention did not intend to exclude all types of professional activity. According to the proceedings of the Vienna Convention of 1961, they may not have meant to exclude literary, cultural or academic activity of the diplomats, which are typically less remunerated and therefore not carried out for 'personal profit' but usually for educational purposes that further augment the prestige of the diplomats and their role in the host state.

The third chapter analyses the controversial ruling of the Court in the *Nottebohm* case related to practising one of the oldest institutions of diplomatic law – diplomatic protection of a person by the state, and whether exercising this protection is subject to the nationality status of that person. This judgment has an essentially paradoxical effect on international law because despite the explicit position of the Court stating that even though nationality is a legal expression of a social bond, the nature and strength of this bond may vary and the assessment of its legality should not affect the assessment of its viability. A close examination of the ruling points towards a certain continuation – despite the passage of time and increasing importance of the individual in international relations, the ICJ fully upheld the views on diplomatic protection ('the *Mavrommatis* formula') articulated in the jurisprudence of the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ), affirmed in doctrine and much later constituting a framework for the Draft Articles on Diplomatic Protection accepted by the International Law Commission in 2006.[8] Without a doubt, our current regime of international law regarding diplomatic protection, including both the structural elements of this protection and the traditional conditions of its practice, was formed, explicated, and grounded at least partially due to the ICJ's continuation of the legacy of the PCIJ, and despite – which again must be highlighted – the increased role of the individual in international relations and the developing systems of human rights protection. Whether maintaining a uniform jurisprudence is of value or not must be assessed from today's perspective differently to how it was seen when the ruling was made. When the judgment in the *Nottebohm* case was announced, any reference to the standards established in the PCIJ case law must have been praised, if only in the context of social communicativeness and persuasiveness of the accepted solution. It seems that any reference to the PCIJ case law augments the authority of the ICJ, although this

[8] Draft Articles on Diplomatic Protection, ILC, Report of the Fifty-Eighth Session (2006) UN Doc A/CN.4/L.684, later referred to as PAKPMOD.

is the case not only when it comes to upholding its rulings – a similar effect would be achieved by a well-argued rejection of its decision. Despite the lack of application of *stare decisis* to international law and hence not being formally bound by its own (and PCIJ's) previous rulings, the Court has created a way of maintaining a uniform jurisprudence (both its own and PCIJ's), as affirmed by the decision in the *Nottebohm* case. Diplomatic protection plays a significant role when it comes to human rights, particularly when an individual either has no access to a human rights instrument or when other available measures are ineffective. Nothing in the *Nottebohm* case (or any other ICJ judgment in some way related to diplomatic protection) indicates that the Court considered the possibility of treating diplomatic protection as a one of the human rights, to the contrary, emphasising the customary nature of diplomatic protection amounts to definitively including it in the basic rights of states and affirming its discretionary nature, which can be traced back to Vattel's observation that an injury done to a citizen of the state is an injury done to the state. While the Court could not then predict the scale of impending globalisation processes, against the backgrop of the still fresh global conflict it should have at least considered the consequences of treating the genuine link principle as a general condition for diplomatic protection, for the benefit of all those individuals who for various reasons beyond their control have been separated from their country of citizenship, often for years, thus losing this genuine link with their nation. Understood narrowly, the ICJ's *Nottebohm* judgment contributes to the development of diplomatic law, as long as the limited applicability of the genuine link principle is considered, and seen as appropriate only in rare and specific situations where the state granting diplomatic protection is the one with which the individual's bond is weak while a genuine link exists between that individual and the state against which proceedings are instituted.

Chapter Four analyses the Court's judgment in the case between Columbia and Peru, known as the *Asylum Case*, in which the legal matters were steeped in issues of political nature. The Court had to separate these issues in order to rule the case and from the perspective of diplomatic law, where the legal and political spheres are deeply interlocked, such separation always constitutes added value in the Court's activity. This ability to separate the legal form the political is fundamental for the ICJ since it both underpins and augments its jurisdiction, removing the possibility that parties in a dispute could use the Court's supposed political partiality as an excuse not to accept a ruling, especially when such a ruling is inconvenient. The judgment in this case also affirmed that political asylum is an institution of an exceptional nature and only applied in special cases (which was emphasised by all the judges who supplied individual opinions, basically opting for the continental meaning of the institution), although the court deciding on the legality of asylum in a specific case

has a duty to investigate the particular reasons, time period and grounds for granting such an asylum. The reservations articulated by some judges in their dissenting opinions demonstrate an important aspect of interpreting Article 2 of the Convention of Havana on Right of Asylum of 1928, and its use of the term 'urgent cases' as being determined not only on the moment at and for which asylum is sought but also on the existence of a threat to the refugee and the political nature of the acts committed by the refugee.

