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Abstract

introductory part to the habilitation dissertation

**THE PROTECTION OF THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH
AS A BASIC COMPONENT OF CIVIL SECURITY
ON THE EXAMPLE
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

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1. Characteristics of the habilitation dissertation

1.1. Purpose of the work and research problems

In the modern world, the media enabled communication between individuals and social groups on an unimaginable scale. Information and communication technology has become one of the main tools for the development of modern societies, development based on the exchange of information. Open access to information, but especially the free possibility of publishing in the global media, also entails various dangers and the possibility of violating the interests of various groups and institutions. In this context, there is the problem of freedom of speech – its legal guarantees and legal limitations, as well as the way of defining this right and the ability to use it.

Everyone has the right to freedom of expression, including freedom of opinion, and the freedom to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authorities, irrespective of national frontiers. The implementation of these freedoms, imposing obligations and responsibilities on citizens, is, however, accompanied by certain formalities, conditions, limitations or sanctions provided for by law.

In a democratic society, they serve certain purposes: protecting national security, territorial integrity or public order,

preventing unrest or crimes, protecting health and morals, reputation or rights of others, preventing disclosure of confidential information, or ensuring the dignity and impartiality of the judiciary.

The subject of the habilitation thesis entitled **"The protection of the freedom of speech as a basic component of civil security on the example of the Russian Federation"** concerns the protection of freedom of speech and the functioning of the press law, as well as the security of citizens in the implementation of fundamental rights and freedoms. The dissertation presents the conditions for the guarantee of freedom of speech in the legal system of the Russian Federation. The work presents the results of research in this area carried out using various methods, mainly through the analysis of documents and specialist literature. This analysis was accompanied by a diagnostic survey conducted by means of a survey among the residents of the Kaliningrad District of the Russian Federation.

This postdoctoral dissertation can be considered as continuation of my previous work.

In 2012, my work was published, entitled "Freedom of speech and freedom of religious belief in international law and legislation of selected countries." This publication covered two scopes of this topic: 1. freedom of religious expression and belief

in the regulations of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the European Union and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; 2. freedom of speech and freedom of religious belief in the USA, Germany and France. Having concluded that freedom of religious expression and belief, albeit variously understood, is nevertheless universally accepted and guaranteed, I turned my attention to two issues. First, is it possible to fully guarantee these freedoms? Second, how to reconcile various other human rights with freedom of speech and freedom of religious belief in the legal system. One of the conclusions in the discussed work was the statement that the international *acquis* in the discussed field must be respected. At the same time, the next conclusion drew attention to the fact that many fundamental axiological and legal controversies related to guaranteeing the freedom of speech had not been resolved, and that the implementation of state obligations in this respect was different. And yet it concerned three countries in the case of which the foundations of the legal system and political and legal practice are not being questioned; no one disputes that these countries are among the leading democratic states of the modern world.

Since in the case of contemporary Russia we encounter opinions and assessments that question the fully democratic nature of this state, the aim of this work is to identify and define the features of the regulations concerning the right of citizens to freedom of expression and media freedom in the Russian Federation by discussing the following issues:

- the properties of the implementation of the right to freedom of speech in the system of international law (foundations, criteria and limits);
- the place and role of freedom of speech in the system of constitutional rights and personal freedoms;
- statutory restrictions on the exercise of freedom of speech;
- opinions and proposals of citizens regarding the preservation by state authorities of the legal guarantees of freedom of speech.

The right to freedom of speech is related to the problem of defining the limits of legal regulations that define its scope. Such provisions are of particular importance due to the need to build a clear and coherent system of civil rights and liberties. Their proper guarantee should help to shape the democratic character of the state and the civil society. It should be remembered that the legal meaning of freedom is understood by scientists as "all human dignity based on freedom; on the rights of the human person".

Freedom is one of the basic philosophical and moral categories. As such, it occupies a special place in the legal reality in the form of the institution of human and civil rights and freedoms recognized and guaranteed at the international and national level. Thanks to the centuries-old tradition of philosophical and ethical considerations on the idea of freedom, it is now possible to formulate its specific and practical legal characteristics.

Freedom of law is a complex area of scientific and practical interest with a long history. In the pre-revolutionary legal literature, it was emphasized that the very possibility of the existence of legal norms results from the fact of the freedom of the human will, therefore these norms may only concern the sphere of conscious human actions and only those cases in which it is possible to make a choice. Contemporary researchers draw attention to the fact that the concept of freedom does not mean absolute independence from the state, but is associated with the formation of an active, entrepreneurial and responsible personality (in terms of choosing ways to fulfil one's interests). Indeed, in a civilized society, freedom cannot be considered as the unlimited right of man to act according to his will.

The most important aspect of freedom, therefore, is the ability to act according to one's own choice, the limits of which should be predetermined by the norms of law and morality. At the

same time, the legal interpretation of freedom is often reduced to the disposition (choosing one of several options for behavior in each situation).

This understanding of freedom – as the possibility for a person to choose specific actions, limited by a certain regulatory framework – has been adopted most in law.

Currently, there are many problems in Russia related to the insufficient regulation of the right to freedom of thought and expression and the lack of effective mechanisms for its implementation. This is accompanied by the need to define clear limits to the freedom of expression so as to avoid its abuse.

1.2. Utilitarian purpose of work

The work presents the results of research relating to social relations interconnected to the implementation of the right to freedom of speech by citizens of the Russian Federation. The norms of the Constitution of the Russian Federation analysed in this work, federal laws aimed at guaranteeing citizens the right to freedom of expression, as well as international experience in the protection of this right, serve to demonstrate the compliance of these provisions or their absence with the practical side of ensuring civil security. The results achieved can be used for further polls, research and comparisons in the implementation of the protection

of human rights and fundamental freedoms, civil security and national security.

1.3. Publication

Main part of the work was published in the form of a reviewed book: Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Guarantees of freedom of speech in the legal system of the Russian Federation*, Center for Eastern Europe Research at the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn, Olsztyn 2018, pp. 379, ISBN 978-83-61605-27-0; (reviewer prof. Wojciech Guzewicz, affiliation of the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn).

1.4. Technical parameters of work

Structurally, the work consists of an introduction, six chapters, a summary and conclusions, and a list of used literature, tables, graphs, drawings and an appendix.

The volume of work is 455 pages, including 8 tables, 33 charts, 3 drawings, 1 questionnaire. The literature cited in the work includes: 44 acts of international law, 102 acts of law of the Russian Federation, 96 scientific publications, 250 internet sources.

1.5. Methodology

The work is of an analytical, synthetic and diagnostic nature. It uses:

- a method of analysis and criticism of the literature (legal sources as well as printed and electronic studies),
- method of examining documents (documentoscopy),
- statistical method (analysis of statistical data),
- a diagnostic survey method using a questionnaire completed by residents of the Kaliningrad District of the Russian Federation.

2. Summary of the habilitation dissertation

Introduction

The subject of this dissertation is civil security, understood as ensuring by the state certain living conditions for people, ensuring at least the existing level of the existential situation of citizens, an adequate standard of living, and at the same time creating opportunities for its improvement and improvement. Security understood in this way is part of social security, which should be the goal of every state. Social security covers all legal and organizational activities conducted by entities (national and international), non-governmental, and citizens themselves, which are aimed at ensuring a certain standard of living for people,

families and social groups. All social groups are considered, without excluding any. Social security can be equated with the security of citizens (civil security or civil security), and as such is part of national security.

In security studies, the phenomenon of security is considered primarily from the level of actions and capabilities of state systems, this is how the guarantees of freedom of speech, i.e., freedom of speech, and access to information that the state should provide to its citizens should be understood.

The debate on the idea of freedom of thought and expression has been going on for many centuries. The fact that this issue has been discussed many times by representatives of various scientific disciplines from various parts of the world does not in any way detract from its topicality. The concept of freedom of thought, expression, opinion and information, however, refers to relatively new civilization problems. This is clearly seen when you look at the history of humankind – for the most part, the ruling classes denied the masses the right to freedom of speech for fear of losing power. The event that gave rise to the idea of freedom of speech as it is understood today was the announcement in England in 1689 of the Declaration of Rights. Its further development took place with the adoption of the first amendment to the US Constitution in 1787. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, the right to freedom

of expression appeared in the constitutions of individual European countries and in the Basic Law of the Russian Empire. For modern society, known as the information society, the lack of freedom of speech is something unheard of, and any attempts to limit it or falsify information are treated as a violation of human rights.

The topicality of the issue under discussion also results from the fact that the essence of civil rights and freedoms – as well as their social significance – have become, in a way, a traditional subject of scholars' interest. Over the past twenty years, Russian society has repeatedly drawn attention to the problem of freedom of thought and speech. First of all, this is due to the lack of the long-awaited reform of Russian statehood, which resulted in the state's continued control over all spheres of social life. On the one hand, the old positions and ideas about the freedom of thought and speech have become obsolete, and the new political and legal standards have not yet developed.

Strengthening a specific constitutional law at the national and international level turned out to be insufficient for its effective implementation. Therefore, there is still a need to change the social awareness of the daily activities of the political elite.

This led to an ambiguous situation. It is no longer possible to depart from the idea of freedom of thought and speech but extending the limits of the right to freedom of expression,

or unjustifiably narrowing it, may lead to chaos or large-scale conflicts between the authorities and society. At the same time, this right loses any meaning if its exercise is not adequately guaranteed, and it is itself effectively protected.

The right to freedom of speech is related to the problem of defining the limits of legal regulations that define its scope. Such provisions are of particular importance due to the need to build a clear and coherent system of civil rights and liberties. Their proper guarantee should help to shape the democratic character of the state and the civil society. It should be remembered that the legal meaning of freedom is understood by scientists as “all human dignity based on freedom; on the rights of the human person”.

Freedom is one of the basic philosophical and moral categories. As such, it occupies a special place in the legal reality in the form of the institution of human and civil rights and freedoms recognized and guaranteed at the international and national level. Thanks to the centuries-old tradition of philosophical and ethical considerations on the idea of freedom, it is now possible to formulate its specific and practical legal characteristics.

Freedom of law is a complex area of scientific and practical interest with a long history. In the pre-revolutionary legal literature, it was emphasized that the very possibility of the existence of legal norms results from the fact of the freedom of the human will,

therefore these norms may only concern the sphere of conscious human actions and only those cases in which it is possible to make a choice. Contemporary researchers draw attention to the fact that the concept of freedom does not mean absolute independence from the state, but is associated with the formation of an active, entrepreneurial and responsible personality (in terms of choosing ways to fulfil one's interests). Indeed, in a civilized society, freedom cannot be considered as the unlimited right of man to act according to his will.

