Appendix no 4

Summary of academic accomplishments

1. Name and surname: Tomasz Demendecki

2. Diplomas and academic/artistic degrees held, specifying the year and place of obtainment and the title of the doctoral dissertation:

1995–2000 – Studies at Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin, Faculty of Law and Administration, field of study: Law

2000 – Master's degree examination at Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin, Faculty of Law and Administration, field of study: Law, grade: very good

2004 – presentation of a doctoral dissertation: "Model of the code of civil (judicial) procedure of the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States – unity and the national diversities" at Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin, Faculty of Law and Administration. Supervisor: prof. zw. dr hab. Mieczysław Sawczuk, reviewers: prof. zw. dr hab. Andrzej Marciniak, dr hab. prof. nadzw. UMCS Andrzej Jakubecki.

3. Information on employment in academic/artistic entities:

1 October 2000 – 24 June 2004 – PhD student in the Chair of Civil Procedure and International Trade Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration at Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin

1 October 2001 – 30 September 2004 – junior lecturer in the chair of Civil Procedure and International Trade Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration at Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin

1 October 2004 – assistant professor in the Chair of Civil Procedure and International Trade Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration at Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin

1 October 2004 – 30 September 2010 – lecturer at the Faculty of Administration at the University of Economics and Innovation in Lublin

1 October 2005 – 30 June 2007 – lecturer at the Faculty of Administration at Bishop Jan Chrapek College of Business in Radom

4. Specification of the achievement specified in Article 16.2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on Academic Degrees, the Academic Title, and the Title in Arts (Dz. U. No. 65, item 595, as amended):

a) Author(s), title(s) of publication(s), year of publication, publisher:

Tomasz Demendecki, Doręczenia w procesie cywilnym/Services of documents in civil procedure, Lublin 2015, ed. Towarzystwo Wydawnictw Naukowych Libropolis, p. 778.

b) Description of the academic/artistic purpose of the said work(s) and the results achieved, including a description of their potential use

The work is dedicated to the issues of the service of documents in civil procedure – an institution which is an extremely important part of any civil proceedings, and which has a significant influence on its course and final resolution. This issue is crucial both for the judicial practice and the science of civil procedure.

In the Polish literature in the area of civil procedure, the issue of service of documents is usually discussed in the textbooks on the law of civil procedure, as well as in the commentaries to the code of civil procedure, and in specialised studies (articles or glosses to decisions), although in the latter case, the focus is on selected issues, usually of practical nature and related to the relevant institution. It seems, however, that so far the issue concerned has not raised such interest in the literature as it deserves. Particularly noticeable is the lack of a theoretical study on the institution of service of documents in civil procedure itself.

The presented work is an attempt to define the essence of the service of documents. Due to the vastness of the issues indicated, the work deliberately focuses on issues that that are directly related to the relevant issue. Thus, the basic theses of the present study focus primarily on the analysis of existing legislation and the ensuing interpretive problems concerning the explanation of the essence of service of documents as a procedural action taken in the course of civil examination proceedings. Primarily, in the first place an attempt is made to define the very concept of service of documents and refer it to the more general and broader concept of procedural action, and then, based on the conclusions serving as a starting point for further considerations, to proceed to a detailed analysis of the nature and characteristics of the relevant institution. In order to better understand the essence of service of documents, this institution is also analysed in terms of comparative law, by reference to the national legal and procedural regulations of administrative and criminal judicial law, as well as the regulations of the law of civil procedure of selected foreign States.

This study focuses on the analysis of the issue of the service of documents in civil proceedings, recognising the model nature of this type of procedure, and hence the institutions directly linked with it. The few references to the solutions adopted in other legal proceedings with respect to the act of delivery are made in the work only in so far as it is necessary to preserve the completeness or demonstrate the correctness of arguments and theses defended.

The subject of the research also influenced the selection of research methods. The study primarily makes use of the analytical and legal method, including the comparative and legal as well as historical analysis. It also resorted to the method of logical reasoning, argumentation and legal hermeneutics.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, 11 chapters and a conclusion. Chapter I. Chapter I contains the presentation of the concept and the importance of service of documents in the civil litigation process against the background of a more general concept and system of procedural actions as the elementary constituents of this procedure. Chapter II is devoted to the institution of the service of documents in civil judicial proceedings against the background of the selected rules of civil procedure. Chapter III describes the characteristics of the service of documents. Chapter IV discusses the issue of the subjects of delivery actions. V chapter is devoted to the analysis of the place of delivery in the civil litigation process. A separate chapter, Chapter VI, is devoted to the issue of time and the time of delivery. Chapter VII characterises the manners of delivery. The issue of the proof of delivery, in turn, is discussed in Chapter VIII. The issue of defective delivery and its influence on the course of civil procedure is the subject matter of Chapter IX. Chapter X is devoted to the institution of the service of documents in other selected judicial proceedings. Finally, Chapter XI deals with the institution of service of documents in civil judicial proceedings in selected foreign States.

Civil procedure is generally considered to be a conglomeration of coherently interlinked elementary parts in the form of civil procedural events. Among them, from the perspective of the dynamics of the civil procedure, it is procedural actions that seem to be of primary significance. Among the actions that make up the civil procedure, a very important role is played by the procedural actions of technical nature that are of great legal importance, as being actual actions, they bring about specific procedural as well as material and legal effects. The act of delivery is among the central ones within the relevant group of actions. The relevant institution of the civil procedural law has been primarily regulated in the code of civil procedure, as well as numerous non-code legal acts. It is one of the most important institutions in the process of communication between participants in proceedings and between them and the deciding authority, as it determines the effectiveness and speed of deciding a specific case.

Under the code, the service of documents is the act of enabling the specified person to get acquainted with the content of the correspondence intended for them in a manner that is in accordance with the applicable regulations. This concept should be understood as a formalised procedural action taken on the initiative of the entity concerned who is the originator of the specific information towards the addressee of delivery, by means of which the cited entity is presented with the specific content of the information. The goal of the mentioned action is to enable the addressee to get acquainted with its content. By means of delivery, the subject to proceedings can find out about the progress of the civil procedure and the individual actions performed therein. The procedural act, using the subjective concept of service of documents, yet at the same time not clearly ordering the written form of service, in this way gives the concept concerned a definitely

broader meaning. The use of the plural form of the relevant concept ('services') in the title of the dissertation, deliberately refers, thus, to the concept directly adopted by the legislator in the code to define a whole range of manners and forms of such an action.

Service of documents is an action performed by the subject to proceedings (that is, in accordance with the ex officio principle - the Court, or in the case of the exclusion of the ex officio principle - the parties or any other participants to the proceedings) that is obligatory, unilateral and irrevocable. The exceptions from the ex offico principle provided for in the code of civil procedure, do not affect the qualification of service as a procedural action. It is primarily manifested by the great degree of its formality relating to the subjective aspect, the place and time of performance and the basic objective, which is the delivery of documents in a manner which enables the addressee to become acquainted with their content. In principle, service of documents is a court auxiliary action, at the same time not being a judicial action and determining the course of the entire civil procedure, as well as the specific procedural measures that make up this whole. No doubt it is also a conventional action. Performed by the competent entity, in the specific system which is the entire civil procedure and its individual parts, it is deliberately focused on producing specific legal consequences. The meaning of the action of service of documents as established by the legal standard requires the addressee to receive the judicial document delivered and to act in accordance with its content. The fact of the delivery of the judicial document is not a neutral event either for the deciding body or for other subjects to the civil procedure.

The institution of service of documents is an institution of procedural law, and the provisions it is regulated by are absolutely mandatory and not subject to any free disposition by the parties or the Court. The rules concerning service of documents in civil proceedings are formalised and detailed, which stems primarily from the need to ensure the very correctness of the action of delivery, with the repeal of the compulsion of the receipt of the judicial document, and the possibility of producing specific legal effects within the civil procedure itself as well as within material law.

In the functional approach, the institution of service of documents remains closely related to the fundamental principles of civil procedure, which is undoubtedly important for the directions of the interpretation of the norms of civil procedural law that regulate the relevant institution.

The institution of service of documents established in procedural law is usually considered to be part of the regulations of the legal regime of the constitutional right to court in its passage which deals with the actual availability of court procedure and the possibility of fair and open proceedings. If correctly performed, the actions of delivery may result in the full implementation of the postulate of contradictoriness in the course of civil proceedings. As far as the principle of disposition does not directly apply to the institution of service of documents, the Court performing

services in the course of civil procedure, in accordance with the applicable code regulations, does not interfere with the right of the subject to the proceedings to dispose of the direction and the course of proceedings in a given civil case. The institution of services in the course of civil proceedings also protects the implementation of the principle of equality of parties. The institution of services should be shaped in a way ensuring the most optimal possibility of the addressee actually getting acquainted with the content of the delivered judicial document; at the same time, there should be ensured the efficiency of proceedings, which is the guarantee of obtaining a binding decision within a reasonable period of time. Enabling the party to get acquainted with the content of the judicial document addressed to them by delivering it in the course of civil proceedings, leads to the realisation of the internal aspect of the openness of civil procedure.

In turn, the principle of procedural formalism with respect to the institution of services is manifested in giving, on the basis of absolutely mandatory procedural legal regulations, a specified form, the preservation of which directly determines its procedural existence and effectiveness in given civil proceedings. What is more, the formal strictness of services also constitutes a guarantee of the proper course of the entire civil procedure. The maintenance of the appropriate form of delivery is also of fundamental importance to ensuring the protection of the rights of participants in civil proceedings. In this way, the regulation of the form of delivery serves a stabilising function. The formalism of the action concerned appears to be indispensible in the context of the guarantee nature of regulations related to services, although it is broken down when the superior protection of the rights and interests of the parties to proceedings requires it. The characteristic ex officio principle, usually imposing the role of the animator of service of documents on the Court, ensures a firm influence of this body conducting the proceedings on the course of proceedings itself. The principle of the written form, in turn, determines the correct determination of the subject of services.

In civil proceedings, the service of documents refers to any documents of procedural importance, the content of which the subject of proceedings or a third party should be acquainted with. Despite the existence of discrepancies in the doctrine regarding the correct determination of the subject of services in civil proceedings (as it means in this nature both judicial notification letter as well as copies of procedural letters, or exclusively judicial letters), it should be assumed that they are of merely theoretical nature. Thus, what should be considered as acceptable, while based primarily on the linguistic interpretation of relevant statutory regulations (among others, Art. 131-147 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Art. 1134 of the Code of Civil Procedure, § 68-74 of rules concerning the operations of the ordinary courts), is the position recognising as the subject of services the judicial letters and copies of ordinary and qualified procedural letters. It should also be emphasised that the subject of delivery may be the letters that are not judicial or procedural letters

in nature that are written in relation to the ongoing civil proceedings, for which certain universal and useful forms have been established.