Chapter Five examines the well-known judgment of the International Court of Justice in the *Jurisdictional Immunities* case. After the earlier, widely debated ruling of the European Court of Human Rights in the *Cudak v. Lithuania* case, the ICJ's voice on whether the state's jurisdictional immunity is absolute or can be restricted was key to the development of this institution. The Court's definitive ruling on the state's right to use jurisdictional immunity in disputes caused by violations of individual rights impedes the development of the conception of admissibility of restrictive immunity based on the nature of such violations, which is a source of controversy. Sovereign immunity is not there to guarantee for the states full discretion but to protect them. Implementation of this protective function includes all those (and only those) situations where the state acts as the subject of international law and performs its sovereign duties. It is not appropriate to make the immunity absolute in isolation from its function and the objectives it is meant to serve, because it is not an artificial construct but an instrument created to serve a particular international reality, in which exist not only the very state covered by immunity but also other states and other subjects of international law, including individuals towards whom the state – acting in line with its sovereign rights – assumed various obligations. Effective securing of individual rights guaranteed in international law is the core principle of the rule of law, the key element of democracy, and in the developing – by the will of states themselves – international community of law it will play one of the most important roles. It is clear that even a universal acceptance of functional restrictions to immunity will not eliminate the difficulty in establishing the extent of these restrictions – whether they should be based on the type of legal relationship, the type of dispute, the intended legal implications, the legal subjects, or finally – or only – on the lack of other ways of pursuing claims. This issue will remain open for now because it is imperative that states first specify (and, above all, consistently follow) their position with regard to applying jurisdictional immunity. Justifications for restricting jurisdictional immunity include the current position of the state, its sovereignty-based freedom to assume obligations, and its duties towards individuals and other states.

Recognising diplomatic law as an integral and traditional part of international public law, and accepting numerous links and similarities between the two, I have discerned its particularities that, to an extent, distinguish it from its original base. Mutual permeation of international public law and international diplomatic law as well as commonality of their values and aims coincide with simultaneous separation and emancipation of some of its instruments, methods, and institutions. In the *Teheran Hostages* case judgment, the International Court of Justice described diplomatic law as a *self-contained regime*. The final conclusions include my findings concerning whether the Court deliberately presented its view on diplomatic law in such a way in this judgment. It is important to note, however, that confronting diplomatic law with international public law by tracing their features to ascertain whether international diplomatic law indeed constitutes a *self-contained regime* is beyond these deliberations for a number of reasons; firstly, because it is a well-known problem in Polish and world doctrine; secondly, because the term *self-contained regime* is only used as a pretext to ascertain what the Court means by *self-contained regime* and whether, and if so, on what basis, the Court treats diplomatic law as a special regime; and, finally, whether the Court has developed this term in relation to diplomatic law in its subsequent jurisprudence. It seems that the ICJ judgment in the *Teheran Hostages* case should be understood solely as an attempt to define certain restrictions to the state's right to use unilateral repressions. It also seems unfortunate that the Court broadened its views on diplomatic law, ultimately implying that diplomatic law is a special regime, but subsequently never confirmed, denied or expanded on these views. Acknowledging the right of the state-victim of diplomatic law violation to apply retaliatory measures need not (in my opinion, does not) have a basis in the *self-contained* component of diplomatic law. The phenomenon of diversification and fragmentation of international law and the concomitant proliferation of international courts in fact reflect the contemporary and necessary processes of development of the law, the society, and the norms. International diplomatic law, despite significant differences from international public law, does not have a separate institutional framework (as is the case with the legal system of the European Union), its own jurisdiction (as is the case with the systems protecting individual rights), but it does have specific methods of dispute resolution (available to the disputing parties whether or not they are in diplomatic relations and whether or not the dispute concerns these relations) and the ability to create new norms of conduct within diplomatic relations, which are nonetheless based on recognised rules of international public law.

Analysis of the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice presented in this work offers a picture of modern diplomatic law that is in the constant process

of developing, and doing so in an uncodified way, largely thanks to the activity of international courts. As such, the courts' role somewhat extends beyond their nominal (formal) jurisdiction. It can be classified as a non-treaty normative activity, which is especially valued in international diplomatic law due to its ability to settle, its conservative character, and its bilateral, rather than multilateral, nature.

5. Description of the other scientific-research (artistic) achievements.

A detailed list of my publications and different activities in scientific, didactic and organizational area is contained in the attachment No 4 to the application for initiation of the habilitation procedure. My academic achievement after obtaining an academic degree of a doctor covers the authorship of 2 monographies, co-authorship of 1 monography, editing of 3 monographies (including 2 in English), authorship and co-authorship of 38 papers (including 8 in English and 2 in German), out of which 23 of them are the chapters in books, developing 40 definitions for the encyclopedia on international questions, authorship and co-authorship of 3 trainings in e-learning formula.