Many Russian scholars have devoted much attention to the study of the problem of freedom of speech. We are talking about researchers such as M.A. Mokoseev, who in her study presents a legal analysis of the concept, content and principles of implementing freedom of speech in Russia and many other countries¹, W.N. Kudriawtsev, who devoted his research to the problems of the legal status of citizens, their rights and freedoms, including freedom of speech, J.I. Ajchenwald, L.D. Teplickow, A.B. Ektumayev, M.J. Muratov, W.L. Polakov, A.A. Szczerbowicz, E.S. Palcewoy, N.A. Perovoy and many others.

Therefore, the most important aspect of freedom is the ability to act according to one's own choice, the limits of which should be predetermined by the norms of law and morality. At the same time, the legal interpretation of freedom is often reduced

to the disposition (choosing one of several options for behaviour in a given situation).

This understanding of freedom – as the possibility for a person to choose specific actions, limited by a certain regulatory framework – has been adopted most commonly in law.

Currently, there are many problems in Russia related to the insufficient regulation of the right to freedom of thought and speech and the lack of effective mechanisms for its implementation and implementation. This is accompanied by the need to define clear limits to the freedom of expression so as to avoid its abuse.

The purpose of this study is to identify and define the features of the regulations regarding the right of citizens to freedom of speech and media (mass media) freedom in the Russian Federation. To achieve this goal, the following issues are to be discussed:

- the characteristics of the implementation of the right to freedom of speech in the system of international law (foundations, criteria and boundaries);
- place and role of freedom of speech in the system of constitutional rights and personal freedoms;
- statutory restrictions on the exercise of the freedom of speech;
- opinions and proposals of citizens regarding the preservation by state authorities of the legal guarantees of freedom of speech.

The subject of research in this paper are therefore social relations resulting from the implementation of the right to freedom of speech by citizens of the Russian Federation, the norms of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws aimed at guaranteeing citizens the right to freedom of expression, as well as international experience in the protection of this right. Structurally, the work consists of an introduction, six chapters, a summary and conclusions, and a list of used literature, tables, graphs, drawings and an appendix.

Chapter I.

The first chapter "Regulation of freedom of speech in the Russian Federation as a platform for the implementation of civil security" discusses the issues related to the legal scope of freedom of expression in the Russian Federation and presents the legal basis for human rights and freedoms in force in Russia.

Freedom of expression in Russia is guaranteed in accordance with Russian legislation and international legal acts in the field of human rights and freedoms. Despite the existence in Russian legislation of all the necessary norms guaranteeing citizens their rights and freedoms, including freedom of speech, in practice these norms are often violated both by individual citizens and by governmental bodies aimed at protecting these rights.

Starting from the considerations on the essence of civil security, one should recall the most important legal regulations, both supra-state and national.

Freedom of speech is a prerequisite for the development of a modern democratic society. It enables the peaceful coexistence of numerous points of view – including completely different ones, helps in the peaceful resolution of disputes and allows citizens to really participate in governing through the democratic procedures of the political process.

Based on the legal literature, the monograph presents various interpretations of the concept of "freedom of speech". There are many international legal acts regulating the above term, the most important of which are:

- United Nations (UN) General Assembly Resolution 59 (I) 1946;
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948);
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (16 December 1966) and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 19).

The principles contained in the above documents have become the norm for a modern democratic society. Their entry into force meant a transition from activities promoting the principle of respect and observance of human rights to their effective protection.

The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is one of the so-called "closed" conventions of the Council of Europe, which can only be acceded to by a state joining this organization as a full member. However, this does not deprive other countries of the right to benefit from the high democratic standards contained in these documents.

The resolutions of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe play an important role in implementing the right

to freedom of expression and the right to receive information. These documents define the status of the mass media, the principles of their operation and appropriate activities ensuring the accountability of the press and other media.

Much attention is paid to the mass media by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), which has adopted a number of important documents on the protection of media freedom: Document of the Meeting of the OSCE Copenhagen Conference on the Human Dimension (1990); the Charter of Paris for a New Europe (1990); Document of the Moscow Meeting of the OSCE Conference on the Human Dimension (1991); Decisions of the OSCE summit in Budapest (1994); Lisbon Summit Declaration (1996). These documents emphasize that freedom of expression is one of the fundamental elements of a democratic society and that the guiding principle of the participating states is the protection of this right.

OSCE documents are binding on its members. Russia was admitted to the OSCE on the condition that it recognized all the documents adopted within this organization in 1992.

Standards of conduct contained in international legal instruments, universal and regional agreements, subject to their ratification, should be reflected in national legislation. Other international legal documents may serve as a model for the

development of its legislation by the Russian Federation, both in the process of creating and implementing the law, and as a model for the Russian media. Thus, the Commonwealth of Independent States Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (May 26, 1995) entered into force in the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Tajikistan on August 11, 1998.

The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to: life, liberty and security of person (Article 3), as well as freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Article 18). This right also provides for the freedom to follow one's own beliefs and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers (Article 19).

How is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights perceived in contemporary Russia? According to Alexander Pluszczew, the law in Russia is not aimed at protecting the rights of citizens, but at constantly increasing the powers of the authorities and selectively punishing those who are inconvenient and do not agree with certain views. This means that despite the formal support of basic human rights by Russian law, in reality they are completely ignored.

Another important international document on freedom of speech is the International Covenant on Civil and Political

Rights (Article 19), a UN pact based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It has the status of an international treaty and as of September 2016, 168 countries are in force. In 1968, the Soviet Union signed it and ratified it in 1973, as well as other human rights acts. When signing and ratifying international acts, the party and state authorities were aware that a number of the most important obligations of the USSR would not be fulfilled.

All rights and freedoms announced in the International Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 are reflected in many subsequent international treaties, e.g. in Art. 10 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950 stated that "the freedom to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authorities" must not be violated. Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that "these freedoms shall apply to all kinds of information, ideas and the means of disseminating them." These rights and freedoms were also confirmed in the Convention of the Commonwealth of Independent States on Human Rights and Fundamental Human Freedoms (signed in 1995, entered into force in the Russian Federation in 1998).

Article 10 of the Convention is devoted to freedom of expression and information as fundamental factors for the development of every individual and progress in democratic

societies. These foundations were established by the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the subsequent United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966). Article 10 of the Convention is the basis for establishing laws, legislation and legal documents both in the institutions of the Council of Europe and in other international organizations, including the European Union and its member states. It also sets the legal framework for the cooperation of these countries in the sphere of information on the continent.

Agreements reached under the pan-European treaty by the participating countries, as well as documents signed or accepted by them, are a direct reflection of the provisions of Art. 10 of the Convention. This applies primarily to those sections and subsections of CSCE documents that address the issues of improving the dissemination, access and exchange of information and extending this exchange and professional experience.

The media and journalists play a huge role in the dissemination of information. Therefore, it was a reasonable move to include a number of articles in the CSCE documents aimed at making the activities of media representatives, including those working as foreign correspondents, more effective. Pursuant to the provisions of the signed documents, the conditions for professional

activity of foreign correspondents have been significantly facilitated (including visas and accreditation in the host country).

Many articles on the activities of foreign correspondents contain provisions prepared by the Russian delegation, which have already become part of the practice of cooperation with foreign correspondents in Moscow. The democratic document "Principles of professional activity of foreign correspondents in Russia", which was formulated on the basis of the findings of the Helsinki process in Russia, is also important.

In line with the spirit and letter of Art. 10 of extremely important is the provision approved at the Vienna meeting of the CSCE on the possibility of the population of the Member States to receive direct and normal radio services that operate in accordance with the ITU (International Telecommunications Union) broadcasting rules.

An extremely important stage in the pan-European process and the development of cooperation in the field of information and communication was the London Information Forum of the CSCE participating states (1989). Discussions during the Forum concerned such issues as: improving the possibility of disseminating, accessing and exchanging information, cooperation in the field of information, as well as improving the

working conditions of journalists, the legal aspects of media activities and international information cooperation.

The spirit and the letter of art. 10 of the Convention were presented in the documents of the Council of Europe itself on the activities of the mass media. The most important tasks of the Council of Europe and its organs are to compile more than 100 documents on media and communication, journalists and government structures, public organizations on a pan-European scale and recommendations for their use.

Fundamental documents of the Council of Europe, which both approve and develop the provisions of Art. 10. Namely, the Declaration on the Mass Media and Human Rights, issued by the Parliamentary Assembly on January 23, 1970. It defines the status and independence of the media, measures to ensure their accountability to society, and measures to protect the individual (applicable to media professionals) against any violation her rights.

On April 29, 1982, the Council of Europe Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Information, also known as the "European Media Charter", was published. It obliges states to respect and protect freedom of the press and information, which are essential factors for the comprehensive development of society, promoting pluralism and democratic values, promoting the development of the latest technologies for accessing information

and expanding international cooperation in the exchange of information.

In 1989, one of the main documents of the Council of Europe was adopted – the European Convention on Transfrontier Television, which aims to provide an international legal framework for cross- border television broadcasting. The scope of the Convention is based on Art. 10 and covers the activities of the Member States and their organizations in the broadcasting, cable, satellite and wireless industries.

Back in the year of signing the Final Act with the CSCE in Helsinki (1975), the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted Recommendations 748 and 749 on the "Role and management of national broadcasters" and "Broadcasting in Europe" and "On the development of European broadcasting".

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Committee of Ministers endorsed the "Recommendation on Film Distribution in Europe" (1987), calling on Member States not only to support and promote linguistic diversity in the media, but also to develop a base for the exchange of information and professional experience between Western and Eastern Europe and between Europe and the whole world.

At the end of 2001 and the beginning of 2002, the Council of Europe issued further documents. The Parliamentary Assembly

of the Council of Europe adopted a resolution on improving the distribution of films produced in Europe with a recommendation to television broadcasters to give priority to the broadcasting of "their" films. Another Recommendation 1543 condemns "Racism and xenophobia in cyberspace" (2001). This document gives a negative assessment of activities in this area, especially on the Internet, and points to the need to clarify and develop measures to prevent the appearance of certain content in the programs.

