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**Summary of the doctoral dissertation entitled
„Electronic monitoring in Polish criminal law”**

The aim of the study is to analyse the institution of electronic monitoring in Polish criminal law and to describe its evolution since it was implemented to Polish law in 2007. The institution of electronic monitoring may impact on the whole punishment system because of its various ways of use. The study presents the reasons why electronic monitoring should be applied in different criminal law institution. The crucial part of the text is to provide the reader with description of two models of electronic monitoring in Polish criminal law and its advantages and disadvantages. It is necessary to present proposals of changes in law in order to make the electronic monitoring the most effective. The study also attempts to examine and eliminate interpretative discrepancies occurring in the area of legal concepts of electronic monitoring.

The study starts with the history of electronic monitoring in legal system of United States of America and United Kingdom and the description of use of electronic monitoring in various European countries. Chapter two presents the evolution of the way the electronic monitoring has been perceived over last years by the Polish legislator and also the development of legal regulations regarding electronic monitoring in Polish criminal law.

In chapter three it is needed to present the terms and conditions for using the electronic monitoring as a form of execution of imprisonment sentence. It has to be emphasised that the electronic monitoring in Polish criminal law is mostly used as a form of execution an imprisonment sentence of a term up to one year.

The next chapter shows the reader that electronic monitoring system is also used as a form of control a criminal measure of restraining order. Chapter four also presents terms and conditions of using electronic monitoring in this context. Moreover, the next part will take into consideration whether electronic monitoring could be used as a pre-trial detention measure. Chapter five discusses how electronic monitoring is applied in a criminal measure of a ban on participation in mass events.

Furthermore, the technical aspect of performing electronic monitoring will be presented, as well. The study is focused not only on theoretical but also practical issues concerning to electronic monitoring. The last chapter presents the principles of criminal liability for wrongful acts committed against executing electronic monitoring.

To sum up, the author will present proposals of amendments of law regarding electronic monitoring.

