

STATUTE of the Medical University of Gdańsk



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Chapter 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1

1. The Medical University of Gdańsk, hereinafter referred to as the 'University' or the 'School' is a public establishment of higher education first formed by virtue of the decree of the National People's Council dated 8 October 1945 on the establishment of the Physicians Academy in Gdańsk, which continued the tradition of the *Atheneum Gedanense* with its Chair of Anatomy and Medicine and the Faculty of Medicine of the Stefan Batory University in Vilnius.
2. The University operates based on the Higher Education and Science Law Act of 20 July 2018 (Journal of Laws 2018: it. 1668, as amended), hereinafter referred to as the „Act of Law”, the Medical Activities Act of 15 April 2011 (consolidated text in the Journal of Laws 2018: it. 2190), other valid regulations of the law, and this Statute.
3. The University enjoys personality at law.
4. The English name of the University is '*Medical University of Gdańsk*'.
5. The University is domiciled in Gdańsk.
6. The abbreviated name of the University is 'GUMed' in the Polish language, and 'MUG' in the English language.
7. The employees, doctoral students, and undergraduates form the University community.

§ 2

1. In its activities, the University combines teaching and educating the young with scientific research, plus diagnostic, medical, and expert services.
2. The University contributes to the cause of comprehensive development of science, culture, and national economy whilst rooting dedication to the truth in line with the humanistic ideals and principles of ethical conduct in the students.
3. In its activities, the University is guided by the principles of freedom of education and scientific research. The School develops a broad range of fields of scientific research whilst respecting different worldviews.
4. The University cultivates the best national and academic traditions, takes care to educate the students in the spirit of patriotism and democracy so that they develop into individuals sharing high ethical standards and properly prepared to serve the society.

§ 3

1. The School's basic objectives are as follows:
 - 1) educating the students;
 - 2) offering post-graduate studies or other forms of education to develop new skills and qualifications needed in the labour market in the lifelong learning system;
 - 3) conducting scientific research, providing research services, and transferring knowledge and technologies to the economy;
 - 4) educating doctoral students;
 - 5) educating and promoting the School staff;
 - 6) creating proper conditions to enable the disabled full participation in the educational process and scientific research;
 - 7) educating the students in the spirit of responsibility for the Polish state and the Polish national tradition, consolidating the principles of democracy and respect for human rights;
 - 8) creating proper conditions for physical education of the students;
 - 9) following the idea of an open school and ensuring the university's participation in the national education process;
 - 10) disseminating and broadening the achievements of science, e.g. by accumulating and making available its library, information, and archive collections;
 - 11) pursuing activities to the benefit of the local and regional communities.
2. The University participates in the provision of medical care to the extent and in the forms specified in the regulations governing medical activity. This line of activities must not infringe on the School's fundamental functions.

§ 4

1. In its practical teaching of the medical vocations, the University makes use of the clinical facilities owned by the medical entities it has established, and other entities pursuing medical activity.
2. The rules governing availability of the organisational units of the entities referred to in it. 1 to the University are laid down in the Civil Law contracts concluded between the School and the entities in compliance with the provisions of the Medical Activity Act.

§ 5

The lectures given at the University are open, unless their content or the demonstrations held are subject to medical secrecy pursuant to the provisions of the law.

§ 6

1. The University has its logo, banner, flag, and seal.
2. The School's logo is based on motifs combining the coat of arms of the city of Gdańsk and the Aesculapian snake, in accordance with the template provided in the Logo Book of the Medical University of Gdańsk.
3. The School's banner features the national emblem of the Republic of Poland against red background on one face, and the logo of the Medical University of Gdańsk against white background, appended with the inscription reading: '*Salus Aegroti - Suprema Lex*' on the other face.
4. The School's flag features its logo against white background.
5. The School's seal features the national emblem in the centre, an inscription around the edge reading: 'Medical University of Gdańsk', and the identification number.
6. The University maintains the Chronicles and the Commemorative Book of the Medical University of Gdańsk.

§ 7

The University has the right to use an official metal, round, embossed seal featuring the eagle adopted as the national emblem of the Republic of Poland in the centre, and the following inscription around the edge: 'Gdański Uniwersytet Medyczny' [*Medical University of Gdańsk*].

§ 8

The University consolidates its bond with the public, scientific, cultural, and economic life of the country and region also through cooperation with the Medical University of Gdańsk Graduates Association, as well as with foundations, public organisations, and associations.

Chapter 2. UNIVERSITY STRUCTURE

2.1. UNIVERSITY GOVERNING BODIES

§ 9

1. The School's governing bodies are:
 - 1) University Board;
 - 2) Rector;
 - 3) Senate;
 - 4) scientific discipline boards:
 - a) Board of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
 - b) Board of Medical Sciences,
 - c) Board of Health Sciences.
2. The Electoral College is the School's electoral body.

2.1.1. University Board

§ 10

1. The University Board is made up of 7 members.
2. The University Board has 6 members appointed by the Senate (3 persons from outside the School community, and 3 persons from the University community for whom the University is the prime employer) and the Chairperson of the University Students' Council.

3. The University Board is chaired by its Senate-elected member from outside the University community.
4. Membership on the University Board is open to anyone who:
 - 1) has full capacity to perform acts in law;
 - 2) enjoys full civil rights;
 - 3) has not been convicted in a valid and final judgment for a deliberate offence or deliberate fiscal offence;
 - 4) has no record of disciplinary penalties;
 - 5) in the period from 22 July 1944 to 31 July 1990 did not work for the state security agencies as construed in section 2 of the Act of 18 October 2006 on the Disclosure of Information on Documents of State Security Agencies from the Period between the Years 1944-1990 and the Content of such Documents (consolidated text in: Journal of Laws 2019: it. 430, as amended), or do his/her service therein, or cooperate with the agencies;
 - 6) is aged below 67 on the day the term of office commences;
 - 7) has higher education – this applies to the University Board members referred to in section 19(1)(1) of the Act of Law.
5. Membership of the University Board cannot be combined with any function on another governing body of the same or any other university, membership of the board of any other university, or employment with public administration.
6. The University Board membership expires in the event of death, resignation from membership, failure to file the declaration referred to in section 7(1) of the Act of 18 October 2006 on the Disclosure of Information on Documents of State Security Agencies from the Period between the Years 1944-1990 and the Content of such Documents, hereinafter referred to as the 'lustration declaration', or the information referred to in the same Act, section 7(3a), hereinafter referred to as the 'lustration information', or if the prerequisites laid down in the Statute, §10(4), cease to be satisfied.
7. In the event membership of the University Board ceases, the regulations of the Act of Law, section 20(5) and 20(6), apply.
8. The term of office of the University Board lasts 4 years and commences on 1 January of the year following the year in which the Senate's term of office commenced.
9. One and the same person may be a member of the University Board no longer than for 2 subsequent terms of office, provided that the period referred to in the Act of Law, section 20(6) does not count in the number of the terms of office.

§ 11

1. The University Board should hold meetings at least once every two months, except for the summer holiday.
2. Resolutions of the University Board are passed at a simple majority of votes cast on show of hands (except for voting on personal matters), with at least half the statutory number of members present, unless the Act of Law or the Statute stipulate otherwise. In the case of a tie, the vote of the Chairperson of the University Board prevails.
3. Minutes documenting the course of the meeting are taken of the University Board meetings, and are signed by the Board Chairperson.
4. The Chairperson submits the minutes of the meeting with the Rector within no more than 10 days following the closure of the meeting.
5. The University Board fulfils its duties defined in the law and the Statute before the lapse of 30 days following the day the respective motion was filed or other circumstances calling for action first occurred.

§ 12

The University Board adopts its regulations defining its mode of operation and recognising the stipulations of the Statute, § 11.

§ 13

1. The duties of the University Board include:
 - 1) reviewing the draft of the School's strategy;

- 2) reviewing the draft Statute;
 - 3) monitoring the School's finances;
 - 4) monitoring the management of the School;
 - 5) nominating candidates to the Rector's function upon their review by the Senate;
 - 6) reviewing reports on execution of the School's strategy;
 - 7) issuing consents to dispose of the School's property in the cases defined in the Act of Law, section 423(2), and the Statute, §123(4).
2. The monitoring of the finances by the University Board involves:
 - 1) reviewing the substantive-and-financial plan;
 - 2) selecting the chartered auditors to audit the School's annual financial statements;
 - 3) approving the report on the attainment of the substantive-and-financial plan;
 - 4) approving the financial statements.
 3. The University Board further performs other tasks specified in the Statute.
 4. When performing its duties, the University Board can request access to the School's documents.
 5. Members of the University Board are guided by the good of the School and act in its interests.
 6. The University Board submits its annual operating report with the Senate no later than on or before the 30 June of the year immediately following the reported year.

2.1.2. Senate

§ 14

1. The University Senate is made up of 31 members.
2. The Rector sits on the Senate *ex officio* and chairs the Senate.
3. 30 Senate members are elected with the following proportions observed:
 - 1) professors and the University professors – 15 senators;
 - 2) students – 6 senators;
 - 3) doctoral students – 1 senator;
 - 4) academic teachers holding positions other than those of professors and University professors – 5 senators;
 - 5) personnel other than academic teachers – 3 senators;
4. Senate membership is open to anyone who:
 - 1) is employed full time at the School (this applies to the School's staff);
 - 2) satisfies the prerequisites laid down in the Statute, §10(4)(1-6);
5. Senate membership expires in the cases described in the Statute, §10(6), and in the event the prerequisites specified in it. 4 cease to be satisfied.
6. Expiration of the Senate membership is officially declared by the Senate Chairperson.
7. The Senate's term of office lasts 4 years and commences on 1 September of the election year.
8. Senate membership can last no longer than for two subsequent terms of office.

§ 15

1. The ordinary Senate meetings are convened by the Rector, their agenda stated in the invitations, at least once every two months, except for non-teaching periods.
2. The extraordinary Senate meetings are convened by the Rector on his/her own initiative, or on the motion from at least 1/3 of Senate members, within 7 days after the motion submission date.
3. The Senate meetings are attended by the following persons in their advisory capacity:
 - 1) representatives of all trade unions operating at the School;
 - 2) Vice-Rectors, Deans, Chairpersons of the Scientific Discipline Boards, the head of the entity in charge of the content of doctoral students' education, the Chancellor, the holder of the chief accountant's function, and the Director of the Main Library;
4. The Senate meetings may also be attended by other persons invited by the Rector or Senate in an advisory capacity.

§ 16

1. The Senate passes its resolutions at meetings attended by the quorum of at least half its statutory members.
2. Resolutions of the Senate are passed at a simple majority of votes and the quorum of at least half the statutory members, unless the Act of Law or the Statute stipulate otherwise. The Senate votes on show of hands, except for voting in personal matters.
3. The Senate adopts the University Statute at an absolute majority of votes and the quorum of at least half its statutory members, upon consultation with the University Board which gives its opinion expressed at the majority of votes cast by the statutory number of its members and upon consultations with the trade unions operating at the School. The trade unions have 30 days to submit their opinion, counting as of the day they receive the draft Statute. In the event the term lapses ineffectively, the requirement of consulting them is deemed satisfied.
4. Adoption of the programme of studies requires consultations with the Students' Council. The Students' Council issues its opinion within 30 days following the day the Council is served the draft programme of studies. In the event the term lapses ineffectively, the requirement of consulting it is deemed satisfied.
5. Adoption of the programme of doctoral studies requires consultations with the Doctoral Students' Council. The Doctoral Students' Council issues its opinion within 30 days following the day the Council is served the draft programme of studies. In the event the term lapses ineffectively, the requirement of consulting it is deemed satisfied.

§ 17

1. The duties of the Senate include:
 - 1) adopting the University Statute;
 - 2) adopting the rules of study;
 - 3) adopting the School's strategy and approving the reports of its implementation;
 - 4) appointing and dismissing members of the University Board;
 - 5) expressing opinions on the candidates to the Rector's position;
 - 6) reviewing the School's operations;
 - 7) formulating recommendations for the University Board and the Rector in matters falling within the scope of their duties;
 - 8) awarding the Doctor *Honoris Causa* title, and the distinction: '*Aesculapius Gedanensis*/ Honorary Professor of the Medical University of Gdańsk';
 - 9) laying down the conditions, mode, and dates of commencing and completing student recruitments;
 - 10) laying down the rules of the recruitment competition to the doctoral school;
 - 11) adopting the programmes of undergraduate and post-graduate studies;
 - 12) adopting the curricula of doctoral schools;
 - 13) adopting the regulations of doctoral schools;
 - 14) determining the way of verifying the learning outcomes;
 - 15) nominating candidates to institutions representative for higher education and science;
 - 16) performing the tasks connected with:
 - a) assigning the levels in the Polish Qualifications Framework, hereinafter referred to as the 'PQF', to the qualifications conferred upon completion of post-graduate studies,
 - b) including the qualifications conferred upon completion of post-graduate studies and other forms of education in the Integrated Qualifications System
 - in accordance with the Act on the Integrated Qualifications System of 22 December 2015 (consolidated text in Journal of Laws 2018: it. 2153).
2. The authority of the Senate further includes:
 - 1) determining the remuneration of the members of the University Board;
 - 2) approving the template of the University graduation diploma;
 - 3) approving the rules governing the operations of the academic incubator of entrepreneurship formed as a cross-University unit;

- 4) approving the rules governing the operations of the Technology Transfer Centre formed as a cross-University unit.
3. The Senate adopts:
 - 1) the rules of managing copyright, related rights, and industrial property rights, as well as the principles of commercialisation;
 - 2) the rules of using the research infrastructure.
4. The authority of the Senate further comprises giving consent to:
 - 1) the formation of a special vehicle company pursuant to section 149(1) of the Act of Law;
 - 2) the formation of an equity-based company and joining such companies pursuant to section 159(2) of the Act of Law.
5. The Senate also performs other duties defined in the University Statute.

§ 18

1. The Senate delegates the procedures of conferring academic degrees in science onto the respective scientific discipline boards.
2. The Senate defines the doctoral degree conferment procedure, and in particular:
 - 1) the method of appointing and changing the supervisor, supervisors, or assistant supervisor;
 - 2) the rules of determining the fee for the doctoral degree conferment procedure pursued in the extramural mode and of exempting from the fee;
 - 3) the procedure of submitting the doctoral dissertation;
 - 4) the appointment procedure and the scope of duties of the commission referred to in section 192(1) of the Act of Law;
 - 5) the procedure of appointing the reviewers;
 - 6) the way of verifying the learning outcomes for the qualifications level 8 PQF with respect to applicants for the conferment of the doctoral degree in the extramural mode;
 - 7) the way of verifying satisfaction of the prerequisite referred to in section 186(1)(3)(a) and (b) of the Act of Law with respect to co-authored publications;
 - 8) the Senate may define the prerequisites referred to in section 186(1)(5) of the Act of Law or lay down additional prerequisites of qualification to the dissertation defence.
3. The Senate defines the procedure of conferring the habilitated doctor degree, and in particular:
 - 1) the detailed conferment procedure with respect to the habilitated doctor degree;
 - 2) the rules of determining the fee for the procedure concerning the conferment of the habilitated doctor degree and of exempting from the fee;
 - 3) the procedure of appointing members of the habilitation commission.

§ 19

1. The duties of the Senate include conferring the doctoral academic degree in the specific field of science in the situation described in section 177(6) of the Act of Law, provided that participation in the voting over the conferment of the degree is reserved to the Senate members holding the title of the professor and the University professors. Adoption of the resolution requires the quorum of at least half the statutory number of those members.
2. The Senate may follow section 192(1) of the Act of Law and appoint a commission to perform the actions in the procedure of conferment of the doctoral degree in science. The commission appointment procedure and its duties are defined in a resolution passed by the Senate.
3. The Senate confers the doctoral degree in science in an administrative decision signed by the Rector in his/her capacity of the Senate chairperson.
4. To the extent not regulated in the Act of Law, the procedures concerning conferment of the doctoral degree in science are governed as appropriate by the regulations of the Code of Administrative Procedure.