Another important international document regulating the freedom of speech is the "Declaration on the freedom of political discussion in the media" (February 12, 2004), which confirms the fundamental right to freedom of expression and information guaranteed by Art. 10 of the Convention.

Russia is a leading state in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), i.e. an interstate organization associating 10 former republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics after its collapse in 1991. The Community serves the further development and strengthening of relations of friendship, good neighbourliness, inter-ethnic harmony, trust, mutual understanding and beneficial cooperation between Member States.

In addition to general agreements (1993 CIS Charter, 1995 CIS Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms),

many treaties were concluded on specific issues of protection of human rights and freedoms. Important for Russia are treaties and agreements on the rights of refugees and temporary immigrants, migrant workers, the status of soldiers, pension security, culture and information exchange.

Multilateral commitments within the CIS are complemented by more specific bilateral treaties linking Russia with its Community partners. These include, in particular, agreements on legal assistance in civil, family and criminal matters, as well as agreements on consular visas and socio-economic issues in the field of information exchange. All provisions of the CIS human rights conventions and agreements to which Russia is a party are directly applicable on its territory.

In order to create a certain legal framework and institutions of the CIS in the field of human rights protection, a number of international agreements were developed and signed. The multilateral documents of the CIS, confirming the validity of the documents of the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the OSCE in the field of fundamental rights and freedoms, as well as ensuring the monitoring of the mechanisms for their implementation, are of significant importance. During the meeting of the Council of Heads of State in Minsk (1995), the CIS member states adopted the Commonwealth of Independent States

Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (entered into force on August 11, 1997). Five countries have not signed it: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine.

The main normative act in the legal system of the Russian Federation which should guarantee civil security in terms of freedom of thought and speech is the Constitution. Article 29 of this Act guarantees the rights and freedoms related to systemic unity, the aim of which is to develop equal opportunities for each individual in terms of expressing and communicating based on the competition of ideas and opinions. All the freedoms mentioned in this article: words, thoughts, propaganda, agitation, opinion, belief, information, mass media, freedom from censorship, are equally important and cannot be exercised without considering the existing systemic links between them. The main purpose of art. 29 of the Constitution is to protect, above all, socio-political thought, words and information. It should also protect religious, scientific, artistic thought, commercial information, including advertising and intellectual property rights.

In conclusion, freedom of speech in Russia is guaranteed in accordance with national legislation and international legal acts in the field of human rights. Despite the existence in the Russian legal system of all the necessary norms that ensure the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, including the freedom of speech, in

practice they are often violated by the executive and judicial authorities aimed at protecting these rights.

Chapter II

The second chapter of the work "Procedures for registering mass media in the Russian Federation" analyses the legal procedures related to the media in the Russian Federation.

The media registration procedure is based on the following legal acts:

- the Law of the Russian Federation of October 14, 2014 on Amendments to the Law on Mass Media (FZ 305);
- Law of the Russian Federation of December 27, 1991 on mass media (FZ 2124-1);
- decision of the Ministry of Communications approving the list of documents confirming that the publication complies with the provisions of Article 19.1 of the Law on Mass Media (No. 1107);
- order of the Ministry of Communications on the establishment of the Rules of the Federal Service of Services on state registration (No. 362).

State registration serves two purposes: to control the dissemination of information and to prevent abuse of freedom of expression.

Media materials are subject to the Law of the Russian Federation of July 9, 1993 on Copyright and Related Rights (N 5351-1). Pursuant to this law, the website is not responsible for comments relating to the material that violate the provisions of the law.

In order to obtain the appropriate rights, reduce administrative risk and benefit from tax benefits, media must be registered in a certain way. In the case of official registration, employees of a given medium receive the status of journalists. Thanks to this, they can contact the Journalists' Union, where they will receive a press card, which is a kind of a pass to various business and political events. Co-workers of the legitimate person may also participate in rallies and meetings of citizens as journalists.

Registration of the media takes quite a long time (about a month from the date of sending the documents) and consists in collecting documents and referring to state structures. It is preceded by a number of procedures, which results from the fact that the media must meet regulatory requirements. The main step is to create a publication name. A medium can only operate under the name under which it has been registered. After completing the registration procedure, you receive a certificate and from that moment on, a number of obligations are imposed on the

founder. In particular, he must send the publication card to Roskomnadzor within 3 months.

If the media operates without registration, the responsibility rests with its founders in accordance with Art. 13.21 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation of December 30, 2001 (No. 195-Φ3). Web site owners can also be held liable. Appropriate judicial practice already exists in this regard. The provisions are regulated by the Law of the Russian Federation on mass media information, although often the owners of websites do not know them and do not know that they should register their medium (as is the case with a magazine or a newspaper).

The most important trends in the development of Russian television coincide with the main world trends, although they have their own specificity. Local TV channels are the main carriers of information in the regions, as they pay more attention to the problems of local communities, preserving national traditions. There has been a transition of the media from the horizontal to the vertical. Such a development, based on the principle of a television distribution network, is known in the West, but is new in Russia. The youngest Russian TV network STS, created with the help of the American telecommunications corporation controlling more than 40 television organizations in Eastern Europe, broadcasts in Russia from Kaliningrad to Krasnoyarsk.

In the late 90s, a new broadcasting structure was created which made available many different types of radio stations. In addition to the public ones, commercial, private and other stations developed rapidly. The development of non-state radio in the shortest historical time (6-7 years) ended the state monopoly, which resulted in the emergence of many electronic mass media on the market.

However, the state is still the largest owner of radio broadcasting. The public broadcasting sector has undergone a significant evolution in recent years. Its main stages are the creation of Radio Rossiji (December 1990), which, together with Russian television, was established by the All-Russian State Television and Radio Company (WGTRK). It became the main state-owned radio channel broadcasting around the clock. WGTRK was established by a resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation of July 14, 1990.

Until 1995, the Russian TV and radio company "Ostankino" existed at the same time, which included the radio stations "Radio-1", "Mayak", "Junost", "OrPHée". After the liquidation of the "Ostankino" company in 1995, these channels were given the status of all-Russian, thanks to which all state-owned radio stations were granted equal starting opportunities.

In 1998, there was a clear trend towards monopolization and centralization of radio broadcasters. By the decree of the president and on the basis of the decisions of the All-Russian State Television and Radio Company, a mass media corporation was created, which together with WGTRK included RTR, Kultura channel, Radio Rossiya, Mayak connected with the radio station Junost, OrPHée and the Russian radio station "Golos Rossiji", technical service, 99 regional WGTRK and 110 regional radio stations.

The neighboring municipal radio stations have joined the public broadcasting zone. A small group of radio stations are owned by non-profit organizations and other similar entities. The sector of commercial and private radio stations is constantly strengthening its position. Non-state radio stations are developing rapidly, controlling, above all, the most promising VHF-FM band.

The decisive factor in the development of commercial broadcasters was the economic transformation and the accompanying emergence of private capital. At the first stage of the development of the radio market, foreign entrepreneurs repeatedly participated in the creation of the stations (the Russian-French Europa Plus station, the Russian-American Maksimum).

Many people associate the information society with the Internet. Access to the Internet in the life of modern man, regardless of his place of residence, plays an important role.

The first real computer network in Russia, "Relkom", started operating on August 1, 1990. It connected computers of scientific institutions of Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk and Kiev via telephone communication channels. However, as early as 29 years later in Russia, not only cities were connected to the Internet, but also the most distant corners of the country, including the Kuril Islands, where an underwater optical-fiber optic line was built. The project of connecting all hospitals to high-speed Internet, i.e. over 9,000 medical facilities, was also completed. There is currently an ongoing discussion with the government about a similar school project.

The scale of the development of the Russian Internet is shown by the following data from 2017-2018: the fishing activity (47%) of the Russian population was registered on social networks (VKontakte, Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, Odnoklassniki, etc.) and was actively using them. One of the most popular pages on the Internet is the AUE Traffic site. Under this abbreviation are the words "prisoner's lifestyle" which are the name and motto of the informal association of Russian underage gangs. This movement promotes an idealized image of criminal life. So far, the most popular search engines in Russia have been Google and Yandex. According to statistics, at the end of November 2018, Yandex in

Russia was used by 44.6 percent. users, while Google by 52.1 percent.

An important issue for all Internet users, regardless of where they live, is the issue of freedom of speech and the dissemination of information on the web. Research by numerous companies has shown that freedom of speech online is much more accessible to Russians than in other media. In order to correctly assess the scope of freedom of expression on the Internet, it is necessary to understand the legal basis of the Internet's operation in Russia. It should be remembered that the legislation of many countries, including Russia, has not kept pace with the rapid spread of information technology.

The main provisions of state regulation of the Internet in the most general form are enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. It provides that the collection, storage, use and dissemination of information about a person's private life is not permitted without his consent (Article 24); that everyone has the right to freely seek, receive, transmit, create and disseminate information by any lawful means (Article 29); that the information and communication fall under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation (p. 71).

The use of these rights may be restricted by the state in order to preserve state secrets, the rights and interests of other citizens.

This is also provided for in the Constitution of the Russian Federation and in Art. 10 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Regulation of user relations on the Internet is also carried out within other branches of law – civil, administrative, criminal, etc. – and recently a separate one was created in the form of information law.

Foreign media can act as foreign media agents in Russia if they receive money directly or through intermediaries from other countries, state bodies, international and foreign organizations, citizens of other countries or stateless persons. If media outlets are found to be a foreign agent, they are required to provide information on their management and expenses, and to undergo audits.

For example, on December 5, 2017, the Russian Ministry of Justice recognized nine media outlets as foreign agents. These include: "Golos Ameriki", Radio Svobodnaya Europa/Radio Svoboda (RFE/RS), TV channel "Nastoyashche Vremya", Tatar-Bashkir service "Radio Svoboda" (Azatliq Radiosi), "Sibir Realia", "Idel Realii", "Factograph", "Kawkaz Realii" and "Crimea Realii".

In conclusion, the media registration procedure is based on the Mass Media Act, the order of the Ministry of Communications on the establishment of the Rules of Procedure of the Federal Service for State Registration Services and the

decision of this Ministry approving the list of documents necessary for registration activities. This registration should serve to ensure control over the dissemination of information and prevent abuse of freedom of expression. However, in practice, it causes legal restrictions on the possibility of independent means of social communication (media).

