

Appendix 5

Summary of Professional Accomplishments

**including information on academic achievement
and pro-educational activity**

1. Name and surname:

Marcin Wielec

2. Diplomas and degrees held – including their name, place and year of issue as well as the title of doctoral dissertation.

- May 2012 – graduating from the Law and Administration Faculty at Cardinal Wyszyński's University; receiving an A grade and a Master's Degree from a full-time law school as a result of defending a diploma thesis entitled *“The Assistant Prosecutor in a Criminal Investigation”*, written under the auspices of The Criminal Proceeding Department of the Law and Administration Department at Cardinal Wyszyński's University; thesis supervised by Feliks Prusak, Professor, PhD.

- 15th January 2008 – receiving a degree - a PhD in legal sciences – following the decision of the Council at the Law and Administration Faculty at Cardinal Wyszyński's University in Warsaw. Degree awarded based on a doctoral dissertation under the title of *“Seal of Confession as Excluded from Evidence in Criminal Investigation”* (supervisor: Feliks Prusak, Professor, PhD, reviewers: Edward Skretowicz, Professor, PhD, Krzysztof Warchalowski, Professor, PhD).

3. Information on employment in educational institutions thus far:

- from 2002 to 2004 – assistant at the Law Faculty of the Higher School of Commerce and Law (the Łazarski University in Warsaw); also Dean's Attorney for academic affairs at Łazarski University's Law Faculty.

- from 2003 to 2006 – lecturer and Dean's Attorney at the Law Faculty of the Higher School of Management and Law in Warsaw; Associate Dean for student affairs.

- from 2008 to 2015 – Associate Professor at the Court Law Department of the Law and Administration Faculty at the Higher Managerial School in Warsaw.

- from 2003 to 2008 – Assistant Lecturer at The Criminal Investigation Department of the Law and Administration Faculty at Cardinal Wyszyński's University in Warsaw.

- from 2008 until now – Associate Professor at The Criminal Investigation Department of the Law and Administration Faculty at Cardinal Wyszyński's University in Warsaw.

- from 2016 until now – acting Director of Department at The Criminal Investigation Department of the Law and Administration Faculty at Cardinal Wyszyński's University in Warsaw.

- from 2017 until now – Associate Director at the Warsaw Institute of Justice.

4. Proof of achievement as dictated by article 16 of act 2 from 16th March 2003 concerning academic degrees and titles, as well as degrees and titles in arts (Law Gazette from 2014, position 1852 with further changes, referred to as the academic degrees law).

Academic monograph: Values – Criminal Proceeding and Its Peculiarity-Oriented Analysis, Lublin 2017, Academicon Publishing House, pp. 407, ISBN 9788362475285.

The monograph mentioned above, according to the guidelines in article 16 act 2 concerning academic degrees and titles, constitutes my **main academic achievement** after receiving the academic degree of PhD at law.

So far the issue of values in the context of a criminal proceeding has been raised only marginally in the criminal proceedings studies. The question was rather approached through analysing selected singular values and not by looking at all values involved in a criminal proceeding comprehensively. Therefore, seldom had the axiological area of a criminal proceeding constituted a subject matter of any research; equally, values were not submitted to scientific analysis or included in publications concerning criminal proceeding. Thus, a clear deficit of published sources on values in the procedural-criminal environment can be observed.

Nonetheless, it seems essential to draw a link between the topic of values and that of a criminal proceeding as the former are a fundamental issue influencing the overall existence of the latter. As a consequence, values are – or should be – despite their abstract nature and invisibility, the primary and very basic elements affecting the whole structure of a criminal proceeding.

The scope of this study (the subject matter determined in the monograph's title) is made from certain interconnected determinants of social relationships, operating the relationship between a value and an individual. These are matters such as social areas of defining and classifying values, determining the purpose of having values, or questions on the degree to which an individual and values are linked together. Furthermore, there are also the matters of standardizing the criminal code so as to make it possible to implement solutions in a criminal proceeding that will recognize and aim at realizing selected values. With the subject matter and the scope of the study so defined, values appear to be unquestionable beliefs and rules of conduct, or objectives critical for individuals, the fulfilment of which is a matter of principle in any social configuration. Values in this understanding will also provide a basis for creating proper social relationships where the law is their cardinal regulating agent.

Social relationships defined liked that should co-exist with a criminal proceeding in a natural way, bearing in mind the fact that the criminal proceeding constitutes a crucial element of these. On the one hand, one can observe the extent to which an individual is bound by a value which they regard as something exceptionally beneficial that builds into an attitude reflecting this particular value. On the other hand, these same individuals violate these same values, thus committing a crime, and consequently putting themselves at the mercy of the strict regime of criminal law and a criminal proceeding which may sometimes regard values – as defined in the social context – as a problematic issue. How does one reconcile two distinct areas, namely the priceless social values that are timelessly positive, and the realization of which is to the benefit of all society, with the imposing character of a social proceeding focused largely on repressive actions stemming from public power and, sadly, often appearing to be operating in opposition to values commonly respected in a society.

The adopted study assumptions impacted the selection and application of a research method made from the reunion of three: the dogmatic-legal, the theoretical-legal and partly the axiological method. Using the first two allowed for adopting a certain research pattern based on which selected criminal code provisions have been analysed so as to interpret and study their meaning in the context of methods and ways of realizing particular values through them. In view of the fact that

law is, in itself, a very special value vehicle, it came naturally that the axiological method was applied as the grand part of the analysis was based upon studying the relationship between values and the very peculiar realities of a criminal proceeding. In order to look at values in the criminal proceeding also the support of the legal-comparative method was solicited; therefore, it became necessary to peruse sources and literature from areas such as the civil, administrative, international and EU law, as well as from such fields as axiology, philosophy, pedagogy, sociology, etc.

Thus, the research conducted required performing an analysis in many areas, as on the one hand it necessitated making the acquaintance of such study fields as philosophy, sociology, axiology or pedagogy where the values provide the primary analytical material. Next, it was mandatory to analyse selected values within the context of their institutional framework and their realization strictly in the area of a criminal proceeding.

As a result, the following chapter layout has been drawn in the monograph under scrutiny.

Chapter one deals with the issue of values in all studies unrelated to law. It is a purely introductory segment aimed at presenting the source area of value creation and operation since it is not the legal studies where their primary reasons of existence can be traced to.

Chapter two delineates the issue of values in a strictly legal context through placing values and defining their functions in basic legal areas such as the civil, administrative, constitutional, international and the EU law.

Chapter three builds upon demonstrating the direct relationship between the essence of values and the specifics of a criminal proceeding. To this end, the essence of values and the peculiarities of a criminal proceeding are here interwoven in a contrastive fashion.

Chapter four revolves around answering the question of why and which values are transferred from their natural context of social relationships into the context of a criminal proceeding, as well as how they are transferred and acknowledged in the latter. This process has received the innovative name of value transposition into a criminal proceeding; the structure, elements, types and consequences of this transposition of values having been defined alongside the term's creation.

