

SUMMARY OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

1. NAME AND SURNAME

Mariusz Szyrski

2. CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES HELD, SPECIFYING THE NAME, PLACE AND YEAR OF OBTAINING THEM, AND THE TITLE OF THE DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

- 25.06.2013: admission to the academic degree of Doctor of Laws on the basis of a doctoral thesis titled: *"Management in Local Government - Administrative and Legal Analysis"* at the Faculty of Law and Administration of The Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw.
- 19.02.2008: admission to the degree of Master of Laws on the basis of a thesis titled *"The Warsaw System in the Light of the Act of 15 March 2002"* at the Faculty of Law and Administration of The Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw.

3. INFORMATION ON PREVIOUSLY HELD ACADEMIC POSTS

- from 01.12.2018 - present: Director of the Training and Seminar Centre at the Metropolitan Institute.
- from 01.02.2014- present: Reader at the Department of Administrative Law and Local Government, Faculty of Law and Administration, The Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw.
- 01.10.2008-31.01.2014: Lecturer at the Department of Administrative Law and Local Government, Faculty of Law and Administration, The Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw.

4. ACHIEVEMENT REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 16 SECTION 2 OF THE ACT OF 14 MARCH 2003 ON ACADEMIC DEGREES AND TITLE AND ON DEGREES AND TITLE IN THE FIELD OF ART (JOURNAL OF LAWS 2017, ITEM 1789):

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT:

Mariusz Szyrski

Local Power Sector. Administrative Law Study, Warsaw 2019, 322 p.

Wydawnictwo Naukowe UKSW

reviewers: Dr. Waldemar Hoff, ALK Professor, Dr. Jerzy Korczak, WU Professor

DISCUSSION OF THE ACADEMIC OBJECTIVE OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED WORK AND THE RESULTS ACHIEVED, WITH A DISCUSSION OF THEIR POSSIBLE USE

The generation of electrical and thermal energy, which was previously the domain of energy companies, is nowadays - thanks to new technologies - possible in local communities or even in households. The so-called energy communities, which take the form of various associations (e.g. energy cooperatives or clusters), are being formed. There are also prosumers who produce their own energy for their own needs. To some extent, the implementation of the local energy concept means a change in the structure of the energy market known to date, which is connected primarily with the dispersion of this market and has a positive impact on energy security at the local level.

The phenomena mentioned above are a great challenge for jurisprudence. The development of new technologies makes it necessary to amend or even create new regulations from scratch. Therefore, there is a need to conceptualise and search for theoretical and legal solutions concerning current and new institutions in law. This is all the more important because nowadays the energy law understood extensively is subject to constant inflation - especially due to the successive extensive amendments to the Energy Law or the Law on Renewable Energy Sources. For example, the Power Market Act and the new version of the Energy Efficiency Act have also appeared in legal transactions recently. The adoption of these amendments and the introduction of new regulations is dictated predominantly by the need to implement EU regulations into the Polish legal system. The energy law understood in this way is therefore a special example which can be used to illustrate the two-track challenge for jurisprudence, since not only national but also pan-European trends have to be tackled. The

book is an attempt to undertake such an analysis, especially since there is currently no similar comprehensive study in the doctrine.

This study assumes that the fulfilment by the legislator of postulates resulting from the category of local energy security (which is an expression of support for the idea of local energy) constitutes the implementation of constitutional norms and principles concerning security in the broad sense of the term. Meanwhile, we still note the lack of appropriate legal regulation at the statutory level implementing the above assumptions, and referring on the one hand to the structures of public administration (primarily tasks and competences) and its forms of action, and on the other hand to the organisational and legal forms of entities outside public administration.

In this paper it was also assumed that in order for individual institutions of administrative and energy law (understood extensively) – in line with the idea of local energy - to be implemented in the national law, the right to energy must be constructed on a normative basis and its inclusion in the Constitution proposed. The right to energy should be the foundation for the functioning of the individual in society.

It was also assumed that the reason for fulfilling the requirements of the local energy security category is not only the need to meet the basic needs of the individual related to access to and use of energy, but also the guarantee of stability of the Polish crisis management system in the event of an electricity crisis.

In connection with these assumptions, the work also raises a number of research questions, which are reflected in the content of individual chapters. These questions are as follows: (1) is it now possible to construct the right to energy and to include it in the Constitution? (2) how is the obligation to ensure national and local internal security implemented in the sphere of lawmaking and the application of constitutional law? (3) do the current organisational and legal forms of entities from outside the public administration and the related support mechanisms for local energy constitute an expression of the implementation of the local energy security category? (4) how should the crisis management system be reconstructed so as to link it to the electricity crisis?

Taking into account the above assumptions and research questions, the first chapter presents how the doctrine of public law - primarily administrative law - responds today to new social phenomena. These considerations concern primarily the relationship between technological progress and the doctrine of law. Against this background, an attempt was also made to analyse the evolving administrative and economic law in the direction of separating the energy law. The second chapter describes the idea of local energy in relation to Polish and

European law. Reference was made, inter alia, to the phenomenon of energy democracy and an attempt was made to develop a definition of local energy for the purpose of further studies.

