



MILITARISED SERVICES, ARMED FORCES AND PRO-DEFENCE ORGANISATIONS OF POLAND AND LITHUANIA. SELECTED LEGAL ASPECTS

Marcin Czechowski¹

Pomeranian University in Słupsk, Poland

E-mail: marcin.czechowski@upsl.edu.pl

Received: 16 April 2025; accepted: 19 November 2025

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.13165/j.icj.2025.11.02.007>

Abstract. The article aims to explore Polish and Lithuanian legal systems, and to analyse the legal solutions concerning militarised services, armed forces and the pro-defence organisations of Poland and Lithuania. The objective is to answer how far these solutions meet current challenges. Comparative considerations play an important role, due to their inspiring research impact. They refer to two neighbouring countries that are in a similar geopolitical situation. The scope of this article does not allow for reference to all aspects of the issue. The following section therefore deals with selected issues concerning militarised services and armed forces: the legal framework for their activities in the international context, legal conditions in national context, and their place in the security and public order system. An outline of the employment characteristics of officers and professional soldiers is also presented. The methods used in the article include a comparative legal analysis of the relevant legal frameworks and policies in Poland, Lithuania, the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Included reflections show that there is a considerable complexity of issues connected with the legal aspects of activities of armed forces, militarised services and pro-defence organisations in Poland and Lithuania.

Keywords: armed forces, uniformed formations, special services, pro-defence organisations, professional soldiers, officers.

Introduction

Poland and Lithuania share a long history, both recent and long ago. Not only are they neighbours, but for more than 200 years (1569-1795) they formed one of the largest states in Europe as the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Three decades ago, Poland and Lithuania concluded the Treaty on Friendly Relations and Good-Neighbourly Cooperation (1994). Since then, the two countries' relations have been characterised by their shared aspirations for integration into the North Atlantic Alliance (NATO) and the European Union (EU). These measures were implemented as part of the fundamental responsibility of every state to ensure external security by protecting the independence and inviolability of its territory, as well as internal security. The second safety role mentioned consists of many issues, such as the health and lives of citizens, protection against natural disasters, protection against terrorist threats, social security, and the predictability of the legal system. Various government institutions, companies performing public functions, and health care providers are responsible for the safety of citizens. However, armed forces, uniformed formations, and special services are the most important of these institutions. Uniformed or militarised services are commonly used to describe the latter two. In Lithuania, they are also often called statutory services (Šilinytė & Vaičiūnė, p. 163) or paramilitary services (Saudargaitė, p. 124). This concept is also appropriate in the context of Polish legal realities. Activities aimed at strengthening state security and national defence capabilities are also carried out by pro-defence organisations.

When considering current threats to state security, such as direct aggression or attacks of a hybrid nature, it is worth taking a look at the legal solutions to see how far they meet current challenges. The

¹ Ph.D in Law, research and teaching assistant professor at Pomeranian University in Słupsk (Poland), attorney-at-law, reserve soldier, author of scientific publications in official relations law, clerical law, labor law, social law and procedural law.

objective of this article is to examine the legal status in this regard. The article aims to explore both the Polish and Lithuanian legal systems. Comparative considerations play an important role, due to their inspiring research impact. They refer to two neighbouring countries that are in a similar geopolitical situation. The scope of this article does not allow for reference to all aspects of the issue. The following section therefore deals with selected issues.

The methods used in this article include a comparative legal analysis of the relevant legal frameworks and policies in Poland, Lithuania, the EU and NATO. The analysis involves the examination of legislative texts, legal principles, and recent amendments mainly by applying linguistic, systematic and comparative methods. AI-assisted technology was used in the preparation of this article to check grammar and spelling.

1. Legal framework for activities of armed forces and militarised services - international context

Both Poland and Lithuania successfully completed their aim to join NATO: Poland - 12.03.1995, Lithuania - 26.04.2005. NATO's fundamental and enduring objective is to guarantee the freedom and security of all its members by political and military means. NATO signatories agree that an armed attack on one or more of the member states in Europe or North America would be considered an attack against all NATO members (North Atlantic Treaty, 1949). The scale of threats influenced the creation of the NATO Response Force in 2002. Half-yearly, members prepare their units for joint operations. On 1 January 2024, the Polish Special Forces were deployed for the third time, and for the first time they led a full-scale defence operation.

