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Doctoral School of Social Sciences



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## **Panel 1 Chair: dr Alicja Waszkiewicz- Raviv**

### **Peacebuilding process within the UN system framework in the XXI century: the realist perspective. Preliminary results of the research.**

*Author: Alina Baihuzhakava  
security studies*

Started by Johan Galtung, the peacebuilding field has been largely influenced by his understanding of it as a process of building structures that remove causes of war and that can be relied upon to prevent violence outbreak. When the concept entered international relations with An Agenda for Peace, the liberal spirit accompanying it stayed as the main theoretical approach to the studies on peacebuilding and its practice. Since then, peacebuilding scene has significantly developed allowing for non-traditional actors, such as civil society, public sector, religious organizations, to enter the field and further mainstream the existing approaches. Being executed in the form of democratic transformation and statebuilding, peacebuilding operations and activities often did not bring the expected results and called on a lot of criticism.

In the light of this criticism, new approaches in the studies on peacebuilding emerged. Realist theories proved to be able to provide a different explanation of the ineffectiveness of attempts to build sustainable peace, by focusing on state's interests of power and security. One possible complication of this approach however is related to the fact that peacebuilding has a very broad definition conceptualised around positive peace, while popular realist approaches look solely into the negative peace implications. As a result, it requires more elaborated methodological application of realist theories, probably combining them with other approaches.

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### **NGOs assistance for migrants in Poland in security context - preliminary results.**

*Author: Mateusz Krępa  
security studies*

The study focuses on the analysis of the practices of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) helping migrants in Poland in the context of the ideology of security, which, being a kind of 'political technology', manifests itself at the level of interpretations made by individuals, their behaviour in the dialectical agency-structure relationship and intersubjective, simultaneously conditioning human action and reproduced by it, social structures. The theoretical framework of the research is based on four elements: critical realism, critical theory (including critical security studies), the theory of social construction of reality by Berger and Luckmann, and the definition of migration by Karagiannis and

Randeria as 'an interpretation of mobility related to the political-normative discourse of nation states and the global political hierarchy'. The proposed conceptualization implies methods such as abductive reasoning, critique of ideology, deep hermeneutics, in-depth interviews and process tracing. The paper presents preliminary partial results on the basis of fifteen in-depth interviews conducted with representatives of NGOs and migrants regarding the understanding of security by people working in NGOs and migrants, security practices in their mutual relations, main problems related to the security of migrants in Poland, differences and relations between the NGOs and the state and the approach of the respondents to the use of the word 'security' in the public discourse.

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## **Preliminary results of studies on balancing of USA power by other actors in 1990-2020 period**

*Author: Maciej Zajęzkowski  
security studies*

The presentation will be devoted to the description of preliminary considerations on the changing balance of power in the period 1990-2020. It will focus primarily on presenting initial reflections on the evolution of the mechanism of balancing the power of the United States by other international powers.

At the same time, the thesis will summarize the basic and most key themes in the PhD dissertation with which it is related. This will mainly concern the description of changes in the international order in the period under discussion, the conflict of interest between the US and the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, as well as the very characteristics of American hegemony. Particular attention will also be paid to the various forms and types of balancing in the years 1990-2020.

The hypothesis of this presentation is the statement that the key reason behind the intensification of attempts to balance the power of the United States by other members of the international community is this country violation and bending of the standards of the contemporary international order in its own interest, using its dominant position.

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## **Crisis situations in social media - case study.**

*Author: Malwina Żuchniewicz  
communication and media studies*

The environment of new media and their features make it a field in which crisis situations break out. In my presentation I will discuss the results of the analysis of the biggest crises in social media. The research was conducted on a sample of 50 crisis situations. The selection of the sample was deliberate – it covered the 10 biggest crises in social media included in the summaries of the year by

public relations industry portals. Following the principle of topicality the author choose the time range the years 2017 – 2021. The aim of the study was to answer the research questions:

What are the causes of crises in social media?

How long does the crisis in social media take?

Can it be stated that the problem in social media has already turned into crisis situation and how?

How the crises in social media can be classified?

What are the phases of ciris in social media?

Does the organization react of the crisis in social media and how?

How does the organization's reaction factor into crisis?

The results of this analysis will be used for further research planned as part of the preparation of the dissertation.

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## **The Polish market of VOD platforms in the perspective of media marketing - preliminary results of the analysis of on-demand platforms in social media.**

*Author: Ksenia Wróblewska  
communication and media studies*

The presentation aims to introduce the preliminary results of a study analyzing the media marketing (MM) activities of platforms on demand (VOD) in social media. Their activities are examined through the prism of marketing mix formula (it includes 4P: product, place, price, and promotion (see: McCarthy, 1960, 1981). This approach provides the necessary systematising framework as well as a universal approach to the topic. The presentation will focus on the quantitative and qualitative analysis of social media profiles of VOD platforms selected for the purposes of the study (platforms of Polish and foreign origin available in Poland).

The presented results are the first, pilot approach to the research conducted for the purposes of a doctoral dissertation entitled: “The Polish market of VOD platforms in the perspective of media marketing - conceptualization and empirical verification”.

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## **(Non)agentic refugees: individuals with refugee experience from Chechnya in relations with supporting institutions**

*Author: Patrycja Ziółkowska  
sociology*

The sense of agency probably plays an important role in the adaptation of refugees in the host society. Studies show that sense of agency is crucial for mental health and for coping with stress, promotes life satisfaction, and predicts „efficient achievements”. According to the model of Wojciszke and Baryła (2006), in social interactions people can adopt either the perspective of the agent or the recipient, and adopting the perspective of the recipient lowers their sense of agency. Hence, if in interactions with a representatives of host society, refugees are treated as non-agentic recipients they may adopt the recipient perspective what will probably have a negative impact on their well-being and functioning in the host society.

The presented qualitative research with the representatives of institutions supporting refugees from Chechnya examines how do they perceive the agency of their clients and whether they pay the attention to strengthening their sense of agency and actual agency. Analysis of interviews conducted so far shows that in contact with refugees, social workers often adopt the agent's perspective, putting their clients in the role of recipients. Many of them perceive refugees from Chechnya as non-agentic, socially inactive, forming closed groups. Moreover, there is a loop of the lack of agency in the system of admitting refugees in Poland: the system first deprives them and then requires agency, which may result in increasing the sense of helplessness.

## **Panel 1 Chair: dr Barbara Kratiuk**

### **Central Asia Region in China's Foreign Policy after 2013: A Geoeconomics Study.**

*Author: Saroj Kumar Aryal  
political science and public administration*

The interests of China in Central Asia encompass a range of factors, including border security, insurgency, economics, energy, and geopolitics. Additionally, Central Asia plays a major role in China's projects connecting Eurasia and Europe. Likewise, Central Asia's proximity means that instability and security threats in the region have spilt over impacts in Chinese territory that make Central Asia a very important component in China's foreign policy. China has promoted a more assertive foreign policy with the rise of President Xi Jinping to power, devising a Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) that aims to



bolster China's relationship with the region's countries. The main argument of this research is that the growing importance of Central Asia in China's foreign policy since 2013 has led Beijing to adopt a strategy of deepening trade imbalances, targeted spending in infrastructure, and debt under the BRI that supports China's ambition to achieve political goals in Central Asia.

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## **Development of Central Asian Countries: The Influence of BRI on Kyrgyzstan**

*Author: Przemysław Dalek*  
*political science and public administration*

Kyrgyzstan is perceived as one of the most liberal countries in Central Asia, in terms of both politics and economy. Nevertheless, still struggling for foreign financing. Projects developed under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) seem to be one of the most important source of economic development. Increased Chinese presence in Kyrgyzstan, however, changes the *status quo* in the region by limiting Russian influence there.

The main aim of the paper is to identify major objectives of Chinese policy towards Kyrgyzstan since the establishment of the BRI. The paper would answer the following questions (i) what are the results of Chinese economic engagement in Kyrgyzstan, and (ii) what is the Russian reception of Chinese developments in the region. The method used in the paper is based on primary sources analysis.

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## **Memories of the Second World War and Russian-Israeli relations**

*Author: Sylwia Gorlicka*  
*political science and public administration*

This presentation examines the state of Russian-Israeli relations. It emphasizes that historical policy regarding the Second World War has been the most important determinative factor in bilateral foreign relations between the two countries. To verify this hypothesis, the author analyses the forging of a common historical narrative, influenced by Jewish participation in military elites of the USSR, Soviet support for the establishment of Israel, and perceptions of the role of the Red Army in liberating Europe from Nazism. The article also identifies additional factors affecting the state of Russian-Israeli relations, including the participation of Russian olim in the political and cultural life of Israel and private relations between the heads of both countries.

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## **Saudi- Iranian proxy war in Yemen**

*Author: Muzaffer Kural*  
*political science and public administration*

The Middle East has been an arena for the world's most intensive military clashes since the end of the Cold War. Regarding these clashes, Saudi Arabia and Iran, two regional powers, have their footprints on every battleground in the region and they both interfere in the in conflicts outside their borders, each funds proxy wars for influence and regional hegemony. A proxy war can be defined as two opposing countries avoiding direct war, and instead supporting combatants that serve their interests. Saudi-Iranian rivalry constitutes back bone of the Middle Eastern studies and the Yemen is one of the key columns of this rivalry. Yemen's strategic location, which is next to one of the major oil producers in the world –Saudi Arabia- and a vital waterway linking to the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea, brings these two countries to confront each other. The relationships between Riyadh and Tehran have been deteriorated since Arab uprisings in 2011 and this deterioration has caused proxy wars in Yemen. These uprisings have shaken the balance of power in the Middle East and have brought opportunities and concerns for both Saudi Arabia and Iran. While Saudi Arabia's approach is maintaining the 'status quo', conversely, Iran attempts to challenge the 'status quo'. This article aims to argue that Iran takes more advantage of proxy wars than Saudi Arabia in Yemen. The article also aims to analyze the internal dynamics of Yemen that provide suitable ground for both regional powers' confrontation via proxy wars.

