

Kamil Sikora

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Department of Administrative Law
and Administrative Sciences
Faculty of Law and Administration
University of Maria Curie-Sklodowska
in Lublin

**Summary of Professional Accomplishments and Scientific Achievements
For The Purpose of the Habilitation Procedure**

I. Name and Surname:

Kamil Sikora

**II. Awarded Diploma , Academic Degrees - the name, place and year of award
as well as the title of the doctoral dissertation:**

1999 The Diploma confirming obtaining a Master of Law Degree on the basis of a Master's thesis (very good) on: "*System of State Authorities in the Light of the 1997 Constitution.*" The promoter of the thesis was dr hab. Antoni Pieniążek, prof. UMCS.

2006 The Diploma confirming a doctorate degree in law sciences, granted by a resolution of the Faculty of Law and Administration Council of the University of Maria Curie-Sklodowska in Lublin of 28 September 2006 on the basis of a doctoral thesis entitled "*The supervision over the activity of local self-government and the autonomy and public-law competence of the commune* ", the promoter of the hearing was prof. zw. dr hab. Marian Zdyb, and reviewers prof. zw. dr hab. Stanisław Wrzosek and prof. zw. dr hab. Jerzy Stelmasiak.

III. Professional Background in Scientific Institutions :

Since 2001 – University of Maria Curie-Sklodowska in Lublin

- from October 1, 2001 to September 30, 2002 - PhD student in the Department of Administrative Law and Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Law and Administration;
- from October 1, 2002 to February 14, 2007, assistant / doctoral student in the Department of Administrative Law and Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Law and Administration;

- from 15 February 2007 - Assistant Professor at the Chair of Administrative Law and Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Law and Administration.

From 2006 to 2007 - Higher School of Humanities and Economics in Zamosc

- from 1 October 2006 to 31 July 2007 - Assistant Professor

From 2007 to 2016 – Radom Academy of Economics

- From 1 October 2006 to 30 September 2016 - Lecturer

In addition, I cooperate in lectures, conferences, seminars, postgraduate studies with the Off-Campus Faculty of Law of the UMCS in Puławy, as well as with the Faculty of Law, Canon Law and Administration of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin and the Faculty of Law of the School of Economics, Law and Medical Sciences in Kielce. I also conduct lectures, seminars at Radom Academy of Economics, the Stefan Batory Higher School of Business in Piotrków Trybunalski and the Academy of Law and Administration in Wolomin. In 2007-2010 I was professionally associated with the Center for Local Government and Administration Training (CSSA) in Lublin by conducting lectures and seminars within the framework of Postgraduate Administrative and Management Studies organized for senior staff of public administration units.

IV. The scientific achievement, which is specified in Article 16, Section 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on Academic Degrees and Academic Titles as well as Degrees and Titles in the field of Arts (the uniform text in the Journal of Laws from 2016, item 882).

a. Title of the Scientific Achievement:

Monograph entitled:

“The essence and legal nature of local law acts in the scope of their judicial-administrative control”, Lublin 2017

b. Author, Publication Title, Publisher's Name, Place and Year of Publication

Kamil Sikora, *The essence and legal nature of local law acts in the scope of their judicial-administrative control*, UMCS Publishing House, Lublin 2017, pp. 526. ISBN 978-83-227-9005-2.

c. Description of Scientific Objectives of the Research and related Achievements, including Description of Possible Applications of the Research Outcome

1. Subject Matter and Aim, including Related Justification and Reasons

The subject of the study is the acts of the law of the local authorities of local self-government and the local government administration bodies with a focus on their judicial-administrative control carried out in the first instance by voivodeship administrative courts. At present, local law acts in the Polish legal system are well-established, but the rules governing their constitution, as well as their validity and control have changed over time. The beginnings of this category of normative acts are to be found in Art. 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland of March 17, 1921 (Journal of Laws No. 44, item 267, as amended), the legislator envisaged that the state was to provide local authorities with the proper scope of legislation, especially in the fields of administration, culture and agriculture. The correct and noble assumption adopted in the March Constitution, however, was gradually reduced, as the focus of local government legislation was shifted to governmental authorities, especially the voivodes. Another act in which the problem of local law was taken up was the Constitution of April 23, 1935 (Journal of Laws No. 30, item 227), however, its provisions no longer provided for the transfer of part of the legislation to local governments. However, according to art. 75 sec. 2 - local governments have the right to issue norms for their area, subject to their approval by the supervisory authority established for that purpose. Significant changes in the presented issues occurred after the end of World War II. After 1945 in the area of land law, interwar law was still in force, but their usefulness to the significant difference in the functioning of the administration was small. Gradually applicable norms were adapted to new legal concepts related to the functioning of the national councils, which was governed by the provisions of the Act of 20 March 1950 on local offices of the uniform state authority (Journal of Laws, No 14, item 130, as amended). All the competences of the general government and local government, and even the powers of some unspecified administrations, have been delegated to the national councils, which, as local authorities of the single state authority, have been empowered to issue

legislation under statutory authorizations. By abolishing the duality of administration, it was decided to monopolize state bodies in terms of central and local lawmaking.

Social, economic and, above all, political system changes at the turn of 1989 and 1990 contributed to the re-activation of local government, leading to fundamental changes in the structure and competences of local authorities. It was decided to liquidate the voivodeship councils and restore the dualism of power in the field. The organs of local self-government (municipalities) became largely self-reliant, as the legal and political system, and the powers of the local authorities have been changed so that local acts could be issued by municipal authorities as so-called municipal regulations, as well as by local governmental bodies as the so-called acts of local law.

An important breakthrough in the issue of the creation of local acts took place with the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 2 April 1997 (Journal of Laws No. 78, item 483, as amended), since the issues related to the development of local law have gained a constitutional dimension. In the binding legal order of the Republic of Poland, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 87 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, the sources of the law generally applicable in the Republic of Poland are: constitution, laws, ratified international agreements, regulations and local acts binding in the area of the organs that established them, Art. 94 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. Within this category of normative acts are legal acts issued by both local government bodies and local government administration bodies. The organs of both groups have the right to make local acts, they are obliged to act in this respect on the basis and within the limits of the powers conferred on them by statute. It is noticeable that the constitutional regulation of local acts is quite restrained in this regard. This is based on assumptions adopted by the legislator, who took the view that this part of the system of sources of law, the types of legislative acts and the scope of their regulation is to be the subject of statutory decisions, thus giving the impression that these matters do not have a constitutional but statutory reference to the Act of March 8, 1990 on municipal self-government (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 446, as amended), the Act of 5 June 1998 on county self-government (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 814, as amended), Act of 5 June 1998 on the self-government of the voivodeship (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 486, as amended), the Act of 23 January 2009 on Voivodeship and Governmental Administration in the Region (Journal of Laws of 2005, item 525, as amended). What is crucial in the judicial-administrative control of local acts are the legal solutions of the law of 30 August 2002 - Law on proceedings before administrative courts (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 718, as amended), as a measure of a general nature, are important in the subject of judicial-administrative control of local acts in

terms of which the provisions of the local self-government law and the acts of the voivodeship and the government administration in the voivodeship are of a special nature. In fact, they significantly influence the designation of the subject area and subjective control of local acts.

