

### Summary:

The topic chosen by the doctoral student is an attempt to present and analyze the legal and organizational conditions of informatization of the system of monument protection in Poland, to determine its role in increasing the efficiency of this system and the directions of its development, taking into account the solutions introduced in selected European countries. The choice of this research issue is motivated by the fact that the legal literature lacks studies of a comprehensive nature, systematizing the issues related to the informatization of the system of monument protection in Poland.

Undertaking the research, the author of the dissertation formulated the following research hypotheses:

1. the system of monument protection in Poland is not effective enough and requires changes.
2. Informatization can play an important role in increasing the effectiveness of the historic preservation system in Poland.
3. The public is insufficiently involved in the protection of monuments in Poland, which is due, among other things, to the lack of appropriate system solutions, including e-government solutions.
- 4) The process of computerization of the system of monument protection in Poland is dispersed, informal and at many levels requires a more elaborate legal basis.
5. in other European countries there are legal solutions that can be successfully taken into account in changes in the Polish legal system.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion and a bibliography. The chapters are divided into subchapters according to chronological and factual criteria. Chapter I is introductory in nature. In it, the author chronologically presented the introductory issues related to the formation of the system of monument protection from a national and international perspective, as well as the evolution of the legal solutions that make up the system of monument protection in Poland from 1918 to the state in force on May 1, 2024. The dogmatic analysis is supplemented by a diagnosis of the most significant problems and challenges in the field of monument protection in Poland.

Chapter II presents the genesis, assumptions and directions of e-government development. In this part of the work, the author defined key terms for further argumentation, such as: “computerization”, ‘digitalization’, ‘informatization’, ‘information society’, ‘information law’. The author also analyzed selected acts of EU and national e-government law, which provide the foundation for the creation of e-government legal institutions within the system of monument protection in Poland.

Chapter III covers selected e-government solutions used within the system of monument protection in Poland. It first presents selected positions of representatives of doctrine and assumptions from directional documents relating to the topic of the dissertation. From the perspective of informatization, the following institutions were analyzed: the register of monuments, the national, provincial and communal register of monuments, the List of Heritage Treasures, the National List of Monuments Stolen or Illegally Exported Abroad, the National Register of Lost Cultural Property, the War Loss Database, the Electronic Platform of Public Administration Services. In addition, Chapter III presents activities for the informatization of data on monuments and the process of digitizing monuments and other cultural property.

Complementing the previous considerations is Chapter IV, which is the result of comparative research on selected solutions for the informatization of monument protection systems in Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany. The order of the analyzed countries was determined based on the degree of informatization of the historic preservation system. The author focused primarily on the analysis of the legal and organizational conditions of electronic databases on monuments functioning in these countries and the possible possibility of using these solutions in Poland.