The research employs the theory of neoclassical realism. To grasp deeper, the research uses qualitative methodology and analyses the power competition between Riyadh and Tehran in Yemen through the regional level of analyses.

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## **Russian policy in Central Asia**

*Author: Anatolii Petraszczuk*  
*political science and public administration*

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Central Asian states gained independency. In the first half of 90th Moscow had focused on its relations with Western states. From the second half of 90th and especially from the beginning of the XXI century the importance of post-Soviet space for Russian Federation has increased. In Central Asia Kremlin is trying to maintain its influence and ties which were created during the Soviet period. Successful realization of these plans is complicated by increasing influence of other great powers – United States of America and People's Republic of China – in the region. During the last decade Russia has chosen to cooperate with Beijing and its ambitious "Belt and Road initiative", while the relations with Washington were characterized by strategic rivalry and mutual distrust.

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## **The neopatrimonial paradigm as a key mechanism of legitimizing political leadership in Abkhazia**

*Author: Agnieszka Tomczyk  
political science and public administration*

In 1994, Abkhazia - a post-Soviet statelet that declared its independence from Georgia in 1992 - held its first presidential elections. Since then, the de facto state remains relatively stable and capable for its self-government. The following study aims to investigate to what extent the institutional conditions that ensure the long-lasting endurance of Abkhazia are informal. Given the value-laden nature of research on the de facto states, developed by different approaches, the neopatrimonial paradigm emerges as one that explains the mechanisms of Abkhaz leadership legitimacy. The concept takes into account not only the formal aspect of political processes, but also the informal, non-institutional one. Drawing on literature review and observation made during the research trip to Abkhazia in 2018, the paper argues that informal ties, reflected by patron-client relationship affect the specificity of political leadership in the de facto state of Abkhazia. Also, the theoretical framework leads to the finding that in the post-Soviet entities of disputed status, such as Abkhazia, the power is held by president who gather informal groups of politicians and businessmen that can be treated mainly as neopatrimonial clients. To conclude, the paper claims that the party-clan nomenclature and strong ethnic identity policy play a significant role in the leadership formation in Abkhazia.

## **Panel 1 Chair: dr hab. Joanna Smogorzewska**

### **Valuing artworks, or how art becomes a commodity**

*Author: Feliks Tuszko  
sociology*

20 years ago, Wilhelm Sasnal's paintings on the Polish art market cost around 5-10 thousand dollars. Since then, when they were recognized in international circulation, their value has increased to several hundred thousand dollars. It is characteristic for the works of contemporary artists that they pass from hand to hand of local and global actors. It is precisely this recognition of the relationship between local diversity and global unification that seems to be the key issue in exploring local art markets. The history of the Polish art market is a story of continuous development. There are more and more active professional intermediaries, and the prices of particular artworks and total amount of market exchange have significantly grown. The history of the Polish art market is the story of access to the global art

market – institutions have been adjusting to capitalist form of circulation. The main thesis of the speech is that at the core of a global but locally diverse art market is the unification of the status of a work as a commodity. With regard to this claim, in my presentation I shall propose a theoretical and methodological approach that is concentrated on following the biography of artworks. On the basis of the analysis of specific cases from the art market in Poland I will to show how, by taking into account local institutional characteristics, the value of an art work is anchored in the global circuit – that is, how the status of art works is prepared and standardized to be able to circulate globally.

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## **Pedagogy of Leśmian's imagination on the example of the *Dziejba Leśna* tragedy.**

*Author: Urszula Dobrosielska*  
education

The *Dziejba Leśna* is a tragedy that is very short and concise in its form, yet very rich in artistic media and stylistic devices. The philosophy of word art underlying this tragedy points, as it were, to the imagination as the center of experiencing a work of art. This experience, which Leśmian offers us in his poetry, becomes a starting point for discussions on topics concerning life and being in the world. The aim of my speech will be to present one of the many possible versions of Lśmian's Pedagogy of the Imagination and, using his tragedy as an example, to reflect again on the pedagogical possibilities of literature. Therefore, at first I would like to introduce Leśmian's main views in the field of poetry and creative writing, which guide the construction of his works. Next, I will conduct a brief analysis of the tragedy in order to discover the existential questions that Leśmian asks in his work and to identify literary devices aimed at engaging the reader in the reception of the work. The conclusion will focus on imagination and its pedagogical potential.

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## **Elderspeak in interactions with the elderly - social and individual mechanisms**

*Author: Danuta Parlak*  
education

Elderspeak is a speech register observed in relations between young adults and older adults. It is also called *baby talk* because of its similarity to speech addressed to young children. Elderspeak is perceived as a disrespectful and patronizing language. It has significant negative effects on the elderly. Most research on elderspeak focus on social sources of patronizing language: negative and ambivalent stereotypes about older persons. My research addresses questions that have not been yet adequately

addressed in the existing literature. In particular, my research question is: what kinds of individual communication strategies are typical of people using elderspeak? The specific goals of my project are: to reveal and describe individual communication styles, to explain relations between individual and social/institutional communicative strategies dominating in interactions with the elderly, and to identify the educational needs of people communicating with the elderly in institutional settings. My research methods involve semi-structured interviews with professional staff working with the elderly, such as doctors, social workers, nurses and nursing assistants, and projective techniques: a specially designed sentence completion test and a story completion test regarding beliefs about older persons and communication preferences. The presentation shows the preliminary results of the conducted research and the current state of my research.

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## **Lives of the Saints by Piotr Skarga through the prism of pedagogy**

*Author: Julia Stepniowska*  
education

The title of my dissertation is – “*Lives of the Saints by Piotr Skarga through the prism of pedagogy.*” It will be pedagogical interpretation of Piotr Skarga's work. *Lives of the Saints* formed models of attitudes of many generations of our ancestors, which was the main motivation to choose this subject and include it in the field of pedagogical research. The main aim of my research is to identify the pedagogical ideal contained in the work of Piotr Skarga. I want to describe it and present in not only a pedagogical context, but also historical and social point of view.

Up to the present, I have described the model of the family (especially the model of a woman) contained in *Lives of the Saints*. Thanks to that, I have identified ideas, which were inspired by *Lives of the Saints*, of upbringing in the XVI, XVII centuries in Poland. My next tasks will include:

- comparison of Skarga's work with earlier biographies of saints which were his inspiration, finding gaps in his work and interpreting reasons for the differences in the pedagogical context,
- describing the influence of the main currents of the European Renaissance, humanism and Old Polish literature on the work of Piotr Skarga,
- creating an educational ideal contained in the *Lives of Saints*, and describing the educational meaning of the text over the centuries.

Thanks to my dissertation, I will present the educational values of *Lives of Saints* in the Old Polish period and show their impact on wider social classes.

### **Freedom of movement and family protection - social needs of moving families in the EU social security coordination**

*Author: Anna Siwierska  
law*

The research aims at present a comprehensive analysis of the principles of coordination of social security systems in general and of family benefits in particular. Especially, it attempts to show the level in which the rules of coordination influence Polish family benefits scheme. The nature of coordination rules implies that Member States are free to decide what benefits they provide to families. They remain competent to define the scope of protected persons, as well as types, levels and conditions of benefits. On the one hand, the EU provides common rules to protect social security rights of the EU citizens. On the other, those provisions do not replace national systems with a single European one. The crux of the problem lies in the question whether differences in definitions of family benefits and different classifications of the same severance payments in individual member states are not the obstacle for the exercise of the EU freedoms. Although Polish law provides statutory framework for granting family benefits, it is presumed that there are some obstacles for exercising derived rights caused by both functional and practical issues. Results obtained so far show that social policy development could be continued by analyzing the historical socio-economic and cultural roots of these changes. The overall aim of the research is to identify the optimal rules of enforcement citizens' rights through effective social policy instruments.

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### **New Wine in Old Wineskins? Directors' duties in Simple Joint Stock Company (P.S.A.)**

*Author: Pawel Slup  
law*

Until recently Polish legal system recognized two types of corporations, i.e., limited liability company (*sp. z o.o.*) and joint-stock company (*S.A.*). In both corporations directors' duties have been regulated in the same narrow and formalistic way. Directors owed the corporation only duty of legality, conflicts of interests situations have been regulated with non-compete clauses, and violation of the standard of professional care could not alone lead to liability. Such a scope of directors' duties contributed to low levels of liability enforcement.

The advent of Simple Joint Stock Company (P.S.A.) in July 2021 changed the landscape of corporate directors' liability. In addition to the duty of legality, directors of a P.S.A. now owe the corporation duties of loyalty and care. While these duties operate as broad standards, their breadth is restricted by the business judgment rule, which precludes the liability, if directors act following duty of loyalty and within the scope of justified business risk. Moreover, changes in substantive duties have been backed up with changes in their enforcement, facilitating pursuing liability claims by a company or its shareholders.

These *law in books* changes raise the question of whether a significant change in the *law in action* will follow. The introduction of broad duties of loyalty and care may slightly broaden the scope of directors' liability. Yet the liability rules are only as good as their enforcement. If a significant change in the efficiency of liability as a corporate governance tool is to follow, it would be not only due to changes in substantive duties but also – or maybe rather mostly – due to changes in their enforcement mechanisms. New wine needs to be put in new wineskins.

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## **Is Twitter a new source of law? Legal grounds of public administration activity in social media**

*Author: Błażej Stromczyński  
law*

According to the latest studies from 2021, the number of internet users worldwide is estimated to be 4.66 bn people. Social media became an important position in people's daily schedule – it is estimated that the average user spends 2h 25min on different social media platforms. In 38 million populated Poland, there are 32 million internet users with almost 26 million active social media users.

Commercial brands use social media platforms mainly for advertising and communicating with their current or prospective clients. Governmental bodies have similar purposes – building public image and communicating with society. The latter was especially noticeable since the global outbreak of COVID-19.

However, according to art. 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, public administration authorities always have to operate within legal grounds. It also applies to use of social media platforms.

