

The Gdańsk Bar Association

of attorneys-at law

Message from the Dean

Dear readers,

Welcome you on the website of the Gdańsk Bar Association. This service is intended to portray the structure and functioning of our bar - the only self-governing body of attorneys at law in Gdańsk region.

Currently, the Gdańsk Bar Association brings together around 2,000 members (attorneys at law and trainees) and with other 18 regional Bar Associations constitutes the biggest bar in Poland – the Polish National Bar of Attorneys at law.

In this service you will find some basic information about our history, tasks, structure and functioning. We also invite you with to get familiar with our international projects as well as current activity, which may be found in the “news” section”.

For your convenience you will find also a summary of Polish legal and justice system. Please feel free to contact us.

I would hereby like to encourage you to continue reading.

Jerzy Mosek
Dean of the Gdańsk Bar Association

The Gdańsk Bar Association

Introduction

The profession of an attorney-at law is a profession of public trust and is organised within the professional bar according to the Act of the Polish Parliament with the aim to protect public interest. The profession is recognised in Directive 249/77/EEC on temporary provision of legal services in another EU Member State and Directive 98/5/EC on permanent provision of legal services in another EU Member State. The aim of the activities of attorneys-at-law is to provide legal services and legal assistance to individuals and legal entities, in particular by providing legal advice, preparing legal opinions, drafting legislative proposals and representing clients before courts and public bodies as legal representatives or a defence counsel, including before the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Tribunal, the Supreme Administrative Court, the Court of Justice of the European Union and the European Court of Human Rights. Attorneys-at-law can practise their profession on a freelance basis or they can combine it with other forms of employment, for example on the basis of an employment contract.

The bar of attorneys-at-law is independent in carrying out its tasks and is subject only to the provisions of the statute that established it - the Act of 6 July 1982 on Attorneys-at-law. Supervision of its activities is undertaken by the Minister of Justice. The bar is made of 19 regional chambers of attorneys-at-law (regional bar associations) and the National Council of Attorneys-at-law. Membership in the bar is obligatory for those willing to practise the profession of an attorney-at law. Any person holding valid master's degree in law, who has completed the attorney-at-law training and passed an exam, can be registered in the register of attorneys-at-law. Foreign lawyers wishing to practise law in Poland can register with one of the regional chambers of attorneys-at-law. EU rules, including European Directives on the provision of legal services, apply to all lawyers practicing in Poland, including the European lawyers who have a place of establishment or provide legal services in Poland.

Regional Bar Association is the fundamental entity within the bar, being responsible for initial training, continuous legal education, keeping the roll of attorneys-at-law and foreign lawyers, providing disciplinary proceedings of the first instance as well as carrying out other duties foreseen by the law.

History

The history of the profession of an attorney-at law dates back to 13 December 1961 when the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution regarding the legal servicing of enterprises, unions and banks. The resolution made it possible to use the services of attorneys-at-law employed by these entities and these services became the primary domain of the work of attorneys-at-law. In 1982, the Parliament passed the Act on Attorneys-at-law, which specified the basic rules regarding the performance of services by attorneys-at-law in Poland. The law also laid down specific rules on the organisation and operation of the bar of attorneys-at-law. This date can be regarded as the cornerstone in the process of creating the profession of an attorney-at law in Poland and the structures of the bar. Six years later, on 23 December 1988, another important statute was passed - the Act on Economic Activity, which is regarded as another crucial stage in the process of creating the profession. The law in its Article 24 indicated that the provision of legal assistance is one of the authorised types of an economic activity provided for the benefit of economic enterprises. In 1989, the Bar of Attorneys-at-law was granted powers to carry out the legal training of lawyers wishing to become attorneys-at-law and to register those newly-qualified on special lists – rolls of attorneys-at-law. Nowadays attorneys-at-law are authorised to represent clients in all areas of law and in all courts including the Supreme Court, Supreme Administrative Court, Constitutional Tribunal, Court of Justice of European Union and European Court of Human Rights.

Membership, professional training and ethics

An attorney-at law can be anyone who has completed the Master of Laws degree in Poland or an equivalent foreign law degree recognised in Poland. Such a person must enjoy full public rights, he or she should have full capacity to act, be of impeccable character and have completed his or her legal training with an exam in Poland. Some professionals may gain entry into the bar without the need for a legal training and an examination or they can gain entry after passing an examination for attorneys-at-law but without undertaking the legal training.

