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Annex No. 3

A summary of scientific work

I. Diplomas and scientific degrees, including the name, place and year they were awarded, as well as the title of the doctoral dissertation

Having completed postgraduate studies in law at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Warsaw in 2001, I obtained a Master's degree with distinction. My Master's thesis, entitled "Legal and penal issues in the decisions of the Constitutional Tribunal" and supervised by Professor Lech Gardocki, was rated as very good. On 5th March 2012 I obtained a doctoral degree in law on the grounds of the resolution of the Scientific Council of the Institute of Civil Law of the University of Warsaw. My doctoral dissertation, entitled "Fair civil trial ", was supervised by prof. dr. hab. Tadeusz Ereciński and reviewed by prof. dr hab. Tadeusz Wiśniewski and prof. dr hab. Sławomir Cieślak. It was published by Wolters Kluwer Publishing House in 2012.

II. Education and professional experience, including employment in scientific units

- from 2002 to 2005 – legal training for judges in the division of the District Court in Warsaw; passed the exam to become a judge;
- from 2005 to 2009 – a junior judge and then a judge at the District Court for Warsaw Wola (Civil Law Division);
- from 2010 to 2011 – member of the delegation of the judge to perform the duties, first as the judge's assistant in the Civil Law Division of the Supreme Court, and from August 2010 as the assistant to First President of the Supreme Court, Stanisław Dąbrowski;

- from 2012 to 2014 – a judge at the District Court for the Capital City of Warsaw (Commercial Law Division);
- from 2014 until now, the Judge of the District Court in Warsaw (Division of Commercial Law and Appeals);
- from 2015 – an employee at the Department of Civil Law of the Faculty of Law and Administration at Łazarski University in Warsaw;
- from 2017 until now, an assistant professor at the Department of Civil Law of the Faculty of Law and Administration at Łazarski University in Warsaw.

III. The list of achievements resulting from Article 16 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on academic degrees and titles and on degrees and title in the field of art (consolidated text, Journal of Laws of 2017, item 1798 with amendments).

1. As the key scientific achievement, within the meaning of Article 16 section 1 and 2 of the Act on academic degrees and titles and on degrees and title in the field of art (consolidated text Journal of Laws of 2017, item 1798 with amendments), which constitutes the basis for applying for the postdoctoral degree in legal sciences, I presented the monograph entitled 'Judicial independence and its guarantees in civil proceedings", Warsaw 2018. So far, such a comprehensive and un-to-date study of this concept has not be published, neither on the grounds of the constitutional nor of the procedural law, nor in the field of criminal, administrative or civil law; nor a study that would combine constitutional and procedural elements. In the science of the civil procedure law, only contributory studies can be found. Particularly, there is no comprehensive dogmatic analysis of the influence of judiciary and administrative surveillance in this context on the court's jurisdictional activity. On the other hand, in the doctrine of the constitutional law, there are studies describing the institutional guarantees of judicial independence; however, the issue of functional independence is completely ignored. There is also a lack of a synthetic approach to the notion of judicial independence, a dogmatic analysis of individual elements that create the definition of judicial independence, and an explanation of the interrelationships between two principles: independence of courts and of judges. The relationship between the independence of the judge and the organisation and dimension of the work of the judge has been only marginally described in the doctrine. In addition, there is no analysis of the judge's independence in relation to other judges, both in the professional relationship, i.e. the president of the court or the chairman of the department, and also in relation to other judges who decide in the collegial form or in the second instance court. The issue of judicial independence has neither been comprehensively investigated in a cross-sectional relationship between the judiciary and the executive, legislative authorities, the media and the public or the parties to the dispute. The recent normative changes of the status of the judge and the court

system, related, for example, to the method of appointing members to the National Council of the Judiciary, appointment of judges, presidents of courts, have not yet been subjected to dogmatic analysis, and are thus an unexplored research ground. The recent events are affecting the current status of the issue discussed in the thesis, and therefore, the presented work has an innovative dimension.

2. The presented work was mainly based on the dogmatic analysis method, taking mainly into account its elements such as description and systematisation of legal norms, interpretation of law, determination and the definition of concepts, analysis of the practice of law application and its improvement. In the thesis, I emphasised these groups of issues, however, to a different degree. The study has a theoretical character, but also discusses the findings of empirical research, in which a wide range of the decisions of common courts, including established practice and of the Supreme Court, were considered. The historical and legal analysis was also applied, considering the main directions of normative changes and the primary legislative trends. In addition, comparative-legal methods were used, comparing the Polish and foreign legal solutions. The work is analytical in regard to determination and clarification of judicial independence as a scientific concept. However, in the part of the work that covers the classification of the guarantees of judicial independence, a synthetic approach was adopted. The study covered normative regulations of the constitutional, administrative and procedural nature. Nonetheless, a dogmatic analysis of the institution of judicial independence would be impossible to conduct without assessing the standards of the right to an independent court that stems from casuistry. At the same time, the aim of the research was making a critical reference to the previous constitutional decisions, in which the issue of judicial independence was often marginalised to the so-called competence core.
3. The monograph is divided into thirteen chapters. Chapter I, entitled 'The genesis, meaning and functions of judicial independence' is devoted to the exegesis of the creation and evolution of the concept of judicial independence. In this regard, I also discussed its fundamental core, which is undoubtedly the Montesquieu doctrine of the tripartite power. Furthermore, I referred extensively to other legal systems to demonstrate the axiological and normative sources of judicial independence not only in Poland but also in other European countries. I also typified both the principle of judicial independence and the independence of courts as the constitutional principles of the justice system. In this part of the monograph, I argued with the stereotype that guarantees of judicial independence, which are irremovability, non-transferability, remuneration related to the dignity of the office of a judge, retirement, immunity, are the judge's privileges. I argued that judicial independence is not a privilege of the judge, but their

obligation that stems directly from Article 45 paragraph 1 of the Constitution. Chapter II mainly has a theoretical dimension; I described the beginnings and evolution of the principles of judicial independence in the Polish system arguing that judicial independence, although maintained under the Constitution of 1935, was significantly limited by regulations allowing the suspension of the principle of irremovability and non-transferability of judges during the reorganisation of the judiciary carried out on the basis of a legislative act. I reached similar conclusions by analysing the period after 1945; the Constitution of 1952 guaranteed the courts only functional independence (Article 62), which was significantly limited by administrative supervision and control of court decisions. The turning point in the history of the Polish judiciary was the year 1989. The introduction of the Montesquieu division and the balancing of power gave the judiciary the rank of a third, separate constitutional power, whose necessary attribute became independence and impartiality of judges that was clearly stated in the Constitution of 1997. The next breakthrough moment in the history was 2015, when the issue of the basic guarantees of independence of courts and constitutional independence were again being considered.