The subject of delivery in the course of the civil proceedings are in principle copies of judicial and procedural letters submitted in the traditional form of a document written on paper. With the development of electronic technology and the ever more frequent use of ICT systems as a communication channel, the subject of service is also a qualified form of the letter in the form of an electronic document.

The adoption of the proposition that the ratio in terms of the subject, on which the action of delivery is based on, is in principle of threefold nature, allows to distinguish the following parties in this respect: the active subject (the entity initiating the action of delivery and specifying the addressee of the letter delivered), the delivering subject (the delivering body understood as the competent procedural authority ordering the delivery and the delivering authority responsible for the actual action of delivery - treated collectively) and the passive subject - the addressee of the letter, that can be replaced in the cases provided for by specific provisions with the receiver of the letter. In the cases provided for by the special provisions, there may occur the identity of the body initiating the action of delivery and the delivering body. To describe the entities which are the addressees of letters in the course of civil proceedings on the basis of the procedural law, there is a widespread term of 'subjects of services' that is used in the doctrine. A characteristic feature of this group of subjects is that it is the delivery to them only that is legally effective (that is, produces legal consequences associated with the delivery of a given document, even if it is a replacement delivery). It should be agreed, however, that group should not include entities actually receiving the letter (the receiving subjects), unless they are not at the same time the addressees of the letter which is the subject of the delivery.

While the author's term of 'the delivering authority' used for the purpose of the present considerations, means the competent procedural authority, competent, in the light of the procedural act, to order the performance of services in the course of civil proceedings and in connection with it. It is a collective term, covering quite a diverse group of procedural authorities. However, the category of such entities should include only those bodies which have been given relevant authorisation of the legislator's clear will and which, in connection with the implementation of the tasks entrusted to them in the ongoing civil proceedings., should perform such an obligation, according to the existing needs.

The inventory of bodies delivering judicial documentss in the course of civil proceedings, as specified under Art. 131 § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, is closed, which consequently prevents the Court from having a notification letter delivered by a body other than specified under the indicated regulation. Moreover, the Court also decides which of the subjects specified under Article

1. 131 § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure is responsible for the service in a given case. While indicating the bodies responsible for the service of documents, the code of civil procedure does not specify the rules that the Court should follow in choosing the delivering party. However, still the most widespread manner is, in practice, delivery made by postal services, within the framework of the demonopolised market of postal services. It should be expected that the use of other bodies and individuals delivering notification letters will increase, given the efficiency of their delivery services.

In the presented relationships, the recipient of judicial and procedural letters delivered in the ongoing civil proceedings is a party in litigation or subject of equivalent procedural status, or a representative of the party the delivered letter is addressed to. In addition, the letters that are the subject of service may be sent in the course of civil proceedings also to other bodies or entities, both participants, and third parties, as well as the subjects notified of the ongoing investigation or summoned to participate in it. It should be assumed that the status of the addressee of the notification letter may be obtained by any legal entity, regardless of whether it actually has the status of the subject of the proceedings, or takes an active part in such proceedings, in so far as it has been indicated as such by the entity initiating the action of delivery. It should be noted that the indication of the addressee of the letter, is the implementation of the active party's right to designate the other party of the action of delivery, if it is a participant in the proceedings, in whose interest the service is to be effected, or is the implementation of the statutory obligation, if the recipient is indicated by the competent procedural body, or based on its autonomous powers, or following an external pulse – an appropriate application from the entity interested in the delivery of the notification letter. Such a capacity remains at the same time unidirectionally correlated with the obligation of the entity indicated as the addressee of the letter to come in this role, regardless of whether his designation as such was correct or not. Getting the status of the addressee of the letter is also independent of the will of the specific entity identified in this role. The right to 'be the addressee' of a document in specific civil proceedings can be described as a kind of ' delivery capacity', treated as a passive procedural right to the legally effective receipt of the letter directly or through another entity; in the latter case, by means of the formula of substitute delivery. A correlate of the relevant right is the competent procedural authority's obligation to order the service of the document to the entity with 'the delivery capacity', in the manner provided for by the provisions of the procedural act.

The concept of 'addressee of the notification letter' should be clearly distinguish from the one of 'the receiver', which means the person who actually receives a given judicial or procedural letter, usually in the name and on behalf of the addressee. The legislator himself in the applicable legal regulations clearly distinguishes between the relevant concepts, which given his rationality in

the use of different procedural terms, should lead to the conclusion that they are not, in principle, terms that are identical in their scope.

However, one cannot *a priori* exclude the personal identity that occurs between the addressee and the receiver of the letter. The entity that occurs in the course of the service as the receiver of the letter- due to the nature of the real element within the framework of service, which in the case of the model 'traditional' manner of service, is handing the letter - must be a natural person, with at least limited capacity to act in court proceedings. Moreover, it should be clearly emphasised that the entity receiving the letter must be aware of the action of delivery being performed and the importance of the legal and procedural effects resulting from the act, which should be manifested in his commitment to forward the letter to the addressee, verbalised in the presence of the bearer of the letter on whom the fiction of delivery is based, despite the simultaneous absence of negative consequences of the failure to hand the letter to the addressee.

The condition of the correctness of the act of delivery should be its performance in the right place. The procedural act, in principle, precisely specifies the place where delivery is legally acceptable. At the same time, it provides for an appropriate diversity of places, primarily taking into account the organisational and legal form of the subject which is the addressee of the information transmitted to him by means of delivery, the fact whether delivery is an action made directly into the hands of the appropriate addressee of the letter, or in some other way, ensuring, however, the transmission of the specific message contained in the letter to its addressee, and finally the type of letter that is to be delivered.

The correct determination of the place of the direct delivery of the letter to the addressee - a natural person, is up to the party filing the first pleading in the case, and the procedural authority, which based on the information provided by the party, decides where the action of delivery is to be effected. The basic regulation in this respect, contained in Art. 135 § 1 of the code of civil procedure should be properly correlated with the disposition of Art. 126 § 2 and Art. 177 § 1 item 6 of the code of civil procedure. An optimal solution would be for Art. 126 § 2 of the code of civil procedure to provide for the requirement for the party to also specify in the first pleading in the case, apart from the statutorily-indicated information, the address of delivery, treated as a formal requirement, the absence of which would prevent the pleading from being further processed in accordance with Art. 130 of the code of civil procedure and following. There should be, thus, *de lege ferenda* considered the introduction of a characteristic conceptual network for the needs of services, which would ensure the effectiveness of such actions by the broad determination of the appropriate place of delivery. It is also worth noting that the separate specification of places of delivery, also serves the purpose of highlighting that the fact that delivery is presumed to be a single act, which, assuming its being effective, is performed only once and in one out of all specified locations, unlike

'attempted delivery', which can be repeated and does not necessarily have to be performed in only one, precisely specified, place of delivery. As it seems, however, the order determined by the legislator in Article. 135 § 1 of the code of civil procedure, is not devoid of significance. Indeed, the compliance with this order, on the one hand, protects the addressee form the accidental nature and the discomfort of delivery and, on the other hand, forces him to bear the actions of delivery performed by the authority. According to the code of civil procedure, the most appropriate place of delivery shall be the addressee's place of residence or work. At the same time, the specifications of both these places of delivery, have been separated with an exclusive conjunction 'or' from the expression 'where the addressee is present', which is supposed to clearly stress the separation of the applied terms. Taking into account the principles of the use of linguistic rules in formulating the existing legislation, such a solution, in the case discussed, must be considered incorrect, as it introduces the disconnection of the concepts that indeed overlap in scope (the place of residence or work is, in fact, also the place where the addressee of the letter is usually present due to his vital or professional functions). However, it is assumed implicitly that the legislature with regard to the place where the addressee is to be, but on the principle of opposites, other than his apartment or workplace. However, it should be implicitly assumed that the legislator means the place where the addressee is to be found, but other than his place of residence or work. Yet, it would undoubtedly be more appropriate for the legislator to use a different term, one which would emphasise the actual semantic disconnection of the concepts used ('delivery shall be performed in the place of residence, work or any other place in which the addressee is present'). Moreover, the use of the said expression 'or where the addressee is present' in the provision concerned indicates the rejection by the legislator of the intention to enumerate all the places where the action of delivery could possibly be performed. An opposite solution should, indeed, be considered as contrary to the nature of service, particularly taking into account the presumed effectiveness of this action. What may, however, come as a surprise, given the total equivalence of all indicated places of delivery, is the legislator's solution involving the separation from broadest expression 'where the addressee is present' of two specifically defined places of delivery, that is 'the place of residence' and 'the place of work', being mentioned in the first place. No doubt, the expression '[the place] where the addressee is present' is the broadest one and inclusive of the other two places specified in the act. In addition, the emphasis on the validity of the principle of equivalence in enumerating the places of delivery, could be more appropriately placed by the legislator by a different wording of the provision concerned ('delivery shall be carried out where the addressee is present, in particular in the place of residence or work).

A peculiar place of service is the electronic mailbox, to which delivery is made to the claimant via the ICT system that manages the electronic writ proceedings, and to the defendant in the case

where he files a document electronically (Art. 131^1 § 1 of the code of civil procedure). One also needs to positively assess the amendments to the code regulations that provide for the electronic mailbox to be included among the potential places of delivery, which is supposed to support the implementation of constitutional values, and, in particular, guarantee the right to court to homeless people (who do not have the proper address of delivery, either). It is also to facilitate the access to the court to all subjects who, for various reasons, cannot receive correspondence in the place of residence (in the place of work, the place of being based or the place of running business), including participants in the court proceedings in civil cases who are not natural persons. It should be advocated that in relation to addressees that are not natural persons, the first pleading filed in a particular case should contain the specification of the proper address of delivery (this can obviously be the of the head office).