The research was aimed at finding legal grounds for social media publication activities conducted by public administration bodies. Law enforcement agencies were questioned for acts and procedures related to official use of social media.

Polish regulations and rules in that regard were analyzed and compared with legal grounds for such activities in other countries.

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## **Settlements of disputes between Member States in the field of coordination of social security systems – between conciliation and mediation.**

*Author: Grażyna Sypniewska  
law*

Regulations No 883/2004 and 987/2009 on coordination of national social security systems are fundamental to the implementation of free movement of persons within the EU. Unfortunately, practical application of these provisions is difficult and therefore becomes subject of the disputes between MS that concern either the way the EU rules are interpreted, or the factual circumstances relevant to the assessment of the given case. Protracted, unsolved conflicts between MS, on the one hand generate costs and burdens for the institutions involved, on the other, undermine the trust of citizens and businesses in the EU law and call into question the effectiveness of social protection, the coordination rules are supposed to guarantee. The issue of efficient settlement of disputes is therefore of major importance, both in a systemic and individual sense.

Disputes arising from the coordination of social security systems regulations may be settled either in judicial proceedings before national courts / CJEU, or in out-of-court proceedings based on dialog, conciliation or – soon – also mediation between MS' administrations. The presentation aims to introduce the available out-of-court dispute settlements methods that can be used by the MS in the field of coordination of social security systems. The issue deserves to be analyzed in depth, as recent years have brought significant changes in this area. This development was mainly triggered by the establishment of European Labor Authority in 2019.

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## **International legal aspects of submarine cables and pipelines laying, in the light of the principle of the sovereign power of coastal states over their natural resources and the principle of cooperation**

*Author: Rafał Szewczyk  
law*

The author presents the legal aspects of conducting activities consisting in laying submarine cables and pipelines in the light of (in his opinion) the most important principles of international environmental protection, which are the principle of cooperation and the principle of the coastal states exercising sovereign power over its natural resources, that moreover includes the obligation to refrain from cross-border damage in environment. Using the historical and legal method, the author presents the genesis



of the above principles and their application in marine areas such as the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone, and on the continental shelf. In addition, reference was made based on the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice on the *North Sea Continental Shelf case* on the exclusivity of the rights of a coastal state in the exploration and use of the continental shelf's natural resources. The author presents the functioning of the principle of cooperation, referring to semi-closed seas and the obligation of coastal states to coordinate their actions, and refers to the dispute between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ireland on the *MOX plant case* for the construction and operation of an installation for the production of mixed oxides in Sellafield Nuclear Complex in the North West of England and provides an analogous understanding of ITLOS's thesis for laying submarine cables and pipelines.

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## **Constitutional aspects of financing local self-government units in the jurisprudence of constitutional courts - selected issues.**

*Author: Bartłomiej Ślemp  
law*

The speech concerns the presentation of the basic systemic (constitutional) issues related to the financing of local government units, such as, inter alia, independence, and autonomy of local government. These issues will be presented based on the jurisprudence of the constitutional courts of the CEE region countries. Financial independence is a very important attribute of each local government unit that guarantees the possibility of the decentralization process, i.e. the transfer of public authority competencies from central bodies to lower-level bodies hierarchically not subordinated to central bodies. In particular, without a financially independent local government, it is not possible for units to actually carry out public tasks in an independent manner (on their own behalf and on their own responsibility) entrusted to them by the central government.

## **Panel 2 Chair: dr Jacek Lewkowicz**

### **Factor endowments, economic integration, sanctions, and offshores: Evidence from inward FDI in Russia**

*Author: Oleg Gurshev  
economics and finance*

This paper studies the determinants of inward foreign direct investment (FDI) in Russia using a modified knowledge-capital model across 2009-2019. In particular, we investigate the effects of factor

endowments, trade agreements, sanctions, and round-trip FDI on inward investments by multinational firms. Our results demonstrate that differences in physical capital are able to accurately identify the vertical FDI motive in the presence of round-trip partners such as Cyprus, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Second, we discover that the negative effects of economic sanctions appear to be interlinked with round-trip investments, and lose their significance in the cases, where we decompose or exclude round-trip FDI stocks. Finally, we demonstrate that Russia's existing trade links through participation in various FTAs and the EUEA promote vertical FDI from genuine investors.

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## **Micropayments and behavior of shared micromobility users**

*Author: Lukasz Nawaro*  
*economics and finance*

The presentation concerns behavior of shared micromobility users in cities in the context of micropayments. First, similarities and differences between shared bicycles and e-scooters will be presented. The questions on competition or complementarity between shared systems and with public transport, as well as on docklessness will be answered.

Next, users' aversion to paying and the psychological zero-price effect will be discussed based on empirical data. It will be checked how large would the decrease in usage be after raising prices and whether decisions on trip length can be made in the same manner by paying and non-paying users. Several cities in Europe and the United States serve as a data source.

The last part is devoted to a discrete choice experiment, in which docklessness will be valued. Thanks to DCE we will learn how much would shared bicycle users gain on the possibility of leaving bicycles wherever they wish or on stations' densening, and how much would shared e-scooter users lose on regulation. The resulting valuation could be used by city authorities to maximize social welfare, companies may create a profitable charging station scheme, and researchers could decompose advantages of particular types of transport further.

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## **Income Distribution and Decision-making Processes of Heterogeneous Economic Agents**

*Author: Ivan Skliarov*  
*economics and finance*

In this study, we attempt to model the offsetting effect social security policies have on the distribution of wealth. There are numerous empirical articles investigating the effect of pension reforms on the willingness of individuals to save. Although their findings suggest that the offsetting

effect is lower than 1-for-1 relation predicted by the lifecycle hypothesis, changes in personal wealth following pension reforms are still substantial and significant. However, apart from pensions, there are many other social policies that have the same underlying idea – redistribution of income among individuals. These policies can have a similar impact on individuals' saving decisions. The EU countries can boast with relatively low Gini coefficients of income distribution after taxes and transfers are applied (between 0.3 and 0.35 in 2018). However, it is surprising how different the distribution of wealth is from that of income in this group of countries – according to different estimates, their Gini coefficients of wealth distribution fall in range from 0.5 to 0.8 in 2020. Given that many of the EU countries have comprehensive social security systems, one possible explanation of such a large difference between these two measures of inequality is that social security disincentivizes people to save. In this study we present an agent-based model simulating how social security policies affect the relationship between income and wealth distributions.

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## **Availability or accessibility of childcare services in Poland? The case of Pomerania Region.**

*Author: Wirginia Aksztejn*

*social and economic geography and spatial management*

In the Social Investment approach (Morel, N., Palier, B. and Palme, J., 2012) Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) plays a dual role: serving both as a stock (increased human capital thanks to early support of child's cognitive development) and facilitator of flows (due to its role in providing for work-life conciliation and women's re-entrance onto the labour market). Taking on this perspective implies that national and local authorities should make ECEC a part of their social inclusion and employment policies (taking into account social outcomes) and growth policies (taking into account the investment component). The presentation will confront this postulate with the actual spatial patterns of childcare services provision. Using the case of Pomerania Region and services for children aged 0-3 I will use spatial data analysis to investigate differences in their availability and accessibility at a micro (LAU2) level. I will also look into explanatory factors behind the inter-municipal differences, taking into consideration both supply (costs and resources) and demand (needs and expectations) side variables.

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## **Maintaining Equilibrium Theory: Explaining Regional Power Behavior Under Hegemonic Shifts.**

*Author: Mateusz Ambrożek  
political science and public administration*

Regional powers are dissatisfied with shifts in global distribution of power because of lacking possibility of maximizing benefits from stable hegemonic system under hegemonic shifts. Their domination in regional subsystem is questioned. Other states in the subsystem use systemic tendencies for maximizing benefits, which obviously weakens regional powers. Regional powers want to make cooperation stronger with both great powers (declining hegemon and challenger). This is the first dimension of maintaining equilibrium, which causes that security threats for regional powers will minimize, so regional powers will concentrate only on subsystemic issues.

This behavior is not sufficient for stabilizing the system. But the rest of regional powers noticed that this regional power which maintains equilibrium has profited from its cooperation with both great powers. The rest of regional powers start doing the same. Regional powers have the same goal (to stop the hegemonic shift). They increase cooperation with each other. This unified goal and relations between regional powers let recognizing potentially destructive steps initiated by great powers and eliminate them by 1) tighter linkage between regional and great powers and 2) enhancing cooperation between regional powers (I call this: substructure and this is the second dimension of maintaining equilibrium).

## **Panel 2 Chair: dr hab. Marta Witkowska**

### **Media, communication, library science and information science - forced common grounded, OECD or real research perspectives?**

*Author: Hubert Kuliński  
communication and media studies*

Communication and Media is an OECD discipline recognizing its research fields in journalism studies, library science, socio-cultural communication research and social aspects of information science, which was recognized in 2007. In Polish science a similar discipline was recognized only in 2018, which does not mean that before subject research had not been conducted. Formally, since 2011 Polish Ministry of Higher Education and Science recognized two social sciences disciplines such as media studies (separated from political sciences which was moved from humanities) and communication and cognition studies (recognized several years later as a humanities discipline) and one humanities discipline which was library and information science (recognized several decades earlier). Events of

2018 caused a lively discussion among Polish scientists from these three fields on the shape and future of the new discipline. Aim of this research is to examine whether these disciplines really do share a common ground in research regarding their paradigms and methodologies. A content analysis of selected scientific journals from these three disciplines conducted on data gathered from years 2011-2018 shows both mutual interests in these disciplines' domains and fuzzy sets in research fields which are discussed as possible common grounds integrating scientists from different backgrounds.