Bar training

Once admitted to the bar, the candidate becomes a trainee attorney-at-law who has to undergo a training. An examination for the admission to the training is a written test conducted by the Ministry of Justice. The examination covers subjects such as criminal law and criminal procedure, infraction law and infraction court proceedings, financial criminal law and financial criminal proceedings, civil law and civil procedure, family law, public business law, commercial companies and partnerships law, labour

law and social security regulations, administrative law and administrative procedure, European Union law, constitutional law.

Bar training lasts three years and consists of theoretical and practical classes. Each trainee has his or her individual tutor, who must be a practitioner from the bar. Bar examination at the end of the training, organized by the State, consists of five written parts (criminal law, civil law, commercial law, administrative law and professional practice/ ethics). The training is run by the Regional Bar Associations.

Foreign lawyers

Foreign lawyers from the European Union Member States may provide permanent legal assistance to the same extent and in the same way as Polish attorneys-at-law, subject to their entry onto the list of foreign lawyers run by each of the Regional Bar Association.

Ethical conduct

Attorneys-at-law are obliged to respect the rules of professional conduct adopted by the National Convention of Attorneys-at-law and protecting the core values of the profession, such as independence, protection of professional secrecy, avoidance of conflicts of interest, protection of the dignity of the profession in professional, public and private life, as well as loyalty to clients. The Code of Ethics of attorneys-at-law regulates also the provision of information on carrying out professional activities, relationship with the courts, government agencies, local government and colleagues, and it also includes the obligation of continuing legal education. Failure to comply with ethical principles can bring attorneys-at-law and trainee attorneys-at-law before special disciplinary bodies of the bar.

Disciplinary responsibility

Attorneys-at-law and trainees are held responsible for any conduct which is contrary to law, ethical principles or the dignity of profession. The disciplinary bodies of the Gdańsk Bar Association are regional disciplinary ombudsmen, who carry out investigations, and regional disciplinary courts, which hear cases in the first instance. At the national level there is the Main Disciplinary Ombudsman and the Higher Disciplinary Court. The decisions of the Higher Disciplinary Court may be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Organisation and tasks

The Gdańsk Bar Association is independent in the performance of its duties and is only subject to the laws that have established it.

The main tasks of our Chamber are:

- to create conditions enabling attorneys-at-law to perform their duties;
- to represent attorneys-at-law and trainees and to protect their interests;
- to supervise proper practice of the profession by attorneys-at-law and trainees;
- to prepare trainees attorney-at-law for the proper practice of the profession;
- to provide continuous education for qualified attorneys-at-law;
- to perform other duties foreseen by the law.

Authorities

The organs of the Gdańsk Bar Association are:

- the assembly of the Gdańsk Chambers of attorneys-at-law,
- the council of the Gdańsk chambers of attorneys-at-law,
- regional audit committee,
- regional disciplinary court.

Members of these organs can be attorneys-at-law only.

The term of office

The term of office of the bodies of the bar lasts four years, but the authorities are obliged to operate until the constitution of the newly elected bodies. Members of the bar cannot hold the same function within the bar structures for more than two consecutive terms.

The Assembly of the Gdańsk Chamber of attorneys-at-law

The Assembly of the Gdańsk Chamber of attorneys-at-law is convened by the council of the Gdańsk Bar Association once a year and has the following functions:

- ❖ To set up number of members of the council and other bar's bodies;
- ❖ To elect or to dismiss the Dean of the Gdańsk Bar Association, members of the council, members of the regional audit committee and regional disciplinary court;
- ❖ To adopt budget of the bar;
- ❖ To approve reports of the council;
- ❖ To set up regional divisions of the Chamber
- ❖ To elect delegates for the National Convention of attorneys-at-law and a member of the National Council of attorneys at law

The Council of the Gdańsk Chamber of Attorneys-at-law

The Council of the Gdańsk Chamber of Attorneys-at-law is made of the Dean and 21 members chosen by the Assembly. The executive branch of the Council is its Presidency made of the Dean, 3 Vice-Deans, Secretary-General, Treasurer as well as two ordinary members.

Commissions and Committees

The main activities of the Gdańsk Bar Association are conducted through its six commissions and two permanent committees, which have specific tasks according to their spheres of competences at the national level.