Chapter III is devoted to the definition of judicial independence. I summarised the views of representatives of the doctrine on the topic, starting from the interwar period to the present day in order to conclude that the concept of 'judicial independence' is interpreted in a complex way. Further in this chapter, I defined judicial independence from the positive and negative point of view. I also described the individual components of this definition such as the concept of the office of the judge, the judge being subject only to the Constitution and their conscience. I also discussed the importance of judicial independence in relation to the executive and legislative power, as well as to the judicial power, the parties engaged in a dispute, the media and internal independence.

Chapter IV concerns the objective and subjective imension of judicial independence, which in the Constitution is both the subject of the court and of the judge. I also proposed to adopt a broad definition of judicial independence in the context of the objective spect that includes not only actions performed by courts in reference to the justice system, but also to other activities and tasks performed by courts and judges. In this chapter, I also discussed various classifications of the notion of 'judicial independence' and suggested the tripartite so to distinguish, alongside the functional and personal independence, the organisational and institutional independence of the courts as a whole; a detailed description of this independence is provided in this part of the monograph.

Chapter V discusses judicial independence in the context of intra-judicial relations, i.e. to judges of a higher court and within the adjudication panel, as

well as in the context of the official relations of the judge-president of the court or chairman of the department. I discussed the significance of the division of activities in the courts and the flexible working hours of the judge in reference to independent decision-making. This chapter relates to the sixth chapter, in which I discussed the issue of the relationship between judicial supervision and judicial independence. I characterised the acceptable exceptions to the principle of judicial independence, which have their normative source in judiciary supervision. Apart from judiciary supervision, judicial independence may be influenced by administrative supervision, which I discussed in Chapter VIII, entitled 'Administrative supervision and judicial independence'. This part of the work not only presents a historical overview, but also reflects on the most controversial issues of the boundaries of supervision. Chapter VII, on the other hand, concerns the relationship between the uniformity and compliance of the case law with the law and judicial independence.

In Chapter IX, I undertook important considerations regarding the guarantee of judicial independence, starting with comparative-legal analysis of the crisis of the guarantee of judicial independence. In accordance with the accepted classification judicial independence, as per Chapter IV, I divided the guarantees into the guarantees of organisational independence of the courts, administrative and functional-objective judicial independence. The organisational guarantees include, among others, the exclusive judicial system, statutory regulation of the system and proceedings before courts, the activity of the National Council of the Judiciary, independent management and financing of courts, as well as an autonomous and separate court structure. The guarantees of administrative independence are necessary so that the judge may rule independently. The main purpose of these guarantees is that the judge should not be transferred or removed as a consequence of their ruling. In this regard, I discussed the whole set of guarantees that concern the political status of the judge, as well as the principles of irremovability, non-transferability of judges, judicial immunity, a transparent appraisal system of the judge's work and promotion, an appropriate training system and remuneration corresponding to the dignity of the judge's office, as well as disciplinary responsibility. The guarantees of functional independence have a mixed constitutional and procedural haracter. The core guarantees include, among others, judicial impartiality, decision-making in the collegial form, transparent rules of assigning cases and designation of teams, secret judicial deliberations, differences in opinion, independent evaluation of evidence, court jurisdictional independence, the principle of equality, public proceedings, the obligation of providing the rational for judicial decisions, the possibility of appealing judicial decisions, and flexible working time. An important one, if not fundamental, the guarantee of functional independence is undoubtedly the

inadmissibility of inspections of judgments issued by courts in any other way than in the course of court proceedings and performed by courts. The judge does not have to explain the decisions made; he is free from all external influences, and any errors or irregularities of the made decisions are corrected in relevant court instances. Some of these guarantees are intra-judicial in nature, referring to the internal organisation, dimension and manner of the judge's work. The second group of guarantees refers to the relation the court has with the disputing parties and third parties; this has mainly a procedural dimension. A precise demarcation is not always possible in regard to the above-mention division as many of these guarantees have a mixed character. However, for the purpose of the present study, I divided these guarantees into three types. They are discussed in detail in Chapter X, XI and XII.

4. The conducted analysis allowed to formulate a number of conclusions and postulates; they are part of the conclusions at the end of the monograph. Only the most important ones are presented below:

- using the historical-dogmatic research method for the analysis of the form, genesis, transformation of the concept of judicial independence, starting from the beginnings of the Polish state to the present days, I proposed a thesis that the current administrative status of the judge is a result of the changes that have happened in the past hundred years. The administrative position of the judges evolved from the judge as an official during the partitions time to the judge as a party member during the times of the Polish People's Republic. In addition, in the interwar period, a regulation was introduced, according to which the judge could have been made retired in the interest of the justice system". This legacy was not only noticeable in the legislative area as a significant part of the solutions concerning the system of courts was taken over by legislation after 1989, but above all in the intellectual sphere. The social image that identifies the judge with the official, and the Minister of Justice with the principal of the courts is still common nowadays; this is manifested by the constantly growing ministerial supervisory prerogatives.
- I suggested introducing a dichotomous division into positive and negative judicial independence. The matrix for this division can be found in the Constitution, which envisages a two-tier definition of independence, namely in Article 178 paragraph 1 of the Constitution. It states that judges when exercising their duties under the office they hold are independent and subject only to the Constitution and laws. In the positive dimension, judicial independence means the judge is subject only to the Constitution, statutes and conscience when performing the duties under the office. In the negative dimension, it means freedom from any external and internal influences, guidance or the obligation to provide explanations, respond to pressures, influences, wishes and requests. This includes both the influence of the disputing parties, the executive, legislative and judiciary, but also the media and society. I pointed out that independence does not mean voluntarism or arbitrariness as it is guaranteed by legalism; the court

itself is the guarantor of the principles of justice, assurance and predictability, as well as the guarantor of the rule of law. The obligation of the judge to rule in accordance with their conscience is an additional qualified guarantee of fair trial.