The Community context resulting from Poland's and Lithuania's EU membership should also be taken into account. An integral part of the common foreign and security policy is the common security and defence policy (Treaty on the European Union, 2016). In the event of a terrorist attack or natural or man-made disaster affecting any Member State, the EU and its Member States shall act together in a spirit of solidarity (Treaty on the European Union, 2016, Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, 2012). The operational capacity of the EU is dependent on the operational capacity of its Member States, on whose efforts the strengthening of the EU's security and defence policy depends. This is primarily implemented by armed forces and militarised services. Poland and Lithuania are also making joint efforts to ensure the security of their citizens, for example in cyber defence (Polish-Lithuanian Co-operation Agreement, 2022), the elimination of chemical and environmental accidents (Interreg VI-A Lithuania-Poland Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2021-2027, 2021), and the protection of Lithuania's border with Belarus.

2. Legal conditions of the armed forces - national context

In Poland, the fundamental objectives that should guide state bodies are enumerated in Article 5 of the Polish Constitution (Constitution of the Republic of Poland, 1997). One such objective is to ensure the safety and security of citizens. These objectives have an overarching function in the guidance and activity of public authorities (Padzik, 2018, pp. 117-118). As fundamental constitutional values they underpin the existing legal system. The legislator has not specified in the Polish Constitution the measures necessary to achieve such objectives. However, the Council of Ministers has been specified as being responsible for ensuring internal and external security, as well as public order (Constitution of the Republic of Poland, 1997). The Polish Armed Forces are responsible for fulfilling their duty to guarantee the independence and inviolability of the country (Constitution of the Republic of Poland, 1997). They are subordinate to the President and the Ministry of National Defence (Constitution of the Republic of Poland, 1997). On the basis of Polish legislation, Act of 11 March 2022 on Homeland Defence plays a key role. This act replaced 14 laws that had previously directly addressed the Polish Armed Forces.

The Lithuanian Constitution has a provision that can be interpreted as an indication of the state's obligation to ensure the security of citizens: 'State institutions serve the people' (Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, 1992). A provision also establishes powers for the Government of the Republic

of Lithuania to protect the territorial inviolability of the country and guarantee state security and public order. The right to security, understood as the absence of threats to personal safety and freedom from fear of violence, is recognised as a fundamental human right. In Lithuania, a law has been devoted exclusively to national security matters. In accordance with the Lithuanian Constitution, defence of the State of Lithuania against foreign armed attack is recognised as the right and duty of every citizen of the Republic of Lithuania. The organisation of the country's defence is determined by law. The Law on the Basics of National Security (1996) defines the concept contained in its title, and establishes the basis for ensuring such security, including military defence. This Act stipulates that the Commander of the Armed Forces reports to the Minister of National Defence. Issues concerning activities of the Lithuanian Armed Forces are regulated by the Law on the Organisation of the National Defence System and Military Service of the Republic of Lithuania (1998).

Both Poland and Lithuania have Military Police as a subdivision of the Armed Forces. Polish and Lithuanian Armed Forces participate in a variety of tasks that serve state security, such as rescue, counter-terrorism, and crisis management. The primary importance, however, is to protect the territory of the state, while for other structures of the state this task is ancillary. In the event of a declaration of mobilisation and in a time of war, individual units of uniformed formations may be militarised in Poland (the Police, the Border Guard, the State Protection Service) and military special services (the Military Counterintelligence Service, the Military Intelligence Service) become part of the Armed Forces by virtue of the law. In the first case, this issue was regulated in the Acts establishing the service (Act on the Police, 1990; Act on the Border Guard, 1990; Act on the State Protection Service, 2017), and in the second case, in the Act on Homeland Defence (2022). A similar solution was adopted in Lithuania (Law on the Organisation of the National Defence System and Military Service of the Republic of Lithuania, 1998). This means that in the event of martial law or armed defence against aggression (war), some institutions form part of the national defence system (the State Border Guard Service, the Public Security Service, combat units of the Lithuanian Riflemen's Union).

3. Militarised services and pro-defence organisations in the security and public order system in Poland and Lithuania

As the militarised services in both countries are organised along military lines, their structure is therefore highly hierarchical. Each service is headed by a single person - the Head of Service, with the status of central government administrative bodies in their area of competence. As such, they have a high position in the structure of state administration, reporting to the relevant Minister or Prime Minister.