§ 20

As concerns the School's function as the charter member of clinical hospitals, the authority of the Senate includes in particular:

- 1) giving consent to mergers or liquidations of clinical hospitals in line with the needs stemming from course syllabi and research programmes, and from the health policy;

- 2) adopting and amending the statutes of clinical hospitals;
- 3) appointing up to 5 members of the clinical hospital's community council in compliance with the regulations of the Medical Activity Act;
- 4) determining the term of office of the community council in the statute of the clinical hospital, and the circumstances of dismissing members of its community council before the end of the term of office;
- 5) considering opinions and motions reserved to the authority of the clinical hospital's charter member, submitted by the community council of a clinical hospital (section 48(2)(1) of the Medical Activity Act);
- 6) laying down the rules of selling, letting out or leasing fixed assets of the clinical hospital in accordance with section 54(2) and 54(3) of the Medical Activity Act;
- 7) giving consent to the contribution of the clinical hospital's assets to a company or foundation, subject to section 54(4) of the Medical Activity Act;
- 8) passing resolutions in the matters defined in the Medical Activity Act as reserved to the charter member, other than the matters reserved to the authority of the Rector in the Medical Activity Act and the University Statute.

2.1.2.1. Senate Committees

§ 21

1. The Senate appoints permanent senate committees, or *ad hoc* commissions for the period of its own term of office.
2. The duties and scope of activities of the Senate committees or commissions are specified in the Senate resolutions.
3. The chairpersons and members of the Senate committees and commissions are appointed by the Senate on motions from the Rector.
4. The duties of the Senate committees and commissions include reviewing, initiating, and analysing actions in the matters entrusted to them.
5. The regular Senate Committees are as follows:
 - 1) Committee for Student Affairs;
 - 2) Research Committee;
 - 3) Committee for the Academic Staff Affairs;
 - 4) Committee for Clinical Affairs;
 - 5) Publishing Committee;
 - 6) University Development Committee;
 - 7) Statute Committee;
 - 8) Budget and Finance Committee;
 - 9) Committee for Curricula and Quality of Teaching;
 - 10) Committee for Ethics and Good Academic Customs.
6. The Senate appoints the following committees in compliance with the Act of Law:
 - 1) Disciplinary Committee for Students and the Appeal Disciplinary Committee for Students, both resolving disciplinary matters which involve students;
 - 2) Disciplinary Committee for Doctoral Students and the Appeal Disciplinary Committee for Doctoral Students, both resolving disciplinary matters which involve doctoral students;
 - 3) Disciplinary Committee for the Academic Staff and the Disciplinary Appeal Committee for the Academic Staff, both resolving matters which involve the academic staff;
7. The Senate appoints the University Electoral Committee.

2.1.3. Rector

§ 22

1. Rector is the top one-man governing body of the School.

2. The office of the University Rector can be entrusted to the holder of the professor title or the habilitated doctor degree employed at the position of the professor or University professor and satisfying the prerequisites specified in § 10(4) of the Statute.
3. The Rector's mandate expires in the cases described in § 10(6) of the Statute. In the period from the date the mandate is declared expired and up to the election date, the Rector's duties are performed by the vice-Rector named as the Rector's senior deputy.
4. Expiration of the Rector's mandate is declared by the chairperson of the Electoral College.
5. The Rector's term of office is 4 years and commences on 1 September of the election year, subject to the exception envisaged in § 50(14) of the Statute.
6. One and the same person may be the university Rector for no longer than two subsequent terms of office. The period referred to in section 24(7) of the Act of Law is not counted in the number of the terms of office.
7. The person elected to assume the function of the Rector is employed at the University being his/her prime employer, the latter as construed in the Act of Law, no later than as of the day the term of office begins.
8. The Rector's taking up any additional employment requires consent from the University Board.
9. Any actions falling within the scope of the Labour Law are, with respect to the Rector, performed by the chairperson of the University Board.
10. In any matters of disciplinary liability of the academic teacher holding the function of the Rector, the disciplinary ombudsperson initiates the case on instruction from the minister supervising the School.
11. The Rector's salary and duty allowance are defined by the minister on motion from the University Board.
12. The University Board may grant a performance allowance to the Rector in accordance with the principles laid down in section 138(3) of the Act of Law.
13. The Rector's remuneration is publicly disclosed.
14. The Rector is liable for his/her actions in accordance with the principles laid down in the Act of Law and separate regulations.

§ 23

1. The Rector's duties comprise the matters concerning the School, except for those reserved to the authority of other University bodies in the Act of Law or Statute.
2. The Rector's duties include in particular:
 - 1) representing the School;
 - 2) managing the School;
 - 3) producing the draft Statute and draft School strategy, and making suggestions of amendments to those documents;
 - 4) submitting the report on implementation of the School's strategy;
 - 5) performing actions falling under the Labour Law;
 - 6) appointing and dismissing holders of managerial functions at the School;
 - 7) pursuing the School's personnel policy;
 - 8) creating studies in specific fields, of specific cycles, and of specific profiles;
 - 9) creating doctoral schools;
 - 10) managing the School's finances;
 - 11) ensuring compliance with the regulations binding at the School.
3. The Rector defines the rules of organisation which specify:
 - 1) the School's organisational structure and the distribution of duties within the structure;
 - 2) the organisation and the work rules of the School's administration.
4. The Rector submits the report on implementation of the School's strategy in each year of his/her term of office; the report is, pursuant to § 13(1)(6) of the Statute, subject to review by the University Board.

§ 24

The Rector's authority extends to:

- 1) resuming the administrative proceedings concerning the conferment of a vocational title, or declaration of invalidity of a diploma, should any grounds thereof exist;
- 2) declaring a diploma invalid in an administrative decision in the case described in section 77(5) of the Act of Law;
- 3) quashing, in an administrative decision, any decision issued by the scholarship committee or appeal scholarship committee in contravention with the law;
- 4) determining, in consultation with the Students' Council, the amount of the monthly income per capita in the student's family, which makes the student eligible for applying for the maintenance grant;
- 5) laying down the rules of granting benefits to students in consultation with the Students' Council;
- 6) verifying consistency of the Students' Council's rules with the Act of Law and the University Statute;
- 7) quashing any decisions issued by the Students' Council in contravention with the commonly binding law, the University Statute, the rules of study, or the rules of the Students' Council;
- 8) quashing any acts of the University student organisation's governing body in contravention with the commonly binding law, the University Statute, the rules of study, or the rules of the organisation;
- 9) dissolving, in an administrative decision, the University student organisation which grossly or notoriously violates the regulations of the commonly binding law, the University Statute, the rules of study, or rules of the organisation.

§ 25

The Rector:

- 1) determines the detailed scope of duties of the academic staff;
- 2) issues the University ID card to the academic staff on the latter's request;
- 3) can terminate employment with an academic teacher with a termination notice in accordance with section 123 of the Act of Law;
- 4) issues consent to the academic teacher for his/her taking up or continuing another employment, though only with one employer dealing in teaching or research;
- 5) motions holding a periodical appraisal of the academic teacher;
- 6) defines the criteria of periodical appraisal for individual employee groups and position types, as well as the appraisal procedure and the entity entrusted with the periodical appraisal of the academic staff upon consultations with the Senate, trade unions, the Students' Council, and the Doctoral Students' Council;
- 7) lays down the principles of the academic staff assessment by the students and doctoral students in terms of the teachers' satisfaction of their teaching-related duties;
- 8) grants paid sabbatical leaves to the academic staff in accordance with section 130 of the Act of Law;
- 9) employs the director of the academic incubator of entrepreneurship formed as a cross-University unit, or of the Technology Transfer Centre upon consultations with the Senate, from among the candidates nominated by their supervisory boards;
- 10) establishes the special vehicle company referred to in section 149(1) of the Act of Law on consent from the Senate;
- 11) makes the decision to form an equity-based company referred to in section 159(1) of the Act of Law or to join one on consent from the Senate;
- 12) lifts the fee for the proceedings concerning the conferment of the academic degrees of: the doctor, habilitated doctor, or the title of the professor in well-grounded cases pursuant to section 182(5) of the Act of Law;
- 13) issues the decision applying to an employee of the School in the matter of the employee's acquiring the rights and entitlements equivalent to the rights and entitlements ensuing from holding the habilitated doctor degree in the specific discipline pursuant to section 226(2)(2) of the Act of Law;

- 14) on motion from a member of the Polish Accreditation Committee who is also an academic teacher, he can exempt him/her fully or in part from the duty of teaching;
- 15) on motion from a member of the General Council for Science and Higher Education who is also an academic teacher, he can exempt him/her fully or in part from the duty of teaching;
- 16) appoints disciplinary ombudspersons at the School;
- 17) uploads data into the POL-on System in compliance with section 343 of the Act of Law and uses the POL-on System to comply with the obligation to provide official statistics, as referred to in section 355 of the Act of Law;
- 18) files a motion with the minister requesting the granting of the ministerial scholarship to a student in accordance with section 359 of the Act of Law;
- 19) files a motion with the minister requesting the granting of the ministerial scholarship to outstanding young researchers in accordance with section 360 of the Act of Law;
- 20) distributes the grants from the funds referred to in section 365(3) of the Act of Law in consultation with the Students' Council;
- 21) is responsible for implementation of the remedial programme in the situation described in section 418 of the Act of Law and reports progress into implementation of the remedial programme to the University Board at least once every six months.

§ 26

1. In his supervision over clinical hospitals performed in accordance with the principles laid down in the Medical Activity Act, the Rector deals in particular with:
 - 1) entering into and terminating employment with the clinical hospital Director under the act of appointment, or contract of employment, or Civil Law contract;
 - 2) announces competition to man the position of the director of a clinical hospital on the terms laid down in separate regulations;
 - 3) appoints and dismisses the community council of the clinical hospital following the rules laid down in the statute of the clinical hospital, and convenes the first council meeting;
 - 4) appoints and dismisses the chairperson of the clinical hospital community council;
 - 5) orders audits and assessments of clinical hospitals;
 - 6) transforms a clinical hospital into an equity-based company;
 - 7) gives consent to the Director of the clinical hospital to file an application with the voivod, requesting temporary suspension of the medical activities pursued by the clinical hospital;
 - 8) assesses the economic and financial standing of clinical hospitals based on the report referred to in section 53a(1) and 53a(2) of the Medical Activity Act.
2. The Rector selects the University representative to sit on the community council of the hospital which makes any of its organisational units available to the School based on section 89(3) of the Medical Activity Act.

§ 27

1. The Rector sees to keeping order and safety on the School estate. The School estate is defined by the Rector in consultation with the competent local authorities.
2. The Rector ensures safe and hygienic working and studying conditions, especially by providing proper infrastructure and arranging for training.
3. The Rector performs the tasks linked to the defence of the state and crisis management on the terms laid down in separate regulations.

§ 28

1. The Rector appoints the Vice-Rector to be his senior deputy and take over his/her duties, should the Rector be precluded from performing his function or be absent.
2. The Rector can delegate some of his duties to his attorneys in fact appointed specifically to perform them.
3. The Rector can form teams of employees of different organisational units to perform specific teaching, research, service, or organisational tasks.
4. The Rector appoints Rector's committees or ad hoc commissions for the term of his/her office.
5. With the view of attaining the statutory goals and the objectives defined in resolutions of other University bodies, the Rector can:

- 1) issue dispositions and circular letters;
- 2) demand explanation from any employee of the School.
6. The honorary title of the 'Magnificence' is used when addressing the Rector.

2.1.4. Other University Bodies – Scientific Discipline Boards

§ 29

There are the following scientific discipline boards at the University:

- 1) Board of Pharmaceutical Sciences which confers academic degrees in the discipline of pharmaceutical sciences;
- 2) Board of Medical Sciences which confers academic degrees in the discipline of medical sciences;
- 3) Board of Health Sciences which confers academic degrees in the discipline of health sciences.

§ 30

1. Membership of the scientific discipline board is reserved to those who:
 - 1) are employed at the School holding no less than a half-time job;
 - 2) satisfy the requirements defined in § 10(4) of the Statute.
2. Membership of the scientific discipline board cannot be combined with any function on a governing body of the same or any other university, membership of the board of any other university, or employment with public administration.
3. The scientific discipline board is made up of professors and University professors and habilitated doctors who declare that at least 25% of their research work pursued at the University will be devoted to the specific discipline and who file a declaration of willingness to join the board with the University on or before 31 December of the calendar year preceding the election year, subject to section 32(1) of the Act of Law, and § 30(1, 2, 5) and § 37(2) of the Statute.
4. The persons who are conferred the habilitated doctor degree or employed at the position of the professor or University professor at any time in the term of office of the scientific discipline board and declare that at least 25% of their engagement in research work at the School will be devoted to the specific discipline, join the scientific discipline board the moment they file the declaration of willingness to join the board with the board chairperson, subject to section 32(1) of the Act of Law, and § 30(1, 2, 5) and § 37(2) of the Statute.
5. One and the same person may be a member of no more than two scientific discipline boards at a time (section 265(4–5)).
6. Membership of the scientific discipline board expires in the cases described in § 10(6) of the Statute or if the requirements specified in § 30(1-5) of the Statute cease to be satisfied.

§ 31

1. The term of office of a scientific discipline board is 4 years and commences on 1 September of the election year.
2. The first meeting of a scientific discipline board, which should be held no later than on or before 30 September of the election year, is convened by the Rector.
3. Up to the election of the chairperson of the scientific discipline board, the first board meeting is chaired by the oldest attending board member holding the position of the professor.

§ 32

1. The scientific discipline board elects the board chairperson and the deputy chairperson of the board from among the members of the scientific discipline board employed full time at the University at the position of the professor and declare that at least 50% of their engagement in research work will be devoted to further the specific discipline.
2. The junior/second deputy chairperson of the scientific discipline board is the Dean heading the faculty which employs the highest number of University employees declaring research in the specific discipline.
3. The chairperson and deputy chairperson of the scientific discipline board (except for the dean) can be dismissed by the board on motion signed by at least 30% of its members. Should the chairperson and deputy chairperson be dismissed from their functions, the provisions of it. 1 above and of § 31(3) of the Statute apply as appropriate.

4. One and the same person can hold the function of the chairperson of the scientific discipline board for no more than two subsequent terms of office.
5. The functions of the chairperson and deputy chairperson can only be held on one scientific discipline board.
6. The chairperson of the scientific discipline board organises the board work and chairs its meetings, and performs actions in the board-conducted proceedings in between its meetings.
7. Ordinary meetings of the scientific discipline board are convened by the chairperson at least once every two months, except for the summer holiday season, where the invitations state the proposed agenda (subject to § 31(2) of the Statute).
8. Extraordinary meetings of the scientific discipline board are convened by the chairperson on his/her own initiative or on request placed by minimum 1/5 statutory board members, within 7 days following submission of the request.
9. The duties of the chairperson of the scientific discipline board include in particular the signing of the board decision in the matter of conferring an academic degree.

§ 33

1. The scientific discipline board adopts resolutions at meetings, at a simple majority of votes and the quorum of at least half the board members. The Board votes on show of hands, except for personal matters.
2. Voting on conferment of academic degrees is reserved to the members of the scientific discipline board employed at the positions of the professor and University professor. Resolutions are passed at a simple majority of votes and the quorum of at least half the members.
3. Board meetings are minuted and the minutes signed by the chairperson of the scientific discipline board. The minutes are made available to the participants in the meeting for inspection on the day following the meeting of the scientific discipline board the latest.

