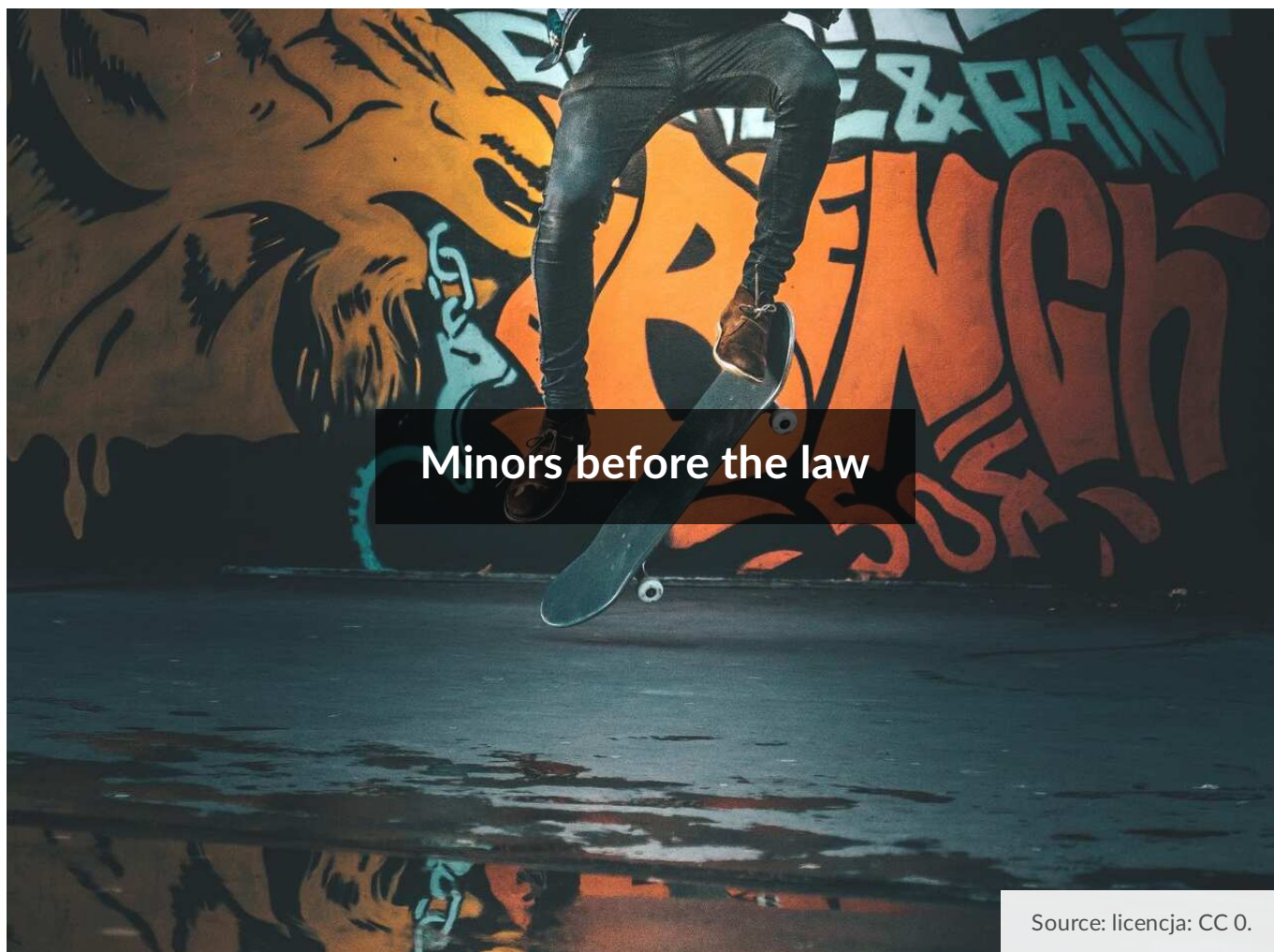




## Minors before the law

- [Minors before the law](#)
- [Lesson plan \(Polish\)](#)
- [Lesson plan \(English\)](#)



## Minors before the law

Source: licencja: CC 0.

### [Link to the lesson](#)

#### **Before you start you should know**

- You are able to explain what the subject of the family law is.
- You are able to present what the difference between a crime and a petty crime is.
- You are able to explain what rights the accused in criminal proceedings have.