The validity of the service of documents is also dependent on it being performed at a proper time. Unfortunately, the currently valid statutory regulation does not appear to be complete. The construction of the act of delivery it provides for, refers only to the specifics of the daily life rhythm of the addressee, or the receiver of the letter being a natural person. At the same time, it implicitly refers to the specific places where, in principle, natural persons are subject to special legal protection (domestic peace – see Art. 193 of the criminal code). Certainly, however, it does not account for the specificity of the functioning of certain groups of subjects of law of a more complex organizational and functional structure, in particular the ones with the status of entrepreneurs (including natural persons) and the ones conducting their activities at times of the day other than statutorily specified or on continuous basis. Also the ideology of the cult of work underlying Art. 134 of the code of civil procedure does not seem attractive at present. It relates exclusively to a specific circle of entities within the framework of the employment relationship, belonging to the group of workers. It does not take into account the specifics of the functioning of employers, including those that are one-man companies. It also ambivalently treats the unemployed, whose rhythm of life is not interrelated with the daily and weekly working hours. In addition, the indicated legal solution, by referring only to the conventional act of delivery of notification letters, was not at all adopted for the needs of electronic deliveries. It should be *de lege ferenda* considered either to separate the construction of determining the proper time of the delivery of letters from the existing system of working hours adopted on the basis of the material and legal regulation in the area of labour law (which, at present, selectively and unjustifiedly predestines only one group of addressees of letters - natural persons who are employees), or to adapt it in a systemic manner to existing solutions in the area of labour law.

What the doctrine of civil procedural law and the practice of law application consider as the most significant is the division of legal norms regulating the service of documents according to the

criterion of the manner of performance of this action. The most frequently presented in the doctrine is the one covering appropriate deliveries and other ways of delivery that are collectively known as substitute deliveries. All these manners of delivery are considered to be of equal rank and power in terms of their effectiveness. Unfortunately, the adopted classification, although generally accepted by the representatives of the relevant doctrine and the judicial practice does not seem to be optimal, since it refers to the structure of the traditional model of the act of delivery, made, in fact, exclusively personally to the addressee who is a natural person. At the same time, it does not take into account the specific diversity of entities being competent addressee of notification letters – except natural persons themselves, and in particular their internal organisational structure so different from the inner coherence that is, indeed, characteristic of natural persons. As far as the most desirable manner of the service of documents seems to be the appropriate delivery, which ensures the delivery of a given letter directly to the addressee, so that he can get acquainted with its content without any obstacles, what should also be positively evaluated are all the solutions introduced by the legislator that are aimed at creating other, substitute manners of delivery, also including innovative channels of communication.

The delivery proper should be treated as a rule in civil procedure, whereas other manners should be recognised as exceptions to this rule and subject to strict interpretation. It is, indeed, emphasised that handing the notification letter to a third party, and not directly to the addressee does not ensure the certainty of it being actually being handed to the addressee. Therefore, the use of substitute manners of delivery should be limited only to necessary cases. Thus, what should be accepted is the doctrinal definition, proposed in the relevant literature, of substitute delivery as the court's procedural act which involves the delivery of the notification letter to the addressee in a manner provided for in the provisions in force, and at the same time different than the one of handing the letter directly to the addressee. The essence of substitute deliveries is that they are performed without the participation of the addressee of the letter. As in the case of delivery proper, the primary objective of substitute delivery is to enable the addressee of the letter to become acquainted with its content. The presence of other indicated manners of delivery is undoubtedly an expression of realism on the part of the legislator and the assumption that making the notification letter available for inspection by the addressee of the letter in a manner where it would depend solely on him, would require too much time or commitment, and sometimes would even be altogether impossible. It should also be born in mind that the subject of proceedings does not always want to get acquainted with the letters addressed to him. Substitute manners of delivery are, therefore, the result of the balance between the aim of deliveries in general and the necessity of the exercise of the right to court of the party requesting to be legally protected.

The basic premise of the admissibility of delivery being performed in a manner other than the delivery proper is the objective impossibility of handing the notification letter directly to the addressee. Another specific premise can also be the collaterality of specific characteristics of proceedings of a given type (see Article 1311 and 472 of the code of civil procedure), defined within the fundamental modes of civil procedure. The code of civil procedure in force does not condition the admissibility of the service of documents in a manner other than the delivery proper, on the type of letter, its subject, or even the stage of the proceedings at which delivery is performed, as well as, in principle, on whether the delivered notification letter is the first or a consecutive one in a given case. It should also be accepted that substitute delivery is based on the rebuttable legal presumption of the handing of the notification letter to its addressee.

As regards the evaluation of the occurrence of prerequisites conditioning the performance of substitute delivery pursuant to Article 138 of the code of civil procedure, it should also be *de lege ferenda* considered to eliminate the requirement to determine whether the receiver of the document is the addressee's adversary in the case, as being too difficult to determine at the stage of performing the act of delivery. In the light of the current legal situation, this can only be determined on the basis of the receiver's statement, without the possibility of verifying the accuracy of such a statement. The weakness of such a solution is also the absence of a direct sanction provided for in the case of the submission by the receiver of the notification letter of the statement of not being in a dispute with the addressee of the letter, that is incompatible with the truth.

The application of the expression 'may deliver' in Art. 138, section 1 of the code of civil procedure, relating to the characteristics of the deliverer's behaviour within the act of service of documents, might indicate *prima facie* the introduction of only optional acceptability of substitute delivery to subjects indicated in this regulation, but also the existence of an alternative between this manner of substitute delivery and other manners defined based on other specific provisions. This suggests, as a consequence, the existence of the right rather than the obligation on the part of the deliverer as regards the selection of one or another manner of substitute delivery, which is additionally conditioned on only very loose prior assessment for the purpose of ensuring the effectiveness of delivery. It seems that a proper *de lege ferenda* solution should be to replace, in Art. 138 of the code of civil procedure, the expression 'may deliver' with 'is delivered', which would clearly prejudice in this respect the delivering party's obligation to attempt to deliver the notification letter.

It should also be considered to introduce in Art. 138 of the code of civil procedure, the requirement for the delivering party to leave an appropriate notice informing the addressee of the fact of the substitute delivery and of the person to whom the letter was handed over in the letterbox , or, if this is not possible, at the door of his apartment. Such a solution would certainly help ensure

the correctness of deliveries.

Moreover, it should also be considered to broaden the current group of receivers specified in the Act to include the additional category of ' the addressee's neighbour' In the absence of a statutory definition, it would be desirable to accept for the purposes of the service of documents such an understanding of the indicated expression in accordance with which a neighbour can be only a natural person residing in the same building as the addressee or in a building located on the property bordering directly the building in which the addressee lives. Naturally, as in the case of the addressee's household member, it should be assumed that it is necessary for the neighbour entitled to receive the notification letter to be of age, whereas the appropriate place to hand him the letter should be his apartment only, and not his workplace or any other place where he is to be found.

In turn, the analysis of Art. 137, section 1 of the code of civil procedure raises the question about the criterion according to which the legislator specified the various categories of receivers of documents in Art. 137, section 1 of the code of civil procedure. If an appropriate requirement would be the nature of the service due to which the person's daily rhythm is irregular, then the relevant normative calculations made by the legislator seem too narrow in not including other professions (functions, offices) that are not based on strictly understood employment basis but fulfilling public service duties in the area of the protection of public safety. What also raises doubts is the current inclusion under Art. 137, section 1 of the code of civil procedure, of the soldiers who do mandatory military service exclusively, that is a group who do only one of the many types of military service, as the definition of a public official to which the legislator indirectly refers in the code of civil procedure, involves a definitely wider group of subjects (see Art. 115, section 13 item 8 of the criminal code – ' a person doing active military service'). Not insignificant is the fact of the exclusion, as of 1 January 2010, from the forms of fulfilling the obligation of doing military service, the obligation to perform mandatory military service due to the professionalisation of the armed forces of the Republic of Poland. It would be worthwhile to examine *de lege ferenda* the amendment to the provision concerned which introduced the following notation: 'The service of documents to soldiers doing active military service, police officers, officers of the Agency of Internal Security, officers of the Intelligence Agency, officers of the Military Counterintelligence Service, officers of the Military Intelligence Service, officers of the Central Anti-corruption Office, officers of the Border Guard, Customs Service and Prison Service, can be performed via the superior person in charge of the unit where the addressee does service.'

The proposed solution would also present the authority producing the letter with the possibility to choose whether to forward it to the addressee according to general rules, or via his supervisor.

It should also be noted that the term used in Art. 137 section 2 of the code of civil procedure, to determine the competent authority, via which substitute delivery of notification letters to the

imprisoned is performed, is invalid. The competent authority to hand documents to the imprisoned by means of substitute delivery, shall be respectively the head of the relevant penitentiary institution or the head of the custody suite where the addressee is imprisoned. It should be *de lege ferenda* considered to amend Art. 137 section 2 of the code of civil procedure, by precisely indicating the entity via which the notification letter can be delivered to the addressee.

Moreover, due to the need to avoid any confusion as to the addressee, it seems necessary to introduce an additional element that identifies, in the course of the service, the competent subject. Particularly interesting in this respect, are the proposals formulated by the practice of courts based on the code of criminal procedure.

A specific type of substitute delivery is the announcement of the content of the document by posting it (Art. 145 code of civil procedure). Certainly the indicated manner of the service of documents only marginally protects the interests of the addressee of the letter as compared to other manners of the service of documents provided for in the act. The relevant institution rather serves to simplify the delivery, while at the same time it does not exempt the competent body from the obligation of the proper notification of the addressee of the content of the letter delivered in this manner. What seems justified in this context, is the *de lege ferenda* postulate addressed to the legislator to introduce in Art.145 of the code of civil procedure, a notation analogical to the one under Art. 144 section 2 *in fine* of the code of civil procedure, which allowing a cumulative public announcement in the office of the Voyt (the Mayor or the President of the City), as well as in the press. This would guarantee the implementation of the postulate, aimed to strengthen the guarantees of the civil rights, of such an announcement that given the existing technical and living possibilities, the presence of the party of unknown place of stay, could actually and to the greatest extent be ensured. In the proposed formula, the effectiveness of the service of documents would have to depend on the expiry of the statutory period commencing on the day following the first day of the latest announcement.

A specific kind of substitute delivery is the institution of concludent delivery, introduced by force of the revised Art. 139 section 2 of the code of the civil procedure. Concludency as a feature of the presented institution of the service of documents is not manifested in communicating the relevant action by the body producing the notification letter. Assuming, however, that delivery is a collective action, including both the deliverer's action handing the letter, and the accompanying action of the addressee collecting it, concludency can be attributed to the behaviour of the latter subject. It is assumed that by his behaviour (legally effective), and involving the refusal to receive the letter, the addressee participates in the action of delivery.

Apart from the traditional manners of service of documents in civil proceedings, the legislator, in legal proceedings separate in cases in the area of labour law and social security, pursuant to Art.