- the components of this definition from the positive and negative perspective have been analysed in detail. In separate subsections, I explained the concept of the judge being subject only to the laws and the Constitution when approached normatively. I also discussed the meaning of conscience in the process of decision-making. These considerations are becoming more relevant nowadays in the context of the discussion on the topic related to the dispersed control of constitutional norms exercised by common courts. I emphasised the need for a broad interpretation of court competence in this respect.

- having analysed the constitutional norms, I showed that the notion of judicial independence now has not only the functional dimension (independence of the judge in office), but above all organisational and subjective one (independence of courts and judicial independence). I referred the functional independence to the object of action, the function of a judge, which means that the judge when exercising their duties is independent, subject only to the law and their own conscience. I also referred to the organisational and institutional independence to the courts; it stems from the principle of the division of powers and is the result of separation and distinctiveness of the judiciary as a whole. I furthermore referred the personal independence to the administrative position of the judge. It means that the judge has guaranteed conditions to exercise their duties and is not subject to the control of other authorities, which is reflected in their irremovability, non-transferability and many other constitutional guarantees. I demonstrated that the judicial independence is not only limited in its functional dimension (Article 178 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland), i.e. core competence. The independence of courts entails primarily and not only the functional separation of the judiciary, but also the organisational one from the bodies of other authorities. On the other hand, the administrative independence would be groundless if the judge did not exercise the freedom to adjudicate when ruling. In my opinion, the administrative and functional independence are two sides of the coin. Both complement each other and are mutually interrelated.

Both forms of the independence would, however, merely exist in the institutional vacuum if there was no organisational independence of the judiciary. For these reasons, the principle of judicial independence will only be of real significance if it is brought to a particular judge; if, therefore, it ensures simultaneously the independence of judiciary as a whole. As a result, I came to the conclusion that judicial independence cannot be separated from the independence of courts. I also pointed out that between these principles there must be indispensable *iunctim*, which is the foundation of the administrative position of the judiciary in the state. I included the principles of judicial independence and independence of the court to the administrative principles of the justice system.

- I also made an overview of various classifications of the notion of judicial independence and I proposed a thesis that judicial independence is a constituent

element of the right of every human being and citizen to a fair trial, as provided in Article 45 paragraph 1 of the Constitution. The principle of independence of courts is also a constitutional principle of the justice system (Article 173 in conjunction with Article 45 paragraph 1 of the Constitution). I showed that in relation to the right to an independent court, in the Polish law, the constitutionalisation of courts took place, while judicial independence and independence of courts are the rules of all procedures, including criminal and administrative procedures. These rules are at the same time directives towards the legislator. They show how to organize the system and manner of operation of the courts. The multi-detailed description of the status of the court as an independent, impartial and separate body (Article 45 paragraph 1, Article 173, Article 178 of the Constitution) strengthens the guarantee role of the right to an independent court. These rules are at the same time directives that are addressed to the legislator. They show how to organise the system and the manner in which the courts should operate. A multi-detailed description of the status of the court as an independent, impartial and separate body (Article 45 paragraph 1, Article 173, Article 178 of the Constitution) strengthens the guarantee meaning of the function of the right to an independent court.

- I described what judicial independence means in intra-judicial relations; whether it relates to the judges that rule in the collegiate form, judges of courts of second instance, or heads of departments and presidents of courts. I also demonstrated the direct influence of the rules and organisational aspects of the judge's work on judicial independence, as well as that the internal system of work organisation, including the allocation of cases in courts, should be based on clear and predetermined rules so that it does not become an instrument of pressure on the judge. For this reason, the implementation of the right to a legally competent judge (Article 45 paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland) plays a key role in this regard; I described this law in detail as a guarantee of judicial independence. Moreover, it is crucial that the freedom of the court to decide on the order of cases assignment, the manner and time of dealing with them should be guaranteed. I also showed that excessive work load put on the judge creates a threat to judicial independence since the judge in such a situation will consider different ways to reduce the work load. I proposed a thesis that the judge should not act under any pressure, especially time-related, as to the date of completion of the proceeding. It is necessary to state that any directions or instructions as to the time of completion of a given proceeding are unacceptable. These decisions are part of the activities of the judge in regard to substantive and formal leadership, which I classified as belonging to the core area of judicial independence.
- I analysed the relationship of judicial independence toward the supervision of case law, which is one of the most sensitive issues that arise in the legal system. I presented in detail the situations when a judge in this area of decision making or interpretation of legal provisions does not enjoy complete independence. The provisions of Article 386 paragraph 6, Article 39820, Article 390 paragraph 2 of the Civil Procedure Law, constitute an immanent and well-established component of the appeals system, as well as possible exceptions to the principle of independence. I also came to the conclusion

that the very nature of judicial independence also stems from the fact that the judge, when interpreting and applying law, does not have to accept the majority view. They have the right to represent their own view and to issue their own ruling. An erroneous interpretation of the Act does not itself constitute arbitrariness. So-called arbitrariness (Willkür) takes place only when in the obvious and offending manner the content of a given norm has been violated and when the opinion of the judge is not justifiable in any legal aspect; therefore, in such situations, suspicion of external influences interference may arise. It is particularly dangerous when the judge submits to the point of view of judges in higher courts, fearing of a decision in appeal proceedings. I also pointed out that excessive specificity of laws makes the court a place where judicature limits the judge to the role of a notary; in such situations, the decision-making centre will be transferred from the adjudication panel to the legislator. Bringing justice is the result of a thought process that, after all, depends on deciding and on a certain margin of independence and interpretation of the law. It must be remembered that the danger of distortion and even abuse of the act by the legislator may occur.