#### **You will learn**

- You will analyze the rules of minors' legal responsibility.
- You will be able to present the educational, corrective and therapeutic-educational measures that may be taken towards a minor person.
- You will be able to characterize the regulations concerning selling and consumption of alcohol, cigarettes and illegal drugs.

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

nagranie abstraktu

---

The Polish law, in relation to young people (minors), uses various legal definitions, depending on the branch of law.



1

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Criminal law

A person who at the time of committing a crime was under 17 years of age (juvenile).

2

---

Civil law

A person, who is under 18 years of age and has not married.

3

---

Labour law

A person who is over 15 but under 18 years of age.

What does a minor mean?

Source: licencja: CC 0.

For those under the age of 13, parents are **liable** for the child's actions. In the **range** of 13–17 years, liability for punishable acts (criminal offenses and some petty offenses) **is in line with** the provisions of the Act of October 26, 1982 on proceedings in juvenile cases. Over 17 years of age, we face normal criminal liability, except that according to art. 10 § 4 of the Criminal Code „in relation to the perpetrator who committed the offense over the age of 17, but under the age of 18, the court applies educational, therapeutic or corrective measures provided for minors **instead of** punishment, if it is **deemed** appropriate given the **circumstances** of the case and the degree of mental development of the perpetrator, his characteristics and personal situation.”



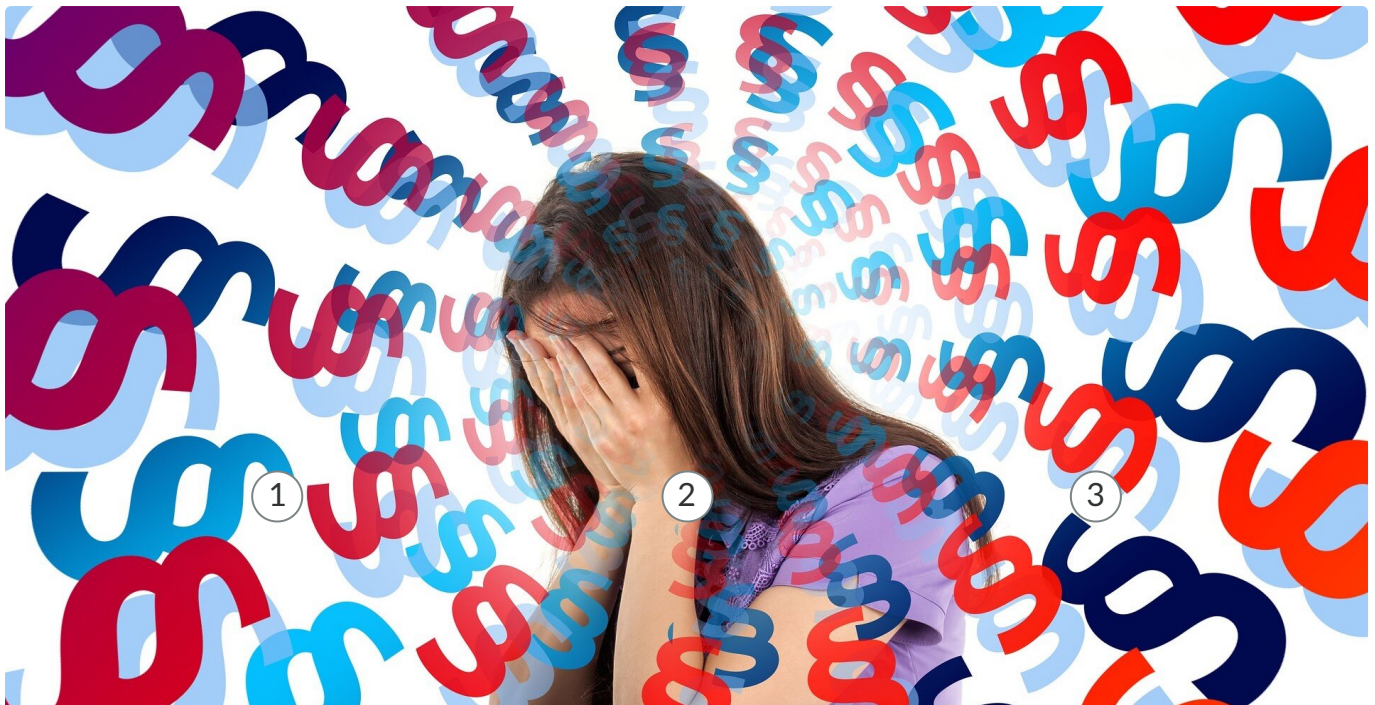
However, art. 10 § 2 of the Criminal Code allows for criminal liability of juveniles over the age of 15 in case of certain offences:

- homicide,
- grievous bodily harm,
- causing a life-threatening event,
- piracy,
- causing disasters,
- rape,
- active assault,
- taking a hostage,
- armed robbery,

A juvenile will respond as an adult „if it is deemed appropriate given the circumstances of the case and the degree of mental development of the perpetrator, his characteristics and personal situation”, and in particular „if the previously used educational or corrective measures proved ineffective”.