Each commission is made of a number of attorneys-at-law - members of the bar and experts in particular areas of law. The ordinary business of these organs is run by individual Chairs who set the agenda for meetings and conduct general oversight over their work. Currently, following commissions are set up:

- Legal Training Commission
- Complaints and Motions Commission
- Practice of the Profession and Ethics Commission
- Integration, Sports and Touristic Commission
- Professional Development Commission
- Contacts with local authorities, NGOs and Human Rights Commission
- Foreign Affairs Committee Commission
- Retired Lawyers and Social Affairs Commission
- Enrolment Commission
- Legal Education Commission
- Culture Commission

Foreign Affairs Commission

The Foreign Affairs Commission is a constituent organ of the council charged with handling its international relations with foreign partners. The Commission carrying out following tasks:

- it provides representation in international organizations of lawyers,
- it maintains multilateral and bilateral contacts with foreign Bar Associations,
- it conducts international projects of the Gdańsk Bar Associations,
- it prepares case studies, investigations and other material for the use of the Bar,
- it coordinates the flow of information about the international activities between,
- it organizes study visits, conferences and seminars for members of the Gdańsk Bar Association both abroad and domestically with the participation of foreign speakers and experts.

Activities

The Commission is currently conducting following activities and programs:

- Yearly **twinning meetings** have been organizing for almost 15 years by Regional Bars in Barcelona, Erlangen, Exeter, Leuven, Rennes, Verona and Gdańsk with the aim of sharing knowledge about important aspects of European and national law, to strengthen mutual professional and personal contacts as well as to know better mutual culture of partners of the twinning.
- **Agreements on cooperation** with Hong Kong Law Society and Verona Bar Association to exchange experiences, best practices and knowledge on legal systems. Within the framework of these agreements, a conference on One Belt One Road Initiative was organized in June 2017 and in November 2017 20 attorneys-at-law participated in a seminar organized by the Verona Bar Association.
- **Eastern Partnership** with the aim of developing contacts with lawyers and strengthening co-operation with Bars in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. Within this project several activities have been organized, including study visit of lawyers from Moldova, a seminar on European family law with participation of colleagues from Belarus and Russia or meetings with Ukrainian Lawyers in Kiev.
- Membership in the **European Association of Lawyers (AEA-EAL)** to increase networking possibility with lawyers from other jurisdictions, organizing common conferences and seminars on various aspects of European Law and to boost our activity within the framework of the Eastern Partnership Project.

News

- **Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe calls for a convention on the profession of a lawyer**
On January 24, 2018 Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe called on the Committee of Ministers to draft and adopt a [European Convention on the Profession of Lawyer](#). The proposed act should secure full implementation of the existing non-binding documents of the CoE, including Recommendation No. R (2000) 21 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the freedom of exercise of the profession of lawyer and Recommendation 2085 (2016) of the Parliamentary Assembly on strengthening the protection and role of human rights defenders in Council of Europe Member States.

The need for adoption the convention is underlined by many international and national organizations protecting citizen's and human rights. They arguing that lawyers are being harassed, threatened, detained, under surveillance and even being murdered for carrying out their professional activities. These are a direct danger for rights of people and justice itself.

- **Consumers may sue Facebook in their home country**

An Austrian citizen is allowed to sue the Facebook in personal case in his home country, however he is not allowed to lodge a class action against this company, ruled today the Court of Justice in [case C-498/16](#).

Max Schrems had lodged the class action in an Austrian court on behalf of himself and seven other users in Austria, Germany and India against Facebook Ireland for various alleged rights violations including personal data. Facebook, which operates its European services in Ireland, had argued that Austrian courts did not have jurisdiction over its Irish operations, and that Schrems was a "professional" user and therefore not covered by consumer protection provisions.

The court decided that a Facebook user could be considered a "consumer" if their use was "predominately" for personal and not professional use and consumers can file complaints against activities in another EU member state in their country of domicile. "Mr Schrems may bring an individual action in Austria against Facebook Ireland," the Court (ECJ said in a statement. "By contrast, as the assignee of other consumers' claims, he cannot benefit from the consumer forum for the purposes of a collective action."

Austria's supreme court had referred the matter to the ECJ after Schrems's lawsuit was first thrown out and then restored by the country's courts. The case now returns to Austria's Supreme Court for final judgment.