- I also demonstrated that, apart from judiciary supervision, judiciary independence may be influenced by administrative supervision. One of the most difficult questions of science and practice is whether it is possible to separate the judiciary from the administrative sphere, and how to exercise supervision over the courts without interfering with the adjudicative sphere. I proposed a thesis that the current regulation regarding administrative supervision is too broad and, unfortunately, it enables de facto supervision of court decisions.
- I also emphasised that judicial independence is not a privilege of judges as it also imposes obligations on them. The transparency and predictability of the proceedings remain in close connection with judicial independence. Entrusting the courts to the judicature requires assuming obligations as well. It should also be of judges' concern that their decisions are considered acceptable by the society. The foundation of such acceptance is judicial responsibility I demonstrated that in the world, as well as in Europe, the importance of judicial responsibility is increasingly recognised as inseparable from judicial independence, which is the essence of the legitimacy of the judiciary.
- the key proposed thesis is the statement that judicial independence does not exist without many guarantees of procedural, administrative and organisational nature. The purpose of the monograph, however, was not only the synthesis (description) of these guarantees, but also the answer to the question of how far the administrative and procedural guarantees of judicial independence are currently normatively guaranteed and actually implemented. Moreover, I made this analysis by comparing different system and legal contexts, and also by conducting comparative studies, which also proved that not only in Poland but also in many other countries in Europe there are situations where the guaranteed meaning of the right to an independent court is undermined. The use of the comparative-historical method allows to diagnose a certain phenomenon that involves gradual narrowing of the definition of judicial independence by re-educating the field of guarantees of judicial independence. Such conclusions are made, among

others, by the query reports of the Consultative Council of European Judges and the analysis of legislative changes concerning the status of a judge in selected European countries. The synthesis of the described phenomena and the detailed analysis of individual guarantees of judicial independence, examined not only in the case-related (subject-matter), but also subjective, allows me to propose a thesis that there is a threat to judicial independence.

5. As part of the conducted research, I also analysed in detail different threats to judicial independence. I indicated the following:

- threats to the constitutional guarantee of judicial independence reveal themselves in regard to the system of appointments and promotions of judges. Article 179 of the Constitution sets the duty of the President of the Republic of Poland to consider the application of the National Court Register when appointing a judge. Arbitrary decisions by the President about appointing judges or promoting the judges that already adjudicate is incompatible with this standard. Further violation of the right to Article 6 of the Convention effectively exempts the judicature from the admissibility of judicial review of decisions in such cases. The principle *de lege ferenda* to avoid any doubts should be regulated by the procedure of appeal against the decision of the President in the event of refusal to appoint a judge for office. In this context, I criticised the amendment to the Act on the National Council of the Judiciary proposed by the President of the Republic of Poland, which envisages that the Lower House of the Parliament (Sejm) will be empowered to elect the Council members amidst the Supreme Court judges, administrative courts, common courts and military courts; thus the members of the National Court Register will be de facto deprived the attribute of representatives of the judicial self-government. I assessed in a similar way the shortening of the term of office of the existing members of the Council selected from among the judges.
- I considered that the changes to the Act on the Supreme Court, where the lowering of the retirement age of the judges in the Supreme Court may lead to purging in the Supreme Court in a short time, pose a threat to the principle of irremovability of judges; as a result, 30% of judges may be removed, except for those who will be allowed to stay in office by the President's decision.
- entrusting the Minister of Justice with the exclusive right to appoint and dismiss presidents of courts without the participation of the judicial self-government and the National Council of the Judiciary opens an arbitrary opportunity to dismiss the presidents of courts on the basis of ambiguous and not fully verifiable indications, which, in particular, is low effectiveness of actions in the field of supervision without the participation of the National Council of the Judiciary.
- the law on the system of common courts enabling the Minister of Justice to conduct staff changes among the judges in office within 6 months from the date of entry into force of the act is inconsistent with Article 10 and 173 of the Constitution and opens the way to personnel purges in common courts.
- giving the Minister of Justice powers to appoint court counsellors, to decide on the place where they perform their duties, to assign them the duties of the judge with simultaneous introduction of limitations of the competence of the National Council of

the Judiciary in the process of appointing court counsellors and reducing the role of the Council only to the possibility of objection weaken the guarantee of administrative independence of judges.

- the deficiency of the current regulations is also the lack of precise rules regarding the dismissal of a judge from the delegation, including the lack of reasons for such decisions made by the Minister of Justice, and no obligation to provide rationale for such decisions. This means that the Minister of Justice may make such decisions in an arbitrary manner, creating unwarranted doubts about the judge being dismissed from the delegation. The mechanism of appointing and dismissing from the delegation of judges is thus against the constitutional principle of independence.
- entrusting the executive, the power to appoint and dismiss court directors without any indemnity, as well as controlling this decision, creates a danger of violating the constitutional guarantee of independence of the courts.
- administrative supervision, currently expanding, is taking more and more a dangerous form of political supervision. I also critically assessed the scope of administrative supervision, which extends to the efficiency of proceedings. I stated that it is necessary to define clearly the subject scope of supervision, to eliminate ambiguous concepts referring to supervisory powers, which would allow interference in the course of proceedings. Under no circumstances may the administrative arrangements refer to substantial content of court decisions.
- the changes to Article 41 paragraph 1 of the law on the system of common courts weaken of the guarantee of functional independence; they interfere in the core area covered by judicial independence, which is the division of activities in court. Although the drawback of the previously applicable regulation regarding the division of cases was the lack of transparent rules for determining collegial forms and the rules for assigning cases, currently it is crucial the fact of expanding the authority of the Minister of Justice, who defines the rules for assigning cases to judges and the percentage to which judges will be affected in regard to the lodged cases.
- the pressure imposed on judges by the management of the courts at the end of the proceedings violates judicial independence, especially when it takes the form of supervisory orders defining the so-called *pensum* cases to be completed. Having analysed the disciplinary case law, I demonstrated that such orders interfere with judicial independence because the external factor in the form of the president exerts pressure on the judge, which may affect the way the judge decides the case. Judges should be guaranteed internal independence. The administrative supervision must not be an instrument of pressure on the judge, whose aim is only to increase the number of cases handled by courts or to influence the content of case law.
- improper criticism of the judiciary by the representatives of the executive and the media can also be a threat to judicial independence. Such criticism should be expressed in a way so not to undermine trust in the judicature. The statements that create a climate of distrust of the courts, undermine the content of court decisions or pose threats to the judge regarding disciplinary responsibility in connection with proceedings are unacceptable.

- too wide judicatory supervision also affects judicial independence. However, any exceptions to the principle of judicial independence should not be interpreted broadly. I emphasised, however, that the presidential proposal of the law on the Supreme Court that envisages the introduction of an extraordinary complaint to the Supreme Court, where the Office of Extraordinary Audit and Public Affairs is to be established, and where the jurors elected by politicians will adjudicate, may threaten legal certainty and the prohibition of reconsideration of final rulings. The purpose of this instrument is to correct, by means of an extraordinary complaint, the previous case law of the Supreme Court (by the possibility of challenging decisions that have been taken since 1997), and to exclude the possibility of conducting the dispersed control of the constitutionality of law by common courts and the Supreme Court. Allowing verification of legally made final rulings that were made prior to the entry into force of the Act will make it possible to hold to disciplinary accountability the judges who participated in making such rulings.