In a democratic state of law, the essential feature of the legal system is its unity, internal coherence, and the complementarity of its norms. A system free from internal logical, praxeological and substantive contradictions is a guarantee of a proper legislation. In order to ensure consistency of the acts of local law with other universally binding laws, the legislator has created a system of legal control of these acts, whose aim is to ensure the realization of the idea of the unity of the legal system in the Republic of Poland.

Local law acts are defined by acts constituted by local self-government authorities and by local government administration bodies. The basis for their creation is statutory authorization and they are an element of the source of law generally applicable in the Republic of Poland, but they are binding only in the area of the authorities that have established them. The possibility of issuing legislation at local level is related to the responsibility of the local public administration bodies authorized to legislate. The responsibility is primarily explained in the need to link some of the regulations with local conditions and needs and, secondly, in the ability to respond to a variety of random events requiring rapid response and efficient legal intervention. The equipment of field authorities in the legislative capacity means the decentralization of the lawmaking process, but it is important that local acts should always be subordinated to the "nationwide" law, since derogation from this principle would change the decentralization to the autonomy incompatible with the Polish Constitution.

The acts of local law were treated in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland as a separate category of sources of common law, as is indicated by the disposition of art. 87 sec. 2. This category of law sources is often treated as "less important," and we may even forget about it by focusing on the principal acts of general law, while it turns out that local law acts take a very important role from the perspective of not only administrative law but from the point of view of daily functioning, daily existence, being an essential element of the functioning of communities at local and regional level.

The particular nature and significance of local law acts is evident by several important arguments.

First of all, we are dealing with normative acts, which are governed by local government bodies and local government administration bodies. Particularly, therefore, territorial self-government bodies have the right to formulate, in a territorial limitation, universally applicable

law, expressing their participation in the performance of public tasks and, therefore, in the exercise of public authority.

Secondly, the equipment of local government bodies, as well as local government administration bodies, should be regarded as a manifestation of the decentralization of law-making. This is an expression of the shift in the burden of making legal norms universally applicable from the central to the local level. It also means that the creation of local acts complements, to some extent, the law-making process at the central level. In a democratic state of law that implements the principle of subsidiarity and the decentralization of public authority, it is a desirable behaviour, since most of the public tasks that are involved in meeting the local daily needs of the people, are carried out in the area. Their effective execution is only possible by providing local entities with legal capacity to legislate.

Thirdly, local specifics, distinction, differentiation of needs and possibilities for their implementation emphasize the significant differences that are taking place in individual areas of territorial division units. There is therefore a necessity and the need to link these differences to the competence of local legislation since not every problematic issue can be solved at the central level. Only local authorities, close to the local community, can safeguard local needs by effectively performing public tasks of local importance. Central authority is often unable to take account of all the differences and local distinctions in lawmaking.

The fourth argument is related to the need for an instant response to problems or events requiring immediate action. Only local authorities are able to cope with such a challenge and to meet the social expectations of effective action by local lawmaking actions. All of the above arguments emphasize the significant place and role played by local acts in the constitutional system of sources of common law.

The purpose of the study was to analyze local acts in the field of their judicial-administrative control. An effective system of controlling the activity of law-making bodies of local self-government bodies and local administrative bodies in the field of the development of local acts is aimed at controlling the effects of this activity, thus being the so-called follow-up audit. The control of local acts is exercised by the administrative courts in the form of a direct inspection when actual direct contact between the administrative court and the local law acts arises through the handling of the complaint. In addition, the control of the administrative court is also made indirectly when the subject of the complaint is a supervisory decision of the supervisory authority issued against a local act. The decision on the supervisory decision will also indirectly affect the further fate of a local act, with the indirect control mode applicable only to local self-government acts. The author's intention is to concentrate on the control

exercised by the provincial administrative courts, as well as to show the link between the enforcement of local law (or lack thereof), their control by the administrative courts, and the legal and factual interests of the individual.

In order to realize the research assumption it is necessary to present the essence and the legal nature of local law, the rules and the principles governing their establishment, and the scope of the subject and object matter of the control exercised by the administrative courts, taking into account its effects.

The issue of local law as a subject of judicial-administrative control has not been the subject of a separate monograph. The analysis of the essence of local acts is undoubtedly important and necessary, and also essential for the local expression of decentralization of the law. It is necessary to present a comprehensive approach to the presented problem as a subject of the court-administrative control expressing care to protect the interests of individuals and collective complainants. The system of reviewing the legality of local acts guarantees the individual greater influence over the content of the law of the locality and the greater possibility of eliminating it from the legal order in the situation contrary to the laws and the Constitution of the Republic of Poland than it is the case with respect to the law legislated at of central government level. It is important to analyze the individual's right to bring a complaint to the administrative court, initiating an abstract review of the legality of local law, while such a solution is not with respect to the law at central government level. It is important to demonstrate the validity of this solution because the normative nature of local law made by local self-government authorities and local governmental bodies on the basis of and within the limits of statutory authorizations means that those acts contain statements designed to address the manner in which the addressees are given the form of an injunction, That is why they must be subject to judicial review. Local law acts are not autonomous, although the authorization to issue them does not need to specify guidelines as to the content of a local law, which differs substantially from the executive regulations to statutes.

2. Research Method

The study was prepared with the dominant use of the dogmatic-legal method, because the basic normative material is the content of the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, and laws directly related to the drafting of local law and their judicial-administrative control. The legal norms contained in the acts of generally applicable national law, so far as they relate to the subject of the present study, were analyzed. It was necessary to apply the rules of linguistic interpretation in order to fulfill the research objective, but it proved insufficient to interpret the content of the norms contained in the law. In this situation, the rules of systematic

and functional interpretation proved helpful. The first of the indicated rules allows for referring to the whole system of law, while the other one directly points to the aims and function of the regulation. Moreover, in the supplementary preparation for dogmatic-legal issues, a method of comparative and historical law has also been used to show and analyze the changes that have occurred in the subject of judicial-administrative control of local acts in the context of the existing legal regulations.

