

**REVIEW OF MONOGRAPH “CIVIL SERVICE LAW: LEGAL
REGULATION OF STATUTORY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION”
BY ASSOC. PROF. A. LAURINAVICIUS**

A person getting involved in an organizational activity enters very specific management relations. If the management is realized as an achievement of an authority's goals by efforts of subordinates, it is obvious that these relations can be complicated and can sometimes offend the weaker part's – subordinate's - interests. A monograph “Civil Service Law: Legal Regulations of Statutory Public Administration” analyzes the particular activity – the activity of the statutory organization. The management of these institutions, which have a particular status in the state, differs a lot from business organizations or other state services management. They have a very responsible role to perform in ensuring the state's juridical order and first of all their status is juridical. These institutions are orientated to ensure human and civil rights.

On the other hand, the internal management of statutory institutions is based on the principle of hierarchical subordination. Heads are authorised to require of strict order from their subordinates, to apply disciplinary responsibility. The author asks the question, if management of these institutions lacks legal remedies, i.e. specialised laws? In the first units of the book, on the basis of police, customs, border guard service and other services practice scientific analysis, the conclusion is reached that officers activity's jurisdiction is only creation of primary technical, organizational means of activity's management. The management of statutory institutions is a very complicated process. It starts with realising of moral values and proceeds towards jurisdiction (establishment by means of particular laws, statutes). Then it goes towards the officer's real potential to implement them by performing functions delegated by the state.

Bearing in mind still remaining in our consciousness the Soviet past influence, when the police (militia) was a militarised structure and the state border was safeguarded by steel wall- that is why it is sometimes even difficult to name it as a customs or border guard service- the problem of juridical regulation of statutory state institution analysed in the monograph becomes very significant. In my opinion, it is the first work where administration of statutory services in post communist states is analysed conceptually. Though the Soviet law is rather a field of national law and the study made by the author is more restricted within his country's institutional problems, they are similar and relevant to those of Latvia and Estonia. Therefore, in my opinion, the monograph is a significant achievement in the international context. The stated problems are topics which have to be analyzed not only in Lithuanian law universities but they also could be analysed by Riga's Technical University postgraduates.

The monograph “Civil Service Law: Legal Regulation of Statutory Public Administration” introduces an interesting and valuable material for the wide scope of questions. It is notable that the work is presented so that the stress is put not on the basic development tendencies of a separate country but those of society – spreading humanistic ideas and their realization by enhancing human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Baltic States – Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia- became a part of the European Union, therefore, customs service and other statutory services activity have to be orientated towards common values, however, they can not remain ignorant of the issue that own country's living quality is a stand position in modelling the performance of the functions delegated by the state. The author motivates it by introducing the concept of “social expediency” of internal and external management of statutory institutions. He analyses presumptions of social expediency implementation as the motivation (management of career processes, subject ethics role, etc.), discretionary law, and service ethics. That means that Assoc. Prof. A. Laurinavicius introduces a new approach towards the Soviet law which arises from realizing of social expediency. The author reveals direct relations among administrative law, discretionary law and deontology in purposefully solving social problems. He considers that interaction between different subjects is the necessary precondition for a successful administration of statutory services, for improvement of their administration which serves to create a mature civil and democratic society.

Another important aspect of the study – theoretical and practical specifics of statutory officers' service peculiarities' compensation principle content analysis. Peculiarities of serving in police, customs, or other statutory institution have to be compensated by guarantees determined by specific legal acts (service law, statutes). It could be compensated by establishment of proportional rights and obligations to perform delegated functions, by creating conditions for implementation of "administrative good faith", i.e. successively, thoroughly perform duties, administer necessary information, etc. These issues are analyzed in a rather original way – through improvement of juridical regulation of hierarchical authority- subordinate relations. The improvement is based upon service ethics, i.e. by institutionalising the ethics, by creating consistent infrastructure of ethics, on the basis of which service ethics code is to be applied.

Assoc. Prof. A. Laurinavicius' monograph "Civil Service Law: Legal Regulation of Statutory Public Administration" meets the requirements applicable for this kind of scientific monographs. I think, this monograph will be of interests not only to academic community- lawyers, representatives of public administration sciences- but also to the general public interested in what kind of services can be expected of statutory services institutions, what changes undergo their activity politics, what means to be a statutory officer and to do the duty in a restricted order conditions. The study of the material presented in the monograph could perfectly serve as a basis for designing Lithuanian, Latvian and other countries' inter-universities' studies, for creating common postgraduate studies' curriculum for the future statutory officers. Even more, the book – is a significant work in the theory defining the mode of the public administration.

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