Chapter five is a segment which typically presents values transported into the context of a criminal proceeding. These values have been assigned to two groups; the autotelic values, so those which are of primary importance to a criminal proceeding, values per se which impact the criminal proceeding greatly when it comes to its specifics and objectives. These values, which have been catalogued and have among them truth, rule of law, dignity, justice, have been also analysed with view to establish how the various instruments of a criminal proceeding realize them.

Chapter 6 holds the analysis of the second group of values as it has been observed during the research process that there are two groups operating simultaneously: the autotelic and the praxeological. The latter are also called auxiliary or instrumental values and their realization in a criminal proceeding is aimed at facilitating the fulfillment of autotelic values. Much as the autotelic values are crucial for fulfilling the core intention of a criminal proceeding, they are not sufficient for achieving all its objectives, and it is precisely here that the praxeological values lend their support. This chapter presents praxeological values such as safety, honesty, morality, trust, at the same time defining them, exposing their supportive relationship with the autotelic values, and finally placing them in the context of a criminal proceeding to show the institutional-procedural context required to realize them.

As a result of all prior considerations, the following final observations have been drawn, ones that open new perspectives in the study and practice of a criminal proceeding.

First of all, the issue of values covers an unlimited area: the daily life plane where values are

seen as absolute ideas or behaviour patterns that must be obeyed by the society, as well as the legal plane where value analysis is determined by the law type and its specifics. Values stem from our human nature which has ingrained in it the need to form structures based on mutual interrelations guided by rules of reciprocal behaviour or hierarchies of all types, in which the law is granted the pivotal role of synchronizing individual behaviours.

Secondly, the issue of values is beyond doubt one of a profoundly social nature as it is the society that first recognizes the values, then fills them with content and finally, allows for or even sometimes forces their common execution. Here the proximity of the legal plane is manifest since it is on this plane that certain orders and prohibitions regulating social conduct reside; among other agents, it is through law that values are realized for law is the vehicle for various values correlated with a particular type of law and its specifics.

Next, although the definitions may vary, the crux of values can be here captured as values being a central determinant of the evaluations made and the norms of conduct followed by members of society. Values in this context, as stressed by research, are worthy and desirable, striven for by the society; important, beneficial, and brought into life in this spirit. This sample understanding of values can be transplanted as it is into the body of a criminal proceeding for it has been proved that values in a criminal proceeding may or even should be the main factor determining the structure of its model. Values so understood are aimed at shaping and guiding the criminal proceeding, placing it within the tight framework of actions allowed to be taken in its course. Therefore, values in a criminal proceeding shall be the timeless and universal attitudes and behaviours, manifesting which will be required of all, even the most decisive participants of a criminal proceeding.

To follow up, it can be said that the status of values can be changeable, being dependent on the dynamics of social and historical change. A body of research has shown that values socially respected and realized today may not be recognized alike forever; some of them, under the influence of evolving social attitudes will simply become lesser in status or totally obscure in a given society. This certainly influences legislation, the criminal proceeding code for instance, the revisions of which have been frequently stimulated by historical events, historical periods specifics and the changes in social attitudes towards values realization and promotion. Then, the natural perception of values is abandoned so that a new and unique definition of those can be forged, a definition which may place itself in a complete opposition to what used to be naturally true.

Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that owing to their universal nature, as well as high social status and timeless message, values constitute an immensely significant element of social life and law operation. The issue of recognizing and realizing values in legal areas often seen as completely divergent is necessary beyond argument. The difference lies in how they are realized by a given type of law, or what the interrelations between particular values are within the context of a given law type or its very specific part. Values are present in both the public legal realm (constitutional, administrative, international, EU law) as well as in the private (civil law). In either context they perform their original role of socially respected notions which the creator of law in force ought to obey. Since it is expected that a law be effective, its creator should strive to incorporate values pertaining to respective types of law, and thus to realize values means to assign them to given law types and specifics coherently. Consequently, the conclusion that values are uniformly absorbed in given law areas is mistaken for these areas themselves are not homogeneous in terms of meaning and structure. The difference in the purpose of administrative, criminal or civil law is obvious, and it is clear that the types of law that belong to the public realm place more strain on values as their proper functioning is a safeguard against the broadly defined authoritarian streak in public authority. Here, values perform the role of elusive yet unquestionable authority the

existence of which is undermined by no one, and without which the laws made in these sectors could be ineffective, socially rejected by an individual, and simply seen as unjust as a result.

Next, establishing the presence of values in a criminal proceeding, and other law areas alike, necessitated determining the path which transported them from their source area of social relations to the criminal proceeding area, which is in certain ways regulating a fragment of the aforementioned. As a result of analyses, it has been noticed that values have their matrix in social relations and their inner dynamic processes. In time, as the system of values expanded, the social understanding of the meaning of law evolved and the criminal proceeding crystallized, values known in social interrelations began migrating to the procedural-criminal area. Thus, it was determined that values undergo the process of transposition which means that selected items are taken out from the social and planted in the criminal proceeding context. It ought to be stressed, however, that not all socially known values will be transposed; transposition concerns only those pertaining to the specifics of a criminal proceeding. Transposing values between the two contexts has two main assumptions to itself. First, it is a question of whether an individual respects values at all; therefore, it is primary that any person engaged in a criminal proceeding, regardless of their position or function in the process, must have an inner compass guiding them towards respecting these particular and not some other values. This principle is internalized by an individual through their existence in a social context, their upbringing, education, etc. The second element are the procedural-criminal institutions whose objective is to realize values; these are the specific regulations of a criminal procedure which point to individual institutions whose functioning reflects the values they seek to realize.

Furthermore, values concurrent with the specifics of a criminal proceeding have been isolated and classified into two groups: the autotelic and the praxeological. It can be said that this division draws upon the essence of the scale of values presented in the axiological theory of Milton Rokeach who defined the autotelic values as the absolute ones, and the praxeological values as instrumental, and essentially necessary for achieving the former. In this sense, the autotelic nature of values, filtered through the assumption of their unquestionable respectability, is supposed to lead to realizing objectives specific for a given area. In case of a criminal proceeding, the realization of autotelic values is basically a must since the goal of a criminal proceeding is to make, after a number of necessary steps undertaken in its course, and after establishing what had taken place in reality, a decision on the criminal liability which is closely related to the proper application of the substantive criminal law norms. Thus, the role of autotelic values is unquestionable; it is a goal in itself, bearing in mind the nature of a criminal proceeding, to realize autotelic values in its course. Autotelic values are the cornerstone of a criminal proceeding, constituting a timeless constellation in which the position of an individual is guarded against any abuse coming from any criminal proceeding participants, especially the more powerful ones. Moreover, their second role is to ensure that through their proper realization a just verdict is reached at the end of a criminal proceeding. The extent to which the autotelic are supported by praxeological values ought not to be underestimated, nonetheless. The recognition of praxeological values allows for the autotelic to be realized in the course of a criminal proceeding. They are necessary for achieving basic goals in respective areas in which an individual operates. As shown by the already mentioned analysis, one cannot arrive at justice, truth, etc. without achieving morality, honesty or safety prior to that. Therefore, to realize autotelic values with the support of the praxeological means to realize the main objectives of a criminal proceeding as the verdict on criminal liability can be right only if it is rooted in the respect for human dignity, the achievement of justice, the uncovering of truth and the lawful operation of criminal proceeding agencies, all of which shall result from achieving justice,

morality, etc.