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## **Virtual reality (VR) and immersive journalism: specificity and reception by media recipients**

*Author: Krzysztof Sokół  
communication and media studies*

Media studies and the use of virtual reality (VR) as the content carriers or a mean of expression in creating journalistic immersive messages will be reported in my speech. According to the analyzes of the sales markets of VR interfaces and dedicated applications (Alsop, 2021, Vailshery, 2021), an increasing number of recipients come into contact with such immersive messages. At the same time, it is still poorly explored topic. Immersive messages use a completely new, very complex narrative system through which communication takes place. This system can extend the traditional understanding of the term "journalistic message". In the presentation I will describe how the VR conceptual apparatus has evolved in the context of this type of message, I will highlight some forecasts regarding the possible impact of VR on journalistic messages in general, in the terms of new, key elements of the narrative system, which is different from a traditional rhetoric – the rhetoric of immersive media is „digital”: processual and procedural, as well as focusing on empathy as a medium. I will also present the results of the study of the recipients' reactions to the selected immersive journalistic messages and their reception.

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## **Metal album covers as a cultural phenomenon in social and axiological practice context**

*Author: Aleksander Szeliga-Potocki  
communication and media studies*

Metal counterculture is among the most recognizable subcultural phenomena of the last several dozen years. Its nature is escapist, but at the same time, metal is reviewing the social world which is surrounded by. Religion, ethics, state, economics, social structures – all these and more are reflected in the metal's creations, including album cover artworks. The aim of the presentation will be to discuss

metal album covers as a medium communicating from artists towards fans and the rest of the social world.

Author will present a methodological approach to a highly repeatable semiotic analysis of visuality by using the concepts of three levels of meanings (denotation, connotation, myth). Presentation will also explain the main characteristics of metal music and subculture. Finally, it will be exposed how metal album artworks remediate signs known for the primary culture are remediated into the metal subculture.

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## **"Fake news" in politics in the era of COVID-19. Objectives and methods**

*Author: Grzegorz Kowalczyk  
political science and public administration*

According to a study by H. Allcott and T. Gentzkow, fake news is a precious weapon during an election campaign. All the more potent at the time of the pandemic, when the campaign period involuntarily merged with the World Health Organization - designated "infodemia" - false information on COVID-19.

Based on parliamentary transcripts, press publications and major news portals, the author will outline how the phrase 'fake news' found its way into the campaign-pandemic agenda-setting of the paper and electronic media. He will point out what topics were defined as fake news in the public space, how they were referred to and what function they played in communication. It will also present the results of the rhetorical analysis of selected examples of statements made by politicians and the argumentative strategies they used.

The author will assess to what extent the formulations referring to fake news in particular media and communication channels converge and differ.

Moreover, he will compare it with previous analyses of fake news from other countries. He will also systematise a catalogue of activities that combat pandemic disinformation by governments of individual countries in cooperation with digital platforms such as Facebook or Google.

In conclusion, the speaker will make an authorial summary of the current partial research and explain what conclusions can be drawn from it for further research. He will also formulate hypotheses and predictions relating to the remaining elements of the project.

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## **Explaining Cross-National Differences in Women's Descriptive Representation in the European Parliament: a Comparative Study**

*Author: Aleksandra Polak  
political science and public administration*

The European Parliament is often described as a champion of gender equality in Europe, both for its strong support for women's rights and for the relatively balanced ratio of female and male MEPs. Taking into account the aggregated Member States' average, the percentage of women MEPs since the first EP elections in 1979 has been significantly higher than the percentage of female parliamentarians in the national assemblies. However, an unaggregated analysis unveils substantial variations: from some perfectly gender balanced national representations to only 15.2% of women MEPs from RO and none from CY.

The project aims to contribute to the existing body of literature on cross-national variation in women's descriptive representation in the EP. The study will draw on a new, not yet examined data from the European elections in May 2019 as well as from the previous elections in 2004, 2009 and 2014. It will employ statistical hypothesis testing using multiple linear regression analysis.

The study seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. Why does a high cross-national variation in women's descriptive political representation occur in the EP?
2. What characteristics of national political parties favour electing women as MEPs?
3. Does national ballot structure have an impact on the percentage of women MEPs elected from Member States?
4. Factors from which level – national or intra-party – are more significant for the women's descriptive representation in the European Parliament?

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## **The role of political parties in the politicisation of immigration – preliminary results**

*Author: Renata Stefańska  
political science and public administration*

The role of political parties in the politicisation of immigration, understood as the increased salience and polarisation of this topic in public and political debate, is considered by researchers to be crucial. It is more important than even structural factors, such as the scale of immigration or critical events. However, this role still raises many doubts and controversies, especially in relation to different types of political parties. The main disagreement is between those who argue that radical right parties have the greatest influence on the politicisation of immigration and those who show that it is mainstream

parties, especially centre-right parties, that play a leading role in this process. The aim of this paper is to present the preliminary results of the study on this topic, conducted in Poland, based on the analysis of political programmes, parliamentary debates, and media statements of party leaders. In Poland, the process of politicisation of immigration by political parties takes place in a slightly different way than in Western European countries. This is why theoretical concepts explaining the situation in the Western European region do not fully apply to Poland. The main factors contributing to this differentiation seem to be the narrower scope of the functioning of the 'antipopulist' norm in Poland and the phase of the migration cycle of Poland, which, unlike Western European countries, has only recently become an immigration country.

## **Panel 2 Chair: dr hab. Maria Nowak**

### **Reprivatization in the jurisprudence of the ECHR**

*Author: Katarzyna Gaczyńska  
law*

Reprivatization means reversing the effects of previous nationalization through property restitution or compensation (in cash or in kind). It is also one of the tools of transitional justice, an instrument that restores order and justice in the ownership sphere. In the European Convention on Human Rights and the Protocol 1 to the Convention there is mentioned a right to own property, which is a basis of the reprivatization jurisprudence of European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). In the paper, there will be discussed, if the ECHR sees in the European Convention a right to restitution or compensation – or it indicates only the legal framework of individual reprivatization solutions.

### **Ewolucja strasburskiego zakazu zbiorowych wydaleń cudzoziemców**

*Author: Marta Górczyńska  
law*

Ujęty w art. 4 Protokołu 4 Europejskiej Konwencji Praw Człowieka zakaz zbiorowych wydaleń cudzoziemców ulega w ostatnich latach intensywnemu kształtowaniu przez orzecznictwo Europejskiego Trybunału Praw Człowieka. Aktualna sytuacja migracyjna w Europie i składane coraz częściej skargi w związku z odpychaniem uchodźców od europejskich granic, zmusiły Trybunał do wyznaczenia standardów ochrony prawnej cudzoziemców poszukujących ochrony w państwach będących stronami Konwencji. Podczas mojego wystąpienia dokonam przeglądu i krytycznej analizy



orzecznictwa strasburskiego z zakresu art. 4 Protokołu 4, celem dokonania oceny kierunku w jakim zmierza orzecznictwo Trybunału, a także odpowiedzi na pytanie, czy standardy ochrony prawnej cudzoziemców poszukujących ochrony na europejskich granicach uległy w ostatnim czasie obniżeniu.

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## **Testamentary dispositions in Polish and German law. Structural similarities and differences**

*Author: Krzysztof Grzegorzcyk  
law*

A comparison of the Polish and German regulations on testamentary dispositions (*rozrządzenia, Verfügungen auf dem Todesfall*) will be conducted, with two main questions identified: that of what legal actions containing such dispositions are permissible in both legal systems (are testaments the only possibility, or, for instance, have inheritance contracts been introduced?), and that of what specific dispositions are permissible in the given frames of legal actions.

The two systems reveal far-reaching structural similarities. The most significant difference concerning the first of the above-mentioned questions is the possibility to conclude succession contracts in German law; in Polish law, these are permissible only in the negative form, as an agreement to renounce succession. Moreover, German law explicitly allows for joint testaments (which are prohibited in Poland) as well as for the renunciation of the legitim portion (an action that has proved controversial in Poland). An important difference related to the testator's specific dispositions, in turn, is the admissibility of the so-called 'vindicatory bequest' in Polish law, not permissible in Germany.

The comparison will demonstrate how the notion of testamentary disposition is understood in both systems (which will allow for a more effective comparison of specific normative texts). It will also point to how the differences in regulatory structures in both countries affect the scope of admissible decisions of the testator.

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## **Margins of decision in the process of imposing legal sanctions. Delimitation of justice and administration.**

*Author: Przemysław Iżycki  
law*

In the legislative sphere, the phenomenon of depenalisation of legal responsibility is visible. More and more often the legislator decides to entrust adjudication of an individual's liability to administrative bodies. This is intended to relieve the criminal courts and to speed up adjudication, thus ensuring the effectiveness of the legal sanction.

The answer to the question of the criteria for delimitation of the exercise of justice and administration is aimed at determining the factors that should be treated by the legislator as an impassable limit. In other words, what factors prove the impossibility of transferring a given sanction to administrative proceedings?

The preliminary results of the research lead to the conclusion that one of these factors is the provision of effective judicial control to the individual. Administrative control is exercised by administrative courts, which do not take evidence and do not decide the case on its merits. It is important that judicial-administrative control does not cover the sphere of administrative discretion, i.e. the situation in which the administrative body can freely choose the content of the future decision.

Therefore, the effectiveness of judicial protection requires that administrative liability be an objective liability. The right to an effective remedy before a court is not realised when an administrative official acts within the sphere of discretion, because in this sphere there is no effective judicial review.

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## **Boundaries of permissible modification of contractual liability in Polish law. Remarks on the construction of the current system of contractual liability.**

*Author: Alexander Juranek  
law*

The aim of the paper will be to discuss the various structural elements of the Polish contractual liability system. First, the prerequisites on which contractual liability depends will be discussed, i.e.: 1) non-performance or improper performance of the obligation; 2) damage to the creditor's property; 2) adequate causal relationship between premises 1 and 2. In the following part of the speech, the principles of contractual liability distinguished in Polish law will also be discussed, i.e. the principle of guilt, risk, equity, absolute liability, guarantee liability or unlawfulness (illegality) etc. According to the view prevailing in the Polish legal sciences - in order for contractual liability to arise, it is required that all three above-mentioned prerequisites of contractual liability occur, and then the fact of non-performance or improper performance of the obligation is subsumed under the relevant principle of contractual liability. Only then can we talk about the existence of a claim in connection with non-performance or improper performance of an obligation. The contractual liability system constructed in this way appears highly complex and problematic in terms of its efficient and effective use. The aim of the presentation will therefore be to signal the most significant difficulties that arise in assessing the Polish system of contractual liability, which have been highlighted by preliminary research.