The third chapter of the paper focuses on the issues of the right to energy and its content. It includes, among others, a proposal to enshrine the right to energy in the Constitution.

The fourth chapter concerns the category of local energy security. Deliberations in this chapter are mainly based on constitutional provisions and constitutional laws related to the structure of local government.

The fifth and sixth chapters of the study analyse the organisational and legal forms and support mechanisms for the local energy sector. The author focuses, inter alia, on the analysis of the status of prosumers, energy clusters and energy cooperatives and their role and relevance.

The last chapter of the monograph contains an analysis of the importance of local energy development for the prevention of crisis situations and a power crisis. The assumptions related to the crisis theory are presented here, embedding them in the realities of the Polish crisis management system. An important element of this chapter is also a newly-developed concept concerning the establishment of energy security centres in districts in Poland.

In the paper, the author used mainly the dogmatic-legal method, which was helpful in the description and systematisation of legal norms and their interpretation. The theoretical-legal approach was also used as an auxiliary method, in which the views of the doctrine were analysed in the description of the institutions of the greatest importance for this subject. An important methodological element was also the comparative-legal method understood on two levels. Firstly, it made it possible to analyse the regulations of various branches of law in relation to the energy law understood extensively. Secondly, this method was used to compare national and EU law.

The above assumptions were confirmed and supported by appropriate arguments, in particular the answers to the research questions raised were also provided and the conclusions can be summarised as follows.

The idea of local energy, which is currently part of the phenomenon of energy democracy, has its roots in the trends that have been observed for several years not only in Poland but also in other European countries. This paper shows, first of all, that these new trends have a significant impact on the shape of the existing energy market, including legal regulation. This is reflected in the content of the draft normative acts proposed by the European Commission within the so-called Winter Package, which announced the establishment of the Energy Union and, finally, also in the content of the normative acts already adopted. In Poland, it is also visible in the domestic law - mainly in the Energy Law Act and the Act on Renewable

Energy Sources. Therefore, there is a normative space related to the functioning of prosumers, energy clusters or energy cooperatives in the energy market - which is also closely related to the emergence of new technologies. The study also shows that there is a link between the idea of energy democracy and local energy and the basic human need to maintain energy security at the local level. The fundamental element here is the implementation of the right to energy, which can be linked to the constitutional principle of human dignity expressed in Article 30 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland.

It follows from the arguments put forward that the right to energy is multifaceted and its content may oscillate around two areas: the right of access to energy and the right to use energy. The right of access to energy is an issue that is primarily linked to barriers, both in law and in technology. In the legal sphere, the key to removing such barriers is first of all to create a normative environment in which it is possible to connect relatively freely to the power grid and finally to use electricity and heat. This mainly concerns the formula related to the legal basis for grid connection and the forms related to the relations and legal relationship between the energy company and the consumer. Recently, under European law, the final consumer (as a consumer) has been particularly emphasised. In particular, authors point to the need to strengthen the rights of such consumers and to extend their rights in the energy market. Hence, for example, the idea of resolving consumer disputes using mediation institutions. In this respect, a new administrative entity in the form of the Negotiation Coordinator attached to the President of the Energy Regulatory Office has been established under national law. This shows that the position of the consumer (electricity and heat recipient) is evolving and strengthening. This makes it possible, for example, to exercise the right of free choice of energy supplier or to secure any claims that may arise in connection with the implementation of comprehensive agreements.

The issue of energy use is connected with the right to decide to what extent such energy can be used, which is also tied to the issue of independent energy generation. As indicated in this paper, the right to use energy is closely linked to the issue of energy market regulation, even if access to energy is guaranteed, because there may exist the so-called "cap mechanisms". The construction of these mechanisms has been introduced into legislation through the use of vague concepts related to the possibility of temporary disconnection of energy in crisis situations (for example, in the event of "social unrest"). Bearing in mind the concept of energy security of the state - indeed this kind of regulation seems necessary, although the existence of nebulous concepts implies the possibility of applying these procedures in various situations. Therefore, as has been raised in this paper, administrators such as the President of the Energy

Regulatory Office (ERO), for example, have a particular role to play here, and should oversee the introduction of such restrictions.

Taking into account the two spaces mentioned above, in this paper the constitutionalisation of the right to energy itself is proposed as follows: "Public authorities are pursuing a policy conducive to guaranteeing everyone access to, and use of, energy, as well as the right to generate energy themselves." It was pointed out that a proper place for determining the right to energy would be Chapter II of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland concerning freedom, rights and obligations of man and citizen, and specifically the part concerning freedom and economic, social and cultural rights (as part of Articles 64-76). Within the framework of these considerations, it was also proposed to combine the right to energy with the concept of public subjective rights. Using the methodology adopted by the doctrine, it was noted that the right to energy with regard to access to and use of energy is a positive subjective right, while in respect of right to independent energy production it is a negative right.