Last but not least, it can be postulated that the values analysed hereof, or more precisely their representation and realization in criminal proceeding regulations, greatly influence its quality as such. The more this sort of proceeding is modelled after some universal values, anew understood and defined through their original function, the more legally and socially understandable and useful the criminal proceeding will become.

The overall conclusion stemming from all the observations is one that values understood in a standard and natural way as precious ideas worth realizing cared for by individuals, or as ideas guiding the direction individuals are moving towards, should determine how a model criminal proceeding ought to be conducted. It is in the area of values that the scope of criminal liability is established, and as a process this should be guided by values concurrent with a given criminal proceeding. Moreover, the criminal proceeding with all its peculiarities, objectives and major consequences for an individual requires that a defined set of timeless values guarantee its proper structuring and functioning. Beyond doubt, values and the possibility to realize and achieve them within the scope of a criminal proceeding should be the primary determinant of how any case of this procedure will be shaped and modelled by a legislator.

Hence, this comprehensive value analysis so far never conducted in the context of a criminal proceeding, is surely a huge step forward in developing this branch of study, and brings results that have never been encountered in this field before. It has been demonstrated in the course of research how values influenced the development of criminal proceeding models operating on the Polish legal ground; moreover, it has been also shown how the understanding of values and their impact on criminal proceeding modelling evolved over time. Furthermore, a conflict typical of a criminal proceeding has been pinpointed, one that lies between values and the original purpose of a criminal proceeding. Values that can be found in a criminal proceeding have been defined, the possibility of realizing and achieving them and the importance of the institutional plane in the process of doing so. Finally, values have been placed in a criminal proceeding and been assigned with a particular role in the process; also, ways in which and reasons why values are moved from the social relations into the authoritarian mechanics of a criminal proceeding have been described as well.

The monograph entitled *Values – Criminal Proceeding and Its Peculiarity-Oriented Analysis* **can be said to include considerations and conclusions which constitute the main original input into the development of the study of a criminal proceeding.** The conclusions stemming from the conducted analysis are multidimensional but there is one central to both the theory and the practice of a criminal proceeding. It has been discovered in the course of researching the relationship between values and the criminal proceeding how critical it is for both theoreticians and practitioners of this process to analyse and understand values in the right way. It has occurred that the lawful structuring and functioning of a criminal proceeding depends largely on the right identification of values and the provision of real opportunities to realize those characteristic in the procedural-criminal area.

5. Presentation of the remaining academic and research related achievement.

The remaining academic and research related achievement shall be presented according to the systematics determined by:

A). Article 4, 1st September 2011 regulation of Science and Higher Education Minister on the criteria of evaluating a person applying for the PhD degree (Law Gazette No 196

position 1165, referred to as: the regulation):

- Article 4 point 1 of the regulation – the authorship or co-authorship of monographs, scientific publications in international or national journals other than those listed in databases or detailed in a list mentioned in Article 3 of the regulation, for the particular field of study.

A comprehensive list of the above-mentioned publications can be found in appendix 4 to this application. These publications are concerned with research issues in the vast area of a criminal proceeding as well as the interrelations between criminal proceeding and other types of law such as the fiscal criminal, disciplinary and proceeding, legal protection bodies and administrative law, as well as the axiology and philosophy of a criminal proceeding.

Issues raised in books, chapters of scientific monographs and articles can be segmented into three groups which reflect simultaneously three major areas of my research and study interest. It ought to be mentioned that the below-mentioned publications have all been reviewed.

1) Segment one – the most important publications stemming from research analyses conducted in the area of criminal proceeding.

1.1) Books

Among these one may find my original work entitled “*Seal of Confession as Excluded from Evidence in Criminal Investigation*”, Warsaw 2012, pp. 383.

The next monograph is a co-authored book entitled “*The Criminal Procedure – an Academic Guide*”, Warsaw 2011, pp. 255 (authors: Feliks Prusak, Marcin Wielec, Ewa Plocha, Nikodem Muszynski, Maria Gorska). It is a book written by the then employees of The Criminal Proceeding Department of the Law and Administration Faculty at Cardinal Wyszyński's University, which is aimed at lending learning support in subjects taught at The Criminal Proceeding Department.

The next monograph is a co-authored book entitled “*Criminal-Procedural Academic Miscellanea*”, Warsaw 2013, pp. 83 (authors: Feliks Prusak, Marcin Wielec, Nikodem Muszynski, Maria Gorska, Ewa Plocha). This book was aimed at presenting various enumerations and classifications in the areas of criminal proceeding, fiscal criminal law, legal protection bodies, etc. to students and practitioners of diverse types of law.

1.2) Chapters in monographs as well as scientific articles (according to year of publication)

In the opinion concerning the Supreme Court verdict from 15th July 2010, file number III Criminal Code 325/09, published in the “Judiciary Review”, book 4/2011, p.139-143, controversies as to establishing the date of filing a cassation appeal with the Supreme Court in a criminal proceeding have been raised.

In the opinion expressed for the decision of the Appeal Court in Wrocław, II Criminal Department – II Repertory A Kzw (appeals concerning verdicts issued by district courts in an enforcement proceeding) no 417 / 08, published in the “Legal and Administrative Studies” of the Higher School Of Management, volume 1 book 3/2012, p. 67-71, issues concerning legal requirements as to the date of delivering a verdict on a convict's release on parole have been covered.

In the scientific article entitled *Violation of Seal of Confession as Excluded from Evidence in Criminal Law (Substantive and Procedural)* published in “Religious Law Review”, volume 4/2012, p. 111-125, the functioning of seal of confession in the convention of its violation and the

consequences hereof in the criminal-procedural as well as substantive law have been demonstrated.

Furthermore, in a chapter entitled *The Arrogance of Courts and the Realization of Procedural Laws by Either Side in a Legal Proceeding*, included in a monograph entitled *The Challenges of Legal Protection of Human Rights*, ed. R. Sztymchmiller, J. Krzywkowska volume 2, Olsztyn 2012, p. 79-99, the position of a court in a criminal proceeding has been analysed with the final conclusion that it is highly supreme to that of organizationally weaker entities, such as the suspect or the accused.

Also, a legal-comparative research into the position of a defence counsel in Polish and Ukrainian law led to creating a chapter entitled *A Comparative View of the Defence Counsel's Position in the Light of Selected Regulations of Polish and Ukrainian Criminal Proceeding Code*, which was part of a monograph entitled *The Ukrainian Law*, ed. M. Bartnik, M. Bielecki, J. Nikolajew, Lublin 2013, p. 273–243.

Similarly, the question of the defence counsel, or to be more precise how to guarantee their participation in a proceeding concerning misdemeanours, has been reflected in a chapter entitled *The Necessity of Legal Counsel's Presence in Investigating Misdemeanour Cases*, in a monograph entitled *Contemporary Misdemeanour Challenges*, ed. I. Nowicka, A. Sadlo–Nowak, Szcztytno 2013, p. 79–90.