§ 34

1. The duties of the scientific discipline board, as stipulated in § 18 of the Statute, include:
 - 1) conducting proceedings concerning the conferment of academic degrees in the specific discipline;
 - 2) conferring academic degrees by virtue of administrative decisions, where the decisions are signed by the board chairperson;
 - 3) appointing commissions for specific actions to be taken in the proceedings concerning the conferment of the doctoral degree;
 - 4) appointing habilitation commissions, as referred to in section 221(5) of the Act of Law.
2. In its performance of the University's right envisaged in section 221(2) of the Act of Law in its capacity of the habilitating body, the scientific discipline board may refuse its consent to hold the proceedings within 4 weeks of the University's receipt of the request for initiating the proceedings concerning the conferment of the habilitated doctor degree, and return the request to the Council of Scientific Excellence (RDN) (subject to section 221(3) of the Act of Law).
3. The scientific discipline board may issue the decision to refuse qualification of a doctoral dissertation for its defence. The decision to refuse qualification for defence is contestable with the Council of Scientific Excellence (RDN) pursuant to section 191(2) of the Act of Law.
4. The scientific discipline board refuses to confer the academic doctoral degree or the habilitated doctor degree in the form of an administrative decision. The decision to refuse the conferment of an academic degree is contestable with the Council of Scientific Excellence (RDN) pursuant to section 193(1) and section 224(1) of the Act of Law.
5. Any aspects of the proceedings concerning the conferment of the doctoral degree and habilitated doctor degree, which are not regulated in the Act of Law are governed, as applicable, by the regulations of the Code of Administrative Procedure.

§ 35

1. Moreover, the scientific discipline board:
 - 1) drafts development plans in the specific discipline of science at the University based on the research evaluation results;

- 2) analyses the results of the periodical appraisals of the academic staff and formulates the proposed criteria for periodical appraisals;
 - 3) nominates candidates from among its members to join the committees appointed by the Rector to hold competitions for first employment of the academic staff in the research and teaching employee group;
 - 4) nominates candidates from among its members to join the cross-University committees appointed by the Rector to hold competitions for first employment of the academic staff in the research employee group;
 - 5) takes the initiative of proposing initiation of proceedings concerning the conferment of the Doctor *Honoris Causa* title based on a documented motion.
2. The chairperson of the scientific discipline board leading at the specific faculty is a member of the faculty board and participates in the latter's meetings.

2.2. RULES AND PROCEDURE OF APPOINTING AND DISMISSING THE UNIVERSITY BODIES

2.2.1. University Electoral Committee

§ 36

1. The University Electoral Committee is appointed by the Senate.
2. The University Electoral Committee should be elected and install itself in office by the end of December of the year preceding the election year.
3. The University Electoral Committee election procedure is defined by the Senate in recognition of the provisions of the Statute.
4. The University Electoral Committee is composed of 21 representatives of all disciplines and all member categories of the University community, as well as full time employees, including:
 - 1) 11 academic staff members holding the title of the professor or the habilitated doctor degree;
 - 2) 3 students and 1 doctoral student;
 - 3) 4 academic staff members not holding the title of the professor or the habilitated doctor degree;
 - 4) 2 employees other than the academic teachers.
5. The University Electoral Committee operates based on the University Statute and the rules of elections.
6. The University Electoral Committee organises the elections of the Electoral College, the Rector, the University Board, the Senate, and the scientific discipline boards.
7. At its first meeting convened by the Rector, the University Electoral Committee elects its chairperson, his/her deputies, and the secretary from among its members.
8. The term of office of the University Electoral Committee expires the moment the new University Electoral Committee is established.
9. The mandate of a member of the University Electoral Committee expires in effect of:
 - 1) death;
 - 2) resignation;
 - 3) long inability to perform the function caused by illness or other circumstances, if the absence continues for more than 6 months;
 - 4) dismissal from the function by the appointing body (the Senate);
 - 5) valid and final imposition of a disciplinary penalty;
 - 6) termination of employment, which applies to the representatives of the employees, or loss of the student status, which applies to the representatives of the students, or the loss of the doctoral student status, which applies to the representatives of the doctoral students.
10. If the mandate of a member of the University Electoral Committee expires, the composition of the Committee should be completed as soon as practicable through appointment by the Senate.
11. A member of the University Electoral Committee ceases to be the Committee member in the event he/she consents to put forward his/her candidature in the elections to the function of the Rector, member of the Senate, or member of the University Board.

§ 37

1. The duties of the University Electoral Committee include organising elections, and specifically:
 - 1) submitting the rules of elections defining the University election procedures in detail with the Senate;
 - 2) determining the time schedule for the performance of the election duties;
 - 3) determining the number of mandates for representatives of individual groups in the academic community and the University units, according to the staff headcount, and the number of students and doctoral students as at 5 January or the first business day following 5 January of the election year, and in the case the Senate is dismissed before the end of its office and the elections thereto are needed – as at the day the Senate was dismissed;
 - 4) verifying the correctness of the nominations of the candidate rector, or candidate members of the Electoral College, or the University Board, or the Senate, or the scientific discipline boards;
 - 5) holding elections to the Senate and the University Electoral College;
 - 6) confirming successful election of the members of the University Electoral College;
 - 7) confirming the Senate's successful election of the members of the University Board;
 - 8) publishing the lists of candidates to the function of the Rector, upon their review by the Senate;
 - 9) presenting the list of candidate members of the University Board to the Rector;
 - 10) declaring the elections invalid, should the procedure be found to have been faulty;
 - 11) resolving any doubts about the matters related to the course of the election procedure;
 - 12) securing the election documentation;
 - 13) pursuing other tasks specified in the Statute.
2. Candidate members of the University collegiate governing bodies and candidate members of the Electoral College:
 - 1) submit their written consent to the standing for the elections and the declaration of satisfaction of the prerequisites specified in the Act of Law and the Statute with the University Electoral Committee;
 - 2) submit their lustration declarations and lustration information referred to in section 7(1)(3a) of the Act of 18 October 2006 on the Disclosure of Information on Documents of State Security Agencies from the Period between the Years 1944-1990 and the Content of such Documents (consolidated text in Journal of Laws 2019: it. 430, as amended) with the Rector via the University Electoral Committee; the documents are then forwarded to the Institute of National Remembrance.

2.2.2. Electoral College

§ 38

1. The Electoral College is made up of members of the University community in the following proportions:
 - 1) no less than 50% of the composition of the Electoral College represent all professors and University professors and habilitated doctors not employed at the position of the University professor who file their declarations of willingness to become members of the Electoral College on or before 30 November of the calendar year preceding the election year, subject to section 25(2-3) of the Act of Law;
 - 2) no less than 20% of the composition of the Electoral College represent the students and doctoral students;
 - 3) no less than 20% of the composition of the Electoral College represent the academic staff employed at positions other than those specified in it. 1;
 - 4) no less than 5% of the composition of the Electoral College represent the employees other than the academic staff.
2. The number of student and doctoral student representatives is determined pro rata to the size of the groups at the University, provided that each group must be represented by at least one person.
3. Membership of the Electoral College is open to anyone who:
 - 1) is employed full time at the University (this applies to the University employees);

2) meets the prerequisites specified in § 10(4)(1-6) of the Statute.

4. Membership of the Electoral College cannot be combined with any function on a governing body of the same or any other university, membership of the board of any other university, or employment with public administration.
5. Membership of the Electoral College expires in the cases described in § 10(6) and if the prerequisites of § 38(3) of the Statute cease to be satisfied.
6. The term of office of the Electoral College is 4 years.
7. The term of office of the Electoral College commences on the day the list of electors is published, i.e. on 9 March of each election year.
8. The election year is the year ending the Senate's term of office.

§ 39

1. The elections to the Electoral College are held by the University Electoral Committee in accordance with the rules of elections approved by the Senate.
2. Elections to the Electoral College take the form of ballot voting.
3. A candidate member of the Electoral College may be nominated and proposed to the University Electoral Committee by any member of the University community enjoying the right to vote in his/her respective electoral constituency, from among the members of the University community enjoying the right to stand for elections in the same constituency in accordance with section 25(2-3) of the Act of Law. The nomination requires the candidate's written consent to the standing for the elections.
4. Nominations are proposed in writing to the University Electoral Committee at least 14 days prior to the scheduled date of the elections to the Electoral College. The nomination should be appended with the candidate's written consent.
5. The candidate submits his/her lustration declaration and lustration information referred to in the Statute, §37(2)(2), with the Rector via the University Electoral Committee.
6. Elections to the Electoral College are of the direct type and are held:
 - 1) in the constituencies of the academic staff employed at positions other than the professor or University professor;
 - 2) in the constituencies of the employees other than the academic staff.
7. The procedure of appointing students and doctoral students to join the Electoral College and the duration of their membership on the Electoral College are laid down, as appropriate, in the rules of the Students' Council and rules of the Doctoral Students' Council.
8. Validity of the elections to the Electoral College requires participation of at least 50% of the voters enjoying the right to elect on the first election date, whereas any number of voters will suffice for the validity of the elections, if held on the second election date.
9. The mandates to the Electoral College are acquired by those candidates who have won the highest number of votes for their appointment (disregarding the votes cast against or abstentions).
10. In the event the same number of votes won by candidates heading the list results in an excessive number of potential mandates, an additional voting is held with respect to the candidates in the tie position in the previous voting. Membership of the Electoral College is won by the candidate with the highest votes for his/her appointment.
11. If the elections held in any constituency result in vacant mandates, the elections are repeated in that constituency.
12. The distribution of the mandates on the Electoral College rests with the University Electoral Committee which is guided by the staff headcount and the number of students and doctoral students as at 5 January or the first business day following 5 January of the last term of office, subject to section 25(1) of the Act of Law.

§ 40

1. The chairperson of the University Electoral Committee convenes and chairs the first meeting of the Electoral College until the chairperson of the Electoral College is elected.
2. The Electoral College elects the chairperson of the College and the deputy chairperson from among its members in a ballot voting held at the quorum of at least 2/3 statutory composition of the College.

3. The chairperson of the Electoral College:
 - 1) chairs the meetings of the Electoral College;
 - 2) convenes meetings of the Electoral College in recognition of the schedule of the election procedure determined by the University Electoral Committee;
 - 3) notifies the minister of the results of the elections to the function of the Rector;
 - 4) declares expiration of the Rector's mandate.
4. On consent from the chairperson, meetings of the Electoral College can be attended by administrative or technical staff necessary to serve the meeting.
5. Meetings of the Electoral College are attended by members of the University Electoral Committee who see to the faultless election procedure.
6. The Electoral College adopts resolutions in voting on show of hands (except for personal matters), at a simple majority of votes cast and the quorum of at least 2/3 statutory composition of the body, unless the Act of Law or the Statute stipulate other requirements.

§ 41

1. The Electoral College elects the Rector in ballot voting, at an absolute majority of votes and the quorum of at least 2/3 statutory members of the College.
2. The Electoral College elects the new Rector no later than by the end of May of the election year, and should the Rector's mandate expire prematurely, the election is held no later than within 3 months following the mandate expiration date.
3. The Electoral College can dismiss the Rector at the majority of at least 3/4 votes cast and the quorum of at least 2/3 of its statutory members.
4. In the event the minister files the motion to dismiss the Rector, the Electoral College passes its resolution in the matter at an absolute majority of votes.

2.2.3. Procedure and Rules of Appointing and Dismissing the University Board

§ 42

1. The Senate appoints 6 members of the University Board, including 3 from the University community.
2. The chairperson of the University Students' Council in office on the day the other members of the University Board referred to in it. 1 above are appointed joins the University Board.
3. In the event the new chairperson of the University Students' Council is elected, membership of the theretofore chairperson expires. The Rector is promptly notified of the identity of the newly elected chairperson of the Students' Council.
4. Candidates to the University Board can be nominated by:
 - 1) the Rector;
 - 2) at least 5 members of the Senate.
5. The nomination is filed in writing and should be substantiated.
6. The nomination appended with the candidate's written consent to the appointment is submitted with the chairperson of the University Electoral Committee 2 months before the end of the first year in the Senate's term of office.
7. The candidate member of the University Board submits the declaration of satisfaction of the prerequisites specified in the Act of Law and the Statute with the chairperson of the University Electoral Committee.
8. The lustration declaration and lustration information referred to in the Statute, § 37(2)(2), which the candidate submits with the Rector via the Chairperson of the University Electoral Committee, are forwarded to the Institute of National Remembrance (IPN).
9. The chairperson of the University Electoral Committee verifies the candidate nominations for their correctness and presents the list of candidates of the University community and the list of candidates from outside the University community to the Rector 30 days before the date the appointment to the University Board is scheduled.

§ 43

1. The Senate adopts the resolution concerning the appointment of each candidate member of the University Board in ballot voting, at an absolute majority of votes and the quorum of at least half

the statutory composition of the Senate. The meeting is participated in by the chairperson of the University Electoral Committee.

2. In the event the minimum required number of votes is won by more than 3 candidates of the list of candidates of the University community or the list of candidates from outside the University community, the candidates of the specific list who gained the highest number of votes (disregarding the votes cast against or abstentions) are appointed to the University Board. If there is a tie between two or more candidates, an additional voting is conducted. In the latter case, the candidate with the highest number of votes for his/her appointment becomes member of the University Board.
3. In the case of vacancies on the University Board caused by failure to win the minimum required majority of votes, another voting can be ordered to fill in the vacancies, the candidate list opened by the candidate who has won the highest number of votes on his/her list. In the event there is a tie between two or more candidates, the regulation of it. 2, sentences 2 and 3, apply.

§ 44

1. The chairperson of the University Electoral Committee confirms the correctness of the Senate's appointment of the University Board members in writing.
2. The chairperson files the confirmation with the Rector who publishes it, the minutes of the Senate meeting included, on the University website.

§ 45

1. Within two weeks following the appointment, the University Board indicates the candidate to assume the function of the Board chairperson, chosen from the members originating from outside the University community.
2. The chairperson of the University Board is elected by the Senate.

§ 46

1. Membership of the University Board expires for the causes listed in section 20(4) of the Act of Law, subject to § 42(3) of the Statute.
2. Expiration of membership of the University Board is officially declared by the Senate chairperson.
3. In the event membership of the University Board ceases prematurely, the Senate promptly appoints a new member for the remaining term of office in accordance with section 20(6) of the Act of Law, subject to § 42(3) of the Statute.
4. The appointment of the new member is governed, as appropriate, by the stipulations of §§ 42 and 43 of the Statute.

§ 47

1. If the University Board is found in breach of the law, the relevant minister addresses the University Senate with a motion suggesting the shortening of the Board's term of office.
2. In the case referred to in it. 1 above, the Senate passes the respective resolution at an absolute majority of votes.
3. Within 30 days following the adoption of the resolution to shorten the term of office of the University Board, the Senate appoints a new University Board for the remaining term of office of the theretofore University Board. The period is disregarded in the count of the terms of office.

2.2.4. Procedure and Rules of Appointing and Dismissing the Senate

§ 48

1. The elections of the representatives to join the Senate are held in the direct mode.
2. The Rector is a Senate member *ex officio*.
3. Members of the groups referred to in § 14(3) of the Statute elect Senate members from among themselves. A candidate can be nominated by each member of the University community.
4. A candidate member of the Senate may be nominated and proposed to the University Electoral Committee by any member of the University community enjoying the right to vote in his/her respective electoral constituency, from among the members of the University community enjoying the right to stand for elections in the same constituency. The nomination requires the candidate's written consent to the standing for the elections:

- 1) The nomination is filed in writing with the University Electoral Committee no later than 10 days before the scheduled date of the election meeting.
- 2) The nomination should be appended with the candidate's written consent to the standing for the election and his/her declaration of meeting the prerequisites laid down in the Act of Law and the Statute.
- 3) The lustration declaration and lustration information referred to in the Statute, § 37(2)(2), which the candidate submits with the Rector via the University Electoral Committee, are forwarded to Institute of National Remembrance (IPN).
5. The elections are held in the ballot voting procedure.
6. Validity of the elections to the Senate requires participation of at least 50% of the voters representing each group who enjoy the right to elect on the first election date, whereas any number of voters will suffice for the validity of the elections, if held on the second election date.
7. Membership of the Senate is acquired by those candidates who have won the highest number of votes for their appointment in their constituencies (disregarding the votes cast against or abstentions).
8. In the event the same number of votes won by candidates heading the list results in an excessive number of potential mandates, an additional voting is held with respect to the candidates in the tie position in the previous voting. Membership of the Senate is won by the candidate with the highest votes for his/her appointment.
9. In the event the elections result in vacancies in any election constituency, another election round is held to fill in the constituency.
10. The detailed principles governing elections to the Senate are laid down in the rules of elections.
11. The procedure of electing students and doctoral students to join the Senate and the duration of their membership on the Senate are laid down, as appropriate, in the rules of the Students' Council and rules of the Doctoral Students' Council, pursuant to section 30(3) of the Act of Law.

