

## **Streszczenia w języku angielskim**

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**Wojciech Bąba**

**Keywords:** European integration, European Union, South-Mediterranean countries, Northern Africa, Middle East, association agreements

The main goal of the article is to perform an analysis of the economic relations between the European Union and South-Mediterranean countries, and – based on this analysis' outcomes – formulate an opinion concerning the future developments of these relations.

The deliberations conducted in the article are focused on identifying factors both legal (bilateral agreements) and empirical (state of relations measured by values of indicators), specific to relations between the EU and each analyzed SMED country.

Within the framework of the article, two main hypotheses have been formulated:

- relations between the EU and each analyzed SMED country are specific,
- these relations to a significant degree result from the geographical location of each country and the history of its relations with European colonial metropolises.

The main scientific methods used in the article are analysis of legal agreements and values of empirical indicators, as well as synthesis of results and formulation of conclusions. These methods were preceded by research of scientific literature and utilization of statistical techniques of data analysis.

**Gracjan Cimek**

**Keywords:** Shanghai Cooperation Organization, international order, multi-polar world order, Central Asia, China, Russia, United States, India, Pakistan

Qualitative changes have appeared in the international system. Since 2010, the corrosion of the previous order has been accompanied by the formation of a multi-polar world. Like any qualitative change, also the present one means intense rivalry and contradictions. The essence of contemporary geopolitical rivalry can be described by applying the division into the Euratlantic and Eurasian worlds. The center of the Euroatlantic geopolitics is currently the G-7 with the hegemonic role of the USA; while the economic center of the Eurasian space is located in East Asia, China (PRC), and militarily Russia lying in the so-called heartland; India also has an important position. International organizations are very important in this game.

The aim of the article is to show the functioning of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in the situation that both India and Pakistan became simultaneously new members. The main research problem is: what significance does this fact have for the shape of the international order?

In the article, I verify the hypothesis that SCO fits in with the aspirations of actors functioning in the Eurasian space to create a multi-polar world. In order to verify the main hypothesis, I verify the detailed hypotheses: the first recognizes that the cooperation between China and Russia in the SCO has linked the regional and global aspect from the beginning; the second assumes that the admission of new members and the aspirations of others change the function and increase the global significance of the institution. The last one accepts that the emerging tangle of new interests and contradictions between the Member States and external powers reveals the formation of a multi-polar world. In the article, I accept the perspective of the geopolitics of critical realism, in which I focus on the functioning of centers of strength, interactions between them and the effects of global, regional and local space. The considerations are conducted from the point of view of the development of the profit-in-international relations.

The following research methods have been used: historical, comparative, decision-making method, system method.

**Marta Gótz**

**Keywords:** euro, Eurozone/area (EZ), Poland, Poland's Eurozone Accession (PEA), governance, reform, crisis, policy arrangement approach (PAA).

2019 – the year of the 15th anniversary of Poland's EU membership – is an occasion to reflect upon the fact that so far the country has not joined the Eurozone (EZ). The paper focuses on the issue

of Poland's preparation towards becoming a full member of the EZ - Poland's-Eurozone-Accession (PEA).

This particular initiative of adopting the common currency can be discussed by reference to the policy arrangement approach (PAA). The paper seeks to shed light on the landmark economic and political development which would be PEA by critically reviewing four components of this project: actors, resources, rules and the discourse being held, i.e. by framing the discussion in the PAA. It does not aim to evaluate the current proposals of Eurozone reforms, to detail the history of Poland's relation with the EU or to elaborate upon the risks and benefits of EZ accession.

The conducted analysis, which looks at the problem of PEA by using the conceptual framework of PAA, yields some tentative conclusions on the peculiarities of the ongoing discussion on PEA.

**Tomasz Grzegorz Grosse**

**Keywords:** neo-functionalism, liberal intergovernmentalism, constructivism, multi-theoretical perspective, Eurozone.

The aim of the article is to explain the crisis of the Eurozone from the perspective of three theories in European studies: neo-functionalism, liberal intergovernmentalism and constructivism.