My scientific interests were concentrated so far around the following research fields, whereas it should be pointed out that I separated them by chronological order in the meaning that the list placed below is arranged by time chronology, during which I started to be interested in a given scientific area (some areas interpenetrate one another):

a) international protection of human rights,

b) state's sovereignty,

c) international courts activity and their impact on the development of international law,

d) international diplomatic law.

a). The origins of my interest for international protection of the human rights reaches the time long before obtaining a PhD degree. In 1999 I held internship in Legal-Treaty Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under scientific supervision of Krzysztof Drzewicki (professor of Gdańsk University) holding then the position of polish government plenipotentiary before European Court of Human Rights. I made than a decision as to the direction of my further research according to my PhD dissertation. Working on the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights inspired me to extend my research beyond the questions

of freedom of conscience, religion and belief, that previously have been my priority. Completing the said internship and the work with the jurisprudence of Strasburg Court left me strongly convinced about the key role that jurisprudence of the international courts plays in the in explaining international law and about the influence that their jurisprudence makes on the development of international law. This first important experience and the conviction created on this basis to an extend marked all areas of my later research.

In the first indicated research area my considerations start with the paper: *Prawno – własnościowe aspekty przesiedleń Niemców i Polaków na Ziemiach Zachodnich po II wojnie światowej*, [in:] Osadnictwo polskie na Pomorzu Zachodnim – mity i rzeczywistość, Szczecińskie Towarzystwo Naukowe 2003, pp. 9-20, co-author: A. Bałaban, own contribution: 50%. In this article my considerations concern the lack of domestic and treaty regulations for settlements and expropriations as a result of the war and later claims of the „expelled".

Other, extensive considerations in the first research area were published in Polish and English: *Ochrona wolności myśli konsumenta w prawie wewnętrznym i międzynarodowym a psychomanipulacja w reklamie*, [in:] Księga Jubileuszowa z okazji powstania Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego 2004, pp. 269-312 (in English *Protection of consumer's freedom of thought under domestic and international law and manipulation by advertising* the article was published in "Polish Yearbook of International Law" 2002 – 2003 (2005) v. 26, pp. 187-210); co-author: K. Flaga – Gieruszyńska, own contribution: 50%, referred to what practical and legislative actions are (and should be) undertaken by the states to assure freedom of thought of a separate group of individuals, being consumers in a broad term of advertisement activity. In the article, the issue of unfair advertisement was tackled, contrary to good practice or even prohibited and psycho-manipulation in the advertisement as the practice that additionally weakens the consumer's position towards the entrepreneur and indirectly limits his freedom of thoughts; the possibilities that the state has to support the protection of the autonomy of the individual in this regard have also been analyzed.

Extensive study of the problem being still the consequence of my former interests according to the freedom of belief at the juncture with the question of the individual's attitude towards religion I presented in the paper: *Wolność przekonań, sumienia i wyznania w różnych systemach międzynarodowej ochrony – wybrane zagadnienia*, [in:] Prawa podmiotowe – pojmowanie w naukach prawnych. Zbiór studiów, J. Ciapała, K. Flaga – Gieruszyńska (eds.), Szczecin-Jarocin, Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Szczecin, Wielkopolska Wyższa Szkoła Humanistyczno-Ekonomiczna 2006, pp. 201-224. A conceptual connection of

experience developed in the course of functioning of different systems of international protection of the human rights as to the method and scope of the protection of freedom of conscience, religion and belief was presented as the instrument to strengthen this protection.

In the paper *Wpływ środków społecznego przekazu na kształtowanie się europejskiej opinii publicznej w kontekście naruszania prawa do prywatności osób budzących publiczne zainteresowanie*, [in:] „Europa XXI wieku. Perspektywy i uwarunkowania rozwoju", K. Robakowski (ed.), Poznań, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Instytutu Nauk Politycznych i Dziennikarstwa Uniwersytetu Adama Mickiewicza 2008, pp. 57-76 I took up the problem of the limits of privacy protection and the responsibility related to the use the freedom of expression, among others through the means of social communication. A strong inspiration to start these considerations was the accident in the Alma tunnel, in which the Duchess of Wales, Diana was killed and the role which was commonly attributed to the representatives of the media in causing the tragedy.

