

semester III

book of abstracts



DOCTORAL
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL
SCIENCES

University of Warsaw

Dear Doctoral Students,

We would like to present to you the programme of the Interdisciplinary Conference, which will be held on January 14-15, 2023 in the building of the UW Faculty of Geology.

We would like to thank you for your cooperation so far and for sending in your abstracts in accordance with the revised criteria. We understand that this process may have required some additional effort on your part: we are all the more pleased that we were able to carry it out smoothly.

We would like to emphasise that we want the conference to be an important scientific adventure for you and a good forum to present the results of your research.

The upcoming event will be unique. First of all, we will meet directly, in a stationary mode (or at least we hope that coronavirus will not disrupt these plans). Secondly, two years of Young Scientists, pursuing the subject at the end of the third and fifth semester of education at SDNS, will debate during one weekend. Thirdly, this document is the result of the excellent and hard work of the Interdisciplinary Conference Programme and Organizational Council, co-created by the Representatives of your Community.

It is thanks to their commitment that we have received a programme created by Doctoral Students for Doctoral Students. On the one hand, it is in line with the idea of interdisciplinarity, combining diverse thematic threads, and on the other - it is flexible to the individual needs of individual disciplines and their Representatives. This was not an easy task, but the result is (in our opinion) really successful. We very much hope that you will share this opinion, appreciating the tremendous effort of the fellow Doctoral Students. For this reason, we ask for your forbearance and acceptance of the proposed time and language framework for your presentations (in the latter case, we were finally guided by the provisions given in the syllabus).

We would also like to inform you that the languages of the specific panels are also the languages of the appropriate parts of the book of abstracts devoted to those panels, which is why you will find below abstracts in Polish and in English.

We wish you an enjoyable reading experience!

On behalf of SDNS and the Interdisciplinary Conference Programme and Organizational Council

prof. dr hab. Mirosława Czerny, (Director of SDNS),
dr hab. Anna Jupowicz-Ginalska, prof. ucz. (Deputy Director of SDNS)

**Framework plan for the interdisciplinary conference - semester III /
Ramowy plan konferencji interdyscyplinarnej - semestr III**

Saturday / Sobota			
	entrance hall / hol wejściowy	Registration of participants / Rejestracja uczestników	
	1012 1135	Opening lecture / Wykład inauguracyjny Keynote Speaker: prof. dr hab. Beata Glinka: Interdisciplinarity in entrepreneurship research / Interdyscyplinarność w badaniach przedsiębiorczości (lecture in English)	
	hall / hol	Coffee break Przerwa kawowa	
Panel 1	room / sala	slot / ścieżka	language / język
	1138	European Union / Unia Europejska Chair: prof. dr hab. Robert Grzeszczak	PL
	1071	Policy in the Middle East / Polityka Bliskiego Wschodu Chair: dr Kamil Ławniczak	ENG
	1015	Migration / Migracje Chair: dr Barbara Jaczewska	ENG
	1135	Media / Media Chair: dr Łukasz Przybysz	ENG
	hall / hol	Lunch Lunch	
Panel 2	room / sala	slot / ścieżka	language / język
	1015	Digitisation in everyday life / Digitalizacja w życiu codziennym Chair: dr Zuzanna Wiorogórska	ENG
	1147	Political communication and discourses / Dyskurs i komunikacja w polityce Chair: dr Łukasz Przybysz	ENG
	1012	Criminal procedure / Prawo i postępowanie karne Chair: dr hab. Krzysztof Koźmiński	PL
	1135	Financial and investment market / Finanse i rynek inwestycyjny Chair: dr Jarosław Górski	ENG
	hall / hol	Coffee break Przerwa kawowa	
Panel 3	room / sala	slot / ścieżka	language / język
	1138	Law / Prawo Chair: prof. dr hab. Robert Grzeszczak	PL
	1015	Civil procedure / Postępowanie cywilne Chair: dr hab. Tadeusz Zembrzuski, prof. UW	PL
	1147	Ukraine / Ukraina Chair: dr Kamil Ławniczak	ENG
	1135	Parenthood and developmental psychology / Rodzicielstwo i psychologia rozwoju Chair: dr Zuzanna Toeplitz	ENG

Sunday / Niedziela

Sunday / Niedziela				
	hall / hol	<i>Coffee break</i> Przerwa kawowa		
Panel 4	room / sala	slot / ścieżka		language / język
	1138	<i>Politics-related / Okołopolityczne</i> Chair: dr Aleksandra Jaskólska		ENG
	1015	<i>Cities and regions / Miasta i regiony</i> Chair: dr hab. Katarzyna Podhorodecka		ENG
	1147	<i>Education / Szkolnictwo</i> Chair: dr hab. Michał Rauszer		ENG
	1135	<i>Machine learning and automatisaton / Automatyzacja i uczenie maszynowe</i> Chair: dr hab. Maciej Jakubowski		ENG
	<i>hall / hol</i>	<i>Lunch</i> Lunch		
Panel 5	room / sala	slot / ścieżka		language / język
	1147	<i>Entrepreneurship / Przedsiębiorczość</i> Chair: dr Barbara Godlewska-Bujok		ENG
	1015	<i>Environment / Środowisko</i> Chair: dr hab. Marta Derek		ENG
	1012	<i>Diversity and inclusiveness: gender, women, LGBTQIA / Różnorodność i inkluzywność: gender, kobiety, LGBTQIA</i> Chair: dr hab. Mikołaj Pawlak, prof. UW		ENG
	1135	<i>COVID-19 pandemic / Pandemia COVID-19</i> Chair: Prof. Elwira Gross-Gołacka		ENG

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Panel 1

European Union / Unia Europejska

chair/ prowadzący: prof. dr hab. Robert Grzeszczak

language/język: PL

panellists / paneliści:

Cezary Węgliński - Wielka nieobecna. Władza konstytuująca w porządku prawa UE z perspektywy instytucjonalnych teorii prawa i materialnego ujęcia konstytucji / *The great, the absent. The constituent power in the EU legal order from the perspective of institutional theories of law and material concepts of constitution*

Dominika Gałus - Przepisy rozporządzenia unijnego jako wyłączna podstawa prawa materialnego do wydania decyzji administracyjnej w obrębie jednolitego rynku finansowego / *The provisions of an EU Regulation as the exclusive substantive law basis for an administrative decision within the single financial market*

Hubert Taładaj - Czy e-sport to sport? Tak, aczkolwiek nie. Spór o uznanie e-sportu za aktywność sportową w świetle prawa Unii Europejskiej / *Is e-sport a sport? Well yes, but actually no. A dispute over the recognition of e-sport as a sports activity in light of the European Union law*

Jakub Wiech - Ukryty cel. Przyczyny zamykania elektrowni jądrowych w Unii Europejskiej w latach 2004-2021 / *A hidden purpose. Reasons for nuclear power plants shut downs in the European Union in the years 2004-2021*

Tomasz Żornaczuk - Kryzys rozszerzenia Unii Europejskiej o Bałkany Zachodnie / *The crisis of the European Union enlargement to the Western Balkans*

Wielka nieobecna. Władza konstytuująca w porządku prawa UE z perspektywy instytucjonalnych teorii prawa i materialnego ujęcia konstytucji

Cezary Węgliński
(Nauki prawne)

Władza zmiany konstytucji jest jedną z władz leżących u podstaw demokracji konstytucyjnych, ponieważ dotyczy ona bezpośrednio aktu samostanowienia społeczeństwa. Podczas gdy w krajowych porządkach prawnych władza konstytucyjna (*pouvoir constituant*), jako ta najwyższa instancja władzy konstytucyjnej, jest wyraźnie wskazana i w pełni obecna w tekście konstytucyjnym, w traktatach UE władza konstytucyjna społeczeństwa wydaje się być raczej nieobecna lub ukryta. Czy oznacza to jednak, że państwa członkowskie mają całkowitą swobodę w określaniu swoich konstytucji, czy też wśród podstawowych zasad porządku prawnego UE i jego wartości można wskazać jakieś elementy wspólnej europejskiej konstytucji i, w związku z tym, europejską władzę konstytucyjną? W perspektywie możliwej organizacji europejskiego konwentu w sprawie uchwalenia postulowanego przez nową niemiecką koalicję, kwestia wspólnego rozumienia władzy konstytucyjnej zasługuje na bliższą uwagę. W pierwszej części mojego wystąpienia chciałbym poddać analizie postawione powyżej pytanie, rozpoczynając od analizy doktrynalnej obowiązującego prawa unijnego oraz orzecznictwa TSUE, które postrzega się zwykle poprzez odniesienie do krajowych porządków prawnych i w uzależnieniu od nich. W zasadniczej części tego rozdziału chciałbym jednak wyjaśnić, że możliwe jest ujęcie konstytuującej władzy ludu istnieje niezależnie w oderwaniu od prawa pozytywnego. Rozważania te, jak wskazują badacze UE piszący o pluralizmie konstytucyjnym (R. Barents, M. Loughlin), nieustannie trafiają w ślepy zaułek autoreferencyjności i jako takie nie mogą dać jednoznacznej i wyczerpującej odpowiedzi na temat UE w jej ujęciu konstytucyjnym. Zamiast tego, w drugiej części prezentacji chciałbym przenieść uwagę z formalnej koncepcji konstytucji na jej materialne ujęcie, obecne zwłaszcza w instytucjonalnych teoriach prawa (M. Hauriou, S. Romano, C. Schmitt), aby argumentować, że można mówić o istnieniu europejskiej władzy konstytuującej (za O. Beaud, *La Puissance de l'Etat*) w opozycji do zwyczajowych, ukradkowych prób zakwalifikowania traktatów unijnych jako konstytucji (patrz: koncepcja konstytucji fragmentarycznej D. Halberstama). Prezentacja w głównej części będzie oparta na wynikach badań opartych na krytycznej analizie tekstów źródłowych z zakresu teorii prawa, a także historii intelektualnej i historii idei.

słowa kluczowe: europejskie prawo konstytucyjne, teoria prawa, pluralizm konstytucyjny, władza konstytuująca, instytucjonalizm prawniczy

Przepisy rozporządzenia unijnego jako wyłączna podstawa prawa materialnego do wydania decyzji administracyjnej w obrębie jednolitego rynku finansowego

Dominika Gałus
(Nauki prawne)

Celem wystąpienia jest udzielenie odpowiedzi na pytanie czy normy kompetencyjne zawarte w przepisach rozporządzeń unijnych uprawniające organy nadzoru nad rynkiem finansowym do podejmowania określonych czynności o charakterze władczym wobec podmiotów nadzorowanych mogą stanowić wyłączną podstawę prawną (tj. autonomiczną normę administracyjnego prawa materialnego) do wydania przez organ administracji decyzji administracyjnej wobec podmiotu nadzorowanego (która to decyzja nie będzie wadliwa na skutek oparcia jej wyłącznie na przepisie rozporządzenia unijnego).

Prowadzone rozważania odnoszą się będą do analizy norm kompetencyjnych ujętych w treści rozporządzeń unijnych regulujących funkcjonowanie jednolitego rynku finansowego w kontekście wymogów proceduralnoprawnych płynących z przepisów ustawy z dnia 14 czerwca 1960 r. Kodeks postępowania administracyjnego, jak również analogicznych ustaw regulujących kwestie proceduralne wydawania rozstrzygnięć w formie decyzji administracyjnej w prawie francuskim, niemieckim oraz austriackim. Podstawową metodą zastosowaną na potrzeby wystąpienia będzie metoda dogmatyczna. Pomocniczo zostaną wykorzystane elementy metody komparatystycznej oraz metody ekonomicznej analizy prawa. W celu ukazania ewolucji regulacji jednolitego rynku finansowego zastosowana również zostanie pomocniczo metoda historyczna. Analiza poparta zostanie wstępnymi wynikami badań empirycznych w zakresie praktyki Komisji Nadzoru Finansowego oraz francuskiego organu nadzoru nad rynkiem finansowym odnosząca się do stosowania przepisów rozporządzeń unijnych jako wyłącznej podstawy wydania decyzji administracyjnej, jak również dostępne stanowiska ww. organów odnoszące się do takiej możliwości.

Hipotezą wystąpienia jest to, że przepisy rozporządzenia unijnego co do zasady nie będą mogły stanowić wyłącznej podstawy prawa materialnego do wydania przez właściwy organ nadzoru decyzji administracyjnej w obrębie jednolitego rynku finansowego.

Wystąpienie ma na celu wykazanie, że norma prawna ujęta w treści rozporządzenia unijnego będzie mogła stanowić wyłączną podstawę administracyjnego prawa materialnego umożliwiającą wydanie przez krajowy organ nadzoru nad krajowym rynkiem finansowym rozstrzygnięcia w postaci decyzji administracyjnej, wyłącznie w sytuacji, gdy ta norma kompetencyjna będzie statuować autonomiczną normę prawa administracyjnego materialnego. A zatem norma taka powinna określać wszelkie niezbędne elementy pozwalające na zdekodowanie jej treści bez konieczności poszukiwania się poszukiwaniem innego przepisu uzupełniającego normę kompetencyjną.

Konstatacja ta ma o tyle istotne znaczenie, iż w przypadku opóźnienia się przez ustawodawcę krajowego z dostosowaniem krajowego porządku prawnego do przepisów rozporządzenia Unii Europejskiej zawierającego kompetencję dla krajowych organów nadzoru, to w istocie organy te mimo, że przepisy rozporządzenia unijnego będą wiążące dla organu administracji publicznej, a także będą bezpośrednio skuteczne, to organ administracyjny może być nadal zobowiązany do wydania rozstrzygnięcia wobec podmiotu nadzorowanego w oparciu o przepisy prawa krajowego, które powinny zostać uchylone i zastąpione przez przepisy transponujące przepisy rozporządzenia unijnego.

W takiej natomiast sytuacji mamy do czynienia w istocie z działaniem naruszającym sferę ochrony praw i interesów podmiotu nadzorowanego, wobec którego wydawana jest decyzja administracyjna, bowiem

w istocie ponosi on negatywne konsekwencje braku dostosowania przepisów obowiązujących w krajowym systemie prawnych do regulacji przyjętych na poziomie Unii Europejskiej (co jest szczególnie dotkliwe w przypadku decyzji nakładających sankcje administracyjne na podmiot). Organ nadzoru nad rynkiem finansowym nie może jednocześnie zastosować bezpośrednio przepisu z rozporządzenia unijnego, gdyż z uwagi na zazwyczaj nie-autonomiczny charakter tych norm, oparcie się przez organ w toku wydawania decyzji administracyjnej na przepisie z rozporządzenia unijnego, skutkować będzie uznaniem takiego działania za działaniem nieprawidłowe i wymagające derogowania takiej decyzji administracyjnej z obrotu prawnego.

słowa kluczowe: rozporządzenie Unii Europejskiej, norma prawa administracyjnego, decyzja administracyjna, jednolity rynek finansowy, opóźnienie w transpozycji przepisów rozporządzenia Unii Europejskiej

Czy e-sport to sport? Tak, aczkolwiek nie. Spór o uznanie e-sportu za aktywność sportową w świetle prawa Unii Europejskiej

Hubert Taładaj
(Nauki prawne)

Citius, Altius, Fortius (szybciej, wyżej, mocniej) – hasło nowożytnego ruchu olimpijskiego wydaje się odpowiednio oddawać istotę aktywności sportowej, zarówno w wymiarze profesjonalnym, jak i tym najbardziej podstawowym, czyli powszechnym. Przejawia się w nim bowiem dążenie sportowca do osiągnięcia wyznaczonego celu i nieustannego rozwoju osobistego, zwłaszcza w sferze fizycznej, któremu w przypadku zmagania zawodowych niejednokrotnie towarzyszy olbrzymie zainteresowanie społeczne i rosnący wpływ komercjalizacji. Jeszcze niedawno nie było wątpliwości, że elementem sine qua non determinującym uznanie danej aktywności za sport był wiążący się z nią wysiłek fizyczny. Znajdowało to swoje potwierdzenie nie tylko w powszechnym przekonaniu obserwatorów współzawodnictwa, lecz również w regulacjach prawnych. Choć przez wiele lat trwały dyskusje między organizacjami, prawodawcami i naukowcami o uznaniu takich zmagania jak szachy czy brydż za sport, to dopiero globalny wzrost popularności e-sportu nadał tej debacie nowego znaczenia. Rywalizacja graczy wideo zmieniła tradycyjny sposób myślenia o sporcie w kategoriach krwi, znoju, łez i potu na stadionach i arenach, nawiązując tutaj do słynnej retoryki Winstona Churchilla. Okazało się, że do miana współzawodnictwa niepotrzebne są już nadludzki wysiłek i odpowiednie umiejętności fizyczne, a jedynie sprzęt, znajomość zasad gry i odpowiedni intelekt. W piśmiennictwie z zakresu prawa i sportu trwa nierozstrzygnięty spór o zaliczenie aktywności intelektualnych, w tym e-sportu, do grona dyscyplin sportowych. Zwolennicy dostrzegają w e-sporcie elementy charakterystyczne dla sportu takie jak współzawodnictwo czy reguły gry, zaś przeciwnicy uznają sport elektroniczny za aktywność nieposiadającą koniecznego elementu fizycznego i podkreślają jego brak statusu dyscypliny olimpijskiej (zob. Holden, Kaburakis, Rodenberg 2017; Parry 2019). Swoista polemika na temat e-sportu pojawiła się również na forum Unii Europejskiej. Celem mojego wystąpienia jest przedstawienie obecnego stanu dyskursu naukowego na temat ewentualnego uznania sportu elektronicznego za aktywność sportową z naciskiem na potencjalne działania w tym zakresie w ramach porządku prawnego Unii Europejskiej. Zasadnicza hipoteza podlegająca weryfikacji w trakcie referatu jest następująca: E-sport jako współzawodnictwo dążące do określonego wyniku rywalizacji należy uznać za aktywność sportową w rozumieniu porządku prawnego Unii Europejskiej i podlega on polityce sportowej Unii. W toku

rozważań zostaną poddane analizie wyrok Trybunału Sprawiedliwości z 26 października 2017 r. w sprawie English Bridge Union (dotyczący uznania brydża za sport w rozumieniu dyrektywy 2006/112/WE) i wydana przez orzeczeniem opinia rzecznika generalnego Macieja Szpunara oraz rezolucja Parlamentu Europejskiego z dnia 23 listopada 2021 r. w sprawie polityki UE w dziedzinie sportu. Stanowią one przykłady dotychczasowego niejednoznacznego podejścia instytucji unijnych do kwestii akceptacji aktywności intelektualnych jako sportu. W trakcie badań zostaną zastosowane następujące metody: formalno-dogmatyczna i w mniejszym stopniu prawnoporównawcza. W tym zakresie będą wykorzystane postanowienia aktów prawa UE (ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem soft law), ustawodawstwo krajowe i orzecznictwo dotyczące sportu, a także bogata literatura przedmiotu, zaś komparacji zostaną poddane regulacje wybranych państw, które w swoich porządkach prawnych zdefiniowały pojęcie sportu. Wstępnie w ramach wniosków zostanie zaproponowane de lege ferenda wydanie przez właściwe instytucje UE aktów prawa miękkiego (soft law), zawierających konkretne stanowisko Unii co do sportu elektronicznego i jego miejsca w europejskim wymiarze sportu.

słowa kluczowe: e-sport, prawo Unii Europejskiej, polityka sportowa Unii Europejskiej, sprawa English Bridge Union, art. 165 TFUE

Ukryty cel. Przyczyny zamykania elektrowni jądrowych w Unii Europejskiej w latach 2004-2021

Jakub Wiech
(Nauki o polityce i administracji)

Niniejsza prezentacja ma na celu analizę przyczyn zamykania elektrowni jądrowych w Unii Europejskiej w latach 2004-2021.

W latach 2004-2021 w Unii Europejskiej zamknięto około 25 GW mocy jądrowych. Taki park jednostek wytwórczych wystarczyłby na zaopatrzenie w energię elektryczną całej Polski. Kluczową rolę w procesie kurczenia się europejskiej floty elektrowni jądrowych odegrały Niemcy, w których zlikwidowano wówczas bloki o łącznej mocy 18 GW.

Prezentacja jest próbą analizy przyczyn wyłączeń tych bloków i osadzania ich w polityce energetycznej Unii Europejskiej i poszczególnych państw członkowskich. Autor twierdzi, że za dużą częścią wyłączeń stoją względy czysto polityczne, w dużej mierze sprzeczne z zasadą solidarności energetycznej UE, wynikającą bezpośrednio z Traktatu o Funkcjonowaniu UE.

Autor pokazuje również, jak pozostawienie nieczynnych elektrowni jądrowych wpłynęłoby na obecną sytuację energetyczną UE. Wystąpienie będzie próbą przełożenia tez pracy Reducing CO2 emissions in OECD countries: Do renewable and nuclear energy matter? na badania własne autora dotyczące bezpieczeństwa energetycznego krajów UE rozwijających energetykę jądrową w porównaniu do państw rezygnujących z tej technologii

słowa kluczowe: energetyka jądrowa, Unia Europejska, energia

Kryzys rozszerzenia Unii Europejskiej o Bałkany Zachodnie

Tomasz Żornaczuk
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Temat dotyczy kryzysu rozszerzenia UE na Bałkanach Zachodnich. Celem jest zbadanie, czy techniczny charakter rozszerzenia, polegający na spełnianiu warunków akcesji przez kraje aspirujące, pozostaje kluczowym czynnikiem determinującym tempo tego procesu, a także w jaki sposób czynniki zewnętrzne – w tym polityka państw członkowskich wobec krajów kandydujących, wpływ państw trzecich oraz spadek standardów demokratycznych w niektórych państwach członkowskich – wpływają na rozszerzenie UE. Dominuje podejście jakościowe. W analizie istniejących danych istotną rolę odgrywa metoda porównawcza, gdyż zestawiane są czynniki wpływające na proces akcesyjny państw bałkańskich.

Hipoteza 1: Spełnienie warunków członkostwa w procesie przedakcesyjnym i akcesyjnym pozostaje dla Komisji Europejskiej podstawowym miernikiem przygotowania krajów kandydujących do członkostwa w UE, ale nie determinuje tempa ich integracji z Unią.

Hipoteza 2: Czynniki zewnętrzne i uwarunkowania polityczne wynikające z interesów państw członkowskich mają decydujący negatywny wpływ na rozszerzenie UE o Bałkany.

Hipoteza 3: Trwała stagnacja w procesie przedakcesyjnym, spowodowana wpływem tych czynników – co niekiedy przekłada się na sformułowanie nowych warunków – skutkuje kryzysem rozszerzenia UE na Bałkanach.

Rozszerzenie UE jest postrzegane przez wiele polityków, analityków i naukowców jako najskuteczniejszy instrument oddziaływania Unii na jej najbliższe otoczenie (Tatham 2009). W ciągu ostatniej dekady – od przystąpienia Chorwacji do Unii w 2013 r. – rozszerzenie uległo spowolnieniu (Töglhofer, 2019). Jego kryzys potwierdziły decyzje Rady Europejskiej z 23-24 czerwca 2022 r., które oznaczają brak postępów w integracji europejskiej którejkolwiek z krajów bałkańskich. Czarnogóra i Serbia nie mają jasnych perspektyw zakończenia negocjacji akcesyjnych, Albania i Macedonia jeszcze ich nie rozpoczęły, natomiast Bośnia i Hercegowina oraz Kosowo nie mają jasnych perspektyw integracji z Unią. Dekadę temu wśród czynników przesądzających o powolnym tempie rozszerzenia UE o Bałkany były powolne reformy w krajach kandydujących oraz brak zainteresowania tym procesem w UE (Bechev, 2012). Dziś regres w niektórych reformach jest widoczny w międzynarodowych rankingach wolności prasy, walki z korupcją czy stanu demokracji, a niektórzy badacze wskazują wprost na wzrost autorytaryzmu w regionie (Bieber, 2020). Pogłębia się również niechęć niektórych państw członkowskich do rozszerzenia UE. Ten ostatni czynnik staje się nową, choć nieformalną zasadą w polityce rozszerzenia. W ostatnich latach pojawiły się inne nowe czynniki. Czynniki geopolityczne wskazują na intensyfikację zaangażowania niektórych mocarstw (Żornaczuk, 2016). Prawdopodobnie najmniej zbadanym czynnikiem jest wpływ spadku standardów demokratycznych w niektórych krajach, które przystąpiły do Unii w ciągu ostatnich dwóch dekad, na postawę niektórych państw członkowskich, zwłaszcza Europy Zachodniej, wobec rozszerzenia UE.

słowa kluczowe: rozszerzenie, Bałkany, Unia Europejska, integracja

Policy in the Middle East / Polityka Bliskiego Wschodu

chair/ prowadzący: dr Kamil Ławniczak

language/ język: ENG

panellists / paneliści:

Mateusz Mościcki - Rywalizacja Stanów Zjednoczonych i Chin w przestrzeni kosmicznej / *The rivalry between the United States and China in Space*

Ranj Tofik - Rola i znaczenie Iranu w rywalizacji między USA a ChRL / *The role and Significance of Iran in the US-China Conflict*

Tomasz Dranicki - Realizm w polityce zagranicznej Indii / *Realism in the foreign policy of India*

Nihar Kulkarni - Japonia w strategii Indii wobec Indo-Pacyfiku od 2014 r. / *Japan in India's Strategy towards the Indo-Pacific Since 2014*

Eby Johny - Pomocowa dyplomacja Indii: Studium przypadku stosunków między Indiami a Bhutanem / *India's Aid Diplomacy: Case Study of Relations between India and Bhutan*

Sarwan Hasan - Korupcja i strategie antykorupcyjne: Przypadek Iraku / *Corruption and anti-corruption Strategies: The case of Iraq*

The rivalry between the United States and China in Space

Mateusz Mościcki

(Political Science and Public Administration)

This research work is aimed at examining and assessing the geostrategic situation of two powers - the United States and China - in the era of competition in the field of space exploration. The escalation of tensions between the aforementioned countries has been growing for a long time, as evidenced by the trade war that has been taking place since March 2018, which is reflected, among others, in breaking up and producing alternative supply chains, the polarization war in Ukraine and the dispute over Taiwan. Today, in the emerging new balance of power, both thanks to government agencies and visionary individualists, we see how space exploration can become a new theater of rivalry between the dominant forces in the modern world. In this context, the key question is how the growing astrostrategic rivalry in the surroundings of the moon and earth - the "Cislunar"; area may affect the geostrategic situation of the United States and China. The literature that is the foundation of the work includes Dolman, E.C. (2001) *Astropolitik: Classical Geopolitics in the Space Age* and Moltz J.C. (2011). *Asia's Space Race: National Motivations, Regional Rivalries, and International Risks (Contemporary Asia in the World)*. This research explores to what extent can classical geopolitical concepts be used in the astrostrategic domain. Who will win the race for rare earth materials and new resources? What is the strategy of the United States and China in the event of opening up outer space as a new theater of war? How could competition in space affect the environmental, ecological and socio-cultural situation on Earth? To provide answers to the above-mentioned questions, the research will be used, inter alia, institutional and legal method, method of analysis and criticism of the literature and the method of decision making. The rivalry between the United States and China takes place on many levels: ranging from soft-power and culture, through the economy and the creation of new trade routes, to innovative technologies. Technology has always been, and still is, an element driving force of the "new economies"; It blazes the path for economic, and then social and systemic reforms. With the beginning of a new stage of the space race for the United States (taking into account the above-mentioned factors), the possibility arises that they will become the dominant power of the new world ocean, with full strategic control flows of people, equipment, raw materials, innovation, data and science. They will have full control over the observation and communication systems, and projection forces from space to Earth and from orbits around the Earth and the Cislunar area beyond into space. It thus necessitates profound geostrategic revision paradigms in force in the Middle Kingdom. It is also clear that recently China is paying more and more attention to all activities aimed at the conquest of space and has increased the area of activities in this field: space, space taxi, moon and mars exploration, etc. The competition in space is increasing. Thanks to the collected materials, this research work helps to understand the new theater of competition between the two greatest powers of the 21st century.

keywords: United States, China, Rivalry, Space, Cislunar

The role and Significance of Iran in the US-China Conflict

Tofik Ranji

(Political Science and Public Administration)

The American-Chinese conflict is one of the main international issues in our world today. This conflict has a large scope. It is a conflict for hegemony over the world order. There are some countries and regions that have a pivotal importance in this conflict, given their importance in the eyes of America and China, to impose hegemony, or limit the hegemony of one of the conflicting countries; such as the Indo-Pacific, Central Asia, Africa, and the Middle East especially Iran. Understanding the significance of any of these regions in this conflict helps to understand the bigger picture, i.e. the US-Chinese conflict that affects and will our lives from many dimensions.

This paper addresses Iran's significance into the US-China competition. This is for several reasons: Iran is the only State in the Middle East outside of American hegemony and it is considered as the enemy of America (despite Syria's hostility to America, but America has control over part of Syria, and Syria is not considered a stable and sovereign country like Iran). At the same time, Iran has close relations with China and has economic, military and political agreements with China. Iran is a major gateway for China to reach the Middle East by land, and then to Africa and Europe. Through Iran, China can reach important areas such as the Strait of Hormuz, the Arabian Gulf and the Arabian Sea (the Indian Ocean) without passing through the Strait of Malacca, which is dominated by the United States and its allies. Iran has a crucial position in the Chinese project, the Belt and Road Initiative. Iran is also a rich country in energy resources (outside of the US domination) that China needs, and it needs China to recover its economy and break from its international isolation, for this reason, China can conclude many agreements for its own interests.

Therefore, the paper attempts to answer the following questions: What factors and contexts shape Iran's role in the US-Chinese rivalry? What are the sources of hostility between the US and Iran at the present? What are opportunities, challenges and threats for Iran result from the assumed role of Tehran in the US-Chinese rivalry?

In this regard, the paper has a few hypotheses: Iran plays an important geopolitical, economic and commercial role (as an energy source, an important status in energy security and an important transit bridge) in the conflict between the United States and China. The close relationship between China and Iran is one of the main reasons for US-Iranian hostility at present. It is possible that the closer Iran gets to China, the higher US sanctions and pressures on Iran will be, and vice versa.

