

### **Appendix 3**

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### **Summary of Professional Accomplishments**

**1. First name and surname:** Anna Doliwa-Klepacka

**2. Diplomas, academic/artistic degrees: names, places and year of their obtaining and title of the doctoral dissertation**

23rd February 2001 – Doctor of Law, Faculty of Law, University of Bialystok

PhD dissertation “Legal and constitutional aspects of the Polish access to the EU” – written under the supervision of professor Zdzisław Czeszejko – Sochacki.

5<sup>th</sup> July 1996 – Master of Law, Faculty of Law of the Warsaw University (the branch in Bialystok).

**3. Information on career in academic/artistic institutions**

- from 1.10.1996 till 30.09.2001 – assistant at the Department of International Law (the Institute of European Law), Faculty of Law, University of Bialystok
- from 1.10.2001 – associate professor at the Department of International Law (the Institute of European Law), Faculty of Law, University of Bialystok
- from 1.10.2001 – associate professor at the College of Business and Entrepreneurship in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski (from 2.04.2002 till 30.06.2007 – director of the European Integration Centre of the College of Business and Entrepreneurship in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski).

**4. Selected accomplishments pursuant to Art.16 (2) of 14 March 2003 Act on Academic Degrees and Title and on Arts Degrees and Titles (Journal of Laws no. 65, item 595, as amended):**

**a) the title of the accomplishment**

The author of the monograph: *Establishing legislative acts in the European Union.*

**b) (author/authors, title/titles of publications, the publication year, the name of publishing house):**

A. Doliwa-Klepcka, *Establishing legislative acts in the European Union*, Warszawa – Białystok 2014, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA, pp.380.

**c) research / artistic objective of the aforementioned work/works and the outcomes achieved along with the discussion on their possible application**

In the light of dynamic, recent changes in the European Union founding treaties, the aspects of establishing law within this international organisation, the standards of competence and the legislative procedures have become an open problem, in relation to which, substantial changes have occurred. This gave rise to the choice of the research area of the dissertation – establishing the legislative acts in the European Union. This aspect is by all means multidimensional. This applies to both the terms of reference and operation of entities that may be involved in legislative procedures and multi-layered structure of activities in the field of broadly understood improvement of the quality of statutory law in the European Union.

The undertaken issue has grown in importance after the reform carried out under the Treaty of Lisbon. An appropriate research objective was therefore to expose the analysis of the existing regulations concerning establishing law, recognized only to the extent necessary for the historical background. In addition, the characteristics of the previously adopted and applied solutions in this field were presented in a number of studies and in wider publications. Also in relation to the practical functioning of various solutions, the attention was focused on the period after the Treaty of Lisbon.

Given the importance of the undertaken topic, the overall objective of the submitted dissertation was an organized and comprehensive presentation and analysis of the regulations concerning the legislative procedures in the European Union. Firstly, the subject of the study concerns the standard of competence, defining the powers of the entities involved in the process of a legislative act adaptation. Secondly, the specificity of the legislative procedures and the impact of both the institutions and bodies of the European Union, as well as the national authorities of the Member States and other participants in the EU's decision-making process on these procedures were examined.

Thirdly, the efforts to improve the quality of EU legislation were also the focus of this analysis. The structure of work and the research methodology have been adapted

for the purpose of this dissertation and consistent proving of its thesis. As a result, the structure of work de facto largely refers the stages of the legislative procedure.

Adopting the above-mentioned assumptions was to prove the primary research thesis of this dissertation that one of the key objectives of the reform, provided for in the Treaty of Lisbon, was the organization and simplification of already functioning solutions of the pillar structure of the European Union and strengthening democratization, along with ensuring greater transparency and openness of the process of EU regulation legislative acts. The research analysis aims to assess the effectiveness of the implemented solutions, taking into account the relationship between the parties involved in legislative procedures.

An important aspect of the study was the analysis of the process of the formalization of democratization of the decision-making procedures in the European Union. The concept of democracy has not been associated with the activities of international organizations and their institutions for a long time. However, the view on the European Union, especially the adopted framework of the decision making process has started to be formed differently. The nature and at the same time the specificity of this organization has to do with the gradual expansion of its scope of competence, entering the powers of the Member States and the expansion of the institutional structure. In this context, the doctrine is dominated by the view that the decision-making process in the European Union should be based on democratic foundations.