Dealing with the issues of individual rights I also made an attempt to compare the protection assured for the refugees by different acts of international law and for this purpose I analyzed selected decisions of the European Court of Human Rights. The conclusions of my analyses in this field I described in two papers: *Wyższość Europejskiej Konwencji Praw Człowieka nad Konwencją genewską o statusie uchodźców – kilka uwag na tle sprawy Chahal przeciwko Zjednoczonemu Królestwu*, „Zeszyty Naukowe PWSZ w Gorzowie Wielkopolskim" no. 3/2009, pp. 113-122 and *Uwagi o międzynarodowej ochronie praw uchodźców na tle wybranych orzeczeń Europejskiego Trybunału Praw Człowieka,* [in:] *W poszukiwaniu tożsamości. Społeczności lokalne wobec globalizacji i modernizacji,* A. Makowski (ed.), Szczecin, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego, 2011, pp. 149-164.

Violation by Poland art. 3 of the Convention on Protection of Human Rights and Basic Freedoms which prohibits the use of tortures or another inhumane or degrading treatment in the case against Poland and its possible consequences were analyzed in the paper *Wbrew pozorom nadal tortury? Uwagi na tle sprawy Kupczak przeciwko Polsce przed Europejskim Trybunałem Praw Człowieka*, [in:] *Problemy z sądową ochroną praw człowieka*, R. Sztychmiller, J. Krzywkowska (eds.), Olsztyn 2012, pp. 531-542.

Doubts, concerns and possible consequences of one of the last reforms of the European system of protection of human rights in terms of its accessibility I described in the paper *Reforma europejskiego systemu ochrony praw człowieka na tle niektórych wyroków Europejskiego Trybunału Praw Człowieka przeciwko Wielkiej Brytanii,*

Acta Iuris Stetinensis („Roczniki Prawnicze Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego") v. 23, pp. 21-30, co-author: P. Łaski, own contribution: 50%.

In the paper *The Unexpected Collision Between Some Human Rights and the State's Jurisdictional Immunity – Once More about Cudak v. Lithuania and Other Cases,* [in:] Europe of Founding Fathers: Investment in Common Future (supplement), M. Sitek, G. Dammacco, M. Wójcicka, Olsztyn Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Warmińsko-Mazurskiego, 2014, pp. 18-36, I analyzed the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in case of A. Cudak against Lithuania and few other judgments, regarding the application of state immunity in connection with the violation of individual rights.

A similar research perspective I adopted in considerations in the following paper *Rola sądów międzynarodowych w rozstrzyganiu kolizji zasad prawa wewnętrznego i prawa międzynarodowego na przykładzie immunitetu jurysdykcyjnego państwa,* „Przegląd Prawa Konstytucyjnego" no 4/2015, pp. 103-124.

The first area of scientific interests I indicated, namely international protection of human rights in some situations is adjacent to the third area, i.e. activity of the international courts and their influence on the development of international law. Therefore, both these spheres include considerations contained in the paper *Międzynarodowy Trybunał Sprawiedliwości wobec praw jednostki – przyczynek do rozważań,* [in:] Ochrona praw człowieka w wymiarze uniwersalnym. Aksjologia - instytucje – nowe wyzwania – praktyka (Human Rights Protection in the Universal Dimension. Aksjology – Institutions – New Challenges – Practice), J. Jaskiernia, K. Spryszak (eds.), Toruń, Adam Marszałek, 2017, pp. 331-349. The case law of the Court, that is not in principle the human rights court unexpectedly turned out to be an extremely rich source of information as to how the Court understands the rights of the individual. This stage of research on the rights of the individuals and on the role of the jurisprudence of international courts in contemporary international law brought a conclusion, what benefit to these courts and for international law itself could bring the reaching by them to each other's own statements and experiences. Interstate optics presented so far by the Hague Tribunal seems to be insufficient today and his using the definitions and notions developed in the jurisprudence of the other courts seems to be beneficial and inspiring.

I wrote about the modern concept *work-life balance* in the paper *Work life balance wśród stymulatorów bezpieczeństwa demokratycznego państwa,* [in:] Systemy ochrony praw człowieka: europejski i azjatyckie. Inspiracja uniwersalna – uwarunkowania kulturowe – bariery realizacyjne (Protection Systems of Human Rights: European

and Asian. Universal Inspiration – Cultural Conditions – Realization Barriers), J. Jaskiernia. K. Spryszak, (eds.), Toruń Adam Marszałek, pp.604-631.

Human rights' protection is also a significant element of my international cooperation[9] and didactics[10] as well as my activity disseminating science[11].