The qualitative method is used in the paper. It relies on the analysis of documents and treaties, previous research, and observing and analyzing the policies and official statements of decision-makers in the countries involved in the research.

keywords: Iran, USA, China, The Middle East, Geopolitics

Realism in the foreign policy of India

Tomasz Dranicki

(Political Science and Public Administration)

Since independence in 1947, India's role on the international stage has steadily increased. Today it is not only a regional power in the South or Southeast Asian perspective, but also one of the key actors in the changing global balance of power. India already ranks 2nd in the world in terms of population (in the next few years it will overtake China in this regard), 5th in terms of GDP (behind the US, China, Japan and Germany) and is one of the main trading partners for countries such as the United States, China, the United Arab Emirates and Germany. With the above in mind, learning about the assumptions guiding India's foreign policy will allow us to understand individual Indian behavior both in the past and present, as well as to situate Indian foreign policy within the broader framework of international relations theory - this constitutes the objectives of this analysis. The research hypothesis posited is that Indian foreign policy is strongly linked to a realist vision of international relations. This is reflected in the fact that, consciously or not, in most situations Indian leaders have been guided by the assumptions of realism in their foreign policy-making actions. In order to verify the hypothesis, the assumptions and conditions of Indian foreign policy in the pre-independence period will be analyzed first. This will be followed by an analogous analysis of the reigns of selected Indian prime ministers Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Manmohan Singh and Narendra Modi; the choice of periods analyzed is based on the length of office of each prime minister, which in turn translates directly into their influence on India's foreign policy formation. Ultimately, dominant and recurring features will be extracted from the piecemeal analyses to formulate a synthetic and general characterization of Indian foreign policy. The period-by-period analysis will be based on the theory of defensive realism, which assumes that individual states, despite the potential for competition, pursue predictable behavior aimed at maintaining their security rather than increasing their potential at the expense of conflict with others. This theory, according to the research hypothesis posited, is, together with the concept of balancing, the main determinant of Indian foreign policy, and as such will continue to shape this policy in the future. The issue under discussion is worth a wider analysis also due to the small number of Polish-language works devoted to India in general, which is an undesirable phenomenon, especially in the context of the observed growing importance of the country. In contrast to Polish-language sources, one can observe a significant number of foreign publications devoted not only to the general determinants of Indian foreign policy, its evolution and sources, but also works focusing on particular concepts represented by successive governments or on India's relations with particular countries (Russia, China, the United States, among others). The entire work is based on qualitative research, particularly the analysis of primary sources (including philosophical treatises for earlier periods and official government documentation for later periods) and auxiliary analysis of secondary sources (monographs, studies).

keywords: international relations, non-alignment, foreign policy doctrine, Realpolitik, defensive realism

Japan in India's Strategy towards the Indo-Pacific Since 2014

Nihar Kulkarni

(Political Science and Public Administration)

Research problem and Justification of topic: First, from the Indian perspective, the strategic geography of Indo-Pacific region stretches from the Africa to the Americas. (Siddiqui, 2019), and hence this particular region received significant attention and a wide range of acceptance by states. However, the Indo-Pacific construct is contemporary therefore, the region is understudied in international relations. Second, India, being a major power in the region, shares a vision of the Indo-Pacific as a 'free, open, and inclusive' region. Third, Japan is a special strategic partner of India in its vision of free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific. From 2014, India's relations with Japan under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi have progressed. Both countries share a common vision, such as 'rule-based order' in Indo-Pacific. It has been evident that India's engagement with Japan has been enhanced in the Indo-Pacific region through bilateral and multilateral partnerships. Japan and India both are major powers in Asia and in Indo-Pacific region. Japan plays major role in India's economic growth. Thus, it is imperative to study the significance of Japan in India's foreign policy toward the Indo-Pacific region and to study how these two major powers acts jointly in the region.

Literature review: The literature on the topic have covered multiple perspectives such as security and development in the Indo-Pacific region. From Security perspective, scholars like Gurpreet Khurana, Joshy M Paul, Rajaram Panda, Koga K, Joshi Y, Bhattacharya D, David Brewster, Langel T, Rajamohan C, Chauhan R, Naidu G V C etc. have covered topics such as maritime security, security of seal lines of communication, security from conventional and non- conventional threats in Indo-Pacific, security partnership between the India-Japan, defence co-operation etc. Secondly from the development perspective, scholars like Titli Basu, Singh, Horimoto, Basrur, Kutti have focused upon the infrastructure development and connectivity enhancement are a shared vision between India and Japan. Third, the rise of China, the US-China rivalry and its impact on India-Japan relations, these topics have been covered by David Brewster, Basrur, Kutty, Langel, Rajaram Panda, Joshy Paul, Joshi Y, Koga K, Jain P etc.,

Literature Gap: Most of the literature on the topic is available from bilateral co-operation perspective. The major and independent research on the topic especially from India's perspective is lacking in the literature.

Objectives:

1. To understand the significance of Japan in India's foreign policy towards the Indo-Pacific region.
2. In which areas Japan is important player for India.

Hypothesis: The Japan is a significant player in India's Indo-Pacific policy primarily for India's internal infrastructural development. Additionally, to balance the rise of China and to maintain the free, open, inclusive and rule-based order in Indo-Pacific region.

Description of methodology: The research methods will be based on an inductive-deductive strategy.

1. In the induction strategy, the researcher will gather the data and will draw a hypothesis based on primary observation and literature review.
2. In the deduction process, hypothesis will be tested based on existing subject theories.

The researcher will use qualitative research method techniques such as content analysis, discourse analysis, speech analysis, semi-structured interviews, etc.

keywords: Indo-Japan, Indo-Pacific, Security, Strategic co-operation

India's Aid Diplomacy: Case Study of Relations between India and Bhutan

Johny Eby

(Political Science and Public Administration)

The proposed study aims to understand India's aid diplomacy in its foreign policy with respect to Bhutan Sovereignty. India's aid diplomacy has received significant focus by policy makers and scholars in the recent years. Aid diplomacy means the transfer of Human resources, Monetary Benefits like Loans and Grants, Professional advice and technical support, Infrastructure developments support, and Medical Equipment from one country to another country through Government Channels or Private organizations with the support of the Government. India has been extending economic assistance to Bhutan's socio-economic development since the early 1960s. India allocated \$35 Million for foreign aid to Bhutan. Though there was a dip in the budget allocation for aid from the previous year, it still explains the vital role 'aid' has for India. Aid is a tool of foreign policy. It is also a powerful instrument to project soft power. Bhutan is a silent partner of India due to this reason, India's policy for Bhutan is indirectly guided by the balance of power theory through defensive realism against China. The objective of the study is to identify the India's goals to reach Aid constitutive is a soft power and has a significant role and aid projects effectiveness and to analyze general advantage and limits of aid as an instrument of foreign policy.

I. Hypothesis

If China & India has a state of conflict that is if the balance of power context is at stake. The significance of Bhutan increases. Bhutan's Sovereignty & the Security sphere depend upon the two hostile powers. >Sovereignty of Bhutan is essential for India's security, especially in face of growing security competition between India & China. If China and India maintain the balance of Military power, they neutralize each other and thus are more beneficial to Bhutan, and are likely to get Development Aids.

II. Methodology

Qualitative research methods are used in this study. Theorization and qualitative research methods are used to test the hypothesis based on a 'Balance of Power theory'. Qualitative methods involve historical-analytical, Text analysis to understand the role of development aid in Bhutan in achieving India's foreign policy goals.

III. Literature review.

From the first perspective of India's policy interest towards Bhutan, there are mainly four sectors that scholars have covered from the Balance of Power, Soft Power, Realist Theory, Aid Policy perspective. Second perspective from Bhutan policy towards to India, Bandwagon and Hedging

Conclusion

Aid diplomacy follows the pattern of Balancing Power against China, after the Tibet occupation by China. India is willing to improve its hegemony and to gain bandwagon structure from Bhutan. Status quo power status has increased towards Bhutan from India. After the cold war, India lost hegemony in South Asia. Chinese aggressive border policy now has been a more challenging atmosphere for India to keep strong relations with Bhutan due to Indian geopolitical security interests.

keywords: Aid, Soft Power, Balance of Power, Nepal, Bhutan

Corruption and anti-corruption Strategies: The case of Iraq

Sarwan Hasan

(Political Science and Public Administration)

Corruption and anti-corruption strategies have drawn the attention of approximately all the countries in the world. Engaging in conflict with corruption and anti-corruption strategies have become essential tasks with many governments. The topic has its own significance due to several factors. Firstly, the research topic is understudied and the aim of the study is to fill the gap in the studies. Corruption and anti-corruption strategies have been broadly studied in the theoretical and empirical dimension with reference to many regions and states. However, the understudied cases concern the Middle Eastern countries, including Iraq. Secondly, the question of corruption is currently a big challenge for many countries all over the world. It is particularly important for Iraq, whose political stability, democratization and economic development require understanding the main causes of corruption and how to cope with it. It is confirmed by the Iraqi people who demand transparency and fight against this negative phenomenon. Lastly, the topic is also important for political science and administration studies. It contributes not only to the studies on corruption (its understanding) but also democracy and good governance. The aim of conducting this research is to investigate corruption and anti-corruption strategies. It is significant to find out how both interact and affect each other. Then research focuses particularly on the case study of Iraq from 2003 to 2021. The main hypotheses, which will be verified in this research, are as follows:

H1- The combination lack of political centralization, extractive institutions, and group favouritism lead to the increasing of corruption in Iraq.

H2- The strategy aimed at strengthening political centralization, reducing ethnic group separatism, and promoting inclusive political and economic institutions can lead to the improvement of control over corruption in Iraq.

The methodological approach will be mainly qualitative. A single case study has been chosen for the research. Iraq as the Middle Eastern country has been taken as the case to analyze the aforementioned research question. The findings from this study can be used to refer to other countries from the Middle East due to some factors. Firstly, Iraq has similarities with almost all Middle Eastern countries in terms of culture and civilization. Secondly, Iraq like many countries in the Middle East is suffering from almost all forms of corruption, mainly in governmental institutions. Thirdly, Iraq is a third world country like many countries in the region. Corruption, low level of education, poor governance, tribalism and conservatism are the main characteristics of almost all countries of the Middle East. Lastly, nearly all the countries in the Middle East including Iraq are lacking in the rule of law, regulatory quality, government effectiveness, voice and accountability, and control of corruption.

Methods of data collection

Desk research - collection of primary and secondary data – from documents as well as monographs, journal articles, reports and analyses, press articles and Internet sources (including social media).

Individual Interviews: There will be individual in-depth semi-structured interviews with the Iraqi politicians as well as academicians, and professionals who work on corruption and anti-corruption.

Methods of data analysis

The main methods of analysis will be: the system approach to analyse relationship of different elements of the political system of Iraq in the context of corruption, process-tracing method to explain the reasons for corruption and content analysis of the official documents important for the research topic. Moreover, the SWAT analysis will be used in the part about the anti-corruption strategies.

Literature review

The question of corruption in Iraq has been studied only in several worth mentioning publications. The book titled with "Iraq: Reconstruction Lessons, Politics and Governance," by Connor E. Smits is another source that can enrich the research on the issue of governance and politics in Iraq. The book also brings a wealth of information to point out lessons for rebuilding Iraq after the American occupation of the country in 2003. Another book that is basing on the case study of Iraq is, "The Struggle for Iraq's Future: How Corruption, Incompetence and Sectarianism Have Undermined Democracy" by an Iraqi Lawyer Zaid Al-Ali who sketches the picture of Iraqi government. The author explains how the government corruption has undermined security, power availability and healthcare. To conclude, corruption and anti-corruption strategies is one of the topics deserves further researching and more consideration. Iraq is one of the countries that deeply suffers from almost all forms of corruption and some anti-corruption policies have been taken, but their effects are still unsatisfactory. Therefore, this paper tries enrich the literature review to some extent and answer both theoretical and empirical questions.

keywords: Anti-corruption, Corruption, Iraq

Migration / Migracje

chair/ prowadzący: dr Barbara Jaczewska

language/ język: ENG

panellists / paneliści:

Kamila Zochniak - Czy doświadczenie migracji przewiduje stosowanie mowy nienawiści wobec imigrantów? Rola przyjaźni międzygrupowych oraz jakości i ilości kontaktu międzygrupowego / *Does the experience of emigration affect the use of hate speech against immigrants? The role of intergroup friendships and the quality and quantity of intergroup contact*

Zuzanna Kowalik - Migranci kontra tubylcy: warunki pracy gig workers w Polsce / *Migrants vs natives: working conditions of gig workers in Poland*

Mateusz Jamro - Niemiecka polityka imigracyjna w okresie kanclerstwa Angeli Merkel / *German immigration policy during Angela Merkel's Chancellorship*

Agnieszka Olter-Castillo - Rola organizacji społeczeństwa obywatelskiego w integracji wenezuelskich migrantów na rynku pracy w Limie / *Integration of Venezuelan Migrants in the Labour Market of Lima: the Role of the Civil Society Organizations*

Does the experience of emigration affect the use of hate speech against immigrants? The role of intergroup friendships and the quality and quantity of intergroup contact

Kamila Zochniak
(Psychology)

The main aim of the study was to explain the role of previous migration experiences in the context of anti-immigrant hate speech. Immigrants are one of the groups most often exposed to hate speech as a specific form of violence (Winiewski et al., 2017). The use of hate speech against immigrants is an important social issue of still unknown antecedents. Hate speech is a spreading phenomenon that is getting worse every year (Winiewski et al., 2017). This is an important fact, mainly due to the negative effects of the use of hate speech (Leets & Giles, 1997; Wypych et al., 2020). Hate speech victims are characterized by, inter alia, lower mental well-being (Mullen & Smyth, 2004) and a lower level of quality of life (Vedeler et al., 2019). The extensive contact literature has not explored how prior intergroup contact can reduce the use of hate speech. Based on the assumptions of the contact hypothesis (Allport, 1954; Pettigrew, 1998; Barlow et al., 2012) and the altruism born of suffering model (ABS; Staub, 2003, 2005; Staub & Vollhardt, 2008; Vollhardt, 2009) I propose two concurring hypothesis: (1) people with a negative experience during emigration will use hate speech against immigrants less frequently than others (according to the model of altruism born of suffering, Staub, 2003, 2005; Staub & Vollhardt, 2008; Vollhardt, 2009); (2) people with a negative experience of emigration will use anti-immigrant hate speech more often than others (according to the model of negative contact, Barlow et al., 2012; Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006). I also wanted to check (3) an indirect effect of intergroup friendships on using anti-immigrant hate speech through the quality (negative/positive) of immigration experience. Due to the limited number of studies allowing a broader intercultural perspective in the use of hate speech against immigrants, this study was conducted on representative samples in Poland (N = 1209), Germany (N = 1210) and the United Kingdom (N = 1222) . The hate speech was directed at immigrants, who constituted the largest immigrant group in a given country. For the Germans, this group was Turks, for Poles they were Ukrainians, and for the British, they were Poles. The survey was conducted in April 2021, online, on quota samples (collected according to the gender, age and level of education) in each country. The results supported hypothesis 2: the negative experience of emigration predicted more frequent use of anti-immigrant hate speech (according to the model of negative contact, Barlow et al., 2012; Pettigrew and Tropp, 2006). Moreover, satisfaction with the number of friends during emigration (hypothesis 3) predicted the use of anti-immigrant hate speech indirectly through the quality of the migration experience. This study is the starting point for further research in this area.

keywords: emigration, immigrants, hate speech, intergroup contact, intergroup friendships

Migrants vs natives: working conditions of gig workers in Poland

Zuzanna Kowalik
(Sociology)

Since the early 2010s, the gig economy has proliferated worldwide. The phenomenon of providing services via online platforms as intermediaries attracted the interest of researchers in both the European Union and other parts of the world. The gig economy builds on the long-standing policy of nonstandard forms of employment (De Stefano, 2015). Gig workers are classified as independent or para-subordinate contractors, and as such, they have little access to labour rights: minimum wage, paid holidays, sick leave, and collective bargaining (Tassinari & Maccarrone, 2020). Nevertheless, the availability of data on the size of the platform economy, the number of workers of people engaged in it, wages, and nonpecuniary working conditions is still low (Kässi & Lehdonvirta, 2018). This hinders formulating conclusions that can be generalised between different platforms or countries. Due to low entry barriers, gig work is often performed by migrants (van Doorn & Vijay, 2021). Previous studies suggest that even one-third of platform workers in Poland are of foreign origin (Beręsewicz et al., 2021). However, the challenges that platform work brings for migrants might widely differ from those experienced by natives (Adermon and Hensvik, 2022). Against this background, we investigate whether the pecuniary and non-pecuniary working conditions of migrant gig workers in Poland differ substantially from those experienced by natives. By doing this, we aim to fill the gap in the quantitative research on the gig economy in Central and Eastern Europe. We use data from a tailored survey conducted in February 2022 and analyse it using the ordinary least squares model and the logit model. We find noticeable gaps in working conditions, job satisfaction and work-life balance between Polish and migrant gig workers. On average, the situation of migrants is worse than that of Poles. This is especially concerning, as the preexisting labour market vulnerabilities of migrant workers may exacerbate poor working conditions on platforms.

keywords: platform work, migration, working conditions, job quality

German immigration policy during Angela Merkel's Chancellorship

Mateusz Jamro
(Political Science and Public Administration)

The aim of article is to analyses the immigration policies during the Chancellorship of Angela Merkel. In this time Germany had to challenge with: skilled workers shortage, demographic problems, immigration crisis. The CDU/CSU became proactive and pass new and farreaching immigration and integration legislation. This finding is explained with reference to political context: antiimmigrant attitude, public opinion, the rise of the far-right Alternative for Germany. It pushed main parties to take position towards: opening or closing Germany's border, welcoming diversity or demanding cultural assimilation.

Research methods: desk research, content analysis

Sources: common election manifestos, immigration act, government documents

keywords: Angela Merkel, immigration, integration, Germany, refugee crisis

Integration of Venezuelan Migrants in the Labour Market of Lima: the Role of the Civil Society Organizations

Agnieszka Olter-Castillo
(Political Science and Public Administration)

As a result of the political and socio-economic instability and the ongoing humanitarian crisis (Martínez & Orrego, 2016; Puente & Rodriguez, 2020), more than 6 million Venezuelan citizens have already left their country (R4V, 2022), which caused the most significant migration crisis in Latin American history (Posso et al., 2022). More than 1,3 million came to Peru, out of whom more than 80% settled in Lima (UNHCR, 2021). Despite a growing body of literature on the integration of Venezuelan citizens in Peru, gaps remain in identifying the role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in their integration into the labour market. CSOs have played a crucial role over the years in the assistance of migrants at all levels (Irrera, 2016) and have been acknowledged as crucial for providing assistance and integration of migrants (McMullin, 2021). In addition to state policies toward the need of migrants, CSOs respond by producing diverse forms of support (Fernandez-Kelly & Portes, 2012). When the citizens, through CSOs, and the state participate in providing services, this is known as co-production (Brandsen & Pestoff, 2006). As Bovaird and Loeffler (2012) claim, co-production can be understood as a shift from 'public services for the public' toward 'public services by the public'.

This research aims to contribute to the existing body of knowledge and to evidenced-based policy making by analysing the CSOs participation in the co-production of services in Lima and their role in compensating for gaps in labour market integration services. The author proposes the following hypotheses: H1: The challenges to the integration of Venezuelan migrants as productive subjects in the labour market of Lima arise not only from legal obstacles such as a lack of mechanisms for recognition of education and qualifications but also from aspects such as stigmatization and discrimination; H2: The CSOs that deal with the migrants and specifically with the integration of Venezuelan migrants in Lima's labour market depend on the government's decisions to achieve their goals since they need to subject themselves to government policy; H3: The CSOs are imperative in allowing the integration of Venezuelan migrants in the labour market of Lima and do not only represent a complementary tool to government interventions; H4: The challenges and opportunities for integration of Venezuelan migrants as productive subjects in the labour market of Lima vary for women and men; thus, the actions to address them should be differentiated. The methods that will be used in the research include: 1) Desk research; 2) Semi-structured in-depth interviews with governmental officials, and CSOs; 3) Semi-structured in-depth interviews with immigrants and Peruvian citizens who work with the Venezuelan migrants.

keywords: Venezuelan migration; Migrant labour market integration; Civil society organisations; Co-production

Media / Media

chair/ prowadzący: dr Łukasz Przybysz

language/ język: **ENG**

panellists / paneliści:

Marta Sznajder - Stosowanie prawa konkurencji na rynku mediów - prawne odpowiedzi na problemy ekonomiczne i społeczne? / *Enforcing competition law on media markets – legal answers to economic and societal problems?*

Magdalena Pokropek - Myślenie krytyczne w środowisku nowych mediów – przegląd wybranych pojęć i koncepcji / *Critical thinking in the new media environment - a review of selected concepts and notions*

Jan Manicki - Prosumpcja jako zjawisko w mobilnej telewizji internetowej. Kreowanie treści audiowizualnych na platformach społecznościowych YouTube Shorts, TikTok oraz Instagram Reels przez polskich użytkowników / *Prosumption as a phenomenon in mobile internet TV. Creating audiovisual content on social platforms YouTube Shorts, TikTok and Instagram Reels by Polish users*

Nawojka Gurczyńska - Badania jakościowe z influencerkami na Instagramie / *Qualitative study with Instagram female influencers*

Melisa Putri - Przekraczanie cyfrowej granicy: jak Netflix ułatwia transnacjonalizację polskich filmów w Indonezji? / *Crossing Digital Border: How Netflix Facilitates Transnationalization of Polish Films in Indonesia?*

Enforcing competition law on media markets – legal answers to economic and societal problems?

Marta Sznajder
(Law)

In my presentation I discuss the issues of enforcing competition law on media markets, with a particular focus on merger review and media markets in Poland. First, the presentation inquires into the junction of EU competition law enforcement and non-economic values, such as media pluralism with a view to outline the current challenges occurring once such a juxtaposition arises, and the risks to both economic and non-economic aims pursued involved. Secondly, the paper refers to the political and economic philosophy behind national systems of merger review in order to explore how various enforcement policy choices regarding media mergers have affected media freedom and pluralism. Media, playing a particularly important role in democratic societies in terms of spreading socio-political news and its opinion-forming function, require a special dose of political independence and safeguards to ensure their impartiality vis-à-vis concentration of ownership. Thirdly, the presentation analyses the institutional setting of national competition authorities, their independence and the access to judicial review, as well as the division of responsibilities between the competition authority and media agency when assessing a concentration on a media market. These aspects of the national institutional setting define the way competition law is enforced on media markets while the degree of safeguards of due process may impact the state of media freedom and pluralism. Finally, my paper investigates the procedural aspects of competition law enforcement in media merger proceedings.

Methodologically, this research is based on the experiences of recent media mergers in Poland. With examples of two merger cases from Poland – *PKN Orlen/Polska Press* and *Agora/Eurozet*, I illustrate the difficulties in assessing a concentration from a competition law perspective, while accounting (or not) for its implications on the state of media pluralism and I outline the possible scenarios of the role(s) competition law enforcement can have in merger proceedings on media markets. This paper highlights the importance of media pluralism in democratic societies and presents the shortcomings of competition law enforcement in national systems struck by democratic backslidings in addressing the challenge of preserving media pluralism.

keywords: Competition law enforcement, merger control, media freedom, media pluralism

Critical thinking in the new media environment - a review of selected concepts and notions

Magdalena Pokropek
(Education)

Critical thinking (CT) is considered crucial to the development of all fields of knowledge due to the fact that most of the information we process does not come from direct experience but is mediated (Byrnes & Dunbar, 2014). Critical thinking is the first line of defence against the information overload and misinformation (Ku et al., 2019), especially in a time that some researchers are calling the post-truth era (McIntyre, 2018; Sepeczynska, 2019), recognised by the Oxford Dictionary as the word of the year for 2016 and "referring to circumstances in which people respond more to feelings and beliefs than to facts" . Furthermore, CT can also be a response to the erosion of democracy (Olender, 2021) and the crisis of trust in authority (Jemielniak, 2019) that we are all witnessing. The theoretical framing of critical thinking is an extremely problematic task, as it is understood and defined differently by psychologists, philosophers, education specialists or sociologists (Sternberg, 1986; Wasilewska-Kamińska, 2016). CT researchers emphasise that due to the vastness of the existing literature (Dabrowski, 2020), it is useful to frame CT in a functional way, i.e. by attempting to organise knowledge about CT in specific contexts (Byrnes & Dunbar, 2014). I will attempt to provide a generalised overview of those strands of critical thinking that, from - my point of view, will be most relevant to the further exploration of the notion of critical thinking in the new media environment. I will then attempt to describe what new media are and look at what barriers critical thinking faces in new media. In an overview of CT concepts relevant to new media, I will briefly recall the work of the American precursors of the classical theories of critical thinking: John Dewey, Robert Ennis, Richard Paul (Czaja-Chudyba, 2020; Ptaszek & Jagiellonian University Publishers, 2019; Wasilewska-Kamińska, 2016) and the key findings of the Delphi Report (Facione, 1990). I will present Daniel Kahneman's new model of fast and slow thinking (Kahneman, 2011), recent concepts on media use (Livingstone, 2004; Seth Ashley, 2020), and strategies to facilitate the recognition of online misinformation (Breakstone et al., 2018; McGrew, 2020). The aim of the review of selected concepts related to critical thinking in general and to critical thinking in new media is to prepare and present my concept of the skills of a critical user of new media. The operationalisation of these skills is a step towards the planned development of a tool to measure critical thinking in the new media environment.

keywords: critical thinking, new media, concepts, critical thinking skills

Prosumption as a phenomenon in mobile internet TV. Creating audiovisual content on social platforms YouTube Shorts, TikTok and Instagram Reels by Polish users

Jan Manicki

(Social Communication and Media Studies)

The aim of the research project is to identify content creation models on YouTube Shorts, TikTok and Instagram Reels platforms. The research focuses on the UGC (user-generated content) phenomenon on social network web services, which focus on the audiovisual content. The research problem is relatively new, as the described forms of audiovisual communication have gained importance in the media ecosystem only in the last few years. The project aims to identify directions of changes in the media landscape. Conclusions might that may find practical application for companies in the creative sector. There are not many studies in Polish scientific literature on the creation of audiovisual content by users of mobile social platforms. A milestone in this field is research by Sonia Livingstone. In the work *The changing nature and uses of media literacy*, the researcher indicates that the concept of 'audience' is a relational and interactive construct built on relationships between people and the context of their reception of media content (Livingstone, 2003). Among the most important scientific works on the subject, one should mention the work of Marta Majorek *YouTube Code: from the culture of participation to the culture of creativity*. The researcher emphasizes that the popularity and development of YouTube should be associated with a tendency to individualization and a wide margin of freedom to choose belonging to specific groups and independence in shaping one's own identity (Majorek, 2015). In the context of the research, the work by Marta Liskowska-Magdziarz *Fandom for beginners* should also be mentioned. The author proves that the currently created fandoms are not only groups gathering fans of a given work, but also all groups characterized by efficient use of media in the process of producing, collecting, exchanging and disseminating opinions. The scattered offer of online audiovisual services makes it difficult to create models for creating content and creating a community of recipients. The users choose themselves the transmission channels through which the content is sent to them. The main research hypothesis assumes that the content creation models are similar on all three analyzed platforms and at the same time dependent on their nature and user activity. It should be assumed that it is possible to build a model of creating content in mobile audiovisual social media. One should assume that it is possible to extrapolate this model to virtually all social networking websites of Internet television aimed at mobile users. During the research, the triangulation method was used, based on three main pillars: desk research, content analysis and social network analysis. Preliminary conclusions say that most audiovisual content creators on social media platforms are young people, up to 30 years of age. The messages are transmitted unilaterally, but the content creators most often receive feedback. The main consumers of media messages in mobile social Internet TV are people with digital competences, representing the generation entering adulthood or slightly older. Recipients can be divided according to their involvement in information processes into three groups: proactive, reactive and passive. Despite the differences between YouTube Shorts, TikTok and Instagram Reels, they all offer a relatively similar model of content production and consumption.

keywords: media science, Internet TV, social networks, YouTube Shorts, TikTok

Qualitative study with Instagram female influencers

Nawojka Gurczyńska
(Social Communication and Media Studies)

Until the emergence of the Internet media content that young people had access to was predominantly produced and controlled by adults. The advent of the Internet and social media subsequently changed the structures of power over media contents. The availability of the Internet along with the arrival of low-cost technology used for producing and distribution of the content have introduced previously unknown variety and accessibility. Such digital media environment in which young people grow up means new ways of broadly understood learning, including - new ways of expressing identity (Mizuko et al., 2008) in relation to global patterns, now constructed by both adults and other young people. Thus, social media have the potential to change the structures of power over the discourse about young people and their identity. Starting point for the study is interest in Instagram's influence on the way its youngest users express their identities as well as the tensions between their creativity and freedom of expression and the patterns already present on Instagram. One such pattern is content created by influencers who, like users themselves, are subjected to tensions between freedom of expression and creativity and constraining structures. The choice of Instagram as a social media platform to be examined in this project is dictated by four arguments. First of all, Instagram's primary content is an image, which turns out to be the basic language of social media in general (Miller et al., 2016, p. 155). Moreover, private users' photographs show "ordinary moments of ordinary life" (Manovich, 2017, p. 26) that may set global identity benchmarks. Furthermore, the platform has become an important marketing tool in recent years by introducing market-controlled discourses with the global influencer market valued at USD 13.8 billion in 2021 (Statista, 2021), while in 2019 in Poland spending on social media accounted for 16.4% of the advertising share (IAB Polska, 2019). Additionally, the research of the British Royal Society for Public Health recognized the impact of Instagram on the mental health of young people as the most negative among the five most popular social media (RSPH, 2017, p. 23). The study focuses on two main areas of interest — a) awareness of influencers of their impact on users, and b) tension on the axis of freedom of expression/structure. Specific research questions are: a) Are influencers aware of their impact on the users (including the youngest ones)? How is this influence manifested? Having in mind the fact that they can affect underaged persons, do they analyze their content in terms of possible consequences? b) Who controls the content they post? Do they use image manipulation techniques and why? Do they themselves follow the global/local patterns present on Instagram? During the study, in-depth interviews will be conducted with twelve influencers with the largest reach among the youngest Instagram users.

keywords: Instagram, influencer, qualitative study, teenagers

Crossing Digital Border: How Netflix Facilitates Transnationalization of Polish Films in Indonesia?