Chapter III

The subject of the third chapter are the institutions supervising the exercise of the right to freedom of speech in the Russian Federation. All organs of the Russian state related to the protection of human rights and freedoms can be divided into two large groups:

- bodies for which the protection of human rights is important, but not for which their core activity is based;
- bodies for which the protection of human rights is the main activity.

The first group includes: the President of the Russian Federation, the Federal Assembly and legislative bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation and executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-governments. The second, in turn, includes such specialized bodies dealing with

human rights as the courts, the prosecutor's office, the institution of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation and its entities.

The President of the Russian Federation, as worded in Art. 80 sec. 2 of the Constitution is the guarantor of the Constitution, human and citizen rights and freedoms. The constitution establishes the function of the president as the supreme arbiter of the observance and guarantee of human rights by all branches of state power of the Russian Federation, as well as by their officials. The provision on the obligation of the President of the Russian Federation to protect the Constitution of the Russian Federation and to respect and protect human and civil rights and freedoms is also included in the text of the oath taken by him when taking office.

The most important federal institution dealing with the application of the right to freedom of speech is the Federal Service for Supervision in the Sphere of Communications, Information Technology and Mass Communications (Roskomnadzor), which was established in 2008. This body is responsible for issuing licenses to the media, as well as for blocking them. It also has the authority to issue warnings to the media. If a given medium receives two such warnings within 12 months, Roskomnadzor has the right to appeal to the court with a request to block the publication.

Roskomnadzor is the federal executive body responsible for monitoring and overseeing the mass media, including electronic and mass communications, and information and communication technologies. It also exercises supervision and control over the compliance of personal data processing with the requirements of the legislation of the Russian Federation, as well as with the functions of organizing radio activity. His duties also include the protection of the rights of entities in the matter of personal data. The competences of Roskomnadzor include the implementation of state supervision and control of compliance with the regulations of the Russian Federation.

As part of meeting the requirements of Art. 15.1-15.6 of the Federal Law of July 27, 2006 (No. 149-FZ) on information, information technology and information protection, Roskomnadzor conducts activities aimed at restricting access to electronic resources that violate restrictions on freedom of speech imposed by Russian law. Roskomnadzor 's website maintains a publicly available register of such resources. In addition, it also provides a list of publishers and/or broadcasters who have received funds from foreign sources, which involves assigning them a category of foreign agents.

The journalistic community often negatively perceives Roskomnadzor and its activities, treating it as an organ

of censorship and despotism by the authorities. An example of this is the notification of the media editorial office regarding the federal law on the amendment of Art. 15.1 of the Federal Law on Information, Information Technology and Information Security and Art. 5 of the Federal Act to protect children from information harmful to their health and development that if these providers do not immediately remove certain relevant information from their websites, it will be blocked.

The Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation is the federal executive body authorized to deal with issues of culture and art. Its main task is to implement the State Cultural Policy Strategy for the period until 2030 approved by the regulation of the Government of the Russian Federation of February 29, 2016. The work of the Ministry of Culture is aimed at ensuring that every day Russia strengthens its status as a great cultural power, and each of them its citizens feel their commitment to national cultural values.

In accordance with the adopted Strategy of the State Cultural Policy, multimedia portals and services have been created in Russia, including the "Kultura.rf" portal and the automated information system "Multimedia Archives of Cultural Goods". There has also been a shift from analogue to digital television. Thanks to funds from the federal budget, about 700 titles of new socially important books are published each year, including *the*

Great Russian Encyclopaedia and *the Orthodox Encyclopaedia*, which has already been published in 52 volumes, as well as literature and magazines for people with disabilities, especially for the visually impaired. Additionally, projects are being implemented to increase the demand for the Russian language and Russian literature abroad.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation retained the Constitutional Court as an independent institution of power, albeit with modified powers. The powers of this Court as a body are not limited to any term of office, which ensures its greater autonomy and independence in its relations with the legislative and executive authorities. The principle of irremovability of constitutional judges during the period for which they have been appointed serves the same purposes. The term of office of a Constitutional Court judge has been amended many times by the legislature. It has now been established that the powers of a Constitutional Court judge are not limited to a term of office, but the age limit for this position is 70 (2005 change).

The Constitution of the Russian Federation defines Russia as a democratic state governed by the rule of law (Article 1 (1)), where human and civil rights and freedoms are of the highest value, and their recognition, observance and protection are among the obligations of the state (Article 2). Developing these provisions, the

Constitution of the Russian Federation states that the rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens are recognized and guaranteed in the Russian Federation – also taking into account generally accepted principles and norms of international law (Article 17 (1)) – so they are directly applicable, define the meaning of, the content and practice of law and the activities of legislative and executive authorities, local self-government, and ensure fairness (Art. 18).

At the same time, pursuant to Art. 55 sec. 3 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen may be limited by federal law to the extent necessary to protect the foundations of the constitutional order, morality, health, rights and legitimate interests of other persons, to ensure the defence of the country and state security.

Concluding, the most important organs of the Russian state, i.e. the President, the Federal Assembly and the legislative bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the Government and executive authorities of state entities and local governments, the courts, the prosecutor's office, the Commissioner for Human Rights, which should supervise the exercise of the right to freedom of speech in Russia, in practice they fulfil the role of despotic censorship bodies.

Chapter IV

The fourth chapter deals with the limitations of civil security in terms of freedom of speech on the territory of the Russian Federation. The protection of the honor and dignity of citizens and the possible restrictions on freedom of speech related to it were analyzed. The basis for such restrictions are certain provisions of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation and a number of other legal acts. They indicate that it is unacceptable to disseminate information that damages the company's reputation, is false, inaccurate or distorted, discredits a given economic entity or may cause its material losses. It is unacceptable to publicize the wrong actions of a citizen that go beyond the personal sphere and affect the interests of all individuals or society as a whole, etc. Any national discrimination or the desire of one country to subjugate another is illegal and unacceptable.

This part also addresses all possible justifications for restricting the rights and freedoms of citizens in the Russian Federation. They have a clearly defined legal basis that continues to develop, improve and tighten despite stiff opposition and opposition from the West. This largely restricts the Russians' freedom to openly express their own thoughts, freedom of assembly, rallies and demonstrations. The authorities attribute

this position to the need to protect the country's sovereignty and to ensure the safety of citizens in the face of threats from the West and certain organizations whose activity – as terrorist – is prohibited in the Russian Federation.

Russia is a multinational country, therefore the dignity of the nation must have clear legal guarantees of protection. Russian society, which was largely established over a thousand years ago on the basis of a Christian worldview and morality, is deeply aware of its religious, civic and family responsibilities.

Speaking of the national dignity of the Russian people, it should also be remembered that Russians always place moral norms, ethical principles and a sense of justice above legal norms and relations. The universal simplicity of life and the minimalism of needs are a consequence of the worldview of the Russian people.

Over the past few decades, Russian society has undergone major changes. The propaganda of liberal values led to a sharp increase in the popularity of nationalist and racist ideas among young people, which undermined the original principles of Russian culture. Russian legislation completely protects the oligarch caste, which increasingly leads to increased social tensions, because the Russian people, due to their mentality, refuse to protect one privileged group at the expense of the interests of ordinary people. The concept of national dignity in Russia exists not only in the legal

sphere – which most Russians regard as an instrument of injustice anyway – but also to a large extent in commonly professed morality.

The answer to the question of how the issue of the status and protection of national dignity is reflected in Russian law is given at the highest legislative level. Art. 3 sec. 1 of the basic provisions of the Constitution states: "The multinational people is the bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power in the Russian Federation".

The concept of a "multi-ethnic people" was adopted by many national republics in Russia in the 90s as a tool to declare their sovereignty – until the creation of an independent nation-state. Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Komi, Yakutia (Sakha), Kalmykia, Mari El, Adygea, Buryatia, Chechnya, Ingushetia, Karelia and Tuva have declared their intentions in this regard. Ultimately, however, federal legislation was given priority over state legislation. Article 68 sec. 2 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation on national languages provides that the republics have the right to establish their own state languages. At this point, it should be noted that the definition of "state" applies to the republics that are part of the Russian Federation, which means that the republics are granted the property of a "sovereign state".

Promises of building a bourgeois nation that the central government makes to Russia's various ethnic groups, for various ideological and pragmatic reasons, are often not fulfilled. At the same time, the government allows various over-interpretations of the current Constitution, while making various attempts to change the meaning of the term "nation" (understood by default as the population of a politically independent state) in order to prevent such an entity from separating from the Federation. An example of this is Joseph Stalin, whose definition of "nation" – although it recognized the ethnic characteristics and political characteristics of a given population – served to obscure the legal meaning of this concept. Similar tendencies appeared especially after VW Putin took the position in 2000. He consistently strives to deprive the subjects of the Federation of statehood. This is expressed in his insistence on the abolition of the principle of "sovereignty" in regional legislation and the adoption of an "ethnic" interpretation of the term "citizen".

The presence in the Constitution of the idea of a "multinational people" could be interpreted consistently if "nationality" were related to ethnic origin. There would then be no contradiction. However, due to the liberal and "anti-imperial" ideas of the Russian elite in the 1990s, ambiguities were introduced into the constitution, which cost Russia dearly. As long as the

constituent entities of the Russian Federation are recognized by states and the term "citizen" is applied to them, they retain the political and legal capacity to exercise full sovereignty – although, following Putin's direct appeals, references to the principle of "sovereignty" were withdrawn from official documents of the federal subjects.

The highest official in Russia is the president, to whom the Constitution assigns a special role in the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, he acts as a guarantor of the constitutional rights of the individual. In the field of protecting sovereignty, the head of state has special powers, for example, only he makes decisions on the introduction of martial law or a state of emergency on the territory of the Russian Federation. The Constitution of Russia defines the powers of the President in the field of international relations. The scope of his activities in the field of foreign policy is wide and multifaceted. The status of the President also includes the powers of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. It determines the main directions of the military policy of the state, commands the Armed Forces, as well as other military formations and organizations.

Protection of honour, dignity and business reputation in the Russian Federation is guaranteed by Art. 23 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which reads as follows: “1. Everyone has

the right to privacy, personal and family secrets, protection of their honour and good name. 2. Everyone has the right to the confidentiality of correspondence, telephone conversations, postal, telegraphic and other correspondence. Limitation of this right is allowed only on the basis of a court decision". The basic provisions on this issue are specified in a number of regulations adopted after 1993.

