



THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

DEC 4 2003

SENT BY FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

Dr. Leszek Sikorski
Minister of Health
ul. Miodowa 15
00-952 Warsaw
Republic of Poland

Dear Dr. Sikorski:

On September 11-12, 2003, the National Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation (NCFMEA) met in Washington, D.C., to review materials from 14 countries, including the information and documentation provided by the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences (ACPUMS) and your office for the purpose of reassessing the comparability of Poland's medical accreditation standards to those used in the United States. At the meeting, the NCFMEA members also heard testimony from Professor Maciej Gembicki, Dr. Roman Danielewicz, and Ms. Anna Niewiadomska. Their testimony was most helpful, and the NCFMEA members wish to thank them for their participation in the meeting.

I am pleased to inform you that the NCFMEA, based on the information and materials submitted and the testimony presented, reaffirmed its prior determination that the standards and processes used by the Ministry of Health and the ACPUMS to accredit medical schools in Poland are comparable to those used to accredit medical schools in the United States. This determination of comparability by the NCFMEA has a maximum duration of six years from the date of this letter, unless the Committee withdraws, extends or renews its determination prior to that date. Before expiration of the six-year period, the NCFMEA will seek to confirm that your standards and processes for accrediting medical schools in Poland are still comparable to the accreditation standards applied to medical schools in the United States. If so, its previous determination of comparability will be extended for another period.

As a result of the determination of continued comparability by the NCFMEA, any medical school in Poland that is accredited by the ACPUMS may apply to the U.S. Department of Education to participate in the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program. If a medical school's application is approved, students enrolled in the school who are either U.S. citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. may receive FFEL loans to finance their medical education if they meet all other eligibility requirements. Medical schools that wish to participate in the FFEL program may obtain the proper application

forms from the Foreign Schools Team by calling (202) 377-3168 or by writing to the following address:

Foreign Schools Team
FSA/Schools Channel/CMO
U.S. Department of Education
Room 73C3
830 First St., NE
Washington, DC 20202-5340
U.S.A.

Please note that it is not necessary for medical schools that are currently participating in the FFEL program to contact the Foreign Schools Team at this time; the status of those schools remains unchanged by the NCFMEA's decision of continued comparability.

At the September meeting, the NCFMEA also requested that Poland provide (1) a report describing the evolution of the relationship between ACPUMS and the State Accreditation Committee for review at the September 2004 NCFMEA meeting and (2) a full report on accreditation activities involving Polish medical schools for review at the September 2005 NCFMEA meeting.

We would appreciate receiving the requested report on the relationship between ACPUMS and the State Accreditation Committee by June 15, 2004, so we have sufficient time to review the information prior to the September 2004 NCFMEA meeting. Please send the information to the U.S. Department of Education at the address below.

Mr. John Barth
Director, Accreditation and State Liaison Staff
U.S. Department of Education
1990 K Street, NW – Room 7105
Washington, DC 20006-8509
U.S.A.

If you have any questions regarding the information requested, please feel free to contact Mr. Barth at (202) 219-7011 (telephone), (202) 219-7005 (fax), or john.barth@ed.gov (e-mail).

The Executive Director of the NCFMEA, Bonnie LeBold, will contact you in the late spring or early summer to provide information regarding the September 2004 NCFMEA meeting. In the interim, if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Ms. LeBold at (202) 219-7009 (telephone), (202) 219-7008 (fax), or bonnie.lebold@ed.gov (e-mail).

Thank you very much for providing information regarding your country's accreditation of its medical schools. The NCFMEA members and the U.S. Department of Education appreciate your ongoing assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Rod Paige

cc: Dr. Roman Danielewicz
Director, Department of Science
and Higher Education
Ministry of Health

Dr. Maciej Gembicki
Chairman, Accreditation Committee of
Polish Universities of Medical Sciences

Ms. Anna Niewiadomska
Counselor
Embassy of the Republic of Poland

U.S. Department of Education



Staff Analysis

Poland

**For the September 11-12, 2003 Meeting
of the
National Committee on Foreign Medical
Education and Accreditation**

U.S. Department of Education
Staff Analysis
of the Standards Used by
Poland
For the Evaluation of Medical Schools

Prepared July 2003

Background

This is an application for a re-determination of comparability submitted by the Government of Poland. Poland was initially reviewed at the September 1996 meeting of the National Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation (NCFMEA) as to the comparability of its accreditation/evaluation of its medical schools to the system used to accredit medical schools in the United States. At that meeting, the Committee determined that Poland's standards for the evaluation of medical schools were not comparable to those used to evaluate medical school in the United States. Poland provided additional information that was considered at the October 1997 NCFMEA meeting and the Committee determined at that meeting that the accreditation standards used by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to evaluate the medical schools in Poland are comparable to those used to evaluate programs leading to the M.D. degree in the United States.

Accreditation of Polish medical schools is currently conducted by the Accreditation Committee for Polish Universities of Medical Sciences (ACPUMS). ACPUMS, established by the Conference of Presidents of Polish Medical Schools in 1997, is composed of one academic teacher from each medical school, one student, one representative of the Center for Post-graduate Medical Education, and a representative from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Each member of the Committee serves a term of three years and can serve one additional term.

Summary of Findings

Based on the information provided by Poland, it appears that the country has an evaluation system that is in many ways comparable to that used to accredit medical schools in the United States; however, Department staff notes that Poland did not provide information on some areas of the questionnaire. For example:

- Under the area of Administration, the country did not discuss how it ensures that student evaluations are consistent at affiliated clinical sites;
- Under the area of Educational Program, there was no indication that the curriculum included instruction in clinical pathology nor was there any discussion on how the country ensured that a medical school's publications, advertising, and student recruitment must present a balanced and accurate representation of the mission and objectives of its educational program;

- Under the section entitled Medical Students, there was no indication that the standards required medical schools to maintain the confidentiality of a student's records; and
- Under the section entitled Resources for the Educational Program there was neither a discussion on how ACPUMS ensures that the faculty of a medical school are sufficient in size, breadth, and depth to provide a program of medical education nor was there a policy that addressed faculty conflicts of interest.
- A few accreditation processes/procedures such as not requiring medical schools to submit substantive changes to ACPUMS for review in order to allow the Committee an opportunity to determine if the changes affect an institution's compliance with the standards.

Staff Analysis

PART I: The Entity Responsible for the Accreditation/Approval of Medical Schools

There should be a clearly designated body responsible for evaluating the quality of medical education in the foreign country, and that body should have clear authority to accredit/approve medical schools in the country that offer educational programs leading to the M.D. (or equivalent) degree.

Poland reports that the Higher Education Act of 1990 as amended (referred to as the Act) identifies the Minister of Health and Social Welfare as the government office that oversees the medical universities in Poland. The law states that, "the powers of appropriate for higher education issues in the field of his supervision shall be vested in other competent ministers as regards the university supervised by them." Therefore, the "competent" minister responsible for medical education would be the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. The law also notes that the entity responsible to evaluate the quality of medical education within the universities is the State Accreditation Committee (SAC). The law notes that the composition of the SAC will include at least 50 but not more than 70 from various professions including medicine. Terms of the Commissioners will be for a period of three years.

In its last application for comparability, the country noted that the Conference of Presidents of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences (CPPUMS) established and appointed individuals to serve on the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences (ACPUMS) and it was this body that evaluated the medical education program at Polish universities. The ACPUMS had and still has the full support of the Ministry but is completely independent of the Ministry.

In its current application, the country notes that Article 38 of the Act does not exclude the existence of non-governmental entities from evaluating and accrediting programs of medical education; therefore, CPPUMS reaffirmed its intention to continue evaluating medical programs within Polish universities. It would appear that CCPUMS and its accrediting body ACPUMS continues to have the full support of the Ministry. Although

the Act notes that the responsible entity is the State Accreditation Committee, emails from the ACPUMS Director noted that the Accreditation Committee has focused its activities on new, non-academic, schools and has not conducted any accreditation activities at any of the 11 medical schools (10 are free standing universities and one is imbedded within a university). The Director notes that the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare accepts the accrediting activities conducted by ACPUMS.

PART II: Accreditation/Approval Standards

The entity within the foreign country that is responsible for evaluating the quality of medical education in the country and has authority to accredit/approve medical schools should have standards comparable to the following:

1. Mission and Objectives

- (a) The educational mission of the medical school must serve the general public interest, and its educational objectives must support the mission. The medical School's educational program must be appropriate in light of the mission and objectives of the school.**
- (b) An essential objective of a program of medical education leading to the M.D. (or equivalent) degree must be to prepare graduate to enter and complete graduate medical education, qualify for licensure, provide competent medical care, and have educational background necessary for continued learning.**

Poland notes that medical schools are required to describe their educational mission and must ensure that it takes into account the needs of the community or region in which the medical school is located. Medical schools are required to develop objectives that outline the expected competencies that graduates must attain to enter the field of medicine. Medical schools are required to make students aware of both the mission and objectives that they have established.

2. Governance

- (a) The medical school must be legally authorized to provide a program of medical education in the country in which it is located.**
- (b) There must be an appropriate accountability of the management of the medical school to an ultimate responsible authority external to and independent of the school's administration. This external authority must have sufficient understanding of the medical program to develop policies in the interest of both the medical school and the public.**

The Higher Education Act establishes the authority for universities to offer a program of medical education. The Act (Article 31) notes that Ministry of Health and Social Welfare is responsible for the medical education programs offered in universities. These Ministries ensure that the medical programs abide by the statutes and have the power to sanction the medical programs if they are found to be in noncompliance with the law. Further, there are two external bodies that review medical schools whose composition includes professional medical staff: the SAC and ACPUMS.

3. Administration

- (a) The administration of the medical school must be effective and appropriate in light of the school's mission and objectives.**
 - (i) There must be sufficient administrative personnel to ensure the effective administration of admissions, student affairs, academic affairs, hospital and other health facility relationships, business and planning, and the other administrative functions that the medical school performs.**
 - (ii) The chief academic officer of the medical school must have sufficient authority provided by the institution to administer the educational program. That individual must also have ready access to the university president or other university official charged with final responsibility for the school, and to other university officials as are necessary to fulfill the responsibilities of the chief academic officer's office.**
 - (iii) In affiliated institutions, the medical school's department heads and senior clinical faculty members must have authority consistent with their responsibility for the instruction of students**

The country notes that the Act outlines the administrative structure of the universities. The Act states that each university should have a President and an Administrative President. Therefore, the fact that each university has an administrative staff as described in the Act would not indicate that the medical academies have an effective and appropriate administrative staff. Emails from Poland noted that the chief academic officer of the 10 free standing medical universities would be the Rector. Each university also has a Dean of the medical school. Additionally, there are several Deputy Deans for Student Affairs, Clinical Training, and Academic Carrier. The self-study questionnaire that medical academies must fill out clearly indicates that medical schools must have Department Chairs for the basic and clinical sciences. Poland notes that the Dean is in constant contact with the Rector.

- (b) The chief academic official of the medical school must be qualified by education and experience to provide leadership in medical education.**

As stated above, the Rector of the medical school is the chief academic official of the medical school. Deans and Vice-Deans are responsible for the teaching program and are elected by the faculty for a period of three years. The country notes that these individuals would have extensive experience in the field of medical education.

- (c) The medical school may determine the administrative structure that best suits its mission and objectives, but that structure must ensure that the faculty is appropriately involved in decisions related to--**
 - (i) Admissions;**
 - (ii) Hiring, retention, promotion, and discipline of faculty; and**
 - (iii) All phases of the curriculum, including the clinical education portion;**

The country states that faculty has no role in the selection of students. Students are selected by the score they achieve on an entrance test that is developed and administered by the Center of Medical Examinations (CME). The CME is an external body that has no association with the universities. Poland did note that administrators evaluate faculty on their teaching and scholarly skills and the evaluation can impact their promotion and continued employment. The Director of ACPUMS noted in an email that the faculty have a "decisive" voice in the hiring, promoting, and disciplining of the faculty through their participation in Faculty Councils, Faculty Committees, and the Faculty Senate. The standards also state that the faculty is involved in the evaluation of the curriculum.

- (d) If some components of the educational program are conducted at sites that are geographically separated from the main campus of the medical school, the school must have appropriate mechanisms in place to ensure that--**
 - (i) The educational experiences at all geographically separated sites are comparable in quality to those at the main campus; and**
 - (ii) There is consistency in student evaluations at all sites.**

The country notes that teaching entities located outside of the university are rare and those that do exist primarily provide clinical instruction; however, the outside entities that are used to provide instruction are reviewed by the medical dean for the appropriateness and quality of instruction. The country did not address the issue of ensuring that student evaluations are consistent at all sites.

4. Educational Program

- (a) Duration:** The program of education leading to the M.D. (or equivalent) degree must include at least 130 weeks of instruction, scheduled over a minimum of four calendar years.

The agency's standards note that the medical program will be at least six years in length and not less than 5700 hours of instruction. The 5700 hours are broken down into the following categories: 4200 hours covering core subject matter (1170 hours of basic subjects, 695 hours of pre-clinical training, and 2335 hours of clinical training); 800 hours of electives; and 700 hours of compulsory holiday training practice. The country did not elaborate on what constitutes holiday training practice. The country noted that the academic year begins on September 31 and consists of two semesters.

- (b) Curricular Content:** The medical school's curriculum must provide students with general professional education, i.e. the knowledge and skills necessary to become a qualified physician. At a minimum, the curriculum must provide education in the following:

(i) The sciences basic to medicine, including—

- (A) The contemporary content of those expanded disciplines that have traditionally been titled anatomy, biochemistry, physiology, microbiology and immunology, pathology, pharmacology and therapeutics, and preventive medicine; and**
- (B) Laboratory or other practical exercises that facilitate the ability to make accurate quantitative observations of biomedical phenomena and critical analyses of data.**

The minimum requirements for the curriculum are established by the Medical Section of the Chief Council of Higher Education in consultation with the medical schools and ACPUMS. The required curriculum includes anatomy, histology, biophysics, general and organic chemistry, biochemistry, physiology, pathomorphology, microbiology, immunology, genetics, pharmacology, public health, and epidemiology.

All basic science classes are delivered through a lecture with classes of 20 to 30 students. The country was silent about the use of laboratories or practical exercises incorporated into the basic sciences courses. The standards state that basic pre-clinical sciences are to be held in appropriately equipped laboratories. The country defines pre-clinical courses as pathomorphology, pathophysiology, microbiology, genetics, pharmacology, epidemiology, and laboratory diagnostics. The country noted in its application that, "practical exercises in basic subjects are conducted by academic teachers in student groups of 2-6 persons."

- (ii) A variety of clinical subjects, including at least the core subjects of internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, surgery, and psychiatry and, preferably, family medicine.**

Note 1: Medical schools that do not require clinical experience in one or another of the above disciplines must ensure that their students possess the knowledge and clinical abilities to enter any field of graduate medical education.

Note 2: Clinical instruction must cover all organ systems and include aspects of acute, chronic, continuing, preventive, and rehabilitative care.

Note 3: The medical school's program of clinical instruction must be designed to equip students with the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behaviors necessary for further training in the practice of medicine.

Note 4: Instruction and experience in patient care must be provided in both ambulatory and hospital settings.

Note 5: Each required clinical clerkship (or equivalent) must allow the student to undertake thorough study of a series of selected patients having the major and common types of disease problems represented in the clerkship.