Uniformed formations are usually armed and have a formalised hierarchy. They have been established by the state to exercise its authority in a specific area related to state security, e.g. financial, border control, prevention of the consequences of natural and catastrophic events and protection against violations of the law (prevention). In Poland, these include formations under the Ministry of the Interior and Administration (the Police, the Border Guard, the State Fire Service, the State Protection Service), the Prison Service under the Ministry of Justice, the Customs and Tax Service under the Ministry of Finance, and the Marshal's Guard supervised by the Seym Marshal. In the Republic of Lithuania, institutions responsible for maintaining law and order include those under the Ministry of the Interior (the Police, the State Border Guard Service, the Fire and Rescue Service, the Financial Crimes Investigation Service, the Public Security Service) and the Prison Service under the Ministry of Justice, the Customs Service under the Ministry of the Finance, and the Dignitary Protection Service (independent state institution).

Special services carry out covert operational and reconnaissance activities in the country and abroad. They are involved in intelligence and counter-intelligence activities, acquiring and protecting information vital to the internal security of the state. The nature of secret services means that their tasks determine the secrecy of their activities that cannot and should not be widely known. The importance of protecting state security and the specific functions they perform make the special services subject to increased supervision and control by state authorities. Special services have four

functions: information, process, prevention, control and protection. Traditionally, special services perform intelligence and counter-intelligence tasks (information and intelligence services), primarily obtaining information necessary in terms of state security, and disinforming enemy states or organisations (Szustakiewicz, 2021, p. 42). The two types of special services are civil and military. These include the Internal Security Agency (ABW) and the Intelligence Agency in Poland (AW), which both are subordinate to the Prime Minister, and the State Security Department (VSD) accountable to the Seimas and the President in Lithuania. The Military Counterintelligence Service (SKW) and the Military Intelligence Service (SWW) are responsible for the functions of military special services in Poland. They are subordinate to the Ministry of National Defence. In Lithuania, the Second Department of State Security (AOTD), which is also subordinate to the Minister of National Defence, fulfils these responsibilities. The above-mentioned special services are mainly involved in intelligence and counter-intelligence activities, with supplementary police activities. Counterintelligence is the opposite of intelligence, which seeks to obtain valuable information from the perspective of another entity, usually hostile to the state in question, including measures to detect and counter espionage to prevent foreign intelligence services from accessing state secrets.

Over time, special services began to perform tasks other than those previously assigned to the classic (traditional) special services because they are concerned with detecting crime and prosecuting perpetrators (prevention and police services). Defined by the Polish legislator as a special service and supervised by the Prime Minister, the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau (CBA) has a police function in addition to its control and analytical-informative functions. The Special Investigation Service in Lithuania, accountable to the President and the Seimas, detects and investigates corruption crimes and criminal offences, and prepares and implements corruption prevention measures. This type of special service does not engage in conventional intelligence or counterintelligence activities, but works to ensure national security in the broadest sense. They act in all situations where threats to state security arise, not only in connection with suspected crimes, with a primary function to detect, prosecute, and prevent crimes against vital state interests. Preventive police tasks are also handled by the classic special services, namely the ABW and the SKW in Poland, and the VSD and the AOTD in Lithuania.

Due to their clandestine work, special services have been granted special operational powers to protect the most important interests of the state. They aim to establish facts about events that disrupt the normal functioning of the state and society due to their socially harmful nature (Bożek, 2015, pp. 21-22). It is therefore important to emphasise the supervision and control of these services. In Poland, although they are supervised and controlled by the executive, parliament, and the courts, it is widely recognised that current arrangements are inadequate (Szwedowicz-Bronś & Małecki, 2024; NIK, 2024; Oklejak, 2022). The Lithuanian system of external oversight aims to guarantee the independence, legality, and compliance of intelligence institutions with the requirements of protecting human rights and freedoms (Law on Intelligence Controllers of the Republic of Lithuania, 2021). A key role in this system is played by the Intelligence Controller, who also works with parliamentary committees to assess the legality of the actions of officers and their measures, and investigates complaints regarding the secret services. Information on potentially unlawful activities of an intelligence service or its potentially unlawful decisions with regard to persons against whom intelligence activities are conducted may also be reported to the controller by an officer of the Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence Service. The controller is appointed by Parliament for five years, and is granted extensive powers to carry out duties that include access to the offices of intelligence and counter-intelligence institutions, and access to information that constitutes state secrets.