As part of the accepted main research method, I made a broad analysis of the case law of the Constitutional Tribunal and the administrative courts. The accepted research method also influenced the necessity of presenting and interpreting the achievements of the doctrine of administrative law, including, above all, the law of local self-government, administrative and judicial-administrative proceedings. This allowed me to present the most important views of law study representatives related to the subject matter of the study. I have also supplemented my work on constitutional law, which allowed me to show the same issues against the background of the legal norms taken over by the legislator in the field of law sources, with particular reference to local law.

The study is not of a comparative nature in relation to the legal systems of other countries, as my aim was to concentrate on Polish legal solutions concerning the nature and nature of local law acts in their judicial-administrative control.

3. Research thesis

Based on the above considerations, I have adopted the following research thesis, which I verified in the paper.

Acts of local law, being a subversive source of universally binding law, express the self-reliance of the law-making bodies of local authorities in the field of lawmaking in the context of the dualistic model of public administration in Poland, thus influencing the form of rights and obligations of members of local and regional communities. By the administrative courts, the exercise of which is the basis for the protection of their subjective rights.

The establishment of local acts, especially in terms of the activities of local government authorities, is a clear expression of the principle of subsidiarity and the decentralization of public authority in the Republic of Poland. Due to the fact that local laws are of common law value, there is a need for control mechanisms in both their legislation and the so-called inactivity of lawmaking. In this context, it is necessary to operate an independent administrative judiciary which exercises control of the legality of public administration by carrying out the administration of justice. One of its most important aspects is the control of local acts of local

government bodies and local government administration bodies. Its effective and efficient execution undoubtedly affects the protection of the subjective rights of the individual.

4. Structure of the paper

The subject matter of the study, as well as the accepted research thesis, have determined the layout of the work. The monograph consists of an introduction, five chapters, each of which is accompanied by an introductory note and an end.

The aim of the first chapter is to present the basic issues concerning the place of local acts within the framework of the Polish legal system. It is important to present a system of sources of law commonly in force in the light of the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and to present local law acts as subordinate acts. Their particular position in the system is not only linked to the principle of the division and balance of public authorities, but above all to the principle of subsidiarity and the decentralization of public authority in the state. The acts of local law stand out against the background of other sources of law with the following features: general, abstract, normative and universal, and above all the restriction of the territorial scope and the binding of their normative content by the statutory framework. Local law acts are not a single category, so they can be divided into a variety of divisions, such as local self-government acts or acts of local government administration, which will be reflected in the contents of this chapter.

The second chapter deals with the issue of the preparation of local acts. The authority in this respect was granted by the legislator to the organs of territorial self-government as well as to local government administration bodies. Particularly against the background of local self-government acts, the principle that statutory bodies belong to individual units of local self-government is visible, but the powers of the executive organs of local government units and the bodies of municipal unions, as well as the admissibility of drafting local acts by agreement, cannot be forgotten. In the context of local government acts, a special situation is visible in relation to the supervision of the activities of local government units, as supervisory authorities may take the place of local lawmaking. As far as the local government administration is concerned, the power of local law is vested in the voivodeship and the bodies of the non-organized administration. Local law acts have different subject scope. There are separate acts of the so-called executive character and political-organizational acts, among which a statutory role of local government units is significant, their differences are also reflected in the acts containing the so-called order regulations. It is important, also within the framework of planning acts, that we find local acts. Local (municipality) spatial development plans and the programs aimed at limiting the negative impact on the environment are of fundamental

importance here. Among the forms of drafting local acts, the form of the resolution is dominated by acts of local self-government, and in the case of local government administration - ordinance and regulation.

The third chapter is devoted to judicial-administrative control of local acts. Administrative judicial courts play an important role in exercising control over the legality of public administration bodies, both governmental and local government. Local law acts are an important part of the subject matter of administrative court decisions in terms of protecting the individual interests of complainants. Their control may be twofold. It may take a direct character by using the institution of the complaint to the administrative court, often referred to as the so-called general complaint submitted in the mode and on the principles specified in the governmental regulations of the local self-government law and the law of voivodeship and government administration in the voivodeship. There is also an indirect control of local acts, which can only be applied to local self-government acts, as it involves filing a complaint with the supervisory authority of the supervisory authority. The provincial administrative court, when dealing with such a complaint, indirectly influences the further "fate" of a local law against which a supervisory decision has been issued under the supervisory procedure.

The subject of the analysis of chapter four is the issue of lawlessness in the field of local law acts as a subject of judicial review. The control may be extended not only to the existing local law, which is the final result of the lawmaking process; It is also possible to lodge a complaint with the provincial administrative court on account of the state of inactivity on the part of the authority competent to legislate in the absence of lawmaking powers by the authority in the matter of the act of local law. Making an assessment of whether we are dealing with inactivity is, unfortunately, hindered, because the particular nature of the statutory mandate to legislate local law is in the hindrance. Their formation "on the basis of and within the limits of the mandate" is a looser expression than it is the case in the relation between the executive regulation and the law, the relationship between the act of local law and the statute authorizing them to act. In addition, the legislator in the content of the regulation of substantive administrative law very often does not decide unequivocally whether the issue of local law is the implementation of the legal obligation of a local government body or local government administration body or is only the right of the body which it can but does not need to use.

The last chapter deals with the analysis of the various forms of resolution taken by the provincial administrative courts under direct and indirect control of the legality of acts of local law. The control system of the administrative courts is aimed at protecting the objectively existing legal order, which is clearly evident in the fact that the only acceptable criterion for the

control of local acts is legality. The Voivodeship Administrative Court is not bound by the scope of the complaint, settles within the scope of the case, without being bound by the pleas in law and the claims made in the complaint and the legal basis established by the applicant (subject to Article 57a, The Law of the Administrative Courts Procedure). For this reason, various types of decisions may be expected by provincial administrative courts whose form depends on the mode of control applied to the local law, and whether the subject of the audit is a local self-governing law or an act of a local government administration body.