- **Commission proposal on working conditions**

The European Commission has adopted on December 20, 2017 a proposal for a new Directive for more transparent and predictable working conditions across the EU. This proposal will complete and modify the current Directive 91/533/EEC. The Commission's proposal complements and modernises existing obligations to inform each worker of his or her working conditions and creates new minimum standards to ensure that all workers, benefit from more predictability and clarity as regards their working conditions by:

- Aligning the notion of worker to the case-law of the European Court of Justice. Consequently, this Directive would ensure that the same broad categories of workers will be covered.
- Bringing within the scope of the Directive forms of employment that are now often excluded. This includes domestic workers, marginal part-time workers or workers on very short contracts, and extends to new forms of employment, such as on-demand workers, voucher-based workers and platform workers.

- Ensuring that workers are provided with an updated and extended information package directly at the start of employment from day one.
- Creating new minimum rights, such as the right to greater predictability of work for those working mostly with a variable schedule, the possibility to request transition to a more stable form of employment and receive a reply in writing, or the right to mandatory training without deduction from salary.
- Reinforcing the means of enforcement and redress as a last resort to resolve possible disagreements, should dialogue not be sufficient.

The Polish judicial system

Legal order

The Polish Constitution provides for a distinction between universally binding law and internal law. Universally binding law is binding on all entities in the country, governs the legal situation of citizens and other entities (such as legal persons, business operators, associations, organisations etc.) and determines their rights and obligations. Enactments of internal law solely concern the legal situation of entities within the organisational structure of the body issuing such enactments.

Chapter III of the Constitution (Articles 87-94) lists the sources of universally binding law. These are:

- Constitution
- International agreements ratified by the President of Poland
- Acts
- Regulations
- Local acts on territory of local authorities

In addition to the above, Article 234 of the Constitution provides for the following universally binding law – regulations having the force of statute issued by the President of the Republic solely in cases tightly defined by the Constitution (e.g. during martial law or whenever the Sejm is unable to assemble for a sitting).

A further source of universally binding law is constituted by the legislation of international organisations if the international agreement establishing such organisations provides for the legislation established by them to have effect under domestic law (Article 91(3) of the Constitution). This Article concerns Community secondary legislation.

Publication of the full text of Acts, regulations and enactments of local law is subject to their being reproduced in full in one of Poland's official publications (Article 88 of the Constitution). There are currently three such publications: The Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, the Official Gazette of the Polish Republic (Polish Monitor) and the Official Gazette of the Polish Republic (Polish Monitor B). Enactments of universally binding law are published in the Journal of Laws.

The Polish Constitution

Dated 2 April 1997, is the most important source of universally binding law in Poland. The Constitution is an Act, i.e. a universally binding law. It is adopted and amended in a different way from ordinary Acts (Article 235 of the Constitution). The Constitution is regarded as a basic law in view of its particular contents, form and legal force. It governs Poland's political, social and economic system and lays down the fundamental rights and freedoms of Polish citizens. The Constitution occupies the highest position in the hierarchy of sources of law in Poland. It indicates the other sources of law, their scope and their autonomous or executive nature. All other normative acts must be compatible with the Constitution. The Constitutional Court upholds compatibility with the Constitution of other normative acts and also compatibility of subordinate normative acts with higher-ranking legislation. In addition, under Article 79 of the Constitution, any person whose constitutional rights or freedoms have been violated is entitled to lodge a complaint with the Constitutional Court in respect of the compatibility with the Constitution of an Act or other normative act, further to which a court or public body has issued a definitive judgment on their constitutional rights, freedoms or obligations.

International agreements are ratified by the President of the Republic. However, where an international agreement concerns fundamental issues such as: peace, political or military arrangements, citizens' freedoms, rights and responsibilities, membership of international organisations, major financial commitments on the part of the State and matters governed by an Act or in respect of which the Constitution requires legislation, ratification is contingent on prior agreement being enshrined in that Act (Article 89 of the Constitution). After a ratified international agreement has been published in the Journal of Laws, it becomes part of the national body of law and is directly applicable, except where application requires the promulgation of an Act. In addition, an international agreement ratified with prior consent enshrined in an Act takes precedence over an Act if it is incompatible with the agreement.

Legislation passed by an international organisation is also applied directly and takes precedence in the event of a conflict with Acts where this is provided for in the agreement setting up that organisation and ratified by Poland (Article 91 of the Constitution). Article 91 of the Constitution defines the place of Community law in the domestic legal order.