§ 49

1. On a motion from the Rector, or at least 15 Senate members, or on a motion from minimum 30% of the University employees holding full time jobs, the University Board can order a referendum on dismissal of the Senate.
2. The referendum is organised and held by the University Electoral Committee.
3. The referendum is valid, if participated in by at least 50% of each group in the University community, as indicated in section 10(1) of the Act of Law.
4. The Senate is dismissed, if at least 50% of the validly cast votes opt for the dismissal.
5. If the Senate is dismissed, early elections are held to elect the new Senate for the remaining term of office at the University within 2 months following the dismissal date.
6. The elections to the Senate are governed, as appropriate, by the regulations of § 14 and § 48 of the Statute.
7. The early elections referred to in it. 5 are not held, if the remaining term of office is no longer than 2 months.

2.2.5. Procedure and Rules of Appointing and Dismissing the Rector

§ 50

1. The Electoral College elects the Rector.
2. The right to nominate candidates to the Rector's function rests with the University Board pursuant to section 18(1)(5) of the Act of Law.
3. The right to nominate candidates to the Rector's function is also enjoyed by the academic staff for whom the University is the prime employer, plus full-time employees other than academic staff, and students and doctoral students.
4. There is no limit to the number of candidates.
5. Candidates to the Rector's function are nominated in writing to the University Electoral Committee.
6. The substantiated nomination appended with the candidate's written consent to the standing for the election is submitted with the University Electoral Committee in observance of the elections calendar developed by the University Electoral Committee and approved by the Senate.

7. The candidate to the Rector's function:
 - 1) submits his/her declaration of satisfaction of the prerequisites specified in the Act of Law and the Statute with the University Electoral Committee;
 - 2) submits the lustration declaration and lustration information referred to in the Statute, §37(2)(2), with the body electing the Rector (Electoral College), and the declaration plus information are then promptly forwarded to Institute of National Remembrance (IPN).
8. The chairperson of the University Electoral Committee verifies the candidate nominations for their correctness and presents the list of candidates to the Rector's function to the Senate in observance of the elections calendar developed by the University Electoral Committee and approved by the Senate.
9. The Senate issues opinions on the candidates to the Rector's function.
10. The University Electoral Committee publishes the list of the candidates to the Rector's function together with the voting results and opinions on individual candidates.
11. The Rector is elected no later than by the end of May in the election year.
12. In the event the Rector is not elected before the date specified in section 26(1) of the Act of Law, the regulation of section 24(8) of the Act of Law applies as appropriate.
13. The Electoral College elects the Rector at an absolute majority of votes and the quorum of at least 2/3 of its statutory composition. The chairperson of the Electoral College notifies the minister of the outcome of the rector elections.
14. In the event the Rector's mandate expires, the Electoral College elects a new rector for the remaining term of office.
15. In the period from the date the chairperson of the Electoral College declares expiration of the Rector's mandate and up to the election date, and in the event the Rector is suspended in performing the function, the rector's duties are taken over by the Vice-Rector appointed the senior/first deputy of the Rector, except for the case described in section 418(8) of the Act of Law.

§ 51

1. The Electoral College may dismiss the Rector at the majority of at least 3/4 votes cast and the quorum of at least 2/3 of its statutory composition.
2. The motion requesting dismissal of the Rector can be filed by the Senate, if adopted at minimum 1/2 votes of its statutory composition, or by the University Board.
3. In the event the Rector is dismissed, his/her duties are taken over by the Vice-Rector appointed the senior/first deputy of the Rector.
4. In the event the Rector holds another paid job without consent from the University Board, the minister declares the Rector's mandate expired. The mandate expires as of the day the declaration is served.
5. In the event the Rector is found in breach of the law, the minister can place a motion with the Electoral College requesting dismissal of the Rector. The minister may suspend the Rector in his/her duties until the time the motion has been considered. The Electoral College has 30 days to consider the motion, running as of its service date. The Electoral College adopts its resolution in the matter at an absolute majority of votes.
6. The Rector is suspended in his/her function by virtue of the law in the event criminal proceedings on public indictment are initiated against him/her for a premeditated offence or a premeditated fiscal offence. If the Rector is suspended in his/her function, his/her duties are taken over by the Vice-Rector appointed the senior/first deputy of the Rector.
7. If the Rector is in gross or notorious violation of the law, the minister may dismiss him/her upon consultation with the General Council for Science and Higher Education (RGNiSW) and the relevant conference referred to in section 329(1)(2-4) of the Act of Law. The opinions are submitted within 30 days following the service of the request for review. In the event the term lapses ineffectively, the requirement of seeking consultation is deemed satisfied. If the Rector is dismissed by the minister, the regulations of section 24(7) and 24(8) of the Act of Law apply as appropriate.
8. In the circumstances described in section 418(8) of the Act of Law, the minister appoints the person to take over the rector's function whilst suspending the Rector in his/her duties. If the Rector's term of office ends in the period for which the appointee performing the rector's duties has been appointed, no elections to the Rector's function are held until the end of the period.

2.2.6. Procedure and Rules of Appointing and Dismissing Scientific Discipline Boards

§ 52

1. The scientific discipline board is the collegiate governing body of the School, formed based on section 17(2) of the Act of Law and operating in compliance with section 28(4) of the Act of Law.
2. The number of scientific discipline boards is the same as the number of disciplines in which the School holds the authority to confer academic degrees.
3. Membership of scientific discipline boards is open to professors and University professors and habilitated doctors who declare that at least 25% of their research work at the University will be pursued in the specific discipline and file a declaration of willingness to join the board with the University on or before 31 December of the calendar year preceding the election year, subject to section 32(1) of the Act of Law, and § 30(1, 2, 5) and § 37(2) of the Statute.
4. The persons who are conferred the habilitated doctor degree or employed at the position of the professor or University professor at any time in the term of office of the scientific discipline board and declare that at least 25% engagement in research work at the School will be devoted to the specific discipline can join the scientific discipline board the moment they file the declaration of willingness to join the board with the board chairperson, subject to section 32(1) of the Act of Law, and § 30(1, 2, 5) and § 37(2) of the Statute.

§ 53

1. The Senate can dismiss the board of the specific scientific discipline at the majority of 2/3 votes cast by its statutory members on a motion to that effect filed by 15 members of the Senate or on a motion from the Rector.
2. Dismissal of the scientific discipline board causes expiration of membership of the board.
3. In the event a scientific discipline board is dismissed, its duties are taken over by the Senate up to the end of its term of office.

2.3. MANAGERIAL FUNCTIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY

§ 54

1. The managerial functions at the School, as referred to in section 23(2)(6) of the Act of Law, are as follows:
 - 1) Vice-Rector;
 - 2) Chancellor;
 - 3) Dean;
2. Eligibility for appointment to the managerial functions at the School, pursuant to section 32(2) of the Act of Law, is enjoyed by anyone who:
 - 1) satisfies the prerequisites defined in § 10(4)(1-5) of the Statute;
 - 2) meets the following additional requirements applicable to individual managerial functions at the School:
 - a) is employed full time at the University;
 - b) the vice-rector must hold at least the habilitated doctor degree;
 - c) the dean must hold at least the habilitated doctor degree and be employed at the position of the University professor;
 - d) the dean must not be aged 67 on the day he/she assumes the function;
 - e) the dean's function cannot be combined with any other function on a governing body of the same or any other university, membership of the board of any other university, or employment with public administration;
 - f) the dean must declare that at least 25% of his/her research work at the University will be pursued in the specific discipline and file the declaration of willingness to join the scientific discipline board in accordance with § 30(3) and 30(4) of the Statute;
 - g) the chancellor must have a diploma of higher education and experience in work organisation and management.
4. The holding of a managerial function at the School expires in the event of death, resignation, failure to file the declaration referred to in section 7(1) of the Act of 18 October 2006 on the Disclosure of Information on Documents of State Security Agencies from the Period between the Years 1944-

1990 and the Content of such Documents, hereinafter referred to as the 'lustration declaration', or the information referred to in section 7(3a) of the same act of law, hereinafter referred to as the 'lustration information', or ceased satisfaction of the prerequisites specified in section 20(1)(1-5) of the Act of Law, alternatively in the case of the dean, in the event he/she ceases to satisfy the requirements specified in § 30(1 – 5) of the Statute, as appropriate.

5. Apart from the circumstances specified in it. 4, the vice-rector's or dean's function at the School expires on the lapse of the rector's term of office, or – in the case of early they are dismissed prematurely from their functions by the rector.
6. The duties of the Vice-Rector, Dean, and Chancellor are defined by the Rector.

2.3.1. Rules of Appointing to and Dismissing from the Managerial Functions at the University

§ 55

1. Appointment to and dismissal from the managerial functions at the School rests within the authority of the Rector.
2. The candidate to a managerial function at the School submits the lustration declaration and lustration information referred to in the Statute, §37(2)(2), with the Rector, whereupon they are forwarded to Institute of National Remembrance (IPN).
3. The Vice-Rector and Dean are appointed for the term of office of the Senate. The lapse of the term of office carries expiration of the mandate to hold the function. The functions of the vice-rector and dean can be held for no more than two subsequent terms of office.
4. The Rector can dismiss the vice-rector or dean before the end of the term of office and appoint new persons to the functions.
5. The Rector appoints and dismisses the vice-rector upon consultation with the Senate.
6. Appointment of the Vice-Rector for Student Affairs requires consultations with the Students' Council. The Students' Council issues its opinion within 30 days following the date it receives a request therefor. No position taken by the Students' Council within the term specified in the Statute is deemed to denote their consent.
7. Appointment of a person to the managerial function involving duties relating to the doctoral students' affairs requires consultations with the Doctoral Students' Council. The Doctoral Students' Council issues its opinion within 30 days following the date it receives a request therefor. No position taken by the Doctoral Students' Council within the term specified in the Statute is deemed to denote their consent.
8. The Rector appoints and dismisses the deans upon consultations with the faculty boards. In the event no opinion can be obtained within 60 days, the requirements of consulting the faculty board is deemed satisfied.
9. The Rector makes the appointment to the chancellor's function in a competition procedure. The appointment is made upon consultation with the Senate. The Rector may dismiss the chancellor at any time.

2.4. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

§ 56

1. The School's detailed organisational structure and the distribution of tasks within the structure are defined in the rules of organisation.
2. Depending on their location in the University's structure, the following groups of organisational units are distinguished:
 - 1) Basic structural units (faculties in particular) – the units established to teach the curriculum of at least one field of studies, which do the teaching or combine the teaching with research tasks. The units are formed, transformed, and liquidated by the Rector upon seeking the Senate's opinion.
 - 2) Inter-faculty units – the teaching units which support the running of the specific fields of studies and teach the curricula. The units are formed, transformed, and liquidated by the Rector upon seeking opinion from the faculty boards and the Senate;
 - 3) Intra-university units – formed to conduct activities serving the entire School; these include units which coordinate the operations conducted jointly by faculty units or other University

units. The units are formed, transformed, and liquidated by the Rector upon seeking the Senate's opinion;

- 4) Extra-faculty units – separate units independent of the faculties; these include in particular centres of science, as well as other research, educational, and service units formed to perform one or more types of activities as mentioned above. The units are formed, transformed, and liquidated by the Rector upon seeking the Senate's opinion;
 - 5) Intercollegiate units and joint units – acting based on agreements or accords referred to in section 204 of the Act of 3 July 2018 – Regulations Introducing the Law of Higher Education and Science Act (Journal of Laws 2018: it. 1669, as amended). The agreements, accords, and any amendments thereto are approved by the Senate.
3. An extra-faculty unit may gain the status of a basic structural unit in the event it pursues activities other than teaching in a significant area of a scientific discipline.
 4. The units specified in it. 2(5) include: the Intercollegiate Faculty of Biotechnology UG-MUG and the International Research Agenda.

§ 57

1. The School runs the Museum of the Medical University of Gdańsk reporting to the Rector. The Rules of the MUG Museum are laid down by the Rector.
2. The School may run an academic career service referred to in section 2(1)(1) of the Act of 20 April 2004 on Promotion of Employment and Labour Market Institutions (Journal of Laws 2018: its. 1265, 1149, 1544, and 1629).
3. The School runs its archives.

2.4.1. University Organisational Units

§ 58

1. There are the following types of organisational units in the School's structure:
 - 1) faculty;
 - 2) institute;
 - 3) chair;
 - 4) department;
 - 5) clinic;
 - 6) college/school;
 - 7) centre;
 - 8) study centre;
 - 9) specialist laboratory/laboratory;
 - 10) independent specialist laboratory / independent laboratory;
2. The structural units pursue regular activities, and their establishment is founded on permanence of the financing of the unit activities, including the pays of the persons employed at the unit.

§ 59

1. Faculty is the basic structural unit of the School, formed to run the curriculum of at least one field of studies and perform the teaching in combination with research. A faculty is formed, transformed, and liquidated by the Rector upon consultation with the Senate.
2. Units within the faculty are called into being, transformed, and liquidated by the Rector upon consultation with the relevant faculty board.
3. The faculty is managed by the dean.
4. The dean is the superior to the employees, and senior to the students of the faculty.
5. Vice-deans, including the vice-dean for studies and vice-dean for science and staff development, are appointed to assist the dean. Vice-deans are appointed and dismissed by the Rector on the motion from the dean. The detailed duties of the vice-deans are defined by the dean who also appoints his senior/first deputy.
6. The dean operates within the scope of duties determined by the Rector, and in particular:
 - 1) develops the faculty development strategy in line with the School's strategy;

- 2) defines the detailed schedule of the academic courses, entrusts conducting them to the academic teachers, and supervises their progress;
 - 3) defines the plans and individual organisation of studies;
 - 4) participates in the recruitment process;
 - 5) reviews the motions from the heads of the faculty units concerning employment of the academic staff;
 - 6) deals with applications from the faculty employees in personal matters based on the authorisation conferred by the Rector;
 - 7) sits on the cross-University commission appointed by the Rector to hold competitions for first employment of the academic staff in the group of academic teachers;
 - 8) sits on the cross-University commission appointed by the Rector to hold competitions for first employment at the positions of the professor and University professor;
 - 9) puts forward the initiative of commencing the procedure of conferring the Doctor *Honoris Causa* title based on a documented motion;
 - 10) is one of the deputies of the chairperson heading the relevant scientific discipline board;
 - 11) performs other duties described in the Statute and other by-laws of the School on the terms laid down by the Rector.
7. The faculty board is the collegiate body with the duty of expressing opinion on matters connected with the activities of the faculty. The faculty board drafts motions and issues opinions on request from the Dean, Senate, Rector, or on its own initiative.
 8. The dean organises the work of the faculty board and convenes its meetings at least once every two months, except for non-teaching periods. The dean convenes extraordinary meetings of the faculty board on his/her own initiative or on request from at least 1/5 board membership, within 7 days following the receipt of the request.
 9. The meetings of the faculty board are chaired by the dean.
 10. The faculty board is composed of:
 - 1) the dean *ex officio*, vice-deans, chairperson of the relevant scientific discipline board, heads of institutes, chairs, departments, clinics, and independent specialist laboratories of the faculty;
 - 2) other employees of the faculty holding the title of the professor or the habilitated doctor degree who declare participation in the works of the faculty board;
 - 3) representatives of the students of the fields of study offered by the faculty, in the proportion not in excess of 20% of the *ex officio* board members;
 - 4) representatives of the doctoral students up to 5 persons maximum, though the number cannot exceed 10% of the *ex officio* faculty board members.
 11. Membership of the faculty board is voluntary, except for heads of the units making up the faculty and the persons sitting thereon *ex officio*.
 12. The declaration of the intention to participate in the works of the faculty board should be filed at least 10 days before the nearest board meeting.
 13. Attendance at the faculty board meetings is compulsory for the board members.
 14. The dean may also invite other employees of the faculty units to participate in the faculty board meetings in the advisory capacity.
 15. The rules of the Students' Council and the rules of the Doctoral Students' Council lay down the principles of appointing representatives of the students and doctoral students on the faculty board and their number in observance of the reading of it. 10(3) and 10(4).
 16. The faculty board operates in accordance with the rules it adopts.
 17. The faculty board expresses opinion on the candidate to the vice-dean function proposed by the electee rector or rector at the presence of at least half the board members.
 18. The duties of the faculty board include in particular:
 - 1) drawing up and updating the strategy of the academic and scientific development of the faculty, e.g. based on the results of the teaching quality assessment and the findings of the evaluation of the scientific disciplines represented at the faculty, where the strategy must be aligned with the proposed scientific discipline development plans submitted by the scientific discipline boards and with the strategy of the School;

- 2) placing motions concerning the opening and closing fields of studies, their curricula included, as well as offering post-gradual studies and other forms of education;
- 3) placing motions with respect to the principles and procedures of student admissions;
- 4) reviewing the ways the programmes of studies are implemented;
- 5) analysing the quality of teaching;
- 6) placing motions in the matters of setting up, transforming, and liquidating organisational units in the structure of the specific faculty;
- 7) reviewing the outcome of the competition for the position of the head of a structural unit of the faculty;
- 8) reviewing the outcome of the competition for employment at the position of the professor or University professor at the faculty's units;
- 9) analysing the results of the periodical appraisal of the academic staff and proposing the criteria for periodical appraisals;
- 10) reviewing the dean's annual report on the faculty activities;
- 11) nominating candidates to the University Disciplinary Committee for the Academic Staff.