To the first area of my research interests I would include, indirectly though, two articles presenting a part of experience gained through my practical engagement into the trade unions activity: *Wybrane elementy komunikowania się związków zawodowych z pracodawcą,* [in:] Komunikacja w organizacjach, J. Alnajjar (ed.), Saarbrücken (Bezkresy Wiedzy) 2017, pp. 353-377, co-author: S. Maciejewski, own contribution: 50% and *Współpracę kształtuje dialog – komunikowanie się związków zawodowych z pracownikami,* "Applied Linguistics Papers" ("Lingwistyka Stosowana") 2017, no 24, v. 4, pp. 83-94, co-author: S. Maciejewski, own contribution: 50%. Into this group I'd also allocate the paper being in print *Opinie sędziów w pracach Międzynarodowego Trybunału Sprawiedliwości,* [in:] Generosos animos labor nutrit, I. Gawłowicz, S. Maciejewski (eds.), Toruń, Adam Marszałek, 2019 and co-editing of this collective book.

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[9] 1. I organised the cycle of the lectures for the students of the Faculty of Law and Administration University of Szczecin provided in English on the 24.05.-28.05.2012 by professor Teresa Freixes from Autonoma University in Barcelona on the *„Procedural and Substantive aspects of the Control of the Fundamental Rights in Europe in a Spanish Perspective. Theory and Practice"*.

2. I gave the lecture *„The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU and Protocol on the Application of The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU to Poland and United Kindgom"* during the international conference organized in the frame of „Módulo Europeo: Integración y Derechos Fundamentales en la Unión Europea" (Tercera Edición, 2015-2016, Coordinator: Prof. Dra. Cristina Hermida del Llano), Jean Monnet Chair Juan Carlos University of Madrid 31.03.2016.

3. In the frame of the research project *„Współpraca polsko – niemiecka w zakresie pościgów transgranicznych"* („Die deutsch-polnische Zusammenarbeit im Bereich der grenzüberschreitenden Nacheile") implemented on the 1.04.2015 - 30.10.2016 by the polish Criminal Law Department on the Faculty of Law of the European Viadrina University Frakfurt (Oder) with support of the Adam Mickiewicz University, Polish-German Research Institute in Słubice, University of Gdańsk, University of Zielona Góra and Centrum B/Orders In Motion at the European Viadrina University Frakfurt (Oder), the supervisor of the project: Maciej Małolepszy, professor of the University of Zielona Góra, I participated in the international conference *„Współpraca polsko – niemiecka w zakresie pościgów transgranicznych"* held on the 16.10.2016 with the paper *Zatrzymanie, zastosowanie środków przymusu i wykonywanie innych uprawnień władczych przez funkcjonariuszy obcego państwa w świetle Konstytucji* RP co-author: J. Osiejewicz, own contribution: 50%.
4. In the frame of the research project *"The Prohibition of Racial Discrimination in the European Union"* Reference: 587051-EPP-1-ES-EPPJMO-CHAIR coordinated by Jean Monnet Chair Juan Carlos University of Madrid (the supervisor of the project: Prof. Dra. Cristina Hermida del Llano) I participated in the international conference *„Interculturality and Integration of Minorities in the European Union"*, held on the 26-27.03.2019, with the speech *"The Rights of Peoples and Minorities in the International Court of Justice' Jurisprudence"*.

[10] On the 26.11.2011 r. I provided nationwide training for polish judges on the *"Wybranych orzeczeń Europejskiego Trybunału Praw Człowieka ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem skarg indywidualnych przeciwko Polsce"*, as a part of the operating grant for non-governmental organizations and other organizations, given to the Association for Polish Judges Iustitia by Directorate General of the European Commission, Just JUST/2010/PEN/OG/1687.
[11] I include here the authorship and coauthorship of the three trainings in the formula of e-learing prepared for the Municipal Office in Szczecin: *Mobbing jako problem etyczny, społeczny i prawny*2007, coauthor: E. Kochan, own contribution: 50% as well as the *Molestowanie jako problem etyczny, społeczny i prawny* 2008 and *Ochrona prywatności w urzędzie i wobec urzędu,* 2008.

b). My interest in sovereignty of the state appeared as a special feature in connection with the debate in the Polish society related with the consequences of joining European Union by Poland. Already at that time there were at least two trends in the perception of state's sovereignty in the doctrine. This issue turned out to be so fascinatingly scientific and having so many connotations with other fields of sciences that the law itself, that I was able to convince many researchers to cooperate on the multi-faceted presentation of it, and so collective work was under my co-editing *Koncepcje suwerenności. Zbiór studiów,* I. Gawłowicz, I. Wierzchowiecka (eds.), Warszawa Lexis Nexis 2005, own contribution: 50%. In this book was published also my paper *Nowe wykorzystywanie suwerennosci jako signum temporis*, pp. 26-42, in which I argued that the modern understanding of sovereignty by nature means the recognition that the freedom of the state in its international activities can also be implemented by accepting certain limits, especially those that serve the common good. In the same collective work my other paper was published: *Specyfika podmiotowości prawnej Międzynarodowej Organizacji Policji Kryminalnej w kontekście suwerenności państw członkowskich*, co-author: M. A. Wasilewska, own contribution: 50%, pp. 198-208. In this second article I described the influence of the International Criminal Police Organization on the exercise of sovereign powers of its member states.