As a rule, the juvenile is responsible before a family court. Liability before a criminal court comes into play, for example when the acts listed in the table are committed.

According to art. 5 of the Act on proceedings in juvenile cases, a juvenile faces educational measures or a corrective measure in the form of placement in a correctional facility. The punishment may only be imposed in cases provided for by law, and if it is not possible to ensure resocialization of a minor otherwise.



Placing in a correctional facility may only be ordered if a criminal act is committed by a minor who is over 13 years old. If the perpetrator is younger, only educational measures can be applied to him.

## 2

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### Educational measures

Educational measures may be ordered by a court in the event of demoralization of a minor or a minor committing a punishable offense. These include, among others: a warning, obligation to specific conduct (recovery of damages caused, performance of work), supervision by the parents or guardians, parole officer supervision, forfeiture of goods, placement in a foster family, a youth educational or socio-therapeutic center.

## 3

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### Therapeutic-educational measures

These measures are applied if a minor is diagnosed with mental impairment, mental illness or other mental distress, as well as alcoholism or addiction to other intoxicants. A family court may place a minor in a psychiatric hospital or other medical facility. If the perpetrator of the offense is mentally handicapped to a deep degree, the court directs him to a social welfare home.

#### Measures for minors

Source: licencja: CC 0.

Persons who are over 13 and under 18 years of age and have not entered into marriage (Polish law [stipulates](#) that if a person has married before reaching the age of 18, he or she is considered to be of legal age), have the so-called limited active legal capacity. Legal actions carried out by such a person require the consent of the representatives of that person (e.g. parents, guardians). Its absence results in the invalidation of these activities by law. Persons with limited legal capacity may independently:

- conclude contracts in small, current matters of everyday life (e.g. shopping at a grocery store),
- [dispose](#) of their earnings,
- dispose of the objects given to this person for free use.

Article 65 § 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland prohibits the permanent employment of children under 16 years of age. Persons in the range of 15 to 18 years may work, but are subject, as minors, to special protection based on art. 190–206 of the Labor Code. The most important provisions in this respect are:

- a [ban](#) on employing minors who have not at least graduated from elementary school,
- the obligation to employ minors without qualifications only for the purpose of vocational training,
- the principle that work performed by a minor must not endanger his health,

- the obligation to train an employee under the age of 16 up to 6 hours a day, and employees aged 16 to 18 up to 8 hours a day,
- a ban on employing minors overtime and at night.

The rules of alcohol consumption and sale are regulated by the Act of October 26, 1982 on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism. The Act prohibits selling, serving and consuming alcoholic [beverages](#):

- on the premises of schools and other educational institutions, adoption and care centres and students' dormitories,
- in workplaces and at employees' cafeterias,
- at the [venue](#) of and during mass gatherings,
- in vehicles and facilities of public transportation,
- in streets, squares and parks, with the exception of places designated for on-premises alcohol consumption, at the points of sale.

Article 15 of the Act prohibits to sell or serve alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 18. In case of doubts as to whether a customer is of legal drinking age, persons serving or selling alcoholic beverages shall [be entitled](#) to demand a document confirming their age from the customer. Persons [breaching the ban](#) are obliged to pay a fine, according to article 43 of the Act.

Bans regarding smoking were included in the Act of November 9, 1995 on protection of public health against the effects of tobacco use. According to art. 5 of this Act, smoking is forbidden, among others:

- in hospitals or clinics,
- on the premises of schools and universities, workplaces, public cultural and leisure facilities, food and entertainment establishments, sport facilities, and other premises designated for public use,
- in passenger public transportation means, and establishments servicing travelers and public transportation stops,
- on public [playgrounds](#) for children.

According to article 6 of the Act it is forbidden to sell tobacco products to persons under 18 year of age. If in doubt about the age of a person buying tobacco products, the seller can ask for a document confirming the consumer's age. Breaching the ban results in a fine.