5. Conclusions (Study Outcome)

The analysis of the essence and legal nature of local law acts in the field of their judicial-administrative control carried out in this paper allows us to draw the following conclusions:

First of all, local acts are a very important source of law in Poland, taking into account the territorial differences of particular local communities and their distinctiveness and autonomy in action. Their establishment is an expression of decentralization of law-making. It should be treated as a complement to the central lawmaking process.

Secondly, to a large extent, the development of the rights and freedoms of local and regional communities involved in the performance of public tasks of local importance is carried out through the action of the legislative and executive bodies of local government units, thus using local self-government acts that have greater influence on shaping the rights and freedoms of these communities rather than local acts established by local government administration bodies.

Thirdly, local law acts, as a legitimate act, have a normative character. They contain directives that designate the addressees to behave in the form of injunctions or prohibitions or to shape their rights. Legal norms in the act of local law should be abstract and general. The general character has standards that define the addressee by the indication of the characteristics, not by the specific indication of the names. Abstractness means that ordered, banned or permitted conduct occurs in certain circumstances, usually repetitive, and not in one specific situation (case). This is a regulation that covers an unlimited number of cases and not being single and unique itself.

The fourth point, the creation of local acts takes place only on the basis of and within the limits of the statutory mandate, which means that they have a dependent position in the hierarchy of law sources. The statutory authorization to establish local acts must be clear and not based solely on presumptive or teleological interpretation. The absence of such a mandate means the lack of law-making power, which makes it impossible to enter the universally

binding sources of law in the powers and duties of entities located outside the public administration.

The fifth point, the statutory authorization may take the form of a specific statutory authorization or general authorization (so-called blank). This is the basis for distinguishing the specific types of local law. This is a fundamental difference compared to regulations which always require a specific statutory authorization, constructed in accordance with the requirements laid down in Art. 92 sec. 1 Constitution of the Republic of Poland.

The sixth point, local acts, especially when they affect citizens' rights and freedoms, must necessarily be subject to control, but only with the application of the legality criterion. One of their basic forms is that of the administration of justice, in the exercise of justice. Control can be run in two ways. Firstly, as a direct control, applicable to both categories of local law, ie local government and those established by local governmental bodies. Its implementation is done by filing a complaint to the administrative court for local acts. Secondly, as an indirect control, applicable only to local self-government acts, where the subject of the complaint is a supervisory decision, which is at the same time a form of control of the legality of a local act by a body supervising the activities of local government units. The Administrative Court, when deciding on a supervisory decision, also indirectly declares an act of local law that has been the subject of a supervisory decision.

The seventh point, the issue of the complaint to the administrative court is subject to the provisions of the act of law on administrative proceedings (as *lex generalis*), however, its subject and object scope is narrowed down following legal solutions of local self-government law (Law on local self-government, about the county self-government, the law on voivodeship self-government), and the law on voivodeship and government administration in the voivodeship - as *lex specialis*, because the applicant must demonstrate in the complaint infringement of individual legal interest by the act of local law. This means that the complaint within Art. 101 Local Government Law, Art. 87 Law on the System of Common Courts, Art. 90 Act on Voivodeship Self-Government, and Art. 63 Act on Voivode and Government Administration in the Voivodeship, does not have *actio popularis* character.

The eighth point, on June 1, 2017, with the entry into force of the law of 7 April 2017 on the amendment of the Act - Code of Administrative Procedure and some other acts (Journal of Laws of 2017, item 935), the legislator decided to resign from the statutory condition of the summons to remove the violation, which has so far conditioned the possibility of bringing complaints to the administrative court. The introduction of such a solution was argued by the fact that the authorities called for the removal of the law violation, very rarely responded to the

summons, so it was decided to remove this condition, which is intended to help speed up the proceedings. The above solution should be evaluated positively. In addition, the current solution is maintained so that filing a complaint with the administrative court is not limited by any time limit.

The ninth point, it is illusory to recognize the judicial-administrative control of the lawlessness associated with the development of local acts, which is reflected in the complaint in Art. 101a Local Government Law, art. 88 Law on the System of Common Courts, Art. 91 Act on Voivodeship Self-Government and Art. 64 Act on Voivode and Government Administration in the Voivodeship. The imprecision of the legal regulations in force is what undoubtedly underlies this state of affairs. A complaint can be filed when there is no local law and its release is mandatory. In addition, it should be noted that the legislature does not determine the form of settlement for the administrative court when it considers the complaint for failure to act. As a consequence, it is necessary to postulate changes which should go towards applying the resolutions of the inadmissibility concerning the issue of individual acts.

The tenth point, it is increasingly emphasized in the doctrine, to consider the comprehensive statutory regulation on the drafting of local acts by local government bodies and local government administration bodies. It is worth to postulate "removal" of this issue from the local self-government laws, the law of voivodeship and government administration in the area of this issue, and the creation of a separate, comprehensive regulation in this area.

In conclusion, it should be stated that local acts do not constitute a single category, so they can be divided into different divisions, such as self-government local acts and acts of local government administration. As sources of law with local or regional coverage, they are, if properly formed, extremely important for the fulfillment of common law sources. They constitute an important element of adjusting the norms resulting from the statutes to the conditions of particular local communities, which affect the legal situation of the members of local self-government.

The possibility of adopting acts of a universally binding nature in the area of local competence of a specific body which issued them, included in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, contributed to the flexibility of adjusting the legal norms of a universally applicable character to local conditions, thus avoiding any schematism that could lead either to excessive detail in the regulation of issues that occur only in a particular region of the country or to regulatory loopholes in the field of local affairs. It is therefore important to properly regulate the issue of local law in the whole legal system. It should be noted that the characteristic feature of local law sources is the right to allow differentiation of the same issues in different areas. It

should be kept in mind that the legal regulations should take often the specific local conditions into account. The granting of legislative powers to local authorities allows lawmakers to be brought closer to the lawful situation and guarantees their better knowledge. The possibility of differently regulating the same kind of issues in different areas is possible owing to the acts of local law.

The legislative basis for the definition of "field sources of law" is regulated primarily by Article 87 sec. 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, falling within the scope of the law of universally binding normative acts in force in the area of action of the organs that established them. According to Art. 94 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, territorial self-government bodies and local government administration bodies, on the basis of and within the limits of the authorizations contained in the Act, are acts of local law, ie sources of law of general application in the area of their activity. Undoubtedly, the constitutional basis for the law-making powers of local self-government is undoubtedly found in Art. 16 sec. 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, which provides that the self-government participates in the exercise of public authority, and its statutory part of public tasks is performed on behalf of self-government and on its own responsibility.