This element as well as the transparency and openness of decision-making process in the European Union have been strengthened both in the Member States and major EU institutions for at least over a decade. The achievements in this area are visible at various levels - from strengthening the position of the European Parliament in the legislative process of the EU, through the increase of the role of the national parliaments of the Member States, along with broad information and consultation powers of the representative organizations of civil society, stakeholders, as well as individual citizens. Strengthening of the democratization was seen both in the reform of the treaty basis of the current functioning of the European Union, as well as in all kinds of acts adopted by the institutions (from binding secondary legislation, through institutional arrangements, to the acts of *soft law*). Member States - the addressees of legislative acts in the European Union, are not devoid of influence on the activities undertaken in the course of legislative procedures, on the contrary - acts determining these procedures in various forms, guarantee the impact of Member States on the final shape of the legal act.

The analysis of legal norms and practices has allowed to formulate a number of conclusions. The premise of the Lisbon Treaty reform was the organization and simplification of functioning solutions of the pillar structure of the European Union and the increasing of democratization, transparency and openness of the process of establishing the EU legislative acts. This objective, at the stage presented in the submitted work, has not been fully achieved, and the perceived effects are diversified for the different areas of action.

The analysis of the regulations defining the standards of competence in the sphere of legislative initiative in the European Union leads to the conclusion that the Lisbon Treaty has strengthened significantly the Commission's the right of legislative initiative. On the basis of the analysis of the preparation of a legislative proposal procedure, it can be concluded that such a regulation is justified by a wide range of consultations at the stage of drafting the legislative proposal and a comprehensive assessment of the potential effects of the proposed regulation. These factors positively affect both the efficiency and shorten the time of legislative procedure.

It can be noted, however, that the legal solutions adopted for the intermediate right of legislative initiative are not fully satisfactory, because they do not guarantee real possibilities to persuade the Commission to make a proposal. A citizens' initiative should play a special role here, regarded as an important element for strengthening the democratization of the European Union and the participation of citizens in political life within the European Union. The possibilities of examining the practical functioning of the institutions of citizen's initiatives are still limited because since the day of the Regulation on the citizens' initiative coming into effect (1st April 2012.) by the time of printing this dissertation, the process of submitting the initiative to the Commission has been completed in only two cases. The analysis of the above – mentioned issue was, therefore, largely based on the adopted regulations in this area, including the working papers. On this basis, it can be concluded that the EU legislator has not entered a clear obligation to submit a legislative proposal for the initiative if it fulfills the formal requirements. Therefore, it seems that the real importance of this instrument depends on the political will of the Commission. That considerable discretion in the decision of the Commission to submit a legislative proposal in the case concerning the citizens' initiative, significantly weakens the real impact of introduced solutions. In extreme cases, this can lead to a situation where the citizens'

initiative will be relegated to the role of a kind of "safety valve", the apparent form of increasing democratization of the decision-making process in the European Union.

In terms of the right to legislative initiative, the choice of the legal form of a legislative act is an important issue. In cases where the appropriate form of legal act is not clear under the provisions of the founding treaties of the European Union, making a choice in this regard is related to taking a decision on measures which achieve the aim assumed by a legislator. In the European Union the criteria for selecting the appropriate legal means are determined by the constitutional law of the EU, mainly the principle of effectiveness and proportionality.

One should also pay attention to the introduction of terms occurring so far mainly in domestic law like "Citizens' Initiative", "legislative acts", "legislative procedure" to the EU's founding treaties. In the context of stressed from the beginning of the European Communities specificity of the legal order of the European Union and the slow evolution towards federalization of the organization of the international treaty terminology, the inclusion of these terms into the treaty terminology does not seem to be accidental. The analysis of legislative procedures leads to the conclusion that the reforms of the founding treaties do not specify the precise criteria for distinguishing legislative acts, and the existing formal criterion is often insufficient and imprecise. This is particularly evident in relation to the acts adopted by the Council after consulting the European Parliament in areas where the act specifying the standard of competence, does not contain the provision that in this case, a special legislative procedure is to be applied. The procedure of act legislation is in fact identical, and the only criterion for distinguishing the nature of the adopted act (legislative or non-legislative) is an adequate regulation contained in the Treaty establishing the competence to act in a given regard that the used procedure is a special legislative procedure.