The European energy market today has a huge impact on the shape of the energy market in Poland. Continuous "raising of standards" primarily in the field of environmental and nature protection at the EU forum forces individual member states to modernise national support mechanisms related to energy, which translates into legislation. Even if to some extent the internal structure of the energy market seems to 'resist' new trends, there is still a need to adapt to general standards (for example in terms of the energy mix, which is then linked to the percentage of final energy consumption). Paradoxically, therefore, it turns out that changes in the structure of the energy market to a large extent shape EU standards related to the broadly understood climate and environmental protection. European policy shows certain phases in the way it deals with these issues. At the end of the 1990s, when the energy market was extensively liberalised, the main objective of decision-makers was to provide *third party access* to the energy market. It was a question of restricting monopolistic practices. Such practices have been overcome to some extent. At that time it was also decided to determine the percentage share of energy from renewable sources in the final energy consumption for each Member State. The European energy market polarised significantly at that time. Some countries (e.g. Scandinavia) reported a share of more than 40%, others (e.g. Poland) a share of around 15%. This has led to the need for some common rules in the EU. Hence, at the end of 2016, the so-called Winter Package appeared, the aim of which was to introduce profound changes in the energy market along with the proposal to create the Energy Union. It should be noted, however, that the regulation relating to the new form of integration is not a proposal to introduce rigid standards into the legal systems of the Member States, but is based primarily on reporting.

The analysis carried out in this study makes it possible to formulate a conclusion that the idea of local energy and related phenomena are noticed in strategic government documents, but to a degree that does not correspond to current European trends. For example, too little attention is paid to the issue of energy security at the local level. This makes the content of these policies incomplete. Meanwhile, the perception of the issue of energy security at the local level seems to be crucial for the shape of the legal regulation concerning the energy security of the state.

This study supports the doctrinal view that energy security can function at three levels: local, regional and national. The multi-faceted perception of energy security through the prism of local government functioning makes it possible to construct regulations for ensuring such security. It must be admitted that in connection with the development of new technologies, we are currently witnessing a twilight of the understanding of energy security in the national or national dimension only. Today, in the face of various forms of hybrid threats (e.g. cyber attacks on selected - local - energy networks), it is justified to have a multifaceted perception of this security. Therefore, the paper assumes that it is possible to apply the energy security category to a local government unit, household or family. In order to prove the validity of this thesis, the notional network related to widely understood security and public order applied by the legislator on the basis of self-government acts, as well as other acts in the field of material administrative law, was analysed. However, it has been noted that these concepts are often used interchangeably and in different contexts, which makes it very difficult to interpret and apply the relevant provisions in practice.

The above approach enables analysing the issues of energy security from the level of local communities. Today it is necessary, for example, to properly characterise the rules of crisis management and civil population protection in the event of a so-called power crisis. It should be noted that the current regulation does not provide for any detailed rules in this respect. The law laconically addresses the issue of critical infrastructure, one of the elements of which is the energy infrastructure. What is lacking, however, are precise rules related to a power crisis, which is becoming a threat, especially today.

The rules on civilian population protection are another area that has been linked to the issue of local energy security in this paper. The Civil Population Protection and Civil Defence Bill, which is still in the legislative process, unfortunately does not meet the most important postulates related to the protection of civilians against a power crisis, because in fact none of its proposed provisions refer directly and directly to this issue. It is therefore necessary to revise these rules. The draft law on civil protection and civil protection and the law on crisis

management combine energy security issues with government administration and national issues in the first place, while more emphasis should be placed on local government and local communities. Bearing the above in mind (as pointed out in this paper), it is necessary to modernise the definition of legal energy security contained in Article 3 clause 16 of the Energy Law Act, which, to a large extent, assumes only the implementation of the concept of energy security on a nationwide scale. On the other hand, the local perception of this problem allows for the revision of public tasks on the part of three local government units contained in local government acts.

The rationale for drawing up a conclusion on pursuing a policy aimed at supporting local energy in Poland is the current legal regulation on organisational and legal forms and the existence of support mechanisms for local energy. The main pillar here is the regulation concerning the legal status and functioning of the prosumer. The possibility of generating energy for own use and transferring surplus energy to the grid has been introduced. However, the current model of support for this type of activity has not been evaluated positively in this paper. This applies primarily to the method of compensation (discount system) related to the transfer of excess energy to the electricity grid. Another important element related to organisational and legal forms is the energy cooperative, which operates in compliance with the general regulations on cooperatives. This regulation offers the possibility for local communities to associate within a cooperative in order to generate energy for their own needs, and the main element is the personal and property substrate. In this paper it was pointed out that the idea related to cooperatives (which in Poland has so far been mainly used in banking) has a chance for development in the field of local energy, provided that the support mechanisms for this type of activity are properly defined. The third pillar is the possibility of creating energy clusters. The idea of clustering has been developing for some time in European countries, it has also found its place in the Polish energy market. Particularly in recent years, we have seen a strong development of this idea - which is related to the launch of a support programme for this type of activity by the central administration. An energy cluster is an attractive form primarily for local governments, whose units can be a fundamental element here. This idea should be assessed positively, first of all due to the fact that different entities, such as businesses, local governments or scientific entities, are connected within a cluster.