§ 60

1. The Institute is a unit which integrates structural units.
2. The Institute may be formed, provided it will combine at least 3 structural units involved in the running of the field of studies, or doing research in a specific scientific discipline or disciplines.
3. The Institute may be formed on condition that it will be the prime employer for at least 12 persons holding the doctoral degree, including at least 7 persons holding the habilitated doctor degree, or employed at the position of the professor or University professor, where the criterion is construed as full time jobs.
4. The Institute is headed by a person holding a full-time job at the unit.

§ 61

1. The joint chair is the structural unit composed of at least two units such as departments, clinics, or other independent units. The chair conducts research and runs classes in a specific area of a scientific discipline and course or group of courses.
2. The joint chair can be formed on condition that it will employ no fewer than 5 employees holding the habilitated doctor degree or employed at the position of the professor or University professor (the criterion construed as full-time jobs), including 2 persons holding the title of the professor.
3. The departments and clinics which employ at least 5 academic teachers in the group of the academic staff or the research and teaching staff (translated to full-time jobs), including at least 3 employees holding the habilitated doctor degree or employed at the position of the professor or University professor out of whom 1 person holds the title of the professor, can use the words: chair and department, or chair and clinic, as appropriate, in their names.

§ 62

1. The Department is a structural unit which organises the research or educational activities in a specific special area.
The Department is headed by a person holding at least the habilitated doctor degree or qualifications acquired pursuant to section 226 of the Act of Law.
2. The Clinic is the structural unit which organises the research or educational activities in a specific clinical specialty. The Clinic is headed by a person holding at least the habilitated doctor degree or qualifications acquired pursuant to section 226 of the Act of Law.
3. A department or clinic may be formed, provided the unit will employ at least 3 academic teachers (construed as full time jobs), including one academic teacher holding the title of the professor or the degree of doctor habilitated who applies for the unit management position.
4. Other auxiliary units may be set up within the structure of departments or clinics, such as specialist laboratories and laboratories. The units can be formed by the head of the department or clinic in order to carry out specific research or service-related tasks.

§ 63

1. The college or the school are units which coordinate the teaching run outside the faculties or jointly by the faculty units.

2. The centre is a unit which coordinates activities other than teaching, run outside the faculties.
3. The study centre is a unit which runs the teaching for a faculty or faculties.
4. The specialist laboratories and laboratories are units which conduct research, perform the teaching or services, or provide support in a specific topical area; they may be formed either as units auxiliary to other structural units (departments or clinics), or as independent structural units within faculties or outside the faculty structure (independent specialist laboratory, independent laboratory).

2.4.2. Procedure of Laying Down Rules of Organisation

§ 64

1. The organisational structure of the School, the allocation of duties within the structure, as well as the organisation and operating rules of the School administration are defined in the School's rules of organisation laid down by the Rector in observance of the requirements formulated in the Act of Law, Statute, and separate regulations.
2. The rules of organisation are laid down, amended, or revoked by the Rector in a disposition.

2.5. UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION

§ 65

1. Administration serves the attainment of the School's objectives by performing the organisational, administrative, economic, and technical functions.
2. Supervision over the School's administration is vested with the Rector.
3. The organisation and the operating rules of the School's administration are defined in its rules of organisation.
4. Administration assures access to the information referred to in section 358(1) and 358(2) of the Act of Law by its publication in *Biuletyn Informacji Publicznej* [Public Information Bulletin] within 14 days following adoption.
5. Administration ensures that the School's governing bodies and employees have proper access to the resolutions and dispositions issued by the School's governing bodies.
6. The School's administration is, to the extent determined by the Rector, managed by the Chancellor.
 - 1) The Chancellor is accountable to the Rector for his/her actions.
 - 2) The Chancellor performs the duties entrusted to him/her with the assistance of deputies.
 - 3) The Chancellor deputies are employed and terminated by the Rector on his/her own initiative or on the motion from the Chancellor.
 - 4) The duties of the deputies are defined by the Chancellor in consultation with the Rector.
7. The School employs a person to perform the function of the chief accountant. The chief accountant's remuneration public information. The position of chief accountant is subject to the regulations of the Act of 18 October 2006 on the Disclosure of Information on Documents of State Security Agencies from the Period between the Years 1944-1990 and the Content of such Documents (consolidated text in Journal of Laws 2019: it. 430, as amended). The candidate submits his/her lustration declaration and lustration information with the Rector, whereupon the documents are forwarded to the Institute of National Remembrance (IPN).

2.6. RULES OF INTERNAL SUPERVISION OVER THE BYLAWS ISSUED BY THE UNIVERSITY GOVERNING BODIES

§ 66

1. The Rector can suspend implementation of a resolution adopted by the Senate, University Board or scientific discipline board in the event it infringes on the provisions of the law or the University Statute, or is harmful to a vital interest of the School.
2. The Rector communicates the causes of suspending the resolution to the chairperson heading the governing body or to the Senate members, if the suspension concerns a Senate's resolution.
3. In the case referred to in it. 1, the chairperson of the governing body which adopted the resolution is obliged to convene promptly the body's meeting so as to notify its members of the causes of suspending implementation of the resolution and hold another voting on the resolution.

4. The repeated voting on the resolution should take place no later than within 14 days after the suspension of its implementation.
5. Should the term specified in it. 4 lapse ineffectively, the resolution becomes null and void the moment the term elapses.
6. The provisions of its. 1-5 do not apply to resolutions formulating opinions or recommendations, or adopted in individual matters.

§ 67

1. On motion from the University Board lodged by the majority of 2/3 the Senate's statutory members, the Senate can quash any Rector's disposition which infringes on the provisions of the law or the University Statute.
2. It. 1 does not apply to the Rector's administrative decisions.

§ 68

Unless the provisions of the law or the Statute stipulate otherwise, the resolutions passed by the Senate, University Board, and scientific discipline boards, as well as the Rector's dispositions are published in the information system accessible to the members of the University community.

Chapter 3. STUDIES AND STUDENTS

3.1. PROVISION OF STUDIES

§ 69

1. The Medical University of Gdańsk offers studies in specific fields, of specific cycles and profiles.
2. The School classifies each field of studies as falling within at least one discipline.
3. If a field of studies qualifies as falling under more than one discipline, the lead discipline is identified in which more than half the learning outcomes will be achieved.

§ 70

1. The University offers studies cycle one and cycle two, and uniform master degree studies of the practical or general academic profiles.
2. The School offers full time and part time studies, as indicated in Senate's resolution.
3. Full time studies cycle one last at least 6 semesters, full time studies cycle two last 3 to 5 semesters, and full time uniform master degree studies last 9 to 12 semester. Part time studies can take longer than the corresponding full time studies.
4. In addition to the studies referred to in it. 2, the University offers post-graduate studies and other forms of education on the terms laid down in the Act of Law and other legal acts; it is also engaged in specialist training.
5. On the terms laid down in the Act of Law, the University offers studies and other forms of education run by intercollegiate and joint units established based on agreements with other schools and entities, particularly research institutions, foreign included.
6. The academic year lasts from 1 October to 30 September and is divided into 2 semesters.

§ 71

1. Admission to studies is regulated by sections 69 and 70 of the Act of Law and is effected through:
 - 1) the recruitment procedure;
 - 2) positive verification of the learning outcomes;
 - 3) transfer from another school or foreign university.
2. The University defines the recruitment terms, mode, its commencement and completion dates, and the recruitment procedure. The respective resolution of the Senate is published no later than on 30 June of the year immediately preceding the academic year in which the recruitment is to take place, and in case new studies are launched in a specific field, of a specific cycle and profile, the resolution is published forthwith.
3. The recruitment procedure can be conducted by a committee. Candidates are admitted to studies by entering their names in the list of students. Admission denial takes the form of an administrative decision. If the procedure is conducted by the committee, the decision to refuse admission to studies is signed by the committee chairperson. The decision can be appealed against to the Rector.
4. The results of the admission procedure are publicly available.

3.2. STUDENTS

§ 72

1. The person admitted to studies commences his/her studies and acquires the student's rights the moment he/she takes the vow enclosed to the Statute as Appendix No. 1.
2. Organisation of studies and the student's rights and duties related thereto are defined in the rules of study.
3. The rules of study are adopted no later than 5 months in advance of the onset of the academic year.
4. The rules of study must be consulted with the Students' Council. If the Senate and the Students' Council fail to reach a consensus as to the content of the Rules within 3 months after the Senate first adopted them, they come into force and effect by virtue of a new resolution passed by the Senate at the majority of at least 2/3 votes cast by its statutory members
5. The rules of study come into force and effect as of the onset of the academic year.
6. The stipulations of its. 2 - 4 apply as appropriate to any amendments to the rules of study.
7. The graduate receives the graduation diploma in the specific field and profile of studies, which confirms his/her higher education and the vocational title.

3.2.1. Students' Rights and Obligations

§ 73

1. The student is obliged to follow his/her vow, the rules of study and the regulations binding at the University in his/her conduct.
2. The students acquiring qualifications to practise medical profession can participate in the provision of healthcare services in their course of studies under the direct supervision of persons practising the medical profession relevant for the syllabus (section 21(3) of the Medical Activity Act).

§ 74

Pursuant to section 104 of the Act of Law, the student can apply for:

- 1) lodging at the University dormitory or meals at the University student canteen;
- 2) lodging for his/her spouse or child at the School's dormitory.

3.2.2. Students' Council and Student Organisations

§ 75

1. The School's students elect the Students' Council pursuant to section 110 of the Act of Law.
2. The Students' Council operates through its bodies, including:
 - 1) the chairperson;
 - 2) the resolution-making body.
3. The Students' Council is the sole representative of the entire student community at the School.
4. The Students' Council at the University deals with student affairs, including welfare and cultural activities.
5. The Students' Council decides about distribution of the funds the University allocates to support student' issues. At least once in the academic year, the Students' Council draws a report on fund distribution and their settlement and makes the data available on the BIP University website.
6. The resolution-making body of the Students' Council lays down the Students' Council Rules which specify the organisation of the Students' Council and its operating procedures, as well as the method of appointing its representatives to the University governing bodies and the Electoral College.
7. The Students' Council Rules come into force and effect once the Rector has verified its compliance with the Act of Law and the University Statute within 30 days after submission of the Rules.
8. The Rector quashes any regulatory acts issued by the Students' Council, if in contravention with the commonly binding law, the University Statute, the rules of study, or the Students' Council Rules. The act-quashing decision can be contested in a complaint lodged with the administrative court within 30 days after the decision has been served. The legislation regulating submission of complaints against administrative decisions with the administrative court apply as appropriate.

9. The School assures the conditions necessary for the functioning of the Students' Council, including the infrastructure and funds for the Students' Council to use in its activities.

§ 76

1. The students enjoy the right to associate in university student organisations.
2. The student organisation's governing body notifies the Rector forthwith of the formation of the student organisation.
3. The Rector quashes any regulatory acts issued by the governing body of the university student organisation, if in contravention with the commonly binding law, the University Statute, the rules of study, or the rules of the organisation. The act-quashing decision can be contested in a complaint lodged with the administrative court within 30 days after the decision has been served. The legislation regulating submission of complaints against administrative decisions with the administrative court applies as appropriate.
4. Any university student organisation which is found to blatantly or notoriously infringe on the commonly binding law, the University Statute, the rules of study, or the rules of the organisation is dissolved by the Rector in an administrative decision.
5. The School can allocate funds to support the activities pursued by the university student organisations and associations functioning at the School, grouping undergraduate students alone, or students, doctoral students, and University employees alike. The entities produce reports on their use of the funds allocated in the given academic year and submit them with the University.

3.2.3. Students' Disciplinary Liability

§ 77

1. The students are liable to disciplinary measures for infringements on the regulations valid at the University and for acts in contempt of the student's dignity, pursuant to sections 307-320 of the Act of Law.
2. Verdicts in disciplinary issues relating to the students are issued by: the Disciplinary Committee for the Undergraduate Students and the Disciplinary Appeal Committee for the Undergraduate Students, appointed by the Senate for its term of office from among the University's academic staff and students nominated by the Rector and the Students' Council.
3. The term of office of the Disciplinary Committee for the Undergraduate Students is 4 years and runs as of the onset of the University Senate's term of office.
4. The Disciplinary Committee for the Undergraduate Students is composed of 21 members: the chairperson (academic teacher), 10 members of the academic staff, and 10 members representing the students.
5. The membership of the Disciplinary Appeal Committee for the Undergraduate Students is identical in number as that specified in it. 4, but the members are different.
6. The procedure to be followed in the case of the students' disciplinary liability is laid down in the Act of Law and the secondary legislation thereto.

§ 78

1. The Ombudspersons for Student Disciplinary Matters are appointed by the Rector from among the School's academic staff.
2. The Ombudspersons for Disciplinary Matters are appointed for the term of office of 4 years which runs as of 1 January of the year following the year in which the Rector's term of office commenced.

Chapter 4. DOCTORAL STUDENT TRAINING

4.1. DOCTORAL SCHOOLS

§ 79

1. The Medical University of Gdańsk runs doctoral studies in the form of doctoral schools.
2. The University can run its doctoral schools on its own or jointly with other universities, or PAN [*PAN – Polish Academy of Sciences*] institutes, or research institutes, or international institutes.
3. The doctoral student training may be offered in cooperation with another entity, in particular an enterprise, or university abroad, or institution of science.
4. The doctoral school is managed by the school director assisted by at least one deputy.