The Treaty of Lisbon has contributed to increasing the democratization of the legislative process in the European Union by providing a greater role in the national parliaments of the Member States. This introduced solution can be regarded as potentially one of the most significant political reforms, although the practice of the use of these opportunities may be far from the assumptions. The position of national parliaments was strengthened through a direct (and not as before - basically through national governments) transfer of the legislative acts drafts, simultaneously with their transfer

to the governments of the Member States, as well as the extension of consulted documents catalogue. It is also worth highlighting that an introduced mechanism of the subsidiarity control in formulating legislative proposals of the European Union should be an important instrument to block projects doubtful from the point of view of the Member States - providing an appropriate awareness and activity at the level of national parliaments. Blocking the ordinary legislative procedure in the mode activated by national parliaments (due to the presentation of an appropriate number of reasoned opinions) is easier than acts regulating an ordinary legislative procedure in principle. To block the draft legislation in this mode, 55% of the votes in the Council are enough (without having to meet the demographic test/ test population), and to block the project in the European Parliament simple majority of votes is sufficient (as for the rule of an ordinary legislative procedure, the European Parliament decides by qualified majority).

It should also be noted that de facto the very rule of subsidiarity has been slightly modified in relation to the earlier treaty regulations - by extending it explicitly to regional and local levels in the Member States. The Commission was in this context obliged to consult "local and regional dimension" of a forthcoming legislative proposal and pay attention to the desirability of consulting the prepared reasoned opinion by national parliaments with regional parliaments having legislative powers.

After the reform introduced by the Lisbon Treaty, the democratic legitimacy of the European Union and the transparency of the institutions and other bodies involved in the process of legislative acts of the organization have been strengthened. The new rules introduce changes in relation to the principles of inter-institutional balance. The position of the European Parliament in the legislative procedures has been strengthened, including in particular a special legislative procedure i.e. the budgetary procedure. The extension of the authority and competence of the treaty advisory bodies of the European Union is of great importance. In the case of the Economic and Social Committee, its representative character in relation to organized civil society, and as regards the Committee of the Regions - in relation to regional and local communities has been stressed. Both committees were clearly identified as advisory bodies not only of the Council and the Commission, but also of the European Parliament.

On the basis of this research it can be concluded that as a result of the recent revision of the founding treaties of the European Union, the resemblance of some basic EU lawmaking

procedures to solutions existing in the internal orders of countries has taken place. As far as the practice of procedural solutions application it can be noted that the decisive role in the creation of the legislative procedures is based on an intergovernmental compromise, which in the ordinary legislative procedure must be approved by the co-legislator - European Parliament. Adopted legislative acts are in fact the result of cooperation between the legislative bodies of the European Union, whose activity is the subject to various conditions, for instance as a result of the non – treaties participants in the decision-making process at different stages of the procedure. A normative model for creating legislative acts determines, to a large extent, the determinants of political behavior in this regard. The procedures of establishing legislative acts affect the law-making policy by determining the participants of the law-making process, however, do not determine the content of the legislation decision, influenced by the standards of competence. Thus, it is evident, particularly in the context of the ordinary legislative procedure that informal inter-institutional negotiations significantly influence the legislative process, increasing the role of the informal model of intergovernmental agreements aimed to reach a compromise. Following the reform under the Lisbon Treaty, the role of the compromise achieved between Member States in the European Council has been strengthened, which also may, in certain treaty cases, significantly affect the legislative procedures, either by deciding to use the ordinary legislative procedure in a situation where basically treaty provides for a special legislative procedure or by a consent to the adopt the Council's resolution by qualified majority (instead of the required unanimity).

A very important component of the institution activities in the field of European Union law in recent years is to improve its quality, increase transparency, and reduce the burden, especially administrative one, towards both direct recipients and other entities, to which the commitments have been introduced. The process of improving the quality of the European Union law is dependent on the actions taken directly by the Commission, and inspired in many ways by the European Council. It should be emphasized that increasing of the efficiency and quality of the law in the areas of the European Union competence sometimes implies a departure from the classical understanding of regulations to alternative methods used in this field.

