

## Streszczenia w języku angielskim

### Józef Łaptos

**Keywords:** integration projects of governments in exile, Belgian-Dutch negotiations, importance of a network of personal ties, visions of the Central European federation, strategy of small states towards great powers, background of the Benelux

The success of Benelux is measured by its history and achievements after World War II. However, the genesis of this project goes even deeper as it arose in correlation and symbiosis with others attempts by the governments of small states in exile. The need for cooperation after the war to oppose the domination of great powers was an important impetus for these integration efforts.

The network of personal connections and discreet *démarches* played an important role in this process, as did the public debates. From among many various projects, it was the Central European federation that gained the greatest publicity. In the atmosphere of heated debates, the more discreetly guided Benelux project emerged, which the great powers had managed to resist. This background is revealed in the article.

### Leszek Nowak

**Keywords:** nation, liberalism, Central and Eastern Europe, liberal democracy, illiberal democracy

The purpose of the article is to analyze the discussion on the place of Central and Eastern Europe in the European Union. The author of the article focuses on issues related to political axiology. Analyzing the statements of selected authors and politicians mainly from Poland and Hungary, he tries to determine what values are at stake in this dispute.

According to the author, the two basic areas of discussion are the attitude towards liberalism and the future of nation and the nation state.

The article ends with a prediction of the possible consequences of this dispute.

**Łukasz Łotocki**

**Keywords:** migration crisis, relocation, political discourse, ideology, political debate, discourse analysis, semiotic mediation.

The aim of the article is to reconstruct the main ideological assumptions present in the Polish political debate on the immigration crisis in Europe in 2015. The article also formulates research questions about the extent to which the ideological beliefs manifested by the participants in the debate posed a risk of falsifying (distorting) the image of reality, as well as about the ways in which specific ideological beliefs were imposed on the public opinion and political opponents.

The main method used in the article is a qualitative politological discourse analysis based on elements of the mediation approach proposed by Tomasz Piekot. The identification of the main ideological assumptions present in the language of political messages was carried out taking into account the generalized division between supporters and opponents of the participation of the Polish state in the implementation of the relocation and resettlement mechanism established in 2015 at the forum of the European Union.

The analysis was based on theoretical considerations concerning the category of ideology, as well as the relationship between the categories of politics, ideologies, language and political debate. The analysis shows that in the case of both main sides of the political dispute on the topic addressed, there were simplifications, generalisations, metaphors or hyperboles distorting the image of reality caused by the ideological assumptions made. Both supporters and opponents of relocation and resettlement resorted to instrumental linguistic behaviours motivated by ideology in order to achieve the assumed main political goal. The issue of the Polish state's participation in the implementation of the relocation mechanism was automatically and excessively simplified by attempts to identify it with such issues as humanitarianism, security and European solidarity.

**Magdalena Bogucewicz**

**Keywords:** migration crisis, Balkan route, Republic of Serbia, European integration EU

The aim of this article is to determine the impact of the migration crisis on integration of the Republic of Serbia with the European Union. Since 2015, Western Balkans have been affected by migratory pressure which has significantly shaped the relations between the countries of this region and the EU. In light of this research problem, the author formulates a hypothesis that increased migratory flows in Serbia can serve as an opportunity in further efforts by Serbian authorities to join the European Union. In pursuing this research objective the main existing challenges on Serbia's path to membership in European structures are analysed.

The author presents the process of building the EU migration and asylum policy, as well as the development of Serbian institutional and legal instruments in the field of migration, with particular emphasis on the stage of including the European acquis into the national legal framework. The analysis of the immigration phenomenon in Serbia in the context of the migration crisis and the solutions introduced by local and European authorities are followed by an attempt to assess and predict whether the circumstances dictated by the migration crisis will contribute to or hamper Serbia's further accession processes with the European Union.

In the course of work on the article, methods and techniques characteristic of political sciences are used, including document analysis and quantitative data analysis. The results of the conducted research indicate that the migration crisis contributes to the strengthening of Serbia's position in further negotiations with the EU.

**Kinga Bialek**

**Keywords:** Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, President Tatar, the EU, Republic of Cyprus, Turkish Cypriot Community, negotiation, EU foreign policy

The accession of Cyprus to the EU changed the nature of the dispute on the island. As a result the government from the north stopped perceiving the Union as a neutral player. Despite EU help, it accuses the EU of bias and uneven treatment of the two communities. However, the EU is limited in its activities due to Greece and the Republic of Cyprus blocking any EU

cooperation with the TRPC Government, because in the future it could help Turkish Cypriots in obtaining international recognition. The fifth president of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Ersin Tatar, used the weariness of the Turkish Cypriot communities with endless negotiations to build a new narrative around the conflict - the creation of two independent states. On April 27, 2021, in Geneva, an informal meeting of 5 + 1 took place, during which Tatar presented his vision of the political solution of the impasse on the island.