The country's standards require that all students receive clinical training in the following subjects: internal medicine, pediatrics, surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, neurology, laryngology, ophthalmology, dermatology, psychiatry, orthopedics, radiology, anesthesiology, oncology, rehabilitation, nuclear medicine, and emergency medicine. The standards note that the curriculum must not only provide basic medical education, but also should provide students with the necessary skills to enable students to develop critical thinking skills that can be used to solve problems related to health and sickness. The clerkships will vary in length from 15 hours to 500 hours. The clinical areas that require the most time are Internal Medicine (500 hours), Pediatrics (350 hours), Gynecology and Obstetrics (220 hours), Surgery (350 hours), and Neurology with Neurosurgery (120 hours). The majority of the other clerkships are 60 to 80 hours in length. The country's standards do not discuss whether the clinical instruction covers all organ systems, or the aspects of acute, chronic, and continuing care. There was also no discussion on whether the clinical rotations expose students to both ambulatory and hospital settings. Although Poland noted that students' summer practices take place in public hospitals which allow them exposure to a variety of diseases, there was no comment on whether students see sufficient numbers of patients that covers major and common types of diseases associated with each clerkship.

- (iii) Disciplines that support the fundamental clinical subjects, such as diagnostic imaging and clinical pathology.**

The curriculum requires instruction in diagnostic imaging; however, the curriculum has no specific reference to clinical pathology.

- (iv) Ethical, behavioral, and socioeconomic subjects pertinent to medicine.**

Poland requires all students to take a course in medical ethics, sociology, and psychology. In its application, Poland stated that 165 hours of instruction are planned to cover "ethical, behavioral and sociological subjects."

- (v) Communications skills integral to the education and effective function of physicians, including communication with patients, families, colleagues, and other health professionals.**

Poland notes that communication skills are not taught as a separate subject, but that they are included in the clinical portion of the training as well as in the sociology and psychology courses. However, no mention of this was found in the documentation that Poland submitted with its application.

(c) Design, Implementation, and Evaluation:

- (i) There must be integrated responsibility by faculty within the medical school for the design, implementation, and periodic evaluation of all aspects of the curriculum, including both basic sciences and clinical education.**
- (ii) The medical school must regularly evaluate the effectiveness of its medical program by documenting the achievement of its students and graduates in verifiable ways that show the extent to which institutional and program purposes are met. The school should use a variety of measures to evaluate program quality, such as data on student performance, academic progress and graduation, acceptance into residency programs, and postgraduate performance; the licensure of graduates, particularly in relation to any national norms; and any other measures that are appropriate and valid in light of the school's mission and objectives.**

Poland notes that the design, implementation, and development of the curriculum is the responsibility of the "university authorities" which staff interprets to be the administrators of the university. The country notes that the design of the teaching process is a cooperative effort between the university authorities and Faculty Program Council that is composed of faculty and students.

The standards note that programs must develop tests to assess the knowledge and basic practical skills that have been acquired by the students. Poland's application

notes that no national test has been developed that assesses student learning but that a national examination is being developed.

5. Medical Students

(a) Admissions, Recruiting, and Publications

- (i) The medical school must admit only those new and transfer students who possess the intelligence, integrity, and personal and emotional characteristics that are generally perceived as necessary to become effective physicians.**
- (ii) A medical school's publications, advertising, and student recruitment must present a balanced and accurate representation of the mission and objectives of its educational program. Its catalog (or equivalent document) must provide an accurate description of the school, its educational program, its admissions requirements for students (both new and transfer), the criteria it uses to determine that a student is making satisfactory academic progress in the medical program, and its requirements for the award of the M.D. degree (or equivalent).**
- (iii) Unless prohibited by law, student records must be available for review by the student and an opportunity provided to challenge their accuracy. Applicable law must govern the confidentiality of student records.**

The Ministry of Health establishes the number of medical students that will be admitted each year. Admission to a medical school is determined by a national examination. Every July applicants take the examination that requires applicants to answer 120 questions for each of the following disciplines: biology, physics, and chemistry. Students are ranked by their test scores with a cutoff score for admittance being determined by the number of students that the Ministry has determined will be admitted that year. Poland notes that students have the right to file an appeal to the government if they question the procedures used during the test or the score that they received.

In an email submitted by Poland it was stated that students are allowed to view their student record and to correct any inaccuracies. Specifically noted was the right of a student to appeal to the Dean of the medical school any grade received. The country did not address the whether confidentiality of student records is maintained. Further, Poland was silent about a school's use of its publications.

(b) Evaluation of Student Achievement

- (i) The medical school faculty must establish principles and methods for the evaluation of student achievement, including the criteria for satisfactory academic progress and the requirements for graduation.**
- (ii) The medical school's evaluation of student achievement must employ a variety of measures of student knowledge, competence, and performance, systematically and sequentially applied throughout the medical program, including the clinical clerkships.**
- (iii) The medical school must carefully monitor the progress of students throughout their educational program, including each course and clinical clerkship, must promote only those who make satisfactory academic progress, and must graduate only those students who successfully complete the program.**

Poland notes that universities have great latitude in evaluating student achievement. Universities use oral and written examinations, oral interviews, and practical tests in evaluating the knowledge acquired by students. The standards require medical schools to conduct testing that will assess theoretical knowledge and practical skills in solving medical problems. Students are graded on a scale of 2.0 (unsatisfactory) to 6.0 (excellent). Students must successfully pass all of their courses each year in order to continue to the next year.

(c) Student Services

Students must have access to preventive and therapeutic health services, including confidential mental health counseling. Policies must include education, prevention, and management of exposure to infectious diseases during the course of the educational program.

Poland noted in its application that student services are outlined in the Act (articles 140-154). The Act noted that students are entitled to services provided through the National Health Service. Department staff also discovered that the standards note that medical universities must have a health system for students that provide routine medical examinations and vaccinations. The university must have a policy in place that provides information to students on the health risks students may be exposed to including infectious diseases and radiation. The policy needs to provide information on preventative measures students should take to minimize the risk, and the procedures and therapies that should be followed if students are affected by a health related problem. The standards also require that students have access to mental health counseling. Information provided by Poland noted that foreign students may participate in the National Health System for a fee or can use health insurance obtained in their

country. Additionally, all students have access to a university's Academic Health Service.

6. Resources for the Educational Program

(a) Finances: The medical school must have adequate financial resources for the size and scope of its educational program.

(b) Facilities:

(i) The medical school must have, or be assured use of, physical facilities and equipment, including clinical teaching facilities, that are quantitatively and qualitatively adequate for the size and scope of the educational program, as well as the size of the student body.

(ii) The medical school should be encouraged to conduct biomedical research and must provide facilities for the humane care of animals when animals are used in teaching and research.

All medical schools are financed by the State government; however, the Act also allows for universities to receive funds through multiple sources including local governments, donations, tuition fees, and research grants. The country notes that the State uses a financial algorithm in determining the level of funding that a university receives. The algorithm takes into consideration the number of students and faculty at the university.

The standards note that medical schools must have sufficient facilities to meet the requirements of the medical school. The facilities identified in the standard are lecture halls, seminar rooms, classrooms, and study rooms. Each medical school also must have sufficient clinical facilities to meet the clinical requirements of the program.

(c) Faculty:

(i) Members of the medical school's faculty must be appropriately qualified to teach in a medical program leading to the M.D. (or equivalent) degree and effective in their teaching. The faculty must be of sufficient size, breadth, and depth to provide the scope of the educational program offered.

(ii) The medical school should have policies that deal with circumstances in which the private interests of its faculty or staff may conflict with their official responsibilities.

The standards note that medical universities must employ a teaching staff that will ensure a high level of "services." Department staff interprets this to mean that the instructors must be competent and able to effectively teach in the universities. The country's application states that the number of faculty is determined by guidance

provided in the Act as well as the number of students per academic teacher. Department staff could not find the article within the Act that established a student-teacher ratio. The article of the Act (article 101) cited by the country in its application outlined the minimum and maximum number of hours that can be performed by researchers, lecturers, senior lecturers, and individuals employed in equivalent positions. The country did not describe efforts to ensure that the faculty was of sufficient size, breadth, and depth to provide the scope of the educational program offered.

In responding to the issue of conflicts of interest, the country provided an example of how one university dealt with a possible conflict-of-interest issue, but did not discuss policies that ACPUMS may use to ensure that private interests of its faculty or staff do not lead to conflict of interest with their official responsibilities.

(d) Library: The medical school must have a library sufficient in size, breadth, and depth to support the educational program and adequately and professionally staffed.

The Act states that the university must have a library (article 65) that is professionally staffed (article 66). The country's application notes that the library must maintain sufficient educational materials and scientific journals to serve the student population. The self-study questionnaire used in the country's accreditation process requires universities to provide specific information regarding the library resources including the staffing; services offered; the budget for the last three years; the number of books, journals, audiovisual resources, and software purchased over the last three years; and the number of CD databases that have been purchased.

(e) Clinical Teaching Facilities The medical school should have affiliation agreements with each teaching hospital or clinical facility it uses that define the responsibilities of each party.

Poland states that all clinical training takes place in teaching hospitals and that each university is required to write its own contracts with the hospitals that will offer clinical training. The country provided the policies (called statutes by Poland) of one university that verified the requirement for the establishment of legal contracts with hospitals that provide clinical training.

PART III: Accreditation/Approval Processes and Procedures

The entity within the foreign country that is responsible for evaluating the quality of medical education in the country and has authority to accredit/approve medical schools should have processes and procedures for granting accreditation/approval to medical schools that are comparable to the following:

1. Site Visit

The accreditation/approval process must include a thorough on-site review of the school (and all its geographically separated sites, if any) during which sufficient information is collected to determine if the school is in fact operating in compliance with the accreditation/approval standards. This review should include, among other things, an analysis of the admission process, the curriculum, the qualifications of the faculty, the achievement of students and graduates, the facilities available to medical students (including the training facilities), and the academic support resources available to students.

ACPUMS does conduct on-site visits to each of the medical universities. The annual reports submitted by Poland to the NCFMEA have outlined their site visit activities that have been conducted over the years. The process requires each university to complete a comprehensive self-assessment questionnaire that requests information on the curriculum including the didactic and clinical programs, administration, faculty, facilities, current and past budgets, assessment of student progress, and student services. Once the questionnaire has been received an analysis is conducted by a team composed of ACPUMS members. The analysis is then shared with the entire ACPUMS membership. ACPUMS then establishes an on-site team of four individuals composed of medical professionals and ACPUMS members. Annual reports reveal that the team visits the school for four days and reviews all aspects of the school.

2. Qualified On-Site Evaluators, Decision-Makers, and Policy-Makers

The accreditation/approval process must use competent and knowledgeable individuals, qualified by experience and training in the basic or clinical sciences, responsible for the on-site evaluation, policy-making, and decision-making.

The country notes that all teams are composed of university academicians with many years of teaching and medical education experience. Some members are Deans or Vice Deans of medical schools. Prior reports submitted by Poland to the NCFMEA verify that teams are composed of competent and knowledgeable individuals in the field of medicine and the basic sciences.

3. Re-evaluation and Monitoring

The accreditation/approval process must provide for the regular reevaluation of accredited/approved medical schools in order to verify that they continue to comply with the approval standards. The entity must also provide for the monitoring of medical schools throughout any period of accreditation/approval granted to verify their continued compliance with the standards.

Medical schools that are granted accreditation receive a period of accreditation for either three or five years. The country monitors the medical schools by requesting medical schools to provide an update on the efforts to address the recommendations

made after the last full accreditation visit. These reports are submitted during the mid-term of the accreditation period that the university was granted. For schools accredited for three-years and five-years the update occurs at the 1.5-year and 2.5-year points respectively. Based on the response received from the university ACPUMS will determine whether another site visit is warranted. The country provided copies of two letters it sent to medical schools requesting that they provide an update on the efforts to address the recommendations outlined in the final accreditation report that was sent to the school after their schools received accreditation. The country states that ACPUMS has not established a requirement that its accredited medical schools submit annual reports.

4. Substantive Change

The accreditation/approval process must require medical schools to notify the appropriate authority of any substantive change to their educational program, student body, or resources and must provide for a review of the substantive change by the appropriate authority to determine if the school remains in compliance with the standards.

The country notes that the 4200 hours of instruction covering the core subject matter cannot be changed. The Deans of medical schools are allowed an additional 800 hours of training for elective courses. ACPUMS has no approval authority for how the 800 hours are utilized; however, the elective training courses are reviewed by Council during the accrediting process and are subject to comments and recommendations in the same manner as the core courses that make up the 4200 hours of training. Department staff notes that the 700 additional hours of compulsory holiday training practice are not addressed in this section and is uncertain whether those hours are subject to evaluation by ACPUMS. Department staff notes that schools are required to identify substantive changes on their self-assessment questionnaire that is part of the accreditation process. However, Department staff review of the country's documentation could not locate any requirement for a medical school to submit substantive changes to ACPUMS for review in order to ensure that the changes will not affect an institution's compliance with the standards.

5. Controls against Conflicts of Interest and Inconsistent Application of Standards

The accreditation/approval process must include effective controls against conflicts of interest and inconsistent application of the accreditation/approval standards.

In responding to this section, Poland referred to its appeal process that allows medical schools to disagree with the period of accreditation awarded to them or to disagree with the recommendations that are outlined in their final accreditation report. However, the appeals process does not address the requirement to have effective controls in place that ensure conflicts of interest do not occur.

6. Accrediting/Approval Decisions

The accreditation/approval process must ensure that all accreditation/approval decisions are based on the accreditation/approval standards. It must also ensure that the decisions are based, in part, on an evaluation of the performance of students after graduation from the medical school.

The country's annual reports verified that accrediting decisions are based on an on-site evaluation of medical schools against the standards that have been established by ACPUMS. Poland stated that currently there is no assessment of student performance but that an effort is underway to develop such a system. The country notes that in October 2004 a State medical examination will be administered to medical students after their internship.

Documentation:

Order of the Council of Ministers of 24th October 1949

Order of the Council of Ministers of 3rd March 1950

Higher Education Act of 12th September 1990

The Statute of the Karol Marchinkowski University of Medical Sciences

Resolution of Conference Presidents of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences dated on 1st October 2002

Teaching Standards of graduate education in medical faculties – previous version

Teaching Standards of graduate education in medical faculties – actual version

A Questionnaire for self-assessment of the University

The program minimum in the medical field of study – previous edition

The program minimum in the medical field of study – actual proposal accepted by the Department of Education of the Ministry of health

An outline for the questionnaire analysis.

The Statute of the ACPMS

The letter to the President of the Wrocław university of Medical Science concerning a follow-up visit

The letter to the President of the Warsaw University of Medical Science concerning follow-up visit

Email from the Director of ACPUMS providing supplemental information to Poland's application for comparability.



NEWDOC

Committee Name 3	Year yyy	Meeting Summer(s)-Winter(w)
NCFMEA	2003	(S) W

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Doc Number (Dates Stamp here)

Document Class
circle one

01 Agenda

Country Materials for 46

Enter country-code number from the Master List.

- 21 Staff Analysis
- 23 Agency Response
- 24 Addendum
- 29 Secretary's Decision Letter

- 02 Decision Memo
- 04 Federal Register Notices
- 05 General Correspondence
- 06 Handouts
- 07 Minutes
- 08 Readers/Recusals
- 09 State Department Notice
- 10 Transcripts

Date - -
 yyyy mm dd

30 By-Laws

- 62 Appointment Letters
- 64 Membership Lists
- 66 Guidelines
- 68 Miscellaneous

*Country
Response
to draft
Staff
analysis*

Late Country
Responses received
from:

- Cayman Islands
- Denmark
- Poland ✓

Greathouse, Robin

From: James, Bill
Sent: Thursday, September 04, 2003 2:04 PM
To: LeBold, Bonnie; Greathouse, Robin; Griffiths, Carol
Subject: FW: N/A



Dear Mr
James[1].doc

Here is the email that was recently sent.