c). The activity of international courts and their influence on the development of international law have interested me vividly, as mentioned above, even before obtaining the PhD degree. The first considerations on this topic, concerning the analysis of the genesis and current functioning of the international criminal justice I presented in monography *Międzynarodowa współpraca w walce z przestępczością (międzynarodowe trybunały karne, Interpol),* Szczecin, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego 2004, co-author M. A. Wasilewska, own contribution: 50%.

In the paper *Integrująca rola sądownictwa międzynarodowego – postulat o nowe pojmowanie funkcji Międzynarodowego Trybunału Sprawiedliwości w prawie międzynarodowym publicznym*, [in:] Modele integracji międzynarodowej – uniwersalny, kontynentalny, sektorowy – a państwo, prawo, idee, T. Smoliński (ed.), Szczecin 2006, co-author: M. A. Wasilewska, own contribution: 50% for the first time I described my thoughts on the role which in my opinion should be fulfilled by the most universal international court in the world. Some of these considerations I developed in the paper *Uwagi o miedzynarodowej odpowiedzialności państw,* "Acta Iuris Stetiniensis" ("Roczniki Prawnicze Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego") 2010 v. 22, pp. 17- 40, co-author: P. Łaski, own contribution: 50%. I developed also encyclopedic definitions concerning the three

important international courts in collective book *Encyklopedia zagadnień międzynarodowych*, E. Cała-Wacinkiewicz, R. Podgórzańska, D. Wacinkiewicz (eds.), Warszawa, CH Beck, 2011, pp. 270-274, 276 – 277.

International courts and their activity I also perceive through the prism of their role in the process of maintaining security in the world which gave its further expression in considerations described in the paper *Looking for the State Security – a Place for International Courts*, [in:] The Term "Security" in Legal Sciences– Selected Aspects, I. Gawłowicz, J. Osiejewicz (ed.), Regensburg Universitätsverlag, 2017, pp. 9-41, co-author: J. Osiejewicz, own contribution: 50%.

In this area of my research a narrower trend was clearly separated concerning the functioning and jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice, that is still continued. Analyzing the jurisprudence of the ICJ I paid attention to some specific notions developed by the Court. These issues cover two papers as follows: *Pojęcie „wspólnota międzynarodowa" w retoryce Międzynarodowego Trybunału Sprawiedliwości,* "Applied Linguistic Papers" ("Lingwistyka Stosowana") 2017, no. 24, v. 4, pp. 45-56 and *The Notion 'Interest of the Legal Nature" in the International Court of Justice' Jurisprudence*, "Applied Linguistic Papers" 25/4, 2018, p.183-193.

The issues of international courts' activity and the influence of their jurisprudence on the development of the international law was also a subject of my organizational-didactic activity[12] and international cooperation[13].

d). The fourth area of my scientific interest in a some natural manner was separated from the third one – as first I started to investigate the activity and jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice and then I concentrated on what in the issues of diplomatic law the Tribunal has to convey. However diplomatic law was also the subject of my research in a slightly broader perspective. The first institution of the diplomatic law, to which I devoted extensive literature studies and then I formulated my own opinions was the institution of diplomatic protection, about which in the context of the law of the European Union I wrote in the article *Ochrona dyplomatyczna w świetle art. 46 Karty Praw Podstawowych Unii Europejskiej*, [in:] Karta Praw Podstawowych w europejskim i krajowym porządku prawnym, A. Wróbel (ed.), Warszawa Wolters Kluwer 2009, p. 277-296.

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[12]As the Faculty Advisor I participated altogether with the students' team from the Faculty of Law and Administration University of Szczecin in the *Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition* (European Round – Wroclaw University), 2014.

[13] I provided the lectures on the European judicial cooperation on the post-diploma Erasmus Mundus Master DIE – European Master in Law and Policies of European Integration studies, editions 2008-2012, coordinated by Autonoma University in Barcelona. I also have been the member of the Curriculum Development consortium preparing the programme for those studies in 2007-2008.