472 of the code of civil procedure, provides for the possibility of deformalised service of specific judicial documents, leaving aside the manners provided for by the general provisions, if it is necessary to speed up the diagnosis of the examination of the case. The wording of Art. 472 of the code of civil procedure suggests that the legislator perceives the uncertainty of this method of delivery, which is consistent with the principles of life experience. In the present case, it would be advisable to *de lege ferenda* consider the introduction into the code of civil procedure the obligation of perform, parallel to the simplified service of documents, the delivery by means of the traditional communication channel, the use of which should eliminate the uncertainty as to the correctness of notification. Moreover, due to the development of information and communication technologies, the legislator introduced, directly to the chapter on services, the provision being the legal basis for the electronic service via the ICT system (Art.131^1 of the code of civil procedure), which currently clearly reserved only to electronic writ proceedings (Articles 505^{28}-$505^{37}$of the code of civil procedure). The adoption of such a systemic construction by the legislator raises the hope that the indicated manner of service of documents will also be used in the future in other types of civil proceedings.

The fact of the delivery of the notification letter in civil proceedings must be proved, regardless of the manner in which delivery is performed. The notion of 'confirmation of the receipt of the document' that is applied in the code regulations for the purposes of the service of documents, should definitely have a broad meaning, covering not only the confirmation of the actual fact of the receipt of the letter by this competent subject but also a proof of the delivery of the letter if the recipient refuses to confirm the delivery or cannot do so, or the addressee refuses to accept the letter. The most reliable proof of delivery is primarily the confirmation of the receipt of the letter. At the same time, one must accept the view of the exclusively confirmatory function of this document. The confirmation of the receipt of the letter creates a rebuttable presumption of delivery. At the same time, the confirmation of the receipt of the letter cannot be regarded as the only, permissible in the light of the civil procedural law, form of establishing the circumstances of delivery. At the same time, the procedural act lacks a regulation that could be recognised as a general basis for the acknowledgment of the fact of delivery of the letter in any manner. In the absence of a document confirming the receipt of the letter or in the case of its incorrect completion, the Court is not deprived of the possibility of establishing the fact of delivery of a given document on the basis of other sources.

A failure to conform with the formal requirements of the service of documents provided for in applicable law, causes that the relevant action will not produce the effect that is provided for in the light of the procedural act in given civil proceedings. Moreover, this condition can also lead to irreversible violations of rights and interests of subjects to the proceedings. In principle, it is the

court giving decision as the body that directs the course of the proceedings, that not only performs the action of delivery, but also, by means of this operation, provides a basis for further procedural actions taken towards it or by other subjects in litigation. The admission by the Court of the faulty delivery, should be assessed in the categories of conduct contrary to the provisions of procedural law. Indirectly, however, the defectiveness of the service of documents can also lead to the release of a faulty judgment. Incorrect delivery is ineffective. Moreover, such defectiveness can lead to other procedural consequences. In particular, one of these may be the necessity to postpone the hearing (Art. 214 section 1 of the code of civil procedure). A failure to notify the subject of the ongoing proceedings in which he could participate may constitute a violation of the principle of the active participation of the party in civil proceedings. In turn, the non-postponement of the hearing may lead to the party's deprivation of the possibility to defend their rights, which can consequently lead even to the nullity of the proceedings (Art. 379, section 5 of the code of civil procedure). A separate consequence of the nullity of the act of delivery can be the non-commencement of the period of time to perform specific procedural acts in connection with the delivered letter, even when a party undertakes it despite the incorrectness of the service of documents. Provisions on services are, indeed, considered to be the guarantee of a specific order of actions in the context of its timeliness.

It should be emphasised that, despite some discrepancies, the institution of the service of documents is regulated in a very similar manner in the area of administrative and criminal litigation proceedings. In particular, the interdisciplinary nature seem to be manifested by the following: the principle of formality of services adopted to be a general principle in a number of legal proceedings, the principle of direct (proper) delivery assuming the performance of services directly to the addressee of the letter-which is at the same time the primary means of performing deliveries, the multiplicity of possible manners of substitute service of documents, including the service by postal services which is still of major practical importance, the traditional model of correspondence as the primary channel of information, and openness to new informational technologies. Such a nature is, in principle, demonstrated by the constituents of the very act of the service of documents.

As part of the issues discussed, based on comparative research methods, different models of the institution of service of documents in civil procedure in selected foreign legal orders were also analysed.

The results of the considerations presented in the monograph must be treated as an introduction to further research on the institution of the service of documents. The *de lege ferenda* remarks can possibly be used in future legislative works on the issues discussed.

The starting point for an in-depth analysis of specific elements of the institution of the service of documents, should become the thesis about the guarantee nature of the legal norms

regulating this procedural act. What should in particular be taken into account is the specific nature of civil procedure, in which the dominant role in the determination of the subject, the object, the time or place of delivery is played by the body ordering the service of documents.

This is not changed by the adoption by the legislator of the principle of the active participation of the parties in the proceedings and the shape of the procedural institutions for its implementation. What should also be born in mind is the need to ensure the smooth and efficient conduct of civil proceedings, also in the context of substitute manners of service of documents as well as the development of new formulas for transmission of information (in particular, based on the techniques of electronic transmission). Due to the non-uniformity of the model of civil procedure, what should also be born in mind is that the specific features of separate procedural proceedings may influence the different nature of the institution of the service of documents.

The result of the study may be to propose a model of the service of documents, of direct or at least appropriate application in all national court proceedings, beyond the so far borders, in particular between private law and public law. The restrictions stemming from the autonomy of the individual branches or divisions of law should not, in fact, apply to the regulations regulating proceedings. They, after all, play the ancillary role towards the norms of material law. Their main objective is to shape the proceedings which will lead to a proper settlement, consistent with the law and the interests of the parties to the proceedings. Hence, the introduction of any restrictions in advance in the pursuit of the objective does not seem right.

5. Discussion of other academic, research and artistic accomplishments

a) Authorship or co-authorship of academic publications in journals included in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) database:

Due to the specificities of the undertaken research in the field of the Polish civil procedural law, I do not have an publications in those magazines. The indicated database includes Anglo-Saxon journals. Those which encompass legal sciences at all are related to the system of common law. This system, as well as the methodology used by the representatives of the doctrine of common law, is totally inadequate to the relevant area. In turn, the ERIS list does not contain legal science journals .

b) b) Evaluation criteria for academic and research achievements covering:

1) Authorship or co-authorship of monographs, academic publications in international or domestic journals for a given field of study, other than those included in the databases or the list referred to in § 3 of the Regulation. 2) Authorship or co-authorship of collective works, catalogues of collections, documentations of research works, expert opinions, works, and artistic works relevant for the given field of study.

The accomplishments indicated in both of the above points were presented collectively in

view of the fact that the form in which the results of the study were published can be included in both indicated points, whereas the analysed issues occasionally happen to overlap between these forms.

The result of my research are numerous academic publications, published in Poland and abroad, in academic monographs, academic textbooks, separate parts of reviewed collective papers, reviewed academic journals and commentaries to normative acts, as well as active participation in conferences and national and international academic sessions.

I am the author of two academic monographs. The former one, entitled „Rozstrzyganie o kosztach w procesowym postępowaniu cywilnym rozpoznawczym w świetle polskiej regulacji kodeksowej. Studium teoretycznoprawne"/Settlement of fees in civil examination proceedings in the light of the Polish code regulations. A theoretical and legal study, was published in Lublin in 2011, p. 414. The work discusses the issues concerning the settlement of costs of civil proceedings incurred in civil examination proceedings. It combines all values of a theoretical dissertation with utility and a strict relation of the subject matter to practice. It fills the gap in the Polish science of civil procedure (along with T. Bukowski's paper from 1971), which clearly lacks a monographic study on the settlement of costs of civil proceedings. This is most likely due to the fact that the doctrine neither appreciates the practical significance of the institution of civil proceedings costs, nor recognises the theoretical problems involved in the settlement of the costs. The examination is based on the regulations of the code of civil procedure, which are a model, although they currently do not aspire to be the sole and complete source of law in the relevant area. The subject of the research also influenced the selection of research methods. The study primarily resorts to the analytical and legal, including the comparative and legal or historical analysis, yet it also makes use of logical reasoning, the method of argumentation and legal hermeneutics.

The work consists of an introduction, 9 chapters and a conclusion. Chapter I is devoted to the issues of terminology - the concept and taxonomy of the costs of civil proceedings. It also emphasises the thesis of the necessary distinction between the costs of specific civil proceedings, and the State's expenditure on the administration of justice, as well as the proposal for a closer link of the settlement of the costs to the decision on the merits. Chapter II presents the fiscal and non-fiscal functions of the costs of civil proceedings. It is also approved in this respect that the most optimal system of civil proceedings cost would be one which would depart from the principle of payment in all socially justified case with the objective of ensuring the right to court at its fullest. The functions of civil proceedings costs presented in this chapter indicate the reasons for which civil proceedings should, however, remain, in principle, chargeable, as even the party exempt from court costs should feel the financial risk of a possible losing of the case. What also seems important in this context is the proposal for the minimisation of the costs of the proceedings, which in the

absence of explicit statutory regulations - can be inferred from a whole range of procedural norms. The cheapness of civil proceedings may not be achieved, however, at the expense of violating the fundamental principles of civil procedure. In Chapter III, the institution of civil proceedings costs is presented against the background of selected fundamental principles of civil procedure (orality, immediacy, concentration of the procedural material, discretionary power of judges, equality of the subjects of proceedings). Chapter IV focuses on one of the most important features of the presented institution – the finality of the allocation of civil procedure costs. The present chapter is also a transition between a necessary introduction and a strict discussion of the issues concerned. It should be noted that charging parties in litigation with the proceedings costs expressed in money terms, is, in fact, originally temporary, however, the final allocation of expenditure anticipated by parties shall be, in principle, decided by the Court in its decision ending the proceedings in a given instance. The basic principle regulating the institution of the reimbursement of expenses is the assumption that they were actually incurred by a given party and can be regarded as necessary for the purposeful assertion of rights and purposeful defence. The ancillary nature of the institution of civil procedure costs excludes the ability to start additional proceedings to assess the indispensability of the costs incurred. This assessment should be carried out on the basis of evidence collected in the case. It is at the same time worth noting that the expenditure incurred by the parties in civil proceedings do not boil down only to cash expenses or other expenses which can be expressed in financial terms, but they also include non-financial expenditure such as: mental effort, emotional tension, limited disposal of free time, the inconvenience associated with the obligation to appear in court. Chapter V is a detailed characteristic of the circle of entities which shall be directly affected by the obligation to pay the costs of proceedings or the participation of which in proceedings results in the emergence of such an obligation. Chapter VI concerns the rules for the settlement of civil proceedings costs. It embarks on an analysis of the basic principle of responsibility for the result of proceedings, which is based on the presumption that the lawsuit is lost either by the party which unnecessarily initiated it, or the party that led to it and unnecessarily defended itself in it. This principle is verified by means of the principle of indispensible and purposeful costs. At the same time, it should be noted that the purposefulness is a characteristic of the act of assertion of rights by the plaintiff and the defendant's purposeful defence, and cannot be identified with indispensability which is a characteristic of expenses. Moreover, the present chapter also presents other principles that are sometimes treated as a supplement or, indeed, a derogation from the principle of responsibility for the outcome of proceedings. It is emphasised in particular that the mutual cancellation of proceeding costs cannot be equated with their relative allocation, as the latter means the allocation between the parties of the costs incurred in proceedings according to the ratio of their winning or losing the lawsuit, whereas the mutual cancellation of proceedings costs is to be a derogation from this principle, since from the