This paper also showed that one can talk about relations between the development of local power engineering and the issue of crises prevention and alleviation of their potential consequences, especially in the event of power crises. The definition of such a crisis can be found today only in draft EU acts, and it is supposed to mean an existing or threatening situation

involving a significant shortage of electricity or the inability to supply electricity to end users. The probability of such a situation occurring is higher in the case of a centralised power system than in the case of a distributed system. Increasing the level of energy security at the local level is linked to subsistence generation in the framework of prosumer schemes, or in the case of local energy communities in the form of energy cooperatives and clusters.

A separate concept proposed in this paper, which is related to the analysis of the relationship between the development of local energy and the issue of crisis prevention and mitigation, is the establishment of energy security centres in districts. According to this study, such a centre can be defined as an organisationally separate structure operating within the fire-fighting and rescue unit of the State Fire Service in the district and remaining in constant energy readiness in order to ensure medium-term energy self-sufficiency of the fire-fighting and rescue unit of the State Fire Service. As shown in this work, the energy security centre could fit into the crisis management system at the local government level and thus contribute significantly to the implementation of the energy security concept at that level. However, in order to create such a structure, legislative changes are necessary, the content of which is proposed in this study as part of the *de lege ferenda* and *de lege lata* proposals.

5. DISCUSSION OF OTHER ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS

The first area I dealt with in my research work was the issue of the local government system. Initially, my studies concerned the tasks and competences of administrative entities at three levels of local government - in the commune, district and voivodeship, and local government law, also in terms of supervision. During this period of my scholarly development I wrote papers such as: *New challenges in the sphere of local legislation on the example of a commune*, *Zeszyty Prawnicze UKSW Nr 9.2/2009*, *Conducting meetings by joint committees of the council*, *Wspólnota – Pismo Samorządu Terytorialnego No 41/2008*, *Status of an auxiliary unit in a commune*, *Wspólnota – Pismo Samorządu Terytorialnego No 40/2008*, *Supervision of an auxiliary unit*, *Wspólnota – Pismo Samorządu Terytorialnego No 31/2008*, *Powers of attorney and authorisations granted by the commune head*, *Wspólnota – Pismo Samorządu Terytorialnego No 21/2009*. In these papers, I repeatedly stressed the fundamental importance of the local government and the need to revise its tasks, in connection with the necessity to adapt the structures of public administration to current challenges. I paid particular attention to the issue of the tasks and competences of authorities in local government units. I

also dealt with the special status of the auxiliary unit in the commune, also in relation to the system of the capital city of Warsaw.

As part of academic cooperation with the University of Osnabrück in Germany in the years 2010-2011 - also within the institutional partnership between the European Legal Studies Institute and the Department of Administrative Law and Local Government of the UKSW (Osnabrück-Warszawa, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation) I attempted to analyse the issues of data processing in the light of the principle of the right to privacy in an article entitled *Staatliche und private Datenverarbeitung in Polen im Lichte des Rechts auf Privatsphäre* [in: *Perspektiven des deutschen, Polnischen und Europäischen Informationsrechts Ergebnisse einer deutsch-Polnischen Alexander von Humboldt-Institutspartnerchaft*, ed. I. Lipowicz, J. P. Schneider, Osnabrück 2011. After the end of this cooperation, I continued to maintain academic contacts with this Centre during two research visits under the *LLP-Erasmus Programme Individual Teaching Programme For Teaching Staff Mobility* in 2012 and in 2014 (among others, a seminar between the Department of Administrative Law and Local Government at the Faculty of Law and Administration of The Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw and the European Legal Studies Institute Osnabrück within the framework of the Erasmus programme, with a paper: *The voivode's role in environmental and air protection*). The scholarly materials collected at that time at the aforementioned University allowed me to significantly further my work on my application to the National Centre of Science in the Prelude competition (a project entitled "*Creation and use of renewable energy sources in the commune as a sphere of communal management. Legal and administrative analysis*").

In the next stage of my work I focused on the issues of the role of the local government community, the process of globalisation and the quality of life of the inhabitants of local government communities. Such publications as: *Quality of life of a commune inhabitant - study of normative security measures* [in:] *Quality of public administration and quality of life in society - selected legal and social aspects*, ed. E. Jasiuk, Radom 2012, *Processes related to globalisation in local government shown by the example of large cities* [in:] *The state and law in the era of globalisation. Jubilee Book*, ed. S. Sagan, Rzeszów 2011. This research was mainly devoted to the relationship between local government and government administration and the legal status of the local government community and the position of a member of such a community. Addressing the issue of globalisation, I wrote about processes related to computerisation and construction of ICT networks, financing of such projects from the EU funds and effectiveness in dealing with citizens' issues in offices. This issue also became the subject of my presentation at a national academic conference on 15.04.2011 entitled "*Quality*

of public administration and quality of life - legal and social aspects" with a paper entitled: *Quality of life of a commune inhabitant - study of normative security measures* (Wyższa Szkoła Handlu in Radom).

