

Summary of the doctoral dissertation

**"Administrative-legal instruments of influence of municipal authorities on the municipal waste management system"**

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Waste management is a complex, elaborate and problematic global system. Closest to the source of municipal waste generation, i.e. households, is the municipality, while the closest public administration bodies are the municipal authorities. The most detailed regulations, taking into account local specificities, can be introduced via the local law. A global municipal waste management system for a member of a local authority community is a system detailed at the municipal level.

The dissertation covers issues relating to administrative environmental law and sustainable development, with particular emphasis on the administrative-legal instruments by means of which municipal authorities can shape, modify and control the municipal waste management system in order to protect the life and health of the inhabitants of the local community. The work signals the issues of administrative authority and the tools that can be used by public administrations to adapt the specificities of waste activities to local needs, within the framework of the existing legal order.

The aim of the study is to identify the administrative-legal instruments of municipal authorities through which they can shape the municipal waste management system, adapting it to local specificities, and to analyse the effectiveness of the tools in relation to the effects expected by the legislator. The thesis attempts to present the broader context of the instruments used and the extent of their impact both on neighbouring municipalities and on the area of the province or the country, and presents a catalogue of direct and indirect administrative-legal instruments with a broader vector of action.

The main research thesis was that the administrative and legal instruments that can be used by the municipal authorities are sufficient to effectively perform the stabilisation and organisational function and the task of collecting and properly managing municipal waste generated in the municipality, while at the same time allowing the basic objective of reducing the negative impact of waste on the environment to be achieved. The methodology adopted in the work is based on the following methods: dogmatic-legal using logical-linguistic analysis examining the provisions of the law in force; comparative-legal; historical; and the method of consequences.

The dissertation consists of an introduction of five chapters, a conclusion and a bibliography preceded by a list of abbreviations used. The first chapter discusses the basic issues: administrative-legal instrument, municipal bodies, waste management system, municipal waste. The second chapter is devoted to a discussion of the instruments in the municipal waste system, including the legal basis and addressees. The third chapter identifies intermediate instruments allowing, among other things, the organisation of technical facilities and the individualisation of the municipal waste management system. The fourth chapter of the dissertation contains examples of dysfunctions resulting from

systemic misconceptions, legislative errors and faulty law application practice. Chapter five is devoted to identifying Czech and Estonian waste solutions and the effectiveness of the systems based on the Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 8 June 2023 on the forecast for achieving recycling, recovery and landfill reduction targets.

The paper concludes with a summary of the issues addressed and the effectiveness of the administrative-legal instruments that can be used by the municipal authorities during the construction, operation and control of the municipal waste management system, with the conclusion that regardless of the model of municipal waste management system adopted in a municipality, the administrative-legal instruments will be sufficient to achieve the objectives imposed on the municipality, but the condition is their effective and continuous application, control, verification and supervision.

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