**Streszczenie rozprawy doktorskiej Mgr Marty Zwierz /j.angielski/ pt: ,,Prohibition of ne bis in idem in administrative law”**

The subject of the doctoral dissertation is the prohibition of ne bis in idem in administrative law. The author assumes that the prohibition of ne bis in idem no longer concerns only criminal law standards, but that it is a system-wide directive which is, in some sense, also relevant from the point of view of the rules of administrative law. The doctoral disservice itself consists of five chapters preceded by preliminary observations and completed proposals. The author applies a formal-dogmatic test method.

The first chapter examines the various aspects of the prohibition of ne bis in idem in criminal law. The author also proves that the prohibition of ne bis in idem from the criminal law regime has been liberated by the rules of international law.

The second chapter draws attention to the specific design of the prohibition of ne bis in idem as a constitutional principle. In this regard, the author seeks to determine whether it is binding on the legislator and the authorities applying the law. It is also important for the author to determine whether the prohibition of ne bis in idem forms part of the public subjective rights, or remains merely a legitimate expectation of citizens. The author draws attention to the clear breakdown of the legal matter in the area of application of the ne bis in idem prohibition at constitutional level into two spheres: punishment and sanctioning.

The starting point for the considerations in the third chapter is that the case-law of the Constitutional Tribunal affects the scope of the ne bis in idem prohibition in administrative law. The author therefore undertakes to determine by which types of administrative sanctions citizens can claim legal protection.

In the fourth chapter, it draws attention to the fact that, in the area of substantive law, the prohibition of ne bis in idem is limited to some of the many possible options of overlapping of legal sanctions. The author guards the conviction that the scope of the prohibition of ne bis in idem is justified in the axiology of administrative law. It therefore points to the border set by the legislator between the typical measures of the administrative police and the means of administrative coerction and the legal sanctions of depriving or restricting certain categories of allowances. It also considers its compatibility in the light of the public interest clause and the constitutional requirement of proportionality of the legal response to breach of legal obligation.

The fifth chapter concerns the procedural aspect of the prohibition of ne bis in idem in administrative law. The author assumes that in this regard it is closely linked to the procedural premise of res iudicata. It seeks, therefore, to demonstrate that it is relevant not only at the stage of the judicial procedure, but that it materialates the idea pursued by the prohibition of ne bis in idem by means of a general administrative procedure. In this chapter, the author seeks to further answer the question of whether the institution of preliminary issues and provisional decisions are of significant importance from the point of view of the prohibition of ne bis in idem.