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Summary of doctoral dissertation: Legal and social conditions of shared custody (parenting) in Poland. Legal and sociological study.

The subject of the doctoral dissertation is the issue of regulating shared custody (parenting) of a child after the parents' separation in the Polish legal system.

The research issues of the doctoral thesis focus on the main research problem: determining how the provisions of family and guardianship law should be shaped to guarantee children the opportunity to be raised by both parents and establishing a close bond with both parents and their families and determining whether shared custody. Is it really the best form of childcare after parents' separation?

The main aim of this work is to demonstrate that there is a need to change the legislation regarding the determination of childcare after the parents' separation, corresponding to the directions of social changes in the role of parents in childcare (in particular, the active pursuit of professional work by both parents and the involvement of taking care of children). The change in regulations will contribute to a reduction in the number of cases referred to family courts regarding the regulation of custody of children after the parents' separation and, at the same time, an increase in parents' acceptance of amicable solutions. The assumptions of the work recommend the need to separate provisions on shared custody in the Family and Guardianship Code as a separate legal institution.

The main hypothesis of the work is: The shape of the applicable provisions of the Family and Guardianship Code does not correspond to the current social needs of a modern family related to parental care for a child after the parents' separation. In view of the formulated research problems and the above main hypothesis, 11 detailed research hypotheses were adopted.

The work is a research work and consists of six chapters, divided into three parts: theoretical, methodological and empirical. In the theoretical part, dogmatic-legal, historical-legal and comparative law methods were used. This doctoral dissertation has an interdisciplinary formula, so an important aspect of this work was to enrich the legal analysis with a sociological study. The empirical part of the work presents the results of own research. Then, based on the research analyzes and own research, the final chapter of the work presents *de lege ferenda* conclusions.

In the above approach, it should be noted that the dissertation provides both theoretical and empirical material related to the assessment of legal and social changes regarding the institution of the shared care model and should be a valuable source of knowledge in this area.