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## How to establish an effective whistleblower protection system?

*Author: Marta Kozak-Maśnicka  
law*

The *whistleblower* means any person who reports to relevant authority or discloses information on a threat or harm to the public interest in the context of their work-based relationship, whether it be in the public or private sector (Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)7 of the Council of Europe). Whistleblowing is one of the key elements in preventing and detecting misconduct and illegal or unethical activities in public and private sector, as well as building a civil society. Members of the European Union have to transpose into national law the 2019/1937 Directive on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law. The obligation to transpose the 2019/1937 Directive is an external impulse to thoroughly verify and regulate whistleblowing under Polish law. Persons who have information about wrongdoings usually are afraid of reporting because they can be dismissed or suffer other negative consequences. Therefore the crucial question is how to build appropriate and effective whistleblower's protection system. The purpose of the presentation is to consider various whistleblower's protection mechanisms as well as examples from different states that have decided to regulate the whistleblowing comprehensively. It may, therefore, contribute to more tailor-made solutions that might be developed in Poland. Conclusions regarding the Polish legislative solution about protection measures will be presented.

## Panel 3 Chair: dr hab. Aleksander Gubrynowicz

### Application of the functional method in research regarding declarations of intent generated and made in an automated manner

*Author: Jakub Turczyn  
law*

Technological progress results in the increasing use of algorithms in legal transactions. Such algorithms not only make legally relevant decisions for its users, but also communicate them to other parties. The automation of both the decision-making process and the making of declarations, which in practice are treated as declarations of intent, poses a challenge for civil law to assess whether such declarations can constitute (or co-constitute) a legal act.

The presentation aims to show how the functional method can support the dogmatic method in an attempt to incorporate automatically generated declarations of will into the Polish civil law system. By considering both the real and normative aspects of the legal phenomena in question, it is possible

to shift from a purely dogmatic analysis towards a more pragmatic approach in which the needs of legal actors are considered when assessing the possible directions of interpretation of the law, especially Article 60 of the Civil Code.

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## **Analysis of international law mechanisms in the context of country's freedom of designing fiscal policies**

*Author: Aleksandra Tychmańska-Suchojad  
law*

Recently, we have been observing the development of the various European Union and international initiatives in the area of taxation. Tax law is increasingly becoming the domain of international law. Countries understand that taxes traditionally perceived as a strictly state domain are increasingly becoming an international domain. Said understanding goes hand in hand with the realization that if a state wants to remain an active player internationally and successfully build its tax system, it must consider international standards.

My presentation aims to consider what are the legal and international mechanisms regarding the possibilities of international institutionalization in the context of the ongoing internationalization of tax law, which will answer the question of how countries can develop common solutions that will allow them to take care of their fiscal interests to a greater extent. The analysis will take into account aspects such as the issue of sovereignty of states in tax matters, problems faced by the international tax regime and the issue of sources of international tax law, and the increasing importance of soft law mechanisms.

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## **The institution of the anonymous guilt as a prime example of the vicarious liability in Polish civil law.**

*Author: Mateusz Winczura  
law*

The presentation would discuss the theoretical background of the anonymous guilt as a non-statutory liability regime in Polish civil law. The analysis would indicate the key premises of such liability, as well as the scope of its application – both pursuant to the currently available jurisprudence and its potentially wider utilization. For the time being, the anonymous guilt was accepted only in specific areas, including the state's liability for damages caused while exercising public authority or the medical law. The purpose of the presentation would be to discuss, whether anonymous guilt can serve as a solution to the more general problem of anonymity of the prime

debtor (usually in tort) and allow the creditor to seek award from another party (e.g., the hosting provider), especially when it comes to torts committed on the Internet.

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## **Jurisdiction of the court in civil proceedings - structural issues.**

*Author: Paulina Zaborowska*  
*law*

Although there are different solutions for the formation of justice in the world, there are some universal issues. One of them is the jurisdiction of the court. Despite the significance of jurisdiction in civil proceeding, this institution has not been given due attention in the Polish science. My research aims to fill the existing gap. Its aim is a comprehensive analysis, from the theoretical point of view, of the jurisdiction of a court in Polish civil proceedings.

Research on jurisdiction will make it possible to characterise it, and will make it possible to answer such fundamental questions as, firstly, whether there are correlations between the systemic and procedural norms in relation to the examined institution, what they consist in and what consequences arise from the existence of such correlations; secondly, whether under the Polish Code of Civil Procedure, jurisdiction of a court, despite differences in other circumstances determining the admissibility of the proceeding, constitutes a procedural prerequisite and what its specificity consists in; and thirdly, whether the regulations of jurisdiction in Polish civil proceedings that differ from foreign solutions are optimal, or whether the national legislator should consider introducing changes in this respect.

The research results presented at the conference will take into account the methods used in the research: dogmatic, comparative and historical

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## **The Principle of Proportionality of the supervision of Local Government - European Charter of Local Self-Government's regulation and its influence on the Polish law and practice**

*Author: Stanisław Zakroczyński*  
*law*

The European Charter of Local Self-Government is the international treaty regulating the principles of the organization of local authorities. One of its most important provisions (Article 8) relate to the administrative supervision of LG. It constitutes two principles – the principle of legality (which is honored in the legal systems of most of the members of Council of Europe), and the principle of proportionality. The latter means that *'supervision shall be exercised in such a way as to ensure that*

*the intervention of the controlling authority is kept in proportion to the importance of the interests which it is intended to protect.*' This principle is not contained in the majority European constitutions. In Polish law it also is not explicitly expressed, however it binds Polish authorities by virtue of the Charter. In the recent report of the Monitoring Committee of the CoE it was stated that Poland does not fulfill the principle of proportionality because of the obtrusive way in which the supervision is carried out by the voivodes. In my paper I shall present the results of the empirical (qualitative and quantitative) research of the acts of supervision and verdicts of the administrative courts in terms of the explicit or implicit application of the principle of proportionality of supervision.

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## **Ideologies of work in non-standard employment in Poland. Theoretical approach and preliminary results.**

*Author: Stefan Bieńkowski*  
*sociology*

During the speech, the theoretical approach to the ideology of work will be presented. The concept of the ideology of work will be specified and the way it is used in the research will be elaborated. Special attention will be paid to the operationalization of the concept of the ideology of work in the research based on quantitative data.

Preliminary results of quantitative analyzes concerning particular dimensions of the ideology of work (based on the data from the POLPAN survey) will be presented. The analyzes will refer to the hypotheses assuming that there are differences in the approach between people with standard and non-standard employment.

## **Panel 3 Chair: dr hab. Małgorzata Durydiwka, prof. ucz.**

### **It seems that everybody wants something from non-urbanized areas. Tradeoffs among local, state interest groups and local officials in the land-use changes.**

*Author: Justyna Ślawska*  
*social and economic geography and spatial management*

The decisions regarding land-use changes have a significant impact both at the local communities and global level. Public actors have acknowledged the importance of negative environmental, economic and social consequences, and to mitigate them, they have specified a range

of strategies often discussed in the political agenda. Despite the increasing recognition of the topic little is known about the decision making process regarding land-use changes and its' driving forces at the local government level in Poland. The paper aims to fill the gap and to do so, the research is rooted in an institutional context to which little attention has been paid so far in the country. I apply the Political Market theoretical concept within Ostrom's Institutional Analysis and Development Framework (IAD) to explain local land-use political institutions. These institutions emerge in a complex environment of political market where demanders – interest groups bargain over specific type of policy with suppliers – decision-makers at the local level. This study focuses on nonurbanized areas, as in these spaces, distinctive types of institutions – compared to urbanized areas – emerge. The spatial regression model with an interaction term of interest groups and type of the municipality is developed. Land-use changes are operationalized based on remote sensing data from Corine Land Cover 2012-2018, which are intersected at the municipal level.

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## **Trans-(semi)peripheral mobility: intra-regional migrations in post-socialist EU**

*Author: Milena Blahuta*  
*sociology*

In the last decades Poland and other post-socialist countries of EU A13 have become European immigration sub-centres, attracting immigrants from further peripheries of the global capitalist economy - in a large part from the post-Soviet states. At the same time, “Central Eastern” Europe still remains the region of emigration, with thousands of citizens moving to Western migration centers each year.

Countries of the region have been trying to define their new post-transformation identity through the narrative of “coming back to Europe” and orientalising the imagined “East”. Meanwhile, post-socialist, “Central Eastern” Europe remains at the peripheral position in relation to the Western core, both at the economic and symbolic level.

In my ongoing research I apply this framework to analyse intra-regional migrations occurring crosswise the dominant direction of human capital flows. During the conference, basing on the semi-structured interviews I have been conducting with Polish migrants in selected countries of the region (Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary) I will discuss how this mobility could be analysed through the lens of postcolonial theory and world-systems theory and raise the question if such “trans-(semi)peripheral” migrations shall be approached as substantially different than migrations on the East-West trail.

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## **Recognizing the Present in the Past. Analysis of the Late Capitalism in the Light of Pasolini's Concepts**

*Author: Mikołaj Bojnarowicz*  
*sociology*

The purpose of my presentation is to demonstrate the results of my work on the conceptualization of the social and cultural reality of late capitalism. The warp of my research are three concepts understood in the sense given to them by the Italian director, author and publicist - Pier Paolo Pasolini. In the academic circulation, he is known primarily as a filmmaker, alternatively a poet.