Melisa Putri

(Social Communication and Media Studies)

After re-operating again since mid-2020, the film industry in Poland has not immediately recovered due to limited audience capacity and the decreasing of local film productions due to the economic impact (Grynienko, 2020). The circumstance affects the audience's enthusiasm for coming to the cinema. Furthermore, Polish film's audience shifted to Video on Demand, especially Netflix, during the pandemic and the "platformization" trend which was also supported by the Polish government (European Audiovisual Observatory, 2021). Platformization drives digital content distribution across borders, hence the contents meet the audiences from other countries (Golding & Murdock, 1997). It creates new flow for Polish film distribution which has been focusing from the competition in local market distribution to international and digital circulation, including penetrating Asian countries, such as Indonesia (European Audiovisual Observatory, 2021). The global migration of Polish films in this study is examined with the concept of transnationalization or internationalization. The concept is important to discuss about how contents could contribute to the recovery of the industry and play a role in dissemination of ideas and culture in other countries (Murdock & Golding, 1997). Bartosiewicz & Orankiewicz (2020) acknowledged that the Polish films distribution is a subject that has been widely discussed by researchers. Previous studies have discussed that Netflix as a global platform which come from America and expands to various countries for business localization. Thus, this study aims to see how the development of international distribution of Polish films in Indonesia which is mediated by Netflix. Other transnationalization media researchers found that transnationalization has several levels, such as (1) content flows, and (2) the following consequences that occur after content flows, for examples cultural transfer, economic or consumer point of view, infrastructure adaptation, and other else (Bielsa, 2022). This research will mainly seek the answers about how Netflix helps digital and transnational flows of Polish films in Indonesia? On how many levels the international flows operate? What are the findings related to the 2nd level of transnationalization in the Indonesian market? In what way did the 2nd level of transnationalization take place in the Indonesian market? The research will use a case study approach to examine the number of film titles distributed on Netflix Indonesia during 2019-2021. This method allows researchers to analyze data based on the chronology of time and read the distribution pattern that occurs. The assumed results will show how transnationalization see Netflix as the means of digital distribution for Polish films to expand globally in the Indonesian market, reversing the circumstance that the local market allocation has shared with global films. It happens in the 1st level of transnazionalization. The data will show the increasing of Polish films number that have been screened in Netflix Indonesia during 2019-2021. However, the 2nd level of transnazionalization is hardly found.

keywords: Polish film, transnationalization, distribution, Netflix

Panel 2

Digitalisation in life / Digitalizacja w życiu codziennym

chair/ prowadzący: dr Zuzanna Wiorogórska

language/ język: ENG

panellists / paneliści:

Dawid Gajda - Nowe technologie marketingu sensorycznego a doświadczenie konsumenta / *New technologies in the field of sensory marketing and customer experience*

Paweł Zalewski - Kapitał cyfrowy jako doświadczenie biograficzne: jak biografia kształtuje używanie TIK u młodych dorosłych w Polsce / *Digital capital as lived experience: how biographies shape ICT use in young adults in Poland*

Piotr Grajewski - Gaming disorder – uzależnienie od gier z perspektywy psychologii. Rola niekorzystnych doświadczeń i dysocjacji w problemowym graniu / *Gaming disorder - psychological perspective on games addiction. The role of adverse childhood experiences, and dissociation in problematic gaming.*

Piotr Słowiński - Internet Rzeczy jako nowe wyzwanie dla kryminalistyki i postępowań karnych / *Internet of Things as a new challenge for forensic science and criminal procedure.*

Maksymilian Weber-Sitarski - „Cyfrowy spadek” – perspektywa polska / *„Digital inheritance” – Polish perspective*

New technologies in the field of sensory marketing and customer experience

Dawid Gajda
(Management and Quality Studies)

Customers are becoming more and more demanding, not only in terms of the quality of products and services, but also the purchasing process itself, which often becomes more important than the purchased goods. Nowadays, we notice newer and newer technological solutions in the field of sensory marketing, the implementation of which is at a relatively early stage. They are designed to improve customer experience. A systematic literature review was carried out on the state of the current research within the framework of new technologies in the field of sensory marketing, relating to the consumer's experience. The obtained results are an answer to the research questions posed: what are the main topics covered in the current literature and what research gaps and directions of future research result from the literature so far? The research search was based on two databases: Scopus and Web of Science Core Collections, which are one of the largest databases of this type. The studies carried out in the years 2007 - May 2022 were taken into account. This review indicates 34 publications qualified for qualitative synthesis. Based on the analysis, the following research areas were distinguished: the sense of telepresence, the impact on typical marketing effects (i.e. purchase intentions, satisfaction, relationships) and research due to the type of technology. In view of the above, further research directions based on the identified research gaps have been indicated.

keywords: new technology, sensory marketing, customer experience, experiential marketing, systematic literature review

Digital capital as lived experience: how biographies shape ICT use in young adults in Poland

Paweł Zalewski
(Sociology)

Academic discourse on the digital divide focuses on how unequal distribution of ICTs access and digital skills causes some social groups to miss out on online and offline benefits (Scheerder, van Deursen & van Dijk, 2017; van Deursen & Helsper, 2015; 2018; van Dijk, 2020), similarly to the process of capital conversion in Pierre Bourdieu's theory (1986). Because of that, the notion of digital capital gains recognition, as scholars discuss how the use of ICT translates to outcomes in other spheres of life (Ragnedda & Ruiu, 2020; Calderon Gomez, 2021). While suggestions that young people who grow up surrounded by digital technologies should be concerned 'digital natives' have been largely debunked (Prensky, 2001; Helsper & Eynon, 2010), studies show that younger cohorts are the ones that use ICTs the most and in the most diverse ways. However, previous research on the digital skills of young adults (Helsper, 2017; Eynon, 2021) showed how young, technologically savvy people accumulate access and competence needed to boost their, already high, chances of social success. Numerous studies have shown that there are differences in the level of digital competence between young adults (Paino & Renzulli, 2013; Blank, Grosej, 2014; Darvin, 2018; Hatlevik, Guðmundsdóttir & Loi, 2015; Livingstone, Mascheroni, & Stoilova, 2021). Especially in Poland, there is a disparity between the use of the internet and the digital skills of young adults, as Eurostat reports that almost all Polish young people aged 16-19 declare using the internet daily, but only up to 70% of them have at least basic digital skills, meaning that not all young adults in Poland might benefit fully from the internet. I argue that to understand the effects digital capital has on the lives of young people, we need to research an overview of technologically domesticated people that use technology in a specific context, including people that are usually less visible in studies (i.e. people from poorer backgrounds, lower classes or those of rural domicile) (Eynon & Geniets, 2016; Allman, Blank, 2021; Ren, Zhu & Yang, 2022). I aim to study class differences in digital capital accumulation throughout the process of technological socialization of young adults in Poland. The study will be based on mixed-method approach. I will conduct in-depth interviews with around 35 young adults (aged 23-29) using Biographic Narrative Interpretive Method (BNIM) with the addition of Contextual Inquiry – an ethnographic method of observing practices of internet use. The results will highlight the general tendency where inequality over digital capital distribution fossilizes other inequalities in economic, social, and cultural capital distribution. I predict that young people having high or medium level SES and living in bigger cities tend to not only use the internet more critically but have a lot more opportunities to engage with digital technologies throughout their lives than people from lower classes.

keywords: digital capital, young adults, digital natives, ICT, digital divide

Gaming disorder - psychological perspective on games addiction. The role of adverse childhood experiences, and dissociation in problematic gaming.

Piotr Grajewski
(Psychology)

Introduction. The World Health Organization (WHO) has distinguished a new diagnostic unit in the ICD-11 classification - gaming disorder (GD). The WHO thus confirmed the importance of social risks connected to problematic gaming. Games are becoming more and more popular, and constant technological development increases their availability. The increasing number of productions intended for mobile platforms e.g., smartphones are developed which eliminates the need for access to a computer or a console to be able to indulge in a fully digital entertainment. Purpose of the study. The study was exploratory, and its aim was to explore the relationship between unfavorable childhood experiences, dissociation and insecure bond styles and GD. Method. GD symptoms were examined using a modified version of the Internet Gaming Disorder scale adjusted to the diagnostic criteria according to ICD-11. Adverse childhood experiences were examined with the Childhood Experience Questionnaire (KDD-58), symptoms of dissociation were examined with the Polish version of the Curious Experiences Survey (CES), insecure bond styles were measured using the Experiences in Close Relationships Scale (DBZ-R). 1288 players participated in the study. In order to test the relationship between the variables, a structural equation (SEM) model with dissociation as a relationship mediator was created. Results. The statistical significance of ACE, dissociation, and the anxiety style of the bond were confirmed as predictors of GD. Dissociation was an important mediator. Based on the established cut-off point, the symptoms in 11.80% of the sample (152 people) indicated a possible diagnosis of GD, and 35.25% of the sample showed symptoms of risky gaming. Conclusions. The obtained results are consistent with the research conducted so far in the field of predictors involved in the development of addictions. Those who scored higher on the scales that measure ACE, dissociation, and attachment anxiety style also showed more GD symptoms. Dissociation turned out to be the strongest predictor. Problematic gaming can be interpreted in relation to emotional regulation. In a situation where people experience traumatic events or live in chronic tension and stress, they can seek escape into a virtual world that, unlike reality, is safe. Therefore, playing games becomes a way to regulate emotions that cannot be dealt with in any other way.

keywords: Problematic gaming, gaming disorder, dissociation, unfavorable childhood experiences, bonding styles

Internet of Things as a new challenge for forensic science and criminal procedure.

Piotr Słowiński
(Law)

The development of information technology is becoming increasingly dynamic with each year. The Internet of Things (IoT) is considered the greatest revolution since the internet. It combines wireless communication capabilities via various technologies (e.g. Bluetooth, WiFi, 3G or 4G), not just via an internet connection, while also being able to collect, analyse and transfer data between devices and applications. Cloud solutions play an important role in IoT, acting as an archive and platform for exchanging information collected by sensors. The myriad of technologies used by IoT renders the protection of data collection, processing and storage against threats from cyber criminals, as well as the safeguarding and use of potential evidence for criminal prosecution, an important issue.

The presentation will outline the current possibilities regarding the use of IoT by offenders, including theoretical modus operandi and/or scenarios, as well as techniques, tactics and procedures used or likely to be used in the future by both offenders and law enforcement. Additionally, the issues of legal qualification of the perpetrators' actions under Polish criminal law will be addressed, as well as possible difficulties in this respect. The presentation will point out, among other things, methods of conducting research aimed at analysing the effectiveness and efficiency of Polish law enforcement and criminal procedure for detecting and prosecuting advanced cybercrimes utilising the characteristics of IoT. Besides, the presentation will present evidence preservation models for IoT-connected crimes as well as the possibilities and prospects for using them in the Polish criminal procedure.

keywords: Internet of Things; forensic science, criminal law, cybersecurity, countering cybercrime

„Digital inheritance” – Polish perspective

Maksymilian Weber-Sitarski
(Law)

The subject of my research is based on a relatively new phenomenon – the basic question is, how digital goods should be treated in a legal form (within the context of inheritance law). This (no more hypothetical) reality can be expected and they will take place in Polish legal practice. We are leaving not only traditional property, but legal positions with increasingly digital assets in the form of numerous digital goods (in various forms, e.g. email account, cloud data, blog/website, social media, e-books, etc.). This phenomenon developed for these components the concept of „digital inheritance”. Of course, this is not another kind of inheritance. The term „digital inheritance” as a separate part would deny the universal succession principle, which is generally „in force” in the inheritance law. The legal classification of digital goods in the context of inheritance imposes a number of questions. The qualification of these goods would establish a connection with the „analogue” goods, however unclear nature of the digital goods, too close connection between the good and the person of the testator, the lack of the „corporeality”, consequently impossibility of inheritance.

The aim of the speech is to raise the problem, to clarify the current legal status of this issue in Poland, to find answers of the questions that are being imposed on the nature of digital goods. The professional literature, which has so far appeared most in Germany, will be presented, as well as a review of the Polish literature. This may be a impulse to consider whether it is a need for a broader presentation of this topic from different perspectives (in particular, similar problems can be expected to arise in Polish case practice). Even the formula of trying to define difficult, often so-called „digital” concepts and phenomena may be useful, because they are not always obvious to a lawyers.

keywords: digital inheritance, lex provider, General Terms of Use, digital asset

Political communication and discourses / Dyskurs i komunikacja w polityce

chair/ prowadzący: dr Łukasz Przybysz

language/ język: ENG

panellists / paneliści:

Konrad Kiljan - Analiza etosu we współczesnej komunikacji politycznej / *Ethos analysis in contemporary political communication*

Yunis Mir - Strategia czy styl? Rozwój populistycznej komunikacji politycznej książka kodowa na podstawie porównania przemówień Benito Mussoliniego, Silvio Berlusconi, i Beppe Grillo / *The development of the populist political communication codebook based on the comparison of the speeches by Benito Mussolini, Silvio Berlusconi, and Beppe Grillo*

Bogdan Andrushchenko - Rola mediów społecznościowych w kreowaniu obrazu nowego polityka w wybranych krajach postkomunistycznych / *The role of social media in creating the image of the new politician in selected post-communist countries*

Antonina Baczyńska - Kampania negatywna oparta na problemach: czy partie są atakowane w związku z kwestiami, które podkreślają? / *Issue-based Negative Campaigning: Are Parties Being Attacked with Regard to The Issues They Emphasize?*

Ethos analysis in contemporary political communication

Konrad Kiljan

(Social Communication and Media Studies)

Contemporary political communication undergoes dynamic transformations related with rapidly changing media technologies and cultural shifts. As political leaders attempt to present themselves as trustworthy in this context, they adapt various rhetorical strategies targeted at evolving audiences. This presentation will consist of an overview of ethos analysis techniques as well as current progress in my work on communication of political leaders and their followers on social media within the Deliberation Laboratory project. To conduct qualitative and quantitative analysis of ethotic supports and attacks, methodology based on manual annotation and automated NLP techniques is adapted. Early results include various distribution of rhetorical techniques across the political spectrum.

keywords: communication online, ethos mining, NLP, political communication

Strategy or Style? The development of the populist political communication codebook based on the comparison of the speeches by Benito Mussolini, Silvio Berlusconi, and Beppe Grillo

Yunis Mir

(Political Science and Public Administration)

In Italy, populist political communication is a continuous phenomenon that has been salient in different historical periods. Inciting from Benito Mussolini, some elements of populist political communication, in particular, fierce anti-establishment attitude, can be indicated in more recent times. The scholars unite that Silvio Berlusconi was not only the first unequivocal populist politician in Italy but also one of the first in Europe. As a result, nowadays *Lega*, *Forza Italia*, *Cinque Stelle Movimento (M5S)*, and *Fratelli d'Italia* are the populist parties that jointly represent the majority of Italians in the parliament. Concurrently, there are two approaches to populism that could explain this phenomenon in Italy from different perspectives. On the one hand, Kurt Weyland's strategic approach claims that strong political leadership is the key dimension of populism that mobilises the population for short-term political gains (Weyland, 2001). On the other hand, Benjamin Moffitt assumes that populism is a style of performance that is a more continuous attempt to create a political image of the politician (Moffitt, 2016). The article attempts to resolve this theoretical conundrum by comparing the speeches of the three Italian politicians, representing different generations of populist political communications: Benito Mussolini, Silvio Berlusconi, and Beppe Grillo. They also represent different technological epochs: radio, TV, and the internet respectively. In addition, this paper will assist in the first stage of the populist political communication codebook, which will be used for my PhD Thesis. The paper uses the hybrid qualitative and quantitative content analysis method of 10 political speeches, delivered during the mobilisation and non-mobilisation events. "Anti-elitism", "appeal to "the people", "appeal to the crisis" and "bad manners" are the dependent variables for the analysis of the populist political communication, while their quantification will support the findings. The research expects Mussolini and Berlusconi to be more in line with Weyland's definition of populism, while Grillo to the Moffitt's. As a result, the research indicates that Moffitt's definition is more applicable to contemporary populist politicians, while Weyland's is more limited to the mobilisation events.

keywords: Italy, populist political communications, qualitative & quantitative content analysis

The role of social media in creating the image of the new politician in selected post-communist countries

Bogdan Andrushchenko
(Social Communication and Media Studies)

The term “post-politics” quickly gained popularity among political science researchers (Annusewicz 2013). It also appears in media studies discipline discourses, especially in the context of the tabloidization of politics (Kusiak 2011, Piontek 2013; Du Vall, Walecka-Rynduch 2013). Post-political movements are analyzed by researchers all around the world (Staniszki 2003, Wilson, Swyngedouw 2014). However, there is a shortage of in-depth studies on the described phenomenon in the post-communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The development of post-politics in this region may depend on the political and social situation (Gackowski 2014), media consumption habits and political mentality related to political changes (Bodio 2010).

In the era of the development of digital media, we are increasingly dealing with media legitimization of power, which is associated with the constantly growing expansion of electronic media, mainly the Internet. In practice, social media are the main tool of common journalism. They play a key role in the creation of post-politicians and significantly influence the creation of opinions about them.

The presented paper is part of the field of scientific research on post-politics in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (Annusewicz 2013, Swyngedouw 2009).

Ukraine is one of the current examples of countries where the actions of common-law journalists were reflected in the election results. In 2019, the well-known comedian and figure from outside the world of politics, Volodymyr Zelensky, became the president. This event had a significant impact on the world of politics in Ukraine as well as observers from outside the country and numerous researchers.

Social media also played a significant role in the creation of civil society in politics in Belarus during the mass protests in 2020. It was also related to the emergence of new political leaders who gained the opportunity to voice themselves mainly in social media.

The development of post-political movements in Poland is related to Szymon Hołownia - a person who had not been associated with politics in any way before. Based on the assumptions of the theory of post-politics, the author of this work puts forward a hypothesis that both Hołownia and his group are the first examples of new politics (post-politics) in the Polish political discourse, the success of which has been determined by widely developed social media.

Thanks to the increasingly important role of social media in the presented countries, the analysis of the content and discourse of individual media channels will allow to illustrate political models and create a new type of political leadership. In addition, this study will reveal the main social problems in each country and how citizens respond to them. The entire analysis will therefore allow us to see the mechanisms of political marketing of post-politicians, the proper creation of which in social media determines the political decisions of voters.

keywords: post-politics, social media, political leadership, media image

Issue-based Negative Campaigning: Are Parties Being Attacked with Regard to The Issues They Emphasize?

Antonina Baczyńska
(Sociology)

In my paper I would like to discuss the strategies of issue-based negative campaigning in the parliamentary elections in chosen European countries. I assume that negative campaigning built on issue-related party rhetoric is associated with the content of current political agenda and parties' pre-existing issue engagement. In the paper I would like to explore the dynamic between issue emphasis during the campaign and negative campaigning between the rivaling parties, using the existing datasets from Comparative Campaign Dynamics Project to assess the following hypotheses:

H1: In my study I suggest that parties are rather frequently attacked by their opponents basing on the issues they emphasize in the campaign.

H1.1. I assume that if the campaign is focused on a common issue agenda, it should be expected of parties to attack their opponents based on their past issue-related rhetoric expressed in manifestos and during the campaign, rather than based on their general performance.

H1.2. I also assume that in campaigns which are more focused on single, salient topic, issue-based negativity will be more pronounced than in other campaigns, as it becomes necessary to win over the narrow space of public attention.

Those assumptions are motivated by the fact that party competitiveness is often basing on already salient issue which allows to gain strategic campaign advantage (Guinaudeau and Persico 2013) and that campaign issues can be used both to gain advantage and as a political weapon (Lefevre et al. 2015; Elmelund-Præstekær 2011).

On the field of negative campaign research we can find valuable studies of context and conditions of European negative campaigning (Walter, et al. 2013) proving the importance of party system and other factors influence on the emergence of negativity, as well as research regarding the prominence of "trait" and "issue" based attacks in European campaigns (Walter 2014). However, the comprehensive study of issue-based negative campaigning has never been done previously and there's little research of overall indicators of this specific party behavior, which creates the gap this study aims to fill. I plan to use the base of issue ownership and agenda-setting theories (Budge, Farlie 1983; Petrocik 1996; McCombs, Shaw 1972) to explore party strategies of attacks on rivals and take into consideration the variables of party positions, salience of specific issues in the campaign and party's issue rhetoric.

I am using the data from two waves of Comparative Campaign Dynamic Project, which gather the sources from 37 different parliamentary campaigns within 10 European countries to assess the impact of issue-based attacks and test proposed hypotheses. Other variables used in the dataset allow me to verify the impact of important campaign and party system factors which can influence the preliminary outcomes. I plan to test the results using multilevel linear regression, to determine which factors play the role in adoption of this negativity strategy and help to find the answer to the research question: when parties decide to attack each other basing on the substantive contents of their campaign messages?

keywords: Parliamentary Campaigns, Negative Campaigning, Issue Ownership, European Comparative Campaign Studies

Criminal procedure / Prawo i postępowanie karne

chair/ prowadzący: dr hab. Krzysztof Koźmiński

language/język: PL

panellists / paneliści:

Emil Śliwiński - Pozbawienie obywatelstwa jako kara za terroryzm perspektywa praw człowieka / *Deprivation of citizenship as punishment for acts of terrorism human rights approach*

Kamil Słomiński - Chuligański charakter występów z nienawiści – uwagi na tle kształtującej się linii orzeczniczej / *Hooliganism of hate crimes - comments against the background of the emerging line of jurisprudence*

Oliwia Rybczyńska - Przyszłość przestępstwa bluźnierstwa / *The future of the blasphemy crime*

Jędrzej Kupeczyński - Wykorzystanie kamer noszonych w służbie policyjnej i jako dowodu w postępowaniu karnym / *Using body-worn cameras in policework and as evidence in criminal proceedings*

Paulina Sidor-Borek - System Dozoru Elektronicznego w Polsce – ustalenia wstępne / *Electronic Monitoring in Poland - preliminary arrangements*

Pozbawienie obywatelstwa jako kara za terroryzm perspektywa praw człowieka

Emil Śliwiński
(Nauki prawne)

Jednostka może utracić obywatelstwo w różnych przypadkach, np. w sytuacji oszukańczego nabycia. Poza innymi powodami dla pozbawienia obywatelstwa, kraje Europy Zachodniej zaczęły pozbawiać obywatelstwa za zaangażowanie w działalność terrorystyczną. Taki tryb zaczął być stosowany przez niektóre państwa europejskie na początku XXI wieku w odpowiedzi na rosnące zagrożenie terroryzmem po 11.09.2001. W szczególności, takie rozwiązania zostały uchwalone w krajach najbardziej dotkniętych przez terroryzm, takich jak Zjednoczone Królestwo, Francja, Belgia i Niemcy. Tego typu przepisy mogą budzić wątpliwości co do ich zgodności z prawami człowieka, w szczególności tymi wyrażanymi przez Europejską Konwencję Praw Człowieka. A zatem główne pytania badawcze mogą być sformułowane w następujący sposób: ***Czy pozbawienie obywatelstwa jako kara za terroryzm jest dopuszczalne w świetle praw człowieka?*** A w konsekwencji: ***Pod jakimi prawnocząłowieczymi warunkami pozbawienie obywatelstwa jest dozwolone?***

Celem projektu badawczego jest holistyczne zbadanie prawnocząłowieczych granic nałożonych na prawodawców krajowych w zakresie pozbawienia obywatelstwa jako odpowiedzi na zagrożenie terrorystyczne. Wprawdzie problem ten był dyskutowany przez przedstawicieli różnych dyscyplin, ściśle prawne podejście jest raczej rzadko spotykane. W obszarze praw człowieka publikacje skupiają się raczej na wąskiej i podstawowej analizie, często pomijając standard Europejskiej Konwencji Praw Człowieka (zob. Boekenstein & De Groot, 2019; Reyntjens, 2019; Coca-Vila, 2020; Arnell, 2020; Prabhat 2020). Badania wstępne ujawniły, że Europejski Trybunał Praw Człowieka w swoich rozstrzygnięciach (w szczególności *Ghouthid i inni przeciwko Francji* oraz *K2 przeciwko Zjednoczonemu Królestwu*) akceptuje praktyki państw Europy Zachodniej w zakresie pozbawienia obywatelstwa. W konsekwencji wydaje się pożądane wyciągnięcie wniosków z uzasadnień wyroków Trybunału.

Projekt badawczy będzie się składał z kilku części, z czego najważniejsze trzy to: analiza regulacji dotyczących pozbawienia obywatelstwa w ww. krajach, odkodowanie prawnoczłowieczego standardu wynikającego z Europejskiej Konwencji Praw Człowieka oraz sprawdzenie zgodności ustaw krajowych pozwalających na pozbawienie obywatelstwa z prawami człowieka. Metodologia będzie obejmowała zastosowanie metody formalno-dogmatycznej oraz komparatystycznej.

słowa kluczowe: Pozbawienie obywatelstwa, denaturalizacja, środki antyterrorystyczne i prawa człowieka

Chuligański charakter występów z nienawiści – uwagi na tle kształtującej się linii orzeczniczej

Kamil Słomiński
(Nauki prawne)

W orzecznictwie sądów karnych można odnotować, w ostatnim czasie, zwrócenie uwagi na problem wymiaru kary za tzw. „przestępstwa z nienawiści”. Podkreślono, że „ilość tego typu przestępstw wzrasta także na terenie naszego kraju, a zatem wymaga to m. in. stosowania surowej represji karnej w celu powstrzymania innych potencjalnych przestępców przed popełnieniem tego rodzaju czynów” (wyrok SA we Wrocławiu z 11 lipca 2019 r., II AKa 223/19, LEX nr 2704600). Na pogłębienie analiz zasługuje zagadnienie, przy użyciu których instytucji części ogólnej prawa karnego winno następować uwzględnienie szczególnej, nienawistnej motywacji przestępnej na etapie sądowego wymiaru kary. Wystąpienie ma na celu zajęcie stanowiska w kwestii zasadności uznawania przestępstw z nienawiści za występkę o charakterze chuligańskim, a co za tym idzie stosowania wobec sprawców tych czynów obligatoryjnego nadzwyczajnego obostrzenia kary.

Przyjętą hipotezą badawczą jest adekwatność instytucji występku o charakterze chuligańskim do oceny znieważenia lub stosowania przemocy wobec grupy ludności z nienawiści. Badanie zostanie przeprowadzone przy zastosowaniu analizy orzecznictwa sądowego i metody formalno – dogmatycznej.

W praktyce sądowej niejednokrotnie dochodzi do kwalifikowania przestępstw z art. 119 § 1 kk oraz art. 257 kk jako występku o charakterze chuligańskim (zob. np. wyrok SA w Katowicach z 8 lipca 2021 r., II AKa 119/21, LEX nr 3322602). Budzi jednak niekiedy wątpliwości uznawanie czynów popełnianych z motywacji rasistowskiej za zachowanie podjęte „bez powodu albo z oczywiście błahego powodu” (co jest elementem definicji legalnej występku o charakterze chuligańskim po myśli art. 115 § 21 kk). Podnosi się, że traktowanie w ten sposób rasistowskich aktów agresji miałyby bagatelizować problem rasizmu oraz nie odpowiadać faktowi posiadania przez sprawców tempore criminis subiektywnie pojmowanego powodu działania (zob. wyrok SO w Białymstoku z 12 listopada 2013 r., VIII Ka 651/13, LEX nr 2090993).

Zaprobować należy rodzącą się linię orzeczniczą, zgodnie z którą używanie przemocy, groźby bezprawnej lub znieważanie wyłącznie z powodu czyjejs przynależności narodowej, etnicznej, rasowej albo wyznaniowej stanowi działanie bez powodu, względnie z oczywiście błahego powodu (tak: postanowienie SN z 6 grudnia 2021 r., IV KK 589/21, LEX nr 3322604). W istocie, subiektywne odczucie sprawcy dotyczące motywu rasistowskiego czy innego, sprowadzającego się do pogardy wobec drugiego człowieka, nie ma bowiem decydującego znaczenia. Zdarzenie należy oceniać obiektywnie, w świetle ocen społecznych i zasad logiki. Świadczy o tym również fakt, że dla kwalifikacji czynu jako występku o charakterze chuligańskim konieczne jest uznanie, że stanowi przejaw rażącego lekceważenia porządku prawnego. Stosowanie przemocy z powodu czyjejs przynależności narodowej, etnicznej, rasowej albo wyznaniowej nie daje się w ogóle racjonalnie wytłumaczyć, a przy tym niewątpliwie stanowi przejaw rażącego lekceważenia porządku prawnego, wypełnia więc przesłanki występku o charakterze chuligańskim.

słowa kluczowe: nienawiść, rasizm, chuligaństwo, kara

Przyszłość przestępstwa bluźnierstwa

Oliwia Rybczyńska
(Nauki prawne)

Długo wyczekiwany wyrok Europejskiego Trybunału Praw Człowieka z dnia 15 września 2022 r. w sprawie Rabczewska przeciwko Polsce, stwierdzający naruszenie przez Polskę art. 10 Konwencji, wznowił dyskusje dotyczącą przyszłości przestępstwa bluźnierstwa. Przestępstwo to początkowo miało na celu ochronę religii dominującej, lecz z biegiem czasu zostało rozszerzone na ochronę wszystkich religii. W pierwszych sprawach dotyczących bluźnierstwa przed ETPC uznano, że państwa posiadają margines oceny, na mocy którego (biorąc pod uwagę odpowiedni kontekst społeczny) prawo może nie chronić przesadnie bluźnierczej wypowiedzi. Obecnie zaś w doktrynie (N. Hatzis, J. Temperman) dąży się do rozróżnienia pomiędzy mową nienawiści, a obrażą religii, z naciskiem na kryminalizację jedynie tej pierwszej. Coraz częściej zauważa się także, że ochrona przed bluźnierstwem nie jest zapewniona osobom niereligijnym. Skoro bowiem prawo nie powinno faworyzować żadnej religii bądź poglądów bezwyznaniowych, można argumentować, że jeśli prawo ogranicza wypowiedzi, aby zapobiec agresywnej krytyce przekonań religijnych, to powinno to samo zrobić w przypadku przekonań świeckich.

Sędziowie Felici i Ktistakis w zdaniu odrębnym do wymienionego wyroku zaprezentowali znaczącą zmianę podejścia do przestępstwa bluźnierstwa. Zaproponowali oni, by badać wszystkie naruszenia związane z bluźnierstwem wyłącznie pod kątem uzasadnionego celu, jakim jest ochrona porządku publicznego, tj. pokoju religijnego. Moim zdaniem rolę ochrony pokoju religijnego spełnia kryminalizacja mowy nienawiści. Mając na uwadze cel moich badań, jakim jest ustalenie w jaki sposób prawo powinno ułatwiać osobom bezwyznaniowym realizację ich potrzeb w zakresie wolności sumienia i wyznania, wyrażam pogląd, iż współczesne społeczeństwa powinny dążyć do dekryminalizacji obrazy uczuć religijnych. Centralnym argumentem na to jest to, że kryminalizacja uczuć religijnych stawia osoby wierzące w pozycji uprzywilejowanej. Włączenie uczuć osób bezwyznaniowych do przedmiotu przestępstwa uczuć religijnych jest zaś znacznie utrudnione. To z kolei prowadzi do uznania, iż ochrona prawna osób niewierzących jest gorsza niż osób wierzących, zaś rolą państw winno być dążenie do usunięcia tej dysproporcji.

Moja prezentacja będzie miała następującą strukturę. Po pierwsze rozwinę hipotezę, iż osoby bezwyznaniowe nie są wystarczająco chronione na gruncie prawa karnego. Choć prawo przyznaje im ochronę na gruncie przepisów dotyczących mniejszości (tj. zakaz dyskryminacji bądź mowy nienawiści), to nie wyróżnia poglądów bezwyznaniowych, tak jak wyróżnia poglądy religijne. Polskie prawo karne pozbawia bowiem bezwyznaniowość aspektu „uczuć”, co, moim zdaniem, jest konsekwencją (błédnego) założenia, iż poglądy świeckie są poglądami „antyreligijnymi”, nie zaś poglądami głoszącymi własne, niezależne od religijności przekonania. W nawiązaniu do tego poddam krytyce pogląd Trybunału Konstytucyjnego wyrażony w Wyroku z dnia 6 października 2015 r. (sygn. akt: SK 54/13). Następnie, omówię hipotezę, zgodnie z którą przyjmuję, że włączenie uczuć niereligijnych do przestępstwa bluźnierstwa jest znacznie utrudnione z uwagi na problem z ustaleniem, jakie wypowiedzi na temat osób niereligijnych mogą być bluźniercze. Należy bowiem zauważyć, że domeną większości religii jest potępienie osób niewierzących. W takiej sytuacji kryminalizacja uczuć religijnych osób niewierzących doprowadziłaby do tego, iż większość wypowiedzi o charakterze religijnym mogłoby mieć charakter bluźnierczy. Ponadto prawo karne powinno być ostatnim ogniwem egzekwowania zachowań społecznych, a nowoczesne społeczeństwa powinny dążyć do jak największej kryminalizacji ludzkich zachowań.