The next research area I devoted myself to in my work was the issue of the overlapping of administrative law with other neighbouring sciences, which is now a very important challenge in jurisprudence. In particular, my research focused on the borderline between administrative law and civil law, as well as administrative law and management science. I was inspired to undertake such research topics by two consecutive Congresses of the Departments of Administrative Law and Administrative Proceedings in 2010 entitled "*Interdependence of research disciplines in the sphere of public administration*". (Kazimierz Dolny, in which I participated on 19-22.09) and in 2012 entitled "*Crisis of Administrative Law in Public Administration?*" (Białystok, 23-26.09). At that time, I published such articles as: *Influence of the theory of organisation and management on the theory of administrative law* [in:] *Between public management and general theory of administration*, ed. E. Jasiuk, G.P. Maj, K. Sikora, S. Wrzosek, Radom 2013 and *On the phenomenon of interpenetration of administrative law and civil law in a modern state of law* [in:] *Crisis of administrative law? Volume III: The displacement of administrative law by civil law*, ed. A. Doliwa, S. Prutis, Warsaw 2012. The last article was particularly important because it was the result of my address at the above-mentioned Congress of Departments of Administrative Law and Administrative Proceedings in Białystok. In this article I considered the role of civil law contracts concluded by public administration with private partners. I pointed out that the legislator, while constructing the basis for the functioning of public administration, increasingly often turns to civil law forms.

My next research area concerned the structures of public administration and the relations between administrators (management, supervision, audit, cooperation, etc.). In 2015 I published a monograph entitled "*Management in local government - administrative and legal analysis*", which was based on the text of my doctoral thesis. The literature analysis carried out in this paper has shown that management issues - especially in organisational and management theory - are a matter of interest in both European and American studies. This is mainly due to the tendency to computerize public administration and its transformations related to attempts to reduce operating costs. In this study, three basic research questions were posed, i.e.: (1) How can one define the concept of leadership derived from the science of public administration, which does not exist in the system provisions and is not legally defined in any legal act? (2) Within which "normative planes" of local and regional government can legal relations within the management be considered? (3) What legal forms of action are appropriate within the

management? In the course of the study, a thesis was put forward according to which the inclusion of management in a concise definition - in particular a legal definition - is not a correct and proper approach. Management - among other so-called doctrinal concepts (such as supervision, oversight, coordination) - should be described within the scope of the theory of administrative law. Due to the multidimensional nature of such concepts, it would be extremely difficult to construct their legal definitions in the text of a normative act. The above threads were continued in two articles, i.e.: *Axiological fundamentals of law in the internal sphere of public administration* [in:] *Axiology of administrative law, Volume I*, ed. J. Zimmermann, Warsaw 2017 and a co-author's text, *Obligations of a manager of an entity according to a new office instruction*, *Administracja. Teoria – Dydaktyka – Praktyka*, No. 1 (34) 2014 (co-authored by: M. Szyrski, R. Mędrzycki). In these studies it was noticed that the role and tasks of the auxiliary apparatus manager are changing. The use of new methods and techniques in the administration of offices means that the manager of an entity can also be seen as the manager managing a given organisation. It was pointed out that the development of the Internet and information technologies makes it necessary to replace inefficient communication paths.

Then, as a contractor, I participated in a project entitled: *"Model of regulation of transparency and its limitations in a democratic state of law"* (Research project carried out for the benefit of state security and defence, National Centre for Research and Development), in which I was responsible for the implementation of Sub-measure 1.06 titled *"Analysis of the legal position of administrative bodies, state audit bodies and legal protection in cases of transparency and its limitations and their competences in relation to public and non-public entities, as well as the principles of cooperation against a comparative background"*. Within the framework of the whole project, a number of conferences took place and many academic publications on the issues of transparency and its limitations were published. At that time I was the author of the following publications: *Analysis of selected secrets related to audit proceedings*, *Monitor Prawniczy* No. 18/2014, *Theoretical principles of division of tasks and competences of competent authorities in cases concerning transparency and its limitations* [in:] *Openness and its limitations. Tasks and competences*, ed. by Cz. Martysz, Warsaw 2015 (the latter article was a result of participation in a nationwide conference entitled *"Tasks and competences of public authorities in the field of transparency and its limitations"*, which took place on 24.10.2014 in Kazimierz Dolny). In the above articles I dealt with the issue of regulation of legally protected secrets and the issue of adjusting the structures of public administration to its tasks. A special element was also the analysis of the notion of a public task, competence and purpose in administrative law. I argued that the issue of theoretical

principles of division of tasks and competences of authorities competent in matters of transparency and its limitations is a multifaceted issue. The issue of the rule governing the division of tasks and competences was extended to the discussion on the creation of a specialised entity in matters of access to public information. The issue of the rules of division of tasks and competences in the sphere of transparency and its limitations also led to the issue of the efficiency of public administration. Against this background, one could talk about the principle of competence, competence exclusivity, competence capacity and competence transparency.

