

Słowa kluczowe: Korupcja, prawo karne, orzeczenia, Sad Wojewódzki w Opolu

Summary

The thesis of the doctoral thesis is „Corruption in the light of the jurisprudence of the Provincial Court in Opole in the years 1969-1997”. The aim of the thesis is to assess the scale of corruption based on the judgments of the Voivodeship Court in Opole in the years 1969-1997. The thesis of the work was formulated after defining the problems in the form of a question: how did the changes in the state system translate into the number of judgments and their severity issued by the PS in Opole in the years 1969-1997? In the thesis to the above problem, it was assumed that the number of judgments in corruption cases decreased after 1989, which was associated with the transition from a centrally controlled economy to a free market economy, in which the position of the state and, as a result, the power of state officials decreased.

The dissertation has been divided into five chapters. The first defines the concept of corruption and indicates its conditions in Poland. The second section describes the penalization of corruption in Polish criminal law until 1998. The third section analyzes the impact of systemic changes on the proceedings in the case of corruption offences. In the fourth, the crime of corruption was examined in the light of the records of the Provincial Court in Opole in the years 1969-1989. In the last, fifth, the crime of corruption was examined in the light of the records of the Provincial Court in Opole from 1989 until the introduction of the Penal Code of 1997.

The paper uses the quantitative method of analysis of court files of the Provincial Court in Opole. The most important sources covered by the analysis in this dissertation are the decisions of the Provincial Court in Opole from 1969-1997. Archival materials from the Archives of the Institute of National Remembrance were also used.

The hypothesis was confirmed that the number of judgments in corruption cases decreased after 1989, which was associated with the transition from a centrally controlled economy to a free market one, in which the position of the state and, as a result, the power of state officials decreased. It was found that the main motive of financial crime, including corruption in the People's Republic of Poland, was the chronic shortage of goods and services. Both in the years of real socialism 1969-1989 and democracy in 1989-1997, the violation of Art. 239 k.k. of 1969. Usually, it was accepting a material or personal benefit, or a promise thereof, in connection with the performance of a public function (§ 1), or making a public

official's official activity dependent on receiving a benefit or requesting such a benefit (§ 2).

Corruption was found to be a threat to the functioning of the economy.

Keywords: Corruption, criminal law, judgments, Provincial Court in Opole

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