5. The director is appointed and dismissed by the Rector on consultation with the Senate. The Rector can consult the Doctoral Students' Council.
6. The deputy director is appointed by the Rector on the motion from the director of the doctoral school.
7. The Doctoral School Board made up of the director and his/her deputies, the chairpersons of the scientific discipline boards or their elected deputies, deans of the faculties participating in implementation of the doctoral school's educational programme or the vice-deans they may indicate, as well as the chairperson and 2 representatives of the Doctoral Students' Council; the Doctoral School Board is the initiating and reviewing body of the doctoral school.

§ 80

The studies at the doctoral school are free of charge.

§ 81

1. Eligible for admission to the doctoral school are candidates holding the vocational title of master, master engineer, or an equivalent title, or the persons referred to in section 186(2) of the Act of Law.
2. Candidates to the doctoral school are admitted in a competitive procedure following the principles laid down by the Senate.
3. The University ensures availability of the rules of admission, as referred to in it. 2, and the programme of studies no later than 5 months in advance of the recruitment process.
4. The doctoral school admission procedure can be conducted by a commission.
5. Candidates are admitted to the doctoral school by entering their names in the list of doctoral students.
6. Admission denial takes the form of an administrative decision. The decision can be appealed against by filing a request for reconsideration of the matter.
7. The competition results are publicly available.
8. It is allowed to do doctoral studies at one doctoral school only at a time.
9. The person admitted to the doctoral school commences his/her studies and acquires the doctoral student's rights the moment he/she takes the vow enclosed to the Statute as Appendix No. 2.

§ 82

1. The Regulations of the Doctoral School define the organisation of teaching to the extent unregulated in the Act of Law, and in particular:
 - 1) the procedure of appointing and changing the supervisor(s) or assistant supervisor;
 - 2) the procedure of documenting the course of studies;
 - 3) the mid-term assessment procedure;
 - 4) the conditions of extending the term for submission of the doctoral dissertation.
2. The Regulations of the Doctoral School are adopted by the Senate at least 5 months in advance of the onset of the academic year.
3. The Regulations of the Doctoral School require consultation with the Doctoral Students' Council. If the Senate and the Doctoral Students' Council fail to reach a consensus as to the content of the regulations within 3 months after the Senate first adopted them, they come into force and effect by virtue of a new resolution passed by the Senate at the majority of at least 2/3 votes cast by its statutory members.
4. The Regulations of the Doctoral School come into force and effect as of the onset of the academic year.
5. The stipulations of its. 2 and 3 apply as appropriate to any amendments to the Regulations of the Doctoral School.

4.1.1. Rights and Obligations of Doctoral Students

§ 83

1. The doctoral studies last 6 to 8 semesters.
2. The doctoral students can participate in the provision of healthcare services in their course of studies under the direct supervision of persons practising the medical profession relevant for the syllabus (section 21(3) of the Medical Activity Act).

3. Pursuant to section 92 of the Medical Activity Act, the School's doctoral students are employed at the medical care entity referred to in section 89(1) of the Act of Law or in the organizational unit referred to in section 89(2) and 89(3) of the Act of Law:
 - 1) in the task-based work organisation system under on a contract of employment specifying the teaching and research tasks and the provision of medical care, highly specialised care included;
 - 2) under a civil law contract specifying in particular the teaching and research tasks and the provision of medical care, highly specialised care included.
4. The doctoral student cannot be employed as an academic teacher or member of the research staff.
5. The above ban does not apply to employing the doctoral student:
 - 1) for the pursuance of a research project referred to in section 119(2)(2) and 119(2)(3) of the Act of Law;
 - 2) following the positive mid-term assessment, provided however that if the student is employed on any time basis above the half-time job, his/her scholarship is reduced to 40% of the monthly scholarship referred to in section 209(4)(2) of the Act of Law;
 - 3) who is not eligible for the doctoral scholarship.

§ 84

1. The doctoral student is obliged to abide by the Regulations of the Doctoral School.
2. The doctoral student is obliged to do the programme of studies and his/her individual research plan.

§ 85

The doctoral student may apply for lodging at the University dormitory or meals at the University student canteen and for lodging of his/her spouse or child at the University dormitory subject to the rules laid down in the School's by-laws.

4.2. DOCTORAL STUDENTS' COUNCIL

§ 86

1. The University's doctoral students elect the Doctoral Students' Council.
2. The Doctoral Students' Council is regulated, as appropriate, by the stipulations of sections 106 and 110(2-9) of the Act of Law.

§ 87

1. Doctoral students enjoy the right to associate in doctoral student organisations at the University running the doctoral school.
2. Doctoral student organisations and associations which do not accept members other than doctoral students, undergraduate students, and employees of the School are governed, as appropriate, by the regulations of section 111(2-5) of the Act of Law.

4.3. DOCTORAL STUDENTS' DISCIPLINARY LIABILITY

§ 88

1. Doctoral students are liable to disciplinary measures for infringements on the regulations valid at the entity running the doctoral school and acts in contempt of the doctoral student's dignity, pursuant to section 322 of the Act of Law.
2. Verdicts in disciplinary issues concerning doctoral students are issued by:
 - 1) the Disciplinary Committee for Doctoral Students ;
 - 2) the Disciplinary Appeal Committee for Doctoral Students, appointed by the Senate from among the academic staff and doctoral students recommended by the Rector and the Doctoral Students' Council.
3. The Disciplinary Committee for Doctoral Students is composed of seven members: the chairperson (the position held by an academic teacher or a member of the research staff), three members of the academic or research staff, and three members representing the doctoral students.
4. The membership of the Disciplinary Appeal Committee for the Doctoral Students is identical in number as that specified in it. 3, but the members are different.
5. The term of office of the Disciplinary Committee is 4 years and runs as of the onset of the University Senate's term of office.

§ 89

1. The Ombudspersons for Disciplinary Matters of doctoral students are appointed by the Rector from among the School's academic staff.
2. The Ombudspersons for Disciplinary Matters are appointed for the term of office of 4 years which runs as of 1 January in the year following the year in which the Rector's term of office commenced.

4.4. EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

§ 90

1. The doctoral dissertation can also be written in the extra-mural mode.
2. The person applying for the doctoral degree in the extra-mural mode submits a request for appointing the supervisor(s) before the procedure is initiated.

Chapter 5. UNIVERSITY STAFF

§ 91

1. The University employs academic teachers and non-academic staff members.
2. The employment relationship with a member of the University staff is established based on a contract of employment.
3. Any matters related to the employment relationship with the University staff not regulated in the Act of Law are governed by the provisions of the Labour Code Act of 26 June 1974.
4. Any disputes concerning employment relationship claims raised by a University employee are resolved by labour courts.

5.1. ACADEMIC TEACHERS

§ 92

Qualifying for employment as an academic teacher is anyone who:

- 1) holds the qualifications specified in the Act of Law and the Statute;
- 2) has no record of the disciplinary penalty referred to in the Act of Law, section 276(1)(7) and 276(1)(8);
- 3) satisfies the following requirements:
 - a) has full capacity to perform acts in law,
 - b) enjoys full civil rights,
 - c) has not been convicted in a valid and final judgment for a deliberate offence or deliberate fiscal offence.

§ 93

1. Academic teachers are employed in the following employee groups:
 - 1) teaching staff;
 - 2) research staff;
 - 3) research and teaching staff.
2. The main duties of an academic teacher who:
 - 1) is a member of the teaching staff - include teaching and educating students or participating in the teaching of doctoral students;
 - 2) is a member of the research staff – include pursuing research activities or participating in the teaching of doctoral students;
 - 3) is a member of the research and teaching staff – include pursuing research activities, teaching and educating students, or participating in the teaching of doctoral students.
3. Academic teachers are obliged to participate in organisational works for the benefit of the School and to continuously upgrade their professional qualifications.
4. In their appraisal of the academic teachers applying for promotion, the opinion-giving bodies and constitutive bodies should refer to the Senate-approved guidelines concerning promotions.

§ 94

1. The positions offered in the teaching group of the academic staff are as follows:
 - 1) professor;
 - 2) University professor;
 - 3) assistant professor;
 - 4) senior lecturer;
 - 5) assistant;
 - 6) lector;
 - 7) instructor.
2. The positions offered in the research group of the academic staff are as follows:
 - 1) professor;
 - 2) University professor;
 - 3) assistant professor;
 - 4) senior assistant;
 - 5) assistant.
3. The positions offered in the group of the academic staff combining research with teaching are:
 - 1) professor;
 - 2) University professor;
 - 3) assistant professor;
 - 4) senior assistant;
 - 5) assistant.

§ 95

In the teaching staff group:

- 1) the position of the professor can be offered to a person holding the scientific title of the professor, demonstrating outstanding teaching or professional achievements, having a record of substantial engagement in organisation of the teaching or technological processes, and active in promoting the achievements in the areas of science or technology;
- 2) the position of the University professor can be offered to a person holding at least the doctoral degree and demonstrating substantial teaching or professional achievements plus a record of research or technological achievements gained after the conferral of the doctoral degree, as well as a record of substantial engagement in organisation of the teaching or technological processes, and active in promoting the achievements in areas of science or technology;
- 3) the position of the assistant professor can be offered to a person holding at least the doctoral degree, demonstrating substantial teaching or professional experience, and engaged in organisation of the teaching or technological processes;
- 4) the position of the senior lecturer can be offered to a person holding at least the vocational title of the master, master engineer, or an equivalent title, plus substantial experience in the areas of teaching, or practice in his/her profession, or research;
- 5) the position of the assistant can be offered to a person holding the vocational title of the master, master engineer, or an equivalent title, demonstrating experience in the areas of teaching, or practice in his/her profession, or research;
- 6) the position of lector/ instructor can be offered to a person holding at least the bachelor's degree and demonstrating professional experience.

§ 96

In the research staff group:

- 1) the position of the professor can be offered to a person holding the scientific title of the professor, enjoying international recognition confirmed with exceptionally high bibliometric indicators or substantial achievements in innovative projects, as well as substantial achievements in carrying out research, and in particular experienced in obtaining substantial external financing for research, having a record of major international research projects and heading research teams, also projects co-participated in by doctoral students;
- 2) the position of the University professor can be offered to a person holding at least the doctoral degree and demonstrating substantial achievements, enjoying international recognition

confirmed with high bibliometric indicators or substantial achievements in innovative projects, substantial scientific attainments, also achievements in conducting research projects gained following the conferral of the doctoral degree, and in particular experienced in obtaining substantial external financing for research, having a record of major international research projects and heading research teams;

- 3) the position of an assistant professor can be offered to a person holding at least the doctoral degree and demonstrating substantial achievements in research, competent in team leadership, demonstrating the potential of winning and pursuing major projects, international projects included, confirmed in particular with documented substantial international cooperation or long-term internship abroad;
- 4) the position of the senior assistant can be offered to a person holding the vocational title of the master, master engineer, or an equivalent title, and demonstrating substantial research achievements;
- 5) the position of the assistant can be offered to a person holding the vocational title of the master, master engineer, or an equivalent title, and demonstrating documented research activity or professional experience, or outstanding achievements gained over the period of studies.

§ 97

In the research and teaching staff group:

- 1) the position of the professor can be offered to a person holding the scientific title of the professor;
- 2) the position of the University professor can be offered to a person holding at least the doctoral degree and demonstrating substantial achievements in research or teaching, the research and teaching output expanded substantially after the conferment of the doctoral degree, substantial participation in the organisation and pursuance of research and educational processes, and in particular in obtaining external financing for research or teaching, pursuance of international research projects, or heading research teams;
- 3) the position of the assistant professor may be offered to a person holding at least the doctoral degree, demonstrating achievements in research or teaching, or professional attainments, substantial activity in research and potential to obtain the financing for the pursuance of research or research-and-development projects independently;
- 4) the position of the senior assistant may offered to a person holding the vocational title of the master, master engineer, or an equivalent title, and demonstrating achievements in research;
- 5) the position of an assistant can be offered to a person holding the vocational title of the master, master engineer, or an equivalent title, and demonstrating predisposition for research work and teaching.

§ 98

1. Pursuant to section 247 of the Act of 3 July 2018 – Regulations Introducing the Law of Higher Education and Science Act (Journal of Laws 2018: it. 1669, as amended), the candidate for the position of the senior certified custodian or senior certified documentarian must:

- 1) hold the vocational title of the master or an equivalent title;
- 2) have an adequate research and teaching achievements in the area of librarianship or scientific information, as well as organisational achievements;
- 3) have at least 4 years of work experience at the position of certified custodian or certified documentarian, or 10 years of work experience at a scientific library.

2. If the candidate's qualifications are not related to librarianship or scientific information, it is prerequisite for him/her to have completed post-graduate studies in the field.

§ 99

1. The contract of employment signed with an academic teacher states whether the School is his/her prime employer. In order that the University can be indicated as the prime employer the teacher must hold a full time job at the School.
2. An academic teacher may have only one prime employer at a time.
3. No relationship of direct organisational subordination can arise at the School between spouses or the persons who:
 - 1) maintain a common household;

- 2) are relatives, in-laws down to the second line inclusive, or related to each other through adoption, care, or guardianship.
4. The provision of it. 3 does not apply to the Rector.

§ 100

1. On consent from the Rector, an academic teacher employed at the University being his/her prime employer may take up or continue additional employment with one other employer only, where the employer runs teaching or research activities.
2. The Rector gives or refuses his/her consent within 2 months following the date the request for consent is filed. Denial of consent requires substantiation.
3. Item 1 does not apply to academic teachers:
 - 1) who take up employment at entities the University cooperates with based on a contract or accord, or entities for which the University is the manager, or charter-member, or shareholder;
 - 2) in the cases described in section 125(2-4) of the Act of Law.
4. An academic teacher holding prime employment with the School and pursuing business activities notifies the Rector of the fact.

§ 101

1. Academic teachers are employed in the task-based work organisation system.
2. The principles of defining the duties of academic teachers in individual employee groups and at positions of particular types, the types of classes included in the scope of duties, which includes the number to teaching hours and other duties linked to individual positions, as well as the rules of calculating the teaching hours are laid down in the Work Rules.

§ 102

1. Academic teachers employed at the University participate in the provision of medical care by performing their teaching and research tasks and combining them with medical care offered at the organisational unit made available to the University by the entity dealing in medical care services on the terms laid down in the regulations governing medical activity.
2. Pursuant to section 92 of the Medical Activity Act, an academic teacher is employed at the medical care entity referred to in section 89(1) of the Act or an organisational unit referred to in section 89(2) and 89(3) of the Act:
 - 1) in the task-based work organisation system on contract of employment specifying the teaching and research tasks plus the provision of medical care, highly specialised care included;
 - 2) on a civil law contract specifying in particular the teaching and research tasks and the provision of medical care, highly specialised care included.

§ 103

1. All academic staff, except for the Rector, undergo periodical appraisals focused in particular on due performance of the duties referred to in § 93(2) and 93(3) of the Statute and on compliance with the law on copyright and related rights, and on industrial property rights.
2. The periodical appraisal can yield a positive or negative result.
3. Periodical appraisals are held at least once in 4 years, or on the motion from the Rector.
4. In the case of absence from work caused by maternity leave, a leave of absence granted on the terms of the maternity leave, paternity leave, parental leave, or health care leave, or in the case of absence caused by doing regular or alternative military service, the periodical appraisal term is extended by the duration of the absence.
5. The periodical appraisal criteria for individual employee groups and positions, the appraisal procedure, and the entity to hold the periodical appraisals are determined by the Rector on consultation with the Senate, trade unions, the Students' Council, and the Doctoral Students' Council.
6. The consulting bodies' opinion is formulated by the date indicated in the request for opinion, though within no less than 30 days. If the term elapses ineffectively, the requirement to seek consultation is deemed satisfied.

