

**Summary of the doctoral dissertation:**

**“The impact of the digital revolution on the principles of criminal responsibility  
and the dimension of punishment”**

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In this dissertation, it is pointed out that the phenomenon of the digital revolution has made some of the provisions of criminal code inadequate to the present social reality. There are some dangers connected with that observation. In the absence of awareness of how the different assumptions on which legal norms were built, use of that norm may lead to unfair or ineffective solutions. Note is focuses on the general part of criminal law - the rules determining the basis of criminal responsibility and the dimension of punishment.

The work is divided into 4 chapters. The first is about what author think the digital revolution is. Digital revolution can be understood in many different ways. The author points out the elements that make up for this phenomenon. It begins with an indication of the most important moments in history that shaped the described phenomenon. It then draws attention to the unprecedented dynamics of changes - because of the speed of development it is difficult to see and appreciate the importance of changes. Finally, there are deliberation why the word "revolution" is adequate for the description of described phenomena - technological and philosophical issues are raised.

In chapters 2 and 3 as analysed in specific cases, the digital revolution has affected the individual institutions Polish Criminal Code. In Chapter 2, the focus is on the impact of the digital revolution on the basis of criminal responsibility. Basic institutions are described, such as the time and place of the offense, in the context of offenses committed through the Internet. The problem of evaluating from the perspective of criminal law the effects of autonomous robots' behaviour (developments in area of Artificial Intelligence) is also analysed. In this context, the issues of "human action" and "responsibility for criminal effect" are discussed. Attention is also paid to the problem of the criminological forecast. The specific prediction of the future is included in the deciding of imposition on accused punishment of the deprivation of liberty. So far, the forecast was based primarily on the intuition of the judge. Emerging data-driven programs that support the judge's work in anticipating the future behaviour of the accused may make the judge's decision more scientific.

In chapter 3, the focus is on the means of criminal reaction - penalties and penal measures. Considerations begin with electronic surveillance. In the background, the penalty of

deprivation of liberty and the penalty of restriction of liberty, which have been used for electronic surveillance in recent years, are discussed. Penal measures are then analysed. The first one is publication of the judgement - it is described in the work that as a result of the appearance of the Internet this penal measure is more afflicted than it was before. It also focuses on the prohibition of staying in certain environments, prohibition of contact and prohibition of approach - each of these penal measures was in its own way "affected" by the digital revolution. The last topic that is discussed in this chapter is the blurring of the conviction. It is pointed out that the digital revolution has made the blurring of the conviction significantly changed the context of its functioning and is no longer as effective as it was before.

In the last - 4th chapter, there are more general considerations. The digital revolution will not stop and what we can do is minimize its negative impact on criminal law. However, in order to make that happen, we need to be aware of changes - it is proposed to do changes at the stage of law-making - to indicate the technological context of emerging technologies. Attempting to minimize damage also requires correction at the stage of interpretation of the law. In this regard, R. Sarkowicz's theory described in the book entitled "Levels of interpretation of the law text" (Cracow, 1995) is helpful, especially comments on the presuppositional level of interpretation of law. If there is a significant inconsistency at the presuppositional level, we should proceed as if we were dealing with an outdated law. In this respect, the similarities between the digital revolution and the systemic changes that followed after 1989 in Poland are highlighted. We should advantage of this period's achievements in the area of interpretation of law and treat the law as if it were in constant change.

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