BJ

-----Original Message-----

From: Klinika Endokrynologii SPSK2 [mailto:endosk2@amp.edu.pl]
Sent: Tuesday, September 02, 2003 4:40 AM
To: bill.james@ed.gov
Subject: N/A

Mr Bill James
Reconsideration for Comparability

Dear Mr. James,

In the analysis of the report you sent us, you mentioned on page 6 that we were writing about 700 hours of summer practice, but we did not state what the students of medicine were obliged to learn during the period of practice. I am now enclosing the missing information including the outline of the program for the practice in particular years of study as well as details of their implementation.

Prof.M. Gembicki M.D.,Ph.D.

—
Akademia Medyczna im. Karola Marcinkowskiego Poznan

(1)

The Program Outline of summer practice for students of the Medical Faculty

1. After the first year of studies: students are obliged to complete a month's nursing practice in teaching hospitals or other hospital departments,
2. After the second year of studies: a two-week's nursing practice in outpatient health service as well as a two-week's practice in the diagnostic ward,
3. After the third year of studies: a two-week's practice in teaching hospitals or departments of internal diseases and a two-week's practice in clinics or departments of pediatric diseases,
4. After the fourth year of studies: a two-week's practice in the ambulance service and a two-week's practice in clinics or surgical departments,
5. After the fifth year of studies: a two-week's practice in clinics or departments of gynecology and obstetrics, a week's practice in units of outpatient health service (outpatient clinics,) as well as a week's practice in the regional unit for control of epidemics and hygiene promotion.

(2)

**THE PROGRAM OF PRACTICE FOR THE FIRST YEAR STUDENTS OF
THE MEDICAL FACULTY**

Following the first year of studies, the students are obliged to complete 4 weeks (20 working days) of nursing practice in the Clinics of the State Teaching Hospitals or in hospital departments of the Primary Health Care Units.

The Head of the Clinic (Head of the Hospital Department) or the person in charge appointed by the Head, prepares a detailed range of responsibilities and a schedule of the practice as well as supervises students' work.

The person in charge of the student practice should be a nurse of appropriate professional qualifications and general preparation.

The student's absence at work can be only excused by submitting a formal sick leave. A disease longer than 1 week causes an extension of the practice by the respective length of time.

If possible, the student under supervision of the person in charge of the practice should perform all nursing activities working in a shift work system of the hospital.

The completion of the practice is confirmed by the person in charge and the credits for the practice are given/granted by the Head of the Clinic of the Head of the Department.

The practice is aimed at:

- 1) gaining insight into the hospital organizational system,
- 2) making the student acquainted with the role of the nurse in the process of nursing and treatment of the patient,
- 3) learning the skills required to perform the basic nursing procedures (taking the temperature, measuring the pulse, blood pressure, number of breaths, the bed-making and bed-clothes changing techniques, the patient's toilet, sanitary service, feeding the patients, preparation of medicaments for administration to patients).
- 4) teaching the students to make subcutaneous and intramuscular injections as well as preparation of an intravenous drip infusion.

(3)

THE PROGRAM OF PRACTICE FOR THE SECOND YEAR STUDENTS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY

Following the second year, the student is obliged to complete a nursing practice in treatment rooms of the outpatient clinic for 4 weeks (20 working days) or 2 weeks in the outpatient clinic and 2 weeks in the admission room.

The Head of the Outpatient Clinic or the Admission Room prepares a detailed range of responsibilities and a schedule of the practice as well as supervises students' work.

The person in charge of the students' practice should possess appropriate professional qualifications and general preparation (physician of appropriate specialization, nurse).

The student's absence at work can be only excused by submitting a formal sick leave. A disease (sick leave) longer than 1 week causes an extension of the practice by the respective length of time.

If possible, the student under supervision of the person in charge of the practice should perform all nursing activities in the outpatient clinic.

The completion of the practice is confirmed by the person in charge and the credits for the practice are given by the of the Head of the Clinic or the Admission Room.

The practice in the Outpatient Clinic or Admission Room is aimed at:

- 1) acquainting the students with the course of registering patients, types of documentation and the filing system in the clinic,
- 2) making students familiar with the rules of issuing sick leaves, medical certificates, referrals to specialist tests and ways of completing them,
- 3) mastering the way of preparing dressing materials and instruments for sterilization,

- 4) making students acquainted with the work in treatment rooms including their own independent performance of subcutaneous, intracutaneous and intramuscular injections,
- 5) learning the technique of desmurgy and preparation of a plaster cast ,
- 6) theoretical and if possible practical knowledge of the principles of providing first aid in emergency,
- 7) assisting the physician in minor treatments,
- 8) assisting the physician in admitting patients to the clinic.

(4)

**THE PROGRAM OF PRACTICE FOR THE THIRD YEAR STUDENTS
OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY**

Following the third year, the students are obliged to complete a 4 week's practice (20 working days) of their choice: in the department of internal diseases, department of intensive medical care or admission room of a hospital providing emergency services.

The Head of the Clinic (Head of the Department) or a person appointed by him/her prepares a detailed range of responsibilities and a schedule of the practice as well as supervises students' work.

The person in charge of the students' practice should be a physician possessing appropriate professional qualifications and general preparation.

The student's absence at work can be only excused by submitting a formal sick leave. A disease longer than 1 week causes an extension of the practice by the respective length of time.

The completion of the practice is confirmed by the person in charge and the credits for the practice are given by the Head of the Clinic of the Head of the Department.

The practice is aimed at:

- 1) making students familiar with the scope of activities of the emergency service department (keeping documentation, issuing expert medical opinions concerning temporary disability to work, referring patients to a hospital, organization of rescue operations in mass poisoning events, diseases, accidents, natural disasters).
- 2) assisting physicians at providing first aid to patients and during physical examinations of patients on house rounds,
- 3) gaining the skills of procedure during life-threatening states,
- 4) during his/her practice, the student is obliged to carry out two 24-hour duties.

(5)

**THE PROGRAM OF PRACTICE FOR THE FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS
OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY**

Following the fourth year of studies the students are obliged to complete a 4-week's practice (20 working days) in Internal Diseases or Pediatrics to be chosen at the Clinic (Department) – 2 weeks and 2 weeks in Family Medicine with a practicing family doctor.

The Head of the Clinic (Head of the Department) or a person appointed by him/her prepares a detailed range of responsibilities and a schedule of the practice as well as supervises students' work.

The person in charge of the students' practice should be a physician possessing appropriate professional qualifications and general preparation.

The student's absence at work can be only excused by submitting a formal sick leave. A disease longer than 1 week causes an extension of the practice by the respective length of time.

If possible, the student under supervision of the person in charge of the practice should perform all medical activities supervised by the person in charge.

The completion of the practice is confirmed by the person in charge and the credits for the practice are given/granted by the Head of the Clinic of the Head of the Department.

During a 2-week's practice at the Department of Internal Diseases or Pediatric Department, the student is obliged to perform two 24-hour duties during which he/she accompanies the physician on duty in all his/her medical activities (admission of patients in the admission room, carrying out the procedures necessary to save life, participation in afternoon rounds).

The practice at the Department of Internal Diseases is aimed at:

- 1) completing knowledge concerning organization of the Department (Clinic) of Internal Diseases and organizational connection of the Department (Clinic) with the outpatient health service.

- 2) Mastering the skills of medical examination.
- 3) Becoming acquainted with the rules of providing the first aid (resuscitation).
- 4) Developing the skills of recognition and differentiation of basic disease entities with particular regard to acute cases.
- 5) Making the students acquainted with appropriate interpretation of results of laboratory, radiological and pathomorphological examinations.
- 6) Participation in doctor's house calls.
- 7) Carrying out by the student procedures used in everyday medical practice (intravenous injections, fixing drip infusions, catheters etc.).
- 8) Sampling by the students of specimen materials for diagnostic tests.

The practice in the Pediatric Department is aimed at:

- 1) completing knowledge concerning organization of the Pediatric Department (Clinic) and organizational connection of the Department with the outpatient health service.
- 2) Assessment of the child's state and his/her psychophysical development.
- 3) Making the students acquainted with the neonatal nursing procedure.
- 4) Learning the rules of feeding the healthy and sick neonate and child.
- 5) Mastering the skills of the medical examination of the child.

- 6) making students acquainted with the rules of providing first aid.
- 7) Developing the skills of appropriate recognition and differentiation of basic disease entities with particular concern for the acute cases.
- 8) Learning the appropriate interpretation of results of laboratory, radiological and pathomorphological examinations.
- 9) Participation in house calls and learning to keep the records of a disease.
- 10) Assessment of the neonate's hydration state with establishing indications for hydration treatment (amount and composition of the infusion liquid).
- 11) assessment of the acid-base equilibrium in the sick child, in particular in a newborn.
- 12) carrying out the following procedures under supervision: collecting the gastric and duodenal contents, gastric lavage, fixing the drip infusion and performing injections.
- 13) knowledge of sanitary and epidemiological regulations at the Infantile and Children's Department and methods for prevention of hospital infections.
- 14) participation in multispecialist consultations.

The practice in Family Medicine is aimed at:

1. making the students acquainted with the subject range and methods of procedure within family medicine.
2. mastering the skills of communication with the patient (nonverbal messages, assertiveness, empathy).
3. motivation for the choice of the profession of a family doctor.

Elements of practice in the Family Medicine Outpatient Clinic will consist of:

A/ working with the family doctor within adult care – 4 days,

B/ working with the family doctor within pediatric care – 2 days.

C/ working with the family doctor and nurse in the range of pediatric prevention – 2 days.

D/ working with the gynecologist in the outpatient clinic for women – 1 day.

E/ participation in house calls with sick children and adults – min. 1, 2 visits within the scope of points a and b.

F/ working in other modules of the Family Medicine Outpatient Clinics: collection posts, treatment room, diagnostic laboratories /e.g. ECG, USG, etc/ - 1 day.

(7)

**THE PROGRAM OF PRACTICE FOR THE FIFTH YEAR STUDENTS OF
THE MEDICAL FACULTY**

Following the fifth year of studies the student is obliged to complete the practice: 4 weeks /20 working days/ in the Clinic or Surgery Department – 3 weeks –

and 2 weeks in the Gynecological and Obstetric Department.

The Head of the Outpatient Clinic/Head of the Department/ or the person appointed by the heads of the prepares a detailed range of responsibilities and a schedule of the practice as well as supervises students' work.

The person in charge of the students' practice should be a physician possessing appropriate professional qualifications and general preparation.

The student's absence at work can be only excused by submitting a formal sick leave. A disease longer than 1 week causes an extension of the practice by the respective length of time.

If possible, the student under supervision of the person in charge of the practice should perform all medical activities at the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics (Clinics) and also under the supervision of midwives the obstetric procedures.

The practice at the Department of Surgery is aimed at:

1. becoming acquainted with the structure of the Department of Surgery /admission room, operating theater, rooms for wound dressing, principles of admission, keeping medical records and discharge of patients/.
2. learning the types of surgical instruments as well as equipment used at the Department of Surgery.
3. mastering the medical examination and diagnostic procedure in particular in emergency.
4. learning the principles of dressing wounds, placing sutures, procedures in fractures and burns.

5. learning the principles and ways of local anesthesia.
6. participation in doctor's house calls and in morning reports of the physician on duty.
7. active participation in the work of the Department, performing basic treatments/procedures, changing dressings, removing sutures, fixing drip infusions, blood sampling, collecting material for diagnostic tests.
8. mastering the principles of aseptics and antiseptics as well as the technique of washing for the surgical procedure.
9. Participation /assistance/ in surgical procedures in the operating theatre.

The practice in Obstetrics and Gynecological Diseases is aimed at:

1. making students acquainted with organization of the Obstetric Admission Room – the delivery tract as well as the puerperal department/ward.
2. admission of the woman in labour for delivery, starting appropriate documentation - performing activities connected with the toilet of the woman in labour.
3. observation of the progress of labour as well as keeping the records of the course of labour including the most important parameters indicating the (8) state of the mother and the puerperium.
4. delivering by the student of physiological labour under close supervision of the midwife and the physician.
5. participation of the student in suturing the perineum.
6. assessment of the placenta after delivery.
7. making students familiar with the equipment available at Obstetric Departments /Obstetric Clinics/ - amnioscope, pulse detector, etc.
8. assistance in the cesarean section.
9. becoming acquainted with the organization of work in the Gynecological Admission Room.

10. learning the principles of a gynecological examination.
11. discussing the principles of qualification of patients for the surgical procedures.
12. learning the principles of work in the treatment room and keeping treatment documentation, collecting material for histopathological and cytological investigations.
13. assistance in gynecological operations.
14. observation of patients in early post-operative period and keeping the observation chart.
15. procedure with patients hospitalized due to imminent abortion.
16. learning the principles of prevention of the neoplasms of women's genital organs and of the mammary glands.

During a 4-week practice the student is obliged to fulfill two 24-hour duties during which he/she accompanies the physician on duty in all medical functions.

It must be added here that the Dean of the Medical Faculty appoints from among the experienced academics teachers, the persons who are obliged to provide assistance in organization of practices in particular years of study, to control their course, and next submit to the Dean a detailed report of their course and effects of evaluating of obtained results.

With kind regards,

Professor Maciej Gembicki M.D., Ph.D.

Dear Mr. James,

Many thanks for the examples illustrating the problems of possible conflicts of interest, which helped me to prepare my answer.

Please find below my explanations or supplementation to the report sent before to the Department of Education.

a) As regards the State Commission for Accreditation :

The scope of activities of the State Commission for Accreditation is defined, in compliance with the Act by :

Article 38

1. State Commission for Accreditation, hereinafter referred to as „the Commission”, shall be appointed by minister appropriate for higher education issues.
2. The Commission submits to minister appropriate for higher education issues, opinions and petitions relating to, in particular :
 - 1) establishing a university, granting the authority to provide education in a given program and education level and establishing by the university a regional branch office;
 - 2) prepared evaluation of training in a given program, including training of academic teachers and observation of conditions for providing education.

Until now, the Commission has focused its activities on the problems mentioned above with a particular emphasis on opinions relating to the newly opened universities – of the non-academic type. So far the State Commission for Accreditation has not dealt with the evaluation of currently existing medical faculties. The assessment of the quality of programs for teaching medicine as well as their accreditation are entirely carried out by the ACPUMS, therefore only these activities were described in the documentation you received.

b) As regards ACPUMS acceptance :

ACPUMS is fully accepted by the Ministry of Health which is an organ of the Polish Government. An opinion concerning the matter is included in page two of the information sent by the Minister of Health of the Polish Republic to the Department of Education of the US.

c) As regards medical schools :

There are 11 medical schools in Poland. Ten of them are independent universities. Nine of them are called “Medical Academies”.

In 2002, a University of Medical Sciences was formed in Łódź where two Medical Academies merged : the civilian academy and the military academy.

The Medical Academy in Cracow merged with the Jagiellonian University a few years ago and is now called „Collegium Medicum UJ”.

d) As regards section 3 – responsibility of medical school administration :

The administrative structure of medical schools consists of the following :

- 1) Administration of the school level :
 - Secretarial offices (president, vice-presidents, director and deputy directors)
 - Legal advisors

- Bursar's office
- Personnel department
- Maintenance section
- Scientific research department
- Promotion department
- Department for international collaboration
- Department for students' affairs
- Equipment section
- Technical department
- Department of publications
- Department of orders
- Delivery department
- Computing department
- Department for collaboration with teaching hospitals
- Faculty dean's offices
- Department for organization and internal control
- Department of social affairs
- Department for maintenance of student dormitories
- Department of internal auditing
- Maintenance sections

2) The scope of activities of the school administrators included in the Statute of the Medical School is described in the article below.