As far as drugs are concerned, Polish law prohibits, among other things:

- possession of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years, and if the offender has a significant amount of such substances - up to 10 years),

- sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or [poppy straw](#) (punishable by fine and imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years, and if the offender sells a significant amount of these intoxicants – fine and imprisonment from 2 to 12 years),
- offering a narcotic or psychotropic substance to a minor (punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years),
- offering an intoxicant or psychotropic substance to another person, facilitating the use or persuading to use such a substance in order to [obtain](#) a material or personal advantage (punishable by imprisonment from one year to 10 years, and if the offender commits it to a minor – the penalty of imprisonment cannot be shorter than 3 years).

The most important legal provisions concerning [counteracting](#) drug addiction are contained in the Act of 29 July 2005. According to this document, the activity in this area takes place in many areas. Counteracting drug addiction includes:

- [upbringing](#), educational, informative and [preventive](#) activities,
- medical treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of addicted persons,
- reduction of health and social harm,
- control of addictive substances,
- combating illicit trade, manufacture, processing, conversion and possession of addictive substances,
- control of cultivation of plants containing addictive substances.

The legal situation of minors is regulated in various areas of law. The most restrictive regulations are found in criminal law, according to which, after the age of 15, criminal liability may be incurred in the event of committing particularly serious crimes. Persons under the age of 18 cannot legally buy cigarettes or alcohol. However, particularly restrictive regulations concern the possession, manufacture and trade in narcotic drugs.

## Exercise 1

Listen to the abstract recording to review the material and new vocabulary. Then do the vocabulary exercise. Match the pairs: English and Polish words.

rape

gwałt

ineffective

zabójstwo

parole officer

okoliczności

warning

ciężkie uszkodzenie ciała

grievous bodily harm

nieskuteczny

homicide

upomnienie

hostage

zakładnik

circumstances

kurator

## Keywords

minor, juvenile, legal responsibility, criminal liability, alcohol, tobacco, illegal drugs, educational/corrective/therapeutic-educational measures

## Glossary

**liable**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: liable

odpowiedzialny

**range**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)



Nagranie słowa: range

---

zakres

**to be in line with**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słowa: to be in line with

---

być zgodnym z

**instead of**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słowa: instead of

---

zamiast

**to deem**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słowa: to deem

---

uważać

**circumstances**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słowa: circumstances

---

okoliczności

**homicide**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słowa: homicide

---

zabójstwo

**grievous bodily harm**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słowa: grievous bodily harm

---

ciężkie uszkodzenie ciała

**rape**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: rape

---

gwałt

**hostage**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: hostage

---

zakładnik

**previously**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: previously

---

poprzednio, uprzednio

**to come into play**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to come into play

---

wchodzić w grę

**ineffective**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: ineffective

---

nieskuteczny

**warning**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: warning

---

upomnienie

**parole officer**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: parole officer

---

kurator

**forfeiture of goods**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: forfeiture of goods

---

przepadek rzeczy

**to place**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to place

---

umieścić

**social welfare home**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: social welfare home

---

dom pomocy społecznej

**to stipulate**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to stipulate

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przewidywać

**to dispose**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to dispose

---

dysponować

**ban**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: ban

---

zakaz

**venue**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: venue

---

miejsce, lokal

**beverage**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: beverage

---

napój

**to be entitled**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to be entitled

---

być upoważnionym

**to breach (a ban)**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to breach (a ban)

---

złamać (zakaz)

**playground**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: playground

---

plac zabaw

**poppy straw**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)



Nagranie słówka: poppy straw

---

słoma makowa

**to obtain**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to obtain

---

uzyskać, pozyskać

**to counteract**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to counteract

---

przeciwdziałać

**upbringing**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: upbringing

---

wychowanie

**preventive**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: preventive

---

zapobiegawczy

# Lesson plan (Polish)

---

**Temat: Nieletni wobec prawa. Czego mi nie wolno?**

Autorka: Anna Rabiega

## **Adresat**

uczeń liceum ogólnokształcącego i technikum

## **Podstawa programowa:**

- stara podstawa programowa:

poziom podstawowy:

3. Bezpieczeństwo.

Uczeń:

5) wyjaśnia, na jakich zasadach nieletni odpowiadają za popełnienie przestępstwa (środki wychowawcze i poprawcze);

6) przedstawia przepisy prawne dotyczące sprzedaży i konsumpcji alkoholu, papierosów i narkotyków i wskazuje na konsekwencje ich łamania.

poziom rozszerzony:

33. Prawo karne.

Uczeń:

3) przedstawia kary i środki karne obowiązujące w polskim prawie oraz prawa przysługujące ofierze, oskarżonemu i świadkowi.

nowa podstawa programowa

poziom podstawowy:

I. Człowiek i społeczeństwo.

Uczeń:

9) rozpoznaje problemy życiowe młodzieży w społeczeństwie polskim i formułuje sądy w tych kwestiach.