The general rule for the protection of honour, dignity and reputation is enshrined in Art. 152 sec. 1 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation. Pursuant to this paragraph of the said article, a citizen has the right to demand in court the rejection of information that discredits his honour, dignity and reputation, if the information disseminated does not correspond to reality. Art. 152 sec. 6 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation gives citizens the opportunity to protect honour, dignity, business reputation in cases where neither the author nor the propagator of defamatory information can be established (letter without signature).

Russia has always been and will remain a multi-religious country where the world's major religions peacefully coexist. Therefore, the issue of religious tolerance is extremely important for this country. Hence, the religious feelings of Russian citizens, regardless of religion, are protected by a number of legal acts. In Russia, as in most countries of the world, the church

is constitutionally separated from the state, and religion is considered a private activity.

Since the collapse of the USSR, the number of religious organizations has increased in the territory of the Russian Federation. They include both the traditional ones (the Russian Orthodox Church, the Roman Catholic Church, Protestant churches, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism) and those representing new religious movements and cults. This activation of religious organizations led to the need for the Russian state to define the boundaries and framework for such activities.

The basic documents determining the present situation of religious organizations are international documents on freedom of conscience, freedom of religion and the activity of religious associations, as well as the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the Federal Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Unions of September 9, 1997.

The state authorities of Russia, judging by the adopted normative acts, strive to comply with the norms of international law which guarantee a person the right to freedom of conscience and religion. An example of this is the accession of the Russian Federation to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950), the International Covenant on Civil

and Political Rights (1966), the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief (1981), the Paris Charter for a New Europe (1990), the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (1992).

Article 14 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and Art. 4 of the Federal Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Associations of September 9, 1997 indicate that the Russian Federation is a secular state. This determines the attitude of the state towards religious associations and denominations on the basis of their equality before the law. The constitution expressly states that "no religion may be established as state or compulsory."

According to federal law, the state, on the one hand, "does not interfere in the definition of a citizen's attitude towards religion and religious affiliation" and, on the other hand, "does not entrust religious institutions with the performance of the functions of state organs". Recognition of the Russian Federation as a secular state determines its neutral attitude in matters of freedom of religion and belief. However, according to K. Kaniewski, the authorities at the federal and regional levels have officially recognized the privileged status of the Russian Orthodox Church.

In June 2013, amendments were adopted to tighten the responsibility for offending the feelings of believers. It was

established, among others criminal liability for "public actions expressing obvious disrespect for society and committed with the aim of offending the religious feelings of believers" (Article 148 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). The scope of responsibility provided for in Art. 5 sec. 26 of the Administrative Code; in connection with the change in the amount of the fine, changes were made to art. 3 sec. 5 of the Code of Administrative Offenses.

In July 2016, the State Duma adopted two draft laws amending the federal law "On Combating Terrorism", the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation to establish additional measures to combat terrorism and ensure public security. However, these changes had a very negative impact on the sphere of freedom of information, introducing additional powers for law enforcement and sometimes imposing further requirements on participants in the exchange of information, including service providers (for example, postal services, telecommunications operators, companies providing internet access services to citizens and hosting). On January 1, 2017, amendments to the federal law on information, computerization and protection of information entered into force, equating large news aggregators with the mass media. As a result, the control of the internet space has been tightened. As a result, not

only is the control over disseminated information deepening, but also the pluralism of opinions and news spread, the source of which can be not only the media, but also internet projects, non-profit organizations, political parties or bloggers, is reduced. The implementation of these requirements is also monitored by Roskomnadzor, which keeps a register of "news aggregators" already including Rambler/nowosti, SMI2, Nowosti Mail.Ru and Yandex.Nowosti.

The need to address the issue of protecting minors from an unfavourable information environment is faced by the legislators of many countries and the international community as a whole. The Russian Federation has adopted appropriate legislation in accordance with international standards protecting the rights of children to safety from information that causes them psychological, physical and moral harm. With regard to cinema (films and other audio-visual works), the relevant legislation is in force here (Article 14 of the Federal Law on Basic Guarantees of Children's Rights in the Russian Federation) and regulations (Regulation on the registration of cinema and video films approved by the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation of 28 April 1993, No. 396).

By granting citizens rights and freedoms and guaranteeing their observance and protection, the state is a regulator of social

relations. However, as SS Alekseyev notes, the purpose of the state and law is not to "order" certain behaviours, but primarily to establish and ensure the boundaries of behaviour that is based on the principles of freedom and independence of subjects in the context of social relations.

Currently, legal restrictions (along with incentives) are the main legal means of regulating the life of society. Improvement of relations in society is currently impossible without restrictions, as the unlimited actions of legal entities pose a threat to the rights and freedoms of other entities. This means that the inevitable result of the exercise of rights and freedoms is a conflict or competition between the interests of individuals, the state and society. In order to ensure the protection of the freedoms laid down in laws and the prevention of violence and violations, it is objectively necessary to limit them against one another.

Restrictions on freedom of speech in conditions of stable development of society and in conditions of instability, crises or war are restrictions of a different order. Currently, restrictions are interpreted both as legal measures and as a change in the content and scope of the rule of law and as established limits to the exercise of the law, as well as a deterrent to an illegal act and as a form of incentive. All these positions have a right to exist, and their diversity explains the versatility of the defined term.

Russia's legislation prohibits the distribution of extremist material through the media. Such a prohibition restricts freedom of speech. In this case, the prohibitions, according to AG Bratko, "indicate the legal impossibility of a certain behaviour that is actually possible, while the legal restriction is not only lawful, but also actually prevents certain behaviour." This approach blurs the essence of legal restrictions. For prohibitions and restrictions are not the same thing. The former are a variation of the latter, but by no means constitute an independent and independent method of regulation.

Restrictions on freedom of speech in times of crisis or military operations are related to preventing the negative impact of destructive information and protecting the favorable state of the information sphere. This direction is reflected in the doctrine of information security of the Russian Federation.

Pursuant to Art. 55 sec. 3 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, "the rights and freedoms of a person and citizen may be limited by federal law only to the extent necessary to protect the foundations of the constitutional order, morality, health, rights and legitimate interests of other persons, to ensure the defence of the country and state security." Such restrictions can be both permanent and temporary (for example, provided for in the provisions on a state of emergency or martial law). These issues are regulated by

the Federal Constitutional Act of 30 May 2001 on the State of Emergency (No. 3-FKZ).

In a territory subject to a state of emergency, elections and referenda are not held for the entire duration of the state of emergency. In the event of the expiry of the term of office of the relevant state bodies, local government bodies and officials in a state of emergency, the term of office of these bodies and persons will be extended until the end of the extraordinary period.

The Federal Constitutional Act of 30 January 2002 (No. 1 - FKZ) on martial law provides a clear definition of the concept of "martial law" and introduces various restrictions, including those relating to freedom of speech. Martial law is understood as a special legal regime introduced in the territory of the Russian Federation or in some of its regions pursuant to the Constitution of the Russian Federation by the President of the Russian Federation in the event of aggression against the Russian Federation or in the event of a direct threat of aggression.

Nevertheless, some elements of censorship still function in today's Russia, regardless of whether a state of emergency or martial law is in force or not. Thus, even without the imposition of a state of emergency or martial law, the Russian government by its censorship violates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and

Fundamental Freedoms, and the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

To sum up, restrictions on civil security in terms of freedom of speech in the territory of the Russian Federation are based on the provisions of the Civil and Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and a number of other legal acts. They indicate the inadmissibility of disseminating information that damages the reputation, is false, inaccurate or distorted, discredits a given entity or may cause its immaterial and material damage. These regulations are increasingly used on a massive scale. They constitute a convenient "scarecrow" and a preventive "chilling effect" intended to discourage citizens from being active in certain spheres. State authorities pay special attention to tightening control over the Internet, in light of its increasing usefulness for bottom-up mobilization of protest potential through social networks and instant messaging.

Chapter V

The fifth chapter is devoted to the comparison of the scope of the terms "national security" and "civil security" with the analyzed problem of freedom of speech. For this purpose, reference is made to the comparison of the legal systems of the European Union countries with the law of the Russian Federation.

In political practice, comparative knowledge is sometimes used to formulate the so-called pattern or gap dimension. The model dimension consists in practice in imitating the model of civilization development, phenomena and processes, including political, social and economic solutions of countries with a high level of cultural development. while the dimension of the gap consists in the practice of discovering by political subjects, especially superpowers and their institutions, the planes and possibilities of implementing the civilizing mission, including achieving various benefits for themselves, both in the global and local space. In this work, we refer to the model, because the matrix that guarantees civil rights, such as freedom of speech, is for us the legal systems of democratic Member States of the European Union.

The most elementary (subjective) typology used in security sciences is the division into national and international security understood as internal and external security. Internal security is also equated with civic (or civil) security. The material scope of goods that make up internal security and the degree of formalization of this state in law is complex. This is because national security consists of both internal and external security. It is more and more often assumed that the traditional dichotomous division does not adequately describe the state's security situation. It assumed that in the internal sphere, order and security in a given territory are

guaranteed by the use of law and appropriate institutions, and in the external sphere – the protection of the territory and its inhabitants by the armed forces. According to this division, internal security covers everything related to stability and order in a given territory, and its provision lies within the competence of the police institutions. External security, on the other hand, includes protection and defence against external threats, which is the responsibility of military structures. It is obvious that these two types of security complement each other as components of the overall security of the state. Hence, in legal language there are terms such as internal and external threats to the state.

There is general agreement in democratic systems that a free and strong press and other media and communication bodies are essential components of a democratic state. Hence, the need for freedom of the media has been included in numerous charter and conventions of human rights (for example, in the famous first amendment to the US constitution). Plato already wrote that a democracy is full of freedom in the state and freedom of speech. Discussion and persuading oneself as an element of the decision-making process of public and social significance and as a method of civic activation becomes a factor of fundamental importance in the sphere of assumptions of the modern democratic state system. The freedom of expression is closely related to the pluralism of

views and a wide range of social discussion, which is included in the concept of the so-called market - *place of ideas*.

In a democratic state governed by the rule of law, the law as the basic regulator of social life should play a fundamental role in the protection of all values. In most democratic countries, such a role is played by the constitution, which is both a legal and axiological act, i.e. it consolidates the values on which the system and functioning of the state are based.