During this period I also took up the issue of tourism and promotion in local government units. This resulted in papers such as: *Legal aspects of tourism administration*, Przegląd Naukowy Disputatio No. XVII/2014 (article co-authored by: M. Szyrski, K. Musiał), *City miracle, or what you can afford to do in the area of promotion*, Samorząd i Administracja, Gazeta Prawna 18 September 2013, No. 181. In these studies I considered primarily the legal conditions for the possibility of self-promotion of local government units (mainly through the prism of case-law) and legal aspects of the performance of tasks consisting in the development of tourism. I pointed out that there was no legal regulation referring more broadly to the issue of self-promotion of local government units.

The year 2014 was extremely important for my academic and research activity, because I secured a nationwide grant from the National Centre for Science (the Prelude competition), entitled: "*Creation and use of renewable energy sources in the commune as a sphere of communal management. Legal and administrative analysis*". This grant was implemented over a period of some 2.5 years. Together with the start of its implementation I began to deal in earnest with the issues of energy law, especially the law of renewable energy sources. This research coincided with the parliamentary work on the first version of the Act on Renewable Energy Sources and on the amendment to the Energy Law Act. Throughout the whole period of the grant implementation, I succeeded in:

- 1) publishing second monograph entitled "*The Role of Local Government in the Development of Renewable Energy Sources (RES)*", Warsaw 2017;
- 2) publishing a paper entitled: "*Energy from renewable sources (RES) in communal government*", Samorząd Terytorialny No. 7-8/2015;
- 3) taking a series of international study visits in: Sweden (Stockholm), Finland (Helsinki) and Latvia (Riga);

- 4) organising a nationwide academic conference entitled "*Creation and use of renewable energy sources in local government: opportunities and threats*" at the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw on 26.01.2016;
- 5) bringing about the publication of a post-conference publication under my editorship entitled "*Creation and use of energy from renewable sources (RES)*", Wydawnictwo Naukowe UKSW, Warsaw 2016.

The conclusions presented in the article titled: "*Energy from renewable sources (RES) in communal government*" were preliminary in nature. They were based on a survey that I carried out in some 2,400 Polish communes. The collected data indicated that only 2% of the surveyed communes owned or co-owned power plants using energy from renewable sources in separate legal forms. The conclusions presented in the monograph entitled "*Role of the Local Government in the Development of Renewable Energy Sources (RES)*" were far-reaching *de lege ferenda* and *de lege lata* conclusions. In the first chapter of this book I discussed the issue of axiological foundations of legal regulation in the sphere of RES. The second chapter was dedicated to the issue of the development of global legal regulations related to RES and its impact on the indicator of energy production and use in the EU countries. This was done by dividing regulations into Community and European Union acts and United Nations acts. In the third chapter I presented the network of administrative entities and their tasks in the sphere of RES. Here I referred to the significant issue of the implementation of the principle of energy efficiency. The fourth chapter concerned the role of the commune and other local government units in the development of RES. The fifth and sixth chapter contained an analysis of normative determinants of the location of the energy infrastructure from renewable sources in the commune (with particular emphasis on wind farms) and an analysis of the impact of the rules related to environmental protection and nature protection on the development of RES.

Conducting increasingly extensive research on energy law, including the law of renewable energy sources, I published a number of papers in this field and took part in discussion panels and industry conferences, including: on 21-22.01.2016 during the Energy Forum of Science and Economy at the Łazarski University in Warsaw (a paper entitled: "*Renewable energy in Poland - administrative and legal issues*"), on 13-14.10.2015 during the International Scientific Conference entitled "*Trends in modern public administration - entities, public tasks and legal forms of their performance*" in the Jan Długosz Academy in Częstochowa (a paper entitled "*The use of energy from renewable sources - as a new trend in the activities of public administration*"), or on 15 May 2015 during the 7th Academic

Conference entitled "*Internet Security: the Internet of Things. Smart City Security*" at the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw (a paper entitled "*Energy Security in Smart Cities*").

This stage of my scholarly development is connected both with research into the law and energy policy in national and international terms.