6. When summing up the outcomes of my research, I demonstrated that mainly the guarantees of the administrative judicial independence and the independence of the courts are very weak; yet, sometimes only illusory. I argued that the recent changes should be assessed negatively from the point of view of the guarantee of judicial independence and the independence of the courts – their purpose, character and the mode of enactment undermine the foundations of the irremovability of judges and the independence of the courts. They constitute an unprecedented manifestation of the interference of the executive and legislative authorities with the essence of the judiciary in history of the Polish judiciary. It is therefore justified to state that censorship, which are the events happening around the Constitutional Tribunal of 2015, the Supreme Court, the National Council of the Judiciary, and common courts outline a new period in the relations of the judiciary, legislative and executive powers. It was decided that breaching the constitutional guarantees of judicial independence would be by the means of bills. In addition, the basic guarantees of the separation of powers, guarded by the Constitutional Tribunal, were undermined. At the same time, these changes mean a change in directions adopted by the administrative reforms set by the objectives of the Round Table Agreements. They also question the principles of a democratic state of law in Poland.

IV. Presentation of other scientific and research achievements:

1. The scientific works I have published so far are listed in Annex 4. I am the author of 50 publications, 35 of which were published after obtaining the doctoral degree. These are: 3 monographs (items 1-2), part in the commentary (item 4), two editorials (items 5-6), 24 articles (items 7-23 and 36- 43), 5 glosses (items 45-50) and popular science works (item VII).

Seven works have been written in co-authorship (items: 4.18, 20.23,22,21, and 39) to which I contributed in 50%.

2. Apart from the presented postdoctoral thesis, the monograph concerning the judiciary in the civil proceedings "Judiciary of civil proceedings before the first-instance court" (Warsaw, 2013) is the third important position in my scientific achievements. The foreshortening of this issue was the first contributing article on the so-called judicial *case management*, i.e. management of civil proceedings, *Judicial leadership in proceedings* (PS No. 5., 2012). The monograph devoted to the judiciary's management of civil proceedings before the court of first instance provides a comprehensive discussion of this institution. This subject has not been a subject of the doctrinal statements, although the judicial leadership in the civil procedure was already known under the Civil Procedure Code of 1930. However, during the period of the Polish People's Republic, it was absorbed by the judicial paternalism due to the influence of constitutional objectives.The criticism of this system, which emerged after 1989, contributed to assigning an appropriate rank to the autonomy of the parties in the civil proceeding, yet, it did not restore the lost significance of the material judicial management in proceedings. As a result, in a way judicial management was reduced to a strictly technical role, which was limited to mere technical presiding over the case or preparing the proceeding.
   Most of the doctrine's representatives do not distinguish the rules of the judiciary management of proceedings among the general principles of civil procedure. Only few authors have mentioned the formal and material judicial management of proceedings among procedural principles. I showed that at present the separateness as well as the significance of this principle fully justify the classification of the judicial management as the main procedural rule, especially because the contemporary meaning of this principle is connected with the realisation of the guarantee of a fair trial.
   The purpose of this monograph was to present not only the evolution of this principle over the centuries, but also to have a new perspective of this principle after 1989, in particular at the practical area of the court activity. In the monograph, I demonstrated differences, but also mutual dependencies between the discussed principle and the principles of contradiction and availability, the concentration of evidence used in court proceedings, the court activity or the initiative of procedural bodies. Theoretical difficulties with the separation of the judicial management from other procedural rules stem from the fact that, in the previous period, the entire court procedure was dominated by the principle of objective truth and the principle of the court activity. The precise demarcation line between the rules of the judiciary and other procedural rules is not always possible.

The aim of the monograph was also a polemic with the view that states that increasing the judicial instructional activity is a return to the discredited idea of socialist overprotection of the court and to former Article 3 paragraph 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure. In the present monograph I proposed a thesis that the judge's activity is indispensable for achieving the goals of the proceedings. However, the court's activity is supposed to complement the dominant activity of the disputing parties in the proceeding and properly target it, but not replace it. I demonstrated that the passive role of the court would not lead to the effectiveness of the proceedings. Hence, there is a noticeable tendency in other legal systems to make the court active. Using the method of comparative studies, I proposed a thesis that the duty of making the court active stems directly from the rules of a fair trial. However, the active attitude of the court is not intended to replace the parties. The role of the court is to direct materially and formally the proceeding. It is a duty of the court to direct the parties' activity, which means adopting a model where the court plays an active role, similar to the Anglo-American "case manager" or the German system of judicial management.

In the monograph I also showed that the shortcoming of the current model of the civil procedure is the shortage of material management, which results from the depreciation of the material management of the proceeding, identified with the obligatory, paternalistic activity of the court. The judiciary material management should consist of two elements: a judge's duty to ask questions and to discuss substantive legal basis. These two duties are closely related. I also demonstrated that, *de lege lata,* there is a lack of an explicit obligation in the law to discuss the substantive legal aspects of the dispute by the court and a clear prohibition of surprising the parties in this respect. Despite the lack of explicit regulation, I postulated that the judge's duty to ask questions (Article 212 paragraph 1 of the Civil Procedure Law) also implies a derivative judge's duty to discuss the substantive legal basis of the dispute. The judicial instructional activity and the prohibition of surprising the parties should also be deduced from Article 379 point 5 of the Civil Procedure Law in conjunction with Article 45 paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. As a *de lege ferenda* application, I postulated that a clear prohibition of surprising the parties and giving guidance within the material management can be found in the Civil Procedure Law.

3. An important part of my so-far conducted research has been the issue of judicial independence and its guarantee. I have referred to the issue of judicial independence itself in several studies of contributing nature. I researched, among others, the issue of the influence of administrative supervision on judicial independence and judicial independence in the context of the relations within the court. ('Judicial independence in

exercising the duties under office', in: 'The constitutional position of the judge', edited by R. Piotrowski, Warsaw 2015). In this article, I presented an in-depth study on judicial independence from the perspective of the office of the judge. According to Article 178 paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, judges when exercising their office are independent and subject only to the Constitution and statutes. In all activities of judicial management, both formal and substantive, the judge should be guaranteed independence. The management of the proceedings by the court should be only the right of the courts, not of the Minister of Justice or the presidents of the courts. This area of activity is the court's jurisdictional activity and not an administrative activity. In the article, I proposed a thesis that the principle of non-interference should be interpreted broadly to ensure that judicial independence and the independence of the courts are respected.