In all of his work, not just his essays, there is an element of analysis of the transformations resulting from economic and civilizational change. The categories I have taken as reference points are infrastructure, right-wing revolution, and fascism. Pasolini uses them in an unobvious and original way. This peculiarity is also the source of their exploratory value. These concepts remain in dialectical tension with the transformations associated with the advent of a new regime in the organization of economic reproduction, which theorists call, among other things, late capitalism or late modernity. I will use the Italian author's categories, combined with sociological and historical analysis, according to the assumption that the essence of a given phenomenon can be most fully understood by analyzing its genesis. In my presentation, I will show what shape Pasolini's concepts have taken in the course of my work, and how they can contribute to a better understanding of the historical reality of late capitalism.

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## **Ecological movements towards political opportunities structure in Poland - a theoretical model and introduction to the ethnographic research**

*Author: Piotr Drygas*  
*sociology*

Contemporary social movements in Poland, which deal with broadly understood issues of the natural environment and the state of the climate, are increasingly attracting the attention of scholars. Anti-smog movements are analyzed in terms of an environmental justice, combining activist and scientific discourses. The qualities of involvement of young people in new environmental movements - Youth Climate Strike or Extinction Rebellion - is monitored.

One of the possible research directions, so far less represented in the current Polish literature, is the analysis of the influence of social movements on the shaping of environmental protection policies. My research and my PhD dissertation are exploring this area. To explain the phenomenon, I use the method of multi-side ethnography - I combine the views, opinions and experiences of representatives



of social movements, their environment and decision-makers responsible for specific climate policies, in order to present a network of actors producing Polish environmental policies and politics.

In my paper, I will present a theoretical model that I use to explain how social movements can influence policy making and shaping politics - the structure of political opportunities (Kitschelt, 1986), complemented by other contemporary theories of how social movements operate in the context of nation-state and capitalism. The discussed model will be a reference point for the initial analysis of the first empirical and ethnographic data in the doctorate.

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## **Lifestyle migration to Poland in the narratives of British migrants**

*Author: Aleksandra Szkudlarek*  
sociology

The issue of lifestyle-related migration to Poland has not been properly addressed so far. This type of mobility is gaining importance along with the social changes in countries where the security and economic well-being of its inhabitants is not at risk – where the transition from materialistic to post-materialistic values is taking place related to individualism, life satisfaction or sense of belonging seeking. Building on the example of British lifestyle migrants in Poland, I will try to demonstrate what stood behind individuals' migration decisions, how mobility shapes their identity and how the choice of the place of residence becomes a means of reconstructing their identity. Additionally, I would like to focus on the perception of the host country and its inhabitants before and after migration and the changes in the sense of belonging of British lifestyle migrants in Poland.

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## **Looking for a better future? Reconstruction of global citizenship and sustainable development in the Polish national curriculum**

*Author: Dobrawa Aleksiak*  
education

The presentation will focus on the results of a qualitative investigation of the Polish national curriculum with respect to the concepts of global citizenship and sustainable development. The study was done with Magdalena Kuleta-Hulboj and its aim was twofold: (1) to re-construct discursive conceptualisations of global citizenship and sustainable development in the national curriculum; and (2) to investigate if this curriculum creates opportunities to foster global citizenship. Three curriculum subject areas of secondary school were chosen - history, citizenship education and geography. A thematic analysis was employed with elements of Critical Discourse Analysis. The theoretical framework of the study is social constructivism with a critical and social justice orientation. In this

framework, global citizenship and sustainable development are understood as sociocultural, discursive constructs having their own history, linked to various theoretical and ideological contexts, and promoting particular worldviews. Drawing on the results of the analysis, three main points could be argued: (a) global citizenship is almost non-existent in the curriculum; (b) ESD and GCE are not presented as intertwining nor cross-cutting approaches; and (c) the curriculum offers no transformative potential. To sum it up, the national curriculum fails to prepare students as agents having the potential to shape the future for a sustainable world. Instead it embodies the strategy of 'global washing'.

## **Panel 3 Chair: dr Zuzanna Toeplitz**

### **G40 or other code? The importance of epilepsy in the language development of infants and toddlers with neurological diseases.**

*Author: Małgorzata Foryś- Basiejko  
psychology*

Although we commonly associate epilepsy with the adult world, it also affects children from infancy. In such situations, epilepsy is understood as a symptom in the course of other diseases - e.g. trisomy or rare genetic diseases, the diagnosis of which is a threat to the proper development.

The presentation will introduce the results of research on the cognitive and language development of children with tuberous sclerosis complex, carried out on a group of children treated preventively for epilepsy. A tuberous sclerosis complex is a neurological disease with high comorbidity, e.g. epilepsy and intellectual disability. Does the delayed onset of epilepsy affect the development of young children in all developmental areas? Does the first seizure matter? What is the significance of the underlying disease? The presented data will be an attempt to answer these and other questions concerning the influence of epilepsy on the development of young children.

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### **Taste perception and emotion dysregulation in anorexia nervosa and borderline personality disorder**

*Author: Emilia Kot  
psychology*

*Background and aim.* Emotion dysregulation is a key symptom of borderline personality disorder (BPD), but it also accompanies anorexia nervosa (AN). The abnormalities of taste perception in BPD may be associated with impaired neural processing of rewarding stimuli and with altered cognitive-

emotional functioning. It has also been shown that abnormalities in reward processing may be present in AN. The aim of this presentation is to outline the state of knowledge on the relationship between emotion dysregulation and taste perception in these disorders and to discuss the results of own research.

*Method.* 15 female inpatients with BPD, 13 female inpatients with AN, and 15 healthy control women (HCs) participated in the study. The assessment of taste reactivity and hedonic evaluation of taste stimuli of increasing concentrations of sucrose, sodium chloride, citric acid, and caffeine solutions were performed. Participants also completed the Emotion Dysregulation Scale, Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale – Revised, and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory.

*Results.* Patients with BPD showed reduced taste reactivity to high-concentration caffeine compared to HCs. Patients with BPD and patients with AN showed elevated levels of emotion dysregulation compared to HCs. In patients with BPD, emotion dysregulation was negatively associated with taste reactivity to higher-concentration sodium chloride solutions. In patients with AN, emotion dysregulation was negatively associated with taste reactivity to medium-concentration sucrose and to medium-concentration caffeine, and positively associated with hedonic ratings of high-concentration sucrose.

*Discussion.* Taste perception is associated to emotion dysregulation both in patients with BPD and in patients with AN. This result is consistent with the concept of dopaminergic system abnormalities in these disorders and with their clinical picture

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## **Cognitive impairment in patients with temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE)**

*Author: Agnieszka Olejnik  
psychology*

Difficulties experienced by patients with temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) may relate to a number of cognitive functions. Therefore, a thesis has been proposed that extensive damage beyond the hippocampus in TLE may be the reason for a heterogeneous profile of cognitive deficits.

Using neuroimaging of neural networks, it has been shown that there are abnormalities in the flow of impulses both in the neural pathways between structures and within these structures. They are not limited to the pathologically modified area, but are detected in other related structures in both the same and opposite hemispheres, resulting in the term MTLE of a "network disease".

The study group included patients of the Department of Neurosurgery of the Medical University of Warsaw treated for drug-resistant temporal epilepsy and matched healthy control subjects.

Each participant undergoes a MRI (including tractography and volumetry) and a neuropsychological examination using the following tests: Wechsler Memory Scale, Colour Trails Test, Tower Of London, Wisconsin Card Sorting Test, Verbal Fluency Tests and Boston Naming Test.

Research is ongoing, so it is too early to reliably compare the results. The expected results are the lower scores of cognitive tests in patients and the negative impact of the high frequency of seizures and changes in the structure of neural pathways on cognitive functioning. Additionally, a correlation is expected between hippocampal atrophy and the severity of memory deficits.

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## **Posttraumatic growth and posttraumatic depreciation among people living with HIV: The role of resilience and HIV/AIDS stigma in the person-centered approach**

*Author: Małgorzata Pięta  
psychology*

Posttraumatic growth (PTG) among people living with HIV (PLWH) remains an understudied and controversial topic, and several research gaps need to be filled. In my study, I focused on one such gap by implementing parallel assessment of positive (PTG) and negative changes (posttraumatic depreciation [PTD]) following trauma related to HIV diagnosis, along with measurement of resilience and HIV/AIDS stigma and socio-medical data. The study sample comprised 509 PLWH, which completed the standardized psychometric inventories measuring the study variables. The results showed an unexpected positive relationship between PTG and PTD among participants. In addition, following the person-centered approach, we observed specific PTG/PTD clusters in the study sample with different resilience and HIV/AIDS stigma levels. Our study may shed some light on understanding PTG/PTD processes among PLWH and inspire planning for effective psychological help adjusted to patients' specific needs.

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## **Sensorimotor aspects of audiovisual speech perception in infancy**

*Author: Magdalena Szmytke  
psychology*

Research on language development has focused primarily on the auditory domain, whereas speech perception may engage also other modalities. The best example showing speech as a multimodal phenomenon is the McGurk effect, in which incongruent auditory and visual syllables are dubbed onto each other and can result in a new, illusory percept (McGurk & Macdonald, 1976).

Interestingly, during speech perception not only temporal areas are activated, but also unexpectedly the sensorimotor system (Hickok et al., 2011). These neural interconnections revived the debate between nativists and constructivists about the nature of speech perception. The best way to check if speech is a consequence of growing language experience is to test preverbal infants. Therefore,

I will present preliminary results on whether the motor system is active during the perception of syllables and McGurk stimuli in infants and whether this activity depends on the level of experience in hearing (native) speech in infants at 5 and 9 months of age.

The study has an impact for two reasons: (1) EEG is a non-invasive, widely used and low-cost neuroimaging tool, however, the brain oscillation changes measured by EEG have never been reported with the audiovisual speech perception tasks in infants; (2) monitoring particular oscillations can provide substantial data for understanding developmental changes occurring during infancy and it can be compared with adults' results.