Establishing the possible extent of evidence assessment in implementing a deterrent has also been analysed. Following this, a chapter has been created, under the title of *Limits of Evidence Assessment when Implementing the Deterrent of Provisional Detention in a Criminal Proceeding*, in a monograph entitled *Evidencing in Criminal Proceedings*, ed. J. Kasprzak, J. Krzywkowska, J. Sztymchmiller, Olsztyn 2014, p. 23–41.

Furthermore, some philosophical-legal issues related to a criminal proceeding have been addressed in a study entitled “*Criminal Proceeding: Between Justice and Interest*” in a publication entitled *Human Rights: the Cornerstone of Value-Abiding Europe*, ed. C.T. Szyjko, Warsaw 2014, p. 124–135.

The analyses of the the crown and anonymous witness institutions found its place in a chapter entitled *Perils and Benefits of Evidencing Based on the Crown and Anonymous Witness Testimonies in Polish Criminal Proceeding* in a publication entitled *Human Rights: the Cornerstone of Value-Abiding Europe*, ed. C.T. Szyjko, Warsaw 2014, p. 165-174.

The philosophical-axiological aspects of a criminal proceeding were also subject to analysis but in a different study entitled *The Democratic Rule of Law Paradigm and Its Reflection in Criminal Legislation*, in a collective monograph entitled *State Guaranteed Human Rights*, Warsaw 2014, p. 49–77., authored by M. Konarski, M. Wielec, M. Woch.

The criminal proceeding area at institutions of international cooperation has been studied as well, yielding a scientific analysis entitled *Institutions for Legal Cooperation in Criminal Cases in EU Member State Countries on the Example of the Polish Safe Conduct Document*, in a monograph entitled *Polish Law in the European Integration Process – a Decade of Experience*, ed. C.T. Szyjko, Volume I, Warsaw 2014, p. 47–65.

The new approach to the so-called secrets in a criminal proceeding resulted in an analysis proposing their new classification, placed in a scientific article entitled *Secrets in a Criminal Proceeding*, “The Legal Monitor”, CH BECK, Book no 9/2014, p. 487-495.

Furthermore, in the chapter entitled *Confession of Provisional Detainees as a Demonstration of Conscience and Religion Freedom Principle versus Criminal and Misdemeanour Code Provisions*, in a monograph *Prisoners' Freedom of Conscience and Religion. Legal and Practical Aspects*, ed. J. Nikolajew, K. Walczuk, Warsaw 2016, p. 315–327, the topic of seal of confession

has been tackled in the context of criminal enforcement law as opposed to the criminal-procedural regulation.

The mechanism of surveillance has been submitted into consideration as well, and that was especially meaningful in view of the new procedural-criminal legislation that was to become effective. This has been studied in a publication entitled *Surveillance in a Criminal Proceeding – Defining the Issue in Dispute in the Context of New Operational Control Model Proposed by the Amended Police Act*, in a monograph entitled *Control and Surveillance Institutions in the Activities of Polish Public Authorities*, ed. A. Golebiowska, M. Woch, Warsaw 2016, p. 173–133.

It was also interesting to analyse the interrelationships between certain standards of civil law and the specifics of a criminal proceeding, which has been done in a chapter entitled *Symptoms of Pacta Sunt Servanda Functioning in the Criminal Proceeding Area*, which made part of a monograph entitled *Pacta Sunt Servanda – Unrealistic Project or Socio-Legal Order Guarantee*, ed. E. Kozerska, P. Sadowski, A. Szymanski, Krakow 2015, p. 137–155.

In the legal system, the legislator grants some administrative authorities with powers that seem almost prosecutorial, these will be, then, the participants of a criminal proceeding exclusively. These considerations have been undertaken in a chapter entitled *Public Prosecution in Criminal Proceeding as a Public Administration Authority Competence*, in a monograph under the title of *Legal Framework of Public Administration Functioning in Poland*, ed. M. Woch, R. Grzeszczak, M. Tuznik, Warsaw 2015, p. 161–177.

In a co-authored publication (M. Wielec, R. Szymczykiewicz) regulations concerning liability for damages have been submitted to interpretation and this yielded a scientific article *Liability for Damages in Criminal Law* in a monograph entitled *Challenges of Domestic and Foreign Law from a Historical, Practical and Theoretical Perspective*, Part 5, ed. B. Bienkowska, D. Szafranski, Warsaw 2015, p. 283–291.

The so-called 2015 July amendment of the criminal proceeding code extended the evidencing possibilities by engaging in the evidence collection process entities so far unrecognised by the criminal proceeding. These have been studied in the publication *Detective Engagement Possibilities According to Amended Model of Criminal Proceeding*, “State Law Safety”, Volume III/2017, p. 113-129.

Then again, in an article under the title of *Man's Solitude and Loneliness as a Component of State's Criminal Policy*, placed in the publication *The Philosophical-Legal Circumstances of Man's Solitude in the 21st Century*, ed. M. Woch, T. Jedrzejczyk, K. Karaskiewicz, Warsaw 2017, p. 151–161, the relationship between the effects of isolation as a form of criminal repression and a man's naturally social character has been shown.

1.3) Chapters in English monographs

The applicant also has a considerable scientific achievement in the form of publications (scientific monographs) issued in English both in Poland and abroad.

Among these, the following are concerned purely with the topic of a criminal proceeding:

- *The Distinction of Military Courts in Poland as a Basis of Fair Administration of Justice in Criminal Proceedings in Member States of NATO*, (in:) *The Law and Security Challenges - Europe after the NATO and EU Enlargements*, ed. C.T. Szyjko, Warsaw 2014, p. 115–125.

- *Institutions for Legal Cooperation in Criminal Cases in EU Member State Countries on the Example of the Polish Safe Conduct Document*, (in:) *The Law and Security Challenges - Europe after the NATO and EU Enlargements*, ed. C.T. Szyjko, Warsaw 2014, p. 31 – 48.

- *Expungement of Criminal Record - Recognition of its Significance as a Guarantee of Human Rights in the European Union* (in:) *The Law and Security Challenges - Europe after the NATO and EU Enlargements*, ed. C.T. Szyjko, Warsaw 2014, p. 193–211.

- *Respecting the Confidentiality of Confession in Polish Legal order as an Expression of Respect for Guarantee of Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion Functioning in European Union*, (in:) *Silence of Justice – Human Rights: The Platform of Fundamental European Values*, ed. C.T. Szyjko, Warsaw – Riga – Paris 2015, p. 79–88.

- *Abduction in the Perspective of Public and Private Benefits and Motives of the Perpetrators*, (co-authors: M. Wielec, E. Plocha – my input constitutes 50 % of the work) (in:) *Silence of Justice – Human Rights: The Platform of Fundamental European Values*, ed. C.T. Szyjko, Warsaw – Riga – Paris 2015, p. 117–128.

- *A New Approach to Protection and Assistance for Victims and Witnesses in View of the Globalization of Criminal Procedure*, (in:) *Security and Globalization in the Context of European Integration. Legal aspects*, ed. P. Sobczyk, Hamburg 2017, p. 147–157.