I discussed the model of administrative supervision in the article entitled 'On the essence, form and purpose of administrative supervision over courts', which was part of the publication edited by P. Zientarski (The Chancellery of the Senate, 2015), 'Model of supervision over court activities and judiciary work'. The supremacy that is expressed in different prerogatives and competences of the President of the court, undoubtedly should not interfere with judicial independence since the supervisory activity of the president of the court refers to a strictly defined field, which is the administrative activity of the court.

I also analysed the issue of judicial independence in the context of the judge's working conditions, including excessive work load (gloss on the judgment of the Supreme Court of 26/02/2015 (SNO 3/15), Quarterly of the National Council of the Judicature, 2015, No. 3). Unfortunately, the judge's work is more and more often perceived through the prism of statistics, and the effectiveness of the judge's working time is measured by a certain number of cases completed in a given year; sometimes also by the number of sentences revoked. Over the years, in many courts, there were supervisory regulations that established the so-called *pensum* of cases to be set for the date, regardless of the fact that they did not have a normative basis. In particular, the regulatory basis for this type of regulation is not created by administrative supervision. The problem concerning the essence and legal nature of supervisory directives determining the *pensum* was also disputable. I devoted a separate study to this matter ('Does the judge's *pensum* violate judicial independence?', Quarterly of the National Council of the Judicature, 2016, No. 4).

Another aspect of judicial independence is the right to a statutory judge. In the past, the well-known mechanism of influencing the judge and corroding judicial independence were, among others, the mechanisms related to the allocation of cases, such as taking away a case from a judge or assigning

laborious cases, which required more time and could lead to delays nd disciplinary liability of the judge. I concluded that the right to a statutory judge is part of the guarantee of a fair trial ('Fair Civil Procedure, Warsaw 2012, Chapter 8). In the monograph on judicial independence, I discussed this issue in detail. The comparative legal research that I conducted in this area turned out to be useful; its outcome was a study commissioned by the Institute of Justice, carried out as part of a project on how to allocation cases among the departments in the court, as well as among judges in the legal systems of selected European Union countries (A. Łazarska, Subsections 1.2, 2.2, 3.2 in: 'Methods of distributing cases among organisational units of the court, as well as among judges in an organisational unit in the legal systems of selected European Union member states, IWS, edited by P. Rylski', Warsaw 2015).

The independence of courts and judicial independence, broadly understood, were also considered in the context of the so-called depth of statutory and procedural matter entailed in the Rules of Procedure of the court (A. Łazarska, S. Dąbrowski, 'Constitutional doubts related to the scope and type of legal matter included in the Rules of Procedure of the court and other executive acts of the Minister of Justice', Quarterly of the National Council of the Judicature, 2012 No. 2).

The issues related to the essence of the judiciary and its position I have also discussed during numerous conference in Poland and abroad (paper: 'Judicial independence in the official relationship at the conference of the Association of Polish Judges Iustitia on 3 June 2013, in the Supreme Court, on the subject of the judiciary – features , functions and the relation to other authorities; paper: 'Time and dimension of the judge's work and judicial independence', at the conference of the Association of Polish Judges on 16 June 2015 in the Supreme Administrative Court on working time and the working conditions of the judge (the scope of tasks); paper: 'The right to a fair civil trial as a guarantee of judicial independence' at the conference on 14 February 2016 in India, on the subject of INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON JUDICIAL ETHICS IN MATS LAW SCHOOL.

As part of the discussed research topic, it should be also mentioned the commentary regarding the law on the system of common courts (publications from Articles 55 to 80 of the law on the system of common courts), which I am a co-author in 50%; this publication includes a thorough exegesis of the objectives of the model of appointment of judges and an attempt to define the limits of administrative supervision in the context of the commentary to Article 79 of the law on the system of common courts. Apart from the dogmatic analysis of individual normative solutions, judicial decisions and the hitherto achievements of the legal doctrine were widely considered.

4. My other publications do not form a specific cycle, but discuss a number of different issues in the field of civil procedure. One of them is the issue of the standard of a fair civil trial in the context of using the new form of e-protocol, to which I devoted several studies ('Procedural-controlling function of e-protocol in civil proceedings', in: Sine ira et studio. Jubilee Book dedicated to Judge Jacek Gudowski, edited by. T. Ereciński, P. Grzegorczyk, K. Weitz, Warsaw 2016; 'The method of recording the course of a trial and the guarantees of a fair civil trial', in: 'The electronic protocol and the judicature'. Materials from the conference of the Association of Polish Judges Iustitia, edited by A. Łazarska, Warsaw 2015). The introduction of this form of recording was an emotive issue in the court practice. I analysed not only the protocol method itself, but I also referred to the practical outcomes of, for example, transcription-related issues (gloss on the decision of the Supreme Court of 18 November 2015, III CSK 237/15, OSP 2016 No. 5).

   Another aspect of a fair trial is the admissibility of the appeal against a second-instance court's decision by issuing an enforcement clause with transfer of rights. I am in favour of such admissibility, regardless of the fact that there is no clear normative basis (Constitutional admissibility of an appeal against the decision of the court of second instance on granting the enforcement clause with the transfer of rights PPE 2016 No. 1).

   Similarly, in the context of guarantees under Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights, I critically analysed the position of the judicature that precludes the admissibility of the possibility of lodging a complaint against the delays in enforcement clause proceedings. I presented that such admissibility is not feasible based on the quite firm stand of the Supreme Court, undertaken by the resolution of 4 August 2016, in the case of III SPZP 1/16c; as a result, the creditor's rights are not effectively protected in an enforcement clause proceeding, which in future may result in further citizens' complaints on Polish courts in Strasburg. (The admissibility of the complaint on delays of the enforcement clause procedure, PPE 2017 No. 5).

