

# **Inaction in Proceedings before the Administrative Authorities – abstract**

The dissertation thesis deals with the issue of inactivity of administrative authorities in proceedings before them, which from the point of view of legal doctrine and application practice represents the most widespread form of inactivity in public administration. It can be considered as one of the most serious negative phenomena in public administration and its execution.

Public administration is primarily seen as an executive (active) activity aimed at fulfilling its tasks set by or based on the legal order and carried out within its limits. As a rule, both legislation and scholarly literature contain material concerning public administration activities and their forms. The issue of inactivity often remains neglected, while in application practice it is a relatively common undesirable phenomenon, which the addressees of public administration encounter relatively often.

The dissertation thus represents another source of reflection on this topic. The author interconnected two levels - theoretical and application, which allowed him to examine the issue of inactivity of administrative bodies in a broader context. There are often fundamental differences in approaches to legal doctrine and practice, but there is no reason to always have two separate and unrelated levels; on the contrary, their interconnection can be considered useful. In particular, this comprehensive approach allowed the author to terminologically define the inactivity of administrative authorities, to name its forms, symptoms and causes, to analyze the current system of protection against inactivity and to address its consequences. Following the carried out examination, the author identified the most serious problems associated with this phenomenon and formulated *de lege ferenda* considerations in relation to existing and effective legislation.

The dissertation is designated not only to academic readers, but also to the wider professional public. In particular, it can be appreciated by representatives of the legislation, for whom it may be an inspirational source of reflection *de lege ferenda*, but also, for example, attorneys, judges, civil servants or officials of local and regional authorities.