## 5. Other scientific (artistic) accomplishments

My scientific research achievements after obtaining the PhD degree were focused on three main areas. The first area concerns the institutional issues of the European Union, including the organizational system of the European Union, shaping the decision-making process and the specificity of legal solutions in this international organization. The second field relates to the issue of membership in the European Union, its impact on functioning of national bodies, with particular emphasis on the terms and conditions concerning Poland in the European Union. The third one covers issues related to the movement of persons and visa policy in the European Union. The above mentioned research interests have resulted in numerous publications, rather proportionately divided between the three above areas. A detailed list of publications is included in Annex 4.

My scientific research achievements in the first area, apart from the monograph indicated in section 4 of this presentation (Anna Doliwa-Klepacka, *Stanowienie aktów ustawodawczych w Unii Europejskiej*, Warszawa – Białystok 2014, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA, ss.380), consists of a dozen other items. The co-authored monograph A. Doliwa-Klepacka, Z. M. Doliwa-Klepacki, *Struktura organizacyjna (instytucjonalna) Unii Europejskiej (z uwzględnieniem Traktatu z Lizbony)*, Wydawnictwo Temida 2, Białystok 2009, pp. 565 is worth noting. This monograph results from in-depth research on the extensive structure of the institutions and other bodies of the European Union. The scope of their competence, decision-making procedures and relationships are discussed here in a comprehensive and exhaustive way - against the background of the classical solutions used in international organizations.

As far as this field is concerned, there are works related to fragmentary issues concerning the decision-making procedures in the European Union, for example: citizens' initiative in the publication: Anna Doliwa-Klepacka, *Kształtowanie warunków prawnych europejskiej inicjatywy obywatelskiej*, [in:] *Prawo organizacji międzynarodowych wobec problemów współczesnego świata*, ed. by B. Mikołajczyk, J. Nowakowska-Małusecka, Katowice 2014, Oficyna Wydawnicza E.Mitek, p. 521-532. The influence of informal participants in the decision-making process was analyzed in the works like: Anna Doliwa-Klepacka, *Ways of influencing the process of law establishment by lobby groups in the European Union*, "Studies in Logic, Grammar and Rhetoric" 2011, no 26 (39), pp. 245-255, or Anna Mojsiej, *Lobbing i przeciwdziałanie korupcji w Unii Europejskiej*



[in:] *Kariera w instytucjach Unii Europejskiej*, ed. by M. Perkowski, Białystok, Białystok 2005, Wyższa Szkoła Administracji Publicznej, pp. 40-52. Research in the field of law-making in the European Union, in turn, was referred to in Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, *Metodologiczne aspekty stanowienia prawa w Unii Europejskiej*, „Przeгляд Europejski” 2007, no 1, pp. 39-42.

The general institutional issues comprise also the discussion about the nature of the legal acts adopted in the European Union and their application in the Member States. The following works, inter alia, were devoted to these issues: Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, *Specyfika niewiązujących formalnie aktów prawa wspólnotowego*, [in:] *Płaszczyzny integracji europejskiej*, ed. by Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski 2009, Stowarzyszenie „Nauka, Edukacja, Rozwój”, pp. 119-135; Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, *Soft law w systemie prawnym I filaru Unii Europejskiej*, „Prawo Europejskie” 2007, no 1, pp. 98-103; Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, Mieczysława Zdanowicz, *Stosowanie prawa wspólnotowego przez sądy administracyjne*, [in:] *Konferencja sędziów sądów administracyjnych - Białowieża 2007*, Białystok 2007, Wojewódzki Sąd Administracyjny, pp. 9-34; Anna Mojsiej, *Nadrzędność prawa Unii Europejskiej nad legislacją krajową - założenia i skutki*, „Acta Scientifica Academiae Ostroviensis” 2005, z. 21, pp. 41-55.

The research in the second area of interest - the various aspects of the state's membership in such an unusual international organization like the European Union, also resulted in a number of publications, including monographic ones. On the one hand, these issues were analyzed in a broader context - the specificity of membership in the European Union in general, on the other hand - in the context of the specific circumstances of Polish accession to this international organization. Partial results of the research were also presented in the form of lectures and papers on national and international conferences, including the Faculty of Law and Economics, Martin Luther University in Halle-Wittenberg and Yuriy Fedkowych Chernivtsi National University (Ukraine).