mathematical point of view it usually means allocation at a ratio other than it could be inferred from the outcome of the proceedings. The mutual cancellation is, thus, an intermediate solution between the relative allocation of these costs and imposing the obligation to pay the expenses incurred only on one of the parties. The relative allocation of costs, in turn, is not a derogation from the general principle of responsibility for the result of proceedings, but its adaptation to a situation where the lawsuit is lost not by one party only, but partially by each party. The act of settlement of the costs of civil procedure is discussed by Chapter VII. The remarks contained therein concern not only the form and the construction of the settlement of costs, but also, in particular, its subjective and objective scope, or the time of issue. The characteristics of permissible means of appeal from the decisions on the costs of civil proceedings is analysed in Chapter VIII. The occurrence of irregularities as regards the decisions on the costs of proceedings often stem from the common practice of skipping the justification of decisions about the costs or preparing only brief and schematic justifications that prevent the control of the correctness of decisions. Chapter IX analyses the institutions of the security of costs in connection with temporary admission to participate in the proceedings of the entity not liable to present the power of attorney and the security of costs in international civil proceedings.

The existence of all sorts of costs in civil proceedings is an objective phenomenon. The objective impossibility to initiate civil proceedings without incurring any expenses prejudges the recognition of civil proceedings costs as an integral attribute of any proceedings, regardless of the historical period or the socio-economic formation. Unfortunately, in practice, a frequent phenomenon is the depreciation of the institution of civil proceedings costs, as well as the automacity and triteness of decisions about them. It should be remarked that the issue of proceedings costs causes the deciding bodies more problems than the very resolution of the dispute, and that the rules governing the institution of the costs of proceedings are sufficiently complex to raise many doubts in practice, but at the same time that the issue concerning the reimbursement of the costs of proceedings do not meet with the interest it deserves. This leads to passing decisions where, in many cases, the proceedings costs are wrongly allocated.

The settlement of costs concerns the norms regulating the issue that is of secondary significance in proceedings, yet of major importance to the parties concerned. It is clear that the issue of civil proceedings costs is inseparable from the issue of access to justice. This institution as one of the central constituent elements of civil proceedings, when properly shaped, may not be an obstacle on the way to the full exercise of the right to court.

The costs of civil proceedings are, as an actual phenomenon, an economic category. Therefore, the issues that are connected with the costs of civil proceedings and the broadly-understood act of their settlement, include the general structure of costs, the evolution of their size,

counteracting unnecessary expenses, the rational selection of measures for the achievement of the purpose of given proceedings, efficiency and economisation of various stages of proceedings and the scope and directions of the impact of the costs associated with proceedings. In this context it is crucial to determine appropriate principles which should be followed so that the broadly-understood act of the settlement of proceedings costs, in conjunction with other procedural institutions, should properly contribute to the smooth and proper implementation of the tasks of the administration of justice in civil cases.

The scope of a correctly formed decision in a civil case should also cover concerning the costs of the proceedings. The right to request the reimbursement of costs, as resulting from the formal accessoriness, in combination with the main claim, definitely excludes the possibility of claiming the costs independently outside the proceedings in which they were incurred. It should be considered incorrect to claim that the settlement of costs should exclusively boil down to a mechanistic application of a legal norm and to the performance of more or less complex bookkeeping operations. There should be a close relation and mutual interaction between deciding a civil case and the settlement of proceedings costs.

The other monograph, which is at the same time an abridged version of the doctoral dissertation entitled "Współczesne transformacje kodeksowych regulacji z zakresu prawa sądowego cywilnego państw członkowskich Wspólnoty Niepodległych Państwa przełomu XX i XXI wielu – jednolitość ponadnarodowa a odrębności krajowe"/Contemporary transformations of code regulations in the field of the civil judicial law of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States at the turn of XXth and XXIst centuries - transnational unity and national specificities, Lublin 2011, pp. 297, is devoted to the presentation of the model of the modern civil procedural law of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States, also within the relations between national and transnational legislation. This work remains to date the only work devoted to the relevant issue in Polish literature. The subject of the research also influenced the selection of research methods. The study primarily made use of the analytical and legal method, including the comparative and legal as well as historical analysis, but it also resorted to the method of logical reasoning, the method of argumentation and legal hermeneutics.

The work includes an introduction, 4 chapters, and a summary. Chapter I is dedicated to general issues including the presentation of the concept of model and an appropriate classification of models of law and, in particular, the models of civil judicial law. Chapter II is devoted to an in-depth analysis of the Soviet model of civil judicial law and consists of two main parts. The first one contains the characteristics of the union Rules of civil court proceedings of 1961, and presents their influence on the development of the model of civil judicial law of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as uniform and transnational law, while the other provides an in-depth analysis of

national differences expressed in the structure of individual institutions of civil procedural law of the Soviet republics.

Again, chapter III is devoted to the presentation of the modern model of civil judicial law in the CIS. The indicated chapter also includes two independent parts. The first one is dedicated to the characteristics of the project of the model code of civil procedure of the Member States of the CIS, while the other provides a detailed analysis of the national features retained in modern code regulations in the field of civil judicial law of individual Member States of the CIS. The final chapter, Chapter IV, is devoted to the closely overlapping elements of tradition and progress in today's civil judicial law of the Member States of the CIS. Its two basic parts are devoted to, respectively: the theory of legal relation of civil procedure and the superior principles of the model of civil judicial law of the CIS. The indicated work is the result of comparative legal studies in the area of civil procedural law of today's Member States of the CIS. The phenomena taking place in these countries in terms of legislative processes and the evolution of scientific thought were a very interesting comparative matter from the point of view of the efforts taken on the international area for the harmonisation and unification of civil procedural law in general. Despite strong traditions (the interrelations within the USSR), the system of the community law of the CIS is amorphous and has no internal structure that would allow to hierarchise it. The idea of a uniform, transnational model of judicial law for all the Member States of the CIS does not currently find universal acceptance. The fear of restricting individual sovereignty due to the necessity to adapt national institutions of civil procedural law to the uniform solutions of the model code of civil judicial law for the Member States of the CIS, intended to act as an instrument of strict adaptation, and similar legislative works over own, national codes of civil procedural law that were carried out alongside the works on the model law, resulted in the inhibition of the harmonisation process in this area of law. At the same time, part of the Member States of the CIS, the members of the Council of Europe and the signatories to the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is rather looking for the proper examples of the State of law in the Western European structures. The instability of the structure of the CIS and its institutions as well as the slow progress of works on the model code, are now a guarantee of the role of national differences being retained and not minimised in national legislation. The thesis is also confirmed by the fact of the finishing of works on own code regulations in the field of civil procedural law by the Member States of the CIS. The project of the code of civil judicial procedure of the Member States of the CIS is a measure of strict adaptation, assuming the unification of civil procedural law of all members of the indicated international structure, with the national specificities being at the same time eliminated or maximally restricted, as modelled on the Soviet Rules of civil judicial procedure. Its structure is based on the theory of legal relations of civil procedure that is accepted throughout the CIS. It is

very detailed and, for the most part, based on the concepts incorporated from the Russian legislation and doctrine. In the case of a potential expression of a common intention to harmonise law by the members of the CIS, it seems that the optimal measure would be a fragmentary adaptation of national legislations by means of concluding international agreements (bilateral and multilateral agreements), containing model regulations. What is also problematic is the appropriate determination of the shape of newly-developed national law. At present, all the Member States of the CIS are at the stage of the transformation of the previous Soviet model. The transience of this state is best manifested in the fact that there is the Soviet and the modern model of civil procedural law existing alongside each other on the territory of the CIS. In the works on the development of new national regulations, the Member States of the CIS do not entirely reject the previous solutions, but adapt the ones that can be used in the new conditions, and they also resort to the best practices of other countries, or introduce completely innovative ones. The legislator in the countries of non-uniform internal structure, by granting itself the exclusive competence to make law that regulates civil procedure, excluded the admissibility of the development of local specificities. When developed in such conditions, the model law is uniform.

A comparative analysis of civil procedural law being in force in the territory of the CIS allows for the conclusion that for the time being its development proceeds from the solutions typical of the common uniform model with marginalised national distinctive feature, to the national model based on its distinctive features (preserving its internal unity in the case of States of complex internal structure). However, this is not the final shape of the indicated model of civil procedural law.

I also discussed the issue of the service of documents in civil proceedings in an academic article and two glosses published in national magazines, as well as in two parts of reviewed collective studies issued in a foreign language: Kierunki zmian regulacji doręczeń międzynarodowych w stosunkach między państwami członkowskimi UE - wybrane problemy, Europejski Przegląd Sądowy/Directions of changes in the regulations of international service of documents in relations between the Member States of the UE – selected issues, European Judicial Overview, 2007, No 10, pp. 4-14; Doręczenie pism sądowych na podstawie art. 135 § 1 k.p.c. Glosa do postanowienia Sądu Najwyższego z dnia 30 sierpnia 2000 r. /Service of judicial documents pursuant to Art. 135 section 1 of the code of civil procedure. A gloss to the decision of the Supreme Court of 30 August 2000 (V CKN 1348/00), Studia Iuridica Lubliniensia, 2011, vol. XVI, pp. 307-314; Właściwa chwila (pora) dokonania doręczenia pisma procesowego w postępowaniu cywilnym na podstawie art. 134 § 1 k.p.c. Glosa do postanowienia Sądu Najwyższego z dnia 3 lutego 2012 r./Appropriate moment (time) of serving a judicial document in civil proceedings pursuant to Art. 134 section 1 of the code of civil procedure. A gloss to the decision of the Supreme Court of 3

February 2012 (I CZ 163/11), Studia Iuridica Lublinensia, 2012, vol. XVIII, pp. 143-153; System doręczeń w międzynarodowym postępowaniu cywilnym/System of services of documents in the international civil procedure, [in:] Prawowa sistema, gromadianskie suspilstwo ta dzierżawa, Lwów 2008, pp. 165-166; The application scope of the European Parliament and of the Council Regulation No. 1393/2007 of 13th November 2007 concerning serving judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters within the Member States ("Service of Documents"), [in:] Current issues of the development of law in the time of the Czech presidency of the EU, Ołomuniec 2009, pp. 9-12.