Freedom of expression is undoubtedly one of the most important rights of every human being. Without this right, it is difficult to imagine the functioning of an individual in society. It is both a personal, "private" freedom, enabling an individual to "self-fulfilment", and a "public" freedom, including a *strictly* political one. Therefore, the protection of this freedom is treated as one of the subjective rights. Subjective rights can be understood as complex legal situations in which legally protected freedoms, rights or competences form a functional whole due to the relationship of man to a certain type of good. In the case of freedom of expression, this good is the ability to formulate, transmit and receive messages.

A general feature of modern democratic states in the area of protection of individual rights, apart from guaranteeing them at the constitutional level, is also reference to supra-state regulations. These are international bodies for the protection

of individual rights, including the ECtHR, EU institutions and the UN 's Central Committee. As part of their activities, universal standards of protection are established, to which the states-parties of the ECHR, EU Charter and ICCPR have voluntarily committed themselves. Standards for the protection of freedom of expression developed by international bodies are assumed to be common rules for the states parties to optimize the protection of freedom of expression and values that conflict with it. According to the law applicable in the European Union countries (Article 11, Freedom of expression and information), everyone has the right to freedom of expression, and the freedom and pluralism of the media is respected. This is extended and complemented by the right (Article 13) for the freedom of the arts and sciences to be free from constraints.

The characteristics of democratic societies consider their tendency to demand legal protection of "their freedoms and rights" by various individuals and social groups. The consequence of this state of affairs is the subjectivity of assessments in relation to the protection of freedom of expression of people with a different worldview, because the motivations for the statements of individual individuals or social groups may be different, and even deliberately provocative in order to cause a sensation and "exist" in a commercial or political sense. This state of affairs is responsible for

the "information chaos" or misinformation, the source of which may be the commercial factor, the need for sensation or entertainment. Accepting the pluralism of expression in liberal societies, the state assumes in advance that the recipient is responsible for the selection of information.

Another difficulty is understanding the hierarchy of values and information valuation in a liberal society that allows for the clash of world views. Axiology as a domain of values understood in terms of a social fact is not a uniform domain, especially when it concerns the conflicting interests of various groups. The sources of value of individual individuals and social groups can be very different: religious, agnostic, atheistic, cultural. The understanding of particular values in the social sphere is also not something absolutely constant and may be subject to changes. The openness of the system of a democratic state also implies acceptance of the multiculturalism of societies, and in this context equally protected very different and often contradictory statements.

Analysing the legal acts of the Russian Federation in the first part of this work, we have shown that it is a rule of law, provided that we adopt a definition according to which the possession of legal acts, and not their actual application, is a sufficient condition for the existence of the rule of law. As can be seen from this assumption, both national acts, such as the

constitution and legal regulations concerning the operation of the media and the freedom and freedom of expression, do not differ significantly in their wording from those encountered in other democratic countries. Let us add that the Russian Federation is a signatory to most of the supranational agreements, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The problem is with the actual application and enforcement of these rights and freedoms in practice. It should be emphasized that despite the formal support for fundamental human rights and freedoms by Russian law, we are in fact dealing with dead regulations when it comes to protecting citizens' rights. The law in Russia serves to constantly increase the powers of the authorities, not to protect individual freedoms and rights. Thus, a bizarre situation arises in which there is an imbalance between the rights generated by the state, which, instead of serving citizens, serve only specific state goals. So we are dealing with an instrumental use of law and the rule of law, quite vaguely related to the axiological basis, where it is considered abuses in the context of humanitarian values.

An example of this is the steps taken to limit civil liberties following the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022. The aftermath of the internal events in Russia show a clear link between Russia's national security policy and the restrictions imposed on its own citizens. In the months of escalation of the conflict (February-

March), the Russian media was subjected to severe restrictions: all independent TV and radio stations were closed, Internet access was restricted, foreign journalists were indirectly forced to leave Russia, the government's media message was subjected to propaganda distortion, a law was adopted to severely sanction those who could spread opinions different from those of the Kremlin. Thus, most of the freedom of free access to information and freedom of expression have been violated. Let us add that all these bans and restrictions were introduced without justification by the state of emergency or martial law. Despite the fact that the Russian Federation conducted regular military operations in Ukraine, the government media informed Russian citizens about the "peaceful action", the lack of military involvement outside the Donbas territory, and did not say anything about the victims of the conflict, which, according to Ukrainian data, were supposed to amount to several thousand on the Russian side. All of this shows that there is a large dependency in the Russian Federation between the state of threat to national security and the restriction of civil liberties, which includes freedom of expression and access to reliable information. The political events that took place clearly show that the greater the degree of such real or imaginary threat, the greater the propensity to introduce restrictions in the space of freedom of speech.

Contemporary activities in the area of mass culture and communication have created a new approach to the specificity of expression, what was previously reserved for the journalistic profession has become the domain of almost everyone, because almost everyone can be opinion-forming to some extent by running their own blog or fanpage on the Internet. When talking about freedom of expression, we must also take into account virtual reality, therefore limiting this space should be treated as a restriction of the freedom of access to information and freedom of expression. Evidence of these restrictions can be found in the example of March 2022, when the government of the Russian Federation ordered the blocking of access to the Facebook platform in its country and limited access to the Twitter platform, thus wanting to stop the circulation of information about the war in Ukraine. Both companies have prepared a way for users, thanks to which they can connect to the new version of Twitter after installing the Tor browser, which allows access to websites in the so-called dark webie.

As it turns out, censoring the Internet is not easy, which results from the very structure of the network, and depriving citizens of access to Internet portals is met with resistance.

To recapitulate, the Russian Federation is a signatory to most international agreements, but in reality we are dealing with

dead laws when it comes to protecting the rights of citizens. In addition, domestic law in Russia serves to constantly increase the powers of the authorities, not to protect individual freedoms and rights. Thus, there is an imbalance between the laws generated by the authorities, which, instead of serving citizens, serve only particular state goals. Thus, in Russia we have the phenomenon of the instrumental use of law and the rule of law.

Chapter VI

The sixth chapter presents the results of a survey aimed at verifying legal guarantees of freedom of speech in the Russian Federation applied by judicial, state and local authorities. The research was carried out in the Kaliningrad Oblast, which is inhabited by about 1,000,000 people, of which 47% are men and 53% are women. The experimental method was used to carry out the research, with the use of a questionnaire, which was devoted to the problem of freedom of speech among the inhabitants of the Russian Federation, and more precisely, the Kaliningrad District.

The public opinion survey was based on 200 survey questionnaires, which were distributed throughout the region by students of one of the state universities. Out of 200 people declaring their participation in the study, 164 people returned completed questionnaires.

The questionnaires contained 22 questions that made it possible to look at the studied problem through the eyes of the Russians themselves. Due to the fact that the respondents represented different age groups, rural and urban areas as well as different levels of education, the questionnaire could be considered representative and worth presenting.

The age of the respondents varied. Most people were in the age group of 17-35 (75%). The second group consisted of people aged 35 to 60 (23%), and the third group of people over 60 (2%).

The education of the respondents also varied. Most of them, 65 people (39.6%), have secondary vocational education. 38 people (23.2%) graduated from higher education, 29 people (17.7%) general secondary school, 27 people (16.5%) primary school with vocational training, 4 people (2.4%) general primary school, and 1 person (0.6%) has a doctoral degree (candidate of sciences).

The surveyed respondents define freedom of speech as: the possibility of openly expressing public opinions (101 answers) and the possibility of expressing opinions on the Internet, social networks (52 answers) and the possibility of participating in rallies and demonstrations without the consent of the state (48 answers), with the respondent being able to choose more than one answer.

The results of the research indicate that, in the opinion of the respondents, freedom of speech in the Russian mass media,

including the Internet, is limited by the state or by private media owners. Respondents consider the main sources of their information (in order of answers): the Internet, the media, friends and family. As for the national media, they most often have doubts about their operation or do not trust them at all. Respondents also have doubts about the activities of foreign media or do not trust the information they receive. They also express doubts about online sources, although some of them trust these sources more than other media.

In the surveyed group, the leading role in obtaining information is played by the Internet as a source of information, which the respondents trust more than television, radio or the press.

The respondents assess the level of professionalism of the contemporary media as high (21 responses), sufficient (87 responses) and low (53 responses).

According to the respondents, the disadvantages of modern media are: dependence on power, on big companies, unreliability, lack of necessary information, excess of advertising and lack of professionalism.

Among the postulates aimed at improving the functioning of the media and greater protection of freedom of speech, the respondents mentioned the following: the media should not depend on the government and big business (12 responses), the media must

provide only reliable information (11), less politics, the news will be more interesting (4), more information on the country's internal problems (3), protect a person's right to express their thoughts freely (3), limit the influence of power on the media (3), more freedom of thought and speech for people (3), change the president, power (3)).

The main conclusions of the analysis of the survey questionnaires, according to the respondents, include following:

- freedom of speech exists in Russia but is limited;
- freedom of speech comes with the ability to expressly express one's opinion in public;
- freedom to express one's opinion exists only among family and friends;
- the need for responsibility for the opinion expressed;
- the state restricts freedom of speech in the media;
- higher evaluation of freedom of speech on the Internet than in the mass media;
- the main source of information is the Internet;
- frequent questioning of information from various sources, with online sources having the greatest confidence;
- information from the Internet meets the expectations of the respondents.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the research and analysis of issues related to the security of citizens in terms of freedom of speech and thought in contemporary Russia:

- freedom of speech in Russia exists but is largely restricted by the state;
- the legal basis for freedom of speech in Russia are international documents devoted to this issue and the Constitution of the Russian Federation together with the relevant legislation;
- it is up to the President of that country to guarantee the rights and freedoms of Russian citizens, including freedom of speech;
- rather than protecting freedom of speech, the actions of many state authorities actually restrict freedom of expression.

Realizing the freedom of the individual has an impact on the security and welfare of society and the state, therefore it should not be aimed at violating public order. There are two main aspects of freedom: subjective (interest and the possibility of fulfilling or not performing certain actions) and objective (limiting the realization of the subjective claims of an individual against the interests of others, the need to preserve the prosperity and security of society, the state or the law and world order in general).

Since the annexation of Crimea in 2014, the Russian Federation has been gradually restricting freedom of expression and access to information. This regime approach may lead to the

atrophy of the features of civil society, inhibit or suppress all self-generated social and civic movements that are incompatible with the direction of power. It is a process completely alien to the pluralist conditions that favour democracy, and at the same time unfriendly to civil security.