7. The criteria must not include the obligation of obtaining the degrees of the doctor or habilitated doctor, or the title of the professor.
8. The criteria are presented to the academic teacher before the commencement of the period subject to appraisal.
9. The School enables its undergraduate and doctoral students to assess their academic teachers at least once a year in terms of his/her performance of the teaching-related duties. The assessment rules are laid down by the Rector.
10. The assessment referred to in it. 9 is taken into account in the periodical appraisal.
11. The result of periodical appraisal can be appealed from to the Rector.
12. If the appraisal is negative, the subsequent periodical appraisal is carried out within 24 months, though no earlier than 12 months following the close of the preceding appraisal.

§ 104

1. Academic teachers are entitled to the annual leave of 36 business days, subject to the provisions of section 129(2-4) of the Act of Law.
2. The Rector may grant:
 - 1) paid sabbaticals intended for research of the total duration not in excess of one year to an academic teacher who holds at least the doctoral degree over the period of 7 years of his/her employment with the School;
 - 2) a paid sabbatical not in excess of 3 months to an academic teacher preparing for his/her doctoral dissertation;
 - 3) a paid sabbatical intended for going abroad to take up studies, do internship in research or teaching, participate in a conference, or join in a common research project conducted together with a foreign entity under a research cooperation agreement.
3. An academic teacher under the age of 65 holding a full-time job and employed at the School for 10 years or more is entitled to paid health care leave in accordance with sections 131–133 of the Act of Law.
4. Academic staff may be conferred the Rector's awards for their professional attainments. The funds earmarked by the University for the Rector's awards amount to 2% of the University annual budget planned for the academic staff payroll.

§ 105

1. Except for the cases specified in the Labour Code Act of 26 June 1974 (section 123(1) of the Act of Law), the Rector may terminate the contract employment with an academic teacher by notice if:
 - 1) the teacher's appraisal referred to in § 103 of the Statute is negative;
 - 2) the teacher takes up additional employment without the Rector's consent, as referred to in § 100(1) of the Statute.
2. The Rector terminates the academic teacher's contract of employment by notice, if the teacher's two subsequent appraisals, as referred to in § 103 of the Statute, yield a negative result.
3. Termination of the contract of employment by notice comes into effect as of the end of the semester, the notice period observed.

§ 106

The contract of employment with an academic teacher shall expire if:

- 1) he/she no longer satisfies the requirements referred to in § 92 of the Statute;
- 2) the contract of employment is found to have been concluded based on forged or invalid documents;
- 3) the teacher is subject to the disciplinary penalty referred to in section 276(1)(6) of the Act of Law;
- 4) the teacher is imposed the disciplinary measure of a ban to hold the specific position; this applies if the measure concerns the performance of duties of an academic teacher;
- 5) the teacher is penalised with the penalty of imprisonment.

5.1.1. Procedure and Terms of the Competition for First Employment at the University at the Position of an Academic Teacher

§ 107

1. The first contract of employment with an academic teacher at the School is concluded for an unspecified term, or for a specified term no longer than 4 years.
2. The first contract of employment at the School, for an unspecified term or for a specified term longer than 3 months, for the number of hours representing half the full time job or more is signed with an academic teacher following an open competition, except for the cases described in section 119(2) of the Act of Law.
3. If the first contract of employment is signed for a specified term below 4 years, the academic teacher may then be employed for an unspecified term without holding the competition referred to in it. 2, provided the result of the periodical appraisal referred to in § 103 of the Statute he/she undergoes is positive.
4. The provisions of section 251(1-3) of the Labour Code Act of 26 June 1974 (consolidated text in Journal of Laws 2018: it. 917, as amended) do not apply to the first contracts of employment concluded for a specified term below 4 years, or to contracts of employment for a specified term signed with academic teachers for whom the University is not the prime employer, or to teachers on paid retirement.

§ 108

The competition procedure to employ an academic teacher on his/her first contract of employment is initiated by the Rector for:

- 1) teaching positions or the positions which combine research and teaching - on initiative from the Rector or on the motion from the Dean or the unit head, the latter appended with Dean's opinion;
- 2) research positions - on initiative from the Rector, or on motion from the unit head;
- 3) teaching positions or the positions which combine research and teaching at organisational units other than faculties - on initiative from the Rector, or on motion from the Dean or head of the respective unit.

§ 109

1. Competitions for first employment at the position of an academic teacher at the University are conducted by the competition committees referred to in § 110 of the Statute, appointed by the Rector upon consultation with the Senate for the term of office equal to the term of office of the Rector.
2. In the case of employment at the position of professor or University professor at a faculty's structural unit, the committee's recommendation formulated upon the completion of the competition procedure is submitted for review with the respective faculty board and the Senate.
3. The decision to employ the candidate is taken by the Rector.

§ 110

1. The competitions for first employment at the position of an academic teacher in the teaching staff group are held by a single cross-university committee made up of the Vice-Rector for organisation of education, Vice-Rector for student affairs, and the Deans.
2. The competitions for first employment at the position of an academic teacher in the research and teaching staff group are held by 4 to 6 committees. Each committee is made up of one member appointed by the Rector, three members appointed by the respective faculty board from among the employees of the faculty units, and one member representing the respective scientific discipline board.
3. Competitions for first employment at the position of an academic teacher in the research staff group are held by a single cross-university committee made up of the Vice-Rector for science and representatives of all scientific discipline boards, one per board.
4. Competitions for first employment at the School at the position of the professor and University professor are held by a single cross-university committee made up of the Vice-Rector for science, Vice-Rector for organisation of education, Vice-Rector for student affairs, and the Deans.

5.1.2. Procedure and Terms of the Competition to Select the Unit Head

§ 111

1. The competitions to select the head of the organisational unit which conducts research or combines research with teaching are held by the cross-university committee appointed for the purpose for the term of office equal to the Rector's term of office, composed of three members nominated by the Rector, Deans, and chairpersons of the scientific discipline boards;
2. The committee meetings may be attended by experts (no more than 3) in the given specialty, nominated by the relevant Dean, including the heretofore unit head. The experts participate in the meetings in an advisory capacity.
3. The candidates for the position of the unit head are obliged to present an overview of their experience, the results of their heretofore work, and development plans for the respective organisational unit.
4. In the course of the competition procedure, the committee studies the documents submitted by the candidates, hears the opinions on the candidates expressed by the experts in the given specialty who participate in the meeting as consultants, and interviews the candidates.
5. Information on the candidate who has won the highest number of positive votes from the committee members and information on the course of the competition procedure is forwarded to the respective faculty board and the Senate for review. The decision to employ the candidate at the position of unit head is made by the Rector.
6. If the committee fails to resolve the competition, the Rector selects the candidate for consideration, or decides to close the competition procedure.

5.2. DISCIPLINARY LIABILITY OF ACADEMIC TEACHERS

§ 112

1. The academic staff are liable to disciplinary measures for a misconduct consisting in an act in contempt of their duties as an academic teacher or the dignity of the academic teacher's profession in accordance with section 275 of the Act of Law.
2. The rules and mode of the disciplinary proceedings with respect to the academic staff are governed by sections 276-305 of the Act of Law and the secondary legislation issued based on section 306 of the Act of Law.
3. The Disciplinary Committee for the Academic Staff is appointed by the Senate from among the candidates nominated by the faculty boards and those nominated by the Students' Council. The Committee is made up of the chairperson, his/her deputy, and 12 members. The composition of the Committee includes 4 holders of the professor title and three students.
4. The term of office of the Disciplinary Committee is 4 years and starts running on the day the University Senate's term of office commences.
5. The University's Disciplinary Ombudspersons are appointed by the Rector from among the academic staff holding at least the doctoral degree.
6. The term of office of the Disciplinary Ombudspersons is 4 years and runs as of 1 January of the year immediately following the year in which the Rector's terms of office commenced.
7. The Disciplinary Ombudsperson is bound by the instructions of the body which appointed him/her as to the initiation of the disciplinary procedure. The instructions cannot concern any actions the Ombudsperson takes in the course of the conducted procedures.

5.3. EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN ACADEMIC TEACHERS

§ 113

1. The personnel other than the academic staff, employed at the School's organisational units reports directly to the heads of their units in accordance with the rules of organisation.
2. The contracts of employment with non-academic staff are entered into by the Rector.
3. No relationship of direct organisational subordination, as defined in the Work Rules, can arise between a non-academic University staff member and his/her spouse, person maintaining a common household with him/her, his/her relative or in-law down to the second line, or any person being in the relationship of adoption, care, or guardianship with him/her.

§ 114

1. The non-academic staff can be granted the Rector's awards.

2. The detailed principles and mode of granting the awards are defined in the rules laid down by the Rector.
3. The University earmarks funds for the Rector's awards at 1% of the annual funds the University plans for the non-academic staff payroll.

Chapter 6. LIBRARIES AND THE LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

§ 115

1. The School operates a library and a library and information system the core of which is the Main Library being a cross-university unit.
2. MUG Main Library is a scientific library, and its main tasks include dissemination and multiplication of achievements in the area of science and culture, in particular by accumulation and processing of the library collection and making it available, as well as by the provision of information and educational services.
3. The Main Library and the other libraries which make up the library and information system operate as publicly accessible scientific libraries and centres of research documentation and information.
4. The organisational structure, tasks, and the detailed principles and procedure to govern the functioning of the MUG's library and information system are defined in its rules of organisation and in the rules of providing access to the collection of the MUG's library and information system.
5. The School may process the following personal data of the users of its library and information system: given name and surname, place and date of birth, PESEL number, ID card or passport number, number of the University ID card issued to the undergraduate student, doctoral student, or employee, the telephone number, residence address, e-mail address, the field and type of studies, the title of the doctoral studies, the doctoral school, post-graduate studies, or tile of another form of education, the year of studies, the employer.
6. The University's library and information system is managed by the Main Library Director.
 - 1) The Main Library Director is employed by the Rector in a competition, upon consultation with the Senate and the Library Board.
 - 2) The position of the Main Library Director can be entrusted to a person holding qualifications of a certified librarian or diploma of a certified employee of the scientific documentation and information system or an academic degree and qualifications of a librarian.
 - 3) The Main Library Director submits annual reports on the operations of the School library and information system with the Rector and the Library Board.
 - 4) The Deputy Director is employed by the Rector on suggestion from the Main Library Director.

§ 116

1. The School has its Library Board, which is the opinion-giving body supporting the Rector, appointed for a term of office.
2. The Library Board, in particular:
 - 1) draws plans of development of the library and information system and supervises their implementation;
 - 2) puts forward motions with respect to the structure and organisation of the School's library and information system;
 - 3) sees to the development of the library staff and provides consultations in the matters of filling in the librarian positions;
 - 4) expresses opinion on the candidate(s) to the position of the Main Library Director;
 - 5) cooperates in planning and monitoring the attainment of the objectives set for the University's library and information system.

Chapter 7. PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLISHING

§ 117

The School's publishing activities are coordinated by the Senate Publishing Committee.

§ 118

1. The School's regular publications are as follows:

- 1) Gazeta GUMed,
 - 2) the *'European Journal of Translational and Clinical Medicine'*.
2. The chief editors and the editorial teams are appointed by the Rector.

Chapter 8. MAINTAINING ORDER AND SAFETY

8.1. RULES OF ENSURING ORDER AND SAFETY

§ 119

1. The Rector sees to order and safety at the School.
2. The borders of the School estate are delimited by the Rector in consultation with the competent agency of the local authorities.
3. Pursuant to section 50(3) of the Act of Law, the state services in charge of keeping public order and internal safety may enter the School premises:
 - 1) when called in by the Rector;
 - 2) without the Rector's call, in the case of a direct threat to human lives or health or in the case of a natural disaster.
4. In the case referred to in it. 3(2), the services notify the Rector forthwith of their entering the School premises.
5. The Rector may enter into an accord with the relevant body of the services to specify other circumstances related to keeping order and safety which justify the presence of the specific service on School premises.
6. Pursuant to section 50(6) of the Act of Law, the services are obliged to leave the School premises immediately after the circumstances which substantiated their entering the School premises have ceased, or on Rector's demand.
7. Pursuant to section 50(7) of the Act of Law, the Rector notifies the following authorities immediately of the occurrence of any circumstances which preclude regular functioning of the University and carry a substantial threat to the safety of people or property:
 - 1) the authorities relevant for human safety and protection, and for emergency management;
 - 2) the Minister.

8.2. RULES OF ORGANISING MEETINGS

§ 120

1. Members of the University community enjoy the right to organise meetings at the School.
2. Organisation of a meeting on the School premises requires the Rector's consent.
3. The organisers are notify the Rector of their intention to organise a meeting at least 24 hours ahead of the meeting. In situations substantiated by urgency of the matter in question the Rector may accept notification submitted at a shorter notice.
4. The notification of the Rector of the intention to organise a meeting should specify:
 - 1) the place, date, and opening hour of the meeting, and its planned duration;
 - 2) the purpose and the key points on the meeting agenda;
 - 3) the names of the organisers, chairperson included, accountable for the course of the meeting to the School's governing bodies;
 - 4) the precautions taken to ensure peaceful progress of the meeting and safety of its participants.
5. In the event a meeting is organised at a faculty or an inter-faculty unit, the organisers are also obliged to notify the Dean or head of the respective unit of their intention to hold it.
6. The Rector denies his/her consent referred to in item 2, or forbids a meeting, if the purpose or agenda thereof infringe on the law.
7. The Rector can delegate his/her representative to the meeting.
 - 1) The Rector's representative can dissolve the meeting, if the chairperson of the meeting fails to fulfil his/her duties. Dissolution of the meeting is preceded with a warning.

- 2) The Rector or his/her representative, having first warned the organisers, dissolves the meeting, if its course violates the regulations of the law.

§ 121

1. The meeting organisers are responsible for their course to the University's governing bodies.
2. The chairperson sees to peaceful course of the meeting and prevents anything that might put safety and public order at risk.
3. The chairperson is obliged:
 - 1) to remove any participants whose behaviour disturbs the progress of the meeting or thwarts its peaceful course;
 - 2) to dissolve the meeting, if the participants do not comply with the chairperson's dispositions, hence jeopardise its peaceful progress.

§ 122

Neither the time, nor the place or course of the meeting should disturb the classes.

Chapter 9. DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

9.1. RULES OF PROPERTY DISPOSITION

§ 123

1. The Rector makes decisions concerning the University property and its management.
2. The School creates its core fund reflecting the value of its property, as well as other funds envisaged in separate regulations.
3. The School may create its own scholarship fund in accordance with section 409(2)(2) and section 420 of the Act of Law.
4. Pursuant to section 423(2) of the Act of Law and in accordance with the rules laid down in sections 38–41 of the Act on the Rules of Managing State-Owned Property of 16 December 2016 (consolidated text in Journal of Laws 2018: it. 1182, as amended) the School's performance of a legal action consisting in disposition of fixed asset items, as the latter are construed in the accounting regulations, and the School's performance of a legal action consisting in lending such items for use by another entity for any period in excess of 180 days in a calendar year require consent from the General Counsel to the Republic of Poland whenever the market value of the asset items or the market value of the object of the legal action exceeds PLN 2 000 000. The application for consent is appended with the consent given by the University Board.
5. The University's fixed assets are managed by the Rector via the Chancellor, in accordance with the instructions from the Senate.
6. On authority from the Rector, the Chancellor makes decisions concerning the School property within the scope of its regular management, except for the matters the Act of Law or the Statute reserve for other bodies. The scope of regular management includes any property-related actions necessary for the correct functioning of the School. In particular, the scope includes activities related to on-going operation of the School's property items and their maintenance in a non-deteriorated condition and generating benefits therefrom, as well as any other matters the pursuance of which is necessary to carry out the actions.
7. Responsibility for the correct use and management of the property entrusted to individual organisational units of the University rests with the unit heads.
8. The decision to move property items between individual organisational units of the School is made by the Rector or the Chancellor on Rector's authority, in consultation with the unit heads.
9. The decisions concerning acceptance or rejection of a domestic or foreign donation, bequest, or inheritance of substantial value are made by the Senate on motion from the Rector, in consideration of the opinions of the Chancellor, chief accountant, and – if needed – the School's respective governing bodies.