2. Segment two – the most significant publications resulting from research conducted on the interrelations between criminal proceeding and disciplinary law and proceeding.

2.1) Books

Participation in a publishing project aimed at producing a comprehensive explanation of a legal act – the higher education act, an explanation of some regulations treating of student disciplinary liability in a position entitled *Amended Higher Education Law. A Practical Guide*, ed. M. Czuryk, M. Karpiuk, J. Kostrubiec, Warsaw 2015, p. 288–293.

2.2) Chapters in monographs / Scientific articles

In the chapter entitled *Organizational Weaknesses and the Procedural-Criminal Elements in the Disciplinary Liability of Customs Service*, in a publication entitled *Polish Public Surveillance and Control Authorities: Selected Problems*, ed. M. Woch, M. Konarski, Volume III, Warsaw 2013, p. 57–81, controversies concerning disciplinary law and proceeding in customs service have been discussed.

Drawing a link between disciplinary and misdemeanour liability resulted in creating a chapter entitled *The Extent of Interrelation Between Disciplinary and Misdemeanour Liability* in a monograph under the title of *Contemporary Misdemeanour Challenges. Substantive and Procedural Nature of Misdemeanours*, ed. I. Nowicka, A. Sadlo-Nowak, Szczytno 2016, p. 109–123.

The question of simultaneously conducting a criminal and disciplinary proceeding according to the Higher Education Act has also been subject of analysis. As a result, the following scientific article has been written: *Coincidental Occurrence of Criminal and Disciplinary Proceeding within the Higher Education Act Framework*, “Białystok Legal Studies”, Volume 22, Book 1/2017, p. 111-124.

3) Segment three – the most crucial publications resulting from analyses dealing with the mutual relationships between criminal proceeding and other law areas such as the administrative, family, etc., or, as well, with legal areas totally separate from criminal proceeding such as the constitutional, administrative, legal protection bodies law, human rights or family law, etc.

3.1) Books

Co-authorship of a book entitled *Non-Judiciary Legal Protection Structure*, Warsaw 2013, pp. 254 (authors: Feliks Prusak, Marcin Wielec) where an original idea on classifications, types of positions and competences of legal protection bodies functioning in the legal system has been presented.

Co-authoring and editing a collective work entitled *State Guaranteed Human Rights*, Warsaw 2014, pp. 188 (authors/editors: Marcin Konarski, Marek Woch, Marcin Wielec), presenting a few dozen legal analyses dealing with the topic of broadly defined human rights protection.

The next book is a co-authored publication of a collective work by G. Jedrejek, M. Wielec, J. Bucinska, H. Ciepla, A. Kawalko, K. Piasecki, A. Prusinowska-Marek, J. Slyk, P. Suski, E. Szczepanowska, M. Wilczek-Karczewska entitled *Family Law – Juvenile Law* (my original input: p.1265-1319), Warsaw 2015, pp. 1392. This book has had its second edition two years later: G. Jedrejek, M. Wielec, J. Bucinska, H. Ciepla, A. Kawalko, K. Piasecki, A. Prusinowska-Marek, J. Slyk, P. Suski, E. Szczepanowska, M. Wilczek-Karczewska, *Family Law – Juvenile Law* (my original input: p. 1548–1603), Warsaw 2017, pp. 1678. Here, I have analysed and presented the model, the assumptions, the specifics and the practical side of juvenile law.

The following publication is a co-authored book entitled *The Secrets Lexicon*, Warsaw 2016, where my dictionary definitions of the following legal secrets functioning in the contemporary legal order have been included: seal of confession, judge secret, inquiry committee secret, secret of investigation, verdict meeting room secret, secret of the Supreme Court judge.

3.2) Chapters in monographs and scientific articles

Among other analyses one may find the article co-authored with Roland Szymczykiwicz, entitled *The Multifaceted Effects of Guardianship*, Legal and Administrative Studies, Volume 1/2010, p. 123-135.

The problematic areas concerning the vast competences of a public prosecutor have been covered in *Public Prosecutor in Administrative Proceeding as Rule of Law Guarantee* which was part of the publication *Polish Public Surveillance and Control Authorities: Selected Problems*, ed. M. Konarski, M. Woch, Volume IV, Warsaw 2011, p. 43-61.

The characteristics of Polish fiscal criminal law have been tackled by an article entitled *Segmented Model of Fiscal Criminal Law* in “Gendarmerie Review”, Volume 1, Book 12/2011, p. 24-28.

Strictly procedural-administrative topics have been undertaken in “*The Challenge of Choosing the Right Appeal in Initiating Judicial Control of Public Administration Operation*” which was part of the publication *Polish Public Surveillance and Control Authorities: Selected Problems*, ed. M. Konarski, M. Woch, Volume II, Warsaw 2013, p. 141-159.

The analysis of the legal position of the National Health Service president has been conducted in a chapter *The Necessity to Introduce Parliamentary Control of Actions Undertaken by the National Health Service President*, in a book entitled *Healthcare in Polish Public Authority System*, ed. M. Woch, Warsaw 2013, p. 165-183.

At the same time, constitutional matters make the main theme of an analysis entitled *Attempt at Evaluating Polish Constitution of 1997 : Possibility of Assembling National Security Council in Times of Vacant Presidential Office*, in a publication under the title *Spreading Across the World. A Memorial Book Dedicated to Bishop A. Dydyecz*, ed. E. Jamroch, Drohiczyńska Library XVII, Drohiczyń 2013, p. 439-455.

The procedural-criminal interconnections with the Parliamentary Inquiry Committee Act have provided material for consideration in a scientific article entitled *Objectivity Principle and Its Reflection in the Work of Parliamentary Inquiry Committee*, “*Legal and Administrative Studies*”,

Volume 2, Book 4/2012, p. 243-257.

Procedural issues as well as the normative form of kidnapping for ransom had been submitted to research, the results of which were later revealed in a scientific article entitled *Kidnapping for Ransom in the Context of Perpetrators' Motivation*, "Gendarmerie Review", Volume 3, Book 14/2011, p. 16-20.

The powers of public administration authorities in the area of road traffic have been analysed in terms of their quantity, quality and necessity. The final conclusions have been presented in a chapter entitled *Conglomerate of Road Traffic Control Powers Wielded by Public Administration Authorities* in a monograph under the title *Road Traffic – Personal Data Protection, Control, Criminal Consequences*, edited by the authors of the monograph A. Mezglewski, A. Tunia, M. Skwarzynski, Lublin 2015, p. 105–123.

The legal-comparative analysis of the accuracy principle between criminal and administrative proceedings has been reflected in a chapter *The Accuracy Principle in Criminal and Administrative Proceeding* in *Warsaw Administrative Axiology Seminar Studies. Novel Phenomena in Public Administration*, ed. Z. Cieslak, A. Kosieradzka-Federczyk, Volume 4, Warsaw 2015, p. 241–263.