I also discuss the issue of the costs of civil proceedings in a separate commentary paper: Komentarz do art. 98-124 k.p.c. (Tytuł V. Koszty procesu)/Commentary to Art. 98-124 of the code of civil procedure (Title V. The costs of proceedings), [in:] A. Jakubecki ed., Kodeks postępowania cywilnego. Komentarz/Code of civil procedure. A commentary, ed. VI, Warsaw 2015, pp. 132-186, and also in its earlier editions (ed. 5 Warsaw 2012; ed. 4, Warsaw 2010; ed. 3, Warsaw 2008; ed. 2, Cracov 2005; ed. 1, Cracov 2005) as well as in: Objaśnienia do art. 98-124 k.p.c. (Tytuł V. Koszty procesu)/Explanations to Art. 98-124 of the code of civil procedure (Title V. The costs of proceedings), [in:] A. Jakubecki red., Kodeks postępowania cywilnego. Objaśnienia dla studentów/Code of civil procedure. Explanations for students, vol. I (Art. 1-505[14]), ed. II, Cracov 2004, pp. 151-184, and in its previous edition (ed. I, Cracov 2003). The indicated issues were also discussed in a part of the reviewed collective paper published in a foreign language: Instytucja zwolnienia od kosztów sądowych w polskim procesie cywilnym/Institution of the exemption from judicial costs in the Polish civil procedure, [in:] Vivat Justitia! No II, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Faculty of Law, Lviv 2003, pp. 56-61, as well as in an academic article: Realizacja zasady równouprawnienia cudzoziemca w polskim międzynarodowym postępowaniu cywilnym. Uwagi na tle regulacji kodeksowej w przedmiocie zabezpieczenia kosztów procesu/Implementation of the principle of the equality of the foreigner in the Polish international civil proceedings. Remarks in the light of the code regulations concerning the security of the costs of proceedings, Zeszyty Naukowe Wyższej Szkoły Ekonomii i Innowacji, series Administracja 2011, no 1, pp. 91-100.

As part of academic research, I also studied the issue of the investigation of evidence, the result of which are independent parts in commentary papers that are devoted to the relevant issues: Komentarz do art. 227-315 k.p.c. (Dział III. Dowody, Tytuł VI. Postępowanie)/Commentary to Art. 227-315 of the code of civil procedure (Section III. Evidence, Title VI. Proceedings), [in:] A. Jakubecki ed., Kodeks postępowania cywilnego. Komentarz/Code of civil procedure. Commentary, ed. VI, Warsaw 2015, pp. 325-416, as well as in its previous editions (ed. 5 Warsaw 2012; ed. 4, Warsaw 2010; ed. 3, Warsaw 2008; ed. 2, Cracov 2005; ed. 1, Cracov 2005) and in: Objaśnienia do

art. 227-315 k.p.c. (Dział III. Dowody, Tytuł VI. Postępowanie)/Explanations to Art. 227-315 of the code of civil procedure (Section III. Evidence, Title VI. Proceedings), [in:] A. Jakubecki ed., Kodeks postępowania cywilnego. Objaśnienia dla studentów/Code of civil procedure. Explanations for students, vol. I (Art. 1-505[14]), ed. II, Krakow 2004, pp. 316-399, and in its previous edition (ed. I, Cracov 2003). Moreover, I discussed the indicated issues in two individual parts of the reviewed collective paper published in a foreign language: Dokazatielnaja siła inostrannogo oficjalnogo dokumenta w graždanskom sudoproizwodstwie w polskom sudie, [in:] Aktualni problemi praw liudini, dzierżawi ta prawowoj sistiemi, Lviv 2011, pp. 142-144; Pojęcie „ciężaru dowodu" w polskim prawie procesowym cywilnym/Concept of 'burden of proof' in the Polish civil procedural law, [in:] Aktualnyje problemy razwitija prawawoj sistiemy sowriemiennogo obszcziestwa, Materiały mieżdunarodnoj naucznoj konfierencji studentow i aspirantow, Mińsk 29-30 oktiabria 2002, Biełaruskij Gosudarstwiennyj Uniwiersitiet, Mińsk 2003, pp. 128-130.

I study the issues of legal aid in the national and international civil procedure in the following publications: Podstawy udzielenia pomocy prawnej z urzędu w polskim procesie cywilnym – uwagi ogólne. Ewolucja instytucji. Tradycja i postęp/Bases of public legal aid in the Polish civil procedure – general remarks. Evolution of the institution. Tradition and progress, [in:] A. Jakubecki, A. Strzępka ed., Jus et remedium. Księga Jubileuszowa Profesora Mieczysława Sawczuka/ Jus et remedium Jubilee book of Profesor Mieczysław Sawczuk, Warsaw 2010, pp. 136-148; Wpływ wspólnotowego prawa procesowego cywilnego na ewolucję instytucji „pomocy prawnej" w polskim międzynarodowym postępowaniu cywilnym w świetle Kodeksu postępowania cywilnego/Influence of the community civil procedural law on the evolution of the instituion of 'legal aid' in the Polish international civil procedure in the light of the code of civil procedure, Palestra 2013, no 1-2, pp. 57-63; Wlijanije ewropejskogo graždanskogo processualnogo zakonodatielstwa na ewolucjiu instytuta „prawowoj pomoszczi" w polskom mieżdunarodnom graždanskom processie w aspektie Graždanskogo processualnogo kodeksa, [in:] Panewropejska kodyfikacija priwatnogo prawa ta ij wpliw na kodyfikaciju cywilnogo zakonodawstwa Ukrainy, Naukowo-Doslidnij Instytut Priwatnogo Prawa i Pidpriemnictwa Nacionalnoj Akademii Prawowich Nauk Ukrainy, Laboratoria a problem adaptacji cywilnogo zakonodatielstwa Ukrainy do standartiw Ewropejskogo Sojuzu, Chmielnickij Uniwersitet Uprawlienija ta Prawa, Kiev 2010, pp. 52-59.

The subject of my publications was also the issue of the model of civil procedural law of the Member States of the CIS, which was the result of my comparative studies prior to the presentation of the doctoral thesis: O tworzeniu jednolitego prawa sądowego cywilnego w państwach Europy Wschodniej w świetle teorii o stosunku prawnym cywilno procesowym/On the development of uniform civil judicial law in the Eastern European states in the light of the theory of the legal relation of civil procedure, Studia Iuridica Lublinensia 2003, vol. I, pp. 77-83 (co-author: G.

Borkowski); O stanie prac nad reformą prawa sądowego cywilnego w państwach członkowskich WNP/On the state of works on the reform of civil judicial law in the member states of the CIS, Studia Iuridica Lublinensia 2003, vol. II, pp. 71-81; Projekt modelowego kodeksu prawa sądowego cywilnego państw członkowskich Wspólnoty Niepodległych Państw/Project of the model code of civil judicial law of the member states of the CIS, Rejent 2003, No 7-8, pp. 88-107. The issue of harmonisation and unification of the European civil procedural law is discussed in the following articles: Europejski proces cywilny – jednolity czy różnorodny/European civil procedure – uniform or diversified, Rejent 2009, No 10, pp. 13-32; Kodeks prawa sądowego cywilnego państw członkowskich Unii Europejskiej – współczesna utopia?/Code of civil judicial law of the member states of the European Union – a modern utopia?, Studia Iuridica Lublinensia 2012, vol. XVIII, pp. 23-42.

I discuss the characteristics of separate proceedings in cases in the field of labour law and social insurance in an isolated part of commentary papers: Komentarz do art. 459-464, art. 477-477^7, art. 477^{11}-477^{16} k.p.c. (Dział III. Postępowanie w sprawach z zakresu prawa pracy i ubezpieczeń społecznych, Tytuł VII. Postępowania odrębne)/Commentary to Art. 459-464, Art. 477- 477^7, Art. 477^{11}-477^{16} of the code of civil procedure (Section III. Proceedings in cases in the field of labour law and social insurance, Title VII. Separate proceedings [in:] A. Jakubecki ed., Kodeks postępowania cywilnego. Komentarz/Code of civil procedure. Commentary, ed. VI, Warsaw 2015, pp. 589-600 and in its previous editions (ed. 5 Warsaw 2012; ed. 4, Warsaw 2010; ed. 3, Warsaw 2008; ed. 2, Cracov 2005; ed. 1, Cracov 2005).

The institution of separate proceedings in economic cases is disused in the following publications: Gmina (jednostka samorządu terytorialnego) jako przedsiębiorca w sądowym postępowaniu cywilnym, w świetle art. 479^2 § 1 Kodeksu postępowania cywilnego/Commune (a territorial government unit) as an entrepreneur in civil proceedings in the light of Art. 479^2 section 1 of the code of civil procedure, Humanum. Międzynarodowe Studia Społeczno-Humanistyczne 2011, no 2, pp. 371-383; Ewolucja współczesnego modelu odrębnych postępowań sądowych ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem spraw gospodarczych/Evolution of the modern model of separate judicial proceedings with particular emphasis on economic cases, [in:] A. Dańko-Roesler, J. Jacyszyn, M. Pazdan, W. Popiołek ed., Rozprawy z prawa prywatnego. Księga pamiątkowa dedykowana Profesorowi Aleksandrowi Oleszce/Dissertations in the field of private law. A jubilee book of Professor Aleksander Oleszka, Warsaw 2012, pp. 83-99; O celesoobraznosti suszcziestwowanija osobogo sudoproizwodstwa po chozajstwiennym dielam, Aktualnyje problemy juridiczieskoj nauki i prawoprimienitielnoj praktiki, Moskwa 2009, s. 93-99; Ponniatja pidpriemca w polskomu ciwilnomu procesualnomu prawi, [in:] Prawowa sistema, gromadianskie suspilstwo ta dzierżawa, Lviv 2010, pp. 179-180.