Article XI § 100

1. The administration and management sectors of the University are run by the Administrative Director who takes decisions relating to the University property except for the matters reserved in the act and statutes for other University organs.
2. The Director of administration is appointed and dismissed by the president in agreement with the senate.
3. The Administrative Director is responsible, among other things, for the following :
 - organization and co-ordination of the work of the administration and maintenance sectors of the University;
 - is the superior of administrative and maintenance workers, performs duties resulting from this function defined in the Labor Code, working regulations, and other regulations;
 - supervision of heads of the organization units of the administration sector and workers at independent positions.
4. The Director of the administration sector performs his/her duties with 3 deputies, one of which is the bursar. The Director defines the scope of activities and duties of his/her deputies in agreement with the president.
5. The deputies, including the bursar, are appointed and dismissed by the president at the request of the Administrative Director.

e) As regards section 3 – contact : Dean – Rector

Deans of all faculties are in constant contact with the Rector /President/ of the University as they are members of such assemblies as the Senate which holds meetings once a month and the Rector's Collective bodies which convene more frequently depending on the needs and moreover they have full access to the Rector that is not limited in time.

f) As regards : Chief Academic Official.

The Chief Academic Officials in the medical school are : Rector (in charge of the entire University) and Dean (in charge of the medical school). Both are elected for the period 3 of years on the basis of their prestige among the academic society. Their role is to represent the university/school outside and to elaborate strategies and provide a general leadership in academic affairs (including teaching, research, and specialized service). Both Rector and Dean have their deputies (elected for the same period) to deal with specific problems (eg. Deputy Dean for Students' Affairs, Deputy Dean for Clinical Training, Deputy Dean for Academic Career)

At the same time the administration of the school remains in hands of the Main Financial Officer (Bursar), Administrative Director and the Head of the Dean's Office. All these are professionals employed on the basis of their formal qualifications for unlimited period which depends on their achievements. They assure stability of the school policy, as well as compliance with legal regulations.

g) As regards section 3 – faculty involved in decision :

The academic faculty has a decisive voice in matters concerning hiring, promoting and discipline of the teaching staff by participating in the Faculty Councils as well as Committees of Faculty Councils and the Senate.

The academic faculty (professors; habilitated doctors and delegates of academic teachers such as readers and assistant readers) participate in sessions of Faculty Councils and the decisions taken there. Moreover, representatives of different categories of academic teachers participate in the work of Committees of Faculty Councils and the Senate, which offers additional possibilities for influencing the decisions concerning hiring, promoting and discipline of the faculty.

h) As regards the clinical clerkships :

During clinical training students rotate through all departments of university hospital. They spend altogether 2-14 weeks in each of them depending on the field (eg. 2 weeks in ophthalmology department, 14 weeks in department of internal diseases) which guarantees an encounter with all cases representative for the discipline. In addition students are obliged to take 1 month of summer practice after each year (5 month during the whole studies) which include : internal diseases, pediatrics, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology and emergency). A vast part of the summer practices take place in public hospitals and thus ensures a contact with most common diseases.

i) As regards students views in their records :

In compliance with the student regulations, the student has the right to view each of his/her written work or to the answer sheet in the case of tests for a period of one week from the day of announcing the results. They are also entitled and able to appeal against the obtained grade to the Dean of the Faculty and later to the Rector of the Medical School..

j) As regards students health care :

The issue of insurance and health care of foreign students constitutes a significant element of their stay in Poland. Particular medical schools solve the problem in different ways. In Poland students are most often insured for an appropriate payment in an institution called the National Health Fund. Foreign students receive information on how to apply for this type of insurance and on the costs. Apart from this, foreign students may take advantage of health care available to Polish students provided by the Academic Health Service. Another example of solving the issue of health insurance is the solution used in the Collegium Medicum Jagiellonian University Cracow, where students from the US and Canada are covered by a health insurance in their own countries that is valid in Poland.

k) As regards the conflict of interest :

A possible source of conflict of interest between the teaching faculty and the medical school has arisen in Poland in connection with the fact that some academic teachers are employed in other institutions including the non-state secondary and higher education sector apart from employment in the University.

In order to prevent such situations which may lower the teaching standard at the school of primary employment which is the Medical Academy or University, the Senate of the Jagiellonian University in Cracow passed a bill prohibiting such practices.

l) As regards the changes of educational program :

The educational program as regards the core (core – 4200 hours) does not undergo individual changes in any university. The use of the additional 800 hours of the educational program, intended for extension of the scope of the lectured subjects, or to introduce new subjects depends on decisions taken in particular schools – according to the standards and acceptance of the ACPUMS. ACPUMS is informed about changes in the educational program during the accreditation visits or during the follow up procedure.

Looking forward to meeting you in September 2003 I remain with best regards.

Sincerely Yours,

Maciej Gembicki

Poland, 21th September 2003

Prof Maciej Gembicki, M.D., Ph.D.
Chairman of Accreditation Committee
Of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences
60-355 Poznan, ul. Przybyszewskiego 49, Poland

To Ms. Robin Greathouse
Management Analyst
U.S. Department of Education
1990 K Street NW, Room 7007
Washington, D.C. 20006-7563

Dear Ms. Greathouse,

Thank you for your fax dated August 20th, 2003.

Let me explain the reasons of lack of my reaction to "The Staff Analysis of The Standards used by Poland".

First of all, it was mailed at the old e-mail address instead the one used for our last correspondence. The second was my summer holidays which I luckily ended two days earlier than I planned.

I found the text of the "Analysis" very precise and instructive. We tried to do our best preparing the documentation which in this year is expected to include much more information than usually. We agree that our documentation still has to be more and more oriented to the several important issues. Let us hope our next report will be closer to that degree of precision.

I am glad however to read that our system used to accredit medical schools is in many ways comparable to that used in the United States. I hope I will be able to answer most of the questions and comments during our meeting in Washington. Let me add that I treat all of them very seriously.

Finally I would like to say that I consider the evaluation as correct and Dr. Danielewicz from the Ministry of Health shares similar opinion.

Now I am waiting for the information on the day and hour of our meeting in Washington. Could you kindly note that actually my e-mail address is as follows endonuel@mail.am.poznan.pl

With best regards,

Maciej Gembicki M.D., Ph.D.



MINISTER OF HEALTH
REPUBLIC OF POLAND

Warsaw.....08.09.2003.....

NSK-MM-078/03

Ms. Bonnie L. Le Bold
Executive Director, NCFMEA
U.S. Department of Education
1990 K Street, NW-Room 7007
Washington, D.C. 20006-7563

I am pleased to inform you that this year professor Maciej Gembicki, Chairman of the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences (ACPUMS) and Roman Danielewicz, Director of the Department of Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Health will represent the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Poland at the meeting of the National Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation to be held in Washington on Thursday, September 11-12, 2003.

Yours sincerely,

Leszek Sikorski
Minister of Health


Leszek Sikorski



NEWDOC

Committee Name 3	Year yyyy	Meeting Summer(s)-Winter(w)
NCFMEA	2003	S (W)

004244
Doc Number (Bates Stamp here)

Document Class

circle one

01 Agenda

Country Materials for 62

Enter country-code number from the Master List.

- 21 Staff Analysis
- 23 Agency Response
- 24 Addendum
- 29 Secretary's Decision Letter

- 02 Decision Memo
- 04 Federal Register Notices
- 05 General Correspondence
- 06 Handouts
- 07 Minutes
- 08 Readers/Recusals
- 09 State Department Notice
- 10 Transcripts

Date - -
 yyyy mm dd

30 By-Laws

- 62 Appointment Letters
- 64 Membership Lists
- 66 Guidelines
- 68 Miscellaneous

Country Submission



**KOMISJA AKREDYTACYJNA UCZELNI MEDYCZNYCH
KONFERENCJI REKTORÓW UCZELNI MEDYCZNYCH**

Prof. dr hab. Maciej Gembicki – Przewodniczący Komisji
60-355 Poznań, ul. Przybyszewskiego 49, tel. (0 61) 869 13 30, fax. (061) 869 16 82
Prof. dr hab. Maciej Latański – Przewodniczący Konferencji
20-950 Lublin, Al. Racławickie 1, tel. (081) 532 46 33, fax. (081) 532 89 03

Poznan, 05.06.2003

Ms. Bonnie L. LeBold
Executive Director, NCFMEA
U.S. Department of Education
1990 K Street NW – Room 7007
Washington, D.C. 20006-7563

Dear Ms. Bonnie LeBold,

Please find attached to this letter the documentation signed by the Minister of Health Dr Leszek Sikorski and appendixes from 1 – 14.

All the materials are in original Polish version and English translation.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely Yours,

Gembicki
Professor Maciej Gembicki M.D., Ph.D.



Warszawa, dnia 30.05.2003 r.

MINISTER ZDROWIA

NS/MM/1171/akr/03

Ms. Bonnie L. LeBold
Executive Director, NCFMEA
U.S. Department of Education
1990 K Street NW -- Room 7007
Washington, D.C. 20006-7563
Fax. +202 2197008

Dear Ms. Bonnie L. Le Bold,

I hereby present to the U.S. Department of Education, National Committee of Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation (NCFMEA) the information including answers to the questions in the document sent to us by the aforementioned Department on 12 November 2002 as well as the information concerning the activities of the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences (ACPUMS) from July 2002 to May 2003.

The short introduction and the first part were both prepared by Prof. Maciej Gembicki Chairperson of the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences in close collaboration with Dr Roman Danielewicz Director of the Department of Higher Education and Science, Ministry of Health.

The second part contains a description of activities conducted by the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences. The content of this part of the document were written by Prof. Maciej Gembicki Chairperson of the aforementioned Committee.

The Ministry of Health is informed about the activities of the Committee, and a representative of the Minister participates in the sessions as an observer, not taking an active part in the voting so as not to interfere in the work of the Committee nor in its decisions in compliance with the principle of independence.

Here I would like to state with satisfaction that, in the six years of operation, the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences have gained recognition and trust of the Conference of Presidents which founded it, and the Ministry of Health which considers its work very useful and exerting a significant influence on raising the requirements concerning the quality of teaching medicine in Poland to higher standards.

The document is completed with 14 appendices which constitute an indispensable element of the document.

Introduction

In Poland, the teaching of medicine leading to the diploma of physician, which is an equivalent of the M.D. title obtained in the U.S., is a 6-year program which is currently carried out in the following universities: Universities of Medical Sciences in Warsaw, Wrocław, Poznań, Szczecin, Gdańsk, Bydgoszcz, Białystok, Lublin and Katowice as well as the Medical University in Łódź and Collegium Medicum Jagiellonian University in Cracow. Four of the universities listed above have two faculties each, and thus the teaching of medicine is implemented in 15 Medical Faculties.

The Universities were founded on the basis of various legal acts – the first being the decree of the Cabinet (Council of Ministers) of 24 October 1949, next of 3 March 1950, changing the names of these schools from Physicians' Academy to Medical Academy (Appendices 1 and 2). The document specifying organization and operation of Medical Academies is now "the higher education act of 12 September 1990" with later amendments of 1 September 2001 (appendix 3).

Article 31 point 1 aforementioned act states that supervision of state universities is in charge of the Minister appropriate for higher education affairs whereas point 3 of the same article states that “capacities of the minister appropriate for higher education in terms of supervision belong to other appropriate ministers with reference to the universities supervised by them”.

In the light of the article, the organ of government administration exercising supervision of the Medical Universities in Poland is the Minister of Health.

Later on in the report, the act, which is in appendix 3, will be referred to only as “the Act” with an addition of appropriate article and points.

In Poland so far there have been only state universities of medical sciences whose activities are financed from the state budget.

In compliance with the Act – art. 9 – universities in Poland have a legal status, and article 9 state that the particular structure of the university and other matters concerning its activities, not specified in the Act, are defined in the Statute drawn up by the senates of the universities.

According to these regulations each university of medical sciences has such statutes and the documents have their basic articles of similar content. Since it would be difficult to refer in the present document to statutes of particular universities, a representative example is used here of the statute of the University of Medical Sciences in Poznań, which is Appendix 4, and which is referred to in the text as “the Statute” including an appropriate article.

PART ONE

Part I: The entity responsible for the Accreditation/Approval of Medical Schools

The entity entitled to evaluate the quality of medical studies in Poland and their accreditation is the State Accreditation Committee (Act – art. 38 pts 1-4) founded on 1 January 2002. The act referred to predicts at the same time the functioning of other domestic and foreign organizations whose activities are designed to evaluate the quality of teaching and accreditation (Act – art. 38 pt 5).

With an act drawn up much earlier, on 27 October 1997, the Conference of Presidents of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences (CPPUMS) appointed the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences (ACPUMS)(appendix 12 – chapter 1, pt 1). Transferring financial means for activities of the Committee, CPPUMS granted it an independent status in the decisions undertaken. Due to its non-governmental character, ACPUMS is independent of state authorities.

In view of the fact that the Act – art. 38 pt 5 does not exclude the existence of the non-governmental Committees evaluating and accrediting the medical programs, CPPUMS confirmed its intention to maintain activities of ACPUMS in its resolution dated 13 October 2002 for indefinite period of time (CPPUMS resolution of 1 October 2002 – appendix 5). Simultaneously the Conference of Presidents of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences decided to entrust chairmanship of the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences to Prof. Maciej Gembicki. In the situation, Prof. Maciej Gembicki, who was also appointed on 1 January 2002 a member of the State Committee and at the same time became a member of its Presidium, came to the conclusion that it was impossible to combine the work in the State Accreditation Committee (SAC) and in ACPUMS, so he resigned as the SAC Presidium member and from participation in its activities.

During its first 5-year term of office, having developed the necessary documents such as the university self-assessment questionnaire, teaching standards, regulations of accreditations visits and working plans, ACPUMS carried out accreditation procedures in all medical faculties in 11 universities (four of them have two medical faculties each) granting accreditation to medical programs for 5 years to 13 medical faculties and for 3 years to next two faculties from the beginning of 1998 to the end of 2002.

Part II : Accreditation/Approval Standards

1. Mission and objectives

Operating since 1997, ACPUMS started work in a situation when there were no precisely specified standards serving as prerequisites of adequacy of the teaching process.

Therefore one of ACPUMS first activities was developing such standards whose first version was presented at the beginning of 1998 (appendix 6).

As more experience was gained by ACPUMS, a modified version of the standards was drawn up which contains fundamental requirements and encourages to extra-standard actions aimed at obtaining the optimal forms and content of teaching medicine (appendix 7). ACPUMS made these standards available to the State Accreditation Committee.

Art. 3 pts 1-6 Act describes in its content the mission and objectives of the University.

The definition of the education mission of the university has been regarded as important since ACPUMS commenced its activities, i.e. 1997. A recommendation for its detailed description is found in the requirements of the questionnaire for self-assessment (appendix 8 – 1.1).

The mission of the university described by all the universities in the documents obtained by ACPUMS so far, consists of the following elements:

1. It takes into account requirements imposed by the State Authorities and describes the essential objective which is medical education leading to the M.D. degree (Act – art. 3 pts 2-3).
2. It describes objectives the implementation of which is connected with the needs of the community, milieu or region where it is located. Thus, preparation of University graduates to meet the expectations involved with the needs of the general public as well as the region.

Implementation of the objectives set by the universities of medical sciences offering education to students is based on program minima – the minima are developed by the Medical Section of the Chief Council of Higher Education which consults its proposals pertaining to the matter with universities and other institutions dealing with the issues related to teaching in universities of medical sciences such as the Scientific Council with the Minister of Health and the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences.