10. In the case of accepting or transferring equipment free of charge, the decision is made by the Rector or the Chancellor on his/her authority, on request from the head of the interested organisational unit.
11. Pursuant to section 56(1)(1) and 56(2) of the Medical Activity Act, the capital fund of a clinical hospital corresponds to the value of the University's property allocated to the hospital, including the property lent to it for use free of charge.

9.2. RULES OF PURSUING BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

§ 124

1. The School may pursue business activities separate in organisational and financial terms from the activities consisting in the pursuance of the tasks referred to in section 11 of the Act of Law.
2. The School's performance of the tasks referred to in section 11 of the Act of Law and its pursuance of sport, rehabilitation, or diagnostic activities does not constitute business activities as construed in the stipulations of the Entrepreneurs Law Act of 6 March 2018.
3. Subject to any provisions hereof stipulating otherwise, the scope of the School's business activities described in it. 1 may cover research and development, services, training, production, or commercial activities.

§ 125

1. In order to pursue the business activities referred to in § 124 of the Statute, the School may form equity-based companies or organisational units within the organisational structure of the School, separate in organisational and financial terms.
2. The School may form or join equity-based companies independently or in cooperation with other entities.
3. Unless the Statute or the Act of Law stipulate otherwise, equity-based companies and the organisational units referred to in it. 1 are formed and wound up by the Rector, who also defines the detailed scope of their activities, on consent from the Senate and upon consultation with the University Board.

§ 126

The decision to form an equity-based company referred to in section 159(1) of the Act of Law, or to join any such company is made by the Rector, on Senate's consent, subject to section 159(3-6) of the Act of Law.

§ 127

1. Pursuant to section 149(1) of the Act of Law, for the purposes of indirect commercialisation which consists in acquiring or purchasing shares or stocks in companies, or acquiring subscription warrants which entitle to subscription for or acquisition of company shares/stocks so as to implement the research results or the know-how related thereto, to or prepare for implementation thereof, the School may only form single-owner equity-based companies subject to section 150(1) of the Act of Law, hereinafter referred to as 'special purpose vehicles' (SPV).
2. An SPV is formed by the Rector on the Senate's consent and upon consultation with the University Board.
3. The University may make its contribution to the share capital of an SPV, in full or in part, in the form of a non-financial (in-kind) contribution, that is the research results and the *know-how* related thereto.
4. The School may enter into an agreement with an SPV to entrust it with the following tasks:
 - 1) management of the rights to the results or *now-how* referred to in it. 1, with respect to direct commercialisation;
 - 2) management of the research infrastructure.
5. The University allocates the dividend paid by an SPV to the performance of tasks referred to in section 11 of the Act of Law.
6. An SPV may pursue additional business activities separate from the activities referred to in it. 1 in organisational and financial terms.

7. The provisions of sections 38-41 of the Act on the Rules of Managing State-Owned Property of 16 December 2016 do not apply to the pursuance of commercialisation activities or to the making of the capital contribution to an SPV.

§ 128

1. The School may run academic entrepreneurship incubators or technology transfer centres.
2. An academic incubator of entrepreneurship is established to support business activities of the School's employees, doctoral students, and undergraduates.
3. An academic incubator of entrepreneurship may be formed as a cross-university unit, or an equity-based company. An incubator in the form of a cross-university unit operates in accordance with the rules approved by the Senate.
4. A technology transfer centre is formed for the purpose of direct commercialisation which consists in the sale of the research results or the *know-how* related thereto, or in letting those results or *know-how* out for use, especially under licence, rent, or lease agreements.
5. A technology transfer centre may be established as a cross-university unit operating in accordance with the rules approved by the Senate.
6. Supervising boards are set up for academic incubators of entrepreneurship given the form of cross-university units or for technology transfer centres; the composition and powers of the boards are defined in their rules.
7. The director of an academic incubator of entrepreneurship set up in the form of a cross-university unit, or of a technology transfer centre is selected from among the candidates proposed by the supervising boards and employed by the Rector upon consultation with the Senate.

Chapter 10. MEDICAL ENTITIES AND MEDICAL ACTIVITY

10.1. CLINICAL HOSPITALS

§ 129

1. The independent public healthcare establishments of the Medical University of Gdańsk, hereinafter referred to as 'Clinical Hospitals', are the medical entities where the University is the charter member under the letter of the Act on Medical Activities.
2. In compliance with the rules laid down in the Medical Activity Act and the Act of Law, the Clinical Hospitals:
 - 1) pursue medical activities consisting in the provision of health services, health promotion, or performance of teaching and research tasks combined with the provision of health services and health promotion, including the implementation of new medical technologies and treatment methods;
 - 2) perform the tasks consisting in the provision of pre- and post-graduate education in medical professions, combined with the health services and health promotion.
3. The University is the charter member of:
 - 1) University Clinical Centre,
 - 2) University Centre of Maritime and Tropical Medicine.

§ 130

1. The Clinical Hospital operates in accordance with the rules laid down in the Medical Activity Act.
2. The Clinical Hospital participates in preparing students for practising the medical profession and in educating practising physicians in accordance with the principles laid down in separate regulations which govern offering education to such individuals.
3. The organisation and scope of activities of the Clinical Hospital are defined in the Hospital statute conferred by the University in a resolution of the Senate.
4. The University supervises the Clinical Hospital in accordance with the rules laid down in the Medical Activity Act.
5. A Clinical Hospital is transformed or dissolved by virtue of a resolution passed by the University Senate. The body in charge of the transformation is the Rector.

§ 131

1. The Clinical Hospital Community Council operating at the medical entity based on the regulations of the Medical Activity Act serves as the opinion-giving and initiating body for the Senate and Rector, and an advisory body to the director of the Clinical Hospital.
2. The Clinical Hospital Community Council is appointed and dismissed by the Rector who also convenes its first meeting.
3. Pursuant to section 48(6)(1) of the Medical Activity Act, the Clinical Hospital Community Council is composed of no more than 5 members appointed by the Senate, plus the Chairperson of the Council appointed by the Rector and acting as the Council's representative.
4. The procedure of convening the Council's meetings, its work rules, and adoption of resolutions are defined in the rules adopted in a resolution of the Clinical Hospital Community Council and approved by the Senate.
5. The Clinical Hospital director can appeal from the resolutions of the Clinical Hospital Community Council to the Hospital's charter member.

§ 132

1. Wherever this Statute refers to the director of a Clinical Hospital, he/she shall be understood as the manager (as construed in section 2(2)(1) of the Medical Activity Act) of the medical entity other than an enterprise (as construed on section 2(1)(4) of the Medical Activity Act).
2. The director of a Clinical Hospital is employed and terminated by the Rector based on appointment, contract of employment, or agreement governed by the Civil Law.
3. The competition to the position of the Clinical Hospital director is announced by the Rector in accordance with the principles laid down in the Medical Activity Act and secondary legislation thereto.

§ 133

1. The School supervises Clinical Hospitals for their compliance with the law, the hospital statute, and the hospital's rules of organisation, as well as in terms of their purposefulness, prudence, and soundness.
2. The University assesses the Clinical Hospital's economic and financial standing based on the report produced in accordance with section 53a(2) of the Medical Activity Act and submitted by the Clinical Hospital director on or before each 31 May.
3. In its supervisory function, the School may request information, clarifications, and documents from the governing bodies of the Clinical Hospital; it also inspects and evaluates the entity's operations focusing in particular on:
 - 1) the attainment of the tasks specified in the rules of organisation and statute of the Clinical Hospital, and the availability and quality of the health services it provides,
 - 2) the correct management of public property and funds,
 - 3) financial management.
4. Should any actions taken by the Clinical Hospital director be found in contravention with the law, the Rector stops their performance and obliges the director to amend or cancel them. If the director does not amend or cancel the actions by the set date, the Rector may take the steps ensuing from the Medical Activity Act.
5. The University forwards its conclusions drawn from inspections of the attainment of the research and teaching tasks of the medical entity forthwith to the minister relevant for health in compliance with section 89(5)(7) and section 121(7) of the Medical Activity Act.

10.2. MEDICAL ENTITIES IN THE FORM OF EQUITY-BASED COMPANIES

§ 134

1. To pursue the teaching and research tasks combined with the provision of health services and health promotion, the University may establish and operate medical entities in the form of equity-based companies in accordance with the principles laid down in the Medical Activity Act (sections 6 (6), 6(7), and 6(11), and section 41(1) and 41(2) of the Medical Activity Act).
2. Medical entities of the Medical University of Gdańsk operated in the form of equity-based companies manage their finances independently.

Chapter 11. CEREMONIES, DISTINCTIONS, AND HONORARY TITLES

11.1. PROCEDURE OF CONFERRING THE DOCTOR *HONORIS CAUSA* TITLE

§ 135

1. The University Senate may confer the doctor *honoris causa* title to individuals of particular merit to the development of science, culture, or public life.
2. The doctor *honoris causa* title award procedure commences on initiative from the Rector or the chairperson of the scientific discipline board, supported with a resolution of the relevant scientific discipline board, or on initiative from the Dean supported with a resolution of the relevant Faculty Board, based on a documented request.
3. When initiating the doctor *honoris causa* title award procedure, the Senate elects a three-man commission and appoints three reviewers, including at least two from outside the School's staff.
4. The commission draws its opinion based on the 3 reviews and submits it with the Senate.
5. Having studied the opinion of the commission, the Senate votes on the resolution to confer the doctor *honoris causa* title.
6. The resolutions concerning the award of the doctor *honoris causa* title are passed in a ballot voting at the majority of 2/3 votes at the quorum of at least 2/3 Senate members.

11.2. UNIVERSITY DISTINCTIONS AND HONORARY TITLES

§ 136

1. The University confers medals of Merit to the Medical Academy in Gdańsk, Primus Inter Pares, and other special event-related medals and distinctions.
2. The terms and procedure of awarding medals and distinctions are defined by the Senate.

§ 137

1. The title *Aesculapius Gedanensis*/Honorary Professor at the Medical University of Gdańsk is a special distinction awarded to employees of particular merits for the Medical University of Gdańsk.
2. The detailed terms and conditions of awarding the distinction of the *Aesculapius Gedanensis*/Honorary Professor at the Medical University of Gdańsk are defined by the Senate.

11.3. UNIVERSITY CEREMONIES

§ 138

The School's ceremonies follow the Polish academic traditions in their content and form.

§ 139

1. The regular ceremonious events at the School are as follows:
 - 1) inauguration of the academic year,
 - 2) immatriculation of the students,
 - 3) 'absolutorium', or the ceremony of presenting the diplomas to the School graduates,
 - 4) promotion to the academic degree of the doctor,
 - 5) presentation of the habilitated doctor diploma,
 - 6) promotion to the doctor *honoris causa* title,
 - 7) conferment of the title of *Aesculapius Gedanensis*/Honorary Professor at the Medical University of Gdańsk.
2. The Senate can introduce other ceremonious academic events.

§ 140

1. During ceremonies, the professors and habilitated doctors wear their academic attires. The former Rectors wear special togas.
2. The Rector and chairpersons of the scientific discipline boards, the Vice-Rectors, and Deans wear the academic insignia during ceremonies.

§ 141

1. The School's colour guard is appointed by the Rector.
2. The colour guard is present at the ceremony of inaugurating the academic year.

3. The Rector can issue a disposition ordering the presence of the School's colour guard at other ceremonies
4. The School flag is flown to mark the state, School, and other ceremonies indicated by the Rector.

§ 142

The University has its own, T. Tylewski Choir of the Medical University of Gdańsk. The choir operates based on the rules conferred by the Rector.

Chapter 12. CLOSING PROVISIONS and TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

§ 143

1. The draft Statute and any draft amendments thereto are put forward by the Rector.
2. A motion to amend the Statute may be filed by no fewer than 5 members of the Senate, or the University Board, or the Statute Committee.
3. Before adopting the School Statute or amendments thereto, the Senate:
 - 1) seeks opinion of the University Board in accordance with the principles laid down in the Act of Law, expressed by a majority vote of its statutory members, and the opinion of the trade unions operating at the School;
 - 2) may consult the scientific discipline board, the faculty board, or the Statute Committee.
4. The School's Statute and any amendments thereto are adopted in a Senate resolution passed at an absolute majority of votes with the quorum of at least half the statutory number of its members.
5. Any doubts as to the construction or application of the regulations of the Statute are resolved by the Senate in a resolution.
6. Pursuant to section 33 of the Act of Law, no resolutions issued by the School's governing bodies infringe on the trade unions rights ensuing from the law.

§ 144

1. The first draft rules of organisation which will be in force as of 1 October 2019 are reviewed by the Senate. No amendment to the rules of organisation requires consultation with the Senate.
2. The first term of office of the scientific discipline board commences on 1 October 2019 and will end on 31 August 2020.
 - 1) § 30(3-4) and § 31(1-2) of the Statute do not apply to the scientific discipline board of the first term of office.
 - 2) The scientific discipline board of the first term of office is composed of professors and University professors, as well as habilitated doctors who have declared that at least 25% of their research pursued at the School will be devoted to the specific discipline, provided they submit their declaration on inclusion in the board with the University on or before 15 July 2019, subject to section 32(1) of the Act of Law.
 - 3) The scientific discipline board of the first term of office may include persons meeting the requirements laid down in § 30(1-2), § 30(5), and § 37(2)(2) of the Statute.
 - 4) The Rector convenes the first meeting of the scientific discipline board of the first term of office, and the meeting should be held no later than on or before 31 October 2019.
3. In the period from 1 October 2019 and up to 31 August 2020, the faculty board referred to in § 59(7) of the Statute shall, when performing the tasks specified in § 59(18) of the Statute, operate in their heretofore compositions determined based on the heretofore regulations.
4. By the end of the term of office of the Rector appointed based on the heretofore regulations, appointment to the managerial functions shall not require consultation with the faculty board or the Senate.
5. Wherever the Statute refers to the Dean, he/she shall be construed including the Dean of the Intercollegiate Faculty of UG&MUG, taking into account the stipulations of the agreement signed between UG and MUG.
6. Pursuant to section 279 of the Act of 3 July 2018 – Regulations Introducing the Law of Higher Education and Science Act (Journal of Laws 2018: it. 1669, as amended), doctoral studies taken up before the academic year of 2019/2020 shall continue on the heretofore principles, though no longer than until 31 October 2023. Between 1 October 2019 and 31 December 2023, the

substantive supervision over doctoral studies shall be performed by the Board of the MUG First Doctoral School. The doctoral studies shall be managed by the manager of doctoral studies.

7. Until 30 September 2020, the competitions for first employment at the School at the position of an academic teacher shall be held by the heretofore commissions.
8. As of the Statute enters into force and effect, the opinions referred to in section 125 of the Higher Education Law Act concerning termination of employment with appointed academic staff shall be issued by the Senate.
9. The persons who, on the Statute effective date, hold the position of a senior lecturer or lecturer and the academic degree of the doctor shall be deemed employed at the position of an assistant professor in the academic teacher group.

§ 145

1. All School's by-laws issued based on the heretofore regulations shall remain in force, unless the provisions of the law stipulate otherwise.
2. Within 5 years as of the date this Statute comes into force and effect, the University shall adjust the names, structure, and operating rules of the units existing in the School's structure to the requirements laid down herein, unless the law stipulates otherwise.
3. Clinical hospitals and other entities having the School is their managing entity, charter member , or shareholder with an equity interest of more than 50% shares or stocks, shall adjust their own statutes and by-laws to the rules laid down in the Act of Law or the Statute, unless the regulations of the Act of Law, or special regulations set other requirements.

§ 146

This Statute was approved by the Senate on 3 June 2019, and it will come into force and effect as of 1 October 2019.

Appendix No. 1 to the Statute: The text of the students' vow

Appendix No. 2 to the Statute: The text of the vow taken by the doctoral students of the MUG doctoral school