Then again, the influence of administrative decisions on a criminal proceeding has been the subject matter of an analysis conducted in a position entitled *Administrative Decisions in Procedural-Criminal Realities*, in a publication under the name of *Polish Public Surveillance and Control Authorities: Selected Problems*, ed. M. Woch, M. Konarski, Volume V, Warsaw 2015, p. 131–147.

It is also very curious how the criminal proceeding is used in divorce cases. Therefore, based on the collected observations, it has been feasible to build an analysis reflected in the content of a chapter entitled *Procedural-Criminal Interconnections in Divorce Cases*, in a publication entitled *Family Members' Rights and Obligations*, ed. Golowkin-Hudala, A. Wilk, P. Sobczyk, Volume I, Opole 2017, p. 64–76.

- article 4 point 6 of the regulation – management of international and national research projects or participation in such projects.

1) I helped to execute a research and development project realized with the aim of supporting state security and defence – *Transparency Rule Model and Its Limitations in a Democratic Rule of Law* – subsidized by National Research and Development Centre (project's main manager Professor Grazyna Szpor at Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński's University – Project No O ROB 0075 002, realized by the consortium of Cardinal Wyszyński's University and the Wrocław University, the Law and IT Study Centre as well as the C.H.Beck Publishing House – Task 1.03. "Analysis of Polish Transparency Rule Limitations and the Interrelated European / International Legal Acts").

My research input has been documented in three scientific analyses:

- a scientific article *Secrets in a Criminal Proceeding*, "The Legal Monitor", C.H. BECK, Book no 9/2014, p. 487-495.

- a scientific article *Seal of Confession as Excluded from Evidence in Criminal Investigation in the Context of Selected Secrets Operating in Polish Legal Order*, "The Legal Monitor", C.H. BECK, Book no 23/2015, p. 1282-1285.

- dictionary definitions of the following secrets operating in Polish legal order: seal of confession, judge secret, inquiry committee secret, secret of investigation, verdict meeting room

secret, secret of the Supreme Court judge, *The Secrets Lexicon*, Warsaw 2016.

2) I was also the main initiator, manager and researcher of a project entitled *Disciplinary Liability Standard in Selected Legal Professions*, Warsaw 2017, realized as a one-year research project ordered directly by Polish Ministry of Justice, in Justice Institute's Law and Criminal Proceeding Section in Warsaw. To that end, the following research team from Cardinal Wyszyński's University and/or Institute of Justice had been appointed: Marcin Wielec PhD (management, supervision, research), Roland Szymczykiwicz MA (researcher), Wojciech Kwiatkowski PhD (researcher), Paulina Sawa (researcher), Paweł Ostaszewski (researcher), Justyna Włodarczyk-Madejska (researcher). The project's main objective was to analyse contemporary legal condition of disciplinary regulations of certain legal professions as it concerns their effectiveness and weaknesses. Unifying such regulations was yet another point of consideration. Comparative issues and empirical-statistical analyses of open disciplinary cases in certain legal professions were also subject of research. As a result, a scientific-analytical report for Polish Ministry of Justice has been assembled, a 500 pages typescript which is going to be published as a book in 2018.

3) Currently, within the scope of my research work in Justice Institute, I am the manager and researcher of a research project realized as part of the "Justice Policy 2018" programme led by Polish Ministry of Justice in cooperation with Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun under the name of *Rights of Victim in a Criminal Proceeding*. This project was launched in January 2018 and is planned to be concluded within one year.

4) As part of my work duties in Justice Institute I managed and supervised other research projects conducted in the institute's Law and Criminal Proceeding Section. The following are examples of such research projects :

- *Rules and Procedures of Imposing a Fine through Mulcting in Selected European Countries – a Legal-Comparative Analysis*, Warsaw 2017 (main executor – Ewa Plocha). The project's subject of analysis were legal orders in selected European countries as it concerns rules and procedures of imposing a fine through mulcting; these questions have been answered in detail for countries such as Finland and Sweden.

- *Revised Concept of Fiscal Criminal Liability for Tax Evasion (article 57 paragraph 1 of Fiscal Criminal Code)*, main executors - Edward Struczyk, Monika Markowska. This analysis focused on researching the functioning of article 57 paragraph 1 of Fiscal Criminal Code which included a dogmatic and empirical analysis built on investigating court files of cases directly linked to the aforementioned legal regulation.

- paragraph 4 point 8 of the regulation – lecturing during international and domestic thematic conferences.

I Domestic Problem Seminar entitled *Resources Safety Issue – Threats and Safeguarding Against Them*, Archive of Polish Academy of Sciences and Polish Archive Society, Palace of Staszic Warsaw, 28th April 2008.

Lecture: *Criminal Law Protection of Archive Resources*

Kidnapping for Ransom conference, Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University, Warsaw, 21st March 2009

Lecture: *Legal International Connotations of Kidnapping for Ransom*

Kidnapping for Ransom within International Law Framework, Warsaw University, Tyszkiewiczów-

Potockich Palace Warsaw, 5th May 2009.

Lecture: *Ransom Kidnappers*.

International Scientific Conference *Worth of One's Life – Legal and Criminological Aspects of Kidnapping for Ransom*, Law and Administration Faculty of Warminsko-Mazurski University, Olsztyn, 24-25th February 2010.

Lecture: *Kidnapping for Ransom in the Context of Perpetrators' Motivations and Objectives*.

Polish Scientific Conference *The Inferior Parent – Father's Rights*, Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University, Warsaw, 13th September 2012.

Lecture: *Parent's Legal Position in a Criminal Proceeding – Case Study*.

International Procedural Law Conference, *Human Rights and Challenges of Their Legal Protection*, Law and Administration Faculty of Warminsko-Mazurski University, Olsztyn, 7-8th May 2012.

Lecture: *Court Arrogance and Realization of Procedural Rights of Parties Involved in Criminal Proceeding*.

Polish Scientific Conference *Special Forces – Their Legitimacy and Actual Activity*, Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University, Warsaw, 6th April 2012.

Lecture: *Democratic State Mechanisms and Special Forces Activity*.

Polish Scientific Conference *Police and Other Legal Entities Response to Misdemeanour*, Higher School for Police Officers in Szczytno, 26-27th November 2013.

Lecture: *Guaranteeing Defendant's Rights in Investigating Misdemeanour Cases*.

Polish Conference *Models of Disciplinary Proceeding in Light of Reliable Proceeding Rules*, Law and Administration Faculty, Białystok University, Białystok, 17th March 2014.

Lecture: *Coincidental Occurrence of Criminal and Disciplinary Proceeding within the Higher Education Act Framework*.

Polish Conference entitled *Response to Misdemeanour – Legal-Substantive and Procedural Issues Concerning Misdemeanours*, Higher School for Police Officers in Szczytno, Szczytno, 12-13th May 2014.

Lecture: *Disciplinary and Misdemeanour Liability and Their Interrelationship Degree*.

International Scientific Conference *Silence of Justice*, Paris Academy of Geopolitics in Paris, and the “Justice for Inary” Committee located in Vienna, Paris – Sorbonne, 25-27th November 2014.

Lecture: *Between Justice and Interests in Criminal Proceedings*.