The minima were developed in 1993 (Minima – appendix 9). The new text of the minima was prepared recently and it constitutes an appendix to the present report (Minimum – project – appendix 10).

2. Governance

After World War II, the Universities of Medical Sciences in Poland were founded on the basis of appropriate decrees of the Cabinet from 1945-1950 (appendices 1-2).

Under these decrees, they were in charge of the Minister of Health who then automatically authorized or licensed them in order to provide a program of medical education.

Another legal act was the Act drawn up by the Polish Parliament on 12 September 1990 in which all elements vital for functioning of universities in Poland were specified. The act defines conditions to be met so that a university is authorized to provide a program of medical education as well as programs for teaching in other fields of studies (Act – art. 2, 4, 4a, 4b).

The forms used to evaluate appropriate accountability of the management of universities of medical sciences are specified by the regulations of the act – included in art. 31-34a.

Moreover, the appropriate functioning of the university is supervised by the university organs of internal control and organs external to the school's administration such as: the Chief Board of Supervision, the Inland Revenue, the Sanitary Epidemiological Office, Provincial Fire Department, State Inspection of Labor, Auditor independent of the university administration. In addition, in 2002 the Minister of Finance introduced the requirement to employ an internal auditor as an additional organ of internal control.

3. Administration

a) The administrative structure of the University is determined by the Act – art. 49 pts 1 3 and art. 70. 71-73. Problems related to the University organization and management not determined by the Act are specified by the statute of the university. The statute of the university is approved by the Senate by 2/3 votes (Act art. 11). However, the condition for recognition of the statute as valid is the meeting of the requirements of art. 12 of the Act related to the teaching staff.

b) In the organizational structure, the President of the university is responsible for the whole operations of the university. The president is aided in administration by the Administrative Director, and in financial matters by the Bursar – both being employed for indefinite time. In matters pertaining to education of the students the President has the Vice-President for didactic affairs and Deans and Vice-Dean responsible for teaching who are

electd by the academic teachers and students as well as other university workers for a period of three years with a possibility for re-election for another three years. They are by principle academic teachers with a long working experience. It is determined in the Act – art. 46, 47, 49, 52 and others mentioned in the chapter.

Teaching hospitals may be considered to be affiliated institutions in Poland where students learn clinical medicine. The hospitals include teaching entities such as chairs, clinics and departments. They are run by professors of doctors habilitated who are employed by the University and who teach students clinical medicine. The performance of these duties is supervised in their official capacities by the Dean of the Faculty and Vice-Deans responsible for teaching in a given year of studies.

c) The organizational structure of the university is determined by the Act and as it was already stated by the Statute.

The teaching staff has no influence on the number of student admissions since the limit for admissions in each university is established separately by the Minister of Health. In the light of the act the organization of student recruitment rests autonomously with the given university, however for many years now in agreement of the University Presidents, recruitment in Poland is based on identical test examination prepared by an entity independent of the Presidents – Center of Medical Examinations. The test examination includes issues in biology, physics and chemistry. The reading of the test results is conducted centrally and the universities admit candidates who have scored the highest number of points.

There is however a significant influence of the managerial staff on the employment policy and promotion of academic teachers since regular evaluation of the work of the teaching staff is carried out at dates determined by the statute by the superiors who evaluate the teaching and scholarly skills, as well as the abilities of working in a team. The evaluation has an impact on possible extension of the contract and promotion. Frequency of such evaluation and its criteria are determined by the statute – art. 80-83 (appendix 4).

d) The teaching entities located outside the premises of the university are seldom found in Poland. If they are, they are mainly related to the teaching of clinical medicine. The Faculty Dean is accountable for appropriate work of the entities for clinical teaching and evaluation of the effects of teaching to the President. It must be added here that these matters are also treated with utmost care by the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences.

4. Educational program

a) Duration

The studies leading to the title of physician, which is an equivalent of the M.D. degree, are designed for 6 years in Poland. The six years are regular studies with definite curriculums. The academic year begins in Poland on each 31 September and the studies last 210 weeks. Each year is divided into 2 semesters – the first lasts for 18 weeks and the other – 17 weeks.

b) Curriculum content

The program minima for medical fields of studies are prepared by the Medical Section of the Chief Council of higher Education, consulting the content with all medical schools as well as with the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences and the State Accreditation Committee. The last version of the minima was developed in 1993 and it included 5500 teaching hours (appendix 9). The curriculum which has been developed now includes the minimum of 5700 hours, 4200 hours are the so-called common minimum. It consists of the basic subjects (1170 hours), pre-clinical subjects (695 hours) and clinical subjects (2335 hours). The remaining 800 hours are at the disposal of the Faculties, and part of the hours is intended for elective subjects. Moreover, 700 hours are planned for compulsory holiday training practice (appendix 10). A detailed list of the subjects taught and the minimum compulsory number of hours intended for teaching them are included in the appendices mentioned above. When the present documentation was prepared, Poland was not yet a member state of the European Union.

The teaching of basic sciences is conducted on the basis of lectures for particular years of studies and seminars, the latter being carried out usually in groups of 20-30 students. The students know the subjects of the seminars and have to be prepared to participate in them. The practical exercises in basic subjects are conducted by academic teachers in student groups of 2-6 persons.

The pre-clinical subjects are taught in the form of classical lectures for the whole year of studies only in a small part (10-15%). They are often the so-called integrated lectures where different lecturers participate.

The dominating form of education in the group of pre-clinical subjects are seminars preparing students to clinical practical exercises. The seminars take place in groups of 15-20 students. Students, who are acquainted with the curriculum at the beginning of the academic year,

prepare materials for the seminars. Another form of education are practical exercises at the patient's bedside under the supervision of assistants. At this stage of training, one assistant supervises 4-6 students.

The clinical subjects taught in the course of medical studies are also described in the enclosed program of teaching minima (appendices 9 and 10). However, standard requirements for implementation of the objectives included in the documentation "Standards in medical fields of study" in pre-graduate education, which is an appendix to the present document. The standards (appendix 7) required by the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences constitute the answers to comments (1-5) as well as questions included in a part of requirements of the Department of Education U.S.A. entitled "Educational Program".

Elements of clinical pathology are included in lectures and practical exercises in all the subjects. However, diagnostic imaging is the subject of instruction of radiology and nuclear medicine, included in the program minima. The ethical, behavioral and sociological subjects are planned for 165 hours in the group of basic subjects.

In compliance with the requirement, the standards used for evaluation of the curriculum content in universities of medical sciences are attached to the present document (appendix 7).

Planning and implementing the medical program – is the fundamental duty of each medical school. The implementation of these objectives must include all the teaching staff of the university. Monitoring the method of implementing the objectives and evaluation of the elements of the program is the duty of the following:

1. the President
2. the Senate Committee for Didactic Affairs
3. the Program Committee of the Faculties
4. the Deans and Vice-Deans of the Faculties

They are internal organs. An external organ independent of the University is the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences which, first requires a detailed description of the teaching process in the self-assessment questionnaire required by ACUPMS, and next an accreditation team composed of 4 ACPUMS members studies the matters during a site visit.

The content of the self-assessment questionnaire is sent to universities by ACPMUS, and the method of its analysis is included in the documents attached (appendix 8). The ACPUMS procedures during accreditation visits is described in a final part of the present document.

With reference to the question concerning the communication skills including communication with patients, families, colleagues and other professionals, we inform that teaching these skills is not included in the medical program as a separate discipline. However, the problem is included in the curriculum content by all clinicians and it is also implemented within the scope of such subjects as sociology and psychology.

Both the program minima used with a strict recommendation for implementation of teaching hours included in the "core" as well as the standards necessary to implement the didactic process are presented in the enclosed documents.

c) Design, Implementation and Evaluation

There is responsibility for design, implementation and evaluation of the curriculum by the university authorities, and in particular the Faculty Dean and Vice-Dean. Design of teaching belongs to the aforementioned authorities and to Faculty Program Council composed of both academic teachers as well as student representatives.

Completing the compulsory curriculums or their extension is possible in the part of 800 hours intended for the disposal of faculties for widening the content required in the minima or for elective subjects. The principal role concerning the decisions of the changes is played by the Program Council.

So far no system has been introduced by the state organ to evaluate the results of teaching medicine. Substantial preparations for such evaluation are under way nation-wide, and a state final examination at the end of post-graduate training is planned to be introduced from 1 October 2004.

For over six years, the responsibility for evaluation of compatibility of medical program implementation with standards and minimum of teaching hours belongs to the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences.

5. Medical Students

a) Admission, recruiting and publications

The admission limits for new students for particular medical faculties are proposed by the universities, but they are specified by the Minister of Health, in accordance with these limits, financial means are allocated for the education of newly admitted students. The limits are different for different universities and faculties. For example, in the coming academic year 2090 students are planned to begin their studies in compliance with the established limit.

The entrance examination for medical studies takes place at the beginning of July each year.

The number of candidates is not limited if the applicants meet the required conditions that is they have the certificate of completion of high school and submit a medical certificate indicating that there are no contraindications against taking up medical studies.

Candidates take a test in physics, chemistry and biology answering 120 questions from each subject. Out of four possible answers only one is correct. The time allocated to answers in each of the mentioned subjects is 2 hours. The correct answers are given appropriate number of points and the sum of the scored points is the factor deciding about the ranking of the candidates admitted to the university.

The test questions are identical for all candidates in Poland, they are prepared by an institution appointed for the purpose, namely the Center of Medical Examinations (CME), it is accepted by the Conference of Presidents and is independent of the Minister of Health. The questions are absolutely confidential, they are delivered to the universities 2-3 hours before the examination starts by a CME representative and a licensed security firm. Booklets with test questions as well as answer sheets in appropriately protected packages (excise bands, sealed envelopes) are revealed only in the examination room in the presence of candidates and the Examination Committee.

Verification of the results is carried out also outside the university in the same institution which has prepared the questions by a specially designed computer program, and in the final version the President receives examination results obtained by each of the candidates taking the examination. Students who have reservations as to the examination procedure and the score have the legal right to appeal from the decisions and they also have the right to review their examination files. The previous system of admissions does not create possibilities for

verification of intelligence level, integrity and personal and emotional characteristics predisposing to the medical profession of physician before the start of the studies.

After the limit of vacant places has been filled, the universities can admit to the medical studies a certain number of candidates from a group of people who received a high score which however is not sufficient for admission within the limit as the so-called students of the evening system of studies. The medical program in the evening studies is identical to the previous group. However, students are obliged to pay for their studies.

According to the recommendation of the Minister of Health, the size of the group should not exceed 20% admission limit. It is within the competences of the university to decide if after completing part of the studies paid by the students, the university agrees to transfer them to the group whose studies are financed by the State budget. Most frequently such transfer takes place no sooner than after the third or fourth year of studies. The diploma obtained by this group of students does not differ from the uniform physician's diploma based on Polish legal regulations, if the students comply with all requirements.

b) Evaluation of Student Achievement

The university enjoys a considerable autonomy in terms of evaluating student achievement. However, it is always obliged to verify systematically the knowledge acquired by students. It is carried out in the form of credits given for mastering the material students are supposed to acquire at particular stages of the studies. This may be arranged in the form of an oral interview or a written test. Another form of verifying knowledge are oral examinations, some of which become recorded in the student record book, or practical as well as theoretical examinations whose results is always recorded in the student book. Completion of a semester or year of studies requires the student to meet all conditions and document that with positive grades obtained from teachers responsible for teaching and verifying the results.

The marking scale used in Poland is the following:

- 6.0 excellent
- 5.0 very good
- 4.5 better than good
- 4.0 good

3.5 fairly good

3.0 satisfactory

2.0 unsatisfactory

The teaching process and the student achievement are verified by Deans and Vice-Deans as well as professors teaching a given subject. In the program minima enclosed previously the forms of evaluation are indicated (E – examination, Z – credit) as well as the subjects taught (appendices 8 and 9). Besides, universities are obliged to evaluate the extent of practical knowledge acquired by students. The evaluation takes place at the end of exercises in a given section of material, and the credit is recorded to appropriate exercise book or student book.

c) Student Services

Student services are determined by the regulations of the Act (Act – art. 140-154), which indicate the benefits granted to students as well as their health care. The responsibilities concerning student services are described also in art. 152-154 of the Act.

6. Resources for the Educational Program

a) Finances

The activities of medical schools is financed by the state budget. The amount of the resources depends on the number of students and is granted to the universities by the Minister of Health. The distribution of the subsidies for teaching aims is based on an algorithm consulted with universities which takes into account the number of students in particular fields of studies and the number of the teaching staff. The matters pertaining to finances of universities of medical sciences are determined by the regulations of the Act – art. 22-30.

b) Facilities

Teaching the subjects in basic sciences and pre-clinical subjects is carried out in units belonging to the university.

Clinical teaching is conducted in chairs and clinics held in teaching hospitals which, apart from fulfilling their teaching objectives perform their functions of highly specialist hospitals. The teaching activities of such facilities are financed by the University from the resources

obtained from the state budget through the Minister of Health, and the health services are financed from other sources, mainly by the National Health Fund.

All chairs, departments and clinics conduct their scientific research. The research is financed to a large degree by scientific grants obtained from the Committee of Scientific Research (CSR), as well as grants obtained from other institutions. The research carried out, its merits and scientific publications and papers presented at scientific congresses indicate the university's standard and guarantee its steady intellectual development of the academic staff. ACPUMS pays particular attention in its activities to the scholarly value of the publications supported by an appropriately high impact factor IF . The factors also exert a crucial influence on scientific categorization of the university carried out by the Committee of Scientific Research, which is a state institution of a ministry rank. The categorization concerns individually each of the University Faculties.

The obtained CSR category is a decisive factor in determination of the size of grants awarded by CSR to universities. The requirement to conduct scientific research results also from the content of the Act – art. 76 and 99.

In the Universities and Medical Faculties operating at present, the evaluation of the university infrastructure necessary to implement the curriculum is subjected to control conducted in universities by both the state and academic accreditation committees. Due to safety and hygiene of work, the evaluation of the quality of university facilities is controlled regularly by special university organs appointed for the purpose which are responsible for working conditions as well as appropriate institutions external to the university such as: The Provincial Fire Department or The State Inspection of Labor.

c) Faculty

Two elements have a deciding influence on the number of the faculty. The first is the teaching load – diversified depending on the category of the academic teacher – it is specified in the Act – art. 101, and the second, i.e. the number of students per one academic teacher.

Candidates to the profession of an academic teacher are selected in the competitive procedure. They need to have certified higher education, know at least one foreign language and hold an appropriate interview with representatives of the Competition Committee. The university authorities may impose here higher requirements and now it is said that a crucial element

improving professional qualifications of academic teachers beginning their work should be having their PhD degree. Some universities recruit new academic teachers only from a group of candidates who have completed their three- or four-year doctoral studies and have obtained the scientific title of doctor of medical sciences PhD MD. The requirements are described in great detail by the statutes of universities of medical sciences. In the case of the Statute enclosed, they are found in the chapter called "University Workers" art. 70-85.

d) Library

The Library is an organizational entity founded by the Act – art. 65. The importance of the institution is emphasized by the fact that the Director of the Main Library is, by virtue of his/her office, a member of the Senate.

The Library, its size, supply in educational materials and scientific journals as well as technological forms serving the student education come under special care of the university authorities and the Accreditation Committee which controls closely the library activities, and listens to the opinions of the students. The fundamental value of the library is its qualified staff, adequate facilities, supply of materials and audiovisual equipment. The President appoints the Library Council which constitutes its counseling organ.