The premises for the creation of local acts are as follows. Firstly, the rationalization of the lawmaking activities, which states that detailed regulation by central authorities is not advisable, since it is less difficult for them to take into account the specific needs of local communities. Secondly, there are legal problems with limited territorial coverage. Without a nationwide dimension, they are difficult to be regulated uniformly. This also includes the problem of implementation and understanding of the principle of subsidiarity across the country, and should therefore be left to the regulators by the field authorities. Thirdly, it is not feasible or feasible for central authorities to regulate all issues that may arise in the area in the future. Fourth, in a situation of sudden, random, extraordinary event of a limited territorial character, there is a need for quick regulation by local authorities. In such a situation, in view of the need for a rapid normative reaction of local nature, lawmaking by the central authorities would be unfounded.

As far as acts of local law are considered, as the acts shaping the rights and obligations of individuals residing in their jurisdiction, the control of the administrative courts is of utmost importance. As a rule, it is a derogation, because it results in the elimination of a local law act from the legal market. Administrative courts that verify local law act as a special kind of "negative legislator". Control of local acts in the current legal status guarantees the coherence of the legal system and consequently its uniformity.

6. Application

When examining the control of local law, it should be stated that the shortcomings of the current legislation in this area is the lack of uniform consistent statutory regulation on the control of local acts. Dispersion of regulations in many laws leads to a lack of consistency in regulation, so it seems reasonable to undertake appropriate legislative work. The results of the research studies presented in the study may provide another impetus for at least a discussion on this issue, which will help determine the scale of the problem being investigated and draw conclusions of legislative nature.

V. Other scientific and research accomplishments

My current research achievements include more than 70 scientific publications, of which over 60 have been issued after having obtained a doctorate in legal sciences. In my hitherto scientific work, several areas of interest have been highlighted, including administrative law in its general, systemic and material aspects, with particular emphasis on the issues of local self-government law.

1. Prior to the conferment of the doctoral degree:

I began my professional career as a PhD student and then an assistant / doctoral student in the Department of Administrative Law and Administrative Sciences led by prof. zw. dr hab. Mariana Zdyba. From the beginning, the main areas of my research were issues related to the functioning of local government units. The beginning of my professional career coincided with the continuation of the implementation of the public administration reform of 1998, the change in the administrative division, which was related to the article entitled "*Special territorial division and its units*" [in:] Unit in a democratic state of law, ed. Bielsko-Biala 2004, including self-government administration and extension of local self-government structures. The subject matter of the research was not only the essence of local self-government as an essential element of the dual public administration, but also reflected the functioning of local self-government units in legal norms which underwent significant changes at the time. The study included, among other changes that the executive body of the community was subject to, from a collegial body to a single body, deriving from direct municipal elections. I analyzed the changes in the article "*Changes in the legal status of the mayor, the mayor (the mayor of the city) as the executive organ of the commune*" [in:] Quality of public administration, edited by J. Łukasiewicz, Rzeszow 2004. Moreover, my interests were directed towards the issue of independence of the units of local government in the context of the supervision of their activity

by the state authorities, as expressed by the publication *"The role of supervision in the functioning of public administration"*, Studia Iuridica Lublinensia, vol. III, Lublin 2004, and in-depth analysis of the issues I made in the dissertation on *"The supervision over the activity of local self-government and the autonomy and public-law competence of the commune"*, Lublin 2006.

2. After conferment of the doctoral degree:

After obtaining a doctorate in law, my research interests focused on three main areas: the first connected with the law of local self-government, the second one connected with the problems of political administrative law, the third affecting substantive administrative law with particular regard to the security and tasks of public administration.

- **Area of local self-government law**

The area of territorial self-government law remains the mainstay of my scientific and research activity, in which 3 areas of interest are included:

- 1) Continuing research on the essence, character and objectives of supervision over the activities of local self-government units in the context of their independence;
- 2) organization and operation of local government units;
- 3) The essence of local law acts in the perspective of their judicial-administrative control.

Ad. 1.

An important place in my research work after obtaining a doctorate in legal sciences was the continuation of the research undertaken on the essence, nature and objectives of the supervision of the activities of local government units in the context of their autonomy. The result was further publications, among others *"Principle of subsidiarity and good administration"* [in:] Good administration, theory and practice, edited by S. Wrzosek i J. Łukasiewicz, Radom 2007, *„Decentralization and its meaning for the efficient functioning of the public administration"* [in:] The influence of praxeology on the organization and functioning of public administration, edited by M. Domagała, K. Sikora, E. Jasiuk, Radom 2009, *"Supervision Authority in Spatial Planning and Development, Law Enforcement Agencies in the Period of Political Transformation in Poland"* (co-author D. Lebowa) [in:] Legal protection bodies during the period of political transformation in Poland, edited by W.S. Kucharski, M. Żmigrodzki, Lublin 2008, *"Measures for supervision of local self-government"* Studia Iuridica Lublinensia vol. XIV, Lublin 2010. This also involved the development of encyclopedic passages: 1) *Complaints on the inactivity of the local government*, 2) *Complaints* 3) *Complaint for the local government units*; 4) *Complaints on the Regional Chamber of*

Auditors supervisory decision; 5) Supervision of the local government; 6) Supervision of the local government; 7) Supervision of the self-government of the voivodship; The Encyclopedia of Local Self-Government, edited by K. Miaskowska-Daszkiewicz, B. Szmulik, Warsaw 2010, as well as the passwords: 1) *European Local Self-Government Charter*, 2) *Euro region*, 3) *Regional Chamber of Auditors*, 6) *Local self-government and decentralization*, 7) *Local self-government - genesis*, 8) *Local government and subsidies* 9) *Professional self-government*, 10) *Self-government Collegial Appeal*, 11) *Local government - subject and object*, published in the Encyclopedia of Administrative Law edited by M. Domagała, A. Haładyj, S. Wrzosek, Warsaw 2010. The effect of the in-depth analysis and the research on supervision was my monograph on "*The autonomy of the community in the aspect of supervisory influence*", Radom 2010, (pp. 308), in which I showed that the problem of supervision over territorial self-government. Referring to the autonomy of the community is a key issue in terms of the position of local government in the legal system of the Republic of Poland. Supervision applies where public administration takes place on the basis of decentralization of public authority. With the state's commitment to territorial self-government, public tasks are accomplished also by granting autonomy in their execution. The supervision structure shall ensure that the activities of local government units are lawful, as well as the coordination of the whole public administration in performing public tasks. Supervision of territorial self-government is exercised by "external" bodies (Prime Minister, Voivode, Regional Chamber of Auditors) to local government units, and therefore is not based on organizational dependence between the two bodies – a supervising body and a supervised body. It is executed on the basis of a clear legal title, ie the provisions of the Constitution and the municipal self-governing laws. At the same time, the strength and intensity of the supervision exercised at the same time limits the autonomy of local self-government units.