There is no doubt that didactics played a significant role in developing my interests in diplomatic law – for many years I provided lectures in diplomatic and consular law on the Faculty of Law and Administration on University of Szczecin and the needs of the students of these lectures inspired me to write the handbook issued in the serie CH Beck' Scripts: *Miedzynarodowe prawo dyplomatyczne – wybrane zagadnienia*, CH Beck, 2011, containing, except for detailed discussion of selected institutions of diplomatic law, also a practical part in the form of case-law.

I continued also my research concerning the institution of diplomatic protection, and the deliberations on the construction of this legal institution in the Polish legal order I presented in the article *Warto zmieniać Konstytucję? Kilka uwag na tle art. 36 Konstytucji RP z 1997 r.,* [in:] Wokół Konstytucji i zdrowego rozsądku. Prace dedykowane Profesorowi Tadeuszowi Smolińskiemu, J. Ciapała, A. Rost (eds.), Szczecin - Jarocin 2011, pp. 121-135.

Some considerations on how consular and diplomatic activity interpenetrate each other I described in paper *Beziehungen zwischen diplomatischer und konsularischer Aktivität,* „Entwicklungen im europäischen Recht" Vol. 7, Regensburg Universitätsverlag, 2015, pp.77-88. The article *Some Reflections on Modern Subsidiary Law-making Processes in Public International Law with Special Regard to Diplomatic International Law,* "Annali Del Dipartimento Jonico in Sistemi Giuridici, Economici e Mediterraneo: Societa, Ambiente, Culture", Annali 2015- Anno III; Universita Degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro, Italy; ISBN: 978-88-909569-4-2; pp. 179-189 presents my reflections concerning the supplementary law-making processes which take place just in the area of the diplomatic law in part due to the activity of international courts.

An illustration of a narrow part of my research over the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice concerning the diplomatic law and the influence of the Court on its development is the paper *Dyplomatyczne aspekty sporu między Demokratyczną Republiką Konga a Ugandą przed Międzynarodowym Trybunałem Sprawiedliwości,* [in:] Aktualne problemy konstytucji: Księga Jubileuszowa z okazji 40lecia pracy naukowej Profesora Bogusława Banaszaka, Legnica 2017, pp. 150-166. Continuation of research concerning the part of jurisprudence of the World Court devoted to the diplomatic issues in a broader sense resulted in publishing a monography indicated in the point 4 of the application for the initiation of habilitation procedure: *Prawo dyplomatyczne w orzecznictwie Miedzynarodowego Trybunału*

Sprawiedliwości, CH Beck, 2018. Diplomatic law is also clearly indicated in my didactic activity[14], international cooperation[15] and activity that disseminate the science[16].

I've also been dealing scientifically (as well as didactically and in a terms of popularizing the science) though more incidentally with the other issues related to international public law[17], as well as the law of the European Union[18], problems of

[14] In 2010-2012 I provided the lectures on the diplomatic and consular law for the students on the Faculty of Law and Administration and for the Humanistic Faculty University of Szczecin as well as on the Faculty of Law and Administration University of Zielona Góra, including the lectures on the Diplomatic Law in English for foreign students. In 2014-1019 I provided the lectures on: Diplomatic Law and Diplomatic Protection (Case Law) in English for foreign students on the Faculty of Law and Administration University of Zielona Góra.

[15] In 2008-2012 I provided the lectures on the diplomatic and consular law on the post-diploma Erasmus Mundus Master DIE – European Master in Law and Policies of European Integration studies, editions 2008-2012, coordinated by Autonoma University in Barcelona. I also have been the member of the Curriculum Development consortium preparing the programme for those studies in 2007-2008.

[16] For the invitation of the European Law Students Association in the frame of ELSA Law School of Diplomatic Law I provided the lectures on *Diplomatic Law in the International Court of Justice' Jurisprudence*, Faculty of Law and Administration University of Gdańsk, 10.07.2018.

[17] 1. *Profesor Andrzej Górbiel memory,* "Diccionario Critico de Expertos en Derecho, Revista Europea de Derecho de la Navigation Maritima y Aeronautica" t. 23/2007.

2. *Gazociąg Północny w świetle prawa międzynarodowego publicznego*, „Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny" 2/2007, coauthor: P. Łaski, own contribution: 50% and *Russian-German North Gas Pipeline in View of Public International Law*, „Polish Yearbook of International Law" t. XXVIII/2006-2008, Warszawa 2009, s. 149-162, coauthor: P. Łaski, own contribution: 50%.

3. *Interpretacja umów międzynarodowych – wybrane problemy*, „Acta Iuris Stetinensis" („Roczniki Prawnicze Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego") 2009 t. 19, s. 129-146, coauthor: M. A. Wasilewska, own contribution: 50%.