The most comprehensive study in this regard is the co-authored monograph: Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, Zbigniew M. Doliwa-Klepcki, *Członkostwo Unii Europejskiej: ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem Polski*, Białystok 2008, Temida 2, pp. 202. This study analyzed both legal solutions with respect to the types of membership in the European Union, as well as the conditions of Polish membership in this organization in areas subject

to common rules. The monograph, which analyzed institutional issues i.e. the impact of European Union membership on the functioning of the national authorities of the Member State with particular emphasis on Poland is worth noting: Anna Mojsiej, *Wpływ integracji z Unią Europejską na funkcjonowanie podstawowych władz w Polsce (wybrane zagadnienia)*, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski 2001, Wyższa Szkoła Biznesu i Przedsiębiorczości, pp. 220. Moreover, the above aspects were discussed, among others, in such publications as: Anna Mojsiej, *Suverenność państwowa a członkostwo w Unii Europejskiej - rozwiązania przyjęte w polskiej konstytucji*, „Acta Scientifica Academiae Ostroviensis” 2001, z. 7, pp. 31-63; Anna Mojsiej, *Jaka ma być przyszłość Europy?* „Acta Scientifica Academiae Ostroviensis” 2003, z. 11, pp. 5-19; Anna Mojsiej, *Integracja Polski z Unią Europejską w opinii ekspertów i społeczeństwa*, [in:] *W kręgu historii, gospodarki i kultury: studia ofiarowane profesorowi Jerzemu Piwkowi w siedemdziesiątą rocznicę urodzin*, ed. by Sebastian Piątkowski, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski 2004, Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Rozwoju Wyższej Szkoły Biznesu i Przedsiębiorczości, p. 259 – 268; Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, *Suverenność państwa członkowskiego Unii Europejskiej*, „Istoriko-politični problemi sučasnoho svitu” 2009, t. 19-20, pp. 186-190; Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, *Membership in the European Union*, “Naukovij Vísnik Černíveckogo Universitetu” 2010, vip. 514-515, pp. 163-165.

The third area of my scientific research interest addresses issues related to the movement of persons and visa policy of the European Union. The scope of the freedom of migration of people in the European Union was discussed, inter alia, in the work: Anna Mojsiej, *Mobilność czynnika ludzkiego w kontekście akcesji do UE*, "Scientifica Acta Academiae Ostroviensis" 2004, pp. 41-53, and in the context of Poland - in the above mentioned monograph: Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, Zbigniew M. Doliwa-Klepcki, *Członkostwo Unii Europejskiej: ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem Polski*, Białystok 2008, Temida 2, pp. 202. The free movement of persons is closely linked to the issue of recognition of professional qualifications obtained in other Member States of the Union, which was discussed in the work: Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, *Zwiększenie przejrzystości kwalifikacji zawodowych we Wspólnocie Europejskiej*, [in:] *Integracja europejska i procesy globalizacji*, ed. Mieczysław Dudek, Legnica - Zielona Góra 2007, Wydaw. Uniwersytetu Zielonogórskiego pp. 145-154.

Due to the affiliation of the University of Białystok, located in the border area, the EU visa policy is a particularly important aspect for me. Passenger traffic regulations

with respect to the neighbouring countries have a crucial impact on the social and economic situation and the cooperation of local authorities in border regions. The research within the indicated range was carried out both individually as well as in cooperation within the framework of a research grant "Small border traffic at the external border of the Polish section of the European Union". The results in this area were presented in both published studies and at international scientific conferences in leading scientific centers of neighbouring countries, including the European Institute of Science MGIMO (MID) in Moscow (Russia), the Institute of Europe of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow (Russia), the Faculty of Law of the State University of St. Petersburg (Russia), the Faculty of Law of the Baltic Federal University of Immanuel Kant in Kaliningrad, at the Law Faculty of the Lviv National University of Ivan Franko (Ukraine) and the Yuriy Fedkowych Chernivtsi National University (Ukraine). The full list of presentations is included in Appendix 4.