The aim of the article is to present the EU policy towards the Cypriot Turkish community during the 17 years of the presence of Cyprus in the EU in order to provide an insight into the changing moods of Turkish Cypriots and the rhetoric used by their representatives. Since 2004, the EU has demonstrated an inconsistency in its policy and a lack of plan to solve the dispute on the island, despite the fact that it has the ability to use its skills, knowledge and competences, as could be seen during the round of negotiations in 2017 in Crans Montana. Turkish Cypriots still show pro-EU tendencies, however, time works to the disadvantage of the federal solutions supported by the Union and the perception of the organization itself.

The text is based on an analysis of the source material especially EU legal acts pertaining to the Republic of Cyprus and the community of Turkish Cypriots, as well as the official statements of the TRNC government – in the part which characterizes the policy pursued by Ersin Tatar.

**Ewa Szczepankiewicz-Rudzka**

**Keywords:** European Union, Tunisia, free trade area

The Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area agreements (DCFTA) are an instrument for implementing the European Neighbourhood Policy adopted in 2004. Their main goal is to enhance a wider integration of the countries of the Southern and Eastern Partnership into the Community market in order to strengthen stability, security and prosperity of the associated countries. Thus, the DCFTA goes beyond the framework of the Association Agreements concluded in the 1990s. They offer broader cooperation beyond the Free Trade Area for industrial goods and promote regulatory harmonisation in areas that affect trade, especially sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, customs and border procedures, competition and public procurement regulations.

Negotiations for an agreement with Tunisia began in 2016 and have not been concluded to this day. The proposed agreement raises a lot of controversy about both the scope and the negotiating practices of the stronger partner.

Based on content analysis, including media discourse, systemic, economic and legal analysis, three research questions were formulated: (1) Is the adopted model of trade liberalisation in the form of a free trade area beneficial to the Tunisian economy in the long term?; (2) Are asymmetry and differentiation in approach – the solutions adopted in the DCFTA - individualistic tailor-made solutions that sufficiently protect the weaker Tunisian economy?; (3) Does the EU use pressure methods and cautious approach in negotiations to model relations with the countries around it?

The answers to these questions will help to confirm the hypothesis that the DCFTA is an asymmetric free trade agreement whose model, projected results and adopted tactics do not serve the interests of Tunisia.

### **Malgorzata Czermińska**

**Keywords:** Common commercial policy, trade power, international trade, multilateral trading system, preferential trade agreements, the European Union

A commercial policy is an important indicator of the economic standing of a state pursuing that policy and an indicator of the course of its foreign and economic policy. Cardinal importance in the development of the EU's position as a leading power in trade and through trade is attached to the EU's common commercial policy (CCP). This article aims to demonstrate the significance of the common commercial policy to the EU's position in the international scene as a trade power.

The research hypothesis formulated in the article is that the EU is a trade power both in and through trade, is capable of influencing other states' policy and builds its position because of the trade policy it pursues. The EU is a power in trade, which means that access to the EU market is used to boost the exports of its own goods, capital and services and a power through trade, which entails the export of EU legal regulations and standards.

Empirical (indirect observation and description) and general methods, including deduction and induction, were used to achieve the aim of the study. Research techniques such

as cause-and-effect, comparative, documentary, historical, and synthesis were of great importance.

**Joanna Kuczevska, Joanna Stefaniak**

**Keywords:** European integration, EU internal market, internal market strategy, completion of the internal market.

In the light of the economic development to date, the Internal Market is one of the greatest integration achievements of the European Union (EU) countries. However, the existence of barriers prevents the attainment of a full range of benefits. Therefore, subsequent strategies are initiated to ensure its effective functioning. Based on strategic and supplementary documents (reports, legal acts) of the EU institutions, as well as the literature on the subject, an attempt was made to evaluate the implementation of the existing strategies for the EU internal market. The article is a review and fills the gap in the literature on the subject by systematizing the evolution of the internal market program, while linking its subsequent stages with the assumptions of the strategy, activities and achieved results.

When assessing the processes of implementation of subsequent strategies, one can notice a certain repetition of the pattern in which the opening phase of intensive activities is followed by a period of weakening of activity. Often the initial great enthusiasm and intensity of implementation of priorities end up with a waning of activities and a marginalization of the importance of the internal market in the face of new strategic economic, social and political events of a given period.