In addition to the armed forces, pro-defence organisations play a significant role in national defence. They educate the public in defence skills and strengthen their sense of responsibility for defending the country. In Poland, the Minister of National Defence may conclude a pro-defence partnership agreement with such organisation. The agreements involve organising training courses for members or volunteers of pro-defence organisations. The Minister of National Defence may also consent to the free use of the resources and infrastructure of the Armed Forces, and provide material and financial support to pro-defence organisations. In return, members and volunteers may be called up for basic military training, after which they become reserve soldiers. The benefits of the agreement are therefore

mutual for the pro-defence organisation and for the state. At present, nine pro-defence partnership agreements are in force at the Ministry of National Defence. Lithuania has also recognised the need for defence education for the public and the role of citizens in national defence. As part of the modernisation of its defence system, Lithuania has increased its spending on non-governmental organisations and individual initiatives that support the population's defence preparedness (Staśkiewicz, 2020, p. 47). The main pro-defence organisation is the Lithuanian Riflemen's Union under the Ministry of National Defence which provides defence training, including in irregular operations, as well as patriotic and civic education, for adults and young people aged 12 and over. In 1997, the Lithuanian parliament passed a law on the Lithuanian Riflemen's Union. The association cooperates with state institutions responsible for security, including the army, the Police, and the State Border Guard.

Organisation and powers of the statutory services, the legal status of their heads, and the working conditions of officials in both countries have been laid down by law. In Poland, from the inter-war period through to the present day (with one exception), all the matters in question are contained in the legislation establishing the service. This results in the official relationship of officers being defined in ten statutory acts, with a different solution applied only to special military services. Issues related to the tasks and structure of these formations were included in the Act of 9 June 2006 on the Military Counter-Intelligence Service and the Military Intelligence Service, and issues related to the service status of officers were included in the Act of 9 June 2006 on the Service Status of Officers of the Military Counter-Intelligence Service and the Military Intelligence Service. In Lithuania, the provisions on employment conditions for officers of almost all uniformed formations are mostly contained in a single legal act: the Statute on Internal Affairs (2003). However, some differences have been introduced in the laws defining their organisation and powers due to the different tasks of the various formations. The Customs Service and the Financial Intelligence Service officers are covered by the Civil Service Act (1999). The Law on the Intelligence Service (2000) and the Law on the Special Investigation Service (2000) regulate both aspects of the three Lithuanian special services: organisation and personnel. The solution adopted by the Lithuanian legislator, whereby most of the elements relating to the service relations of almost all uniformed services were incorporated into a single legal act, deserves to be applauded. In Poland, increasing attention is being paid to the legitimacy of limiting the number of *statutory acts relating to militarised services* and even to the need to enact a common law for all officers containing general provisions regulating the service relationship (Gacek, 2018, p. 82; Liwo, 2017 p. 267; 2017; Szustakiewicz, 2019, pp. 91-92; Wieczorek, 2017, p. 16, p. 75, pp. 366 - 367). The dissemination of rules governing official relations in militarised formations is contrary to the principles of the economy of legislation, and also leads to unjustified differentiation between officers of different services.

4. Outline of employment characteristics of officers and professional soldiers

In Poland and Lithuania, a significant and varied group of individuals employed in the armed forces and militarised services perform their duties on the basis of an employment or administrative-legal relationship. Both countries distinguish between professional soldiers and military personnel in the armed forces. The staff of the militarised services comprises managers, officers, and employees who head them. The armed forces and formations are primarily composed of professional soldiers and officers. Therefore, it will be useful to focus on an analysis of this category of actors, with the exception of the officers of two Lithuanian uniformed formations - the Customs Service and the Financial Investigation Service - whose status is defined in the Civil Service Law and therefore falls within the scope of this Law.

The legal nature of officers' and soldiers' employment in Poland and Lithuania is similar. In fact, we are dealing with a legal relationship between specific entities, the content of which includes rights and obligations of the parties, and the subject of which is behaviour required of the obligated party. This is regulated primarily by administrative law, and alternatively by labour law. Due to its interdisciplinary legal nature, this relationship can be the subject of research by both labour and administrative law representatives. In the Polish legal system, the legislator uses the term "service relationship" on the