The author makes an attempt to develop a multi-theoretical methodological approach in political science, particularly in European studies.

The basic problem of European studies is that scholars usually try to describe the Eurozone crisis from the perspective of one theoretical conception, which does not explain fully the crisis phenomena. That is why the article states the hypothesis that in order to explain the crisis in its entirety it is necessary to refer to several theories at the same time.

To achieve the goals of the article the author used adequate research methods: critical analysis of the sources and selected literature on the subject.

**Jakub Grygutis**

**Keywords:** posting of workers, overriding mandatory provisions, EU single market, European labor law

The object of this article is an analysis of the art. 3 sec. 1a of the amended on 18 June 2018 Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services. From the perspective of the directive this provision does not change the legal nature of posting, but amends the scope of the labor law provisions provided in the host state. In fact, this provision divides posted workers into two groups: short-term and long-term posted.

The author states a hypothesis that division into long-term posted workers and short-term posted workers carries substantial legal significance as it implies the implementation of appropriate regulations of labor law which apply to one or the other group of workers.

The study discusses criteria regarding the status updating of long-term posting and analysis regarding status of a worker in the framework of such posting from the perspective of the private international law. The status of the long-term posted workers in the private international law partly resembles the status of the migrating workers on the basis of the freedom of movement. The research method used in the paper is a dogmatic-legal method.

**Natalia Kohtamäki**

**Keywords:** international law, internationalization, internalization, pluralism, cosmopolitanism, integration, globalization

The aim of the article is to present leading theoretical considerations in the field of internationalization of anti-crisis management mechanisms.

The internationalization of legal orders has become a fait accompli in the last decades. Pessimists, who in this context conclude the end of the nation-state, believe that such processes inevitably mean the destruction of state legal orders. The intensification of legislative efforts takes place especially in a crisis situation, when re-regulating in various sectors of the integrated market is to be a remedy preventing future crises and stabilizing existing disorders in a specific area of the economy. Legal theorists look at these changes more optimistically, analyzing the interaction between various normative systems in the international environment.

. The research problem concerns the necessity of normative solutions within the internationalized normative and institutional framework in a crisis situation.. The basic research hypotheses concern: (a) the desirability of regulatory actions at the supranational / international

level; (b) the inclusion of the Europeanized administrative law, which serves e.g. stabilizing markets, into the processes of legal globalization; (c) understanding the legitimacy of the activities of legislative bodies in the context of shaping a pluralistic / cosmopolitan normative order.

The article is a theoretical analysis of the conceptual network used in the doctrine of European.

**Miłosz Malaga**

**Keywords:** European Union internal market, undermining internal market, enhanced cooperation, conditions for application of enhanced cooperation, European unitary patent

The paper aims at establishing the meaning of the notion of ‘undermining the internal market’. It is not only a general notion of EU law, but also a specific, negative condition for employing enhanced cooperation procedure in European Union law.

The problem is significant for both theoretical and practical reasons. Firstly, it concerns the proper method of interpretation of the notion in question – especially when we consider the fact that in case law, the Court of Justice of the EU relies solely on arguments of economic (pragmatic) nature and does not employ any methods of legal interpretation. Secondly, the proper method of interpretation of the notion of "undermining the internal market" may lead to the conclusion that enhanced cooperation is not allowed in certain situations.

To deal with the issue, we briefly present the procedure of enhanced cooperation with its hitherto adoptions in the EU law. We also analyse the Court’s case-law on these adoptions, with an emphasis on the interpretation of the notion of ‘undermining the internal market’. Having done this, we suggest another method of interpretation of the discussed notion.

Against such a background, the suggested method is confronted with the system of unitary patent protection being introduced in the internal market through the enhanced cooperation procedure.

**Artur Niedźwiecki**

**Keywords:** liberal theory, disintegration, Brexit, the European Union

The purpose of this article is to analyze the usefulness of the liberal paradigm of international relations to scientific research aimed at explaining the disintegration trends functioning in some institutions of world politics. It is worthwhile to reflect on the possibility of applying this theory to the analysis of decomposition processes that can be perceived, for example, in Europe.