Ad.2.

Studies on the functioning of local government units and their organs included the analysis of systemic-organizational issues, development of local self-government and the idea of civil society. In this area, I have published the following scientific articles: "*Mayor as a governing body of the municipality office*" [in:] Application of management sciences in economic organization and public administration, edited by M. Kisała, W. Wytrązek, Radom 2008, "*Administrative and legal forms of cooperation of self-government units Territorial*" (co-author with P. Szreniawski), in Scientific Letters of the Warsaw Academy of Computer Science, Management and Administration, Warsaw 2008, no. 1 (7), "*Agricultural chambers as a form of economic self-government in Poland*", Studia Iuridica Lublinensia vol. XVII, Lublin 2012 ,

"The legal status of municipality health resorts in Poland", Studia Iuridica Lublinensia vol. XXII, Lublin 2014, *"Legal nature and possibility of withdrawal of the application on the dismissal of the governor (marshal of the voivodeship) for another reason than not giving discharge"* [in:] Current problems of functioning of local self-government, edited by E. Era, E. Feret, S. Pieprzny, Sandomierz- Rzeszow 2017.

Having considered the essence of "independent management of one's own affairs", having analyzed the factors influencing the development of self-governmental bodies and the idea of civil society I have included them in the publications, the most important of them being *"European integration process and international regional cooperation"* [in:] Financing public administration tasks with the EU funds, ed. M. Szewczak, M. Ganczar, Lublin 2011, *"Local government and civil society"* [in:] Quality of public administration and the quality of life of the society, selected legal and social aspects edited by E. Jasiuk, Radom 2012, *"Local government as the example of the self-government municipality in Switzerland"* (co-author with A. Wąsowska) [in:] Quality of public administration and quality of life of selected societies, legal and social aspects, ed. E. Jasiuk, Radom 2012, *"The role of local government in shaping local communities"* [in:] Challenges and related dilemmas with the functioning of public administration ed. E. Jasiuk, G.P. May, Radom 2012, *"New forms of cooperation of territorial self-government units in the light of the presidential bill on cooperation in local government for local and regional development and the amendment of some acts"* Iuridica Lublinensia Study, Volume XXI, Lublin 2014.

In my research, I have also referred to the new and increasingly popular forms of activating local communities in favor of more effective and efficient functioning of local government units. I have expressed this in the articles: *"Proposals to activate residents as a manifestation of broader publicity of self-government life in the light of the presidential bill on cooperation in local government for local and regional development and amending some laws"* [in:] Publicity in local government, edited by B. Dolnicki, Warsaw 2015, *"Concept of the metropolitan district in the light of the metropolitan district law"* [in:] Local government in Poland - 15 years of experience (1999-2014), edited by M. Klimek, J. Czerw, Lublin 2015, *"Public-private partnership - essence, character - 10 years of functioning in Poland"* (co-author A. Wąsowska), [in:] Methods of public tasks implementation, edited by B. Dolnicki, Warszawa 2017, *"Development tendencies in local government. Participatory budget as a new way of activating the inhabitants of municipalities"* [in:] Developmental tendencies of administrative law, edited by E. Kruk, G. Lubeńczuk, T. Drab, Lublin 2017.

What is particularly important I prepared *Comment to the Act about self-government appeal councils* (co-authored by A. Ostrowska) the first since 1995, Warsaw 2012, presenting the achievements of the doctrine of law and administrative proceedings and the jurisprudence as regards the legal status and functioning of self-government appeal colleges since the beginning of the territorial self-government transformation after 1990.

Ad.3.

A significant part of my research interests, relating to the law of local self-government, constituted the research on the essence and the legal character of local law acts, which are an extremely important element of the system of sources of law in Poland, showing the territorial differences of particular local communities. Their formulation is an expression of decentralization of lawmaking, and autonomy in terms of their constitutionality should be recognized as the completion of the lawmaking process at the central level. In this context, I prepared the following publications, among others. "*Acts of the local law of the local government administration*" [in:] Administrative law, M. Karpiuk, J. Kostrubiec, M. Paździor, K. Popik-Choraży, K. Sikora, Difin, Warszawa 2013, "*Local law acts and the constitutional system of the sources of law commonly applicable*" *Annales UMCS Sectio G (Ius)* No 1 (2017).

There is also participation as a partner in the research project "*Institution of self-government in a democratic state of law*" implemented by the Faculty of Law and Administration UMCS in Lublin under which it was published - "Self-government and the right to court", edited by J. Sobczak, Lublin 2016, which included my article on "*Inactivity in the field of self-governmental acts of local law as the subject matter of the complaint to the administrative court - actual or illusory protection in the light of Art. 101a u.s.g.* ", another publication, "*Making local law acts as an expression of decentralization of law-making*" is in the publishing process.

The issue of local law is very closely related to the issue of their control carried out by the administrative courts in the form of direct control when actual direct contact of the administrative court with the local law acts through the handling of the complaint and indirectly when the subject matter of the complaint is a supervisory decision. The supervisory authority issued against a local law act and the court judgement on the supervisory decision will also indirectly influence the further fate of the local law. I have expressed my reflections in the following publications: "*Complaints of the local government unit to the provincial administrative court for the supervisory decision of the supervisory authority on local government*" [in:] Control of the operation and inaction of public administration - selected

issues, edited by M. Karpiuk and M. Czuryk, Lublin 2013, "*Supervision and control over the legislative activity of public administration*" [in:] Administrative law, M. Karpiuk, J. Kostrubiec, M. Paździor, K. Popik-Choraży, K. Sikora, Difin, Warszawa 2013, "*The Constitutional Tribunal Audit*", [in:] Administrative law, M. Karpiuk, J. Kostrubiec, M. Paździor, K. Popik-Choraży, K. Sikora, Difin, Warszawa 2013, "*The Role and Importance of the Supreme Administrative Court in the Development of the Administrative Judiciary Model In Poland*" [in:] X years of functioning of the two-state administrative courts in Poland - applications de lege lata and de lege ferenda edited by J. Czerw, A. Żywicka, Lublin 2014.