I discuss the characteristics of non-litigious proceedings and its specific institutions in an isolated part of the commentary paper: Komentarz do art. 606-693[22] (Dział III. Sprawy z zakresu prawa rzeczowego - Dział V. Sprawy depozytowe Tytuł II. Przepisy dla poszczególnych rodzajów spraw)/Commentary to Art. 606-693[2] (Section III. Cases in the field of property law – Section V. Deposit cases Title II. Provisions for specific types of cases [in:] A. Jakubecki ed., Kodeks postępowania cywilnego. Komentarz/Code of civil procedure. Commentary, ed. VI, Warsaw 2015, pp. 812-938 and in its previous editions (ed. 5 Warsaw 2012; ed. 4, Warsaw 2010; ed. 3, Warsaw 2008; ed. 2, Cracov 2005; ed. 1, Cracov 2005). These issues are also discussed in the following publications: Sowriemiennoje sostojanie polskich besspornych proizwodstw po graždanskim dielam [in:] Dobrowolnaja (besspornaja) jurisdykcja w Rossii i za rubieżom (Wostocznaja i Zapadnaja Ewropa, Łatinskaja Amerika, Kitaj), ed. W.W. Argunow, Moscow 2014, pp. 96-110; O nieobchodimosti sochranienija poriadka nieiskowogo proizwodstwa pri rassmotrienii graždańskich diel w sowriemiennom polskom graždanskom proizwodstwie. Tema dla diskussii, [in:] Uniwersitetski Naukowi Zapiski, Universitatis Scientiae Notoriae, Czasopis Chmielnickogo Uniwersitetu Uprawlinnja ta Prawa, 2012, no 1, pp. 330-339; O potrzebie zachowania trybu postępowania nieprocesowego dla rozpoznawania spraw cywilnych we współczesnym polskim postępowaniu cywilnym. Przyczynek do dyskusji/On the need to retain the mode of non-litigious proceedings for deciding civil cases in the modern Polish civil procedure. A contribution to the discussion, Zeszyty Naukowe WSEI series Administracja, no 2 (1/2012), pp. 211-221.

The shape of the model of mediation in civil cases is discussed in the following publications: Model instytucji mediacji w sprawach cywilnych/Model of the institution of mediation in civil cases, Zeszyty Naukowe Wyższej Szkoły Ekonomii i Innowacji, series Administracja 2011, no 1, pp. 25-31; Mediacja kak alternatiwnaja forma rassmotrienija graždańskich diel w polskom processualnom prawie. Obszczaja problematika, Aktualnyje problemy juridiczieskoj nauki i prawoprimienitielnoj praktiki, Moscow 2010, pp. 254-260. The last of the publications was awarded the best foreign publication devoted to the alternative methods of resolving civil disputes in the competition organised by the National Moscow Academy, and then published as: Mediacja kak alternatiwnaja forma rassmotrienija graždańskich diel w polskom processualnom prawie. Obszczaja problematika, Aktualnyje problemy rossijskogo prawa, Moscow 2011, no 1 (18), pp. 321-326.

The subject of academic research was also the issues connected with selected institutions in the field of international civil procedure. They were primarily discussed in the isolated part of the commentary paper: Komentarz do art. 1117-1144[2] k.p.c. (Tytuł I. Zdolność sądowa i procesowa – Tytuł X. Wniosek o uchylenie wyroku wydanego w sprawie alimentacyjnej)/Commentary to Art. 1117-1144[2] of the code of civil procedure (Title I. Judicial and procedural capacity – Title X. Request for waiver of the decision in child support cases, [in:] A. Jakubecki ed., Kodeks

postępowania cywilnego. Komentarz/Code of civil procedure. Commentary, ed. VI, Warsaw 2015, pp. 1451- 1490 and in its previous editions (ed. 5 Warsaw 2012; ed. 4, Warsaw 2010; ed. 3, Warsaw 2008; ed. 2, Cracov 2005; ed. 1, Cracov 2005).

I discuss the protection of the rights of third parties in execution proceedings in the publication: Zaszczita subiektiwnych praw tretiego lica w ispołnitelnom sudoproizwodstwie: model ekscidentiwnogo iska w polskom graždanskom processualnom prawie, [w:] Problemi teorii i praktiki wikonannia riszeń sudiw ta inszich organiw, Chmielnicki 2011, pp. 92-96, whereas the jurisdiction of executive bodies in the execution of real estate is discussed in: Właściwość miejscowa organów egzekucyjnych w ramach egzekucji z nieruchomości, w świetle polskiego prawa procesowego cywilnego. Ewolucja instytucji/Jurisdiction of executive bodies in the execution of real estate in the light of Polish civil procedural law. Evolution of the institution, [in:] Prawowe żyttja: suczasnij stan ta perspiektiwi rozbitku Zbirnik tez naukowich dopowidej VII Miżnarodnoj naukowo-prakticznoj konferencji mołodych uczenych (25-26 biereznia 2011), Luck 2011, pp. 147-149.

An import ant part of my academic activities are the publications devoted to the issues connected with the general theory of civil procedure. These include: Kilka uwag o tworzeniu modelowego prawa sądowego cywilnego (w kontekście światowych procesów integracyjnych)/Several remarks on the development of the model civil judicial law (in the context of the world integrational processes, [in:] Materiały Mieždunarodnoj nauczno-prakticzieskoj konfierencji Prawo i gosudarstwo: tradycji i pierspiektiwy, 29-30 oktiabria 2003, Minsk (Belarus), pp. 152-156; Ob aktualnosti teorii graždanskogo processualnogo prawootnoszenija w Polsze, Zapadnoj Ewropie i stranach bywszego SSSR, [in:] Tieoria i praktyka realizacji subiektywnych praw fiziczieskich i juridiczieskich lic. Materiały Mieždunarodnoj nauczno-prakticzieskoj konfierencji, Mińsk, 6-7 diekabria 2001, Biełaruskij Gosudarstwiennyj Uniwiersitiet, Minsk 2003, pp. 169-172 (co-auhor: G. Borkowski); Tworzenie modeli (wzorców) prawa procesowego cywilnego w perspektywie ogólnoświatowej/Development of models (examples) of civil procedural law in the world perspective, [in:] Vivat Justitia! No III, Ivan Franco National University of Lviv, Faculty of Law, Lviv 2004, pp. 60-64.

I am also the co-author of teaching publications in the field of civil procedure: Postępowanie cywilne. Kazusy. Testy. Wzory/Civil procedure. Cases. Tests. Samples, ed. 1, Lexis Nexis, Warsaw 2012 (co-authors: J. Bodio et al.), pp. 20-34, pp. 99-118, pp. 138-161, pp. 226-252, pp. 324-328, pp. 417-418, pp. 450-458; Postępowanie cywilne. Kazusy/Civil procedure. Cases, LexisNexis, Warszawa 2009 (co-authors: J. Bodio et al.), pp. 19-30, pp. 93-108, pp. 126-146, pp. 212-236, pp. 313-316.

An important part of my academic activities are the publications devoted to the issues in the

area of the regime of bodies of legal protection. I am the co-author of the textbook: Ustrój organów ochrony prawnej. Część szczegółowa/Regime of bodies of legal protection. Detailed part, ed. IV Warsaw 2013, pp. 142-362 (co-authors: J. Bodio, G. Borkowski), and its previous editions from the years: 2011, 2007, 2005. Besides, I am the author of the teaching publication: Ustrój organów ochrony prawnej. Wybór źródeł. Akty normatywne. Orzecznictwo/Regime of bodies of legal protection. Selected sources. Normative acts. Judicial decisions, Warsaw 2010, p. 1075, awarded the individual award of the Rector of Maria Curie Skłodowska University of Lublin, and the publications devoted to selected regime issues: Sowriemiennyje izmienienija sistemy i organizacji polskoj prokuratury, [in:] Aktualni problemi juridicznoj nauki, Part III, Chmielnicki 2010, pp. 356-357; Kilka uwag o notariacie ukraińskim/Several remarks on the Ukrainian notaries, Rejent 2002, No 10, pp. 46-66.

I am also the author of the reviewed textbook in the field of public economic law: Zarys polskiego prawa publicznego gospodarczego/Outline of the Polish public economic law, Lublin 2011, p. 171.

The result of my studies in the area of the law of the protection of intellectual property is the co-authorship of the commentary: Prawo własności przemysłowej. Komentarz/Law of industrial property. Commentary, Wolters Kluwer Warsaw 2015, p. (co-author: A. Niewęgłowski et alt.) and two books: Własność intelektualna niezbędne aktywa przedsiębiorcy. Jak chronić, jak korzystać z ochrony?/Intellectual property indispensible assets of the enterpreneur. How to protect and how to use the protection? Lublin 2010 (co-author: J. Szczotka), pp. 24-44, Własność intelektualna niedoceniane aktywa przedsiębiorcy. Jak chronić, jak korzystać z ochrony?/Intellectual property underestimated assets of the entrepreneur. How to protect and how to use the protection? Lublin 2009 (co-author: J. Szczotka), pp. 24-42.

I am also the co-author of the commentary: M. Czuryk, W. Karpiuk, J. Kostrubiec ed., Prawo o szkolnictwie wyższym po nowelizacji. Komentarz praktyczny/Law on the higher education after amendments. A practical commentary, Warsaw 2015, pp. 23-24, 49-64.

Moreover, I am the author of two publications devoted to the issue of the participation of the partnership of trade law as the injured party in criminal proceedings: Glosa do postanowienia Sądu Najwyższego z dnia 21 lipca 2011 r./Gloss to the decision of the Supreme Court of 21 July 2011, I KZP 7/11, OSNKW 2011, vol. 8, item 67. Dopuszczalność udziału spółki osobowej prawa handlowego, na przykładzie spółki jawnej, w charakterze pokrzywdzonego w postępowaniu karnym/Admissability of the participation of the partnership of trade law, on the example of general partnership, in the capacity of the injured party in criminal proceedings, Glosa 2012, no 3, pp. 60-68; Problematyka dopuszczalności udziału spółki jawnej w postępowaniu karnym w charakterze pokrzywdzonego (zagadnienia wybrane). Uwagi krytyczne na tle art. 49 k.p.k./Issue of the

admissibility of a general partnership as the injured party in criminal proceedings (selected issues). Critical remarks against Art. 49 of the code of criminal procedure, Przegląd Sądowy 2012, no 7-8, pp. 101-120.

Moreover, among my accomplishments are also publications in the field of substantive civil law: Próba refleksji nad instytucją notarialnego poświadczenia dziedziczenia/Reflections on the institution of the notary acknowledgment of inheritance, [in:] Prawowa sistema, gromadianskie suspilstwo ta dzierżawa, Lviv 2009, pp. 100-102; Służebność przesyłu – uwagi na tle prawa materialnego i procesowego cywilnego/Transmission easement – remarks in the light of substantive and civil procedural law, [in:] Prawowe żyttja: suczasnij stan ta perspiektiwi rozbitku Zbirnik tez naukowich dopowidej V Miżnarodnoj naukowo-prakticznoj konferencji mołodych uczenych (20-21 biereznia 2009 roku), Luck 2009, pp. 184-186.