W swoich badaniach wykorzystałam metodę dogmatyczno-prawną, tj. analizę doktrynalną i analizę orzecznictwa.

słowa kluczowe: wolność religijna, bluźnierstwo, bezwyznaniowość

Wykorzystanie kamer nasobnych w służbie policyjnej i jako dowodu w postępowaniu karnym

Jędrzej Kupczyński
(Nauki prawne)

The body-worn cameras (BWC – a device attached to officers' uniform, that registers both video and audio) are currently in common use in Polish police. Various public debate participants shared their expectancies towards BWCs. J. Zieliński (Vice minister of Internal Affairs) stated, that they increase the transparency of policework (MSWiA, 2018). Police environment expressed hope, that they will provide reliable evidence to protect officer against unjustified complaints (Chyliński, Krawczyńska, 2021). Human rights protection NGOs expected them to decrease the use of tortures and other inhuman and degrading treatment by police officers (Klepczyński et al., 2018). Scientists delivered results of various researches, that differs in establishing the influence (or lack of influence) of BWCs on the positive course of interaction between officer and citizen (Lum et al., 2019); in general, those results do not allow to prove a correlation between using BWC and increase in correct behaviour on either of those sites (Adewuyi, 2021). This paper will present basic information on BWCs used by Polish police: how they work, what is their number and distribution, how legal provisions (or lack of them in some cases) shape their utilisation. Afterward the concept of research on BWC recordings as evidence in criminal proceedings will be discussed. This research aims to analyse both theoretical possibilities and practical ways to use such recordings as evidence, from legal and forensic perspective, specifically to answer the following research questions: 1) In what manner are BWC recordings used as evidence in criminal proceedings; 2) What is a scale of using BWC recordings as evidence in criminal proceedings; 3) What are the requirements to accept BWC recording as reliable evidence in criminal proceedings; 4) Are BWC recordings perceived as more reliable evidence than the one based on witnesses or suspects statement; 5) What are the limitations of using BWC recording as evidence in criminal proceedings? This research shall have a mixed profile, using both investigatory methods specific for social sciences and the ones typical for legal studies. The methods will be both quantitative and qualitative. It is planned to use the following methods: analysis of court files and questionnaire survey that will be distributed among judges and police officers. It is not excluded, that some additional methods will be used, that is: experiment and in-depth expert interview. Following preliminary hypotheses remain to be verified via this research: 1) the scale of effective using of BWC recording in criminal proceedings is small in comparison to total amount of produced BWC recording; 2) the reliability of BWC recording is not challenged by court or parties to the proceedings; 3) the reliability of BWC recording, from court's perspective, is higher than of the evidence based on witness or suspect; 4) securing BWC recording as evidence present difficulties from technical and formal point of view.

słowa kluczowe: Kamery nasobne; dowód; Policja; postępowanie karne

System Dozoru Elektronicznego w Polsce – ustalenia wstępne

Paulina Sidor-Borek
(Nauki prawne)

W Polskich więzieniach przebywa obecnie ok 71 000 osadzonych. Współczynnik prizonizacji na przestrzeni lat 2011-2021 spadł z poziomu 213 do 180, ale nadal jest to jeden z najwyższych wyników w Europie. Obecne zalecenia Komisji Europejskiej wskazują na konieczność stosowania kary pozbawienia wolności w ostateczności, a państwa członkowskie powinny skupić się na stosowaniu kar nieizolacyjnych. Jedną z alternatyw jest dozór elektroniczny.

Wśród osób skazanych zainteresowanie odbywaniem kary w SDE jest duże, jednak nadal blisko 75% rozstrzygnięć w sprawach o zezwolenie na odbycie kary w tym systemie to decyzje negatywne. W 2020 roku do SDE trafiło około 12 000 skazanych, ale złożonych zostało 44 000 wniosków o udzielenie zezwolenia na odbywanie kary w tym systemie. Co więcej, z danych Biura Dozoru Elektronicznego wynika, że występują istotne różnice pomiędzy stosowaniem SDE przez poszczególne okręgi sądowe. Zupełnie nową perspektywę badawczą przynosi natomiast pandemia COVID-19.

Jednocześnie niezwykle ważnym aspektem są dolegliwości jakie skazani odnoszą w związku z karą pozbawienia wolności. Izolacja społeczna, w tym izolacja więzienna wywołuje dolegliwości i konsekwencje, zarówno w sferze fizycznej, społecznej jak i psychicznej. Dla skazanych, którzy popełnili ciężkie przestępstwa, pobyt w więzieniu jest nieunikniony, jednak dla osób, które dopuściły się mniej poważnych czynów, alternatywą może być odbycie kary w SDE i uniknięcie części negatywnych konsekwencji izolacji więziennej. Natomiast nadal niewystarczająco dużo wiemy o wpływie monitoringu elektronicznego na życie skazanych. Badania zagraniczne wskazują, że choć monitoring elektroniczny miał być wolny od skutków i dolegliwości prizonizacji to nie do końca tak jest. Wyodrębniono szereg dolegliwości związanych z odbywaniem kary w SDE, często nieoczywistych, jak pogorszenie relacji z rodziną, stres, czy uczucie upokorzenia i wstydu.

Celem prowadzonych przeze mnie badań jest kompleksowe zbadanie funkcjonowania SDE w Polsce z perspektywy pracowników wymiaru sprawiedliwości oraz skazanych, mających doświadczenie odbycia kary w SDE. Celem jest także wyodrębnienie dolegliwości, jakich doświadczają skazani odbywający karę w tym systemie. By osiągnąć zamierzone cele i odpowiedzieć na postawione pytania badawcze przeprowadzę analizę literatury, regulacji i danych statystycznych (w Polsce i zagranicą), a następnie przeprowadzę 40 wywiadów eksperckich z pracownikami wymiaru sprawiedliwości (sędziowie, funkcjonariusze Służby Więziennej, kuratorzy, adwokaci, pracownicy Biura Dozoru Elektronicznego) oraz 30 wywiadów ze skazanymi, którzy mają doświadczenie odbycia kary w SDE. W odpowiedzi na cele badawcze postawiono następujące hipotezy wstępne:

H1: Decyzje sędziów penitencjarnych o zastosowaniu SDE wydawane na podstawie tych samych przepisów są bardzo zróżnicowane, różnica dotyczy zarówno przesłanek, którymi się kierują, jak i przekonania o skuteczności SDE.

H2: Występujące różnice w praktyce udzielania zezwoleń na SDE pomiędzy różnymi regionami Polski są spowodowane czynnikami pozamerytorycznymi, przede wszystkim praktyką orzekania przyjętą w konkretnym okręgu i osobistymi poglądami i wiedzą sędziów na temat SDE

H3: Status materialny skazanego ma wpływ na możliwość odbycia kary w SDE.

H4: Miejsce zamieszkania skazanego ma wpływ na szansę na otrzymanie przez niego pozytywnej zgody na odbycie kary w SDE.

H5: Pandemia COVID-19 nie wpłynęła na stosowanie SDE w Polsce.

H6: SDE powoduje w skazanych specyficzne, inne niż przy karze pozbawienia wolności, bóle uwięzienia (dolegliwości psychiczne oraz fizyczne).

H7: Status społeczno-demograficzny skazanego wpływa na odczuwane przez niego dolegliwości SDE. Celem prezentacji jest przedstawienie teoretycznej koncepcji projektu badawczego i wstępnych wyników prowadzonych analiz.

słowa kluczowe: monitoring elektroniczny, kara pozbawienia wolności, prizonizacja, zakład karny

Financial and investment market / Finanse i rynek inwestycyjny

chair/ prowadzący: dr Jarosław Górski

language/ język: ENG

panellists / paneliści:

Anna Popik - Przepływy finansowe w szacunkach dotyczących prania pieniędzy - systematyczny przegląd literatury / *Illicit financial flows in money laundering estimations - a systematic literature review of the state of research*

Rasim Öztürk - Wpływ zmian stóp procentowych i stawek podatkowych na wartość firmy i działalność inwestycyjną firmy / *The effects of interest rate and tax rate changes over the firm investment activities and firm value*

Edyta Wojciechowska - Raportowanie ESG a ryzyko banków komercyjnych w Europie w latach 2015 – 2020 / *European commercial banks in the trend of ESG implementation and their risks in 2015 – 2020*

Michał Woźniak - LIGHT Benchmark – kompleksowe środowisko walidacyjne do porównywania modeli ryzyka rynkowego / *LIGHT Benchmark - comprehensive backtesting framework for market risk models comparison*

Paulina Szymanek - Wpływ przyjęcia MSSF przez inwestorów na napływ bezpośrednich inwestycji zagranicznych do Polski oraz arbitraż regulacyjny / *Impact of IFRS adoption by investors on foreign direct investments inflows to Poland and the regulatory arbitrage*

Jakub Brejda - Konflikt agencyjny w spółkach korzystających z finansowania społecznościowego / *The Agency Problem in the crowd-funded companies*

Illicit financial flows in money laundering estimations - a systematic literature review of the state of research

Popik Anna
(Economics and Finance)

Money laundering is nowadays a serious problem with economic and social consequences. It is the result of a wide range of crimes, including drug and gun dealers, terrorists, human trafficking and slavery, corrupt public officials and organized crime. Because money laundering is largely based on available financial systems and operations, it is closely related to the activities of institutions offering services in this field (McDowell J, Novis G., 2011). Money laundering typically involves a series of multiple transactions used to conceal illegal sources of financial assets. (Gilmore, 2004). The purpose of this literature review is to answer the following questions: *How knowledge about particular areas of money laundering may help to select the best methods and tools to estimate illicit financial flows (IFF)?* and *What is the current state of knowledge on money laundering and terrorist financing?*

To obtain this aim a bibliometric analysis of anti-money laundering and countering terrorist financing with a particular focus on estimates of IFF was conducted. Constructing and visualizing the bibliometric network enabled the identification of the main areas and keywords on which previous

works were based. Modern methods of money laundering require modern methods of detecting them, creating a mind map and conceptual dictionaries that will guide investigators of illegal financial flows, and even contribute to the creation of artificial intelligence in these areas.

The bibliometric analysis covered the 581 articles from the Scopus and Web of Science databases. The most commonly studied types of the bibliometric network were analyzed: keywords co-occurrence, citation-countries and co-authorship networks, using the VosViewer tool. The relationship between the appearance of individual keywords in legal acts and scientific articles was also examined. It is worth noting that a comprehensive understanding of AML / CFT requires not only knowledge in the field of economic sciences. As the bibliometric analysis has shown, the subject matter is also related to computer and information science, social science, law, political science and even physical science and economic geography.

To obtain the highest quality results, in addition to the bibliometric analysis performed with the use of the VosViewer tool, a two-stage in-depth analysis was performed. The first step was to divide the articles into six dimensions (similar to Tiwari, Gepp, & Kumar, 2020), analyzing the title and abstract of each article. The next step in the depth analysis was the selection of articles dealing with the subject of this paper: IFF, suspicious transactions reports (STR) cross-border reports (XBD), and models for estimating the scale of money laundering and illegal financial flows (92 articles were analyzed).

Over the years, researchers have used various methods related to the estimation of illicit cash flows. The vast majority of the work was a mainly theoretical approach based on the systematization of knowledge (46%), legal perspective (4%) case study (3%) and other methods (25%). Machine learning techniques (12%) are an increasingly common method, but gravity-based models and their modifications (10%) still play a significant role in the available literature.

keywords: anti-money laundering, illicit financial flows, bibliometric analysis

The effects of interest rate and tax rate changes over the firm investment activities and firm value

Rasim Öztürk
(Economics and Finance)

Firm-level investment is considered to be one of the crucial activities to boost economic growth. The investment behaviors of the firms have been under continuous examination and there are some theories to explain them. Two of the most popular theories consist of the neoclassical theory of investment (which is established by the works of Jorgenson (1963, 1967)) and Tobin's q theory of investment (pioneered by Tobin (1969)).

In the vicinity of Tobin's q theory and neoclassical investment theory, while the output movements affect investment and firm value in a positive way, tax and interest rate changes affect negatively (neoclassical theory considers only interest rate effects). There are substantial works done regarding one-to-one relationships, i.e. Sharma and Vidisha (2018), Ababio et.al. (2018), and others for output relation; Summers (1981), Fazzari et.al. (1988b), Cummins et. al. (1994, 1996), and others for tax rate relation; Gilchrist and Zakrajsek (2007), Lin et.al. (2018), and others for interest rate relation. In addition to these, there are other variables that affect investment and firm value like asymmetric information which proved to be important starting from Fazzari & Athey (1987) and others and internal or external finance which was examined by Kaplan & Zingales (1997) and subsequent scholars.

Currently, the central banks have been adjusting their interest rates to fight inflation, especially in the United States. In addition to this, the Biden administration has been planning to increase the corporate tax rates for some time now, which is planned to be in effect in the 2023 fiscal year. These two events might have a considerable impact on the values and investment activities of firms that reside in the United States.

Firstly, this dissertation incorporates the tax rate changes in the neoclassical investment theory with deterministic lump-sum tax changes and examines the simultaneous effects of interest rate changes and tax changes over firm-level investment activities and firm value. Then, the incorporated model is simulated and, using panel data econometrics that is robust to endogeneity and individual firm heterogeneity (i.e. dynamic panels, system of general movements of methods, etc.), the model is estimated using the aggregate data from the United States.

In continuation of the first part, this dissertation will build up on Lin et.al. (2018) who consider the stochastic version of the investment theory where interest rate changes are stochastically determined and adjustment costs play a crucial role in firm value and investment activities of firms (by combining Hayashi (1982), Abel and Eberly (1994) and Cox et.al. (1985)). The theory lacks the incorporation of tax changes and this dissertation will incorporate it via building stochastic tax rate changes that will affect firm value and investment. As in the deterministic setting, the model will be simulated and tested in the same way by using firm-level data from the US. The hypotheses for both parts are simultaneous effects of tax rate and interest rate over firm-level investment and firm value are deeper vis-à-vis the model when either only interest rate or only tax rate is considered.

keywords: firm level investment, firm value, tax rate changes, interest rate changes

European commercial banks in the trend of ESG implementation and their risks in 2015 – 2020

Edyta Wojciechowska
(Economics and Finance)

The study focuses on the implementation of ESG concepts in the banking sector. The analysis covers commercial banks in Europe and aims to outline the trends of Environmental, Social and Governance reporting. The study includes the period 2015-2020. The article aims to verify the impact of non-financial ESG reporting from the Environmental, Social and Governance categories on banks' risks. The growing importance of sustainability initiatives has an impact on the performance of the financial market as well - including the banking sector, which became the motivation for this study. The study's discussion attempts to answer a number of questions, including whether commercial banks' attention to ESG scoring reduces the risk of their operations?

Literature Review

The publication fills a research gap and fits in with current financial market issues. The relevance of the problem is confirmed by the first academic references on ESG reporting. Di Tommaso, Caterina, Thornton (2020) pointed out the problematic relationship of environmental reporting and risk in the form of Z-Score. The authors base the study on data from 2007 to 2009, which, from the perspective of the dynamic development of the ESG area and changes in the approach to reporting methodology, needs to be updated. Batae, Dragomir, Feleaga (2020) study the effectiveness of ESG reporting for banks in Europe, however, their research period covers only 2018. This is a motivation for deeper exploration of the area, enriching it with new conclusions and insights. Literature covering ESG issues verifies the rationale for implementing non-financial reporting. El Khoury, Nasrallah, Alareeni (2021) in their study examined whether non-financial reporting has a real impact on improving the financial performance of banks or merely serves as a marketing tool. The fashion for engaging in socially responsible activities is causing companies to increasingly turn to green solutions to improve their brand perception in the market.

The ESG phenomenon is beginning to be increasingly discussed in the economics and finance literature. The relatively short period of implementation of this type of reporting by banks means that researchers are still looking for an unambiguous relationship occurring in the banking sector. It is to be expected

that ESG reporting affects the risk level of banks. Verification has been attempted in the European market (Bătae et al, 2020; Bătae, Dragomir, Feleagă, 2021; Di Tommaso, 2020), the Middle East and North Africa (El Khoury et al, 2021; El Khoury, Nasrallah, Alareeni, 2021b), Asia (Ahmed, Ahmed, S. P., Hasan, 2018), Islamic countries (Paltrinieri, Dreassi, Migliavacca, Piserà, 2020). The literature review presented here allows us to propose a hypothesis: ESG reporting lowers the risk level of commercial banks in Europe.

methodology

A dynamic panel regression model will be used to verify the hypothesis. The Generalized Method of moments (GMM) will be used to develop conclusions based on panel data. The model includes banking and ESG reporting variables from 2015 to 2020. Financial data was taken from the balance sheet and income statement published in the Thomson Reuters Eikon database. Non-financial data relating to ESG reporting, were also taken from the Thomson Reuters Eikon database. Econometric estimation was carried out in Stata software. The rationale for using such estimation is the effectiveness of this method used for the present problem by Azmi, Wajahat, et al. (2021), Vera-Gilces, Paul, et al. (2020), Karkowska (2016), Mostak (2017), among others.

keywords: banking, non-financial reporting, banking risk

LIGHT Benchmark - comprehensive backtesting framework for market risk models comparison

Michał Woźniak
(Economics and Finance)

Global economic recessions emphasized the importance of adequate market risk management by financial institutions (Jorion, 2006). For this specific task, the main tools available to these institutions are market risk metrics (Bank for International Settlements, 2006). Currently the most popular metrics are Value at Risk (VaR) (JP Morgan, 1996) and Expected Shortfall (ES) (Rockafellar & Uryasev, 2002). From the perspective of the newest international regulatory framework for banking sector i.e. Basel IV, both VaR and ES are necessary to correctly assess risk (PricewaterhouseCoopers, 2016). In addition to the risk measures, the models that estimate them play a key role. In recent years, the strong development of machine learning (ML) led to a significant increase in the number of academic publications presenting models that estimate VaR and ES (e.g. Lux et al., 2020, Li et al., 2020, Arian et al., 2020). At the same time, the comparability of the aforementioned methods has significantly deteriorated, because typically researchers do not attach importance to the universality of their evaluation environment. However, areas of ML such as Computer Vision (CV) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) provided a solution to the problem of comparability of predictive model results by creating specific benchmarking environments for various tasks (e.g. Deng et al., 2009). This creates a space for transfer learning of good practice between the area of financial time series and CV or NLP.

The aim of the study is to create LIGHT Benchmark - a real world, multidimensional, comprehensive and agnostic backtesting framework for market risk models comparison. The algorithm should allow for reliable assessment of the quality of the classic and state of the art VaR and ES models in the form of a scoreboard. Benchmark needs to meet the requirements of the median research on market risk estimation, i.e., meeting the capital requirements imposed by the regulator and optimising day-to-day operations in terms of the amount of reserves held. The main hypothesis verified in this paper is: Whether it is possible to create a real world, multidimensional, comprehensive, agnostic and universal backtesting framework for market risk models comparison?

LIGHT Benchmark consists of 375 validation paths, of which two thirds are dedicated to VaR and one third to ES. It covers following categories of validation techniques during the scoring procedure: fulfilling regulatory requirements, forecasting adequateness and capital effectiveness. Benchmark paths are built on such dimensions as: asset categories, representatives of each asset category, testing periods, testing period sizes, testing horizons and VaR/ES confidence levels. Above scenarios were built on the basis of our own calculations (e.g. we utilize Hidden Markov Models to determine volatility regime) and an extensive quantitative literature review (meta-analysis of more than 130 papers). The data used in this benchmark has a daily frequency and comes from the period 2000-2021.

Ultimately, based on our study we can reject that it is possible to create a perfect framework that would meet the expectations of all risk researchers, however, we can't reject our hypothesis, because the LIGHT Benchmark fulfils all the assumed characteristics.

keywords: backtesting, market risk, value at risk, expected shortfall

Impact of IFRS adoption by investors on foreign direct investments inflows to Poland and the regulatory arbitrage

Paulina Szymanek
(Economics and Finance)

This paper aims to identify how the IFRS adoption level by origin countries (business partners of Poland) impacts their portfolio investment and FDI outward in Poland from 2003 to 2019. We benefit from the natural experiment of permitting Polish companies listed on the unregulated alternative trading market–NewConnect– to choose to use IFRS from 2007 to 2012, even though they did not meet the conditions in the Accounting Act, for example, to attract foreign investors more easily. Next, IFRS has become prohibited from use by Polish firms listed on the market–NewConnect–since 2013, contrary to foreign issuers and subsidiaries of a business group that adopted IFRS and on the regulated market at the Warsaw Stock Exchange. This allows us to explore how regulatory arbitrage in applying IFRS for financial reporting purposes on the NewConnect till 2012 affects foreign investment flows to Poland. We analyse the Central Bank of Poland's bilateral data on FDI inflows and IMF data on portfolio investments using GMM dynamic panel-data analysis with instrumental variables. We exploit the Knowledge-Capital model framework to identify determinants of foreign investors' portfolio investment and outward FDI overall in Poland and separate three FDI components based on debt, equity and earning reinvestment. We show that investors' full IFRS implementation positively impacts total FDI flows to Poland and equity-based FDI due to the regulatory arbitrage but discourages debt-based FDI and earnings reinvestment.

keywords: IFRS, regulatory arbitrage, FDI, NewConnect, Poland

The Agency Problem in the crowdfunded companies

Jakub Brejda
(Law)

Agency problem in recent years has become one of the most essential theoretical backgrounds for corporate governance analysis. It is a valuable tool for describing conflicts of interest among different corporate constituencies. The literature on the subject identified various types of agency problems that can occur in the company (horizontal, vertical, outside). The shape of potential agency problems depends, among others, on the shareholding structure and contractual agreements between corporate constituencies. Equity crowdfunding significantly changes companies' shareholding structures by enabling on an unprecedented scale a mass group of unsophisticated investors to enter the company. In view of the foregoing it seems to be relevant to analyse the potential conflicts of interest that comes from the new shareholding structures designed by the equity crowdfunding financing. This paper aims to identify possible agency problems that are related to equity crowdfunding. The analysis is based on the law&economics frameworks and the dogmatic methodology. The main conclusion that comes from this analysis is that in crowdfunded companies, the main agency problem has a horizontal character.

keywords: equity crowdfunding, agency problem, corporate governance

Panel 3

Law / Prawo

chair/ prowadzący: prof. dr hab. Robert Grzeszczak

language/język: PL

panellists / paneliści:

Karol Staśkiewicz - Postmodernistyczna filozofia prawa / *Postmodern philosophy of law*

Magdalena Ossowska - Porzucone, znaczy czyje? Uwagi porównawczo-historyczne dotyczące własności odpadów / *Abandoned, that is, whose? Comparative-historical remarks on waste ownership*

Agnieszka Bartolik - Prawo holdingowe a zjawisko moralnego hazardu / *Holding law and the phenomenon of moral hazard*

Emilia Michałuszko - Świadczenie usług seksualnych w Polsce – uwarunkowania prawne / *Performing sexual services in Poland from a legal perspective*

Maria Januszczyk - Prawne aspekty wykorzystywania zwierząt w ramach działalności cyrkowej / *Legal aspects of using animals in circus activities*

Postmodernistyczna filozofia prawa

Karol Staśkiewicz
(Nauki prawne)

Teorie nazywane najczęściej ogólnie „ponowoczesnymi” lub „postmodernistycznymi” od lat osiemdziesiątych ubiegłego wieku stanowią trwałe zjawisko w filozofii prawa. Są one inspiracją lub ważnym punktem odniesienia dla przeróżnych, często bardzo odległych od siebie programów badawczych. Jako przykład teorii zainspirowanych tą twórczością można wymienić takie stanowiska wśród amerykańskich, brytyjskich i niemieckich teoretyków prawa, jak chociażby neopragmatyzm, literacka teoria prawa, postpozytywizm, teoria feministyczna, nowy realizm prawniczy czy neokonstytucjonalizm.

Ponowoczesnych teoretyków prawa łączy przede wszystkim metodologia, służąca im do krytycznej analizy problemów teoretycznoprawnych. Czerpie ona inspirację głównie z tzw. dekonstruktywizmu Jacquesa Derridy oraz z krytycznej analizy dyskursu uprawianej przez Michela Foucaulta. Co więcej, postmodernistyczną jursprudencję spaja również stosowane przez nią oryginalne pojęcie prawa, traktujące prawo w sposób antyfundacjonalistyczny, pluralistyczny i kontekstualny.

Wobec tego w moim wystąpieniu, poprzez rekonstrukcję paradygmatu postmodernistycznego w naukach prawnych i jego krytyczną analizę – na podstawie twórczości dwóch wspomnianych wyżej autorów oraz tekstów klasycznych i współczesnych teoretyków prawa zainspirowanych tym nurtem – chciałbym odpowiedzieć na dwa, często pojawiające się w związku z tą tradycją pytania: Co rzeczywiście nowego wnosi tradycja postmodernistyczna do prawoznawstwa, w tym, czy może się ona przydać w konstruktywnej analizie nierozwiązanych dotąd zagadnień teoretycznoprawnych, takich jak np. założenie racjonalności i kompletności systemu prawa, legitymizacja prawa w demokratycznym państwie prawnym czy granice dla sędziowskiej władzy dyskrecyjnej? Czy też do recepcji tej tradycji

w filozofii prawa należy jednak podchodzić sceptycznie, a nawet uważać ją za potencjalnie szkodliwą w skutkach m.in. dla zasady pewności prawa czy jego autonomii wobec polityki?
Niniejsze wystąpienie ma więc za zadanie całościową, krytyczną analizę „prawnego postmodernizmu” przez pryzmat aktualnych, ważkich problemów filozofii prawa.

słowa kluczowe: prawny postmodernizm, neokonstytucjonalizm, krytyczne studia nad prawem

Porzucone, znaczy czyje? Uwagi porównawczo-historyczne dotyczące własności odpadów

Magdalena Ossowska
(Nauki prawne)

Od czasów rzymskich oczywistą konsekwencją bycia właścicielem danej rzeczy jest możliwość wyzbycia się jej własności w drodze porzucenia. Skutkiem takiej czynności jest zmiana statusu rzeczy – od chwili porzucenia staje się ona niczyja (*res nullius*) i może być zawłaszczona przez kogokolwiek. Aby można było osiągnąć ten skutek, zaistnieć muszą łącznie dwa elementy: obiektywny, polegający na faktycznym wyzbyciu się posiadania oraz – znacznie trudniejszy w ocenie – subiektywny, będący zamiarem porzucenia danej rzeczy (tzw. *animus dereliquendi*). Pomimo prostoty czynności porzucenia, moment utraty własności rzeczy porzuconej był dla rzymskich jurystów przedmiotem kontrowersji. Rozważania na temat zamiaru porzucenia oraz momentu utraty własności nabierają wspólnie szczególnego znaczenia w przypadku śmieci – zdawać by się mogło, najbardziej oczywistego przykładu rzeczy porzuconej. Jak pokazuje orzecznictwo dotyczące np. kradzieży odpadów, prawo własności niekoniecznie zostaje zniesione z chwilą wyrzucenia śmieci do kosza. Kiedy zatem dochodzi do utraty własności odpadów? Jakie okoliczności faktyczne decydują o istnieniu zamiaru porzucenia? Czy możliwe jest, że w przypadku śmieci nie dochodzi do porzucenia rzeczy, a do wydania jej innemu podmiotowi?

W referacie przedstawię konstrukcję prawną porzucenia rzeczy funkcjonującą w europejskiej tradycji prawnej od czasów rzymskich oraz istniejące kontrowersje w prawie rzymskim co do momentu utraty własności. Wskażę problemy z ustaleniem statusu prawnorzeczowego rzeczy porzuconej w prawie rzymskim i polskim. Rozszerzę swoją analizę o kontekst prawoporównawczy, poprzez odniesienie się w szczególności do orzeczeń sądów szwajcarskich oraz niemieckich. Doprowadzi mnie to do wniosku, że w przypadku śmieci trudno jednocześnie jednoznacznie zidentyfikować zamiar właściciela co do porzucenia rzeczy oraz moment utraty własności, a istniejące regulacje prawne (i sama judykatura) ograniczają znacząco możliwość wykonywania przez właściciela uprawnienia do porzucenia rzeczy kwalifikowanej jako odpad.

słowa kluczowe: porzucenie rzeczy, własność, prawo rzeczowe, śmieci, kradzież

Prawo holdingowe a zjawisko moralnego hazardu

Agnieszka Bartolik
(Nauki prawne)

Obowiązująca od dnia 13 października 2022 r. nowelizacja Kodeksu spółek handlowych, która wprowadziła tzw. prawo holdingowe (przepisy dotyczące grup spółek), a także zmiany w obszarach ładu korporacyjnego już na etapie projektu ustawy spotykała się z krytycznymi głosami przedstawicieli doktryny prawa. Kontekst polityczny w jakim zostały uchwalane przepisy ustawy, powoduje powstanie pytania o rzeczywisty cel wprowadzanych przepisów, które zdaje się działać na korzyść ściśle określonej grupy podmiotów. Ze względu na to, że przepisy nowelizacji wprowadzają uprawnienie do skorzystania z alternatywnych, w stosunku do dotychczas obowiązujących, zasad odpowiedzialności członków zarządu, autorka próbuje znaleźć odpowiedź na pytanie o rzeczywistych beneficjentów postanowień prawa holdingowego.

Temat wystąpienia został wybrany ze względu na aktualności tematyki oraz szereg pytań oraz problemów, które zaczynają ujawniać się w pierwszym miesiącu funkcjonowania przepisów prawa holdingowego. Podstawę analizy stanowić będzie dotychczasowy dorobek przedstawicieli doktryny prawa, którzy tematem odpowiedzialności członków zarządu zajmowali się na gruncie poprzednio obowiązujących przepisów, pojawiające się oceny skutków nowej regulacji a także własne wnioski autorki.

Celem wystąpienia na konferencji interdyscyplinarnej będzie próba odpowiedzi na pytanie w jaki sposób nowelizacja kodeksu spółek handlowych wprowadzająca tzw. prawo holdingowe zmienia dotychczasowe zasady odpowiedzialności członków zarządu spółki córki oraz spółki matki. Wstępna analiza znowelizowanych przepisów zdaje się prowadzić do wniosku, że nowo uchwalone przepisy potęgują zjawisko moralnego hazardu po stronie menedżerów spółek, a korzystanie z przyznanych na ich mocy uprawnień prowadzi do spotęgowania zjawiska wertykalnego konfliktu agency w spółkach kapitałowych.