3. References of the scientific contribution of the dissertation to the discipline of national security

1. The analysis of documents necessary to achieve the assumed research goal has shown that the Russian Federation is a state whose most important legal acts guarantee the right of citizens to freedom of expression. Russian human rights and freedoms legislation is fully in line with the requirements of major international human rights legislation. Despite the existence of all the necessary norms in Russian legislation guaranteeing citizens their rights and freedoms, including freedom of speech, there are significant restrictions or even violations of these rights. Guided by the interests of the state, the Russian security authorities treat the subjective freedoms and rights of citizens in a secondary way. This disproportion increased during the presidency of Vladimir Putin, so it should be expected that this process will increase in strength.

2. Since information is the basis for building the knowledge of people involved in its acquisition and use, it is of decisive importance for the development of the security of the subject (individual, nation, state). When diagnosing the operation of mass media in Russia, it was found that they exert a considerable influence on social awareness. Due to the pro-government nature of the Russian media, they are able to control public opinion, create the so-called "disinformation field", spread information "shaped reception", and thus manipulate and use it as an ideological and political tool. This situation has a direct impact on national and international security. In terms of foreign policy - in the long run - it allows to direct the frustration of a large part of Russian society against the values of the Western world, the states of the European Union and the United States. An element of these manipulations is government-sponsored multilingual media (television, radio, press, Internet). Predicting the role of the media in the Russian Federation makes a significant contribution to the pragmatics of social relations, and even far-reaching international relations, as it allows us to capture and describe the emerging risks and threats.
3. In order to supplement the considerations adopted in the first part of the monograph, empirical research was carried out

in order to create a social diagnosis of the implementation of civil liberties in the field of freedom of expression and access to information. The survey was conducted in one of the oblasts of the Russian Federation, namely the Kaliningrad District. The survey was devoted to the problem of freedom of speech in the Russian Federation. The respondents represented different age groups, rural and urban areas, and different levels of education. Such a definition of the research field allowed to know the degree of perception of social security, i.e. access to objective information, freedom of speech and dissemination of information in the mass media, the level of trust of citizens of the Russian Federation in domestic and foreign media, and others. Thanks to this, it was possible to recognize the perception of freedom of speech as one of the basic guarantees of civil liberties in a democratic state.

4. The diagnostic survey conducted allowed for the formulation of conclusions, which are an attempt to explain the current state of affairs and to predict the directions of development of social and national security in the Russian Federation. These observations include the existence of a correlation between restrictions on the freedom of expression and access to information and the degree of public trust in the actions of the state authorities. Research has shown that restrictions on the

freedom of speech in the state do not remove the idea of freedom from social consciousness, but on the contrary increase its value. It is an important finding of a universal nature. For a long time, the analysis of the assumptions of the Russian internal and foreign policy has drawn attention to the use of a kind of "filter" of information of a propaganda, disinformation nature or information restricting access to objective information, which, as the Kremlin assures, is intended to serve the security of the state. The conclusion from the research carried out confirms such actions and reports on the emerging awareness of citizens of the functioning of political propaganda mechanisms in the state. Thus, one can speak of a growing social awareness in Russia of the threat to social security in terms of state-imposed restrictions.

5. The monograph initiates significant research work for contemporary national security. Since the Russian Federation is openly pursuing an expansionist policy towards neighboring countries, it is particularly important for the national security of the countries in the region (Poland, Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and others) to monitor the Kremlin's policy and to disclose activities aimed at limiting access to objective, reliable information and inhibiting freedom of expression,

which are an indispensable instrument for shaping a real world view and supporting democracy.

4. References of the scientific and practical contribution of the dissertation to the discipline of national security

1. Through scientific research on the social security of the Russian Federation, it is necessary to get to the essence of the problems of Russian geopolitical thought, which developed after the collapse of the Soviet Union, in order to better understand the ideological foundations of contemporary Russian foreign policy and the processes of shaping the so-called "Russian world" (*Russki mir*).
2. The potential of educational structures and the media should be used to inform about threats to national security in terms of restricting the freedom of speech in the Russian Federation, to reach public awareness as well as to representatives of the diplomatic corps, and thus actively counteract the strategy of disinformation, information fiction or the creation of the collective hysteria of threats from the West.
3. The state's security environment must be monitored in order to recognize threats early and take protective and preventive actions before negative effects occur. The elements threatening

the security of the state include: military and political crises in the region, demographic changes (population migrations), ecological disasters, rapid changes in the prices of raw materials, changes in the law to the detriment of public interests, terrorist crime, etc. directions of development and improvement of the national security strategy. In the debate on Polish sovereignty, the direction of eastern policy is decisive today. Therefore, Poland's national security depends to a large extent on the implementation of democratic standards in the Russian Federation, and any violation of them raises legitimate concerns in Poland. The diffusion of democratic standards, and more broadly of ideas shaping the legal and political aspects of state management, which took place after the fall of communism in Russia, aroused hope for a peaceful coexistence based on economic and cultural cooperation. However, the Russian tradition of internal and external policies that persistently strive for world hegemony is in principle opposed to the principles of democracy. Also today, the Russian Federation is resorting to breaking international law by using force and coercion in its relations with other states. The rights and freedoms of citizens of Russia itself are also threatened, a country where internal policy is largely based on the potential of secret services (including *Rosguard*). During Vladimir

Putin's presidency, the importance of state security organs in Russian political doctrine has become unprecedented, and the focus on internal threats (saboteurs, "foreign agents", extremists threatening public order) has grown to a paranoid scale. Identifying the dominant trends in the internal and international policy of the Russian Federation allows for the development of plans and concepts of actions that must be included in the constantly updated national security strategies of the Republic of Poland.

4. The high uncertainty of the security environment in Central and Eastern Europe, caused by the policy of the Russian Federation, makes it necessary to detect even the least noticeable signals of future events that may significantly or diametrically change the political situation in the region. The "litmus test" of Russian policy towards Poland is the Kaliningrad Oblast. For geopolitical reasons - it is a kind of enclave sandwiched between the territories of Poland and Lithuania - it has a special military and political significance. The location of the oblast guarantees it the greatest contact with the West among all Federation territories, therefore it is the subject of special care and protection of the authorities against the possibility of becoming independent. Public opinion research in this region is of exceptional importance and

the efforts undertaken in the monograph have a decisive effect, confirming other results of the comparative research carried out in 2001-2005, according to which nearly 2/5 of the inhabitants (36.4%) were not satisfied with the current state of affairs .

5. The escalation of the state (national) security factor in the Kremlin's policy, which is to protect Russian political culture, in fact contradicts the liberal principles of a democratic state. The Russian Federation has a number of institutions that apply legal restrictions on freedom of expression, such as the federal services, the Ministry of Culture, the judiciary and law enforcement agencies. In a democratic state it is normal to use them in the service of public interests, while in the regime states their competences are significantly strengthened, as happened during the two presidencies of Vladimir Putin. The study of the disproportion between the possibility of legally guaranteed civil liberties and the obligations of citizens towards the state, and restrictive law limiting freedom of speech, gives a picture of the evolution of legislative activities in which the law is much less on the side of the individual, protecting almost exclusively the interests of the state. The examples of violations cited in the monograph are the carriers of a message from which

conclusions can be drawn about potential further changes in the law of the Russian Federation.

Further refinement of these signals may highlight and predict future security threats on a regional and even global scale. Therefore, it is necessary to continue the subject matter discussed in the monograph in order to reveal whether the threats created by the Russian Federation belong to the real sphere and require appropriate security measures to be taken.

5. List of publications related to the scientific area of the habilitation dissertation

Currently, I am the director (dean) of the Branch of the University of Warmia and Mazury in Elk and associate professor at Gdańsk School of Higher Education and associate professor at Apsley Business School University of London.

As a result of my scientific research, I have published the following scientific works:

Dissertation work for awarding educational and scientific degree "doctor":

- 1) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Affirmation of human life in Catholic social ethics in Poland in the interwar period*, Cardinal Stefan

Wyszyński University, Warszawa (Poland) 2004

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doctor of humanities.

- 2) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *The apostolate of the laity in the pastoral letters of the Łomża bishops after the Second Vatican Council*, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University, Warszawa (Poland) 2005 – Doctor of Theological Sciences.
- 3) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Freedom of speech and the legal protection of religious beliefs. Legal and administrative study in the field of human rights protection*, University of Warmia and Mazury, Olsztyn (Poland) 2012 – Doctor of Law.

Published monograph, which is not presented as a major habilitation thesis:

- 1) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Sources of Press Law*, Warszawa 2014, p. 309.
- 2) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Copyright and Related Rights. Selected Sources*, Warszawa 2014, p. 387.
- 3) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Rights and Obligations of Journalists in Selected Judicial Decisions*, Warszawa 2014, p. 167.
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- 5) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Ethical Standards in the Public Service*, Warszawa 2014, p. 314.

- 6) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Bibliography of Social Communication Law*, Warszawa 2014, p. 149.
- 7) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Basic Issues of Media Law* – *A Textbook*, Olsztyn 2015, p. 202.
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- 4) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Religious Belief in Polish Civil Law*, Olsztyn 2012, p. 205.
- 5) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Religious Belief in Polish Criminal Law*, Olsztyn 2012, p. 150.
- 6) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Religious Belief in Canon Law and in Polish Religious and Administrative Law*, Olsztyn 2012, p. 182.
- 7) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Religious Belief in the Legal System*, Olsztyn 2012, p. 411.

Articles and reports published in non-peer-reviewed journals with scientific review or published in edited collective volumes or in specialized publications for classified information:

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- 2) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *The Role and Place of Man in the State System in the Light of Catholic Social Teaching of the Interwar Period*, "Studia Łęckie" 2008 No 10, pp. 429-439.
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 - 11) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Workshop on working with a group. Ethics, education*, [in:] *Transfiguration and polyfunctionality of sociotherapy in social sciences*, edited by M. Fierek, Gdańsk 2020, pp. 89-98.
 - 12) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Legal protection of the image of a child in Poland*, [in:] *Children's rights protection from legal*,

pedagogical and psychological perspective, edited by J.J. Mrozek, O. Homotiuk, O. Koval, Olsztyn 2021, pp. 307-330.