V. Prawo w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej.

Uczeń:

3) rozpoznaje sprawy regulowane przez prawo cywilne, rodzinne, administracyjne i karne; wskazuje, w jakim kodeksie obowiązującym w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej można znaleźć przepisy dotyczące konkretnej sprawy; interpretuje przepisy prawne.

poziom rozszerzony:

XI. System prawa w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej.

Uczeń:

21) przedstawia kary i środki karne unormowane w Kodeksie wykroczeń i Kodeksie karnym w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej;

24) rozważa traktowanie kary jako odpłaty, sposobu resocjalizacji i oddziaływania na społeczeństwo.

### **Ogólny cel kształcenia:**

Uczeń ocenia własne decyzje i działania w życiu społecznym.

### **Cele operacyjne:**

Uczeń:

- analizuje zasady odpowiedzialności prawnej nieletnich.
- przedstawia środki wychowawcze, poprawcze i wychowawczo-terapeutyczne, jakie mogą zostać podjęte wobec osoby nieletniej.
- przedstawia i wyjaśnia przepisy dotyczące spożywania alkoholu, papierosów i narkotyków.

### **Kształtowane kompetencje kluczowe:**

- porozumiewanie się w języku obcym,
- kompetencje informatyczne,
- umiejętność uczenia się,
- kompetencje społeczne i obywatelskie.

### **Metody nauczania:**

- lekcja odwrócona,
- dyskusja,
- analiza materiałów źródłowych,
- WebQuest.

### **Formy pracy:**

- grupowa,
- zbiorowa.

### **Środki dydaktyczne:**

- komputery z głośnikami i dostępem do internetu, słuchawki,
- zasoby multimedialne zawarte w e-podręczniku,
- tablica interaktywna/tablica, pisak/kreda.

### **Przebieg zajęć:**

Faza wstępna:

1. Nauczyciel przedstawia cel zajęć: Przeanalizujecie kwestię odpowiedzialności karnej osób nieletnich.
2. Zajęcia przeprowadzane metodą lekcji odwróconej. Podczas jednego z poprzedzających spotkań nauczyciel dzieli klasę na cztery grupy, których zadaniem jest przygotowanie prezentacji multimedialnych na temat:
  - I. Nastolatki w różnych obszarach prawa (prawo cywilne, karne, pracy) – rozumienie pojęcia, zakres regulacji, możliwe sankcje.
  - II. Sprzedaż i konsumpcja alkoholu – regulacje prawne.
  - III. Sprzedaż i konsumpcja wyrobów tytoniowych – regulacje prawne.
  - IV. Narkotyki – regulacje prawne.

Podczas przygotowywania prezentacji uczniowie wykorzystują materiały z abstraktu, w tym schematy interaktywne „What does a minor mean?”, „Measures for minors”, oraz źródeł internetowych. Zadanie uczniów polega na znalezieniu (lub opracowaniu) i uwzględnieniu w swojej prezentacji przede wszystkim materiałów wizualnych (krótkich filmów, fotografii, schematów). Prezentacje powinny zawierać jak najmniej tekstu. Każda prezentacja może trwać nie więcej niż 8 minut.

Faza realizacyjna:

1. Grupy przedstawiają swoje prezentacje – komentują materiały wizualne zawarte w prezentacji. Mogą też zachęcać pozostałych uczniów do odgadnięcia, jakie treści kryją się pod zamieszczonymi w prezentacji materiałami wizualnymi (np. jaki przepis/zakaz dotyczący narkotyków przedstawia wybrane zdjęcie).
2. Po każdej prezentacji nauczyciel inicjuje krótką dyskusję. Pyta: Jakie powody kryją się pod przyjęciem przedstawionych regulacji? Czy waszym zdaniem takie regulacje znajdują uzasadnienie?



3. Po każdej prezentacji nauczyciel prosi uczniów, którzy byli jej odbiorcami, o skomentowanie pracy kolegów i koleżanek: co w prezentacji im się podobało, a co można było przedstawić inaczej?

Faza podsumowująca:

1. Na zakończenie nauczyciel krótko przedstawia najważniejsze zagadnienia omówione na zajęciach. Odpowiada na dodatkowe pytania uczniów i wyjaśnia wszelkie ich wątpliwości. Uczniowie uzupełniają notatki.