W przygotowaniu wystąpienia zostanie także wykorzystana metoda ekonomicznej analizy prawa, która pozwoli na zbadanie jak w istniejących ramach prawnych ustawodawca radzi sobie z problemem występowania konfliktu na linii agenta oraz pryncypała. Do analizy zostanie wykorzystana ekonomiczna analiza prawa w ujęciu pozytywnym, tj. badanie i ocena poszczególnych instytucji prawnych, ich funkcjonowania oraz skutków oraz ekonomiczna analiza prawa w ujęciu normatywnym, mająca za zadanie wskazać projektowane zmiany istniejącego stanu prawnego. W pracy będzie miała zastosowanie także tradycyjna dla prac prawniczych metoda dogmatyczna, opierająca się na metodach wykładni językowej, teleologicznej, historycznej i systemowej. Wykorzystanie tej metody będzie opierać się na analizie aktów normatywnych o istotnym znaczeniu dla analizowanego problemu, a także na analizie poglądów doktryny.

słowa kluczowe: prawo holdingowe, grupy spółek, moralny hazard, konflikt agencyjny

Świadczenie usług seksualnych w Polsce – uwarunkowania prawne

Emilia Michałuszko
(Nauki prawne)

Świadczenie usług seksualnych w wielu krajach Europy podlega prawnym unormowaniom (m.in. Irlandia, Łotwa, Niemcy, Szwecja, Węgry). W Polsce ustawodawca nie zdecydował się na wdrożenie takiej regulacji, unormowano jedynie wykroczenie proponowania czynu nierządny w sposób naruszający porządek publiczny oraz przestępstwa okołoprostytucyjne – zmuszanie do prostytucji, stręczycielstwo, kuplerstwo i sutenerstwo. W szczególności brak jest przepisów o charakterze cywilnoprawnym, które regulowałyby świadczenie usług seksualnych i kwestię zapłaty za taką usługę. Brak regulacji cywilnoprawnej rodzi wątpliwości co do możliwości zawierania skutecznych prawnie umów o świadczenie usług seksualnych, co przede wszystkim ma znaczenie dla oceny możliwości dochodzenia wykonania świadczeń na drodze sądowej. Obecnie stosunek, w którym jedna ze stron zobowiązuje się do świadczenia usługi seksualnej, a druga do zapłaty za nią ocenia się zwykle jako sprzeczny z zasadami współżycia społecznego. Umowę, której przedmiotem jest świadczenie usług seksualnych w zamian za zapłatę uznaje się za nieważną (art. 353¹ w zw. z art. 58 § 2 Kodeksu cywilnego). Jeśli strony zdecydują się na zawarcie takiej umowy, nie będą mogły dochodzić wykonania świadczeń – wynagrodzenia za usługę albo wykonania usługi seksualnej.

Niepewność co do skuteczności prawnej wskazanych umów oddziałuje również na inne gałęzie prawa, takie jak: prawo podatkowe, pracy czy ubezpieczeń społecznych, które łączą określone skutki prawne z faktem zawarcia umowy. Świadczący usługi seksualne nie są objęci obowiązkiem zapłaty podatku dochodowego od osób fizycznych od uzyskanych z tego tytułu przychodów. Obecnie twierdzi się bowiem, że świadczenie usług seksualnych nie może być przedmiotem skutecznej prawnie umowy, przez co do przychodów z tego wynikających nie stosuje się przepisów o podatku dochodowym od osób fizycznych.

Uznanie świadczenia usług seksualnych za niezgodne z zasadami współżycia społecznego oznacza ponadto, że nie można uznać go za pracę w rozumieniu przepisów prawa pracy. W konsekwencji osoby świadczące usługi seksualne nie mogą pozostawać w stosunku pracy, nie będą im przysługiwały uprawnienia wynikające z kodeksu pracy. Jeśli zaś nie można uznać osoby świadczącej usługi seksualne za pracownika, zleceniobiorcę czy osobę prowadzącą pozarolniczą działalność gospodarczą, w świetle przepisów o ubezpieczeniach społecznych nie można objąć ich zabezpieczeniem społecznym.

Powyższe argumenty skłaniają do przyjęcia hipotezy o konieczności wprowadzenia regulacji umożliwiającej zawarcie skutecznej prawnie umowy o świadczenie usług seksualnych. Cechą szczególną proponowanej regulacji prawnej świadczenia usług seksualnych powinno być przyznanie świadczącemu usługę możliwości skutecznego dochodzenia zapłaty od beneficjenta usługi. Ponadto regulacja powinna odmawiać beneficjentowi usługi możliwości dochodzenia przymusowej egzekucji świadczenia w postaci usługi seksualnej, gdyż stanowi ono zachowanie związane ściśle ze sferą intymną człowieka, do którego nie powinno się zmuszać.

Dokonany przegląd literatury skłania do wniosku, że do tej pory podejmowano przede wszystkim rozważania na temat karnoprawnych aspektów świadczenia usług seksualnych. Zagadnienia dotyczące uwarunkowań świadczenia usług seksualnych wynikających z prawa cywilnego, pracy czy ubezpieczeń społecznych były jedynie wzmiankowane. Stąd celem referatu jest przedstawienie analizy tychże uwarunkowań przy wykorzystaniu metody formalno-dogmatycznej, opartej o analizę przepisów prawa oraz, w efekcie wspomnianej analizy, zasygnalizowanie potrzeby wdrożenia cywilnoprawnego uregulowania świadczenia usług seksualnych.

słowa kluczowe: prostytucja, świadczenie usług seksualnych, zasady współżycia społecznego

Prawne aspekty wykorzystywania zwierząt w ramach działalności cyrkowej

Maria Januszczyk
(Nauki prawne)

W ostatnich latach zaobserwować można rosnący wzrost świadomości społecznej w zakresie dostrzeżenia konieczności umacniania prawnej ochrony zwierząt (zob. wyrok SN z dnia 13 grudnia 2016 r., II KK 281/16, LEX nr 2237277), a wykorzystywanie ich wyłącznie w celach rozrywkowych staje się przedmiotem krytyki ze strony opinii publicznej. Prawo, jako szczególny regulator stosunków społecznych, istotnie zaś przyczynia się do utrwalania, czy nawet kształtowania pożądaných postaw społecznych, wobec czego od ustawodawcy należy wymagać dostosowywania norm prawnych do zmieniających się również w tym zakresie realiów. Ustawodawca, chociaż zdecydował się na wyodrębnienie w ramach ustawy z dnia 21 sierpnia 1997 r. o ochronie zwierząt kategorii zwierząt wykorzystywanych w celach rozrywkowych, widowiskowych, filmowych i sportowych, to nie zdefiniował jej tak jak to uczynił w stosunku do pozostałych zwierząt oraz nie sprecyzował zakresu działalności, w ramach których zwierzęta mogą być wykorzystywane w wyżej wskazanych celach. Ponadto, z uwagi na niekonsekwencję ustawodawcy w zakresie stanowienia o legalności niektórych form działalności przy jednoczesnym zakazaniu innych, choć rodzajowo podobnych, oraz istnienie obszarów uregulowanych w sposób niepełny, na gruncie rozdziału 4 przedmiotowej ustawy utrwalone zostały określone praktyki związane z wykorzystywaniem zwierząt, które mogą powodować istotny rozdźwięk pomiędzy deklarowanym poziomem ich ochrony przed niehumanitarnym traktowaniem, a rzeczywistą działalnością człowieka.

Przykładem wspomnianych praktyk jest wykorzystywanie zwierząt w ramach działalności cyrkowej. Pomimo braku definicji legalnej cyrku w porządku krajowym, wykorzystywanie zwierząt na arenach cyrkowych zostało przez ustawodawcę dopuszczone.

Autorka stawia hipotezę, zgodnie z którą pewne elementy składające się na charakter tego rodzaju działalności, przekreślają możliwość pogodzenia takiego sposobu wykorzystywania zwierząt z wartościami, które legły u podstaw uchwalenia ustawy o ochronie zwierząt oraz z jej podstawowymi dyrektywami interpretacyjnymi tj. art. 1 ust 1 oraz art. 5 w zw. z art. 4 pkt 2 (zob. wyrok WSA w Poznaniu z dnia 6 czerwca 2013 r., IV SA/Po 165/13, LEX nr 1333697), nakładającymi na człowieka obowiązek traktowania zwierząt w sposób uwzględniający ich potrzeby oraz zapewniający im ochronę i opiekę.

Wobec braku dostatecznego opracowania dogmatyczno-prawnego w przedmiotowym zakresie, w ramach wystąpienia omówione zostaną relewantne przepisy regulujące wykorzystywanie zwierząt w cyrkach, które posłużą do identyfikacji oraz oceny instrumentów prawnych systemu ich ochrony. Wskazane zostaną także wychwycone dysfunkcje istniejących mechanizmów prawnych, co pozwoli na zaproponowanie adekwatnych wniosków de lege ferenda. Badanie zostanie przeprowadzone przy zastosowaniu metody formalno-dogmatycznej oraz analizy orzecznictwa sądowego.

słowa kluczowe: prawna ochrona zwierząt, cyrki, dobrostan zwierząt

Civil procedure / Postępowanie cywilne

chair/ prowadzący: dr hab. Tadeusz Zembruski, prof. ucz.

language/język: PL

panellists / paneliści:

Jan Ciaptacz - Przyłączenie osoby trzeciej do postępowania arbitrażowego w międzynarodowym arbitrażu handlowym – regulacje instytucjonalne / *Joinder in international commercial arbitration – institutional approaches*

Sebastian Juszcak - Prawne uwarunkowania partycypacji inwestora w infrastrukturze społecznej i technicznej – stan de lege lata i postulaty de lege ferenda / *Legal conditions for investor participation in social and technical infrastructure - de lege lata state and de lege ferenda postulates*

Marcin Muszyński - Zakaz wydania kasatoryjnego wyroku przez Sąd Najwyższy ze względu na wadliwe uzasadnienie jako ograniczenie dostępu stron do nadzwyczajnego środka odwoławczego / *Prohibition of the Supreme Court from issuing a cassation verdict due to defective justification as a restriction on the parties' access to an extraordinary remedy*

Sandra Hadrowicz - Restytucja pieniężna w polskim porządku prawnym / *Monetary restitution in the Polish legal order*

Aleksandra Żytko - Prawo własności w III Statucie litewskim - romanistyczny przeszczep a rodzima kultura prawna / *Property rights in the Third Statute of Lithuania - Romanist transplantation vs. native legal culture*

Paulina Wolszczak - Złożona podmiotowość prawna gminy oraz jej implikacje na gruncie prawa cywilnego / *The complex legal subjectivity of the commune and its implications under civil law.*

Przyłączenie osoby trzeciej do postępowania arbitrażowego w międzynarodowym arbitrażu handlowym – regulacje instytucjonalne

Jan Ciaptacz
(Nauki prawne)

Celem niniejszego referatu jest zbadanie, w jaki sposób instytucje arbitrażowe regulują przyłączenie osoby trzeciej do postępowania arbitrażowego oraz zidentyfikowanie polityk, które stoją za poszczególnymi modelami regulacji powyższego mechanizmu. W ramach niniejszego referatu autor omówi regulaminy arbitrażowe wiodących globalnych oraz regionalnych instytucji arbitrażowych, a także instytucji arbitrażowych mających siedzibę w Polsce. Prezentowane badania zostały przeprowadzone przy użyciu metody dogmatycznej oraz analizy prawnoporównawczej postanowień odnoszących się do przyłączenia osoby trzeciej do postępowania zawartych w wybranych regulaminach instytucjonalnych. Analiza przedstawiona w referacie obejmuje cztery kwestie, które zazwyczaj są objęte postanowieniami regulaminów arbitrażowych dotyczących przyłączenia osoby trzeciej do postępowania.

Pierwsza część referatu jest poświęcona kwestii zgody na przyłączenie osoby trzeciej do postępowania. Autor dokonuje w niej analizy regulaminów arbitrażowych, które dla przyłączenia osoby trzeciej nie wymagają następczej (*ad hoc*) zgody zainteresowanych stron, a także regulaminów, na gruncie których dopuszczalność przyłączenia osoby trzeciej jest uzależniona od zgody wszystkich lub niektórych zaangażowanych stron. Następnie autor wskazuje argumenty przemawiające za zastosowaniem każdego z powyższych modeli oraz omawia wpływ tych modeli na dynamikę wielopodmiotowych postępowań arbitrażowych.

Druga część referatu dotyczy wymogu wystąpienia z roszczeniami przeciwko lub przez osobę trzecią przyłączoną do postępowania. Autor w pierwszej kolejności dokonuje analizy regulaminów, zgodnie z którymi strona postępowania lub osoba trzecia musi – wraz z wnioskiem o przyłączenie lub bezpośrednio po uwzględnieniu tego wniosku – wystąpić z roszczeniami, a także regulaminów, które dopuszczają przyłączenie osoby trzeciej również bez dochodzenia przeciwko lub przez osobę trzecią roszczeń. Następnie autor omawia konsekwencje poszczególnych modeli dla rozstrzygania sporów wielopodmiotowych w arbitrażu.

Trzecia część referatu odnosi się do terminów związanych z przyłączeniem osoby trzeciej do postępowania. Analizie poddane zostają ramy czasowe, w których – na gruncie badanych regulaminów – dopuszczalne jest złożenie wniosku o przyłączenie, a także wpływ ograniczeń czasowych na efektywność rozwiązywania sporów wielopodmiotowych. Powyższa analiza pokazuje w szczególności, w jakim stopniu zwiększenie elastyczności regulacji przyłączenia osoby trzeciej może zagrażać efektywności postępowania oraz wykonalności przyszłych wyroków arbitrażowych.

W czwartej części autor skupia się na rolach, które mogą być przypisane osobie trzeciej przyłączonej do toczącego się postępowania. Prowadzona analiza dotyczy przede wszystkim regulaminów, które przewidują przyłączenie osoby trzeciej w innej roli niż strona postępowania, a także zmierza do identyfikacji konsekwencji takich rozwiązań dla przebiegu postępowania.

Pierwsza hipoteza badawcza, do weryfikacji której zmierzają przeprowadzone badania, jest taka, że znajdujący zastosowanie w danej sprawie model regulacji przyłączenia osoby trzeciej do postępowania arbitrażowego, w tym przede wszystkim sposób uregulowania poszczególnych kwestii omówionych w niniejszym referacie, ma istotny wpływ na równowagę między efektywnością, sprawiedliwością oraz integralnością postępowania arbitrażowego. Druga hipoteza badawcza odnosi się do tego, że elastyczne uregulowanie omawianych powyżej kwestii pozwoli stworzyć ramy prawne dla postępowań arbitrażowych, które będą lepiej dostosowane do rozstrzygania sporów powstających na gruncie wielostronnych i wielokontraktowych stosunków prawnych.

słowa kluczowe: spory wielostronne, postępowanie arbitrażowe, efektywność, interwencja, instytucja arbitrażowa

Prawne uwarunkowania partycypacji inwestora w infrastrukturze społecznej i technicznej – stan de lege lata i postulaty de lege ferenda

Sebastian Juszcak
(Nauki prawne)

Celem wystąpienia jest zbadanie prawnych uwarunkowań partycypacji inwestora w infrastrukturze społecznej i technicznej w polskim porządku prawnym. Problematyka prawnych uwarunkowań partycypacji inwestora ma zarówno ogromny walor teoretycznopoźnawczy, jak i duże znaczenie praktyczne. W warstwie teoretycznej niniejsza kwestia jak w soczewce skupia w sobie problem odnalezienia równowagi pomiędzy interesem prywatnym, a publicznym. Z kolei o praktycznej doniosłości tej tematyki dowodzą problemy związane z realizacją nowych inwestycji, które na skutek konfliktu między inwestorem a gminą mogą być pozbawione odpowiedniej komunikacji, mediów czy infrastruktury lub ta pojawi się z opóźnieniem.

To zagadnienie nie było do tej pory przedmiotem szerszego badania w literaturze. Dotychczasowe wnioski w tym aspekcie zostały przedstawione na gruncie konkretnych instytucji, które taką partycypację regulują – mowa o opłacie adiacenckiej, umowie drogowej oraz konieczności spełnienia standardów urbanistycznych na gruncie specustawy mieszkaniowej.

Autor stawia hipotezę, że model *de lege lata* partycypacji inwestora w infrastrukturze nie jest optymalny w związku z brakiem właściwych regulacji, ich nieprecyzyjnością czy ograniczoną możliwością ich zastosowania.

Do zbadania prawnych uwarunkowań partycypacji zostaną zastosowane dwie metody badawcze – metoda dogmatycznoprawna oraz prawnooporównawcza. Przy analizie dogmatycznoprawnej zostanie wzięta pod uwagę nie tylko treść normatywna regulacji prawnych, ale również wykładnia wypracowana w doktrynie oraz w orzecznictwie. Analizie zostaną poddane tak akty o zasięgu krajowym, jak i lokalnym. Z kolei metoda prawnooporównawcza posłuży do zbadania, w jaki sposób partycypacja inwestora jest określona w innych porządkach prawnych – w szczególności w Wielkiej Brytanii.

Wstępne wnioski wynikające z badania to dostrzeżenie niedostatków obowiązujących regulacji, które albo mają ograniczony zakres zastosowania albo są niewystarczające rozbudowane. Stąd celem analizy będzie odnalezienie adekwatnego modelu partycypacji inwestora również w oparciu o doświadczenia zagraniczne

słowa kluczowe: partycypacja, inwestor, opłata adiacencka, umowa drogowa, infrastruktura, specustawa mieszkaniowa

Zakaz wydania kasatoryjnego wyroku przez Sąd Najwyższy ze względu na wadliwe uzasadnienie jako ograniczenie dostępu stron do nadzwyczajnego środka odwoławczego

Marcin Muszyński
(Nauki prawne)

Nowelizacja k.p.k. z dnia 19 lipca 2019 r. wprowadziła zmiany, które przyczyniły się do modyfikacji stadiów procesu karnego. Pośród nich należy wskazać nowy art. 537a k.p.k., który ustanowił zakaz uchylenia wyroku sądu odwoławczego przez Sąd Najwyższy, w sytuacji gdy uzasadnienie sądu II instancji nie spełnia wymogów określonych w art. 457 § 3 k.p.k., co w oczywisty sposób stanowi naruszenie zasady rzetelnego postępowania. Strona procesu jest uprawniona do wniesienia kasacji, jeżeli orzeczenie sądu II instancji obarczone jest naruszeniami wymienionymi w art. 439 k.p.k. lub innymi rażącymi naruszeniami prawa. Rażące naruszenie prawa jest to kategoria obrazy przepisów postępowania, która ma charakter wyraźny i niewątpliwy.

Mimo tego znaczącego charakteru, uchybienia te będą widoczne, co do zasady jedynie wtedy, gdy sąd sporządzi uzasadnienie, w ramach którego odniesie się do argumentacji zawartej w środku odwoławczym. Ze względu na powyższe, ustawodawca ustanowił art. 457 § 3 k.p.k., który normuje, jakie elementy powinno zawierać uzasadnienie sądu II instancji, aby wypełniać dyrektywę przekonywania uczestników procesu. Zaniechanie wypełnienia tegoż obowiązku skutkować będzie ograniczeniem możliwości zaskarżenia orzeczenia przez stronę i może nadać wyrokowi charakter arbitralny, albowiem niemożliwym będzie skontrolowanie jego zasadności. Mimo tego, iż wspomniany przepis dotyczy uzasadnienia, które jest dokumentem sprawozdawczym, w orzecznictwie przyjmuje się, że stanowi ono elementem orzeczenia i powinno być, co do zasady, traktowane na równi z nim.

W aspekcie powyższego koniecznym jest podkreślić, iż strona, apelując od wyroku sądu I instancji, stawiając konkretne zarzuty, chce, aby sąd odwoławczy ustosunkował się do stawianej argumentacji i przeprowadził kontrolę orzeczenia. W sytuacji jednak, gdy sąd II instancji wyda orzeczenie wraz z uzasadnieniem, w ramach którego nie odniesie się on do podniesionych zarzutów, strona będzie miała ograniczony dostęp do wniesienia kasacji, bowiem naruszenia przepisów nie będą widoczne ze względu na lakoniczność uzasadnienia sądu II instancji, a SN nie będzie uprawniony do uchylenia tegoż wyroku ze względu na zarzut błędnego sporządzenia uzasadnienia.

słowa kluczowe: kasacja, nadzwyczajne środki zaskarżenia, dostęp

Restytucja pieniężna w polskim porządku prawnym

Sandra Hadrowicz
(Nauki prawne)

Jednym z głównych celów badawczych rozprawy doktorskiej jest ustalenie czy w polskim porządku prawnym dopuszczalne jest żądanie odszkodowania w wysokości kosztów potrzebnych do przywrócenia stanu poprzedniego (tzw. restytucja pieniężna). Polski kodeks cywilny przewiduje bowiem, że naprawienie szkody powinno nastąpić według wyboru poszkodowanego bądź przez przywrócenie stanu poprzedniego, bądź przez zapłatę odpowiedniej sumy pieniężnej. Wynika to z brzmienia art. 363 § 1 zd. 1 KC. Przepis ten zakłada dopuszczalność żądania odszkodowania pieniężnego i restytucji naturalnej jako równoprawnych form. Jednocześnie należy zauważyć, że są to formy alternatywne, które powinny być stosowane w sposób nieprowadzący do zatarcia granicy między nimi. Wskazany podział na sposoby naprawienia szkody ma bowiem charakter dychotomiczny. Każde świadczenie odszkodowawcze musi być możliwe do przyporządkowania jako przywrócenie stanu poprzedniego bądź odszkodowanie pieniężne.

W praktyce stosowania prawa występują jednak takie świadczenia, które trudno jest zakwalifikować jako jeden z dwóch sposobów naprawienia szkody. Takim przypadkiem jest praktyka orzecznicza polegająca na zasądzeniu odszkodowania w wysokości kosztów potrzebnych do przywrócenia stanu poprzedniego, stosowana przede wszystkim – choć nie tylko - w sprawach związanych z naprawą szkód komunikacyjnych. Jej przyjęcie doprowadziło do zażartej dyskusji w doktrynie dotyczącej tego, z jakim sposobem naprawienia szkody mamy w tym wypadku do czynienia – odszkodowaniem pieniężnym czy restytucją naturalną, a może świadczeniem *sui generis*? W przeciwieństwie bowiem do odszkodowania pieniężnego, restytucja pieniężna wyliczana jest za pomocą metody kosztorysowej, a nie metody dyferencyjnej. Jednocześnie uznanie jej za przywrócenie stanu poprzedniego stałoby w sprzeczności z niepieniężnym charakterem tego sposobu naprawienia szkody.

Roszczenie o restytucję pieniężną – odmiennie niż w niektórych porządkach prawnych - nie zostało bowiem wprost przewidziane w prawie polskim. Przykładowo w prawie niemieckim kwestię tę reguluje § 249 ust. 2 BGB. Nie przesądza to jednak jeszcze o niedopuszczalności stosowania restytucji pieniężnej w prawie polskim. Niektóre zagraniczne systemy prawne (np. Francja) - mimo braku wyraźnych przepisów prawnych - dopuszczają możliwość zasądzenia odszkodowania w wysokości kosztów niezbędnych do przywrócenia stanu poprzedniego. Z drugiej jednakże strony w części systemów prawnych (np. Austrii), w których ten rodzaj roszczenia nie jest wprost przewidziany, restytucja pieniężna jest kwestionowana, a niekiedy nawet odrzucana.

Mimo doktrynalnych i orzeczniczych prób zakwalifikowania restytucji pieniężnej jako jednego z dwóch sposobów naprawienia szkody, nie wypracowano stanowiska, które nie budziłoby wątpliwości dogmatycznych. Co więcej, w polskiej literaturze brak jest rozważań na temat granic restytucji pieniężnej. Dotychczasowe badania ograniczały się do tej instytucji w kształcie funkcjonującym w polskim orzecznictwie. W judykaturze przeważa pogląd, że roszczenie o restytucję pieniężną nie zależy od tego, czy poszkodowany dokonał restytucji i czy w ogóle zamierza to zrobić. Przykładowo, jest ono możliwe nawet wówczas, gdy poszkodowany sprzedał uszkodzony pojazd, nie dokonując jego naprawy. Oderwanie roszczenia o restytucję od skutku w postaci naprawy uszkodzonego przedmiotu nie jest jednak jedynym możliwym rozwiązaniem. Z tego względu konieczne jest ustalenie czy możliwe jest przyjęcie restytucji pieniężnej w polskim porządku prawnym, ale w formie odpowiadającej założeniom polskiego modelu kompensacji szkody.

W badaniach przyjęto hipotezę badawczą, że dochodzenie roszczenia o restytucję pieniężną jest w polskim porządku prawnym wyłączone na podstawie art. 363 KC.

Do przeprowadzenia zaplanowanych badań wykorzystane zostaną trzy metody badawcze: metoda dogmatyczna, metoda komparatystyczna oraz ekonomiczna analiza prawa.

słowa kluczowe: restytucja pieniężna, metoda kosztorysowa, naprawienie szkody, restytucja naturalna, odszkodowanie pieniężne

Prawo własności w III Statucie litewskim - romanistyczny przeszczep a rodzima kultura prawna

Aleksandra Żytko
(Nauki prawne)

Wpływ prawa rzymskiego na rozwój myśli prawnej I Rzeczypospolitej zdaje się być w literaturze niedoceniany. Nie można bowiem pominąć faktu, iż uchwalane na przestrzeni XVI wieku trzy Statuty litewskie zawierały liczne treści recypowane z prawa rzymskiego, które twórczo przeplatają się z wpływami rodzimej kultury prawnej.

To właśnie z połączenia tradycji prawnej Rzeczypospolitej i recypowanego prawa rzymskiego wyłonił się III Statut Litewski, obowiązujący nieprzerwanie od 1588 do 1840 roku .

Nie sposób przecenić znaczenia tej kodyfikacji dla rozwoju myśli prawnej I Rzeczypospolitej - bowiem już po około 20 latach obowiązywania na Litwie tak zakorzeniła się ona w ramach systemu prawnego wspólnej Rzeczypospolitej Polaków i Litwinów, że i niechętni prawu rzymskiemu „Koroniarze” od drugiej połowy XVII wieku uznawali tenże III Statut, wraz z jego romanistycznymi zapożyczeniami, za prawo posiłkowe w Koronie Królestwa Polskiego.

Wspomniana kodyfikacja litewska z 1588 roku zakorzeniła się do tego stopnia, że w XVIII wieku Hugo Kołłątaj, tak się o niej wypowiadał: „Mówiąc o Statucie litewskim mówię o księdze, której bez winnego uwielbienia wspomnieć nie można”.

Jeśli chodzi o wstępne wnioski badawcze można wskazać, że fenomen III Statutu, wynika właśnie z twórczego połączenia rodzimej tradycji prawnej z prawem rzymskim, które pomogło twórcom Statutu uporządkować i ulepszyć zastany porządek prawny, nie rugując jednak tego, co w rodzimych rozwiązaniach prawnych wypracowanych przez pokolenia było z punktu widzenia ówczesnego społeczeństwa porządane. Doskonałym przykładem połączenia elementów rodzimej kultury prawnej z recypowanym prawem rzymskim jest regulacja prawa własności w III Statucie litewskim.

Własność szlachecka w III Statucie litewskim była bowiem szerokim, skutecznym erga omnes, wieczystym oraz dziedzicznym prawem ukształtowanym w dużej mierze na wzór rzymski, wraz z procesem posesoryjnym i petytoryjnym. Jeśli chodzi o publicznoprawne gwarancje jego nienaruszalności — były one jeszcze silniejsze niż w starożytnym Rzymie, nie znał bowiem III Statut przymusowego wykupu dóbr, a stojąc na gruncie wyrastającej z rodzimej kultury prawnej zasady rządów prawa, chronił szlachtę przed wywłaszczeniami ze strony panującego. Odmienne niż w prawie rzymskim, a zarazem niezwykle ciekawie przedstawiała się natomiast na gruncie uregulowań III Statutu kwestia przeniesienia prawa własności - w tym aspekcie z całą mocą ujawnił się wpływ rodzimej tradycji prawnej, przywiązującej niezwykle wagę do własności ziemskiej i pewności obrotu nieruchomości. Pojawia się bowiem w III Statucie konstrukcja prawna jak na owe czasy bardzo nowoczesna, która i dziś, w udoskonalonej formie, stanowi w wielu porządkach prawnych, opierających się na tradycji europejskiej, podstawowy sposób przeniesienia własności nieruchomości - abstrakcyjna umowa rzeczowa, wpisywana do ksiąg sądowych (mających walor jawności) pod rygorem nieważności. Można zatem śmiało postawić hipotezę, że III Statut litewski - szczególnie w zakresie regulacji prawa własności, stanowi połączenie rodzimej tradycji prawnej i recepcji prawa rzymskiego. Takie wnioski nasuwają się w wyniku analizy III Statutu za pomocą metody dogmatycznej, historycznej, a także prawnoporównawczej, które w zestawieniu pozwalają prawidłowo odczytać i zinterpretować regulacje III Statutu litewskiego w zestawieniu z normami prawa rzymskiego.

słowa kluczowe: III Statut litewski, własność, przeniesienie prawa własności, umowa rzeczowa, recepcja prawa rzymskiego

Złożona podmiotowość prawna gminy oraz jej implikacje na gruncie prawa cywilnego.

Paulina Wolszczak
(Nauki prawne)

Gmina jest podstawową jednostką samorządu terytorialnego w Polsce, wyposażoną w sądowo chronioną samodzielność. Gwarancje jej samodzielności stanowią decentralizacja zadań publicznych oraz przyznanie osobowości prawnej i majątku. W doktrynie wskazuje się, że gmina jest szczególnego rodzaju osobą prawną, bowiem jej podmiotowość prawna jest złożona. Składa się na nią nie tylko podmiotowość cywilnoprawna, mająca ponadto ograniczony zakres, lecz także podmiotowość publicznoprawna, której nie posiadają inne osoby prawne.

Cechą charakterystyczną prywatnoprawnej sfery działalności gminy jest nawiązywanie przez nią stosunków prawnych z innymi podmiotami prawa cywilnego na zasadzie równorzędności i autonomii (sfera *dominium*), zaś cechą charakterystyczną sfery publicznoprawnej – kształtowanie przez gminę jako podmiot władzy publicznej w sposób władczy sytuacji prawnej podmiotu prawa cywilnego, będącego względem niej w relacji podległości i podporządkowania (sfera *imperium*). Jednocześnie gmina może także podlegać kompetencji innego podmiotu władzy publicznej jako podmiot administrowany. W zakresie praw i obowiązków w obu tych sferach gmina zachowuje odrębność w stosunku do państwa, także posiadającego złożoną podmiotowość prawną. Kwalifikacja danego zachowania jako należącego do określonej sfery wywołuje istotne wątpliwości w doktrynie.