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## **The role of positive emotions in the spread of hate speech**

*Author: Michał Wypych*  
*psychology*

Hate speech has a number of negative effects on people who are exposed to such language. Not only does it lead to an increase in prejudice but it is also related to more frequent use of such language. However, psychological mechanisms behind the spread of hate speech are not yet well studied. A possible mechanism is an increase of enjoyment of hate speech as a result of repeated exposure to such language. This happens because people who often come into contact with hate speech become desensitized to it and show an increase in contempt felt towards targets of hate speech. This mechanism was tested in one experimental study and a set of three surveys. The first study (N = 150) tested the hypothesis that exposure to hate speech leads to an increase in contempt and desensitization which in turn lead to increase in enjoyment of hate speech. The second set of studies (total N = 3367) tested these effects on representative samples of Poles, Germans and Britons. The results indicate that exposure to hate speech leads to increase of contempt felt towards targets of hateful language which in turn leads to more enjoyment of hate speech. The survey studies further showed that enjoyment of hate speech is related to more frequent use of hate speech and more negative feelings towards targets of hate speech. No effects of desensitization were observed in the studies.

### **The impact of ephemeral factors on recreational use of riverscape in Warsaw**

*Author: Tomasz Grzyb  
social and economic geography and spatial management*

One of the main attributes of urban social-ecological system is its permanent changeability. It takes place multidimensionally; changes within both social and ecological subsystems impact on general dynamics of the urban system. As a result, the benefits that people obtain through direct contact with nature may be diverse. In a short-term perspective, ephemeral phenomena can impact the motivations of recreational activities along the river. The research aimed to assess the influence of these factors on spatial patterns of recreational use intensity. Apart from the rhythm of the week, six factors were tested, including both environmental (temperature, precipitation, solar insolation, air quality) and social aspects (tourist traffic, supply of events). As the indicator of recreational use intensity, the normalised daily number of geotagged Instagram posts was used. Analysis of variance with post hoc tests was used. The main insights from the study reveal that (1) sunny weather pulls residents out of their houses; (2) the more 'natural' part of the urban river landscape, the more 'resilient' to the proposed factors; (3) air quality does not affect the demand for river recreation. The results provided a basis for the research on spatial diversity of cultural ecosystem services within urban riverscape in Warsaw.

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### **The concept of debtor's protection in the Jurisprudence of interests**

*Author: Igor Adamczyk  
law*

The topic of paper refers to the concept of debtor's position in the doctrine of the Jurisprudence of interests developed in Germany in the 19th and 20th century, especially by Philipp Heck – professor in Tübingen. For the jurisprudence of interests, the matter of law is to resolve the conflicts between groups of people who have different interests. In this sense, the role of the judge is particularly important. The judge is bound by the act, but the act is not always complete and contains gaps which must be filled by him before ruling in a specific case. The judge decides then whose interest should take precedence in each situation. Therefore, the judge should not be limited to the literal text of law provisions but should find a proper solution taking advantage of the interpretation of the law.

Based on the views of the representatives of the doctrine of Jurisprudence of interest I am going to explain why the legal system adopts solutions in favor of the debtor. I will also try to answer the

question whether such regulations can be regarded as a resolution of the conflict of interest between the creditor and the debtor. The analysis of the legacy of Jurisprudence of interests might be also useful for the explanation of general definition of the concept of "debtor's protection".

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## **The future beyond Kyoto – an unfinished business or call for new solutions for flexible mechanisms under Paris Accord**

*Author: Zuzanna Buszman  
law*

*Go big or go home* seems to be the adequate phrase in understanding motivations of international policymakers in enforcing climate politics and mechanisms allowing for transformation into green economy. In fact, transnational entities, like the UNFCCC or the EU, already came to conclusions that 'going home' may no longer be an available option, as there will soon be no "home" we used to know at all, which was clearly indicated in the newest 2021 IPCC Report.

The 1997 Kyoto Protocol has become a symbol of a starting point of a demanding endeavor – despite the fact it has not resulted in reaching all envisioned goals, it has shown what possible directions should be taken to progress, which has its reflection in a new approach transcending from the Paris Accord (PA). The PA clearly limits the possibility of continuing the promotion of the Kyoto flexible mechanisms and gives only an open clause solution in its Article 6. Still, without established guidelines of Article 6, none of the proposed tools can be properly used by Parties of the PA.

The presentation will aim at assessing possible Subsidiary Body for Science and Technology Advice's interpretations and other pathways of new PA mechanisms for exerting pressure on the implementation of emission obligations, based on both market and political goals. Having in mind the approach of cautious optimism, it is a time to look beyond the Kyoto mechanisms and see what the future may bring through Paris Agreement's lenses.

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## **Compulsory civil liability insurance policy covering the damage done by the self-learning AI algorithms.**

*Author: Antonina Chlopecka  
law*

Introduction of the compulsory civil liability insurance policy - which would concern the operators of the self-learning AI algorithms - would secure the financial interests not only of the third parties who could suffer from the actions of the AI algorithms, but also the AI operators themselves. Unfortunately, it is not possible to delineate such a civil liability insurance policy to cover all kinds of AI algorithms

and their actions. The main indicator whether the AI operator should be obliged to take out a civil liability insurance policy should not be the fact if the AI operator is professional or not, but what kind of AI algorithms he uses. The obligation to take out a civil liability insurance policy is introduced by the legislator each time, when certain activity is associated with a high risk of causing damage to the other entity.

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## **Practical legal aspects of functioning of the MREL instruments – initial conclusions**

*Author: Lukasz Chmura  
law*

In my lecture at the interdisciplinary conference I will present the initial legal conclusions regarding the functioning of the newly introduced MREL instruments. MREL instruments are senior non-preferred debt instruments issued by the financial institutions (mainly the banks) in order to fulfil requirements regarding MREL, i.e. minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities. Although MREL will fully apply starting from 1 January 2023, they are already partially implemented. Moreover, on 29 October 2020 European Banking Authority (EBA) published first monitoring reports which provide general overview of the quantitative and qualitative data regarding already issued MREL instruments. EBA reports are especially significant source of information since most of MREL instruments are issued in private transactions which are not publicly reported. Therefore, this data enables wider and deeper analysis of the MREL instruments, as well as drawing additional conclusions. In case of the quantitative aspects, the main legal conclusions are related with the breakdown of total assets, as well as number and type of resolution groups by resolution strategy. As it comes to the qualitative aspects of the MREL instruments, many more legal conclusions can be drawn regarding, *inter alia*, availability, subordination, capacity for loss absorption, maturity, governing law and taxes.



## Panel 4 Chair: dr Dawid Walentek

### Theoretical and Methodological Features of the Study of Electoral Reforms through the Prism of the Party System

*Author: Viktoriia Soupenchuk  
political science and public administration*

Studies conducted from the perspective of political science often consider the influence of electoral rules on the formation and type of party system. The opposite effect is used less frequently. The analysis will be directed to the transformation of electoral laws and the electoral system because they determine the election format. Political parties in parliament are responsible for the decision-making process and can directly influence the initiation of electoral reforms. This study will reveal the theoretical background for the relationship between the indicators of the party system and electoral reforms. It will also attempt to facilitate the study of methodological approaches to electoral reforms through the prism of the party system.

### Complexity of determinants of Polish foreign policy towards East Africa.

*Author: Aleksandra Listkiewicz  
political science and public administration*

Determinants of Polish foreign policy towards the diversified region of East Africa are both numerous and intertwined and they can be classified into: historical, internal and external ones. Internal determinants can be broadly categorized into objective and subjective factors including the following: geography, population, economic growth, perception of East Africa in Poland, Polish foreign policy concepts as well as quality of Polish foreign service. External determinants, similarly divided into subjective and objective ones, include international relations' dynamics, Poland's position in the system of international roles and relations, Poland's membership in the EU and other institutions, political and economic situation of East African countries, image of Poland in East Africa as well as East African countries' concepts of foreign policy. Even though historical determinants belong to the group of factors hardly ever discussed, it is argued that the goals, interests and methods of Polish foreign policy towards East Africa are also determined by the following three historical factors (altogether grouped into the category of historical determinants), that is: dependence on USSR, lack of colonial interests of Poland and socialist era in Poland. While Poland's foreign policy towards this

geographically distant region is mostly determined by Poland's membership in the structures of EU, we should also remember about the past in which various historical determinants can be found.

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## **The amendment of the Gas Directive as a signal of structural problems of the European Union**

*Author: Jakub Wiech  
political science and public administration*

This presentation aims to analyze the course of work on the amendment to the so-called gas directive (Directive 2009/73 /EC of the European Parliament and of the Council), which took place in 2017-2019. Author will place his analysis in the context of the European Union's relations with Russia. The main goal is to show significant gaps in the EU's legal framework that weaken the position of particular member states, allowing large players to shape the EU law.

The amended gas directive was supposed to fill the legal vacuum for gas pipelines connecting EU with third countries and was particularly important due to the ongoing construction of the controversial Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline.

The final meaning of that document was established mainly by three member states - Germany, Austria and France. Key provisions of the new directive - milder than the original submitted by the European Commission - were shaped by the German-French duo. All these activities took place despite of several EU countries' protests.

This presentation intends to show that works on the amendment highlighted a number of EU's structural problems regarding the position of particular member states. As it turned out, within the current EU legal framework large member states can undertake actions that contradict EU interests and principles to protect their interests and the interests of third parties.

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## **"Islands of good governance"? Honduras as a laboratory of new political arrangements.**

*Author: Paweł Wiechetek  
political science and public administration*

Since the 2009 coup d'état, Honduras has been promoted as a laboratory of new political arrangements, such as the "Charter Cities" initiative led by the Nobel Prize Paul Romer, Titus Gebel's "Free Private Cities", or the "Disrupting Democracy" techno-utopia of the Silicon Valley libertarians. In the middle of the institutional collapse in Honduras, they are announced as protected spaces for

"growing the institutions required to release the grip of structures that choke the potential of people and places". There are deluxe "Caribbean Blue" variants for the wealthiest, and "smart" enclave settlements for the low-income populations, touted as a potential solution to the crisis of migration. Is it a model "stakeholder democracy" for the sustainable transformation of countries and regions, or a highly questionable mix of neocolonialism and "techno-feudalism"? What does it look like on the ground? The presentation shares the preliminary findings of the field research realized in the context of the NCN project "Discourses and Development Dilemmas of Central American Local Communities".