18th Edition of Legal Education Days at Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University 17th November 2014

Lecture: *Seal of Confession in Criminal Proceeding*

Polish Conference under the name of *Fraud and Crime Conference*, Student Business Association, Student Foreign Affairs Association – J. Monnet European Integration School at Warsaw School of Economics, 3rd November 2014.

Lecture: *Crown Witness Institution: Benefits and Flaws.*

11th International Conference *Aiding Children-Crime Victims*, Nobody's Children Foundation, Warsaw, 20th October 2014.

Lecture: *Lawyer, Procedural Curator Representing the Child in Criminal Proceeding.*

International Conference entitled *Regional and Universal Scope of Human Rights Protection*, European Integration Society in Warsaw, National Defence University of Warsaw, International "Justice for Inary" Committee located in Vienna, Warsaw 10-11th June 2014.

Lecture: *A Just Criminal Proceeding.*

Legal Professions, a lecture cycle at Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University, Warsaw 18th December 2013.

Lecture: *Role of Lawyer in Criminal, Civil and Administrative Proceeding – the Professional Path.*

Polish Scientific Conference entitled *Road Traffic Control Administration*, Law and Administration Faculty of Opolski University, Road Law Association, Opole, 15th January 2015.

Lecture: *Conglomerate of Road Traffic Control Powers Wielded by Public Administration Authorities*

Polish Conference *Prisoners' Freedom of Conscience and Religion. Legal and Practical Aspects*, Central Board of Prison Service, Polish Religious Law Society, Popowo, 2nd- 4th March 2015.

Lecture: *Confession of Provisional Detainees as Demonstration of Conscience and Religion Freedom Principle versus Criminal and Misdemeanour Code Provisions.*

Trust Me – You Will Be a Lawyer - Conference for Beginner Lawyers, Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University, Warsaw 27th October 2015,

Lecture: *Practical Aspects of Legal Professions.*

Polish Conference for Special Forces Lawyers – Internal Security Agency, Magdalenka, 3rd - 4th September 2015.

Lecture: *Criminal Code Amendments – Analysis and Evaluation.*

Contemporary Criminal Law Transformation Trends - analytical panel with Marcin Warchol, the Vice-Minister of Justice, at Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University, Warsaw, 15th March 2016.

Polish Scientific Conference in memory of Professor Ludwik Jastrzebski entitled *Particular Structure of Legal Solutions in Relation to Law Consistency*, Warsaw Administration Axiology Seminar, Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University, Warsaw 27th June 2016.

Lecture: *Analysis of Values in Criminal Proceeding.*

Polish Scientific Conference entitled *Family Members' Rights and Obligations – Theory and Practice*, Law and Administration Faculty of Opolski University, Opole, 11th May 2017.

Lecture: *Procedural-Criminal Interconnections in Divorce Cases.*

B). paragraph 5 of the regulation – academic and pro-educational achievement and international cooperation – information on academic success and pro-educational activity.

- paragraph 5 point 1 of the regulation – participation in European as well as other international and domestic programmes.

- participant and coordinator specializing in Criminal Law Section within the framework of a European programme carried out by the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University under the name of *Student Education Improvement through Practical Element Introduction* financed from Norwegian and EEA funds provided by Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, as well as from domestic funds, Warsaw 2014.

- paragraph 5 point 2 of the regulation – participation in international and domestic scientific conferences or activity in the conferences' organizational committees:

Specialist Conference entitled *Lobbying in Legislative Process* organized by Internal Security Agency, Centre for Eastern Studies, Europol as well as by the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University and the Internal Security Agency's Training Centre, Emow 3rd – 5th November 2015.

Participation in an international conference organized by National Academy of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine entitled *Civil Service in Ukraine: Ways of Reforming*, Kiev – Ukraine, 7th April 2017.

- paragraph 5 point 3 of the regulation – awards and accolades received:

1. The Award of the Rector of Cardinal Wyszyński's University in Warsaw for outstanding achievement in working for the benefit of the University, 28th November 2011.

2. The Award of the Rector of Cardinal Wyszyński's University in Warsaw for past engagement in developing the Law and Administration Faculty and the whole University, 6th November 2015.

3. Best Law and Administration Faculty Lecturer, title awarded in a university-wide competition of Cardinal Wyszyński's University students, entitled *2017's Best Teacher*.

- paragraph 5 point 6 of the regulation – participation in editing committees and scientific councils of journals:

- Member of Programme and Scientific Council in the “Probation” Quarterly at Polish Ministry of Justice.

- Member of Programme Council in the “Beginner Jurist” journal at the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszynski's University.

- paragraph 5 point 8 of the regulation – academic and pro-educational achievement:

1) Teaching work

- As a full-time employee of various Law and Administration Faculties (Lazarski University in Warsaw, Higher School of Management and Law in Warsaw – currently the Technical-Commercial University of Helena Chodkowska in Warsaw, Higher School of Management in Warsaw, Cardinal Wyszynski's University in Warsaw), having received the PhD, I had been giving lectures in the Criminal Proceeding School mainly. These were lectures in subjects considered as basic at law and administration faculties (criminal proceeding, legal protection bodies, fiscal criminal law), practical classes (criminal proceeding), monographic lectures (criminal enforcement law, disciplinary law and proceeding, criminal proceeding from international relations, evidence exclusions in criminal proceeding).

- in these schools I also conducted diploma seminars (MA and BA) as a result of which over 300 students have graduated (dissertations written under my supervision). Moreover, I have reviewed many dissertations (MA and BA) written at the Criminal Proceeding Department and the Criminal Law Department at the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszynski's University (roughly 200 reviews).

- I gave lectures to post-graduate students at the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszynski's University (“Business Law”), where I taught the following: “Business Activity Related Crimes” - May 2014.

- Moreover, I conducted specialized courses in the areas of criminal law and proceeding for Tax Advisors (National Chamber of Tax Advisors in Warsaw – May 2012) as well as courses in law and proceeding for misdemeanour cases (Main Road Transport Inspectorate – February 2013), courses in disciplinary law and proceeding for disciplinary agents and members of disciplinary committees at universities (among them Military Academy of Technology – February 2017, Czestochowa Technical University – March 2017).

2) Positions held

As an employee of various law and administration faculties I held many different positions among which the following emerge as the most responsible ones:

- Dean's Attorney at Lazarski University's Law and Administration Faculty (previously known as Lazarski School of Commerce and Law in Warsaw).

- Deputy Dean for Student Affairs at Law and Administration Faculty in Higher School of Management and Law (currently Technical-Commercial University of Helena Chodkowska in Warsaw).

- Delegate of His Magnificence Rector of Cardinal Wyszyński's University representing the scientific environment – member of Polish Detective Licence Examination Committee at Ministry of Internal Affairs (two terms in office).

- Chairman of Committee inventing questions for BA examinations at the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University.

- Member of the Law and Administration Faculty Committee of Cardinal Wyszyński's University assisting with BA examinations at the administration faculty's BA studies.

- Secretary of Commission for scientific evaluation of employees at the Law and Administration Faculty Committee of Cardinal Wyszyński's University.

- Jury Member in the 17th edition of Polish Joanna Agacka-Indecka Public Speaking Skills Competition for Students of Law Faculties, 27th April 2013, Warsaw.

