

## **Summary**

The place and role of Veterinary Inspection in the system of legal protection authorities

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The protection of legal order must be of permanent and organized character. The tools to ensure that, are legal standards of various character, controlling organization, competences and directions of operation of authorities of legal protection. Among such authorities in Poland is Veterinary Inspection (VI). Its role and tasks ensure the protection of public health. The issues connected with the place and tasks of VI in the system of legal protection organs during last years, following Poland's joining the UE are a subject to various modifications, mainly it got enriched with new normative acts depicting new competences and tasks. It led to the fact that the existing division of competences between inspections controlling the above mentioned area of activity, resulted in creation of various ambiguities and interpretation difficulties in the matter of defining competences of different organs.

The present PhD dissertation, getting blended in with the outlined trend, is aiming at specifying the place and role of VI in the system of legal protection authorities. The scope of the present work is focused on the legal status of the inspection, its organization and activities related to the protection of animals' health and veterinary protection of public health, basing on legal rules. The dissertation analyses legal rules specifying the place of VI in the system of legal protection authorities, its organization, tasks and competences as well as, bearing in mind these rules, the integration of the inspection with other organs in the area of food safety supervision. While studying legal acts, formal – dogmatic method has been implemented based on linguistic and logical analysis of legal standards

in force, historical method as well as comparative method. Particular attention has been paid to the character of legal dispositions and their possible verbal modification and the way the norm is recorded in a given provision.

In order to acquire necessary data concerning practical activities of VI, several surveys were carried out in 2008 – 2012. They concerned the representatives of entities supervised by VI in all provincial veterinary inspectorates in Lublin, Silesian Warmia and Mazury and Wielkopolskie voivodeships. The subject of the analyses was the number of decisions issued by entities supervised by VI, showing different abnormalities, suspending activities until the irregularities were eliminated, forbidding trade of particular animals or forbidding carrying out economic activity. In addition to that, the ratio of the number of carried out inspections to sentencing decisions was specified.

The obtained research results in the matter, concerned the characteristics of both legal protection itself and its authorities (chapter 4), veterinary legislation starting from historical times until now (chapter 5), VI activities within present legal status, particularly concerning implementation of tasks aiming at control and supervision over the safety of production and turnover in the area of animal production (chapter 6). While presenting the mentioned issues, the main principle was to show the place and role of VI in relation to forms and legal protection organs. Moreover the mentioned study emphasized the principle that “animal is not a thing”. Therefore a great part of the dissertation is devoted to animal protection, their welfare as well carrying out experiments on animals.

The next chapter is in a form of discussion presenting VI in the system of legal protection authorities.

The obtained results of the analysis of normative acts and surveys clearly indicate that VI is a legal protection authority. Both its organizational structures and carried out tasks show that clearly. The character of VI is also indicated by its supervising and controlling function. Its own research

carried out in four chosen voivodships proved that inspections carried out by VI in entities supervised by it, lead to revealing various abnormalities. It has been shown that together with the increasing number of inspections, different abnormalities with reference to legal rules have been demonstrated more often, (e.g. irregularities in slaughterhouses). It shows the necessity of increasing the number of inspections, meaning also increasing the number of veterinary surgeons carrying out inspections. Moreover more frequent monitoring of subordinated units will reduce the development of unwanted situations and will ensure better protection of public health. It has been also shown that it is necessary to increase the intensity of VI employees trainings and to create better cooperation between them and owners, as well as between supervisors and employees of entities being a subject to VI supervision. Own research also has shown that the results of VI work are available to other departments cooperating with it. Such relations ensure obtaining healthy, standard value food and in the same way ensure proper protection of public health. Other inspections supervising the field of food safety, in order to eliminate irregularities can carry out cross inspections in cooperation with VI.