The hypothesis is based on the statement that the research value of liberal thought, especially in the field of exploration of causes, course of actions, and the consequences of erosional phenomena of international regimes, is characterized by specific constraints, however its selected elements still remain valid. Considering the above, the liberal theory is being presented based on the beliefs of the leading foreign policy researchers who represent various trends in the analysis of international affairs.

The qualitative concept used in the study led to the generation of a research method, which was used in order to reflect on the problems of disintegration of transnational bodies. The scientific procedure contained in article is aimed at capturing a new phenomenon of disintegration, an example of which is the perspective of the secession of Great Britain from the EU community, within the framework of one of the well-known paradigms of international relations.

**Marek Nowak**

**Keywords:** emigration, memory implant, social memory, Emigration Museum in Gdynia

The aim of the paper is to apply the conceptual plane put forward together with the concept of “memory implants” to the phenomenon of emigration. Deployment of the topic category requires a reconceptualization which was done on the basis of the approaches of Marian Golka and Florian Znaniecki.

As the author passes in chronological order from one stage of the research process to the next, he proposes a working definition of concepts and then uses the outlined conception in the description of a specific case: the museum exposition of the Emigration Museum in Gdynia.

Conclusions that follow from the proposed analysis tend towards a content description of the migration narration of the museum, a capturing of the moments of implanting memory and illustration of how the implants operate. At the same time the analysis shows, at least

potentially, the cultural factors that allow one to understand the mass character of the Polish experience of emigration.

The article has the status of a qualitative exploration based on a neo-classical approach to the theory of Florian Znaniecki, including his concept of value and the humanistic coefficient as well as the interpretation of the topical concept of memory implant developed in the milieu of Poznań sociologists.

The monographic material was collected during two visits to the Emigration Museum in September 2018.

### **Beata Ociepka**

**Keywords:** location, coming back to Europe, geopolitics, European Union, Poland, branding

The aim of this article, entitled “Where is Poland? Constructing the State’s Geopolitical Position in Central Europe”, is to introduce the concept of country location, understood as governmental policy, redefining the geopolitical position of the country and its role in international relations, as framed by the processes of European integration.

The author starts the analysis with the presumption that public diplomacy and nation branding are the basic tools of countries’ location.

The hypothesis of the study says that although the very idea of location is deeply rooted in constructivism as a theory of international relations, it is not at odds with the realist approaches. To verify this hypothesis, the author confronts a country’s location with the concept of the “spatial turn” in social sciences. She elaborates on the cases of Poland and the Baltic states. The author presumes that centrally located Poland as a middle rank country is a case that is suitable for location.

The author implements discourse analysis, indicating these narratives in discourse on politics in Poland after 2004, which consisted of orientational metaphors, shifting Poland from the east to the west, and then to the north. Eventually, the author coins the idea of a swinging location, illustrating it with Poland’s going back to Central Europe, “between the seas”.

**Marta Ryniejska-Kieldanowicz, Magdalena Ratajczak**

**Keywords:** European Union, cultural diplomacy, interculturality, intercultural dialogue, diversity.

The aim of the article is to answer the following questions: what is cultural diplomacy? What tools and instruments does it use? And eventually, whether the EU adopts a cultural diplomacy strategy and what role the issues of cross-cultural communication serve in it? Milton C. Cummings defines cultural diplomacy as “the exchange of ideas, information, values, systems, traditions, beliefs, and other aspects of culture, with the intention of fostering mutual understanding”.

We assume that the cultural diplomacy of the European Union is an important element of shaping the relations between the EU and the rest of the world, so it serves a role in creating the EU image and in fulfilling its political interests. Our research hypothesis is: cultural diplomacy is an instrument for reconstruction of the European Community and may play a part in creating a bridge connecting the EU with the world.

The research methods used in this article consisted primarily in collection and observation of facts, which was based on the analysis of sources: official EU documents: declarations, communications, reports, or parliamentary debates. Other useful sources were expert opinions, reports of institutions and of companies which carried out communication activities on behalf of the European Commission and the Committee of Regions.