The significance of the issue of control of local acts by the administrative courts combined with the protection of the interests of the individual influenced the fact that I decided to prepare a monograph on "*The essence and legal character of local acts in their judicial-administrative control*", Kamil Sikora, Lublin 2017 (pp. 526), in which I demonstrated that local law acts as a subordinate source of universally binding law, expressing the self-reliance of law-making bodies of local self-government and local governmental bodies in their field of lawmaking. They significantly affect the rights and obligations of their addressees while being subject to control by the administrative courts, the exercise of which is the basis for the protection of the subjective rights of the addressees of those acts.

- **The area of administrative system law**

The self-government administration since the transformation of the political system at the turn of 1989/1990 is part of the dualistic model of public administration in Poland, as is confirmed by the 1997 Constitution of the Republic of Poland. The willingness to analyze the dependence of the public administration in Poland and the localization of local government in this system and the role of local government in the efficient and effective performance of public tasks have led me to undertake research in this field. It was exemplified by preparing the encyclopaedia entries : 1) *European Local Government Card*, 2) *Euro region*, 3) *Regional Chamber of Auditors*, 4) *Economic Self-government*, 5) *Territorial self-government and autonomy*, 6) *Local government and decentralization*, 7) *Territorial self-government - genesis*, 8) *Local self-government and subsidiarity*, 9) *Professional self-government*, 10) *Self-government College of Appeals*, 11) *Local government – subject and object*. Edited by M. Domagała, A. Haładyj, S. Wrzosek, Warsaw 2010. In addition, I prepared the entries: 1) *Municipality*, 2) *Health resort municipality* 3) *city with county rights*, 4) *county*, 5) *Regional Chamber of Auditors*, 6) *Voivodeship*, included in the Administrator's Lexicon edited by S. Wrzosek, A. Haładyj, M. Domagała, Radom 2013. Also worth mentioning are the publications

"*Uncommon veterinary administration*" by E. Jasiuk, K. Sikora and "*Unmanaged sanitary administration*" by D. Lebowa, K. Sikora, as they were part of a comprehensive study of a non-enclosed terrain model. Governmental administration "*Unmanaged Government Administration*", edited by M. Czuryk, M. Karpiuk, J. Kostrubiec, Warsaw 2011, and "*Auxiliary Apparatus of Public Administration*", which is a chapter in the book "Public administration and administrative law outlined" M. Karpiuk, J. Kowalski, Poznan-Warsaw 2013.

In addition, I was involved in co-operation with other scientific centers in Poland in creating the publication "Public Administration" as the author: 1) *Part V - Self-government of the voivodeship* [in:] Public administration Volume III Administration of local administration, M. Bąkiewicz, P. Chmielnicki, J. Jaskiernia, K. Sikora, A. Wierzbica, COMMENTARY, edited by B. Szmulik, K. Miaskowska-Daszkiewicz, Warszawa 2012, 2) *Part VI - Self-government college of appeal* [in:] Public administration Volume III Administration of self-government administration, M. Bąkiewicz, P. Chmielnicki, J. Jaskiernia, K. Sikora, A. Wierzbica, COMMENTARY, edited by B. Szmulik, K. Miaskowska-Daszkiewicz, Warsaw 2012, 3) *Part VII - Regional Chamber of Auditors* [in:] Public Administration Volume III of the Local Government Administration, M. Bąkiewicz, P. Chmielnicki, J. Jaskiernia, K. Sikora, A. Wierzbica, COMMENTARY, edited by B. Szmulik, K. Miaskowska-Daszkiewicz, Warsaw 2012.

- **Area of substantive administrative law, with particular emphasis on safety issues and tasks of public administration**

The third area of my research activity was related to substantive administrative law, with particular emphasis on safety issues and public administration tasks in this area. In recent times, security has become one of the leading topics for discussion, exchange of views, and the subject of numerous scientific publications. My interests focused mainly on analyzing public administration structures as well as individual bodies and institutions on the basis of their activity in carrying out public tasks directly or indirectly related to security issues. In this context, Contribution of the commentary - "*Road Transport Act, Commentary*", by K. Sikora, G. Lubeńczuk, Warsaw 2013 and publication "*Road Safety*" [in:] "Basic Plates of Internal Security Threats" edited by M. Zdyb, J. Stelmasiak K. Sikora, Warsaw 2014, in which I reviewed the legal position and tasks carried out by the Road Transport Inspectorate. In addition, the publication "*Municipal (City) Guard as an Element of Local Security*" should also be mentioned [in:] Contemporary conditions of security of the Republic of Poland. The political-legal and social dimension, edited by M. Gaska, M. Paździor, Lublin 2015, in which I

demonstrated the need for the functioning of communal guards as municipality organizational units responsible for the implementation of security tasks in the area of the municipality, as well as the publication *"The principles and structure of the civil defense of the Republic of Poland"*, Iuridica Lublinensia Study Volume XXIV, Lublin 2015, in which I demonstrated the need for functioning of civil defense structures as well as analyzed the main tasks. Information collected during the study on the tasks of public security administrations has also contributed to the preparation of two papers: Chapter V *"Public Security and Public Safety Sections"* and Chapter VII *"Inspections as Public Safety and Professional Audits"* constituting components of the System Security and public order. Authorities and other entities of the administration, edited by M. Zdyb, J. Stelmasiak, K. Sikora, Warsaw 2015.

Not only do the authorities and other public administrations have a role to play in the sphere of security, but it is also the domain of NGOs whose members often provide social security and care for our safety. Namely, the Water Volunteer Rescue Service, whose activities I have described in the publication *"Safety of People in Water Areas"* (co-authored by A. Wąsowska) [in:] Legal, institutional and social security conditions, edited by S. Bębas, A. Gołębiowski, Radom 2014, and also Mountain Volunteer Search and Rescue Group, I devoted my publication to the rescuers of this formation in *"Rescuers of the Mountain"* [in:] National Security System, Volume II, Employees of Security and Public Order Formation, Rescue and Security Services, edited by M. Czuryk, M. Karpiuk, Olsztyn 2017.