2. Propozycja zadania domowego:

a. Napisz plan walki z przestępczością nieletnich dla swojej gminy. Sugestie zawrzyj w 10 punktach.

b. Odsłuchaj nagranie abstraktu, aby powtórzyć materiał i utrwalić nowe słowa. Następnie wykonaj ćwiczenie słownikowe na końcu rozdziału.

## W tej lekcji zostaną użyte m.in. następujące pojęcia oraz nagrania

### Pojęcia

liable

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słowa: liable

---

odpowiedzialny

range

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słowa: range

---

zakres

to be in line with

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słowa: to be in line with

---

być zgodnym z

instead of

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: instead of

---

zamiast

**to deem**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to deem

---

uważać

**circumstances**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: circumstances

---

okoliczności

**homicide**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: homicide

---

zabójstwo

**grievous bodily harm**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: grievous bodily harm

---

ciężkie uszkodzenie ciała

**rape**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: rape

---

gwałt

**hostage**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: hostage

---

zakładnik

**previously**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: previously

---

poprzednio, uprzednio

**to come into play**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to come into play

---

wchodzić w grę

**ineffective**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: ineffective

---

nieskuteczny

**warning**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: warning

---

upomnienie

**parole officer**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: parole officer

---

kurator

**forfeiture of goods**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: forfeiture of goods

---

przepadek rzeczy

**to place**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to place

---

umieścić

**social welfare home**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: social welfare home

---

dom pomocy społecznej

**to stipulate**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to stipulate

---

przewidywać

**to dispose**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to dispose

---

dysponować

**ban**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: ban

---

zakaz

**venue**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: venue

---



miejsce, lokal

**beverage**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: beverage

---

napój

**to be entitled**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to be entitled

---

być upoważnionym

**to breach (a ban)**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to breach (a ban)

---

złamać (zakaz)

**playground**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: playground

---

plac zabaw

**poppy straw**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: poppy straw

---

słoma makowa

**to obtain**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to obtain

---

uzyskać, pozyskać

**to counteract**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to counteract

---

przeciwdziałać

**upbringing**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: upbringing

---

wychowanie

**preventive**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: preventive

---

zapobiegawczy

## **Teksty i nagrania**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

nagranie abstraktu

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### **Minors before the law**

The Polish law, in relation to young people (minors), uses various legal definitions, depending on the branch of law.

For those under the age of 13, parents are liable for the child's actions. In the range of 13–17 years, liability for punishable acts (criminal offenses and some petty offenses) is in line with the provisions of the Act of October 26, 1982 on proceedings in juvenile cases. Over 17 years of age, we face normal criminal liability, except that according to art. 10 § 4 of the Criminal Code „in relation to the perpetrator who committed the offense over the age of 17, but under the age of 18, the court applies educational, therapeutic or corrective measures provided for minors instead of punishment, if it is deemed appropriate given the circumstances of the case and the degree of mental development of the perpetrator, his characteristics and personal situation.”

However, art. 10 § 2 of the Criminal Code allows for criminal liability of juveniles over the age of 15 in case of certain offences:

- homicide,
- grievous bodily harm,
- causing a life-threatening event,
- piracy,
- causing disasters,
- rape,
- active assault,
- taking a hostage,
- armed robbery,

A juvenile will respond as an adult „if it is deemed appropriate given the circumstances of the case and the degree of mental development of the perpetrator, his characteristics and personal situation”, and in particular „if the previously used educational or corrective measures proved ineffective”.

As a rule, the juvenile is responsible before a family court. Liability before a criminal court comes into play, for example when the acts listed in the table are committed.

According to art. 5 of the Act on proceedings in juvenile cases, a juvenile faces educational measures or a corrective measure in the form of placement in a correctional facility. The punishment may only be imposed in cases provided for by law, and if it is not possible to ensure resocialization of a minor otherwise.

Persons who are over 13 and under 18 years of age and have not entered into marriage (Polish law stipulates that if a person has married before reaching the age of 18, he or she is considered to be of legal age), have the so-called limited active legal capacity. Legal actions carried out by such a person require the consent of the representatives of that person (e.g. parents, guardians). Its absence results in the invalidation of these activities by law. Persons with limited legal capacity may independently:

- conclude contracts in small, current matters of everyday life (e.g. shopping at a grocery store),
- dispose of their earnings,
- dispose of the objects given to this person for free use.