- 13) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Right to information in Poland*, [in:] *National security in modern world. Legal, technological and social communication aspects*, edited by J.J. Mrozek, S. Banakh, S. Mazepa, Olsztyn 2021, s. 89-104.
- 14) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *An outline of the development of war photojournalism*, [in:] *Russian – Ukrainian war: law. security, world*, edited by J.J. Mrozek, S. Banakh, S. Mazepa, Ternopil 2022, pp. 345-348.
- 15) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Journalistic duty to provide reliable information in the light of the press law and codes of professional ethics*, [in:], *Communication as a factor of transparency of social interaction psychological, historical, legal, economic and political dimensions*, edited by J.J. Mrozek, O. Koval, K. Ziółkowska, Olsztyn 2022, pp. 343-357.

Reports presented at scientific conferences:

- 1) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *The Right to Information, and Public Officials' Right to Privacy*, International Conference "The Media and Politics", Łódź (Poland), 27-28th April 2006.

- 2) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Professional Ethics in Journalistic Practice*, Scientific Conference *Press Law Ethics vs Realities*, Olsztyn (Poland), 24th May 2007.
- 3) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Professional Qualifications of Journalists, Editors, and Editors-in-Chief Under the Law*, Polish National Scientific Conference "Journalism as a Profession and Vocation", Toruń (Poland), 4-5th November 2009.
- 4) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Journalistic Duty to Protect Personal Rights of the Participants of Criminal Proceedings*, 2nd Polish National Conference on Criminal Law "European Criminal Law", Olsztyn (Poland), 19-20th November 2009.
- 5) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Law and the Religious Life of Man*, 9th International Scientific Conference "Law and Life", Białystok (Poland), 15-16th November 2012.
- 6) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Incitement to Hatred on Religious Grounds as a Problem in International Politics*, International Scientific Conference – 5th Congress of Polish Geopoliticians, Toruń (Poland) 12-13th April 2013.
- 7) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Religious Freedom of Marriage Candidates Under the Law*, 3rd Polish National Conference on Marital and Family Law "How to Prepare for Marriage?", Olsztyn (Poland), 9-10th May 2013.

- 8) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Media Personalities and the Problem of Stalking in Poland*, Scientific Conference "Europe in the Media. The Media in Europe", Olsztyn (Poland), 20-21st May 2013.
- 9) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Research on the Freedom of Expression Worldwide*, Polish National Scientific Conference "Methods for Researching Global Politics", Warszawa (Poland), 21st September 2013.
- 10) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Suppression of Press Criticism as an Instrument of Internal Policy, Illustrated by the Example of Selected Authoritarian States*, Polish National Scientific Conference – 6th Congress of Polish Geopoliticians, Warszawa (Poland), 25-26th April 2014.
- 11) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Environmental Law in Clerical Regulations of Starosts*, International Scientific Conference "Globalisation and Regionalisation in Environmental Protection", Gdańsk (Poland), 24th September 2014.
- 12) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Freedom of Expression on Polish Internet in the 21st Century*, International Scientific Conference "Global trends in Politics, Culture and Economy", Warszawa (Poland), 2nd April 2015.
- 13) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *The Significance of School Education for the Professional Career and Personal Development*, 2nd

Regional Conference "From the Pupil's Perspective. Able Schoolchildren in Mazurian Schools", Elk (Poland), 31st March 2016.

- 14) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Criminal Responsibility for Exceeding the Limits of the Freedom of Expression*, 2nd Italian and Polish Scientific Conference "Responsibility in Social Life", Elk (Poland), 2nd June 2016.
- 15) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Freedom of Thought, Belief and Religion in the Context of Education in Poland*, International Scientific Conference "Freedom of Speech in the Contemporary International Relations", Warszawa (Poland), 6th November 2016.
- 16) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Social Justice in Debt Enforcement*, 3rd Italian and Polish Scientific Conference "The Common Good and Social Justice", Elk, 21st March 2017.
- 17) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Human Rights and Jurisprudence: Freedom of Expression in Poland since 1989*, International Scientific Conference "Freedom of Press in the Post-Soviet Area", Warszawa (Poland), 12th May 2017.
- 18) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Court Executive Officer – Public Administration Officer or Entrepreneur?*, International Scientific Conference "The Constitutional and Contemporary

Problems of Public Administration in Lithuania and Poland",
Ełk (Poland), 9th November 2017.

- 19) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Freedom of Religious Belief in Polish Religious Law*, Polish National Scientific Conference "Human Rights and Freedom of Expression in International Politics", Częstochowa (Poland), 11th December 2017.
- 20) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *The Jurisprudence of Free Speech in Poland*, International Scientific Conference "Poland after the End of Communism", Warszawa (Poland), 8th January 2018.
- 21) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *The Legal and Economic Situation of the Family in Polish Judicial Execution Against the Matrimonial Property*, International Scientific Conference "Legal and Economic Situation of the Family in Poland and Slovakia", Ełk (Poland), 8-9th June 2018.
- 22) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Human Right to the Freedom of Expression and the Promotion of Fascism and Communism*, 4th Italian and Polish Scientific Conference "Independence and Autonomy ", Ełk (Poland), 3rd October 2018.
- 23) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Media Law in Poland – Practical Remarks*, The 2nd Polish-Lithuanian Colloquium: Directions of Changes in Public Law, Ełk (Poland), 8th October 2018.

- 24) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Il reato di insulto o umiliazione della autorità costituzionale della Repubblica Polacca*, International Scientific Conference "Freedom, Solidarity, Autonomy. Legal, Ethical and Social Aspects. On the 100th Anniversary of Regaining Independence by Poland", Warszawa (Poland), 12th October 2018.
- 25) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Правовые и институциональные условия ведения сельского хозяйства в Польше и России*, 2nd International Scientific Conference "Innovative Thinking and Scientific Investigations of Student Youth in the Process of Modern Education System Modernisation", Polessk (Russia), 2nd April 2019.
- 26) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *The Normative Status of Deontological Codes in the Functioning of Public Institutions*, 5th Italian and Polish Scientific Conference "Old and New Ethical, Pedagogical, and Legal and Organisational Dilemmas in the Work of Public Institutions ", Ełk (Poland), 17th May 2019.
- 27) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Public Administration of Agriculture and Rural Development in Poland*, International Scientific Conference "60th Anniversary of the Establishment of the St Petersburg State Agricultural University Kaliningrad Branch" Polessk (Russia), 6th November 2019.

- 28) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Historical and legal aspects of the functioning of the Main Office for Control of Publications and Performances in Poland*, 5th Annual International Scientific Conference "The castle days of law in Banská Bystrica", Viglas (Slovakia), 13-15 November 2019.
- 29) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *The influence of religious beliefs on the security of the Polish state*, Polish-Slovak Scientific Seminar on Constitutional Models of Relations between the State and Church in Poland and Slovak Republic, Trnava (Slovakia), 28 November 2019.
- 30) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Crimes against the freedom of religion in the Polish legal system*, Polish-Czech Scientific Seminar on Religion in the Public Sphere of Life in Poland and Czech Republic, Olomouc (The Czech Republic), 29-30 November 2019.
- 31) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Administrative, Legal and Financial Determinants of Educational Activities in Elk*, 6th International Scientific Conference "Education for Peace", Elk (Poland), 30th January 2020.
- 32) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Legal protection of the image of a child in Poland*, I Міжнародна Наукова Конференція "Захист прав дитини в контексті Конвенції ООН: педагогічний,

психологічний, правовий та інформаційний виміри", Ternopil (Ukraine), 23rd November 2020.

- 33) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Providing access to culture in the light of Polish legislation*, I Міжнародна Наукова Конференція "Церква та соціальні комунікації в сучасному глобалізованому світі", Ternopil (Ukraine), 18th December 2020.
- 34) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Law and ethics in public administration in Poland*, International Scientific Conference "Law and Values", Trnava (Slovakia), 28th January 2021.
- 35) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Right to information in Poland*, International Scientific Conference "Dilemmas of the contemporary security environment. Legal, technological and social communication aspects", Elk (Poland), 29-30th November 2021.
- 36) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Journalistic duty to provide reliable information in the light of the press law and codes of professional ethics*, The 1st International Scientific and Practical Conference "Communication as a factor of transparency in social interactions: psychological, historical, legal, economic and political dimensions", Ternopil (Ukraine), 28th April 2022.

- 37) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *An outline of the development of war photojournalism*, International Scientific Conference, "Russian-Ukrainian War: Law, Security, World", Ternopil (Ukraine), 29th April 2022.
- 38) Jacek Janusz Mrozek, *Apostate's right to a free copy of a church document*, XIX National Symposium on Religious Law "Acceptable and unacceptable restriction of freedom of belief and worship", Wigry (Poland), 24-26th May 2022.

I was the supervisor of 199 theses (undergraduate and graduate).

Membership in scientific societies:

- 1) Polish Scientific Society of Press Law.
- 2) Polish Society of Political Sciences.
- 3) Polish Geostrategic Society.
- 4) Polish Geopolitical Society.
- 5) Scientific Society of Eastern Studies.
- 6) Polish Society for Social Communication.
- 7) Polish Philosophical Society.
- 8) Masurian Scientific Society in Elk.

Functions in scientific societies:

- 1) Chairman of the Human Rights and Freedom of Speech Committee - Polish Society for Foreign Policy.

- 2) Head of the research project "Freedom of speech in the world. Legal and political aspects" - Polish Society of Foreign Policy.
- 3) Director of the research project "New Strategy of Polish Foreign and Defense Policy" - Central European Center for Strategic Analyzes.
- 4) Head of the Human Rights Studies Section in the Post-Soviet Area - Scientific Society for Eastern Studies.
- 5) Member of the International Research Group EUROFUR, which bases its activities on common European values, such as: respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities, tolerance, justice, solidarity, equality between women and men and respect for history and religion.

Functions in editorial offices of scientific journals and publications:

- 1) Quarterly "Scientific Papers of Gdańsk University of Higher Education" - member of the scientific council.
- 2) "Civitas et Lex" quarterly - editorial secretary (2016-2018), thematic editor of the "Political and Administration Sciences" section (2016-2021).
- 3) The quarterly "Studia Elckie" - thematic editor of the "Media Science" section (2016-2020).

- 4) Bimonthly Journal of Scientific Papers "Social Development and Security" - member of the editorial board.
- 5) "Media - Kultura - Społeczna" quarterly - reviewer.
- 6) "Review of European and Comparative Law" quarterly - reviewer.
- 7) "Annales Universitatis Paedagogicae Cracoviensis. Studia Psychologica" - reviewer.

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