basis of legal acts regulating the status of professional soldiers and officers in militarised services. However, it can be applied to professional soldiers and officers in Lithuania, since they, like their Polish counterparts, perform a special kind of paid work, involving the ability and willingness to sacrifice one's health and even life to protect values (goods) specified in legal regulations. In both countries officers, and in Poland professional soldiers, are employed on the basis of an appointment of a different legal nature than an appointment provided for in the Polish Labour Code (1974). In Lithuania, soldiers enter professional military service after signing a written military service contract with the Ministry of Defence. As the conditions of service are defined by administrative law, there is no possibility of negotiating, for example, the level of pay or working hours. In order to cope with the tasks of the services, strict selection criteria are applied for recruitment in terms of mental and physical ability, moral attitude, and education. According to Lithuanian law, this includes the age for applicants to join the armed forces or a particular service. In Poland, this approach has been abandoned in order not to limit the number of applicants, especially at a time when the number of personnel in the army and services is on the increase. Whether a candidate meets the legal requirements is checked during the qualification process, which also aims to ensure that the selection process is objective and optimised to identify the most knowledgeable, skilled, and capable candidates. Officers and professional soldiers take an oath, which constitutes a commitment to fulfil official duties appropriately, guaranteeing the fulfilment of statutory tasks. Taking the oath is the first act of an officer's official activity, and only after taking the oath can the officer begin to perform their official duties. Officers and professional soldiers are obliged to fulfil official duties, even at the risk of their own lives in the case of armed forces and parts of militarised formations. As they swear to be ready for sacrifice, they must perform their duties even when their health and lives are threatened, which is the most important feature of the service.

By acting on behalf of the state and fulfilling its tasks, the responsibilities of officers and professional soldiers are extensive compared to a standard employment relationship. In addition to obligations arising from the employer-employee relationship (e.g. working hours, health and safety), there are other organisational-legal obligations, e.g. respect for law, state secrets, restrictions on political and social rights. The rank of duties means that the duties of officers and professional soldiers are defined by the legislator as obligations to the state or the service, not to the organisational unit employing them. The duties and rights of professional soldiers and officers are defined by the legislator on a unilateral basis, and are based on legislation to include the protection of persons performing functions of state authority, protection of state borders and border traffic control, assessment and collection of customs duties and taxes, fight against fires and natural disasters, and the fight against corruption in public and economic life. They also take the form of prohibitions on certain activities and thus restrictions on certain civil rights, e.g. prohibitions on membership of political parties, exercise of the mandate of a member of parliament or senator, restrictions on membership of international associations, and the prohibition of participation in a strike. Employees in an official relationship also have limited personal rights through the imposition of various obligations, including the requirement to submit asset declarations, to reside at their place of work or in a nearby locality, and to report or obtain permission to travel abroad. The last group of special obligations takes the form of restrictions on economic rights: prohibitions or restrictions on the possibility of taking up additional employment or activities outside the service. In the second case, the authorisation of a superior is required, provided that the legal criteria are met (no conflict with the performance of official duties, no damage to the honour, dignity, good name or prestige of the service). Professional soldiers and officers are also subject to a regular appraisal process to evaluate the performance of duties, to motivate the efficient performance of duties and activities, to identify candidates for appointment or appointment to a higher official position or rank, and to determine the professional development and training needs of the appraisee. Employment in militarised formations and the armed forces also entails subordination to the service, including official subordination, i.e. carrying out current orders, and availability. An officer or soldier must be prepared for significant changes, such as being transferred to another location. The official relationship is also characterised by being subject to disciplinary responsibility for breaching official discipline, which may take the form of breaching professional ethics, and committing a crime or misdemeanour, including a fiscal offence or misdemeanour.

The State guarantees a number of special rights to compensate for the special demands of the service, increased responsibility, and to ensure the supply and stability of personnel for a service which is often carried out under difficult and arduous conditions, frequently involving personal risk. This relationship is even formulated in Lithuanian law as one of the main principles of internal administration (Law approving the Statute of the Internal Service, 2003). Such a move would make sense in Poland, too. It would be the legislator's response to the opinion - unfair because it ignores the nature and conditions of service - that professional soldiers and officers enjoy undue privileges. The right of officials and professional soldiers to be encouraged to perform their duties effectively and professionally should be established not only formally, but also legally protected (Gabriūnaitė & Adamonienė, p. 203). Entitlements include the right to housing or additional social benefits. Lithuanian officers also received legal guarantees for their activities, e.g. only the Prosecutor General could initiate criminal proceedings against them. An important element of the legal status of officers and professional soldiers is employment stability. Due to the nature of their duties, protecting the stability of their employment serves not only the officers and soldiers themselves, but also the public interest. Stability is ensured by the appointment and service relationship established by the appointment act and, in the case of Lithuanian professional soldiers, by the military service contract. In each of these employment bases a closed catalogue of reasons justifies compulsory or optional dismissal. According to Lithuanian law, one such grounds is reaching a certain age. The Polish legislator has moved away from this solution. Only in the case of officers of the Marshal Guard may reaching the age of 60 lead to dismissal (Act on the Marshal's Guard, 2018). Measures will also be taken to encourage professional soldiers and officers to serve for as long as possible after 2020. To achieve this aim, regulations were issued in 2023 to introduce an incentive payment to retain experienced officers and professional soldiers with at least 25 years of service for as long as possible. One year later it has even been decided to allow retired police officers and border guards to return to work, and continue to receive a pension in addition to their contractual salary.