Wystąpienie ma na celu przedstawienie charakterystyki złożonej podmiotowości prawnej gminy oraz przeprowadzenie analizy wynikających z niej implikacji. Punkt centralny rozważań będzie stanowić w tym zakresie odpowiedzialność kontraktowa lub deliktowa, którą mogą ponieść gmina wobec jednostki lub Skarb Państwa wobec gminy. Przykładami będą stosunki prawne, na podstawie których następuje transfer środków finansowych, tj. z majątku gminy do majątku jednostki (szkoły lub placówki oświatowej) - stosunek dotacji oświatowej, a z majątku państwa do majątku gminy - stosunek dotacji celowej i subwencji ogólnej. Charakter tych stosunków prawnych oraz odpowiedzialności z tytułu ich naruszenia nie zostały wyczerpująco opracowane w literaturze. W badaniach wykorzystano metodę dogmatyczno-prawną, metodę historyczną i metodę empiryczną (analiza orzecznictwa).

Złożona podmiotowość prawna gminy ma istotne znaczenie dla określenia jej statusu na gruncie prawa cywilnego, w tym w szczególności dla ustalenia reżimu prawnego odpowiedzialności gminy oraz Skarbu Państwa wobec niej. W przypadku udzielenia dotacji oświatowej w zaniżonej wysokości gmina może ponieść wobec jednostki odpowiedzialność za szkodę wyrządzoną przy wykonywaniu władzy publicznej. Natomiast w przypadku nieprzekazania gminie środków finansowych w adekwatnej wysokości, a szerzej – naruszenia jej samodzielności, Skarb Państwa może ponieść wobec niej odpowiedzialność za szkodę wyrządzoną przy wykonywaniu władzy publicznej. W sytuacjach tych nie powstaje ani odpowiedzialność kontraktowa ani odpowiedzialność deliktowa na zasadach ogólnych.

słowa kluczowe: gmina, podmiotowość prawna, prawo cywilne

Ukraine / Ukraina

chair/ prowadzący: dr Kamil Ławniczak

language/ język: ENG

panellists / paneliści:

Tymoteusz Kraski - Patrząc gdzie indziej - dyskusja nad normatywnymi konceptualizacjami "siły" UE w kontekście europejskiej współpracy w badaniach kosmosu po rosyjskiej inwazji na Ukrainę / *Looking elsewhere – discussion on normative conceptualisations of the EU's „power” in the context of European cooperation in space exploration after the Russian invasion of Ukraine*

Marharyta Blyzniuk - NATO w polityce bezpieczeństwa Ukrainy / *NATO in Ukraine's security policy*

Joanna Bagadzińska - Diaspora rosyjskojęzyczna w wybranych państwach obszaru poradzieckiego jako przedmiot polityki neoimperialnej Federacji Rosyjskiej / *The Russian-speaking diaspora in selected post-Soviet states as an object of the neo-imperial policy of the Russian Federation*

Maria Mirucka - Poczucie własności miejsca mieszkańców Warszawy i ich postawy wobec imigrantów ukraińskich / *The sense of place ownership of Warsaw residents and their attitudes toward Ukrainian immigrants*

Looking elsewhere – discussion on normative conceptualisations of the EU's „power” in the context of European cooperation in space exploration after the Russian invasion of Ukraine

Tymoteusz Kraski
(Political Science and Public Administration)

European Space Agency policies are deeply entangled and largely dictated by the policies of the EU and its institutions. ESA does, at the same time, engage in a large degree in international cooperation and is an actor of international politics. I will argue that the conceptualizations of the EU as a foreign actor can, in parts, apply to the policies of the ESA. Such application can be of dual nature - firstly to the engagements of ESA with foreign (non-ESA and non-EU actors). Secondly, the EU's engagements with ESA itself can also be analysed and deconstructed through the lense of the EU's external normative construct. The case chosen as an example for such analysis, due to its prevalence at the moment, will be the policy shift within the European Space Agency programmes and the international cooperation within those after the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

The analyzed aspect is one of the discourse. How does the ESA present the shift? Does it, possibly, tell us something about the set of norms it's constructed (or presented to be constructed) around?

I will utilise discourse analysis inspired by the “second reading” approach and the “what's the problem represented to be” approach.

Second reading approach to analysis of text was forged by a French philosopher J. Derrida based on the premise that, whilst the *first* (superficial) reading reproduces authorial intention, a *second* one allows us

to deconstruct the meaning identified during the first one (Kakoliris 2004). A Text dealing with any given issue area cannot be separated from that area's discourse, it is its part and a subject to its forces; it both shapes it and is influenced by it. Hence it is possible to identify and study discourses via second reading of the text.

“What's the problem represented to be” approach will be utilised as conceptualised in the article "Making Politics Visible: The WPR Approach." published in 2016 by Carol Bacchi and Susan Goodwin. This is to provide a way of operationalizing the deconstructivist ideas.

While conceptualising EU's as a foreign power, authors usually take an ontological stance on what the EU *is* (sometimes implicit), and proceed to argue how it *acts* - predetermined by, or in the context of the said “nature”. Such conceptualizations usually seem to take a stance on the issue of whether the EU follows norms or interests in its foreign policy – answer to that question will be in line with the ontological assumption of the concept as for what the EU *is*. I would like to note here, following T. Diez (2013, p.201) that “the judgement on this issue (of treating an issue as a norm or as an interest) will always be essentially a political one, and depend on the analyst's normative views, however honourable they may be”. The realisation that follows is that what is considered to be a norm or an interest in such work is a discourse on its own, and similarly to any other discourse those are not separate but entangled and co-dependent - “norms and economic interests form one whole: norms shape interests; interests shape norms.” (Diez 2013; page 201).

The scope of normative integration and spill-over from the EU to ESA discourses seems to be ever-growing, enabled by the institutional integration (as well as enabling the integration) and emphasised and accentuated by the policy shift in international cooperation in space exploration in Europe after the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

keywords: European Space Agency, Space Exploration Discourse, Russian Invasion of Ukraine

NATO in Ukraine's security policy

Marharyta Blyzniuk
(Security Studies)

The aim of the paper is to show how the place (position) and role of NATO in Ukraine's security policy have changed and what determined this change over the more than 30 years of its independence. The changing concept of Ukraine's security and its practical implementation in relations with the West will be presented.

The conducted analysis is to verify the hypothesis that Ukraine is gradually approaching the main political and military structure of the West, despite the lack of consistency in its security policy and the security policy of Western countries in the conditions of the ongoing reconfiguration of the international order

The discussed topic is analyzed with the use of the theoretical framework of neoclassical realism. This research approach makes it possible to show that Ukraine's security policy changes largely under the influence of external factors caused by the international system, but also appreciates the impact of impulses generated by the state's internal system. Neoclassical realists, preferring to recognize the importance of material factors as the driving force of the state's foreign policy in an anarchic international system, included in their analyzes also the non-material, ie conscious, categories preferred by constructivists.

The paper will use research methods widely used in social sciences, namely the method of institutional and legal analysis, systemic, historical and comparative methods. They will allow for a full analysis of the essence and variability of Ukraine's policy towards NATO. The main research techniques will be the analysis of the content of documents and a critical analysis of the literature on the subject.

The research published so far is dominated by studies devoted to issues overriding the subject I have undertaken, in particular Ukraine's foreign and security policy, its relations with Western countries, including NATO, and the issue of the strategy applied by these entities towards Ukraine. My paper aims at a critical use of this research, supplementing it and extending it with unanswered aspects. A novelty will be the definition of NATO's place and significance in Ukraine's security policy through the prism of the conditions taken into account by neoclassical realism.

The paper will use publications on Ukraine's relations with the West and its foreign policy of: Ludmila Chekalenko and Sergei Fedunyak, Eugeniusz Mironowicz, and in relation to the Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine: Andrij Ermolaev, Boris Parachanowski and Galina Jaworska, Irina Romańko and Piotr Bajor. Publications devoted to security policy are written by Taras Kuzio, Nicolò Fasola and Alyssa J. Wood, Hennadiy Maksak and Paweł Leszczyński. The studies by Richard Sakwa, Vicki Birchfield and Alasdair Young, Ryszard Zięba and the team of authors led by Mieczysław Stolarczyk deserve attention for the research of the Ukraine crisis. Moreover, issues related to the changes taking place in the international order were taken up by: Kenneth Waltz, John Mearsheimer, Stephen Walt, Luiz Bandeira, Charles Kupchan, G. John Ikenberry, Richard Sakwa and Ryszard Zięba.

The materials used to prepare the paper will be also sources of international and Ukrainian law, political documents, reports, declarations, press interviews, statistical data, sociological research, journalist articles, think-tanks publications, policy papers and other Internet sources.

keywords: security policy, Ukraine, the West, the USA, NATO

The Russian-speaking diaspora in selected post-Soviet states as an object of the neo-imperial policy of the Russian Federation

Joanna Bagadzińska
(Political Science and Public Administration)

The presentation aims to present the preliminary results of the analysis of the policy pursued towards the Russian-speaking diaspora by the Russian Federation in selected countries. The analysis also covers the policy of selected third countries towards the Russian-speaking minority living on their territory and the mutual relations between the Russian Federation and these countries. For the presented study, the analysis of the current foreign policy paradigm of the Russian Federation is the point of reference for the reinterpretation of the phenomenon of neo-imperialism, and the aim will be to try to answer the following questions: 1. What role does the Russian language and language policy play in the foreign policy of the Russian Federation towards selected post-Soviet states? 2. what place in the neo-imperialist policy of the Russian Federation does the Russian-speaking diaspora residing in the post-Soviet area states occupy, and what influence does it play in inter-state relations (occurring between the Russian Federation and the states of residence of the diaspora)? 3. What are the main factors determining the policy pursued towards the Russian-speaking diaspora and its differentiation in different states?

To answer the research questions posed, the following hypotheses are adopted: 1. The Russian language is an important element in the foreign policy of the Russian Federation, crucial in the creation of an ethno-cultural community across borders (the Russian-speaking diaspora) and in the policy of the Russian Federation towards 'near abroad' states. 2. the Russian Federation is pursuing a neo-imperialist policy towards the countries of the post-Soviet area, with the Russian-speaking diaspora playing a significant role in building up there sphere of influence. This is evidenced by the official narrative on the Russian-speaking diaspora, the legal regulations adopted, the institutional structure and the programmes and strategies dedicated to this group.

The phenomenon and imperialist tendencies are well described in the Polish and foreign literature (see e.g. Shapinov 2007, Raffass 2012, Trenin 2015, Wallander 2007), however, the theme of the use of language to realise resurgent Russian imperial ambitions has not yet been more extensively explored. The study presented here attempts to fill this gap.

The critical analysis of the desk research is complemented by qualitative research conducted in July/August 2022 in the Republic of Moldova in the form of semi-structured in-depth interviews as part of field research in selected countries with representatives of public administration, NGOs working on the topic of the Russian-speaking diaspora and Russian-speaking minorities, as well as experts working on the topic.

keywords: ethnic minorities, diaspora, post-Soviet area, neo-imperialism

The sense of place ownership of Warsaw residents and their attitudes toward Ukrainian immigrants

Maria Mirucka
(Psychology)

In a similar way to how people become attached to other people, they also bond with the places where they live (Giuliani, 2003; Scannell & Gifford, 2017). They may also feel that a place belongs to them (Brylka et al., 2015; Peck et al., 2021; Storz et al., 2020; Verkuyten & Martinović, 2017). Place attachment and sense of place ownership are two different but similar types of relationships with place (Torunczyk-Ruiz & Martinović, 2020). Both have consequences for behaviors aimed at protecting a place, such as from potential intruders. However, these behaviors can manifest themselves in a moderate form, e.g., by expressing opinions about the rules of a space, or more directly by taking certain actions (Nijs et al., 2022; Nijs et al., 2021; Selvanathan et al., 2021; Storz et al., 2022).

In order to better understand the psychological construct of a sense of place ownership, a qualitative study was conducted, including ten interviews with residents of Warsaw's multi-story apartment blocks. The survey was primarily designed to help understand which residents the interviewees believe have the right to make decisions about the neighborhood they live in, and what makes them feel that way. The interviews also served to determine which groups of people are distinguished in the neighborhood and how they are perceived in terms of neighborhood relations. Qualitative analysis showed that interviewees preferred to say they were co-owners rather than owners of the neighborhood they lived in. When talking about their individual relationship with the place, they focused on attachment and belonging to the place. People who had lived in the neighborhood for a long time, were actively involved in neighborhood matters or were legal homeowners were more likely to talk about co-ownership of the neighborhood. The results of the survey suggest that a sense of ownership of a place provides the belief that one has the right to make decisions about the place, but is also associated with a sense of security and a desire to continue to act on behalf of the place. Interviewees found it difficult to categorize residents of the area. They used a clear "us vs. them" division only in the context of respecting the rules present in the neighborhood. Group identification was activated mainly during stories about situations threatening the current harmony of the neighborhood. The second survey was quantitative. It was conducted on 653 Warsaw residents, in four groups. Each group was asked questions about one of four places-apartment, neighborhood, city or country. The purpose of the survey was to observe the sense of ownership in places of different scales (apartment/neighborhood/city/country). It was then to see if there was a relationship between sense of place ownership and social approval, which was predicted to be negative and inversely proportional to the size of places. The study also helped to agree on what predictors of sense of place ownership are. The next goal of the study was to answer the question of what is the relationship between sense of place ownership and attitudes toward Ukrainian immigrants, and whether the relationship between sense of place ownership and attitudes toward Ukrainians differs between places of different scales (apartment/neighborhood/city/country). According to the hypothesis, the relationship between sense of place ownership and attitudes toward Ukrainians differed according to the scale of the place.

keywords: sense of place ownership, attitudes toward immigrants, neighborhoods

panellists / paneliści:

Maja Gajda - Indywidualne i środowiskowe predyktory samoregulacji w okresie dorastania / *Individual and environmental predictors of self-regulation in adolescence*

Urszula Wielgat - Analiza obliczeniowa charakterystyk brzmieniowych mowy w autyzmie / *Quantifying Speech Characteristics for Detecting Autism*

Chen Luo - Dynamika rynku pracy i płodność regionalna: analiza przestrzenna dla Niemiec / *Labor Market Dynamics and Regional Fertility: a Spatial Analysis for Germany*

Antoni Korczak - Analiza funkcjonowania interpersonalnego przez pryzmat uczenia się maszynowego: zastosowanie nowych technologii w psychoterapii / *Interpersonal functioning analysis through the lens of machine learning: application of new technologies in psychotherapy*

Individual and environmental predictors of self-regulation in adolescence

Maja Gajda
(Education)

Self-regulation is defined as the ability of individuals to control their behavior, emotion, thoughts, and attention in order to achieve goals and respond to the demands of a changing environment (Murray et al., 2019). Research results indicate that self-regulation plays a vital role across various areas of human functioning. It is positively linked with mental health (Hu et al., 2014; Woodward et al., 2016), social well-being (Luchies et al., 2011), and physical activity (Vasilopoulos & Ellefson, 2021). Children with higher self-regulation skills tend to have higher school readiness scores (Eisenberg et al., 2010) and achieve better learning outcomes (Choi et al., 2018). Self-regulation is also a protective factor against risky behavior (Quinn & Fromme, 2010). The process of development of self-regulation skills is determined by age and gender (van Tetering et al., 2020). To date, scant attention has been paid however to individual and environmental predictors of self-regulation skills in adolescents. There is some evidence that self-regulation can be predicted by socioeconomic status (Evans & Kim, 2013; Herd & Bell, 2018), perceived social support (Pilcher et al., 2016), as well as family (Moilanen et al., 2018; Padilla-Walker & Rogers Madison K Memmott-Elison, 2019) and school-related factors (Lee et al., 2019). The following research aims at expanding knowledge about adolescent self-regulation and its individual and contextual predictors. A Polish database of the 2022 cross-national study Health Behavior in School-aged Children will be used for the analyses. The research tools incorporated in the model include selected questionnaires from the HBSC study (for example, Cohen's Stress Scale, Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale, Family Material Resource Scale), as well as the short version of the Self-Regulation Scale (Novak & Clayton, 2001) adapted to the Polish context for the purpose of the study. The goal of the presentation is to introduce the scope of the project, its stages, as well as some of the research questions, methods, and expected results.

keywords: self-regulation, adolescence, individual factors, environmental factors, predictors

Quantifying Speech Characteristics for Detecting Autism

Urszula Wielgat
(Psychology)

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) has been incessantly connected with atypical speech characteristics since the first autism description by Kanner (1943). Researchers point out that the speech of children with autism spectrum disorder is perceived as “monotonous” (e.g., Nakai, 2014) or oppositely as “sing-song” (Sherda et al., 2010). To date, several attempts have been made to use artificial intelligence methods in ASD research (e.g., Rad & Furlanello, 2016; Ke et al., 2020; Khodatars et al., 2021; Sewani & Kashaf, 2020). Chojnicka and Wawer (2020) used a fully automated NLP pipeline to analyze narrative samples of children with ASD and children with typical development. In a quantitative, automated, and objective way, they showed that people with ASD used fewer words with positive and negative valence. Furthermore, ASD participants’ narratives had a lower level of utterance abstraction (they used fewer words related to mental and emotional states). Scientists also research the characteristics of the speech such as pitch or intensity (eg., Filipe et al., 2014; Sharda et al., 2010).

This project aims to investigate, using computational methods, differences in speech characteristics between Polish-speaking children with ASD and children with typical development. The second aim is to verify whether artificial intelligence methods are able to detect those differences and to differentiate children with ASD and typically developing peers based on differences in speech characteristics.

On the basis of previous research, the following research questions and hypotheses have been formulated:

1. Based on previous studies (e.g., Mohanta, & Mittal, 2020; Asgari et al., 2021) it can be assumed that artificial intelligence methods will be able to differentiate children with ASD from typically developing children based on speech characteristics.
2. Are there differences in speech characteristics between girls and boys with an autism spectrum disorder?
3. Does the type of the task affect the effectiveness of artificial neural networks in differentiating ASD children from typically developing peers (e.g., free-form conversation, telling the story from the book, reading texts and words)?

The project involves examining 70 children with autism spectrum disorder and 70 typically developing peers, including 25 girls in each group. Speech samples are collected during 2 hours-long meetings with participants. Meetings are audio and video recorded. During the meeting, the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS-2) is conducted to collect narrative samples, confirm or rule out the diagnosis of ASD, and determine the level of symptoms characteristic of the autism spectrum disorder. The verbal and non-verbal IQ (Stanford Binet 5; brief IQ) and reading skills (IDS-2 tests: reading words and pseudo-words) are also tested. In addition, children are asked to read two short fragments of text, one of which is emotionally neutral and the second one is supposed to arouse positive emotions. The collected speech samples will then be submitted for computer analysis in cooperation with the Institute of Computer Science of the Polish Academy of Science.

keywords: deep learning, artificial neural networks, speech, Autism spectrum disorder, artificial intelligence

Labor Market Dynamics and Regional Fertility: a Spatial Analysis for Germany

Chen Luo
(Economics and Finance)

Previous demographic research on the labor market, economic uncertainty, and fertility mainly focused on how workers' employment status (e.g., unemployment and precarious employment) or regional unemployment affected fertility (e.g., Alderotti et al., 2021; Hank, 2001). However, they don't explicitly address the labor market dynamics behind labor market circumstances, i.e., the rate of job creation and destruction. The rates of job creation and destruction define how easy it is to lose a job and how difficult it is to find a new one. They also define opportunities for changing a job and thus improving a labor market position. In that respect, labor market dynamics are crucial for fertility decisions. People in a labor market with a high degree of job creation are more likely to find new jobs. In such circumstances, if people lose a job, they shall be less worried about the possibility of finding a new one. A high level of job creation should thus facilitate their fertility decisions unless the newly created jobs offer attractive job opportunities which conflict with childbearing or the new jobs are created in a different sector and require different skills. In contrast, workers living in areas with strong job destruction will face high anxiety about future labor market opportunities and may postpone having children. Again, this anxiety will be stronger where the rate of job creation is weaker. These effects may also be slightly different for women than men given the differential gender roles which still predominate in Germany (Jurczyk et al., 2019; Rosenfeld et al., 2004). The effects may also depend on the extent to which the new jobs are created in the same sector as the jobs which were destroyed, and the institutional setting of the region (employment protection legislation, welfare state support for families and the unemployed). To investigate these phenomena, this study models NUTS-3 regional fertility using a spatial data analysis approach, allowing regional spillover. It constructs measures of labor market dynamics based on industrial employment data from the Federal Employment Agency of Germany. Overall, the labor market dynamics have a negative effect on the regional fertility rate. There is also evidence that regional spillovers exist.

keywords: Fertility, labor market dynamics, spatial modeling, Germany

Interpersonal functioning analysis through the lens of machine learning: application of new technologies in psychotherapy

Antoni Korczak
(Psychology)

This project is devoted to the application of new technologies in the analysis of data from psychotherapy sessions and the development of knowledge about healing factors in psychotherapy.

Relationship problems are a common reason for patients to come to psychotherapy. Various modalities of psychotherapy present peculiar conceptualizations of patients' interpersonal difficulties along with descriptions of mechanisms of change (Bateman & Fonagy, 2013; Beck et al., 2016; Frederickson, 2013; Mahon & Leszcz, 2017; Tsai et al., 2013, Yeomans & Diamond, 2013; Young et al., 2019). Observing, expressing, and naming the content that appears in a patient's narrative about interpersonal relationships is a common feature of many psychotherapy modalities. In this project, this common denominator is referred to by the term "interpersonal functioning analysis."

Interpersonal functioning analysis is postulated to be a significant predictor of improvement throughout psychotherapy, which should be associated with increases in patients' scores on tools measuring mentalizing ability (Wozniak-Prus et al., 2022), attachment security (Plopa, 2007) and achievement of insight (Davis et al., 2021).

The focus of the therapist's and patient's attention on exploring and analyzing the patient's patterns of interpersonal functioning and its impact on the effectiveness of therapy will be explored using machine learning algorithms (Lantz, 2019). In this study, supervised learning algorithms will be used, allowing automated classification of textual data, and finding and categorizing content in transcriptions along the lines of the work of competent judges. The data thus collected on interpersonal functioning analysis recorded in transcriptions of psychotherapy sessions will be matched with questionnaire measures of mentalizing ability, attachment styles, insight, and measures of psychotherapy process outcome, allowing statistical verification of the proposed model.

The project has the potential to develop a new method for measuring latent constructs obtained from transcriptions of psychotherapy sessions, and to verify the hypothesis stating that analyzing the patient's patterns of functioning in interpersonal relationships is a key element to the effectiveness of psychotherapy.

keywords: psychotherapy, machine learning, mentalization, attachment style

Panel 4

Politics-related / Okołopolityczne
chair/ prowadzący: dr Aleksandra Jaskólska

language/ język: ENG

panellists / paneliści:

Krzysztof Zarecki - Współczesne idee euroazjatyckie w rosyjskiej myśli politycznej. / *Contemporary Eurasian ideas in Russian political thought*

Cezary Paprzycki - Partie socjaldemokratyczne w Polsce i Republice Czeskiej w latach 2005-2021. Dyskurs ideowy i modele organizacji wewnętrznej SLD oraz ČSSD a kryzys socjaldemokracji / *Social democratic parties in Poland and the Czech Republic in the years 2005-2021. Ideological discourse and models of internal organisation of the SLD and the ČSSD vs. the crisis of Social Democracy.*

Mateusz Dąbrowski - Rosyjska Kultura strategiczna / *Strategic Culture of Russia*

Yufei Sun - Strategia arbitrażu statystycznego na chińskim rynku akcji - Na podstawie 5-minutowych danych o wysokiej częstotliwości / *Statistical arbitrage strategy on Chinese stock market — Based on 5-min high-frequency data*

Sylwia Waruszewska - Wpływ kobiecej reprezentacji politycznej na efekty lokalnych polityk publicznych – systematyczny przegląd literatury / *Women's political representation impact on local policy outcomes – a systematic literature review*

Contemporary Eurasian ideas in Russian political thought

Krzysztof Zarecki
(Political Science and Public Administration)

Contemporary action of the Russian Federation on the international arena are increasingly reminiscent of the theoretical assumptions euroasian idea. They are characterized by the presence of the intensified imperialist tendencies in the political, military, cultural and economic fields. The evident example is attempt of expand the country's territory by armed methods through the invasion on Ukraine. Russian politicians are also making efforts to build alliances with Asian countries. Current Russian doctrine marked by the characteristic for Euroasian ideas cultural and civilizational independence from Europe and the construction of a narrative of a "multi-ethnic Russian nation." As a result, an irresistible is created with real influence contemporary Euroasian ideas on current Russian political thought. The purpose of the speech will be to answer the question if this really is the case based on a review of the scientific literature on contemporary Russian Euroasianism. In particular it's main currents will be presented and the common features found in the views presented will be identified. On the basis, an analysis of influence presented idea on current Russian political thought will be undertaken. The academic literature review will refer to articles presented in polish journal "Nowy Prometeusz" from 2013 on the views of two contemporary Euroasian ideologists. First article wrote by the former ambassador of Republic of Poland Ph. D Wiktor Ross was about Alexander Panarin and the second by Katarzyna Kaczyńska represented Alexander Dugin ideas. The speech will further refer to the publication by Professor Ryszard Tomczyk published in 2019 in Acta Politica Polonica and to the publication by Professor Piotr Eberhardt in Przegląd Geograficzny. In addition, the works of Jakub

Potulski and Professor Ryszard Paradowski will be used. The speech will present a defense of the hypothesis that there is a real influence of contemporary Eurasian ideas on Russian political thought. In order to achieve the above, comparative methods will be used, which will most effectively help to find commonalities among the ideas presented, which will then serve to confirm or refute the falsification of the hypothesis put forward.

keywords: Eurasianism, Political thought, Russia

Social democratic parties in Poland and Czech Republic (2005-2021). Ideological discourse and models of internal organization of the SLD and ČSSD and the crisis of social democracy

Cezary Paprzycki
(Political Science and Public Administration)

The crisis of social democracy has been a persistent phenomenon in the literature since at least the last decade of the 20th century (Giddens 1994; Keating, McCrone 2013; Cronin, Ross, Shoch 2011; Pfaller 2009; Henley 2017). The literature has largely focused on analysing the position of social democratic parties in Western Europe, although the crisis of social democracy is a phenomenon that is also noticeable for some Central and Eastern European countries and is increasingly becoming an object of academic consideration (Starzyk, Wolski 2019; Anderson 2020; Syska 2016).

My presentation will focus on the comparative characteristics of the Democratic Left Alliance (SLD) and the Czech Social Democratic Party (ČSSD). Both parties are distinguished by the history of their founding, while they are united by ideological eclecticism, linking traditional social democratic themes with state-specific issues, functioning in the area of historical dualism of the left and rivalry between communists and social democrats, and a significant loss of popular support in the 21st century. And the very neighbourhood of Poland and the Czech Republic makes it possible to put forward a hypothesis about the similar culture and political history of these countries, which provides an opportunity to apply comparative methods.

The main hypotheses of my presentation and, at the same time, of the planned doctoral dissertation are:

1. The political discourse (understood as verbal, non-verbal and contextualised forms of communication) of the SLD and ČSSD contributed to the permanent crisis of social democratic parties in Poland and the Czech Republic after 2005.
2. The organisational structure of the SLD and ČSSD exacerbated the crisis of social democratic parties by making it difficult to mobilise new activists and preventing the existing ones from playing a significant decision-making role.

To prove the above hypotheses, a triangulation of research methods (qualitative as well as quantitative) is applied, together with an analysis of data, such as electoral results or changes in party membership structure over the years. Particularly important for a full understanding of the issue at hand is the issue of political claims analysis, considering the place, period, form and extent of articulation of demands (Koopmans, Statham 1999) considered to be social democratic. The units of analysis are political programmes, programme manifestos, transcripts from sessions of the Sejm and the Czech Chamber of Deputies, party press and internal documents of the SLD and ČSSD.

Particular attention will be paid to the rhetoric used by party politicians and to the critical analysis of discourse (CAD), as it usually focuses on the meaning of statements (Grzymała-Kazłowska 2004; van Dijk 2001).

Findings from the research conducted so far among selected party activists, where the expert interview method was used, will also be presented. These interviews will serve to complement survey research

that is planned among party activists in the SLD (now New Left, SLD faction) and ČSSD in autumn/winter 2022/2023.

The methodology will be complemented using methods of comparative analysis to examine the history of social democratic parties in Poland and the Czech Republic, the axiological differences between them, the evolution of electoral programmes and positions on the party scene in Poland and the Czech Republic, as well as the already mentioned critical discourse analysis.

As a preliminary conclusion, the crisis of social democratic groupings in the analysed countries is a permanent phenomenon, as both the SLD (now the New Left) and the ČSSD have lost the possibility of real competition for power with poll ratings below 10% support.

keywords: Left, social democracy, political parties

Strategic Culture of Russia

Mateusz Dąbrowski
(Security studies)

The Russian Federation, previously perceived as a superpower, is unable to execute its own strategic plans in its immediate vicinity, that undermines its ability for power projection on a global level or even to compete with other powers. The invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022 exposed the weakness of the Russian state and accelerated the deconstruction of the existing world order, but paradoxically restrain the ongoing process of power transition. The end of *pax americana* – the US domination in world politics – now remains uncertain, and the direction of the upcoming changes largely depends on the results of the war in Europe. Heretofore recognized as weaker, Ukraine continues to resist aggression. This allows the verification of many common views on the Russian military, political power, and even those deeply rooted in science for years. The myth of the world's second army was overthrown in the first weeks of the war. The specificity of Russian strategic culture has been demythologized by many shortcomings and inadequacies in the execution of plans at all levels of the army command and management of the state apparatus. Particular shortcomings are visible in recognizing Russian own abilities to conduct this type of operations. In addition, the loss of narrative control to Ukraine led to a final collapse of its image and revealed disinformation and propaganda mechanisms used both internally and externally. The war reorganized diplomatic relations in Europe and in the world, pushing the Russian Federation out of the circle of European states and making it impossible to trade at former level. It also contributed to the expansion of NATO and the intensification of the Alliance's activities in the region. Thus, the occurred scenario, the avoidance of which was inscribed in most of the available Russian doctrinal documents and analyses of Western experts. The purpose of my speech is to outline the dynamics of the studied international processes related to changes of the world order referring to the position of one of the countries under study - the Russian Federation. I will present the research methods used in the context of the topic of the dissertation, I plan to present one of the research goals, which is the definition of the strategic culture of the Russian Federation and additionally the myths created around it, which the ongoing "special operation" has debunked. The speech will be based mainly on the monograph of Marek Budzisz entitled *Wszystko jest wojną: szkice o rosyjskiej kulturze strategicznej*, as well as on an article by Robert Kupiecki entitled „Mit założycielski” polityki zagranicznej Rosji, and supported by reaching to Russian state strategy documents.

keywords: Russian Federation, strategic culture, aggression on Ukraine, world order

Statistical arbitrage strategy on Chinese stock market — Based on 5-min high-frequency data

Yufei Sun
(Economics and Finance)

As China's financial system continues to develop and improve, margin financing and securities lending is officially launched on October 31, 2010, which means that China's financial market is a short-lived era. As a quantitative investment strategy, statistical arbitrage strategies will be implemented in China. For the possibility, this article first selected the 5min high-frequency trading data of the Shanghai Composite 50 Index and its constituent stocks. The data is divided into in-sample and out-of-sample data.