- Jury Member of Oxford Debate on the following topic: “Crown Witness – New Means of Fighting Against Crime or Superfluous Regulation” - Warsaw 14th January 2011, European Law Students Association at Warsaw University, Law and Administration Faculty.

- Disciplinary Ombudsman for Student Affairs at Cardinal Wyszyński's University (three terms in a row).

- Secretary of the Criminal Proceeding Department at the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University (from 2008 until now).

- Representative of Junior Research Employees with the Law and Administration Faculty Council of Cardinal Wyszyński's University (two terms, from 2012 until now).

- Reviewer in Polish Competition for the best MA dissertation on economical and sociological aspects of justice area functioning, organized by Polish Minister of Justice, Ministry of Justice – November 2016.

- Member of the Scientific Council at Professor J. Sehn Institute of Forensic Examinations in Kraków (from 2017 until now).

- Acting Director of Criminal Proceeding Department at the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University (from September 2016 until now).

- paragraph 5 point 9 of the regulation – scientific supervision over students and medical doctors doing specialisations.

1) Science Clubs

- since 2004, I am head of a “Criminal Procedural Law's Science Club” (formerly known as “Litigators' Science Club”) at the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University.

- since 2012 I am the supervising consultant in Criminal Law Section at Student Legal Clinic of the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University.

2) Individual supervision over students or groups of students

I had been training individual students or student teams for a number of Polish student competitions, among them:

- a Law and Administration Faculty student, Mr Kornel Kowalski, received an accolade in Polish Criminal Proceeding Knowledge Competition organized every year at the Law and Administration Faculty of Białystok University, 23rd May 2013.

- a team of students from the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University, under my substantial supervision, won the first prize in *Polish Competition for Selecting the Best Simulation of Criminal Case* organized by Student Legal Clinic, Scientific Club at the Law, Administration and International Relations Faculty of Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Academy in

Krakow, Krakow 13th May 2013.

- a team of students from the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University, under my substantial supervision, won the first prize in Oxford Debate with students from a sister faculty of Warsaw University on the topic of *Evidence Exclusions in Pursuit of Truth in Criminal Proceeding*, 11th April 2013.

- a team of students from the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University, under my substantial supervision, won the first prize in Oxford Debate with students from a sister faculty of Warsaw University on the topic of *Provisional Detention*, 6th May 2014.

- a team of students from the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University, under my substantial supervision, won the first prize in *Polish Public Speaking Skills Competition* at the Law, Administration and International Relations Faculty of Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Academy in Krakow, 22nd May 2014.

- a team of students from the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University, active in Faculty's Student Legal Clinic, under my substantial supervision, won the second prize in *Polish Simulations and Court Trials Competition* entitled *Law Student in Court's Civil Department* organized by Podkarpackie Legal Education Centre and University's Legal Clinic at the Law and Administration Faculty of Rzeszowski University, 10th January 2014.

- since 2016 I have been a supervisor for Mr Bartłomiej Oreziak, a student on the 5th year at the Law and Administration Faculty of Cardinal Wyszyński's University, within the framework of his Individual Studies Programme. Under my didactic-scientific guidance Mr Oreziak has received "Scholarship of Science and Higher Education Minister for Outstanding Achievement in the Academic Year 2017/2018".

- paragraph 5 point 12 of the regulation – professional evaluations and research papers ordered by public or municipal authorities, entities performing public tasks or entrepreneurs.

I have produced the following professional evaluations:

1. *Legal opinion on the topic of disciplinary proceeding transparency in conjunction with the following Regulations: Prosecution, of 20th June 1985, and Law on Judicial Tribunals System, of 27th July 2001, Lower House of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, 12th March 2009.*

2. *Legal opinion on the matter of determining whether certain members of parliamentary inquiry committee can be banned from performing functions therein based on their previously held*

ministerial offices (e.g. Secretary of State in Ministry of Justice, as well as that of a Minister – Member of Council of Ministers – Special Forces Coordinator) with reference to the provisions of Parliamentary Inquiry Committee Act of 21st January 1999 (Law Gazette No 35, Position 321 with further changes), Warsaw, 27th November 2009 -Lower House of Polish Parliament.

3. Legal opinion concerning the analysis of draft bill amending the domestic violence counteracting act and some other acts (paper no 1698), as well as an opinion on parliamentary draft bill amending the domestic violence counteracting act and some other acts (paper no 1789), Lower House of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, 20th February 2010.

4. Legal opinion concerning the legitimacy of signing the so-called managerial agreements in State-Owned Companies, Lower House of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, 3rd March 2010.

5. Self-amendment expert draft for draft bill on childcare forms for children up to the age of 5, Lower House of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, 23rd April 2010.

6. Amendment expert draft for draft bill on amending the mass events security act and some other acts, Lower House of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, 11th May 2011.

7. Amendment expert draft for draft bill of 5th January 2011 on amending the Electoral Code act, Lower House of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, 21st February 2011.

8. Legal opinion on establishing the degree to which the National Health Service President is liable to Legislative Authorities, Lower House of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, 26th October 2010.

9. Legal opinion on interpreting a provision of article 25a of an act on communal authority so as to establish whether a councillor standing as candidate in elections for chairman of district council, is entitled to participate in a vote on a resolution concerning his election, and whether this violates the aforementioned article of an act on communal authority, Lower House of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, 10th December 2010.

10. Legal opinion on the possibility of National Security Council being appointed by Republic of Poland's acting President, Lower House of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, 14th May 2010.

11. Legal opinion on legislative proposals on granting pardon in a criminal proceeding, Lower House of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, 15th March 2011.

12. Legal opinion on interpreting a provision of paragraph 46 in article 1 of Wroclaw Statute, on the matter of legal consequences arising from the adopted formula of voting on resolutions, substantive proposals, provisions and appeals put forward by Wroclaw City Council, Lower House of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, 23rd May 2011.

13. Legal opinion on determining how to apply properly the provisions of criminal procedure code in disciplinary proceedings involving corporate members of tax advisory sector in Poland, National Chamber of Tax Advisors in Warsaw, Warsaw, 27th July 2012.

14. *Expert participation in drafting bill of an act of ... 2014 regarding counteracting unfair market practices used towards food and agricultural products suppliers by entrepreneurs involved in circulating these products*, Lower House of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, 22nd August 2014.

15. *Legal opinion concerning the possibility of judges being liable for road misdemeanour – 2015*, Lower House of Polish Parliament, Warsaw, 22nd June 2015.

- paragraph 5 point 13 of the regulation – participation in expert and competition groups:

- from 2016 up to now Co-Chairman/Expert in Regulatory Committee for Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church at the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration.

- from 2015 up to now Shop Steward in Anti-Mobbing Committee for Cardinal Wyszyński's University employees.

- paragraph 5 point 14 of the regulation – reviewing international and domestic projects, publishing in international and domestic journals.

I have reviewed scientific articles in the following journals:

- a) Religious Law Review
- b) Beginner Jurist
- c) Legal Studies Annuals of Lublin Catholic University
- d) Bellona Quarterly