The subject of migration and visa policy of the European Union was many a time taken by me in the published works (and discussed further in the works accepted for the publication). The most widely analyzed were the issues defining the legal situation of third-country citizens crossing the eastern Polish border, which is also the external border of the European Union. This issue was discussed at various times - before the Polish accession to the European Union, after the accession, but before Poland's joining the Schengen area and the adoption of regulations in the Schengen area. My specific research interests concerned the aspect of a possible liberalization of the visa policy for different groups of third-country citizens. The results of my research have been published, among others, in the following works: Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, Mieczysława Zdanowicz: *Zmiany zasad w ruchu osobowym* [in:] *Polska w Schengen*, ed. by Mieczysławy Zdanowicz, Białystok 2009, Temida 2, pp. 11-20; Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, Mieczysława Zdanowicz: *The evolution of the visa policy of the European Union: selected issues* [in:] *Wybrane aspekty wpływu członkostwa państw Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej na stosunki ze wschodnimi państwami ościennymi*, ed. by Mieczysława Zdanowicz, Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, Białystok 2009, Temida 2, pp. 60-75; Anna Doliwa-Klepcka: *Swoboda ruchu osobowego na granicy polsko-ukraińskiej po wejściu Polski do Unii Europejskiej* [in:] *Bukovinska miżnarodna istoriko-krajėznawča konferenciâ, prısvâjacaena 140-rıččû zasnıvannâ pervšogo ukraińskogo kulturno-osvıtnogo tovarıstva na Bukovinı "Ruska besıda"*, Ćernıvcı, 27-28 listopada 2009 r. – tezi, ed. by O.V. Dobrżanskij, Ćernıvcı: Ćernıveckij nacıonalnij unıversitet, 2009, pp. 367-370; Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, Mieczysława Zdanowicz: *Polityka wizowa Unii Europejskiej*

[in:] *Prawo międzynarodowe i wspólnotowe wobec wyzwań współczesnego świata*, ed. by Elżbieta Dynia, Rzeszów 2009, Wydaw. Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, pp. 365-376; Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, Mieczysława Zdanowicz: *Cross-border movement of people in the area of operation of the Podlaski Border Guard Unit*, [in:] *Person and family in roman law and in tradition of European law*, ed. by Sebastiano Tafaro, Onorato Bucci, Florian Lempa, Taranto – Warszawa 2009, Editore Nunzio Varmence, pp. 183-197; Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, Mieczysława Zdanowicz: *Możliwości liberalizacji reżimu wizowego w ramach współpracy w Partnerstwie Wschodnim*, [in:] *Partnerstwo Wschodnie: wymiary realnej integracji*, ed. by Mieczysława Zdanowicz, Tomasz Dubowski, Agnieszka Piekutowska, Warszawa 2010, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA, pp. 151-164; Anna Doliwa-Klepcka: *Możliwości odstąpienia od reżimu wizowego przy przekraczaniu zewnętrznej granicy Unii Europejskiej*, „Białostockie Studia Prawnicze” 2011, z. 9, pp. 142-157.

The specific case of permissible liberalization of the visa regime of the European Union is represented by a small border traffic. This regulation is particularly important in border regions, traditionally heavily dependent on the degree of freedom of movement across the border for trade, family, etc. Various aspects of this issue were discussed in the above-mentioned studies, however, the most comprehensive analysis of the legal regulations of the European Union on the local border traffic was conducted in the work: Anna Doliwa-Klepcka: *Local border traffic in European Union legislation*, [in:] *Local border traffic on the Polish section of the European Union external border*, ed. by Mieczysława Zdanowicz, Warsaw – Białystok 2013, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA, pp. 44-64.

My analysis of legal regulations within the Schengen zone is not confined to the external border of the European Union. The analysis of exceptions to the abolition of border controls at the internal borders of the Member States of the Schengen area is also present in this field. The results of these studies have been included in the work: Anna Doliwa-Klepcka, Tomasz Dubowski, *Tymczasowe przywracanie kontroli granicznej na granicach wewnętrznych Schengen jako instrument zapewnienia bezpieczeństwa i porządku publicznego podczas imprez masowych - doświadczenia wybranych krajów*, [in:] *Przyjazna granica - rok do Euro 2012*, ed. by Mieczysława Zdanowicz, Dariusz Lutyński, Kętrzyn 2011, pp. 9-23.

The full list of publications after obtaining the degree of Doctor of Law along with the information about the achievements of scientific research is given in Appendix 4 (with an indication of my participation in the work, resulting in co-authorship, and Appendix 6 contains the required statements of co-authors). The information on educational and popularizing achievements as well as the international cooperation are included in Appendix 7.

*Dune Dowa-Kepach*