As part of my research concerning national regulations I consider the following publications to be the most important: *Tasks of local government in the area of renewable energy - the need for legislative changes* [in:] Nature and structure of tasks of local government, ed. M. Stec, S. Płażek, Warsaw 2017, *Energy law including the law of renewable energy sources* [in:] Institutions of material administrative law. Review of regulation, ed. I. Lipowicz, Warsaw 2017, *Legal character of the plan of heat, electricity and gas fuels supply (and its assumptions) prepared by the commune authorities* [in:] Sources of law in the local government, ed. B. Dolnicki, Warsaw 2018, *Assessment of the implementation of the constitutional principle of subsidiarity in the law of renewable energy sources (RES)*, Samorząd Terytorialny No 5/2018, *Generation and use of energy from renewable sources (RES)*, ed. M. Szyrski, Warsaw 2016. The leading motif of these works was primarily the thesis that the tasks of local government units currently do not correspond to the challenges connected with the development of technology in the field of renewable energy sources. In particular, there are no tasks at local government level requiring local energy security to be ensured. I devoted a lot of attention to the issue of the commune's own tasks in the field of broadly understood power sector, because the basic element is the issue of the supply of heat, electricity and gas fuels prepared by the commune authorities. I have also raised a number of axiological issues - this is particularly evident in the aforementioned article on the implementation of the constitutional principle of subsidiarity in the law on renewable energy sources.

In the nearest future (i.e. in the second half of 2019) there will also appear two commentaries pertaining to the renewable energy sources law, which I co-authored. These are: a commentary to the Act of 20.02.2015 on Renewable Energy Sources (Article 2 clauses 15a, 27a, 33a, 4-18 and 212) and a commentary to the Act of 20.05.2016 on Wind Farm Investments (Articles 1, 2, 9, 11-13, 16-18) published by C.H.Beck.

I have also conducted research in the field of international law. In connection with this, on 4.09-8.09.2017 I took a study trip to the University of Bergen in Norway (as part of the Norway Grants programme, bilateral scientific exchange, Norway-Poland), where I delivered a paper entitled "*The new EU Policy regarding the renewable energy sources in the context of the Winter Package and its influence on the internal member state law.*" The materials collected

during this trip allowed me to publish another article: *A New EU Energy Policy: Towards Local Democracy*, *Zeszyty Prawnicze* No. 18.3, in which I presented the main legal challenges facing the European energy market. In these studies I focused primarily on the analysis of the proposed EU legislation leading to the creation of an energy union in the European Union at that time.

As regards the renewable energy sources law, I also dealt, albeit as a sideline, with the issue of environmental protection and climate protection, participating in academic conferences (e.g. on 25 April 2017 in the nationwide conference entitled "*Protection of natural resources*" at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin with a paper entitled "*Legal regulation of the sphere of renewable energy sources (RES): between energy security and environmental protection*"). I am the co-author of the paper: *Constitutional bases of environmental protection in the light of the tasks and competences of administrative entities in local government units*, [in:] *Constitutional powers of local government*, ed. M. Stec, K. Małysa-Sulińska, Warsaw 2018 (co-authored by: M. Szyrski, M. Szlufik). These topics were also taken up in my monograph, mentioned earlier, i.e. "*Role of Local Government in the Development of Renewable Energy Sources (RES)*", Warsaw 2017. The analysis of legal solutions indicates that administrative law is becoming increasingly atomised. It was found that not only three branches of administrative law (systemic, material and procedural law) can be mentioned, but also a number of deeper divisions can be identified within the framework of substantive law - as in the case of environmental law. Attention was drawn to the fact that the local authorities were being deprived of their powers in the area of environmental protection, mainly based on the example of the newly-enacted Water Law Act.

Along with developing contacts and conducting extensive research work in 2017, I created a nationwide scientific network for energy law and renewable energy sources, of which I am the head. Currently, the network is composed of representatives of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, the University of Gdańsk, the Union of Polish Districts and the Institute of Structural Research.

A separate issue which I then dealt with extensively was the issue of the so-called energy poverty. I spoke on this subject at a number of conferences (including on 28.09.2018 during the Second Metropolitan Revitalisation Congress entitled "*How much privatisations in revitalisation?*" by presenting a paper titled "*Spaces for the prevention of energy poverty. Between Public Administration and the Private Sector*" at the University of Gdańsk, on 10.10.2017, during a nationwide conference entitled "*Axiological and legal issues of homelessness*" with a paper entitled "*Energy poverty as one of the causes of homelessness*" at the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw). I was also the author of the following

works: *Energy Poverty as a European and Polish legal issue*, Białostockie Studia Prawnicze Vol. 23 No. 2 (co-authored by M. Szyrski, R. Mędrzycki), *Household Energy Security*, Studia nad Rodziną No. 46/2018. These papers led me to draw the main conclusion that the current legislation is not adjusted to the risks associated with the lack of heat and electricity. It was also stated that linking the problem of energy poverty with housing benefits and mechanisms resulting from the Social Welfare Act was not sufficient to solve this important individual and social problem. It was noted that the energy poverty phenomenon escapes legislation. Unfortunately, this leads to the fact that the law deals with this phenomenon on a piecemeal basis, trying to regulate only the most urgent areas on the basis of the 'patchwork' principle.