   Together with Judge Stanisław Dąbrowski, I worked on a comprehensive study on abuse of judicial power (A. Łazarska, S. Dąbrowski, 'Abuse of judicial power, PPC 2012 No. 1). The continuation of this study is an attempt of approaching the normative meaning of justice in the context of judicature in a legal and philosophical way (A. Łazarska, S. Dąbrowski, 'On justice in judicature', Palestra 2012 No. 9-10).

   The continuation of this series of publications is also the gloss on the resolution of the Supreme Court of 11 December 2013, III CZP 78/13, regarding to the extremely important matter of the procedural law which is abuse of procedural rights (The gloss on the resolution of the Supreme Court of 11 December 2013, III CZP 78/13, OSP) 2017/6).

On the other hand, I discussed the rules governing the principles of changing the composition in the event of repeal of the decision and referral for re-examination in an article that was published in the Jubilee book dedicated to Professor Tadeusz Wiśniewski (The change of court composition in the event of repeal of the judgment and referral of the case for re-examination – comments in reference to Article 386 paragraph 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure in: Ius est a iustitia appellatum. A jubilee book dedicated to Professor Tadeusz Wiśniewski, edited by J. Gudowski, T. Ereciński, M. Tomalak, Warsaw 2017).

I discussed other practical aspects of procedural law in the article regarding the obligation of attaching a power of attorney in civil proceedings (The obligation to attach a power of attorney in civil proceedings – comments *de lege lata* and *de lege ferenda*, Monitor Prawniczy 2016 No. 14), or the admissibility of *restitutio in integrum* in the the writ of payment proceeding (Procedural admissibility *restitutio in integrum* in the writ of payment proceeding, PPE 2017 No. 7).

In my publications, I have also discussed the issues related to respecting the deadline to lodge a request for justification of a decision made prior to the ruling (gloss on the decision of the Supreme Court of 25 October 2012, I Cz 153/12, OSP 2016 No. 3), to excluding an expert witness (gloss on the judgment of the Supreme Court – Civil Law Division of February 14, 2013, II CSK 371/12, OSP 2018 No. 2), and to remuneration for the counsellor ex officio ('Remuneration of the counsellor ex officio', gloss on the resolution of 13 March 2015 III CZP 4/15, Monitor Prawniczy 2016 no. 6). I co-wrote an article with Judge Stanisław Dąbrowski on the model preparing court justifications (Justification of rulings in the civil proceedings, PS 2012 No. 3).

An important part of my scientific achievements is also the procedural and substantive issue related, in a broader term, to the lease of replacement vehicles. As a judge, first presiding over cases concerning commercial matters in the first instance, and later in the second instance as well, I prepared contributory works which involved conducting documentary research, including the works that were commissioned by the Institute of Justice. I was also a co-organiser of several conferences and wrote a number of publications on this matter (*Estimating damages or the loss of the possibility of using a damaged vehicle*, PS 2014 No. 5, *Commentary n the proceedings regarding compensation for renting replacement vehicles*, Quarterly of the Association of Polish Judges IUSTITIA 2014, No. 1, *' Mass claims' with the participation of expert witnesses on the example of cases for compensation for renting a replacement vehicle – the judge's reflections in the context of the judgments made by Warsaw courts*, Prawo w działaniu 2018, No. 1).

For a number of times, I have also discussed the issue of the jurisdiction of commercial courts, the definition of a commercial case and the specialisation of judges. I have organised debates and congresses of commercial court judges on the constitution f these courts (*The current model of commercial courts in Poland – the application of de lege lata and de lege ferenda*, in: On the constitution of commercial courts in Poland. The proceedings of the debate of the Association of Polish Judges Iustitia on commercial courts in Poland, edited by A. Łazarska, Warsaw 2014). From a practical point of view, the article concerning the specialisation of the judge, based on the example of commercial cases, was crucial (The importance of the specialisation of the judge on the example of commercial affairs, PS 2015 no. 2).

As part of the project carried out in cooperation with the Association of Polish Judges Iustitia, I conducted studies on a system of simplification of court costs. This cooperation led to outcomes that set general objectives of the reform on court costs. In addition, in cooperation with Judge Arkadiusz Semeniuk, I presented the simplification of the court costs system in the following publication: A. Łazarska, A. Semeniuk, *Simplification of the court costs system*, in: *General objectives of the court costs reform. New rules for court costs in civil proceedings*, edited by K. Markiewicz, Warsaw 2014. I also discussed the issue of medical law in the publication on the medical opinion, written together with PM Stanisław Niemczyk, in which we presented the issue from both legal and medical perspectives (A. Łazarska, S. Niemczyk, *Patient rights to seek an additional medical opinion and convocation of the case conference*, Prawo i Medycyna 2012 No. 2).

5. The experience I gained in doing research and publishing I have used on many occasions when acting as a judge. During the three years of adjudication in the second-instance court, I acted as a judge-rapporteur and as an author of the following legal issues filed with the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Tribunal and the Court of Justice of the European Union:

1.ref. File XXIII Ga 1362/17 – is a future receivable which stems from the abusive contract clause, made by the consumer in the form of a bank transfer effective (before such abusiveness of contractual terms has been established before court)?; can the entrepreneur who acquired the future claim, which stems from the abusive contract clause, from a consumer in the form of a bank transfer, effectively rely on the breach of Article 385 paragraph 1 of the Civil Code?

2.ref. File XXIII Ga 1972/54 – does the liability of members of the management board of a limited liability company as of Article 299 paragraph 1 of the Company Law extend to the liabilities that arose after filing for insolvency, including the fee for temporary court supervision, in

the event that the insolvency petition is dismissed under Article 13 paragraph 1 of the Insolvency and Administration Law

3.ref. File XXIII Ga 1084/16 – is it permissible to apply, by analogy, the provisions on the interruption of the limitation period (Article 123 paragraph 1 point 1 of the Civil Code) to the period of prescription specified in Article 584 13 of the Company Law?