Article 65 § 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland prohibits the permanent employment of children under 16 years of age. Persons in the range of 15 to 18 years may work, but are subject, as minors, to special protection based on art. 190–206 of the Labor Code. The most important provisions in this respect are:

- a ban on employing minors who have not at least graduated from elementary school,

- the obligation to employ minors without qualifications only for the purpose of vocational training,
- the principle that work performed by a minor must not endanger his health,
- the obligation to train an employee under the age of 16 up to 6 hours a day, and employees aged 16 to 18 up to 8 hours a day,
- a ban on employing minors overtime and at night.

The rules of alcohol consumption and sale are regulated by the Act of October 26, 1982 on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism. The Act prohibits selling, serving and consuming alcoholic beverages:

- on the premises of schools and other educational institutions, adoption and care centres and students' dormitories,
- in workplaces and at employees' cafeterias,
- at the venue of and during mass gatherings,
- in vehicles and facilities of public transportation,
- in streets, squares and parks, with the exception of places designated for on-premises alcohol consumption, at the points of sale.

Article 15 of the Act prohibits to sell or serve alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 18. In case of doubts as to whether a customer is of legal drinking age, persons serving or selling alcoholic beverages shall be entitled to demand a document confirming their age from the customer. Persons breaching the ban are obliged to pay a fine, according to article 43 of the Act.

Bans regarding smoking were included in the Act of November 9, 1995 on protection of public health against the effects of tobacco use. According to art. 5 of this Act, smoking is forbidden, among others:

- in hospitals or clinics,
- on the premises of schools and universities, workplaces, public cultural and leisure facilities, food and entertainment establishments, sport facilities, and other premises designated for public use,
- in passenger public transportation means, and establishments servicing travelers and public transportation stops,
- on public playgrounds for children.

According to article 6 of the Act it is forbidden to sell tobacco products to persons under 18 year of age. If in doubt about the age of a person buying tobacco products, the seller can ask for a document confirming the consumer's age. Breaching the ban results in a fine.

As far as drugs are concerned, Polish law prohibits, among other things:

- possession of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances (punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years, and if the offender has a significant amount of such substances – up to 10 years),
- sale of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or poppy straw (punishable by fine and imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years, and if the offender sells a significant amount of these intoxicants – fine and imprisonment from 2 to 12 years),
- offering a narcotic or psychotropic substance to a minor (punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years),
- offering an intoxicant or psychotropic substance to another person, facilitating the use or persuading to use such a substance in order to obtain a material or personal advantage (punishable by imprisonment from one year to 10 years, and if the offender commits it to a minor – the penalty of imprisonment cannot be shorter than 3 years).

The most important legal provisions concerning counteracting drug addiction are contained in the Act of 29 July 2005. According to this document, the activity in this area takes place in many areas. Counteracting drug addiction includes:

- upbringing, educational, informative and preventive activities,
- medical treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of addicted persons,
- reduction of health and social harm,
- control of addictive substances,
- combating illicit trade, manufacture, processing, conversion and possession of addictive substances,
- control of cultivation of plants containing addictive substances.

The legal situation of minors is regulated in various areas of law. The most restrictive regulations are found in criminal law, according to which, after the age of 15, criminal liability may be incurred in the event of committing particularly serious crimes. Persons under the age of 18 cannot legally buy cigarettes or alcohol. However, particularly restrictive regulations concern the possession, manufacture and trade in narcotic drugs.

# Lesson plan (English)

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**Topic: Minors before the law. What am I not allowed to do?**

Author: Anna Rabiega

**Addressee:**

high school / technical school student

**Core curriculum:**

- old curriculum:

standard level:

3. Security.

The student:

5) explains the principles under which minors are responsible for committing an offence (educational and corrective measures);

6) presents the legal provisions on the sale and consumption of alcohol, cigarettes and drugs and describes the consequences of their violation.

extended level:

33. Criminal law.

The student:

3) presents the criminal penalties and measures in force under Polish law and the rights of a victim, defendant and witness.

- new curriculum:

standard level:

I. Man and society.

The student:

9) recognises life problems of young people in Polish society and formulates judgments on these issues.

V. Law of the Republic of Poland.

The student:

3) recognises matters regulated by civil, family, administrative and criminal law; indicates the code applicable in the Republic of Poland where provisions concerning a specific matter can be found; interprets legal provisions.

extended level:

XI. The legal system of the Republic of Poland.

The student:

21) presents criminal penalties and measures regulated in the Code of Petty Offences and the Criminal Code in the Republic of Poland;

24) considers treating punishment as retribution, method of resocialisation and influencing society.