Conclusions

These reflections show that there is a considerable complexity of issues connected with legal aspects of the activities of armed forces, militarised services, and pro-defence organisations in Poland and Lithuania that comprise multiple problems related to rules set out in laws from different countries. Poland's and Lithuania's membership in international alliances and organisations, especially NATO and the EU, is crucial for the legal conditions of armed forces' and militarised formations' activities. The army and these formations must be ready for action and have the capacity for international action, since constitutional obligations and alliance commitments dictate the need for these capabilities. Poland and Lithuania also educate their populations in defence matters, as reflected by closer cooperation with pro-defence organisations. Duty in the armed forces and militarised services requires discipline, loyalty, and sacrifice. It is the state's responsibility to provide professional soldiers and officers with decent living conditions, which enable them to concentrate on official duties and compensate for their statutory duties' hardships, constraints, and sacrifices. Their employment relationship is based on an appointment, possibly a military service contract (Lithuania), which creates a strong bond between the parties. Tasks of the armed forces and militarised services are sometimes carried out throughout the country and abroad, which requires unilateral changes by superiors within the framework of service subordination, e.g. in the scope of duties or place of performance. This is facilitated by the administrative-legal nature of the service relationship, which enables the far-reaching disposition of the soldier and officer. A comparative view is the most effective way to make recommendations that will bring about the necessary changes in standards. It would be advisable for the Polish legislator to establish an effective system of supervision of the special services and to enact a law containing general provisions that regulate the service relationship. In contrast, the Lithuanian legislator should consider abolishing age restrictions on the commencement and termination of service in order to try to avoid the staff shortages currently being experienced by Poland. Efficient armed forces and militarised services are very important for the state. In fact, they are proof of national strength and one of the most important guarantees of security, especially in the current turbulent times.

References:

Act of 26 June 1974 Labour Code. Dz.U. 2025 poz. 277. <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU19740240141/U/D19740141Lj.pdf>

Act of 6 April 1990 on the Police. Dz.U. 2025 poz. 636. <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU19900300179/U/D19900179Lj.pdf>

Act of 12 October 1990 on the Border Guard. Dz.U. 2025 poz. 914. <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU19900780462/U/D19900462Lj.pdf>

Law of 17 July 2000 on Intelligence. Collection of Laws of 2000, Valstybės žinios, Nr. 64-1931. <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/en/legalAct/TAR.1881C195D0E2/YuFGpyHuMp>

Act of 24 May 2002 on the Internal Security Agency and the Intelligence Service. Dz.U. 2024 poz. 812. <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20020740676/U/D20020676Lj.pdf>

Act of 9 June 2006 on the Military Counter-Intelligence Service and the Military Intelligence Service. Dz.U. 2024 poz. 1405. <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20061040709/U/D20060709Lj.pdf>

Act of 9 June 2006 on the service of officers of the Military Counter-Intelligence Service and the Military Intelligence Service. Dz.U. 2025 poz. 694. <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20061040710/U/D20060710Lj.pdf>

Act of 8 December 2017 on the State Protection Service, Dz.U. 2025 poz. 34. <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20180000138/U/D20180138Lj.pdf>

Act of 11 March 2022 on Homeland Defense. Dz. U. 2025 poz. 825. <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20250000825/O/D20250825.pdf>

Bożek, M. (2015). Charakterystyka ustawowych uprawnień operacyjnych służb specjalnych. *Rocznik Administracji Publicznej*, 1, 18-47.

Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania (1992). <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/rs/legalact/TAD/TAIS.313314/>

Constitution of the Republic of Poland (1997). <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU19970780483/U/D19970483Lj.pdf>

Gabriūnaitė U. & Adamonienė R. (2025). Problems of the motivation and incentive system for officers of law enforcement institutions. *Public Security and Public Order*, 37(2), p.198-213.