The makeup and competences of the Library Council are established by the Statute – art. 43 and 42. However, there are no statutory standards indicating its equipment or location. Apart from the Main Library, the universities have branches of the library in teaching hospitals as well as in some scientific departments.

e) Clinical Teaching Facilities

The clinical basis of the University of Medical Sciences is represented by teaching hospitals. Principles for using the base as well as responsibilities and payments connected with them are set down and described in an appropriate agreement based on the regulations of the statute that each university has.

An example of this procedure may be illustrated by the resolutions of the Statute of the University of Medical Sciences in Poznań (appendix no 4 – Statute – Chapter IIA – Clinical Base – art. 20-31).

Part III: Accreditation /Approval and Procedures/

At present there are two entities in Poland responsible for evaluation of the quality of medical programs and their accreditation. They are the State Accreditation Committee appointed by the Act (Act – art. 38-43) and accountable to the Minister of National Education and Sport whose makeup consists of a five-member team responsible for conducting the evaluation and accreditation process in seven fields of teaching in medical sciences. The Committee began the evaluation of the dentistry programs in 2003. The other is the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences appointed by a resolution of the Conference of Presidents of Universities of Medical Sciences of 7 October 1997. The Committee is independent of state authorities. The State Accreditation Committee has not so far undertaken accreditation procedures related to medical programs. The accreditation procedures have been conducted in all fifteen medical faculties in 11 universities of medical sciences, which was mentioned in the introduction to the present report. The Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities Of Medical Sciences has 25 members half of whom has a five-year experience in performing their functions and the remaining group, who joined the committee at the beginning of 2003, was acquainted with the principles and procedures of accreditation visits during special training sessions.

1. Site Visit

Universities of Medical Sciences had operated before the Accreditation Committee was founded, thus no accreditation visits had been held before the university was approved. However, a detailed survey of the present situation was carried out. The process of evaluation and accreditation of curriculum in Poland is conducted in stages.

The first stage is submitting the text of teaching standards to University Presidents and Deans of the Faculties interested, which took place a few years ago, and was confirmed at the end of 2002. The text of the standards accepted by the Conference of Presidents and at the same time binding to the universities constitutes appendix 7. The document includes also standards for dentistry, medical analyses and public health, however, only standards for teaching of medicine were translated into English.

The second stage is sending to the University President a self-assessment questionnaire which takes into account all suggestions mentioned in questions to part III of the instruction received

from the USA (appendix 8) (the Polish and English texts of the self-assessment questionnaire and the introductory document/letter).

The third stage is the in-depth analysis of materials included in the completed self-assessment questionnaire conducted by the teams of ACPUMS members appointed for this purpose. The outline for analysis of data included in the questionnaire is presented in appendix no 11.

The teams conducting the analysis of the questionnaires present their comments at a plenary meeting of the committee where a strategy is established for the next stage being the accreditation visit.

The fourth stage is the accreditation visit lasting 4 days in which a team consisting of four persons selected from ACPUMS members takes part. The point of interest for the team of experienced evaluators are all the elements of the teaching process both implemented in the main seat of the university as well as in its branches if they exist.

The visit is completed with an initial report which includes comments drawn by the Committee during the visit. The final report is developed maximum 3 months following the visit and it includes a comprehensive summary of the visit and indicated recommendations.

After the authorities of the visited university have become acquainted with the text of the report, the ACPUMS plenary session holds a voting on granting accreditation for a specified period of time.

The voting is secret and the decision is taken by majority vote, but with at least 2/3 Committee members present.

The fifth stage is submitting the accreditation certificate to the university authorities.

The sixth stage is another site visit which takes place from 1.5 to 2.5 years following completion of previous stages.

2. Qualified on Site Evaluators, Decision Makers and Policy Makers

The accreditation process includes persons delegated by all universities of medical sciences to work in the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences. They are

academic teachers with an experience of several years or even longer. Some of them have already performed or are now performing functions of deans or vice-deans, or vice-presidents for education and teaching. The personal makeup of the Committee is multidisciplinary. The Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences operations are based on the ACPUMS Statute approved by the Conference of Presidents, which establishes the Committee's makeup, its duties as well as procedures. The first Statute was approved by the Conference of Presidents in 1997. The content of the statute undergoes modification as the committee's experience cumulates and its objectives are extended. The last version of the statute was established on 13 December 2002 and is found in appendix 12 to the present report.

As ACPUMS began its activities in 1998, its Chairperson Prof. Maciej Gembicki and Vice-Chairperson Prof. Jadwiga Mirecka who were in close contact with Dr Donald Kassebaum, the then Vice President Medical School Standard and Assessment Association of American Medical Colleges, had an opportunity to participate in the accreditation procedure in the Medical Faculty, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville Tennessee in the USA.

The persons shared their experience with the remaining members of the committee. Deepening the knowledge of ACPUMS members within the scope of evaluation and accreditation of medical curriculums has been continued on the basis of participation in European and world seminars and congresses (i.e. World Federation for Medical Education) and internal training seminars.

I believe I am entitled to claim that at present the team of the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences is the most experienced group of experts in Poland in the scope necessary to implement the aforementioned objectives.

3. Re-evaluation and monitoring

This year in compliance with the ACPUMS Statute, the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences has begun monitoring of the implementation of recommendations made to the universities in the final post-visit protocol. It was established that a re-evaluation will take place in the middle of the period of accreditation granted, that is about 2.5 years if accreditation is granted for 5 years and after about 1.5 years if accreditation is granted for 3 years. The period monitoring consists in sending to the President of the visited

university a letter with questions concerning implementation of all post-visit recommendations. The reply is expected within a month. Depending on the content of the reply, ACPUMS decides whether the team is paying a site visit or not. The first letters of this type were sent to the University of Medical Sciences in Wrocław and Warsaw. We are expecting replies from the University of Medical Sciences in Bydgoszcz where the accreditation was granted for 3 years. The universities have not been obliged to send annual reports to the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences so far.

The policy described is based on the regulations of the ACPUMS statute – chapter V, pt 7 (appendix 12).

4. Substantive change

The minima of teaching hours and lists of subjects for compulsory teaching submitted to universities of medical sciences are in the number of 4200 hours common to all of them, it is the educational core not amenable? to individual changes.

However, 800 hours are left for the decision of Deans. The hours can be used differently in different universities under the condition that part of them must be devoted to elective courses. The decision to use the hours does not require approval by non-university entities. The decisions of the university about using these hours are analyzed by the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences during the accreditation process and if necessary its comments concerning the matter are submitted to the university authorities.

5. Controls against conflict of interest and inconsistent application of standards

It is understandable that introduction of the system for evaluation and accreditation of medical curriculum and granting them for different periods of time may cause dissatisfaction of these universities whose Faculty was granted accreditation for a shorter period than others. In such cases the Statute of the Accreditation Committee includes chapter V, point 9 (appendix 12) which refers to procedures of appeal. One of universities which was granted accreditation for 3 years requested a possibility of meeting between the university authorities such as President,

Vice-President and Dean, and Presidium of the Accreditation Committee in order to discuss the difference of opinions concerning the ACPUMS evaluation.

In the course of the meeting the university authorities agreed with the suggestions and comments and presented actions undertaken to eliminate the deficiencies and abnormalities indicated by ACPUMS and inquired whether there was a possibility of changing the decision taken by ACPUMS. ACPUMS representatives stated that it was not possible without conducting another accreditation process and re-evaluation of the existing state of affairs.

It was suggested that the university should describe in detail the changes that had been introduced and then they should invite the Committee to conduct a new accreditation procedure before the end of the 3 year period for which the accreditation was granted.

The ACPUMS presidium does not reject a possibility to conduct such a procedure, not predicting its results. It has been decided however, that the decision in that matter should be taken by the plenary session of ACPUMS members after they have been acquainted with the content of the information submitted by the University.

6. Accrediting / Approval and Decisions

So far there has not been developed a system which would combine accreditation of medical programs with the professional performance of students after graduation from the Universities of Medical Sciences and which would have an influence on accreditation of such programs. We hope this will be verified by the state medical examination after internship, which will be introduced from 1 October 2004.

It must be added here that a beginning of a system for evaluation of student performance after graduation is being implemented although for the time being it has a limited range as it concerns people applying for an agreement to continue and improve their professional qualifications or specialization.

These physicians – graduates from different universities, before obtaining agreement for specialization, undergo a competitive procedure during which their preparation for professional work is taken into consideration. It is revealed then though indirectly the

influence of the university on the performance of the physician and his/her abilities to find satisfaction in performing the profession.

So far, criteria for outcomes of the final examinations in the University have not been introduced and their results are ascribed more to personal characteristics of graduates than to the influence of the university.

It should be added here that a need for evaluation of graduates with reference to adaptation to professional medical work seems to be fully justified and the problem will very soon become an element of focus for ACPUMS in cooperation with organizations of graduates operating in universities of medical sciences.

PART TWO

Description of activities of the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences from 1 July 2002 to 30 May 2003

A review of accreditation activities

The continued activities of the Accreditation Committee of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences were carried out in the reporting period on the basis of the principles described in previous reports. As was mentioned last year the Medical Faculty of the University of Medical Sciences in Gdańsk was awaiting the accreditation decision. Voting concerning the accreditation was held on 28 June 2002 and by a vast majority vote the Committee granted accreditation to the medical program in the Faculty for 5 years.

On the same day, 28 June 2002, another voting was held concerning accreditation to the Medical Faculty of the University of Medical Sciences in Szczecin. In secret voting the Committee granted accreditation only for 3 years. Documentation concerning these accreditation visits were submitted to the Department of Education in a report last year.

The system of medical education in Poland underwent certain changes. The Military Medical Academy located in Łódź was closed down. The school prepared physicians mainly for the military health service.

A change in Poland's political systems and military alliances, including the most important change being the accession of Poland into NATO had undoubtedly influenced the decision concerning the Military Academy.

Due to the potential of its personnel and the facilities it had the military academy merged with the University of Medical Sciences in Łódź forming on the strength of a resolution of the Polish Parliament, a six-faculty medical University in Łódź with two medical faculties. In the new situation the medical program in the medical faculty in the former civilian Medical School in Łódź was granted accreditation for 5 years on 17 September 2001 whereas the medical program in the medical faculty in the Military Medical Academy was not evaluated by ACPUMS and thus it could not obtain accreditation. The ACPUMS President and the President of the Medical University in Łódź agreed that 1-2 years following the founding of the Medical University a new accreditation procedure should be undertaken which would include both medical faculties.

At the beginning of 2003 self-assessment questionnaires were sent to 10 universities of medical sciences which include Faculties of Pharmacy and Divisions of Medical Analyses. Most of the faculties informed ACPUMS that they had almost completed developing the documents and they would soon be submitted to ACPUMS and the data included would enable to commence the cycle of evaluation of the educational program of pharmacy and medical analyses.

In April and May 2003 another procedure was also initiated in order to verify the extent of implementation of ACPUMS objectives included in the final report from the accreditation process conducted in Wrocław and Warsaw (appendices 13 and 14). Information that is requested should be submitted to ACPUMS in a month following the receipt of our documents and only after we have become acquainted with their content, the decision is taken as to the need for accreditation visits.

Organizational matters

The ACPUMS five year term of office ended in 2002. Experience gained in the course of its activities caused a need for organizational changes and what is connected with it, of the Committee's Statute. As was mentioned, the Conference of Presidents of Universities of Medical Sciences applied to ACPUMS to include in its accreditation procedures also other fields of studies comprising the generally understood medical sciences, namely pharmacy, dentistry, medical analyses, and public health.

These recommendations required a reflection on the specializations of the ACPUMS members so that each of the fields of study was represented by at least two members in its makeup. As some of the members stepped down from the work in the Committee taking up new academic positions with the beginning of new academic year, it was possible to include new members representing these new fields and now in the 24-member ACPUMS there are 10 physicians, 3 pharmacists, 3 dental surgeons, 3 medical analysts and 3 representatives of the public health. The changes caused the need for amendments in the ACPUMS Statute, all the more so as the Conference of Presidents deemed it appropriate to decide that ACPUMS terms of office should last for 3 years. A new text of the ACPUMS Statute which constitutes appendix 12 to the present report. The imposition of new responsibilities on ACPUMS as well as the experience gained in the course of the 5-year work led to the new development of two successive documents i.e. the university self-assessment making it more universal. The verified text of the questionnaire constitutes appendix no 8 to the present report.

Moreover, teaching standards were developed anew not only for medical studies but also for dentistry, pharmacy, medical analyses and public health. This document constitutes appendix 7 to the present report. The English translation is limited to standards for teaching medicine.

In order to evaluate in an even deeper and more uniform method the submitted to us after completing the self-assessment questionnaire, recommendations were developed for the evaluators assessing the data specifying the elements should be paid special attention to. The developed outline for analysis of the questionnaire constitutes appendix no 11.

As was already mentioned, the present ACPUMS makeup consists of 13 persons who worked in the committee in the previous term of office and 9 new members. The leadership of the Committee was entrusted to Prof. M. Gembicki and Prof. J. Mirecka was elected Vice-President of ACPUMS. The new statute limited the number of vice-presidents to one person.

After beginning ACPUMS activities in the new term of office, the new ACPUMS members were acquainted with the ACPUMS statute and their responsibilities, principles of work and program of activities. The training has already been completed and when the accreditation visits begin, the group visiting the university will always consist of two experience members and two newly elected members who joined ACPUMS.

The educational activities included also participation of ACPUMS members in national and international conferences concerning methodology in evaluation of educational programs in different fields of medical sciences such as "The quality of education and accreditation in


higher education in Poland”, and “Polish Medical Universities in the European Union”. In the international scale, ACPUMS representatives participated in the annual International AMEE Conference where Prof. Mirecka presented her report entitled “Direct effects of first accreditation tour in Polish Medical Faculties” and the World Conference held from 14 to 19 March in Copenhagen which concerned “Global Standards in Medical Education”. In the course of the conference the text of Polish standards for medical education was presented, and ACPUMS representatives participating in the conference were active participants in discussions held in different groups and sections.

In the reporting period, in compliance with the request expressed by the Minister of Health, ACPUMS representatives took part in sessions with delegates of the European Union concerning medical programs and their comparability with the program implemented in EU member countries. During the conference documents were presented relating to the teaching standards in preparation and those already applied and ways of conducting the accreditation procedure. The EU delegates approved of the documents as well as the description of accreditation procedures and in the course of further negotiations with appropriate authorities of the Ministry of Health they had no reservations to them.

Changes in the ACPUMS agenda in the reporting period

Contrary to previous plans presented in last year’s report, no preparations were undertaken for the accreditation of educational programs in dentistry. The his was mainly caused by the fact that the aforementioned negotiations between the EU delegation and the Polish authorities brought about the need for significant changes in the program implemented in Poland now. The changes will be introduced in the new academic year 2003/2004 and therefore it has been established that accreditation of the programs introduced would begin in the second or third year of their implementation. This influenced the decision to commence evaluation and accreditation of educational programs of pharmacy and medical analyses.

As was mentioned above, at present ACPUMS expects to be submitted accreditation questionnaires sent to the universities, after which they will be developed and then the teams visiting the universities will be appointed.



Leszek Sikorski

Appendixes

1. Order of the Council of Ministers of 24th October 1949.
2. Order of the Council of Ministers of 3rd March 1950.
3. Higher Education Act of 12th September 1990.
4. The Statute of the Karol Marcinkowski University of Medical Sciences.
5. Resolution of Conference of Presidents of Polish Universities of Medical Sciences dated on 1st October 2002.
6. Teaching Standards of graduate education in medical faculties -- previous version.
7. Teaching Standards of graduate education in medical faculties -- actual version.
8. A Questionnaire for self-assessment of the University.
9. The program minimum in the medical field of study -- previous version.
10. The program minimum in the medical field of study -- actual proposal accepted by the Department of Education of the Ministry of Health.
11. An outline for the questionnaire analysis.
12. The Statute of the ACPMS.
13. The letter to the President of the Wrocław University of Medical Science concerning follow up visit.
14. The letter to the President of the Warsaw University of Medical Science concerning follow up visit.