4.ref. File XXIII Ga 1504/15 – does the protocol, prepared on the basis of Article 157 paragraph 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, on the recording of the course of a meeting using an image and sound recording device, make it possible for the court of second instance to exercise procedural-instance control within the scope of Article 233 paragraph 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure in conjunction from Article 45 paragraph 1 and Article 78 of the Constitution? Furthermore, can the transcript of a protocol recorded using an image and sound recording device, prepared in accordance with Article 158 paragraph 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the form of a document, be referred to as a protocol?; and, can the court of second instance exercise procedural-instance control of a decision based on such documentation?; in case when the recording of the course of a meeting by the means of an image and sound recording device is not well-audible, is it necessary to reorganise the evidentiary proceeding or to reconstruct the file?; or, in order to challenge effectively the complaint under Article 233 of the Code of Civil Procedure regarding the assessment of the witnesses' testimonies, should the appellant refer to specific parts of the recording?;

5.ref. File XXIII Ga 1967/16 – is a self-employment entity perating by means of natural forces (steam, gas, electricity, liquid fuels, etc.) liable for the damage to a person or property caused to anyone as a result of operation of such an entity within the meaning of Article 435 paragraph 1 of the Civil Code, in a situation when the damage was caused by the sole activity of a third party for who the entity is not liable and who has not been identified?;

6.ref. File XXIII Ga 552/17 – is a district court within the course of the proceedings specified in Article 12 paragraph 3 of the law on the National Court Register regarding deletion of an entry due to inadmissible data obliged to examine the validity of the legal acts constituting the basis of the entry?;

7. ref. File XXIII S 33/16 – is a complaint regarding a breach of the right of the party to hear the case without unreasonable delay at the stage of examining the motion for granting the enforcement clause admissible?;

8.ref. File XXIII Ga 741/16 on the basis of Article 828 paragraph 1 of the Civil Code, regarding the admissibility of existence of the recourse claim made by the insurer, who covered the rental fee within the insurance *assistance* gainst the insurer of the perpetrator of the damage;

9. ref. File XXIII Ga 20/17 – is, as part of the obligation to minimise the damage, the injured party who did not rent a vehicle from the provider of the liability insurance for owners of a motor vehicle, who had offered the party a replacement vehicle free of charge at the lower rates from the ones offered by the rentee, entitled to reimbursement of the actual rental costs?;
10. ref. File XXIII GCo 41/17 - is the debtor entitled to make a complaint against a decision of the court of second instance regarding the issuance of an enforcement clause?; and, which court is competent to hear such a case?
The Supreme Court responded to the above questions.
11. I also addressed two preliminary questions to the European Court of Justice (ref. File XXIII Ga 251/15) – does the letting of premises constitute a service within the meaning of Articles 2(1) and 3 (and point 2, 3, 7, 11, 18, and 23 of the Recitals) of Directive 2011/7/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 on combating late payment in commercial transactions? If the answer to Question 1 is affirmative, where a letting contract of indefinite duration is concluded, does the contract or the single, separate 'transaction', which is what each individual rental payment in return for access to the premises and utilities is, constitute a commercial transaction within the meaning of Articles 1(1), 2(1), 3, 6 and 8 (and point 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 26, and 35 of the Recitals) of Directive 2011/7/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 on combating late payment in commercial transactions? If in the answer to Question 2 it has been established that each individual payment of rent in return for access to the premises and the utilities constitutes a commercial transaction, should Articles 1(1), 2(1) and 12(4) (and recital 3) of Directive 2011/7/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 on combating late payment in commercial transactions be construed in a way that the Member States can exclude applying the directive to letting contracts concluded before 16 March 2013 in cases where late individual payments of rent occur after that date?
The second question concerned the case with reference number XXIII Ga 66/17 – does a strike organised internally by the trade union of the carrier's employees fall within the scope of the 'extraordinary circumstances' that are provided in Article 5 paragraph 3 of Regulation (EC) No. 261/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of February 11, 2004 establishing common rules on compensation and assistance to passengers in the event of denied boarding and of cancellation or long delay of flights within the rationale provided in paragraph 14 of the Recitals in this regulation?; and, is it sufficiently justifiable to exempt the carrier from paying the compensation under Article 5 paragraph 3 of Regulation (EC) No. 261/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of February 11, 2004 establishing common rules on compensation and assistance to passengers in the event of denied

boarding and of cancellation or long delay of flights within the rationale provided in paragraph 14 of the Recitals in this regulation? Or, is it necessary to prove that the strike organised by the employees is an extraordinary circumstance, which could not have been avoided despite all reasonable measures at the disposal of the carrier.

The European Court of Justice responded to the first question, whereas in the second case the defendant voluntarily paid the debt.

12. I also addressed two legal questions to the Constitutional Tribunal regarding the case P 56/16; the Constitutional Tribunal in the decision of 4 April 2017 responded by concluding that Article 117 paragraph 3 of the law of November 17, 1964 – the Code of Civil Procedure and Article 103 of the law of 28 July 2005 on court costs in civil cases are in accordance with Article 32 paragraph 1 and Article 45 paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. In regard to the case P 112/17, however, the Tribunal dismissed the case on providing an answer to the question whether Article 68 of the law of November 17, 1964 – the Code of Civil Procedure in connection with Article 89 paragraph 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in which scope it imposes on the professional proxy the obligation to provide evidence of the proxy that forms the basis for representing the party being a legal person, by submitting a document proving that persons granting power of attorney are entitled to operate in the form of a legal person, is in accordance with Article 45 section 1 and Article 31 paragraph 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland

6. For several years, I have been actively involved in popularisation of the issues related to the civil procedure, in its broader term, as well as constitutional law and the judicial system. This is evidenced by a collection of my columns that have been issued from November 2017 fortnightly in Rzeczpospolita; these columns concern good practices in civil courts.

In 2016 as the editor and author of chapter IV, I prepared a monograph on the collection and discussion of the constitutional thought of Stanisław Dąbrowski, the First President of the Supreme Court (A. Łazarska (ed.), A. Łazarska, W. Okniński, B. Niemirka, Constitutional thought f Stanisław Dąbrowski, the First President of the Supreme Court, Sokołów Podlaski 2016).

V. Future research and publishing plans

1. I am currently working on a commentary to the Code of Civil Procedure (Articles 47 -54, 235-243, 258-277, 327-332, 350-353, 379-397), which is to be published by C.H. Beck this year.

2. I have also started editorial and authorial work on the commentary to the Rules of Procedure on the internal organisation of common courts which is to be published by the Wolters Kluwer Publisher this year.
3. I would like my future scientific interests to focus on the issue of the model of appeal proceedings and improvement of court proceedings, which is part of the research project 'Diagnosis, assessment and future of the justice system in Poland', that is carried out at the Lazarski University.

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