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## **Implementation of Green Marketing Concept Through Social Media Activities: Analysis of Social Media Content of FMCG Brands**

*Author: Elnur Nabivi  
management and quality studies*

In line with consumers' growing concern for the environment, green marketing has become an essential tool for sustainable business strategy. Moreover, given the unprecedented reach of social networks, brands embrace green marketing practices in their social media strategies to achieve better business performance. This study aims to explore types of green marketing-related content created by companies on social media that are engaging for customers. The research method that was employed is a content analysis of FMCG corporate accounts. As a first step, the collected data were coded in accordance with whether it is related to green marketing or not. In the following step, a new classification was created based on topics shared by chosen accounts and the main sustainability issues. With the help of this classification, each green marketing-related post on social media was classified according to its main topic. The engagement rate of these topics was calculated, and engagement differences among these categories have been analyzed. In addition, differences and similarities in green marketing-related content on Facebook and Twitter were also compared.

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## **Personal brand of professional services representatives on social media. The social responsibility of science as a pathfinder in scientific research.**

*Author: Małgorzata Szwed  
management and quality studies*

Social networks are an inseparable part of daily life communication that generates new opportunities as well as challenges. The objective of the study is to present factors that influence the perception of

physician activities in their public profiles on social media from the perspective of young consumers. The study provides an overview of young users' perception of physicians' activities on their public profiles on social media. To achieve the objective, a qualitative research method was adopted that involved semi-structured interviews with 12 young users of social media. Based on Goffman's self-presentation theory, the front and backstage of physician activities were described. The results of this study reveal that sharing medical knowledge, clear and reliable presentation of information, which should be trusted and scientifically proven, are important for respondents. Furthermore, the findings show that the presentation of a part of daily life has an impact on the perception of medical specialists, but also the overload of this kind of content affects perception. The research is carried out in the spirit of social responsibility of science, thanks to which the obtained results will be an attempt to provide an innovative solution to social problems concerning image building by physicians on social media. Further research should investigate the relationship between social media marketing activities of personal brands of professionals, the authenticity of the personal brand in the virtual space, its image and trust towards the brand.

## **Panel 4 Chair: dr Miłosz Kłosowiak**

### **Civil liability regimes for damages caused by a biotechnological product.**

*Author: Beata Kozielowicz-Kutrzepa  
law*

Distinguishing, as a rule, contractual and tort liability it should be also indicated the possibility of liability regime for damages caused by a dangerous product. During my presentation I will concentrate on the liability of the entity, possibility of exemptions and consequences for the development of science in case of a wide scope of liability for damages caused by a biotechnological product. The presentation will concern the probability of referring to the so-called "Development risk", i.e. the fact that some potentially dangerous characteristic of this type of products could not be predicted taking into account the state of knowledge and technology at the time of introducing the product to the market.

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## Legal nature of an invention agreement

*Author: Barbara Krzyżewska  
law*

An invention is a product of the human intellect, which is at the same time new, involves an inventive step and is susceptible of industrial application, as well as has a technical character. However, the Polish legislator excluded from the scope of this concept, inter alia, computer programs, discoveries, scientific theories and mathematical methods, products of a purely aesthetic nature, or patterns, rules and methods for carrying out thought processes, playing games or running a business.

There are many situations in which an invention can arise in the sense of patent law. Most often this happens in the case of an employee invention or an invention resulting from research and development projects.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the legal nature of the contract of an invention. It is assumed that it is not an employee invention or an invention resulting from research and development projects. I assume that the parties to this agreement are the researcher/scientist and the company. The main effect of this paper is to answer the question whether this type of contract is a result obligation or an obligation to act with due diligence.

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## Post-penal detention of dangerous offenders. Comments on the operations of the National Anti-Social Behaviour Prevention Centre in Poland - part II

*Author: Patryk Kukliński  
law*

The Polish Act of 22 November 2013 (“the Beast Law”) put in place the category of “persons considered to pose a threat” and a new, post-penal precautionary measure – compulsory placement in the National Anti-Social Behaviour Prevention Centre. Juxtaposed with the intended goals (social security vs. therapy and reintegration), the Act has proved rather ineffective against the adopted assumptions after 8 years of application. Only four people has been released from the now heavily overcrowded Centre since its inception in 2014. Changes are required in procedures for adjudication and extension of detention, conditions thereof and the preferred therapeutic methods. Also, the full statutory regulation of the rights of those detained as well as a change in its philosophy towards one more like the German or Dutch system seem necessary. Is there a European standard for minimum guarantees for the detainees and are there any good or bad practices (including Polish ones) to follow or avoid?

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## **The new financial system of the European Union as a mean to address the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis. The critical approach against the backdrop of the balanced budget rule**

*Author: Dominik Łukowiak  
law*

The project contains a critical analysis of the new system of own resources of the European Union, established to address the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis, from the point of view of the balanced budget rule. Under the Council Decision 2020/2053 of 14 December 2020, the Commission shall be, inter alia, empowered to borrow funds on capital markets on behalf of the Union, which means that for the first time in the history there will arise common budgetary commitments on the part of all member states, whose repayment will be spread over many subsequent years and will be charged to future generations of European Union citizens (the so-called Next Generation EU programme). The research aims to confront the aforementioned changes with the long-term financial policy of the Union, resulting especially from the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Fiscal Compact, and to elaborate on the limits of indebtedness of societies by their representatives who form public authorities.

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## **Postępowanie w sprawie wszczęcia przymusowej restrukturyzacji jako przykład hybrydowego postępowania administracyjnego**

*Author: Przemysław Mroczkowski  
law*

Jedną z funkcji systemu prawnego jest regulacja życia społecznego, w tym życia gospodarczego. W związku z rozwojem stosunków społecznych formy regulacji winny ulegać zmianie i dostosowaniu do potrzeb obrotu prawnego i gospodarczego. Jedną z tendencji w tym zakresie jest odformalizowanie postępowania administracyjnego, przejawiające się tym, że w zależności od treści rozstrzygnięcia przybiera ono formę decyzji administracyjnej lub czynności materialno-technicznej. Z taką sytuacją mamy do czynienia na gruncie ustawy z dnia 10 czerwca 2016 r. o Bankowym Funduszu Gwarancyjnym, systemie gwarantowania depozytów oraz przymusowej restrukturyzacji (Dz. U. z 2020 r. poz. 1842 ze zm.). Wszczęcie przymusowej restrukturyzacji następuje w formie decyzji administracyjnej, podczas gdy odmowa jego wszczęcia - poprzez czynność materialno-techniczną jaką jest zawiadomienie Komisji Nadzoru Finansowego o odmowie.

Taka hybryda form prawnych działania administracji publicznej powoduje istotne problemy praktyczne i doktrynalne. Podstawowe pytanie dotyczy zakresu stosowania przepisów ustawy - Kodeks Postępowania Administracyjnego i związanego z tym zabezpieczenia praw strony. Celem referatu będzie scharakteryzowanie swoistego "hybrydowego" postępowania administracyjnego na przykładzie

postępowania w sprawie wszczęcia przymusowej restrukturyzacji. W referacie zostanie udzielona odpowiedź na pytanie o zakres i sposób stosowania przepisów Kodeksu do tego szczególnego rodzaju postępowania

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## **The institution of a legitimate portion as an expression of the principle of family solidarity in western legal tradition.**

*Author: Emil Ratowski*  
*law*

Freedom of testation continues to be the fundamental rule of the law of testation in western legal tradition. It is possible to form a thesis about the growing significance of the testamentary succession in the time of the Roman republic and the actions taken by the Roman magistrate to curtail the growing abuse of the freedom of testation via the counter testamentary succession during the classical period. The main source of such new provisions was likely the growing awareness of duties that position of a bequeather entails in regard to the closest relatives. The institution of *pars legitima* can certainly be named as one such new provision created to combat growing abuse of the last wills. It is also the root of the two modern institutions – legitimate portion and reserve. Both of the mentioned institutions served as a main protection of the statutory heirs throughout the middle ages and beyond. Legitimate portion started to supersede reserve in capitalistic legal systems as it better suited social changes induced by the rise of capitalism. The reserve was most common in the middle ages as it favoured feudal social relations. Later it was prevalent in the socialist legal systems.

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## **The Vaad HaYeshivos Archive in Vilnius as a historical source for forgotten Jewish communities in the Polish-Belarusian borderland, on the example of Białowieża.**

*Author: Katarzyna Winiarska*  
*sociology*

The collection of archival documents from the resources of the Institute for Jewish Research (YIVO) in New York concerning the Jewish community of Białowieża is a unique coherent collection of documents produced by this community. It contains correspondence sent by rabbis of Białowieża to the Vaad Hayeshivot in Vilnius, established in 1924 to support yeshivas in the eastern provinces of Poland. The correspondence outgoing from Białowieża concerns the sending of donations for this purpose collected among members of the Jewish community of Białowieża in the period 1926-1934 by rabbis and respected members of the community, as well as relations with other rabbis and journeys

that rabbi Kopel Kagan made while agitating for the Vaad Hayeshivot, as well as visits of rabbis and students of other Jewish communities to Bialowieza.

I use source triangulation method to elaborate documents from the YIVO collection. By juxtaposing historical data from the Vaad Hayeshivot collection with data from sources of a different type, I reconstruct the socio-economic structure of the microworld of the Jewish community in Bialowieza, as well as the links connecting this community with the outside world. The result of my research on this collection with the use of the tools of history, sociology, ethnography and genealogy is leading Bialowieza's Jews from the marginal microcommunity closed in the Bialowieza Forest to the wide area of the Bialystok, Polesie and Vilnius provinces.