450

Order of the Council of Ministers
October 24, 1949

The case of establishing the Physician Academies in Warsaw, Krakow, Poznan, Lublin, Lodz and Wroclaw.

On the basis of article 16, 19 law 3, article 20 and 57 the decree of October 28, 1947 of the organization of science and higher education (Dz. U.R.P. Nr. 66, poz 415) ordered the following:

- 1) Establishes the following Physician Academies as National Higher Academic Schools:
 1. Physician Academy in Krakow
 2. Physician Academy in Lublin
 3. Physician Academy in Lodz
 4. Physician Academy in Poznan
 5. Physician Academy in Warsaw
 6. Physician Academy in Wroclaw
- 2) Not actual
- 3) Not actual
- 4) Physician Academies mentioned in (1) are given legal status.
- 5) Formation of the faculties of physician and pharmacy at the Universities of Warsaw, Jagellonian (Marii Curie-Sklodowskiej), Lodz, Poznan and Wroclaw.
- 6) Physician Academies in particular locations are taking over the existing chairs of the faculties mentioned above in article (5) together with affiliated clinics and research centers.
- 7) Not actual
- 8) Not actual
- 9) 1. The property of the treasure of the state which is used exclusively by the University for the need of established faculties is given for the administration and use to respective local physician academies.
 2. The prime minister together with the Ministers of Education and Health establish which property of the treasure of the state are utilized by the University for the need of established faculties as well as other faculties is given to the administration and use by local physician academies.
- 10) Implementation of the decree is given to the prime minister and the Minister of Education and Health.
- 11) The decree goes into effect January 1, 1950.

92

Order of the Council of Ministers
March 3, 1950

In the case of change of the name of higher academic schools which are subjected to the Ministry of Health.

On the basis of article 16 and 19 law 3 decree of october 28, 1947 organization of science and higher education (Dz. U.R.P. Nr 66, poz. 415) orders the following:

- 1) In the names of higher academic schools subjected to Ministry of Health the term Physician Academy has been replaced by Medical Academy.
- 2) Implementation of that order is given to Ministry of Health in cooperation with the Ministry of Education.
- 3) The above order takes effect on the day of announcement.

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

of 12 September 1990

(Journal of Laws of 27 September 1990, No. 65 Text 385)

(Amended by: Journal of Laws of 1992 No. 54 Text 254, No. 63 Text 314; of 1994 No. 1 Text 3, No. 43 Text 163, No. 105 Text 509, No. 121 Text 591; of 1996 No. 5 Text 34, No. 24 Text 110, of 1997 No. 28, Text 153, No. 96, Text 590, No. 104, Text 661, No. 121 Text 770, No 141, Text 943, of 1998 No. 50, Text 310, No.106, Text 668, No. 162, Text 1115 and 1118, of 2000 No. 120, Text 1268, No. 122, Text 1314, of 2001 No. 85, Text 924, No. 111, Text 1193, No. 126 Text 1383, of 2002 No. 4, Text 33 and 34, No. 150, Text 1239, No. 200, Text 1683).

SECTION I**THE BASES OF UNIVERSITY OPERATIONS****Chapter I****General provisions**

Article 1.1. The Act shall apply to state universities except for universities with status defined by Higher Military Education Act and Higher Vocational Schools Act.

2. The Act shall apply to non-state universities unless the provisions of this Act or other Acts state otherwise.

3. The Act shall apply to universities and seminaries run by the Catholic Church excluding the Catholic University in Lublin, either to universities and seminaries conducted by churches of other denominations unless the acts or agreements between the Government and appropriate Catholic Church Authorities or church authorities of other denominations state otherwise.

Article 2.1. The organization and operation of university are based on freedom of scientific research, freedom of artistic activity and freedom of education.

2. The terms of "science" and "scientific research" used in the Act shall refer also to "art" and "artistic activity" respectively.

Article 3.1. The universities shall constitute a part of the system of Polish science and the system of national education.

2. The following shall basic tasks of universities:

- 1) to educate students in a given field of science and to prepare them to practice certain professions,
- 2) to carry out scientific research or artistic activity,
- 3) to prepare candidates for independent scientific and/or teaching work, and for artistic activity,
- 4) to offer education to persons who hold professional titles and perform practical professions in order to supplement their general and specialist knowledge,
- 5) to develop and promote national culture and technological progress, as well as to co-operate in spreading the knowledge in the society, and to protect the health and physical growth of the students.

3. In addition, the university shall:

- 1) educate the students in the spirit of respect for the human rights, patriotism, democracy and responsibility for the future society and State,

- 2) endeavor to make the academic community devoted to the truth and conscientious work and the spirit of mutual friendliness.
4. Medical universities and basic organizational units of other universities functioning in the field of medical sciences shall participate in the task of health care provision within the Polish health care system as far as it does not affect the basic aims of the universities.
5. The provision of par. 4 shall apply to basic organizational units of universities functioning within the veterinary sciences.
6. Upon approval of the minister appropriate for education issues universities may run secondary schools.

Article 4.1. University lectures shall be open unless the statute of the university concerned states otherwise.

2. Universities may provide uniform graduate studies (master's degree), higher vocational studies and complementary graduate studies (master's degree). It may also provide postgraduate studies, doctoral studies (Ph.D.), special studies and courses. University may also provide open studies for non-students.

2a. Medical universities may provide special courses, referred to in par. 2, as training courses designed in specialist training program for doctors, dentists, pharmacists and other medical professions in separate acts.

3. Studies may be provided as regular daily, evening and weekend system and also on extra-mural basis unless the statute of the university states otherwise.

3a. Minister appropriate for health issues in co-operation with minister appropriate for higher education issues, after consultation with relevant supreme authorities of professional organizations of medical professions, shall define, by a regulation, numerus clausus of entering students in medical universities or universities providing teaching or research activities in the field of medical science, with regards to certain specialties, faculties, forms of training as well as organizational feasibility and demand for graduates.

4. University shall be entitled to award professional titles of master, medicine doctor, dental doctor, engineer, master engineer and others defined under Article 149 par. 2.

5. Deleted

Article 4a.1. Training in universities is conducted in framework of specialties/faculties according to adopted standards of training.

2. Minister appropriate for higher education issues, in co-operation with other ministers appropriate for: health, culture and national heritage protection, transport and maritime economy issues shall determine by a regulation:

- 1) conditions, which university shall fulfill in order to establish and provide a specific studies on designed level of training with regards to: number of academic teachers having acquired scientific title or degree, perceived as human resources minimum, form of employment as well as ratio of these employees to number of students in a given field of studies,
 - 2) names of specialties/faculties,
 - 3) standards of training for each program and levels of education with regards to: graduate's profile, framework content of training in each subject for basic, general and professional group of subjects,
 - 4) standards of teachers' training with regards to: graduate's profile, subjects of training, amount of practices, content of training and required skills,
 - 5) specific conditions for establishing and operation of regional teaching center or branch office or regional university branch with regards to requirements, specifically designed for each studies, concerning its establishment and conduct on appropriate level of training.
3. University Senate, as referred to in Article 12 par. 1, upon approval of National Accreditation Commission/Committee (National Commission for Accreditation), may undertake a resolution on establishing and providing studies other than determined by the provision of par. 2.

Article 4b.1. University which fulfills the requirements designed by provisions, issued under Article 4a par. 2, may acquire a competence to provide higher education in certain program and education level on the basis of a decision of minister appropriate for higher education issues issued after consultation with National Commission for Accreditation.

2. University, referred to in Article 12 par. 1 unless it fulfills the requirements determined in provisions issued under Article 4a par. 2, may open and provide studies in a given program and education level without a decision referred to in par. 1.

3. University shall inform immediately minister appropriate for higher education issues about lost of conditions for providing higher studies. If in 6 months time since the lost of conditions university concerned does not fulfill required conditions, minister appropriate for higher education issues shall, by decision, suspend the authority (competence) of university to provide higher studies in a given program and education level.

4. In case of negative opinion of training provided given by National Commission for Accreditation, minister appropriate for higher education issues, with regards to type and scope of corroborated infringements, shall, by decision, withdraw or suspend the authority (competence) to provide higher studies in a given program and education level.

5. In the period of university authority suspension recruitment process shall be hold up. Minister appropriate for higher education issues shall determine a deadline, not longer than three years, in which university is obliged to fulfill the requirements allowing for restore suspended authorities, detailed rules of continuing to provide education for students and organizing final examinations.

6. Restoration of suspended, under par. 4, authority to provide specific studies shall be made according to rules and procedure relevant of granting the authority.

Article 5. University shall be entitled to award the title of doctor honoris causa at the request of its organizational unit entitled to award scientific title of habilitated doctor. In artistic university the title of honoris causa may be awarded at the request of the organizational unit entitled to open a qualification course of the second degree.

Article 6.1. Academic teachers, students and university employees who are not academic teachers constitute an independent academic community.

2. Academic community participates in management of university through elected collective or and one-man bodies. The collective bodies represent groups of academic community, mentioned in par. 1.

3. Essential decisions of university bodies are taken after consultations with specific groups of academic community or their representatives elected on basis of principles determined in the statute. The university bodies may transfer to elected representatives of particular groups the right to take decisions in defined matters concerning a given group. The provision shall apply also to certain groups of employees mentioned in Article 75.

4. The provision of Article 3 shall not affect the rights of trade unions resulting from other provisions of statutory law.

Article 7. Government administration bodies or local government bodies may take decisions on matters concerning university only in cases provided for in statutory law.

Article 8. University has a legal personality.

Article 9. Detailed structure of university and other matters regarding its operation not regulated in this Act shall be determined by the statute.

Article 10. 1. State university shall be founded, transformed, liquidated or merged with another state university by virtue of law.

2. The law on founding a state university shall specify the name of university, location, general type of activities and supreme or central body of state administration supervising it, hereinafter called "the competent minister".
3. A statute of the newly formed state university shall be provided for a period of one year by minister appropriate for higher education issues after consultations with Supreme Council for Higher Education.
4. The first rector of the newly founded state university shall be appointed for a period of one year by the competent minister after consultations with Supreme Council for Higher Education.
5. Provisions of par. 2-4 shall apply accordingly to the Act on transformation of the state university or merger with another state university.

Article 11. The statute of a state university shall be adopted by the Senate by the majority of at least 2/3 of its statutory membership after consultations with trade unions acting within the university.

Article 12.1. In the state university which employs at least sixty nominated academic teachers holding scientific titles and where at least half of its basic organizational units are competent to award scientific degree of habilitated, the statute shall come into force from the date specified in a resolution of the Senate.

2. The procedure of the statute coming into force, as defined in par. 1, shall apply to the state artistic university, which employs at least twenty academic teachers holding scientific title.
3. Where the state university has lost its rights referred to in par. 1 and 2, the Senate shall adapt its statute to the principles referred to in Article 13 par. 1 within the period of six months and shall submit it to the competent minister for his approval. Provisions of article 13 par. 2 and 3 shall apply accordingly.

Article 13.1. The minister appropriate for higher education issues, in co-operation with other appropriate ministers, may define, by a regulation, the principles governing the statute of the state university which does not meet the conditions defined in Article 12 par. 1 and 2.

2. The statute of a state university referred to in par. 1 shall come into force upon its approval by the competent minister after the lapse of two months from the date upon which it was submitted to the competent minister if the minister has not refused within the said time limit to approve statute for its unconformity with the provisions of statutory law.
3. The statute of the state theological university which does not meet the conditions defined in Article 12 par. 1 shall be approved by the minister appropriate for higher education issues in co-operation with the authorities of appropriate churches or religious unions. The provision of par. 2 shall apply accordingly.

Article 14. Provisions of Article 11, 12 and 13 shall apply accordingly to amendments to the statute of the state university.

Article 15.1. A non-state university may be founded by a natural or legal person, hereinafter referred to as "the founder" on the basis of the permission granted by minister appropriate for higher education issues after consultations with Supreme Council for Higher Education.

2. The permission shall specify a founder, minimum property value designed to found a university, name of a university, its location and general field of activities. The permission may specify its expiry date.
3. Minister appropriate for higher education issues determines, in a regulation, terms and conditions to be met in applying for permission to found a non-state university.
4. Minister appropriate for higher education issues, at the request of a person that obtained the permission to found a non-state university, may, in a decision, transfer this permission on the advantage of other natural or legal person if he/she accepts all the conditions specified.

Article 16.1. The declaration of will to found a non-state university, hereinafter referred to as "the founding act", shall be submitted in the form of a notarial act. The founding act shall define in

particular: the founder of a university, its name, location and general field of activities in accordance with the permission mentioned in Article 15 as well as the source and method of financing.

2. Deleted.

3. First rector of a non-state university shall be appointed by university founder for a period of one year.

4. A non-state university shall acquire its legal personality upon entering register of minister appropriate for higher education issues.

5. Minister appropriate for higher education issues shall refuse to register a non-state university if the founding act or statute thereof provided by its founder fails to comply with statutory law or with the permission mentioned in Article 15.

6. The procedure of keeping the register shall, referred to in par. 4, be designed, by regulation of Minister of Justice in co-operation with minister appropriate for higher education issues.

7. The founding act of a non-state university and registration procedure shall be exempt from notarial and stamp duty fees.

● Article 17. Provisions of articles 15 and 16 shall apply accordingly to the transformation of the non-state university and to the merger with another non-state university.

Article 18. 1. The statute of the non-state university shall be provided by its founder or adopted by its or another collective body indicated in the statute.

1a. First statute of non-state university shall be provided for by its founder.

2. The statute shall define the method of abolishing of the non-state university, with regards to its founder's obligations in case of university abolishing..

3. Minister appropriate for higher education issues shall approve the statute of a non-state university upon assuring its compliance with the statutory law and the permission granted.

4. Provisions of par.s 1 and 3 shall apply accordingly to amendments to the statute of the non-state university.

Article 19. Deleted

● Article 20. Permission and refusal to found, merge or transfer a non-state university, approval or refusal to approve its statute, entry in the register or refusal thereof, suspension of its activity and order of its abolishing shall be provided by an administrative decision.

● Article 21. The founder of a non-state university shall be entitled to make decisions regarding the university only in cases provided for in the statute.

Chapter 2

Assets and Financing of Universities

Article 22. 1. The assets of a university shall include ownership and other property rights.

2. State land may be given to the university for perpetual usus-fruct.

3. The university shall be exempt from fees to for perpetual usus-fruct, except for the fees determined in the provisions of law on managing the agricultural real estates of the State Treasury.

Article 23. 1. A university may obtain its financial assets from the following:

- 1) the State budget,
 - 2) budgets of communes (local government) or their unions,
 - 3) donations, legacies, inheritance as well as public generosity, including foreign ones.
2. A university may obtain its financial assets from other sources, particularly from the following:
- 1) activities in the field of research, diagnostics, health care, rehabilitation, arts, sports and experimental research provided for consideration as well as from license fees,
 - 2) tuition fees for teaching classes, excluding these for regular daily students in state universities, unless they are returned due to unsatisfactory results,
 - 3) separate economic activity other than that provided for in pt. 1, if the statute provides for the engagement in such activity,
 - 4) participation in activities of entrepreneurs.
3. Financial assets not disposed of in a given year shall remain at the university's disposal.