Besides, I am the author of reviews of publications by other representatives of the science: Review of the work Kommientarij k fiederalnomu zakonu „Ob ispołnitielnom proizwodstwie" i fiederalnomu zakonu „O sudiebnych pristawach", Moskwa, Jurist 2000, prof. dr hab. Władimira Władimirowicza Jarkowa, Problemy Egzekucji 2002, No 20, pp. 86-104.

Since 2005, along with other co-authors of authors' commentary A. Jakubecki ed., Kodeks postępowania cywilnego. Komentarz/Code of civil procedure. Commentary, I have been preparing quarterly updates of the above work for the e-LEX legal base.

In 2007, I held the position of an independent expert in the interdepartmental committee for the freedom of economic activity at the Chancellery of the Prime Minister. In that period, as the coordinator of the working team, I prepared the preliminary assumptions of the reform of the law on business activities, the law on road transport, the law on upbringing in sobriety and counteracting alcoholism and the law for the protection of persons and property.

Since 2010 I have been the expert and reviewer for the National Centre for Research and Development in Warsaw. I am responsible for the assessment of submitted research projects in the area of national innovative programmes.

Since 2012 I have been a member of the problem team for civil procedure of the Codification Commission of Civil Law at the Office of the Minister of Justice. As part of the works of the problem team, I developed drafts of amendments to the law, the Code of Civil Procedure, in the field of the participation of the prosecutor, other commissioners for public interest and non-governmental organisations in civil procedure.

Since 2013 I have been an expert on corporate and energetic law, substantive and civil procedural law and comparative law (UE, CIS) at the Business Centre Club in Warsaw.

Since 2014 I have been a member of the Scientific Board of the Teaching and Training Centre at the National Chamber of Judicial Officers in Warsaw.

3. Heading international or domestic research projects or participation in such projects:

The head of the research project within the framework of the Operational Programme Innovative Economy Priority Axis 1: Research and development of modern Technologies, Measure 1.4: Support of goal-oriented projects Competition 1.4/1/2012/POIG, subject Development of innovative fertiliser produced with the use of poferment, no. of application POIG.01.04.00-06-119/12, grant contract no POIG.01.04.00-06-119/12 signed on November 9, 2012, the National Centre for Research and Development.

A member of the creative team of the project within the framework of the support programme of the Commission of the European Union TEMPUS IV subject Training on alternative dispute resolution as an approach for ensuring of human rights - TRADIR (participants: University of Potsdam, Belarusian State University, Maria Curie Skłodowska University, Khmelnytskyi University of Management and Law, the National University of Lviv, the National University of Kharkov, the University of Vilnius), date of submission March 26, 2013, no. of application 543990-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-DE-TEMPUS-JPCR.

4. International or domestic awards for academic or artistic activities:

2011 – Level III individual award from the Rector of Maria Curie Skłodowska University for academic achievements

2005 – Level III team award from the Rector of Maria Curie Skłodowska University for academic achievements

5. Papers delivered at domestic or international thematic conferences:

1) Legal protection of image rights, XVI Conference of the Association of PR and Promotion of Polish Universitie „PRom" The University's image as the source of costs and revenues, (organiser: the University of Economy and Innovation), Kazimierz Dolny 23-26 January 2011;

2) How to invest safely on the stock markets? Debate "Who benefits from privatisation", (organiser: the Ministry of Treasury of the Republic of Poland, Faculty of Law and Administration of Maria Curie Skłodowska University), Lublin 10 November 2010;

3) Mediacja kak alternatiwnaja forma rassmotrienija grażdańskich dieł w polskom processualnom prawie. Obszczaja problematika, II International Scientific-Practical Conference of Young Scholars, Aktualne problemy juridiczeskoj nauki i prawoprimenitelnoj praktyki (organiser: the Association of Assistant Professors and Young Scholars of O.E. Kutafin State University of Law in Moscow, the Foundation of Development of the Moscow State University of Law), Moscow (Russian Federation) 14 June 2010;

4) Ponniatja pidpriemca w polskomu ciwilnomu procesualnomu prawi, IX International Scientific Conference Legal System, Civil Society and the State (organisers: the Faculty of Law at Ivan

Franco National University of Lviv, Students' Scientific Association, Lviv (Ukraine) 14-16 May 2010;

5) Mediacja kak alternatiwnaja forma rassmotrienija grażdańskich dieł w polskom processualnom prawie. Obszczaja problematika, International Conference: Reforma grażdanskogo processualnogo prawa: itogi i pierspektiwy (organiser: the Faculty of Law at the State University of Vilnius), Druskienniki (Lithuania) 6-8 May 2010;

6) The mechanisms of the protection of industrial property, Intellectual property as a source of, acceleration of the economic development of eastern Poland (organiser: Polska Fundacja Ośrodków Wspomagania Rozwoju Gospodarczego OIC Poland), Kielce 26 November 2009;

7) O celesoobraznosti suszcziestwowanija osobogo sudoproizwodstwa po chozajstwiennym diełam, I International Scientific-Practical Conference of Young Scholars, Aktualne problemy juridiczeskoj nauki i prawoprimenitelnoj praktyki (organisers: the Association of Assistant Professors and Young Scholars of O.E. Kutafin State University of Law in Moscow, the Foundation of Development of the Moscow State University of Law, Moscow (Russian Federation) 1-3 September 2009;

8) The application scope of the European Parliament and of the Council Regulation No. 1393/2007 of 13th November 2007 concerning serving judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters within the Member States ("Service of Documents"), I International Scientific Conference "Current issues of the development of law in the time of Czech presidency of EU", organiser Palacky University in Olomouc, ELSA Olomouc, Olomouc (Czech Republic), 13-15 May 2009;

9) Reflection on the institution of the notarial acknowledgment of inheritance, VIII International Scientific Conference Legal System, Civil Society and the State (organisers: the Faculty of Law at Ivan Franco National University of Lviv, Students' Scientific Association), the Faculty of Law at Ivan Franco National University, Lviv (Ukraine) 24-26 April 2009;

10) Transmission easement – remarks in the light of substantive and civil procedural law, V International Scientific-Practical Conference of Young Scholars, Prawowe żyttja: suczasnij stan ta perspektiwi rozwitku, Legal life: the present condition and the development perspectives, (organisers: the Faculty of Law at Ł. Ukrainka State University of Volhynia, the Scientific Association of PhDs and Young Scholars), Ł. Ukrainka State University of Volhynia, Luck (Ukraine) 20-21 March 2009;

11) Service of documents in the international civil proceedings before the Polish Court, International Conference: The Europeanisation of private law (organisers: The European Academy of Law in Trier, the Polish Academy of Science, the Institute of Legal Sciences of the Polish Academy of Science), Warsaw 11-12 December 2006;

12) Participation in discussion, International Conference, Legal system, civil society and the state

(organisers: the Faculty of Law at Ivan Franco National University of Lviv, Students' Scientific Association), the Faculty of Law at Ivan Franco National University, Lviv (Ukraine) 4-6 May 2006,
13) Participation in discussion, International Conference Actual Problems of Human Rights, Legal System and State (organisers: the Faculty of Law at Ivan Franco National University of Lviv, Students' Scientific Association), the Faculty of Law at Ivan Franco National University, Lviv (Ukraine) 5-7 May 2005

c) Evaluation criteria for achievements in teaching and popularising learning and science, as well as the applicant's international cooperation in all fields of knowledge:

1) Participation in European programmes or other international or domestic programmes:

1) Study programme ERASMUS (Faculty of Law at the University of West Bohemia), Pilsen (Czech Republic) 23 September - 1 October 2010;

2) Study programme ERASMUS (Faculty of Law of the State University of Vilnius), Vilnius (Lithuania) 1-5 June 2009;

3) Study programme ERASMUS (Faculty of Law of the State University of Vilnius), Vilnius (Lithuania) 15-22 June 2008.

2) Participation in international or domestic academic conferences or participation in organizational committees of such conferences (Appendix No. 8)

3) Heading projects carried out in cooperation with academics from other domestic and international institutions, and in the event of applied research, with entrepreneurs:

The head of the research project within the framework of the Operational Programme Innovative Economy Priority Axis 1: Research and development of modern Technologies, Measure 1.4: Support of goal-oriented projects Competition 1.4/1/2012/POIG, subject Development of innovative fertiliser produced with the use of poferment, no. of application POIG.01.04.00-06-119/12, grant contract no POIG.01.04.00-06-119/12 signed on November 9, 2012, the National Centre for Research and Development.

4) Participation in editorial committees and academic boards of journals:

Since 2014 I have been a member of the editorial board of the journal Studia Iuridica Lublinensia, the Faculty of Law and Administration of Maria Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin;

Since 2013 – a member of the editorial board of the quarterly Uniwersitetski Naukowi Zapiski, Khmelnyckyi University Uprawlinija ta Prawa, Nacionalna Akademia Dierżawnogo Uprawlinija pri Prezidentowi Ukrainy, Instytut Zakonodawstwa Wierchownoj Radi Ukrainy.

5) Participation in international or domestic academic organisations or societies:

Since 2009 – a member and the founder of the Academic Association of Civil Procedure Specialist

6) Achievements in teaching and popularising learning and knowledge or art (Appendix No. 7)

7) Academic tutelage of students and physicians pursuing the position of a consultant

(Appendix No. 7)

8) Placements in international or domestic academic or scientific centres

2004 scientific internship programme at the Faculty of Law at the Byelorussian State University in Minsk.

9) Participation in expert and contest teams

2014 a member of the competition committee of the Academic Association of Civil Procedure Specialists for the award of "Polish Civil Procedure" for the best MA thesis in the field of civil procedure;

2014 a member of the Scientific Board of the Teaching and Training Centre at the National Council of Judicial Officers in Warsaw;

2013 an expert on corporate and energetic law, substantive and civil procedural law, and comparative law (UE, CIS), Business Centre Club in Warsaw;

2012 a member of the problem team for civil procedure of the Codification Commission of Civil Law at the Office of the Minister of Justice

2010 an expert and reviewer for the National Centre for Research and Development in Warsaw;

2007 an independent expert in the interdepartmental committee for the freedom of economic activity at the Chancellery of the Prime Minister.

Lublin, 21 July 2015

T. Demendecki