**The general aim of education:**

Student assesses his/her own decisions and actions in social life.

**Learning outcomes:**

The student:

- analyses the principles of legal responsibility of minors.
- presents educational, corrective and educational-therapeutic measures that can be taken against a minor.
- presents and explains the provisions on consumption of alcohol, cigarettes and drugs.

**Key competences:**

- communicating in a foreign language,
- digital competence,
- learning to learn,
- social and civic competences.

**Teaching methods:**

- flipped classroom,
- discussion,
- source material analysis,
- WebQuest.

**Forms of work:**

- group work,
- whole-class activity.

### **Material & equipment needed:**

- computers with loudspeakers/headphones and internet access,
- multimedia resources from the e-textbook,
- interactive whiteboard/blackboard, felt-tip pen/a piece of chalk.

### **Lesson plan overview (Process):**

Introduction:

1. The teacher presents the goal of the lesson: You will analyse the issue of criminal liability of minors.

2. Classes conducted using flipped learning method. During one of the previous meetings the teacher divides the class into four groups, whose task is to prepare multimedia presentations on the subject:

I. Teenagers in various fields of law (civil, criminal, labour law) – understanding the concept, scope of regulation, possible sanctions.

II. Sale and consumption of alcohol – legal regulations.

III. Sale and consumption of tobacco products – legal regulations.

IV. Drugs – legal regulations.

When preparing the presentations, students use materials from the abstract, including interactive schemes „What does a minor mean?“, „Measures for minors“ and Internet sources. The students' task is to find (or develop) mainly visual materials (short films, photographs, diagrams) and include them in their presentations. Presentations should contain as little text as possible. Each presentation should last no more than 8 minutes.

Implementation:

1. Groups give their presentations – they comment on the visual materials contained in their presentation. The groups may also encourage other students to guess what the visual materials included in the presentation mean (e.g. what provision/prohibition concerning drugs is shown in the selected picture).

2. After each presentation, the teacher initiates a short discussion. The teacher asks: What are the reasons for adoption of the presented regulations? Do you think that such regulations are justified?



3. After each presentation, the teacher asks the students who have been the audience to comment on the work of their colleagues: what do they like about the presentation and what could be presented in a different way?

Summary:

1. At the end, the teacher briefly presents the most important issues discussed during the classes. The teacher answers additional questions of students and clarifies any doubts. Students complete their notes.

2. Homework proposal:

a. Write a plan of the fight against crime of minors for your municipality. Write your suggestions in 10 points.

b. Listen to the abstract recording to review the material and new vocabulary. Then do the vocabulary exercise at the end of the chapter.

## The following terms and recordings will be used during this lesson

### Terms

**liable**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: liable

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odpowiedzialny

**range**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: range

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zakres

**to be in line with**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to be in line with

---

być zgodnym z

instead of

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: instead of

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zamiast

**to deem**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to deem

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uważać

**circumstances**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: circumstances

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okoliczności

**homicide**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: homicide

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zabójstwo

**grievous bodily harm**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: grievous bodily harm

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ciężkie uszkodzenie ciała

**rape**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: rape

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gwałt

**hostage**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: hostage

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zakładnik

**previously**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: previously

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poprzednio, uprzednio

**to come into play**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to come into play

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wchodzić w grę

**ineffective**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: ineffective

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nieskuteczny

**warning**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: warning

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upomnienie

**parole officer**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: parole officer

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kurator

**forfeiture of goods**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: forfeiture of goods

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przepadek rzeczy

**to place**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to place

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umieścić

**social welfare home**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: social welfare home

---

dom pomocy społecznej

**to stipulate**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to stipulate

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przewidywać

**to dispose**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to dispose

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dysponować

**ban**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: ban

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zakaz

**venue**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: venue

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miejsce, lokal

**beverage**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: beverage

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napój

**to be entitled**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to be entitled

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być upoważnionym

**to breach (a ban)**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to breach (a ban)

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złamać (zakaz)

**playground**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: playground

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plac zabaw

**poppy straw**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: poppy straw

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słoma makowa

**to obtain**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to obtain

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uzyskać, pozyskać

**to counteract**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: to counteract

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przeciwdziałać

**upbringing**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: upbringing

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wychowanie

**preventive**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

Nagranie słówka: preventive

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zapobiegawczy

## **Texts and recordings**

[Nagranie dostępne na portalu epodreczniki.pl](#)

nagranie abstraktu

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