**Jan Wiktor Tkaczyński**

**Keywords:** countries of Central-Eastern Europe, market economy, planned economy, transformation

Comparative analysis as a research method to study the process of system transformation in the countries of Central-Eastern Europe often overlooks the fact that the transition from market economy to planned economy was effected in this part of the continent more than once after 1945.

The aim of the paper is to recall and specify the research problem of a reverse phenomenon, namely transition from the omnipotence of the state in economy to consent to the operation of the market laws.

The main hypothesis is that Poland can justifiably be considered not only a forerunner of such changes (which is a distinction in its own right), but first and foremost the laboratory guinea pig (not a very gratifying status). Regardless of how one assesses either of the above prospects, one thing is beyond doubt: the impact of external factors on the course of the transformation.

Working hypotheses show which of these factors, in what order and scale can be judged essential for a successful transformation. This is still an object of controversies even after almost thirty years since the beginning of transformation in our part of Europe.

**Sebastian Wojciechowski**

**Keywords:** terrorism, terrorism in the European Union, Eurojust, terrorism threat matrix

The main aim of the paper is to discuss the nature and characteristics of current terrorism in the European Union with particular emphasis given to the reports published by *Europol* and *Eurojust* in the years 2017-2019. The issues addressed include, among others, the threat of terrorism posed by jihadist terrorists, left- and right-wing extremists and separatists.

Based on the data published by *Eurojust*, the issue of individuals arrested and convicted in the EU for terrorist activity is also analyzed. The first hypothesis states that the level of contemporary terrorism threat, also on EU territory, cannot be assessed solely on the basis of information on failed, prevented and accomplished attacks. It is an important determinant, but needs to be complemented by other key factors such as the number of individuals arrested for terrorism or the number of court rulings referring to individuals arrested for terrorism or the rate of court rulings referring to individuals sentenced for terrorism.

The above three components make up the so called terrorism threat matrix for a given territory at a given time. The second hypothesis claims that the terrorism which takes place on EU territory is of a hybrid nature and includes three main aspects. The first one is related to the extensive range of innovative elements of tactics or strategy. The second one is connected with the possibility of attack on various far detached targets that have to do with critical infrastructure, trade, tourism, sport and recreation, etc. The third one pertains to the diverse

ideological inspiration of terrorists, be it Islam, separatism, extreme left- or right-wing ideology, single cause or something altogether different.

The main research methods used in the text are: comparative analysis, systemic and institutional-legal approach.

**Izabela      Wróbel**

**Keywords:** the legal principle, the EU legal system, solidarity, the principle of solidarity between EU member states, the concept of flexible solidarity in the EU

In recent years, in reference to what has been called the “2015 migration crisis”, in EU Member States and in the forum of its institutions a lot is said about solidarity in the Union, both as a value and as a legal principle. Solidarity and, consequently, the entire European integration project is also said to be “in a state of crisis”.

The aim of the article is to answer the question whether we are really dealing with the twilight of the legal principle of solidarity between the Member States of the Union, or, on the contrary, its renaissance. Therefore, the issues discussed include: the qualification of solidarity in the legal system of the Union (relations between value and principle in Treaty terms, way of expressing the principle in the Treaties), understanding of the principle of solidarity between Member States in doctrine and judicature and the role of this principle in the jurisprudence of EU courts as well as its effectiveness and perspectives (observance by the Member States, place in the reflection on the future of the Union, the concept of flexible solidarity).

The hypothesis is that - contrary to popular belief - the principle of solidarity between Member States has now entered into one of the best periods in its history as the values and principles of the legal system of the European Communities and the European Union. The paper makes use of theoretical and dogmatic research methods. The result is the conclusion that solidarity between Member States remains the central principle of the legal and institutional system of the Union, without losing its strength of political influence and, above all, the capacity to produce (indirectly) legal effects.

The migration crisis and the attitude of some Member States have contributed to the flourishing of the principle of solidarity as an object of reflection on the law and the future of the Union.