In this paper, the cointegration model, based on Christian (Christian L. dunes, 2010) and De Jong (De Jong, Rosenthal, & Dijk, 2006), is used to select the appropriate stock portfolios. Also, the GARCH, according to the paper of Thomaidis (Thomaidis, 2006) and Ning Cathy (Ning Cathy, 2010), and the Fixed Standard Deviation method are used for arbitrage analysis.

I found that after applying the GARCH model and the Fixed Standard Deviation method, I could get a 10% return over CSI 300 Index.

keywords: High-Frequency Data, Cointegration Model, GARCH Model, Fixed Standard Deviation Method

Women's political representation impact on local policy outcomes – a systematic literature review

Sylwia Waruszewska
(Political Science and Public Administration)

The share of women in political representative bodies has increased markedly over the past few decades across the world and levels of government. This triggered researchers to investigate whether the shift in the gender composition of executive and legislative bodies affects policy outcomes (Bratton & Ray, 2002; Chattopadhyay & Duflo, 2004; Ferreira & Gyourko, 2014; Svaleryd, 2009). Although much attention is paid to national level, there are more and more studies that focus on the local level as local authorities are responsible for a significant part of policies stereotypically defined as feminine and decisions taken at this level are believed to affect citizens' daily lives to the greater extent than at the other levels of government. This literature review aims at answering the question of what are the local policy outcomes of female political representation? This question will be answered with the use of a method called systematic literature review, which relies on identifying publications according to carefully prepared criteria and evaluating the research against strict quality guidelines. This method increases the credibility of the review by reducing the risk of bias in the search and selection of scientific studies (Snyder, 2019). Though there is one literature review that touches upon the effects of women's political representation on public policies, it is not systematic and goes beyond the local level, thus it is hard to assess whether women influence local policies and how (Hessami & da Fonseca, 2020). This literature review aims at sealing this gap. The evidence gathered so far show that results differ depending on the country and study design and the biggest limitations pointed by the authors are causality problems and small time span of the research.

keywords: policy outcomes, gender effects, local leadership, local government

Cities and regions / Miasta i regiony
chair/ prowadzący: dr hab. Katarzyna Podhorodecka

language/ język: ENG

panellists / paneliści:

Paweł Szczepura - Odbudowa Warszawy w świetle teorii konfliktu – węzłowe problemy / *Reconstruction of Warsaw in the light of conflict theory - key issues.*

Trong Quan Nguyen - Potencjał rozwoju ekoturystyki w dzielnicach górskich prowincja Tai Thien Hue, Wietnam / *The potential for development of eco- tourism in the mountain district Thai Thien Hue Province, Vietnam.*

Marcel Świerkocki - Zróżnicowanie nierówności społecznych w obrębie Warszawy / *Differentiation of social inequalities within Warsaw.*

Dominik Różewicz - Upamiętnienia w przestrzeni miasta zdominowanego przez imigrantów. Przykład Rotterdamu / *Commemoration in the city of immigrants. Case study of Rotterdam*

Reconstruction of Warsaw in the light of conflict theory - key issues.

Paweł Szczepura
(Sociology)

In this contribution, I will present some of the methodological problems I encountered in preparing my PhD thesis titled "Reconstruction of Warsaw as a conflict over the city 1945- 1956". The premise of the research project is to present the first "long decade" of the reconstruction of Warsaw as a multifaceted social conflict, involving a number of different institutional and non-institutional actors - from party, state and local government authorities, through professional circles, to tenants and private initiative. The field of this conflict is the reconstructed city, which is recovering from unprecedented material and social destruction. At stake - the material and social fruit of this process (rebuilt urbs and civitas). I will examine how the various actors in the process presented their stakes (whether social, political or ideological), how they perceived each other and how they interacted - and finally - how the course of this dispute affected the final outcome of the reconstruction.

Since the research project is still in its halfway point, in this presentation I will focus not on the partial results of the research, but rather on the methodological problems I notice in my project and ways to neutralize them.

Although I also reach for the tools of historiography (I describe the past, working on secondary sources, including archives) my basic analytical framework is sociological theories of conflict regarding cities (Henri Lefebvre, Manuel Castells, David Harvey). So, I concurrently intend to undertake an attempt from historical sociology / social history, and from the history of ideas or ideologies and their material application. This methodological intersection (which also contains elements of architecture and urbanism criticism, narratology and public policy analysis) is a challenge on its own. I will dedicate part of the speech to justifying the choice outlined above and demonstrating that an interdisciplinary perspective (crossing various social sciences and even, at times, the humanities) is a fruitful way of analyzing recent history and the social processes happening within it.

Reaching for the exact tools of urban conflict theories also poses a kind of methodological challenge - created for the study of capitalist cities under liberal democracy, they do not easily transfer to a under-

construction real socialist society. Moreover, the scale of urban destruction represents a peculiar historical circumstance. Therefore, the theoretical tools of urban conflict theories will require me to make a creative application and adaptation, a draft of which I will also present in my talk.

The last problem is immanent to the chosen field of research, although to some extent it derives from the methodological choices described above. It is related to the turn to people's history essential to this work, including the study of non-institutionalized grassroots practices. The subaltern classes leave relatively little source material from their actions, especially if those actions are informal. Nevertheless, it is precisely these kinds of practices - according to me and according to the mentioned theories - that significantly modify the entire social field and the effects of social processes. (In this aspect, my work is also a polemic with the popular conception of totalitarianism operating only "from the top down".) I will briefly describe how I intend to deal with this "blind spot" by examining the mass documents of everyday life and the archives of the Warsaw Reconstruction Office (BOS), in order to - sometimes explicitly, and sometimes "between the lines" or "on the margins" - find traces of popular activity.

keywords: reconstruction of Warsaw, historical sociology, people's history, conflict theories

The potential for development of eco- tourism in the mountain district Thai Thien Hue Province, Vietnam.

Quan Nguyen Trong
(Social and Economic Geography and Spatial Management)

Ecotourism is a topic of interest to many researchers. Since 1970, many authors have introduced the concept of ecotourism such as Gholipour (1970), Hemmi (1982), King (1999). According to the UN World Tourism Organization, the concept of ecotourism is understood as: Ecotourism is a type of tourism based on nature and indigenous culture associated with environmental education, which contributes to conservation efforts and sustainable development with the active participation of local communities.

In recent years, ecotourism is one of the directions for sustainable development. Studies have been carried out by Higham (2002), Bhuiyan (2011), Turobovich (2020)... It includes studies on the territorial tourism system, forest tourism, 4 H's and community-based tourism deals with cultural anthropology.

A Luoi district and Nam Dong district are two mountainous districts of Thua Thien Hue province of Vietnam. This is where many ethnic minorities gather. In recent years, tourism has formed and developed relatively quickly in Thua Thien Hue province, especially the type of tourism associated with the region's strengths, which is ecotourism. Developing eco-tourism in the mountainous districts of Thua Thien Hue province has the effect of enriching tourism types and products in the vicinity of Hue city, increasing the attractiveness of Hue tourism center. At the same time, it also has great significance in socio-economic development of Nam Dong and A Luoi districts, contributing to improving the material and spiritual life of the people. Therefore, assessing the ecotourism potential of the mountainous districts of Thua Thien Hue province is a necessary issue. From there, as a basis for planners and managers to make policies and development directions for tourism in mountainous districts in particular and Thua Thien Hue province in general.

Objectives

The main objective of the study is to study and evaluate the potential for ecotourism development in two mountainous districts of Thua Thien Hue province (A Luoi and Nam Dong districts). Based on the assessment of two types of tourism resources: natural tourism resources and humanistic tourism resources.

Hypotheses

To achieve the objectives of the research, the research questions were formulated:

- What tourism resources in the mountainous districts of Thua Thien Hue province can be considered particularly important for ecotourism development?

- What are the forms of tourism implemented in accordance with the idea of ecotourism?

Since the situation on the global tourism market has not been stable for several years (the COVID-19 pandemic, the current political and military situation (especially in Eastern Europe), migrations, and the threat of the global economic crisis), author decided not to formulate hypotheses, so this study will be based on exploratory of the collected data.

Description of methodology

Applying the evaluation method of the Vietnam Tourism Development Research Institute with a set of 7 criteria. Including: attractiveness, tourist activity time, tourist capacity, tourist destination location, connectivity, sustainability of nature, social safety to 22 tourist destinations with potential for ecotourism development in the mountainous districts of Thua Thien Hue province.

Conclusions

The results show that in the mountainous districts of Thua Thien Hue province, there is a lot of potential for ecotourism development, in which the natural tourism resource points are prominent. Prominent 10 sites with great potential are A Roang Hot Mineral Water, Huong Phong Forest, A Nor Waterfall, Lam Li Lake, Pe Ke Pass, Parle Waterfall, Kazan Waterfall, Thit Bam Hill, A Ka Cultural Village, A Hua Cultural Village.

keywords: ecotourism, mountainous district, Nam Dong, A Luoi, Thua Thien Hue

Differentiation of social inequalities within Warsaw.

Marcel Świerkocki

(Social and Economic Geography and Spatial Management)

Social inequality is one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century (Piketty 2015). The issue has long been overlooked, as it has been perceived that economic development effectively reduces it. However, it turns out that in the modern world, disparities are not only perceived on a global level but also within smaller territories - countries and even cities and municipalities (Haber 2012). What is more - this gap between the richest and the poorest is constantly widening.

Many studies of social inequality consider it globally (Lister 2007; Bauman 2012; Therborn 2015). Locally and regionally, the topic has been and continues to be widespread in North and South America (Smith 1973, 1977; Gregory et al. 2009) due to high ethnic diversity and associated inequalities in access to a variety of goods. In Poland, many scientific works are focusing on social disparities. The first works on the subject began to be written at the beginning of the 20th century (Bujak 1902), but it was not until the 1931 census that the socio-spatial diversity in Warsaw could be shown (Węclawowicz 1975, 2007). The issue of inequality was popular especially towards the end of the last century - in the 1980s and 1990s, at the time of political transformation.

The main aim of this research is the identification of solutions mitigating the negative impact of social inequalities within Warsaw. To do so, it is first necessary to achieve other goals, such as:

- the identification of areas in the city space with the highest and lowest quality of life,
- indicating areas that inhabitants evaluate as "good" or "bad" places to live,
- explaining which factors determine the emergence of new/continuation of existing inequalities,
- explaining selected effects of disparities in urban space.

To achieve these objectives, the following research questions have been proposed:

- What can residents, activists and officials do to reduce the negative impact of social disparities?
- Why is there a disparity in quality of life between different districts?
- To what extent is residents' perception of urban space similar to the picture emerging from statistical research?
- What is the role of genetic-functional, socio-political and primary factors in forming social disparities?

It was decided to use qualitative methods supported by quantitative methods. The latter will be used in the initial stage of the work, to present the quality of life in Warsaw's districts and to show the differences between them. It is planned to create a synthetic index that will use data from categories that are regarded as the most differentiating features of society: power, prestige, wealth, health and education (Sztompka 2012).

While qualitative methods will be used to most accurately depict social disparities and achieve the research objectives of the study. The use of particular research methods was planned:

- critical analysis of literature and the cartographic method - to identify primary, socio-political and genetic-functional relations affecting social disparities in Warsaw's space,
- expert interviews with representatives of the Warsaw City Hall, non-governmental organizations and local councils,
- mental maps as a case study of the perception of social disparities.

keywords: social inequalities, urban studies, social justice, disparities

Commemoration in the city of immigrants. Case study of Rotterdam

Dominik Różewicz

(Social and Economic Geography and Spatial Management)

Rotterdam is heavily saturated with commemorations; toponyms, monuments, plaques, and commemorative practices that take place around those physical elements. Most of them refer to figures and events important for the history of the city and the country dating back to at least the middle of the 20th century. At the same time, more than half of Rotterdam's citizens are immigrants or their children who came to the city after the Second World War. This situation opens up the possibility of observing how immigrant communities deal with the heritage of a traditionally dominant national group. The study raises questions about the nature of the existing Rotterdam commemorative landscape and the direction of its evolution, as well as the attitude towards it among immigrant residents. In the study, the commemorative landscape of the city is observed through three conceptual lenses: as a text that should be critically read (by analyzing the distribution and character of commemorations); as a performance, the rituals and declarations; and as an arena, a field of active debate on history and competition within broader identity disputes (through interviews and observation of social discourse). With the help of interviews with experts, cartographic analyzes and observations of the media discourse, it was possible to identify the spatial nature of the city's commemorative landscape, the complicated relationships linking the city's diverse community with the commemorations they live among, as well as the reluctant attitude of the city authorities towards possible changes in the existing street names and memorials. Increased interest in commemorations in the academia is part of the phenomenon described as a memory turn (mnemonic turn) in the humanities and social sciences. Analyzes of the so-called collective memory go back to the pre-war publications of M. Halbwachs, and the second wave of interest in memory focused on the so-called cultural memory, grew in Europe in the 1980s and 1990s, with the influential concepts of P. Nora and the Assmanns. Since the second decade of our century, there has been talk of the third wave of memory studies. According to M. Saryusz-Wolska, it is characterized by research on global patterns of remembering, analysis of transnational displacements and the dynamics of memory. The study of the relationship between immigrant communities and the perceived commemorative landscape seems to fit well into the third wave of memory studies and enrich it with a spatial context.

keywords: super-diverse cities, commemoration, public space

Education / Szkolnictwo

chair/ prowadzący: dr hab. Michał Rauszer

language/ język: ENG

panellists / paneliści:

Shin Mazur - Szanse i bariery zastosowania deliberatywnego i partycypacyjnego podejścia do rozwiązywania problemów w polskich szkołach publicznych / *Opportunities and barriers to applying a deliberative and participatory approach to problem solving in Polish public schools*

Wojciech Lasota - Inspiracje Korczakowskie w obszarze dydaktyki uniwersyteckiej / *Korczakian inspirations in the area of the university didactics*

Tobiasz Naryniecki - Gry poważne w selekcji do programu stażowego / *Serious games in the selection for the internship program*

Adrianna Wielgopolan - Postrzeganie niejednoznaczności emocjonalnej (na obszarach znaku, genezy i aktywacji) w słowach: badania behawioralne i okulograficzne / *Perception of the emotional ambiguity (on the spaces of valence, origin and activation) in words: behavioral and eye-tracking studies*

Opportunities and barriers to applying a deliberative and participatory approach to problem solving in Polish public schools

Shin Mazur
(Sociology)

Little research has been presented so far in the Polish scientific literature linking education and deliberation. The exceptions include the discussion of an experiment on sexual education with the participation of parents (Reykowski 2007; Wesołowska 2010). Nevertheless, the theory of deliberation and interdisciplinary research on deliberation, often related to civic participation, have been present in the Polish scientific literature for over a dozen years (Juchacz 2002; Krzewińska 2016; Lewenstein 2010; Łapaj-Kucharska 2016; Pawłowski 2014; Perlikowski 2016; Waśkiewicz 2014; Wesołowska 2013; Zabdyr-Jamróż 2014; Zgiep 2013).

In international literature, several problem threads linking deliberation with education can be distinguished: strengthening the relationship of the individual and society, using the potential of young people to shape democracy, activating students, strengthening critical thinking and reflective learning (Asen 2015; Nishiyama 2019; Molnar-Main 2017; Shaffer, Longo, Manosevitch, Thomas 2017). In the context of the project, studies of particular importance are those showing difference and similarity in online and face-to-face deliberation (Min 2007); involving students in the deliberation process and describing methods of measuring student attitudes (Luskin, Fishkin, Malhotra, Siu 2007); indicating the benefits of excluding experts from the deliberation process in the school environment (Camicia 2010); confirming the possibility of achieving synergy through deliberation in relation to the topic of education (Reykowski 2007). An example of the applicability of the deliberation process in education is the study checking the possibility of deliberative discussion of the practical applications of the school curriculum, which was positively assessed by the teachers participating in the discussion (Hansen 2008).

The aim of the doctoral dissertation is to analyze the openness of Polish secondary public schools to the use of deliberation in solving internal problems with the involvement of teachers, parents and students. The study will identify the factors that influence this. The relationship between educational institutions

and deliberation can be considered in two directions: on the one hand, in terms of the needs and the possibility of systemic adaptation of the tools of deliberation in school practice, and on the other - in terms of transferring knowledge about deliberation and its application in social life.

The hypotheses that will be tested in the study are as follows:

H1. School statute provides conditions for participatory decision-making by referring to norms and defining the principles of cooperation between school bodies.

H2. The school community (teachers, parents and students) is to a small extent involved in the communication process (based on deliberation) related to the decision-making process.

H3. Deliberation in school will increase the level of acceptance towards participatory decision-making about the institution.

The above hypotheses will be tested through the use of various methods, namely through the analysis of the content of school statutes, an initial questionnaire with the participation of principals, in-depth interviews with school principals and representatives of Boards of Education, analysis of the transcription of debates using the Discourse Quality Index (DQI) and a questionnaires for participants before and after deliberation .

keywords: deliberation in education, deliberative pedagogy, analysis of school statutes, school community, participation in schools

Korczakian inspirations in the area of the university didactics

Wojciach Lasota
(Education)

During the presentation, I will describe and reflect on the experience of four semesters of lectures, conducted by me at the University of Warsaw, Faculty of Psychology, devoted to Janusz Korczak. His thought and practice were not only the subject of the lectures but also inspired their concepts and structure, especially the idea of respect for human subjectivity (Korczak, 2012; Korczak, 2013; Korczak, 2017; Lasota, 2018). Another important Korczakian inspiration was the call for young educators to keep notes as a method of reflecting on their own experiences (Korczak, 2008; Lasota, 2020). Thus, I adopted the idea that the concept of subjectivity would be made present in the classroom, while the regular notes kept by the students would allow them to reflect on the lecture experience on an ongoing basis.

In line with my perspective of the interpretative paradigm (Dobrołowicz, 2015; Schwartz-Shea, Yanow, 2013), I do not make hypotheses; instead, I am interested in the point of view of those attending the lecture and in answering questions from the following areas:

- 1) How did the participants perceive the experience of the lecture?
- 2) What meanings did they attribute to the experience as it unfolded?
- 3) Did any change occur in them as a result of the experience, e.g. in their treatment of other people, relationships, the world, themselves or in other areas?

I will obtain answers to these and related questions by analysing, in an inductive approach (see Szczepaniak, 2012, p. 99), the content of the students' credit papers on their reflections on the lecture experience. For this reason, I have framed my study within a 'biographical research perspective' (see Dubas, 2011, p. 7; Urbaniak-Zajac, 2011, p. 17).

During the presentation, I will also refer to selected definitions of subjectivity as a key term for the studied experience (e.g. Koralewicz, Ziółkowski, 2003; Męczkowska, 2006; Sztompka, 1989).

The preliminary conclusions of the study concern three areas. Firstly, in the analysed case, the application of conclusions from the philosophy and practice of Janusz Korczak in university didactics not only turned out to be possible, but also brought about effects satisfying for students and the lecturer. Secondly, the most important components of this satisfaction for students were the experience of being treated subjectively during the lecture, as well as subjecting this experience to their own reflection.

Thirdly, the thought and practice of Janusz Korczak can become an inspiration for those university teaching practitioners who are looking for a more subject-based approach to carrying out the tasks involved.

keywords: Janusz Korczak, subjectivity, university didactics, biographical research, content analysis

"Serious games in the selection for the internship program"

Tobiasz Naryniecki
(Psychology)

Serious games are a promising alternative to competency assessment methods and their gamified versions used in organizations (Armstrong et al., 2016; Bellotti et al., 2013). Although they are used in organizations as psychometric tools, there is still a lack of research on them. Among the few are case studies describing the creation of individual computer games that have algorithms to assess the subject. Such programs are used as training tools to develop teamwork competency (Eguiliz et al., 2014) or as selection tools for the army (Wiernik et al., 2022).

The way the tool is perceived by the subjects is important for the measurement's validity and the subjects' comfort. Research on the use of game-based assessment in education indicates lower levels of exam stress and higher average scores using this form of testing (Mavridis et al., 2017). Hence the research question of how games used in organizations are evaluated by their subjects and what factors influence these evaluations. It is likely that these evaluations are positive, related to prior experience with similar tools, level of proficiency with computer games, demographic variables, and characteristics of the game. Games that use algorithms to measure may be evaluated more skeptically than those that require observers to assess player behavior (Bahar and Asil, 2018).

In the summer of 2022 I collected data for a study seeking answers to the research question posed. The study was conducted during the recruitment for an international internship program run by EIT Food, a European organization supporting the development of the agricultural sector. Thanks to the participation in the program, agricultural students were able to find employment as interns.

A total of 267 people from 19 countries in southern and eastern Europe participated in the program. The first recruitment task was an individual computer game measuring cooperation and responsibility for one's tasks. 205 people took part in the game. Immediately after the game, a voluntary questionnaire took place, which was completed by 147 people. It asked for opinions about the selection task they had been through. The second stage was an assessment center, in which the task was a team game. 185 candidates were present, they worked in groups of 5-7 people, observed by 2-3 assessors. Behaviors indicative of leadership, problem-solving and communication competencies were observed. After the assessment sessions, a survey was conducted on opinions about this form of recruitment task and opinions about the recruitment process as a whole. Both surveys conducted used closed and open-ended questions.

The collected data will help answer the question about the evaluation of games as a psychometric tool used in candidate selection. The research group consisting of European university students will allow generalization to the population of young people from different cultural backgrounds. It is possible that analysis of the data will allow verification of hypotheses regarding factors related to the evaluation of games as a measurement tool. Further studies will be advisable, especially those conducted on a group composed of older people, with different educational backgrounds.

keywords: Serious games, assessment center, psychometrics, organizational psychology

Perception of the emotional ambiguity (on the spaces of valence, origin and activation) in words: behavioral and eye-tracking studies

Adrianna Wielkopolan
(Psychology)

The phenomenon of ambiguous (mixed) emotions is defined as experiencing affective states of opposite characteristics (e.g. positive and negative) at the same time (Cacioppo et al., 2011; Cacioppo & Berntson, 1994). Ambiguous emotions are very specific and distinctive feelings, significantly different from other affective states and having specific consequences in comparison to the unidimensional affective states (Berrios et al., 2015; Brainerd et al., 2021a; Brainerd et al., 2021b).

The main aim of the doctoral project is studying the ambiguity on the emotional spaces different than valence (dimensions of positivity and negativity, e.g. Russell, 1980). A novel model describing the creation of mixed feelings (Wielgopolan & Imbir, in review) assumes the existence of ambiguity on three emotional spaces, built from dualistic dimensions. By that it allows to describe emotional ambiguity also on the space of origin (automatic, being an innate reaction to the stimuli, fast and effortless; and reflective, being more thoughtful reaction, slow and effortful; Imbir, 2016; Jarymowicz, Imbir, 2015) and activation (dimensions of biological, automatic arousal, and more deliberative subjective significance; Imbir, 2016; Imbir et al., 2017; van Hoof et al., 2008). Presented series of studies allowed to map the characteristics of the perception of stimuli – Polish words – which were ambiguous (questionnaire and eye-tracking measurement) and the consequences of perceived ambiguity (behavioral measurement).

Validation was conducted in a form of questionnaire, using the Self-Assessment Manikins scales (Lang, 1980); in the procedure 1400 people took part, assessing 2660 words from the ANPW_R database (Imbir, 2016). It allowed to confirm the hypothesis about the existence of significant number of words ambiguous on each of the three spaces. Obtained assessments of the words made it possible to categorize them by the kind of ambiguity and its intensity, by that preparing the reliable stimuli material for further experimental studies (Wielgopolan & Imbir, 2022).

Experimental studies were using the Emotional Decision Task, in which participants (Exp. 1: $N = 60$; Exp. 2: $N = 40$) were asked to read a word presented on a screen and to make a decision whether this word is emotional or not. Obtained results showed significant differences in reaction times (reaction times for control group – neutral words of low or non-existing intensity of ambiguity – were significantly longer than for all the groups of ambiguous stimuli) and the frequency of rating words as emotional (all ambiguous groups of words were assessed as emotional significantly less frequent than control group). The eye-tracking measurement allowed to study the specifics of managing the visual attention while reading the stimuli of different characteristics, once again showing the differences in the mean number of eye fixations and mean duration of fixation between the ambiguous and neutral words.

Obtained results yields an empirical confirmation for the theoretical model of three emotional spaces of ambiguity (Wielgopolan & Imbir, in review); participants did notice the ambiguity and were susceptible to its intensity in words (Wielgopolan & Imbir, 2022); in experimental procedures they reacted differently to words ambiguous, when compared to the neutral ones. Presented model and its specifics may be a useful tool in describing the structure of affective states and distinguishing them. The model may be used in many fields of psychology, but also in linguistic studies.

keywords: emotional ambiguity, origin of emotions, eye-tracking, Emotional Decision Task

Machine learning and automatisisation / Automatyzacja i uczenie maszynowe

chair/ prowadzący: dr hab. Maciej Jakubowski

language/ język: ENG

panellists / paneliści:

Albert Adolf - Automatyzacja selekcji sieci drogowej z wykorzystaniem uczenia maszynowego na potrzeby redakcji map ogólnogeograficznych / *Automated road network selection with the use of machine learning for the purpose of the general geographic maps design*

Szymon Lis - Przegląd miar sentymentu inwestorów w modelach wyceny aktywów / *Investor Sentiment in Asset Pricing Models: A Review*

Jan Lisicki - Symulacja mechanizmów cenowych za pomocą modeli agentowych / *The Simulation of Price Mechanisms with Agent-based Models*

Pavel Arno - Zastosowanie hiperautomatyzacji w kontekście transformacji cyfrowej MŚP / *The use of hyperautomation in the context of digital transformation of SMEs.*

Monika Berdys - Zautomatyzowane podejmowanie decyzji w sektorze publicznym w Polsce / *Automated decision making in Polish public sector*

Automated road network selection with the use of machine learning for the purpose of the general geographic maps design

Albert Adolf

(Social and Economic Geography and Spatial Management)

The goal of cartographic generalisation is to reduce the level of detail on maps. One of the most important cartographic generalisation operators is selection (or selective omission). This operator is always the first one to implement in map design. The aim of the selection is to help to decide which features contained in the database are most important to be kept on the map in a defined scale. Because of the difficulty of manual feature selection many researchers and companies work on automating this process. This field of cartography got a lot of attention in recent years mainly because of many artificial intelligence (AI) related applications. The main attention was given to machine learning (ML) models (Weiss, Weibel, 2014; Karsznia i Weibel 2018; Courtial, El Ayedi, Touya, Zhang, 2020; Sester M, Feng Y, Thiemann F, 2018; Karsznia, Sielicka, 2020). This research is an attempt to apply both machine learning and deep learning (DL) models for road network selection. For this purpose the methodology proposed by I. Karsznia and R. Weibel in 2018 will be used and extended. The selection will be conducted with the use of the data gathered from GGOD (General Geographic Object Database) and provided by the Polish National Mapping Agency. GGOD will be enriched with additional attributes such as centrality measures and geometrical characteristics of roads. Within this thesis automatic selection models and maps for Poland and other countries will be elaborated. The target scale for this approach is 1:500 000 for Polish research areas and smaller (between 1:1 000 000 to 1:4 000 000) for other areas

The main goal of this research is to propose and verify a universal method of automatic road selection with the use of machine learning for the purpose of general geographical map design.

The research questions are as follows:

- Is the use of AI models in the selection process appropriate to make this process fully automatic?

- Is it possible to achieve a selection of coherent road networks for diverse research areas?
- Is it possible to design a universal methodology for automatic road selection for Polish and other countries?
- Is it possible to achieve correct results with the use of deep learning?

The research conducted within the master thesis as well as the work done already within PhD has proven that automatic selection of road networks in some areas in Poland is possible to be developed. However this method needs further work in terms of its structure and implementation. Initial results are promising but are not satisfactory in terms of coherency of the road network as well as the classification accuracy in comparison to atlas reference map material. Therefore improvements are necessary, for example through weighing of the attributes influencing road coherency, modification of road segments connection or optimising ML and DL models.

keywords: cartographic generalisation, road network, selection, machine learning, general geographic map

Investor Sentiment in Asset Pricing Models: A Review

Szymon Lis
(Economics and Finance)

Despite the number of works on investor sentiment in asset pricing models the results did not allow to obtain a coherent knowledge about this sentiment. Most of the researchers used different measures and various models to study the impact of sentiment on stocks returns. However, the empirical relationship between investor sentiment and stock market behavior remains unclear. This study focuses on reviewing the methodologies and empirical findings of 71 papers published between 2000 and 2021 that apply different investor sentiment measures for modeling returns. The articles were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The first type of analysis consisted in getting to know the research methodology, the way of creating a measure of sentiment, the models used, descriptions and explanations of the obtained results, and its references to similar studies. For quantitative analysis, data were consisted of the coefficient for sentiment and other factors, adjusted R², as well as t-statistics and standard errors. After that weighted averages and frequencies of occurrence were calculated. The contribution of this review is to provide a bird's-eye view of the whole sentiment forecasting literature and to provide some recommendations for the practice and future research. Therefore, the study search for an answer for the research question: What is the impact of investor sentiment on stocks and indices returns in the presence of other market factors? The research confirmed one out of the three research hypotheses that augmenting models with the investor sentiment proxies improves the coefficient of determination. The second one was rejected, i.e. the higher the complexity of the model with the investor sentiment indicator, the higher the coefficient of determination. However, this may be due to too small a sample. For the last hypothesis that models with more complex sentiment indicators have better predictive power than those with simpler proxies, the number of studies was insufficient to reject or accept the hypothesis.

keywords: Investor sentiment, Asset pricing, Multifactor models, Behavioral finance, Risk factors

The Simulation of Price Mechanisms with Agent-based Models

Jan Lisicki
(Economics and Finance)

In the presentation I will show various price mechanisms and their simulation in artificial environment. The simulations will present the process of determination price in agent based environment where there are two groups of agents: buyers – who want to buy a unit of good for lowest possible price and sellers who want to sell a unit of good for highest possible price. The presentation will show how the price adapts depending on the rules and constraints defined for each simulation and I will compare results with theoretical optimum prices. The comparison of different price mechanisms is substantial part of the PhD thesis in which I plan to build an agent-based model with which enables to recreate the course of a crisis depending on the adopted institutional and environmental conditions.