EU primary legislation in the form of international agreements forms part of the domestic legal order, is directly applicable and takes precedence over Acts. EU secondary legislation is directly applicable and takes precedence in the event of a conflict with Acts.

Acts are subordinate to the Constitution and to international agreements ratified with prior consent enshrined in an Act but rank higher than regulations. An Act may be passed on any subject, but the most important issues can only be regulated by an Act (e.g. the Budget Act, legislation defining the legal status of citizens, the rules

governing local government systems and their mandate). Normative acts passed by government bodies can be issued only by virtue of an authorisation enshrined in an Act with a view to its implementation. The Constitution sometimes requires the adoption of the corresponding Act, outlining the solutions it provides for.

Legislative procedure

It is governed by the Constitution (Articles 118-124) and the Rules of Procedure of Parliament (the Sejm) and the Senate. The right to initiate legislation lies with the Cabinet, a group comprising at least 15 Members of Parliament, the Senate, the President of the Republic and a group comprising at least 100,000 citizens. Bills are submitted to the Sejm, where they are dealt with in three readings. In the course of this process the Sejm examines the bill and transmits it to the appropriate parliamentary committees for amendment. The bill is then returned to the Sejm, which votes on the amendments and the bill as a whole. The Sejm approves the bill by a simple majority, subject to at least half of the statutory number of Members being present. Once it has been passed by the Sejm, the bill is transmitted to the Senate, which has one month in which to adopt it without amendment, amend it or throw it out. If a bill is amended or thrown out by the Senate, it must be re-examined by the Sejm. In this case the Sejm needs an absolute majority, subject to at least half of the statutory number of Members being present, in order to override a recommendation by the Senate. If Parliament completes the legislative process, the bill is transmitted to the President, who should sign it within three weeks and order its publication in the Journal of Laws. Before signing a bill, the President can refer it to the Constitutional Court for constitutional review. If the Constitutional Court deems the bill to be compatible with the Constitution, the President may not refuse to sign it. The President also has the option of not referring a bill to the Constitutional Court but returning it to the Sejm for a further reading ("presidential veto").

However, the Sejm may reject a presidential veto by a majority of 3/5, subject to at least half of the statutory number of Members being present. If the bill is once again adopted by the Sejm, the President has one week in which to sign it and order its publication.

Regulations are issued by the bodies indicated in the Constitution by virtue of a detailed authorisation enshrined in an Act with a view to its implementation. The authorisation should designate the body empowered to issue the regulation, the scope of the matters to be regulated and guidelines on the contents of the Act (Article 92 of the Constitution). The following bodies are empowered by the Constitution to issue regulations: The President, the Cabinet, the Chairman of the Cabinet, the Minister responsible for the government administration, the committee chairman appointed by the Cabinet and the National Radio and Television Broadcasting Council. The body designated to issue the regulation may not transfer that authorisation to another body. The purpose of a regulation is to implement an Act and as such, it cannot be either incompatible with the Act or go beyond the scope of the delegated powers.

Regulations are subject to checks by the courts. For that reason, they can be disputed by the Constitutional Court and also by a judicial or administrative tribunal. If a court rules in a specific set of proceedings that a regulation or the provisions thereof infringe higher legislation (i.e. an Act), it may refrain from applying it in the case in question and treat it as null and void.

Enactments of internal law (e.g. Orders) are internal in nature and are binding only on the organisational entities subordinate to the body issuing such enactments (Article 93 of the Constitution). Examples of enactments of internal law include cabinet ordinances and orders issued by the President and Ministers. Orders may be issued only on the basis of an Act. They cannot form the basis of a decision concerning citizens, legal persons or other entities.

Enactments of local law are issued by local government bodies (e.g. municipal resolutions) and central government administrative bodies on the basis and within the scope of authorisations laid down in an Act (e.g. provinces' implementing regulations and orders (Article 94 of the Constitution)). These enactments are binding only within the jurisdiction of the bodies which issue them but, in view of their universally binding nature, they may be addressed to all entities and establish their rights and obligations.

Case-law does not constitute a source of law in Poland. Under Article 178(1) of the Constitution, judges in Poland are subordinate only to the Constitution, Acts, and international agreements ratified with prior consent enshrined in an Act. This means that the courts are duty bound to apply the Constitution, Acts and the aforementioned international agreements.