4. 11 definitions in the frame of the issue: international status of states and 27 definitions in the frame of the issue: international governmental organisations, [in:] *Encyklopedia zagadnień międzynarodowych*, E. Cała-Wacinkiewicz, R. Podgórzańska, D. Wacinkiewicz (eds.), Warszawa 2011, pp.51-73, 74 – 88, 349-354, 359-360, 363-371.

5. *Zwyczaj międzynarodowy a Konstytucja RP z 1997 r.,* [in:] Konstytucyjny system źródeł prawa po 15 latach obowiązywania Konstytucji RP, A. Bałaban, J. Ciapała, P. Mijal (eds.), Szczecin 2013, pp. 47-54, coauthor: P. Łaski, own contribution: 50% and *Some Reflections on International Customary Law in the Context of the Problem of the Sources of Public International Law,* "Annales Universitatis Apulensis, Series Iurisprudentia", 18/2015, Alba Iulia, Romania, pp. 72-78.

6. *Referendum ogólnokrymskie jako instrument manipulowania prawem międzynarodowym*, [in:] Aktualne problemy referendum", B. Tokaj, A. Feja – Paszkiewicz, B. Banaszak (eds.), Warszawa (Krajowe Biuro Wyborcze) 2016, pp. 185-201, coauthor: J. Osiejewicz, own contribution: 50%.

[18] 1. I provided the trainings for notary assistants in the European Union Law, Szczecin 2010, and for advocate trainees Szczecin 2011.

2. *Nowa koncepcja pościgu transgranicznego z perspektywy prawa międzynarodowego, prawa Unii Europejskiej i prawa konstytucyjnego,* [in:] Współpraca polsko – niemiecka w zakresie pościgów transgranicznych, M. Małolepszy, A. Żurakowskiej (eds.), Zielona Góra (Oficyna Wydawnicza Uniwersytetu Zielonogórskiego – seria Acta Iuridica Lebusana) 2016, pp. 45-64 coauthor: J. Osiejewicz, own contribution: 50%, (in German language: *Das neue Konzept der grenzüberschreitenden Nacheile aus der Sicht des Völker-, des Europa- und des Verfassungsrechts,* [in:] Die deutsch-polnische Zusammenarbeit im Bereich der grenzüberschreitenden Nacheile, Hrsg. M. Małolepszy, M. Soigné, A. Żurakowska (eds.), Berlin, Logos Verlag 2016, pp. 47-70, coauthor: J. Osiejewicz, own contribution: 50%).

3. For the invitation of European Law Students Association European Viadrina University in the frame of ELSA Summer Law School on EU Law 2017 and again in 2018 r. I provided the lectures: *European Union Law as the Self-Containd Regime.*

legal-international security guarantees in modern world[19] as well as legal implications of cybernetic society[20].

Kabela Gwiżdża

[19] 1. On the nationwide conference *Bezpieczeństwo narodowe Polski. Zagrożenia i determinanty zmian*, that has been held on the 16-17.04.2015 r. on the Faculty of Administration and National Security of the State Higher School of Applied Sciences I presented a paper: *W poszukiwaniu bezpieczeństwa państwa.*
2. On the international academic seminar *The Culture of Safety. Securing Bonds of Academic Cooperation* organised by Humanistic Faculty of the Technology University of Koszalin that has been held on the 11.12.2015, I presented a paper: *Challenge of civilization of security in Public International Law.*
3. I coorganised the international conference *The Meaning of the Term "Security" in Legal Sciences – Selected Aspects*, that has been held on the 27-28.05.2015 on the Faculty of Law and Administration University of Zielona and I presented there a paper: *Looking for the State's Security – through Some Conceptions of Human Rights*. The final effect of this conference is the collective book under my coediting: *The Term "Security" in Legal Sciences– Selected Aspects,* Regensburg (Universitätsverlag) 2017, coeditor: J. Osiejewicz, own contribution: 50%.

[20] *The Outstanding Need to Deal with the Space Law – Time for International Court of Justice,* [in:] The Law of the New Technologies in the International Dimension, J. Osiejewicz (ed.), Regensburg Universitätsverlag 2018, pp. 10-17.

Since 2016 I serve as the chairman of the legal panel „*Legal Implications of the Cybernetic Society*" on the cyclic international conference Medea devoted to the art, science and technologies and organized in the cooperation of the few polish and foreign universities. The detailed description of this project includes the attachment No 4 to the to the application for initiation of the habilitation procedure. The final effect of the 2016 Medea conference is the collective book under my coediting: *Medea 2016. Summa technologiae*, Feniks Publishing, Odesa, Ukraine 2017, ISBN 978-966-928-220-0. Coeditiors: A. Guskos, J. Rybicki, own contribution: 30%.