My interest was also related to bodies and other entities of a military character, which in their activities operate in the broader sense of security. In this respect are the following publications: *"Military Police in the administration structures of security and public order"* [in:] Place of public administration in the sphere of security and public order, ed. M. Karpiuk, Warsaw 2012, *"Military Counterintelligence Service and the Military Intelligence Service and military Justice"* [in:] Military Law edited by M. Czuryk, M. Karpiuk, Warsaw 2015, *"Duties and powers of the soldiers and their employers NSR"* [in:] The defense law of the Republic of Poland in outline, ed. M. Czuryk and W. Kitler, Warsaw 2014, as well as the publication of *"National Reserve Forces as New System of Quality in Polish Armed Forces"* (co-author E. Jasiuk) [in:] *"Legal Security"* edited by K. Dunaj and M. Stepnowska, Warsaw 2013, prepared in English.

- **Other publications**

My research activity was also related to editorial activities within the research areas presented, as mentioned: *"The Yearbook of Radom Academy of Economics"*, Volume IV, edited

by M. Ganczar, M. Domagała, K. Sikora, Radom 2008, ss.364, "*The influence of praxeology on the organization and functioning of the public administration*", edited by M. Domagała, K. Sikora, E. Jasiuk, Radom 2010, p. 212, "*Between Public Management and General Theory of Administration*", edited by E. Jasiuk, G.P. May, K. Sikora, S. Wrzosek, Radom 2013, ss.213, as well as "*Basic Plates of Homeland Security Threats*", edited by M. Zdyb, J. Stelmasiak, K. Sikora, Warsaw 2014, pp. 256 and "*Security and public order system. The organs and other entities of the administration*", edited by M. Zdyb, J. Stelmasiak, K. Sikora, Warsaw 2015, pp. 358. These publications are a collection of knowledge of administrative law, providing academic support in the field of law, administration and internal security education, they can also be useful for postgraduate and civil servants of public administration at central and local levels.

It is also worth recalling a scientific position not directly related with the presented research areas. They are: "*National Court Register - organization, principles, functions*" [in:] Yearbook of Radom Academy of Economics, volume IV ed. M. Ganczar, M. Domagała, K. Sikora, Radom 2008; "*Concession as an administrative form of restriction of freedom (freedom) of economic activity*" [in:] Freedom of business and its limitations. Legal and Axiological Issues edited by M. Karpiuk, Warsaw 2011; "*Civil service model in France*" [in:] Civil Service Law, edited by K. Chochowski, Radom 2012 and „*Suszcznost prawila i procedury prinjatija obszczego bjudzeta Ewropejskiego Sojuza: analiticeskij obzor*" (coauthor E. Jasiuk), [in:] Teorija i praktika razwitija unżenerno-pedagogiczeskogo obrazowanja w ramach mgwrk. Sbornik naucznych statej, C. H. Ankydy, Minsk 2014 – text prepared in the Russian language.

As part of my scientific activity I was also a reviewer of scientific publications: "*Twenty years of reborn local self-government*" ed. E. Jasiuk, Radom 2011, ss.290 [in:] Studia Iuridica Lublinensia vol. XVII, Lublin 2012, pp. 240-243, ISSN 1731-6375; "*Principles of the political system of the state*", M. Brożek, M. Karpiuk, J. Kostrubiec, K. Walczuk, Polish Law Publishers Iuris Poznan 2012, pp. 241 [in:] Iuridica Lublinensia Study, vol. XVII Lublin 2012, pp. 240-243.

Participation in scientific conferences:

I have also closely connected my scientific activity with the participation in conferences, symposia and seminars, which dealt with the issues of local government law, the public administration system and the role of government authorities and other public administration bodies in the broader sphere of public security. The most important ones include: "*Decentralization and its importance for the efficiency of public administration*", delivered in the framework of the National Scientific Conference - "The influence of praxeology on the

organization and functioning of public administration", Radom on 10-11 May 2009. "*The role and significance of the Supreme Administrative Court in shaping the model of administrative judiciary in Poland*" delivered within the framework of the International Scientific Conference - "Ten years of functioning of the two-level jurisdiction of administrative courts in Poland - applications de lege lata and de lege ferenda", 16-18 May 2014, Kazimierz Dolny; "*The idea of a metropolitan district in the light of the draft act on the metropolitan district*", a paper delivered at the National Scientific Conference "Local Government in Poland. 15 years of experience (1999-2014) ", Krasnik on 5 June 2014; "*Safety of people in water areas*" presented at the International Scientific Conference - "Safety in the face of social change. Selected legal, administrative and pedagogical aspects" Piotrkow Trybunalski 4-5 April 2014, "*Municipal (city) guard as an element of local security*" the paper delivered within the International Scientific Conference - "Modern State Security. The political-legal and organizational dimension, Lublin on 5-6 November 2014, "*The role of local government in a democratic state - can we function as a society without territorial self-government?*" A paper delivered within the framework of the National Scientific Conference - "Self-government. Form of participatory involvement ", Lublin, April 7, 2016.

In addition, as part of my research activities, I have participated in numerous conferences fulfilling tasks within the organizational and scientific committees and program councils. For a detailed list and description, see annex 4.

Organizational activity:

My scientific activity was complemented by organizational activities for the scientific centers in which I have been or until now I am employed. At university of Maria Curie-Skłodowska in Lublin I was a member of the Faculty of Education Quality, I was a member of the Faculty Electoral Commission in the years 2012-2016, and also served as the Secretary of the Faculty Recruitment Commission. I also hold the post of "Postgraduate Administrative Studies" and postgraduate studies "Entrepreneurship" Manager.

On the other hand, as part of the organizational activity at Radom Academy of Economics I was a member of the editorial staff of the Radom Academy of Economics Yearbook, and I was also a frequent disciplinary spokesman for the students of the Radom Academy of Economics.

Didactic activity:

I combined research and teaching activities with didactic activity, able to impart knowledge and experience to students and postgraduate students. Within the framework of employment in scientific centers I conducted the following classes.

At the University of Maria Curie-Skłodowska in Lublin at the Faculty of Law: Law of local self-government - lecture, Administrative law - exercises, Faculty of Administration: Administration - lecture, Law of local self-government - lecture, European law of local self-government - lecture, Administrative Law – the general section and Administrative Law the detailed section - exercises, The system of public administration - exercises; Faculty of Internal Security: security in general communication and transport - exercises; Faculty of Business and Law: municipal economy - lecture.

At the Jan Zamoyski College of Humanities and Economics in Zamość, I lectured on subjects of Administrative Law and Local Government Law.

At the Radom Academy of Economics I lectured on subjects of: Administrative Law, Local Government in Poland, Establishment of Local Law, Introduction to Jurisprudence.

Kamil Siano