The courts cannot refuse to apply these normative acts on the grounds that they are unconstitutional. However, pursuant to Article 193 of the Constitution, they may address a legal question to the Constitutional Court regarding the compatibility of a given normative act with the Constitution, ratified international agreements or Acts if the outcome of a case pending before the courts hangs on the answer to that legal question. However, judges are not bound by enactments which are subordinate to Acts, such as regulations and, when examining a given case, may determine, on an independent basis, whether such enactments are compatible with Acts and with the Constitution. Should an enactment be found to be incompatible, the court may refuse to apply it and disregard it when handing down a ruling. However, case-law and, in particular, the case-law of the Supreme Court, plays a crucial role in interpretations of statute by the courts.

Organisation of Justice

Supreme court

The Supreme Court is the cassation court. It is located in Warsaw. The court handles cassations, i.e. appeals from sentences or decisions of courts of second instance. The Supreme Court does not consider the cases but examines whether the judicial decisions of civil and military courts are compliant with the law. Cassation appeals cannot be filed in all cases. Cassations must be filed by a barrister or a counsellor at law.

Common courts

The courts of appeals, regional and district courts. They handle the following cases: civil, family, minors, labour, social security, commercial, bankruptcy and criminal, including misconduct, and penitentiary; they also keep land registers and records. Common courts consist of two instances:

Courts of 1st instance:

- district court (including Municipal court)
- regional court

Courts of 2nd instance:

- regional court
- court of appeals

Regional courts are the courts of first instance only in certain case categories. They are also the appellate courts (courts of second instance) for decisions of district courts.

Courts of 2nd instance (appellate) handle the appealed cases and can:

- Uphold the appealed decision – it means that the appealed decision remains in force;
- Amend the appealed decision – it means that a new decision is issued in the case;
- Revoke the decision and remand the case to re-examination by the court of first instance – it means that the case will be examined again.

Most often, the competent court for civil cases is the court of proper venue serving the address of the defendant, and in criminal and misconduct cases - court of proper venue for the place of prohibited act (crime or misconduct). In order to start the

proceedings, we must submit at court (at the day-book office), or send by register mail, a written statement with enclosures (copies of documents, supportive evidence). Depending on the nature of the case, it will be handled by the district or regional court in the first instance.

District court

There are 315 district courts in Poland. They are located in larger cities. In case of main cities, a regional court can be established for one or several districts of the city – e.g. in Krakow, Łódz, Warsaw and Wrocław. District courts are the judicial units closest to the citizens. They handle all cases, except cases reserved for the regional court. In most district courts there are municipal divisions (also known as *municipal courts*). There are 380 of municipal divisions countrywide. They handle minor civil and criminal cases, including misconduct.

Regional court

There are 45 regional courts in Poland. They are located in all major cities. Regional courts handle appeals (from decisions of district courts, thus they function as courts of 2nd instance (appellate). They also handle certain serious cases (e.g. high claim value, serious crimes, etc.) and then function as courts of 1st instance.

Court of Appeals

There are 11 courts of appeals in Poland. They are located in major cities: Białystok, Gdansk, Katowice, Kraków, Lublin, Łódz, Poznań, Rzeszów, Warszawa, Wrocław and Szczecin. A court of appeals functions as the court of 2nd instance – i.e. it tries appeals from decisions of the regional court.

Administrative courts

Supervise public administration in order to safeguard its compliance with law. Administrative courts are courts of two instances. The first instance: 14 Voivodship Administrative Courts (WSA); second instance: The Supreme Administrative Court (NSA), located in Warsaw. Administrative courts can only revoke, annul or uphold the appealed administrative act. They cannot issue any new administrative decision that would affect our rights and obligations. The proper venue of the administrative court depends on the location of the administrative body, against which the complaint is filed.

WSA handles complaints regarding most of all:

- administrative decisions (e.g. building permit or tax injunction);
- acts of law of municipal units and local public administration bodies (e.g. local tax rates, parking regulations);
- lack of action by administrative bodies.

We have the right to a cassation appeal from decisions of voivodship administrative courts filed at the Supreme Administrative Court. Every administrative court has an information department, where we can check the proper court venue and status of the cases being examined by the court as well view as the case files.

Contact us

Our opening hours are from 08:00 - 16:00, Monday - Thursday. 08:00 – 15:00. Friday. We can be contacted by telephone, fax or e-mail.

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