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### **The Summary of Doctoral Thesis**

In chapter one of Doctoral Thesis entitled 'Administrative-Legal Means of Prevention of Corruption of Public Administration Officials' a focus will be put on subject description, its aim and research of methods.

The notion of the corruption, its occurrence and influence on society will be depicted in chapter two. Economic and social costs of the corruption lead to questions about types of legal devices, which are used to diminish that phenomenon. In fact, fight against the corruption is led mainly through penal law regulations on international, European-Union and national level. However, penal law norms belong to non-effective means while struggling with the problem. In contrast, more effective methods in public sector are preventive mechanisms. Thus, administrative law standards should be main means to eliminate the corruption in a direct and indirect way.

Causes of the corruption in Poland and their occurrence in particular areas are investigated in chapter three. Nowadays, there are four major reasons influencing the appearance and scale of the corruption in that country, namely: politico-institutional, socio-political, socio-economic and socio-cultural.

The scale of the corruption is hard to measure, thus each attempt of estimation based on statistics will not show credible results due to many unreported practices. The only possible way to evaluate the scale of it is to carry out an opinion poll. Actually, the conclusion of the survey is that public administration is highly affected by the corruption.

The corruption in administrative law is perceived as depravity and it may have primary and secondary origins. Bad legislation in range of administration basics for instance substantive and procedural law is seen as primary and the most crucial reason for socially unwanted administrative actions.

The genesis of secondary causes are to be found in the structure of public administration itself, in its rules of functioning and moreover, the human factor. A research conducted in this respect shows that the root cause of the corruption is the latter – a human, an official whose behaviour accepts or provokes the procedure. Furthermore, beside lacks in

education in relation to their function and content-related preparation of not very good quality, to other secondary factors belong shoddiness and dishonesty dictated by a want of fast and illegal profit, conflicts of interests, personal connections with administration customers, or accumulation of rights in hands of one person, which effects in excessive decisive entitlements and preventing division of duties between other officials, as well as disrespect for documentation and reporting.

If existence of the corruption in the public administration and, official corruption especially, is the reason for unreliable conduct of public officials, a natural and logical consequence of this thesis was establishing, who the public administration official is and of whom consists the whole group. Starting point for these considerations included in chapter four was identification of distinguishing attributes of the public officials and then, taking to research purposes definition of the public official among those proposed by the legislator.

In order to select among the public officials a group having functions in public administration, a definition from the Polish Penal Code, art. 115, section 13 was applied. Distinction of a group of public officials holding a position in public administration needed a definition of the notion of 'public administration'. Eventually, the establishment of the range of that concept lead to more detailed information about the group of public administration officials and highlighted the human factor in the public administration. Moreover, the group of public officials was distinguished on the basis of the definition of the latter and characteristics of the behaviour of officials.

The summary of my research is that one of the reasons of the corruption are shoddy actions of the representatives of the administration system. After having noticed the fact that penal law norms do not help to diminish the phenomenon of the corruption, I distinguished administrative law standards directed to minimalize the risk of occurrence, what can be found in chapter five. Preventive norms should prevent unwanted legal consequences.

Therefore, the subject of analysis were normative references from administrative law, mainly acts, to identify and order norms serving preventive purposes.

There are distinguished prevention areas in relation to administration officials:

1. Limitation of business activity
2. Compulsory submission of property statements
3. Restrictions with starting additional business activity, including economic activity and combination of positions and mandates
4. Ban on combining positions, functions and mandates
5. Ensuring transparency at work in public administration



In this part of my doctoral thesis it was proved why above mentioned regulations are regarded as anti-corruptive. In addition, whenever possible, I presented model solutions related to given regulation on the basis of demands proposed by anti-corruptive organisations.

The last part, after having taken into consideration current administrative law norms connected with prevention of corruption among public officials, I formulated the law patterns *de lege ferenda* and *de lege lata*.

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