In order to analyse these threads even more extensively, in the period between 01.10.2018 and 31.01.2019, I underwent an academic internship in the Chair of Socio-Economic Geography at the Faculty of Oceanography and Geography at the University of Gdańsk under the supervision of Dr. Iwona Sagan, Professor of the Gdańsk University. The choice of this chair was dictated by the fact that in this very unit extensive research on the issue of energy poverty was being carried out. During this internship I actively participated in seminars organised by the Chair, including an international conference held on 29-30.11.2018 entitled "*Urban Cultural Change: Smartness, Sustainability, Inclusion*" at the University of Gdańsk and the RECURSE seminar on 30.05.2018 with a paper entitled "*The issues of energy poverty in legal and administrative terms*". In this respect, I actively cooperate with the Metropolitan Institute Foundation, where I am currently the Director of the Training and Seminar Centre and a member of the Scientific Council of the Metropolitan-Przełąd Naukowy magazine.

I am also a member of the international energy poverty team - ENGAGER WG1 (*European Cooperation In Science & Technology*) within *The ENGAGER 2017-2021 COST Action*. The ENGAGER WG1 group aims to identify the current state of knowledge on energy poverty. Building on an interdisciplinary network of experts, the group reviews the approach to energy poverty from different perspectives. I am also a member of a nationwide scientific network called "*Social exclusion - social solidarity*", at the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw. This network is a forum for the exchange of knowledge and experience, as well as for the implementation of academic initiatives related to social exclusion, social solidarity and social economy.

Since the beginning of 2018, in the Department of Administrative Law and Local Government at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, under the scientific direction of Dr. Irena Lipowicz Professor UKSW

we have been developing the concept of energy security centres in districts (this topic is also the subject of a broader study in one of the last chapters of my post-doctoral monograph). According to the adopted assumptions, an energy security centre is a structure that in the event of a power outage (e.g. as a result of a natural disaster) will constitute a safe place where electricity, water, heat and telecommunication connections are available. The creation of such a structure requires extensive preliminary research - primarily on the basis of two laws, i.e. the Energy Law and the Law on Renewable Energy Sources. The research also covers the issues of crisis management and civilian population protection.

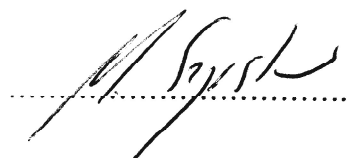
In order to implement this concept, in June 2018, I brought about the signing of an academic consortium established to implement a project entitled "*Energy Security Centres in districts*", which includes: The Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, the Association of Polish Districts, the J. Tuliszowski Scientific and Research Centre for Fire Protection - National Research Institute and Solar Networks Sp. z o.o. I also maintain regular contacts with the University of Bergen in Norway in this area. My article, recently published with another author, also continued this research line. It was entitled: "*The use of telemedicine in energy security centres* [in:] *Telemedicine and e-Health. Law and IT*, ed. I. Lipowicz, M. Świerczyński, G. Szpor, Warsaw 2019 (co-authored by M. Szyrski, K. Chról).

From the outset of my work at the University, I have also attempted to engage in a wide range of organisational activities and activities aimed at popularising science.

Since June 2016, I have been a member of the Faculty Council at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw - as a representative of junior academic staff. Since April 2017, I have also been a member of the Research Funding Committee of this Faculty. In 2009-2018, I was also the secretary of the Department of Administrative Law and Local Government. In 2009, I took up the position of a tutor of the Administrative Law Study Group, which allowed me to work even closer with students. Together with members of this Group, I co-organised two further scientific camps in Hel in partnership with the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Gdańsk (in 2011, entitled "*Utilization of the potential of the commune to meet educational, health and recreational needs - a bay of benefits*" and in 2012, entitled "*Legal conditions for the development of coastal communes - Tourist spatial information on coastal communes and maritime areas of the Republic of Poland*"). Currently, I am also an assistant supervisor of the doctoral studies of Aneta Wójcik in connection with her thesis titled "*Energy Administration as Infrastructure Administration*."

I would also like to emphasise my extensive activity in the field of popularisation of science - especially in the area of methodology of preparing grant projects and methodology of university teaching. Within the former area, on 3-4.12.2016, I participated in an international programme entitled *"ERC Mentoring Initiative: ERC Workshops for Social Sciences and Humanities"* organised by the National Academy of Sciences in Vienna, Austria, where I completed a series of training courses on applying for the EU funds from the Horizon 2020 programme, and then in December 2017 I obtained the ILM5 - *Level 5 Leadership and Management* certificate issued by *The City and Guilds of London Institute - Management in Organisation*.

In 2016-2017, at the Faculty of Law and Administration of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, I organised a series of training courses for faculty members and doctoral students in the field of raising money for scientific research from NCN, NCBR and the Norwegian Funds. On 21.03.2017, I co-organised a workshop entitled *"Do&Don't"* on science grants - with the participation of representatives of the National Science Centre. I also advise researchers individually on preparing grant applications. Since January 2017, I have also been the Dean's Plenipotentiary for academic activation of doctoral students at the Faculty of Law and Administration at the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw. I also deal with training courses in the methodology of teaching at universities. Between November and December 2016, I conducted a series of meetings of this kind at the Medical University of Lublin. At my University I have been running such classes for doctoral students for several years now.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Syrek', is written over a horizontal dotted line.