Article 24 .1. State university shall obtain the following from the State budget:

- 1) subsidies to support a university's teaching activity, training of the staff, the research necessary for the teaching activity and training of the staff and maintenance of the university,
 - 1a) subsidies for students,
 - 2) subsidies designed for the university's building projects,
 - 3) subsidies for the university's own research work,
 - 4) means for research work in certain scientific disciplines and specialties of science,
 - 5) means for particular research work to be carried out by employees of the university or their teams,
 - 6) means for special purposes allocated under separate provisions of law.
2. The university may obtain other earmarked subsidies from the State budget.
3. The subsidies referred to in par. 1 pt. s 1 and 2 shall be allocated by the competent minister.
4. The subsidies and assets referred to in par. 1 pt. s 3 to 5 shall be granted by the competent minister, unless the provisions of statutory law governing the financing of research by the State budget state otherwise.
5. The rules specifying a university's share in using the means, referred to in par. 1 pt. 5, shall be determined by the university senate.
6. A university shall independently divide its subsidies for specific purposes, referred to in par. 1 pt. 1 and 3.

Article 25. 1. The provisions of Article 24 may apply accordingly to the non-state university.

2. Minister appropriate for higher education issues shall determine, by a regulation, conditions and procedure of non-state university's application for subsidies, referred to in Article 24, taking into account the number of own teaching staff, the number of students, the share of the university own resources in development of university material potential and up-to-date achievements in teaching.

3. Minister appropriate for higher education issues may, after consultations with Supreme Council for Higher Education, grant a subsidy, referred to in par. 2, in a specified value and for specified purpose.

Article 26. A university may open and hold foreign currency accounts in foreign currency banks, collect savings in foreign currency and dispose of them for statutory purposes.

Article 27. 1. The university shall be exempt from taxation, however from taxation on real estate, agriculture and forestry on basis of separate regulations.

2. The economic activity referred to in article 23 par. 2 pt. 3, shall not be exempt from taxation.

Article 28. 1. A university may establish its own scholarship fund for scholarships for employees and students, raised of means other than those referred to in Article 24 par. 1 pt. s 1-5 and par. 2. The scholarships may be granted from this fund if so provided by the university statute irrespective of the scholarships referred to in Article 152 par. s 1 and 2.

2. The scholarships, referred to in par. 1, shall be granted to students in co-operation with a competent body of the student organization indicated in the university statute.

Article 29. 1. The university financing system shall be managed on the basis of a financial and material plan adopted by senate.

2. Deleted.

3. Deleted.

Article 30. Principles of the university financing system as well as the rules and procedure by which state university earns the income referred to in Article 23 par. 2 pt. 2 shall be determined by a regulation of the Council of Ministers.

SECTION II

SUPERVISION OVER STATE UNIVERSITIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION REPRESENTATION

Chapter 1

Supervision over state universities

Article 31. 1. Minister appropriate for higher education issues shall exercise supervision over the university to assure that its bodies act in conformity with statutory provisions and the university statute and may require the university bodies to provide him with information and explanations.

2. Minister appropriate for higher education issues shall, within a period of one month, take a decision to abrogate a resolution of the senate or a decision of the university's rector if they are in contravention of statutory law or the university statute.

3. The powers of minister appropriate for higher education issues in the field of his supervision shall be vested in other competent ministers as regards the university supervised by them.

4. The state theological schools of higher education as well as theological faculties of other state university shall also be supervised by respective churches and religious unions to the degree specified in their statute.

Article 32. A competent minister, after having considered the opinion of Supreme Council for Higher Education, rector and senate of the university, may, through an administrative decision, impose on the university a duty to fulfill a certain task in education or training of the research staff upon provision of adequate means to fulfill it.

Article 33. 1. Minister appropriate for higher education issues, in co-operation with the competent ministers, shall coordinate the cooperation of university with foreign research institutions within the framework of international agreements, the contents of which he shall provide to the universities.

2. Minister appropriate for higher education issues, with the reservation of par. 3, shall define, by a regulation, conditions of delegating persons abroad for scientific, teaching and training as well as their specific competencies, in particular:

1) forms of training for which Polish citizens may be delegated and conditions to be met by them to be eligible,

- 2) forms of financial support for persons delegated abroad, including scholarships and travel costs reimbursement,
 - 3) periods and rules of handing out the financial support to persons delegated abroad,
 - 4) conditions of appeal procedure of persons delegated abroad,
 - 5) competencies of persons delegated abroad being employed.
3. Conditions and procedure of delegating by a university employees and students abroad for purposes, mentioned in par. 2, shall be determined in the university statute.
4. Deleted
5. Deleted

Article 33a.1. Persons, not being Polish citizens, referred to in this Act as "Foreigners", may undertake and continue studies and participate in scientific research and training according to rules defined in this Act, with the reservation of par. 2.

2. Foreigners, having obtained a permanent residence permit (card), may undertake and continue studies and participate in scientific research and training according to principles binding Polish citizens.

3. Foreigners, not mentioned in par. 2, may undertake and continue studies and participate in scientific research and training on the basis of:

- 1) international agreements, with regards to its regulations,
- 2) agreements concluded with international partners by institutions providing education, on basis of regulations of these agreements,
- 3) decisions of minister appropriate for higher education issues,
- 4) decision of manager of institution providing education.

4. Foreigners, referred to in par. 3, may undertake and continue studies and participate in scientific research and training:

- 1) as scholars of Polish party,
- 2) on payment basis,
- 3) without payment and other scholarship funding,
- 4) as scholars of delegating party, without bearing the cost of education,
- 5) as scholars of the institution providing education or of other natural or legal persons.

5. Minister appropriate for higher education issues shall announce in Ministerial Official Journal the information on limit of scholarships for persons, referred to in par. 3 pt.s 1 and 3.

Article 33b.1. Minister appropriate for higher education issues shall define, in a regulation, the following:

- 1) forms of studies and training available for foreigners,
- 2) requirements to be met by foreigners applying for admission to studies or training as well as to participate in scientific research, taking into consideration education level appropriate to undertake a given studies or training, degree of Polish language knowledge, state of health and eligibility to study a specific program and types of documents to be submitted,
- 3) method of establishing scholarship grants within the limit, referred to in Article 33a par. 5, with the minimum rate of basic remuneration of an assistant employed in a university, procedure of granting, handing out, suspending and withdrawing of these scholarships,
- 4) method of establishing payment for studies, training and participation in scientific research, taking into account planned costs of training, possibility of reducing and waiving from payments and bodies competent for decision making in these matters, method of paying and cases of payment reimbursements.

2. Conditions of granting scholarships, referred to in Article 33a par. 4 pt. 5, and their amount shall be determined by a awarding body.

Article 34. 1. The university shall present minister appropriate for higher education issues and the competent minister with annual reports, referred to in Article 48 par. 1 pt. 9, together with information regarding the statistics and structure of employment.

2. In addition to the reports referred to in par. 1, the university shall provide minister appropriate for higher education issues and the competent minister with information on:

- 1) the adoption of the statute or amendments thereto,
- 2) the adoption of study regulations or amendments thereto, and study plans in given fields of studies (programs),
- 3) the rules and procedure of admitting students to certain fields of studies (programs),
- 4) the resolutions adopted on issues referred to in Article 48 par. 1 pt. 2,
- 5) the holding of a competition for the position of university professor or state professor,
- 6) the employment of university professor,
- 7) the conclusion and the content of an agreement with a foreign research institution,
- 8) establishing or abolishing of a program and about staff working within a program,
- 9) establishing regional branch, financial assets and employed staff.

Chapter 1a

Supervision over non-state universities

Article 34a.1. Provisions of Article 31 par. 1 and 2 shall apply to non-state universities respectively.

2. If a non-state university conducts activities contrary to provisions this Act, statute or permission, referred to in Article 15 par.2, minister appropriate for higher education issues shall order to comply in a given period of time, and in case of continued unconformity he/she may suspend the authority to provide studies or withdraw the permission, defining specific rules of continuing studies without organizing final examinations.

3. If a non-state university or its founder grossly infringe the provisions of this Act, statute or permission, referred to in Article 15 par. 2, minister appropriate for higher education issues shall make a decision on withdrawal of permission.

4. Ministers appropriate for higher education issues shall publish, in Ministerial Official Journal, announcements on establishing or abolishing of a non-state university and information on suspension or withdrawal of authority to provide education.

Chapter 2

Supreme Council for Higher Education

Article 35.1. Supreme Council for Higher Education, hereinafter referred to as "the Council", shall be elective representative body of universities.

2. The Council shall co-operate, with minister appropriate for higher education issues and other public bodies, in the field of higher education state politics, in particular the Council shall:

- 1) issue opinion on its own initiative, submits petitions on all issues related to higher education and science, may refer to public authorities and universities asking for explanations and information,
- 2) issue opinions on issues submitted by minister appropriate for higher education issues, other public authorities and bodies and State Commission for Accreditation,

- 3) give opinions on draft laws, including draft laws on establishing, transforming, abolishing and changing the name of a university, on international agreements concluded by Polish government relating to higher education and science, and promotion of Polish science abroad,
 - 4) give opinions on state budget project relating to the part administrated by minister appropriate for higher education issues and on rules of granting state budget subsidies to universities,
 - 5) gives opinions on draft university statute granted by minister appropriate for higher education issues.
3. Opinions, referred to in par. 2 pt. 3-5, shall be issued by the Council in a period of maximum two months after having received the project or draft, submitted by a competent authority.

Article 36.1. The Council shall consist of the representatives of:

- 1) academic teachers with scientific title of professor or scientific degree of habilitated doctor – in number of twenty one,
- 2) academic teachers with scientific title of doctor (Ph.D.) – in number of six,
- 3) students – in number of three.

2. The term of the Council shall be three years and shall begin on 1 January.

3. The Council operates in plenary sessions and through its bodies. Organization and procedure of the Council operation as well as its bodies and its competencies shall be defined in the statute, adopted by the Council in plenary session.

Article 37.1. The election of members of Supreme Council, described in Article 36 par.1 pt. s 1 and 2 is carried out by electors who gather at national election meetings.

2. The electors are elected in the following proportion: one elector per 50 academic teachers employed full-time having scientific title of state professor or habilitated doctor and one elector per one hundred fifty of other academic teachers working full-time.

3. The election of electors in group, referred to in Article 36 par. 1 pt. 1, shall be made by academic teachers with scientific title of professor or habilitated doctor, and in group, referred to in Article 36 par. 1 pt. 2, academic teachers with scientific title of doctor (Ph.D.).

4. In artistic universities, the selection of electors in groups described in par. 2, is carried out in proportion: one elector per each twenty academic teachers and one elector per each fifty academic teachers respectively.

5. Universities in which the election of any elector in a given group, according to rules defined in par. 2 and 3, may not be made, shall constitute common election region, with regards to the election regulations, referred to in par. 9.

6. Academic teachers performing neither one-man functions in university bodies nor function of vice-rector or vice-dean shall not be entitled to the passive voting. Members of State Commission for Accreditation shall not be members of the Council simultaneously.

7. The election of student representatives to Supreme Council is done for a period of one year, by Polish National Student Organization according to the procedure defined in its regulations.

8. In case of mandate expiry of the Council member in the period of its term, free mandate shall be taken over by a person, who acquired next, biggest number of votes in the elections.

9. Method and procedure of electors' and the Council members' elections shall be defined in the Council election regulations.

Chapter 3

State Commission for Accreditation

Article 38.1. State Commission for Accreditation, hereinafter referred to as "the Commission", shall be appointed by minister appropriate for higher education issues.

2. The Commission submits to minister appropriate for higher education issues opinions and petitions relating to, in particular:

- 1) establishing a university, granting the authority to provide education in a given program and education level and establishing by university regional branch office,
- 2) prepared evaluation of training in a given program, including training of academic teachers and observation of conditions for providing education.

3. In matters, mentioned in par. 2, the Commission may refer to a university asking for explanations or information and may carry out visitations/inspections of a university.

4. Opinions on matters, referred to in par. 2 pt. 1, the Commission shall be issued in a period of maximum three months after having received an application. In case where an opinion has not been issued in a given period of time, minister appropriate for higher education issues makes a decision without the Commission's opinion. Evaluation, referred to in par. 2 pt. 2, along with conclusions, shall be submitted by the Commission in a period of month since its completion.

5. The Commission may co-operate with national and international organizations acting in the field of evaluation of education quality and accreditation.

Article 39.1. The Commission members shall be appointed by minister appropriate for higher education issues, out of candidates putted forward by the Council, university Senates, scientific, professional and artistic associations and employers organizations. A university candidate may be only academic teacher with at least scientific title of doctor (Ph.D.), employed by a university on a full time basis.

2. The Commission shall consist of no less than fifty (50) and no more than seventy (70) members.

3. The Commission term shall last three years and begin on January 1.

4. A rector may, at the request of the Commission member, release him/her completely or partly from teaching duties.

Article 40.1. The Commission shall act in plenary sessions and through its bodies.

2. The Commission bodies shall be:

- 1) president,
- 2) secretary,
- 3) presidium.

3. The Commission presidium shall consist of:

- 1) the Commission president,
- 2) secretary,
- 3) chairpersons of teams.

4. The Commission shall consist of teams for each program:

- 1) liberal arts,
- 2) natural science (biology),
- 3) mathematics-physics-chemistry,
- 4) agriculture, forestry and veterinary science,
- 5) medical science,
- 6) physical education,
- 7) technical science,
- 8) economics,
- 9) legal and social science,
- 10) artistic science.

5. The Commission team shall consist of at least five Commission members, who are representatives of program group, with at least scientific title of professor or habilitated doctor in the field of science or scientific discipline related to a specific program.

Article 41.1. The Commission president and its secretary shall be appointed and released by minister appropriate for higher education issues.

2. The Commission president shall call the Commission plenary sessions, chair its meetings, represent the Commission outside and sign the Commission resolutions.

3. The Commission secretary shall ensure an effective operation and performing of the Commission duties.

4. Chairpersons of teams shall be chosen by teams' members from themselves.

Article 42.1. Presidium shall take up resolutions on issues, referred to in Article 38 par. 2.

2. Party unsatisfied with the presidium resolution taken up on issues, referred to in Article 38 par. 2, may request the issues to be analyzed a second time. The request shall be to the Commission in a period of fourteen days since the day of its delivery.

3. The request, referred to in par. 2, shall be analyzed in joint session of the team concerned and the Commission presidium in a period maximum two months since the day of the request obtainment.

4. The Commission organization and procedure, specific competencies of its bodies, procedure of making evaluations, referred to in Article 38 par. 2 pt. 2 and method of appointing reviewers shall be defined in a statute adopted by the Commission in a plenary session.

Article 43. 1. Funds, necessary for the Council and the Commission functioning, shall be provided for in the part of the state budget administrated by minister appropriate for higher education issues.

2. Minister appropriate for higher education issues shall determine, by a regulation, method of administrative and financial assistance to the Council and the Commission, remuneration and rules of travel costs reimbursements for the Council and the Commission members and appointed reviewers, taking into consideration in particular that remuneration of the Council and the Commission members shall be defined in relation to minimum rate of basic of a state professor, referred to in Article 117a par. 1.

Article 44. Deleted

Article 45. Deleted

SECTION III

STRUCTURE OF UNIVERSITY

Chapter I

University bodies

Article 46.1. University collective bodies shall be senate and faculty council.

2. One-man university bodies shall be a rector and deans.

3. University clective bodies shall be elector bodies if so decided in the statute.

4. The terms "dean" or "faculty council" denote also "head" or "council of organizational unit" respectively in the light of Article 64 par. 1.

Article 47. Senate shall be composed of:

1) rector as its chairperson,

2) vice-rector or vice-rectors,

3) deans,

4) elected representatives in the number defined by the university statute;