Gacek, P. (2018). Stwierdzenie nieważności rozkazu personalnego o nawiązaniu, zmianie albo rozwiązania stosunku służbowego. *Państwo i Prawo*, 8, 69-83.

Law of 19 December 1996 on the Basics of National Security. No VIII-49. State Gazette, 1997, No 2-16. <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.34169/asr>

Law of 2 July 1997 on the Lithuanian Riflemen's Union. Valstybės žinios, Nr. 69-1736. <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.41841/asr>

Law of 5 May 1998 on the organisation of the national defence system and military service of the Republic of Lithuania. Valstybės žinios, Nr. 49-1325. <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.15C705E93776/asr>

Law of 8 July 1999 on the Civil Service. Document Nr.: VIII-1316. <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/legalAct/TAR.D3ED3792F52B/asr>

Law of 2.05.2000 on the Special Investigation Service (consolidated version, 2021). TAR, 2017, Nr. 21647. <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/legalAct.html?documentId=52d2a460ec7311e78a1adea6fe72f3c5>

Law of 29 April 2003 approving the Statute of the Internal Service. Document Nr.: IX-1538. <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.210318/asr>

Law of 19 September 2006 on the Public Security Service. Document Nr.: X-813. <https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.283038/asr>

Act of 26 January 2018 on the Marshal's Guard. Dz. U. 2025 poz. 607. <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20180000729/U/D20180729Lj.pdf>

Law of 23 December 2021 on Intelligence Controllers of the Republic of Lithuania. TAR, Nr. 26905. <https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/fa177910658911eca9ac839120d251c4/asr>

Liwo, M. (2017). Nabór do służb mundurowych. In S. Płażek (ed.), *Nabory i konkursy w służbie publicznej* (107-128). Warsaw: Wolters Kluwer.

Oklejak T., *Potrzebna skuteczna cywilna kontrola nad służbami specjalnymi*. Downloaded from: <https://www.prawo.pl/prawnicy-sady/sluzby-specjalne-potrzebna-skuteczna-kontrola.512817.html>

North Atlantic Treaty signed in Washington (1949). <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20000870970/O/D20000970.pdf>

Padzik, J. (2018). Rola i znaczenie normy art. 5 Konstytucji Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej dla obszaru prawa kształtującego system obronny państwa. *Studia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego*, 14(2), 117-129.

Šilinytė I. & Vaičiūnė K. (2022). Lithuania. In K. Burczaniuk (ed.), *Legal aspects of the European Intelligence Services' Activities* (163-176). Warsaw: Publishing House of the Internal Security Agency.

Staśkiewicz, U. (2020). Wybrane aspekty obrony narodowej Litwy. *Historia i Polityka*, 33(40), 33-49.

Supreme Chamber of Control, performance of tasks related to coordination, supervision and control of the functioning of special services carrying out operational and investigative activities on the territory of the Republic of Poland. Results of the audit. Download: <https://www.nik.gov.pl/aktualnosci/sluzby-specjalne-nadzor-kontrola.html>

Saudargaité, I. (2023). *Public security in constitutional dimension in Lithuania. Public Security and Public Order*, 33, 115-129.

Szustakiewicz, P. (2021). *Definicja i zakres prawa służb specjalnych*. Warsaw: Difin.

Szustakiewicz, P. (2019). Zagadnienie unifikacji przepisów regulujących stosunek służbowy funkcjonariuszy służb mundurowych. *Przegląd Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego*, 21, 82-95.

Szwedowicz-Bronś K. & Małecki M., *Zbudujmy przejrzysty nadzór nad służbami specjalnymi*. Downloaded from: <https://www.rp.pl/opinie-prawne/art40303771-szewedowicz-brons-malecki-zbudujmy-przejrzysty-nadzor-nad-sluzbami-specjalnymi>

Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (consolidated version, 2012). C 202/47. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/treaty/tfeu_2012/oj

Treaty on European Union (consolidated version, 2016). C 202/1. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:2bf140bf-a3f8-4ab2-b506-fd71826e6da6.0023.02/DOC_1&format=PDF

Wieczorek, M. (2017). *Charakter prawy stosunków służbowych funkcjonariuszy służb mundurowych*. Toruń: Adam Marszałek Publishing House.

Copyright © 2025 by author(s) and Mykolas Romeris University

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access