For this reason, an important part of the thesis will be the analysis of the various systems for determining the price of goods - the work will compare: the Walrasian auction mechanism, in which the balance of supply and demand will be achieved by the auctioneer's mechanism [Walras, 1874], Fisher's market, where the key is to find a competitive equilibrium [Brainard, Scarf, 2000], the Chamberlin experiment wherein the price was set based on the random connection of agents [Chamberlin, 1948], the Smith experiment which replace Chamberlin assumptions with double auction mechanism [Smith, 1962] and the Zero Intelligence traders who make decision based on some simple constraints [Sunder, Gode, 1993]. Each experiment will be recreated in agent based environment in order to test and observe the mechanisms and to compare their outcomes. Apart from the need to test the price formation process for thesis purposes, such simulations can be very useful for teaching entry level economics students instead of a standard, theoretical, supply vs demand curves approach. The simulation of the price generation process in an agent based environment can be more understandable because it works on real life examples rather than economics dogmas.

keywords: price mechanism, agent-based economics, simulation, microeconomics, education

The use of hyperautomation in the context of digital transformation of SMEs.

Pavel Arno
(Management and Quality Studies)

The concept of management that offers methods, techniques and IT tools enabling the identification, modeling, implementation, measurement and improvement of processes in order to support the implementation of the organization's strategy and increase its efficiency and effectiveness is business process management (BPM) (Dijkman et al., 2016; Harmon, 2016, p. 12). Since the beginning of this century, BPMS class systems have supported the user in BPM (Dumas et al., 2018, p.344). Digital transformation (DT) without process transformation is not possible (Kirchmer & Franz, 2019). However, implementing BPMS in organizations is associated with technical and organizational obstacles (Dumas et al., 2018, pp. 360-363). The problem especially concerns the SME sector (Chen et al., 2021; Li et al., 2018). In Poland, SMEs employ 68.3% of the number of employees and generate 49.8% of GDP (PARP, 2019).

Traditional enterprise platforms are no longer the most suitable solution (Cha et al., 2015). Solutions that work well in large enterprises are often not appropriate for SMEs (Khanna, 2015). SMEs require developing their own methods of implementing DT, appropriate criteria for assessing implementation needs and procedures for implementing new technologies adapted to SMEs, which will help them maintain their economic importance (Matt et al., 2020).

Using the potential of process automation in a company's DT strategy is called the hyperautomation (HA) trend (Haleem et al., 2021). Thanks to HA, organizations can proactively manage processes (Van Looy, 2021). HA noticeably lower the barrier for many organizations to enter the BPM (Fichman et al., 2014; Gartner, 2021). HA changes BPM (Baiyere et al., 2020; Dumas et al., 2022; Van Looy, 2021). A measure of the advancement of companies in DT, according to Wade et al. (2017) may be reaching the state of digital business agility (DBA).

So far, the work of researchers in the context of DT for SMEs has focused mainly on the exploration of Industry 4.0 (Chen et al., 2021; Garzoni et al., 2020; Li et al., 2018; Stich et al., 2020). There is a lack of research into intelligent BPM in the context of HA for SMEs.

The main goal of the PhD thesis is to develop a "road map" for the use of HA components for proactive management of business processes in the BPM cycle and agile software development to achieve DBA by DT for SMEs.

The author of the research work will focus on proving the thesis that the use of HA and low-code technology and understanding, thanks to the created "road map", how to fully use them in the context of BPM, significantly accelerates DT in SMEs.

The work includes exploratory and explanatory research preceded by an in-depth analysis of the literature. Exploratory research will include the implementation of cognitive goals and will rely on the use of the Delphi method. After achieving the cognitive goals, a base will be developed to achieve the planned utilitarian goals. Explanatory research will include the performance of an experiment consisting in checking the effectiveness developed by the author from the theoretical side of the "road-map".

keywords: Digital transformation, BPM, SME, Hyperautomation

Automated decision making in Polish public sector

Monika Berdys
(Sociology)

Elements of the literature review. Digital transformation in public administration influences administrative processes and redefines the role of bureaucracy (Bovens & Zouridis 2002). New tools do not always work or are used in accordance with the intention of their creators (Gillingham 2013, 2015). The use of advanced digital tools also allows for changes in the "accounting" of the effectiveness of the activities of administrative units (Burton & van den Broek 2009), often inspired by the doctrine of New Public Management (e.g. Aronson & Smith 2010; Gillingham 2014; Wastell et al. 2011; Wastell and White 2014). The concept of efficiency is one of the most important justifications for introducing ICT solutions in administration, although it is rarely precisely defined in this context (Devlieghere et al. 2017). A 2015 study on automated decision-making aimed at profiling unemployed people showed that the process was flawed, objectifying citizens and creating a risk of discrimination (Niklas et al. 2015). After the decision of the Constitutional Tribunal, this procedure was withdrawn from the Labor Offices, but the lack of transparency in its design, implementation and modification prompts the search for other cases of using algorithms supporting the work of officials. Existing research papers focus on the practical dimension of new systems, on the transformation of street level bureaucracy into "screen level bureaucracy" (Devlieghere et al. 2017), while the logic of these activities in the broad economic and social context is still little understood.

Research goals. Characterization of the logic of argumentation supporting the automation trend in Polish public administration. At least one case of an IT system supporting organizational units of public administration in Poland in issuing decisions will be selected for the study, such as a module of the "Pomost System" (social assistance). The thesis subject will be the administrative discourse on the digitization of administrative procedures in supporting the issuance of decisions in matters of citizens.

Research questions.

- Does the public sector in Poland use automated decision-making and on what scale?
- What are the rationale for implementing an automated decision making system?
- What goals does the institution assume and what values does it pursue when deciding to implement the system?
- What is the process of implementing an automated decision-making system?
- How does this process transform the relationship between the state and the citizen?

Description of the methodology. The research material will constitute of all relevant documents regarding "automation" projects, transcripts of interviews with stakeholders and notes from observations of meetings, conferences, etc.

Research tools and methods:

- case study - implementation of an automated decision-making system
- desk research - official and unofficial documents regarding the implementation of automation
- individual in-depth interviews with stakeholders
- thematic analysis of interviews and documents with the help of Atlas.ti

Preliminary conclusions. The use of information technologies in public administration is, according to the reform assumptions, a process of improving the quality of governance and the provision of administrative services. The public discourse shows that statistical models integrated with the software allow for more effective use of time and resources in the "digital welfare state" (Alston 2019) and are intended to ensure the impartiality and equality of citizens before the law (Sztanderska & Zieleska 2018). However, the digitization of public administration may also intensify the processes of exclusion and increase state control and power over citizens (Niklas et al. 2015).

keywords: public sector, automation, discourse

Panel 5

Entrepreneurship / Przedsiębiorczość
chair/ prowadzący: dr Barbara Godlewska-Bujok

language/ język: ENG

panellists / paneliści:

Amrutha Varkey - Determinanty wyników firm w Europie i Azji: A dynamiczne Podejście GMM / *Determinants of Firm performance in Europe and Asia: A dynamic GMM Approach*

Grzegorz Simborowski - Podążaj za swoją pasją i mądrze wybieraj rodziców - czyli jak zostać dorastającym przedsiębiorcą Gen-Z / *Follow your passion and choose your parents wisely - or how to become an adolescent Gen-Z entrepreneur.*

Antonina Pawlak - Wynagrodzenia w projektach badawczych międzynarodowych i krajowych w Sieci Badawczej Łukasiewicz jako przykład legislacji korporacyjnej / *Remuneration in international and national research projects in the Łukasiewicz Research Network as an example of corporate legislation*

Katarzyna Pefew - Kuźnia liderów - strategie wsparcia funkcjonowania Gospodarzy Wyzwań Łukasiewicza / *The Forge of Leaders - strategies to support the functioning of the Hosts of Łukasiewicz Challenges*

Determinants of Firm performance in Europe and Asia: A dynamic GMM Approach

Amrutha Varkey
(Economics and Finance)

The contribution of intangible assets to a firm's growth is vital, although the emerging economies generally demonstrate meagre endowment with intangibles. The purpose of this study is to identify the effect of intangible assets, firm-specific factors, and its relationship with firm performance as it is pertinent in the backdrop of increasing innovativeness of firms. In this paper we try to identify the effects of intangible assets on firms' financial performance in Europe and Asia. In order to analyse the financial performance, a sample of large firms for the period 2011-2020 for Europe and Asia is selected from Orbis database. As a performance measure, we use return on assets ratio, and the determinants of firm performance include intangibles fixed assets, tangible assets, size, growth, cash flow and solvency ratio. Results of two step system GMM analysis showed that the relationship between intangible assets, firm specific factors and firm performance are significant.

The stream of literature emphasizes inter-firms' heterogeneity and firm-specific factors in analysing the firm's performance by adopting theories of the firm. Although the capability based theory of the firm (Dosi et al.,2000) overlaps the resource-based view (Barney, 1991, 2001), it emphasizes the sources of inter-firms' heterogeneity. The capability approach in the study of intangible asset investments prompts us to focus on a set of firm-specific features that can explain the firm's propensity to undertake new technology. Therefore, we focus on the effect of new technology -intangible assets, firm-specific factors, and its relationship with firm performance as it is pertinent in the backdrop of increasing

innovativeness. This study aims to identify the effects of new technologies on firms' financial performance in Europe and Asia. The existing stream of literature uses traditional determinants such as firm 'size' and 'age' as essential variables of a firm's growth. We look into the effect of new technology and firm performance using intangibles and firm-specific characteristics like current ratio, ownership, and other variables. We empirically test the above relation using the Dynamic Panel data analysis of a set of large firms.

keywords: Performance, return on assets, intangible fixed assets, tangible assets, growth, size

Follow your passion and choose your parents wisely - or how to become an adolescent Gen-Z entrepreneur.

Grzegorz Simborowski
(Management and Quality Studies)

Due to existing prejudices, youth entrepreneurship is widely associated with young adults, college students and graduates rather than adolescents. However, there are many Gen-Z teenagers, who despite legal difficulties and social boundaries, explore their entrepreneurial propensities, often exploiting possibilities and new trends created by digital economy. Presentation would be an insight into research not qualitatively covered so far phenomenon of adolescent entrepreneurship – captured in case studies of young entrepreneurs aged 14-19 y.o.

Adolescents' entrepreneurial process can be analyzed as closely associated with James Marcia's theory of identity development and its further revisions. Therefore, resourceful minors enter and explore digital and gig economy while exploring identity options during their psychosocial moratorium. Their temporary identities meet with flexible and vague labour market mostly through various social media. As a result, adolescents explore their generational passions, network with each other while bridging the traditional divisions between online and real-life friendships as well as business and personal contacts, redefine the long-established understanding of profit as monetary.

What can we learn from the youngest entrepreneurs about opportunities created by flexible labour market, gig and digital economy? Should we worry about precarious future of generation or envy their courage and flexibility? And more importantly - can they be raised?

keywords: adolescent entrepreneurship, youth entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial education, Gen-Z

Remuneration in international and national research projects in the Łukasiewicz Research Network as an example of corporate legislation

Antonina Pawlak

(Law)

Developing a legal framework for remuneration in research projects poses many challenges for research organizations, especially in Central and Eastern European countries. Until the end of 2013, scientists from the EU member states, carrying out research projects financed in European competitions, could obtain a similar remuneration adequate to their involvement in the project. Later, various solutions were adopted that raised doubts about compliance with the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

The aim of the doctoral dissertation is to examine and analyse the existing regulations and to prepare recommendations for the most effective solutions as well as legislative techniques that will ensure compliance with the principles of equality and non-discrimination. Designing regulations in the field of remuneration and other similar acts of internal law in accordance with the above-mentioned principles requires the adoption of a broad perspective and the use of a whole range of methods of jurisprudence: from formal-dogmatic, through empirical, as well as comparative and law & economics in order to determine the effectiveness of the proposed project. The effect of the implementation doctorate – apart from the submission of the theoretical dissertation – will be the development of remuneration regulations in international and national research projects for the internal use of the Łukasiewicz Research Network. The Network consists of 26 research institutes whose aim is to conduct fundamental and applied research in various fields of science. The Network employs eight thousand employees, of which 4.5 thousand are employed in research positions, which proves the potential and possible impact of the developed regulations.

The conditions of and solutions for remuneration systems in European programs for researchers employed in research organizations, as well as the principles of the technique of creating corporate regulations in this area have not been the subject of in-depth legal analyses so far. The research gap concerns both Polish and international realities. The reason for this may be that this analysis requires an interdisciplinary approach. Except including the methodology characteristic of legal sciences, it is necessary also refer to methods of economics, sociology and management science. In the theoretical part, the following methods will be used:

- formal-dogmatic – analysis of the applicable legal status with the theoretical grounds of the payment of remuneration;
 - auxiliary elements of the comparative method – in terms of legal solutions applied in other Member States;
 - also auxiliary elements of the empirical method - due to the need to analyze the functional aspect of law.
- In the practical part, for analysis will be primarily used the empirical method – the functioning of the existing legal solutions will be examined on the basis of documentation of projects implemented primarily within Łukasiewicz Research Network, but also carried out at universities and foreign institutions. The following methods will be used as auxiliary: formal-dogmatic and comparative.

Due to the complexity of the subject, this research project will contribute to deepening the knowledge of national and similar legal solutions in other Member States and to the development of the labor law, in particular to develop solutions taking into account the principle of equality, and at the same time ensuring a competitive level of remuneration. Ultimately, it may change the current law in the science and higher education sector.

During the speech, not only the issue of drafting internal legal acts, but also corporate legislation will be discussed. The conducted research is a response to a gap – while establishing universally binding law is subject to constant debate, so far the issue of corporate legislation has not been often discussed in legal sciences. After an initial literature review, it can be assumed that some of the directives of legislative technique can also be applied to corporate legislation.

keywords: Research network, remuneration regulations, research projects, Horizon Europe, science

The Forge of Leaders - strategies to support the functioning of the Hosts of Łukasiewicz Challenges

Katarzyna Pefew
(Psychology)

The issue of work includes the area of social psychology as well as organization and work. It has an application and implementation nature and is a response to the problems of the functioning of key people for the organization, who play the role of the so-called the Hosts of Łukasiewicz Challenges.

The aim of the presentation is to show the specifics of the Łukasiewicz Research Network (a unique organization consisting of the Łukasiewicz Center and 26 scientific and research institutes) and the role of project managers (Challenge Hosts) as links between clients ordering an "invention" and scientists implementing the project. Their task is to organize, stimulate and monitor the innovation process.

The complexity, non-standard nature of activity, time pressure and expectations, the need to coordinate three perspectives: the client, scientists and the interest of the organization, as well as the dynamics of changes in the organization, make the position requiring support.

The aim of the doctoral dissertation is to develop strategies to support the functioning of Challenge Hosts by:

1) promoting cooperation - exchange of experiences, sharing tasks, helping each other, which leads to rapid progress and is associated with an increase in the creativity of employees (Tjosvold, 1990; Tjosvold, Halco, 1992); in the case of competition, the benefits are individual, while in cooperation they support the entire organization, thus giving all its participants satisfaction, which in turn translates into the cohesion of the organization;

2) supporting a positive organizational identity and identification, which favors group cohesion (Oyster, 2000; Ashforth, Johnson, 2001), better performance of tasks (Ricketta, 2005) and empowerment of attitudes (Lee, Park, and Koo, 2015) while monitoring their potential negative consequences;

3) effectiveness, brevity (Grice, 1975), balancing the structure of communication aimed at building a socioemotional and task orientation (Bales, 1950), which transfer into commitment, satisfaction and efficiency (Oyster, 2000, Tichy, 1981, Monge, 1987).

Hypotheses and research question:

Main hypothesis: Strategies supporting the functioning of the Challenge Hosts affect the effectiveness of their functioning.

Detailed hypotheses:

1. Organizational identity has an impact on the cooperation between Challenge Hosts and their level of performance.

2. Communication with the Challenge Hosts team influences their involvement.

3. Monitoring of Challenge Hosts activities influences their administrative burden.

What strategies should be used to support the functioning of the Challenge Hosts in order to increase the effectiveness of their functioning? Quasi-experimental scheme: test - impact - retest + quantitative and qualitative evaluation with a proprietary survey including assessments of Challenge Hosts, the teams they led, clients and the Challenge Hosts support team. Development of original interactions in response to diagnosed problems in the above-mentioned areas in the form of: workshops, seminars, manuals, structuring the innovation process, exchange of experiences with Challenge Hosts from previous editions, adapted to the preferred type of tool, aimed at improving the functioning in a given area. After each impact has been applied, its evaluation will be performed using a proprietary questionnaire.

Examples of Challenge Hosts performance indicators and factors that affect them:

- number, time of completed challenges,

- Challenge Hosts assessment by teams of scientists and the Challenge Hosts support team

- results of organizational identity diagnosis tests

- evaluation of working conditions performed by Challenge Hosts (e.g. satisfaction, acceptance of introduced changes, activity in the field of information and experience exchange)

keywords: cooperation, effectiveness of functioning in the organization, burnout vs professional involvement, organizational identity

Environment / Środowisko

chair/ prowadzący: dr hab. Marta Derek

panellists / paneliści:

Mateusz Ciechomski - Zrównoważony rozwój i transformacja ESG z perspektywy prawa / *Sustainable Development and ESG Transformation from a Legal Perspective*

Ołena Bodnar-Potopnyk - "Czarne złoto" vs zielona energia: Kierunki transformacji energetycznej w Polsce transformacji energetycznej w Polsce / *"Black gold" vs green energy: Drivers towards energy transition in Poland*

Piotr Mikusek - Regulacje prawne sekwestracji dwutlenku węgla jako bariera w dekarbonizacji krajowej gospodarki gazowej / *Carbon sequestration regulation as a barrier to the decarbonisation of the domestic gas economy*

Marta Gospodarczyk - Społeczne skutki suszy. Studium rodzinnych gospodarstw rolnych w Polsce / *Social consequences of drought. A study of family farms in Poland*

Tasfaye Fayisa - Wpływ zmian klimatu na produktywność rolnictwa we wschodniej Afryce / *The Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Productivity in East Africa*

Sustainable Development and ESG Transformation from a Legal Perspective

Mateusz Ciechomski
(Law)

As everyone might easily observe, a green transformation is happening before our eyes. Sustainable development and achievement of environmental, social and governance ratings become one of the main goals for each company. In parallel with those goals, it is of utmost importance that companies are fully aware of legal regulation affecting the implementation of sustainable development and ESG principles, and legal mechanisms and institutions which are also incentives to support environmentally and socially sustainable economic activity and growth.

Analysing legal perspective of green revolution, it is crucial to take a closer look at regulations applicable in the European Union concerning mainly a disclosure of information on the way they operate and manage social and environmental challenges. Currently, the key document in this respect is the EU Non-Financial Reporting Directive (2014/95/EU). However, the EU institution plans to implement the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive in order to strengthen the existing requirements of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive and to ensure that companies report reliable and comparable sustainability information that investors and other stakeholders need. In such legal environment, the companies face enormous new challenges being worth to be discussed in detail.

Apart from the regulations, there are also many opportunities to combine business plans of non-green companies with corporate environmental sustainability goals. The key examples are green investing, sustainability linked loan and green bonds. Choosing one of those financing methods, the companies not only may realise their key performance indicators but also fulfil green strategy and be in line with binding regulations.

If we want to know how the legal regulation affecting the implementation of sustainable development and what the legal incentives to support environmentally and socially sustainable economic activity are, it is necessary to use dogmatic and empirical research methods. As a research hypothesis, we can assume that legal provisions and sustainability development are much more connected than we initially presume.

keywords: ESG, sustainable development, sustainability linked loan and green bonds

“Black gold” vs green energy: Drivers towards energy transition in Poland

Ołena Bodnar-Potopnyk
(Sociology)

Economists argue that the economic structure of a state, as well as the economic (and consequently, political) weight of the fossil fuel industry are the main determinants of countries' climate policies. However, other studies suggest that the relations and orientations of the actors who shape these policies, play an important role in the end result (Gronow 2018).

Poland, as a member of the European Union, is obliged to implement ambitious EU climate policies. On the other hand, due to country's heavy reliance on coal (75% of electricity comes from burning coal – Rynek Elektryczny 2022), Polish energy transformation is particularly hard both economically and socially. Currently Poland, as many countries, is facing instability in the energy market caused by the war that Russia unleashed in Ukraine. This can lead to a shift towards low-carbon energy sources or, conversely, strengthen the forces that consider coal to be a stable energy source.

This research aims at examining drivers of inter-organizational collaboration in terms of shaping energy transition policy in Poland. Using Advocacy Coalition Framework (Sabatier and Weible 2007) to explain policy (dis)integration three categories of factors were analyzed (Milhorange et al., 2021): 1) level of conflict (belief homophily) between coalitions, 2) attributes of actors and coalitions 3) the functioning of an institutionalized forum where coalition partners can interact. Research hypothesis: Inter-organizational collaboration in terms of shaping energy transition in Poland is low since there is a high level of conflict between coalitions of actors and there is no effective forum where coalition partners can interact.

The data is collected via online questionnaire and semi-structured interviews with representatives of the key actors in the network. The Social Network Analysis is applied to learn about the structure and relationships between various institutions (national, European, NGO's, research centers) in shaping energy transition policy.

keywords: Energy transition, Social Network Analysis, Advocacy Coalition Framework, Poland, Policy integration

Carbon sequestration regulation as a barrier to the decarbonisation of the domestic gas economy

Piotr Mikusek
(Law)

One of the main challenges facing an organisation like the European Union and its member states is the energy transition and achieving the goal of climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest. Among the tools to achieve this goal is carbon sequestration (carbon capture and storage; CCS) considered as an innovative technology (European Commission, 2019). CCS is a collective name for a range of technologies that capture carbon dioxide at the combustion stage and then transport it to a location where it is to be stored and thus not released into the atmosphere (Boot-Handford, et. al., 2014, p. 130). The shape of regulation at both the EU and national level significantly influences the ability to implement and realise decarbonisation policies (Oyewunmi, et. al., 2020), and thus adequate regulation of CCS is essential for the implementation of this technology in the national decarbonisation of the gas economy.

The literature on the subject, especially the English-language literature, clearly recognises the impact of the importance of regulation for the development of CCS technology. The main strands of research in this area, on which English-speaking researchers focus, touch in particular on: the comparative nature of regulatory frameworks in different jurisdictions (Zillman, et. al., 2014; Mace, Hendriks & Coenraads, 2007), the issue of investment permitting (Granger Morgan, McCoy, 2012) or the implementation of particular international regulations in this area (Havercroft, Richard Macrory Hon QC, Stewart, 2018). The number of English-language studies is considerably larger, but the examples presented are representative of certain research trends occurring on the ground of regulatory analysis. The Polish literature on the subject is far less extensive. The analysis of the issues discussed is either outdated (Gąsiorowska, 2010; Filipowicz, et. al., 2011, Gąsiewicz, 2015), which, given the significant acceleration of transformation processes and the development of technology and regulation, plays an important role, or relatively laconic in content (Andruszkiewicz, 2021; Gładysz, et. al., 2021).

The aim of the presentation described here will be to outline the regulatory trend in the form of the energy transition taking place in the EU and to distinguish in the trend in question its regulatory aspect relating to CCS technology. Thus, with the help of historical analysis tools, it will be possible to trace the development of legal conditions in this area and to identify the current legal status. Then, using the tools of formal-dogmatic analysis, the main legal barriers at EU and national level to CCS development will be identified. Finally, preliminary recommendations will be presented on areas where the intervention of the legislator could facilitate CCS deployment and thus decarbonisation of the Polish gas economy.

The methods applied will be geared towards the verification of the main research hypothesis, which assumes that the slow development and implementation of this technology on the territory of Poland is mainly due to the lack of specific regulations providing a positive stimulus for its development in the country. The presented hypothesis, if positively verified in the course of the research, may lead to the conclusion that this assumed lack of a positive stimulus may have two main forms in particular: lack of legal certainty and lack of systemic and financial incentives. Thus, the elimination of these deficiencies should allow for a better use of CCS technologies in the national gas economy, which will contribute to its decarbonisation and increase the share of low-carbon gases.

keywords: CCS, energy transition, decarbonisation, regulation

Social consequences of drought. A study of family farms in Poland

Marta Gospodarczyk
(Sociology)

The presentation will focus on the social consequences of drought in Poland, especially its' influence on gendered labour division within farming households. Agricultural drought is defined as a period of insufficient soil moisture, negatively impacting production. In last decade, agricultural drought has been

noted in Poland more frequently than ever before; Poland is also one of the countries with lowest water resources (Hotłoś 2008; Eurostat 2022).

Research shows the changes to gendered labour division within farming households (women partake in external employment to supplement the income lost by drought). Coping strategies are gendered; men are more likely to report mental and physical health problems caused by uncertainty and prolonged stress. They are more likely to attempt to supplement the family income by taking up loans and diversifying the production mode. Women, on the other hand, continue their caretaking duties (Alston, Kent 2004, 2008; Alston 2006a, 2006b; Segnestam 2009, 2017).

Polish agriculture is based on family farms, due to historical conditions; Polish land was collectivized on a smaller scale than today's Ukraine or Belarus. Rural family in Poland was a social unit based on emotional ties, and a production unit, as each member of the family was responsible for the farms production (Bukraba-Rylska 2008; Michalska 2018). Regardless of the changes brought upon by the economic transformation of 1989 and accession into the EU in 2004, most of the Polish farms remain family-ran. It seems vital to find out, how the household members negotiate coping strategies in times of drought, and whether the labour division is changing due to the changes brought upon by the drought. The hypotheses are:

H1: Droughts negatively affect family households, their productivity and resulting incomes.

H2: In farming households affected by droughts, women will attempt to seek external employment; men will attempt to counter the effects of droughts via obtaining loans or changing production modes.

H3: In farming households affected by droughts, women will perform emotional labour to improve their partners' well-being, while men will less likely do so.

H4: Farmers will consider abandoning farming and changing career paths due to the prolonged stress and uncertainty engendered by droughts.

The research will be conducted using qualitative methods, interviews and observations in two chosen locations in Poland. I will conduct 30 interviews with adult members of farming households. The locations of the research will be determined using the data from System for Monitoring of Agricultural Drought and Chief Statistical Office in Poland. They will have to fulfil three criteria: 1) drought must have been noted at least four times in the last five years; 2) at least 30% of households in the location must derive their income from farming; 3) at least 20% of the households must have the arable land of 15 hectares or more.

The research is in its early stages, and the few preliminary conclusions point to the viability of the research problem. Farming families also bear the burden of economic crisis and inflation, which may mean that they will have to negotiate and create even more intricate coping strategies.

keywords: drought, agriculture, labour division, social change

The Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Productivity in East Africa

Tasfaye Fayisa
(Economics and Finance)

Despite the economic significance and recent economic performance, East African countries (EAC) still remained net importers of agricultural output (Fayisa, 2021; Mirdala, Semancikova, & Ruscakova, 2019) and are highly vulnerable to climate change (Nosipho & Mpandeli, 2021). In this way, the current project is aimed at assessing the effects of climate change on general agricultural output and major selected crops in the short run and testing whether such impact across countries is homogeneous or not in the long run.

The idea of assessing climate change in agriculture by relying on observed data was started by (Mendelsohn et al., 1994) which involves production functions relying on cross-sectional data. Such methods overestimate the impacts of climate change on the agricultural output whenever there is an adaptation by farmers to climate. For such bias in cross-section based on the production function, Mendelsohn & Nordhaus (1999) introduced a Ricardian model which is the best model for identifying impacts when it is intertwined with adaptation strategies characteristics at the household level. As such it does not take into account the time dimension of the data and was later extended by Deschênes & Greenstone (2007) in a way it could include time series and panel data.

To realize the research objectives we will rely on the production function approach (Mendelsohn et al., 1994) and later extended by Deschênes & Greenstone (2007): $Y_{it} = f(CO2_{it}, Rit, Tit, Kit)$, where Y_{it} is Agricultural output per hectare of land, $CO2_{it}, Rit, Tit, Kit$ are Carbon dioxide measured in metric tons, mean annual Rainfall measured in mm, mean annual temperature measured as measured °C; and other inputs of agriculture respectively, i stands for selected 11 East African countries and t over 1980-2019 years. We will use the dynamic panel model in the error correction model based on panel the ARDL (p,q) approach (Pesaran and Smith, 1995; Pesaran et al. 1999).

We tested cross-sectional dependence, unit root tests, long-run cointegration, and coefficient homogeneity. The cross-sectional dependence test revealed that there is no cross-sectional dependence in our data sets. Unit root test estimations confirmed that all variables are stationary at the combination of $I(0)$ and $I(1)$. We then used the ARDL model to investigate the effects of mean annual climate variables on agricultural productivity. The result shows that trends of climate variables show that mean annual temperature, mean annual maximum temperature, and CO2 has increased over time. There is a long-run relationship between climate change variables and agricultural productivity. Annual rainfall, annual temperature, and CO2 positively and significantly affect agricultural productivity in the short run. In the long run, rainfall and CO2 remain to affect agricultural productivity significantly and positively. However, the temperature turns out to be a negatively affecting variable. In East Africa due for many reasons temperature is projected to rise. This would dwindle agricultural productivity in the long run. Hence, only temperature in long run negatively affects agricultural productivity in the East.

keywords: Climate change, Agricultural productivity, ARDL, East Africa

***Diversity and inclusiveness: gender, women, LGBTQIA / Różnorodność i
inkluzywność: gender, kobiety, LGBTQIA
chair/ prowadzący: dr hab. Mikołaj Pawlak, prof. ucz.***

language/ język: ENG

panellists / paneliści:

Mariusz Drozdowski - Polityki i praktyki inkluzywności wobec osób LGBT+ w miejscu pracy: przyczyny, przejawy i efekty organizacyjne / *Policies and practices of inclusiveness towards LGBT+ employees in the workplace: causes, manifestations and organizational effects*

Helena Marzec-Gołąb - Genderowe czynniki kariery w muzyce alternatywnej w Polsce i we Francji / *Gendered Career Factors in Alternative Music in Poland and France*

Agata Rydzewska - W kierunku feministycznej paradyplomacji wspólnot autonomicznych Hiszpanii / *Towards feminist paradiplomacy of the Autonomous Communities of Spain*

Sebastian Zalas - Zróżnicowanie płci w zarządzie a wyniki firmy / *Board gender diversity and firm performance*

Policies and practices of inclusiveness towards LGBT+ employees in the workplace: causes, manifestations and organizational effects

Mariusz Drozdowski
(Management and Quality Studies)

Diversity management is one of the most lively fields of social sciences research. For many years now scholars have been focusing on its meaning, impact, and practical implementation (Prahalad and Bettis, 1986) (Gilbert, Stead, 1999) (Foster and Harris, 2005). Diversity in a workplace has many different aspects. A large body of diversity management literature has investigated the role of building a workplace environment that is open to LGBT+ people and allows them to express themselves freely (Hossain, Atif and Ahmed, 2020). The activities supporting LGBT+ workplace inclusion are promoted widely in countries where social recognition of these rights is high and where the community supports such positive activities (Calvard, O'Toole, Hardwick, 2020). However, the literature does not provide any research into the impact of such practices in countries where social support for the needs of the LGBT+ community is significantly lower (ILGA-Europe, 2022). That's why we ask the following research questions: (1) Why do Polish companies and Polish subsidiaries of multinational enterprises (MNEs) use these practices, (2) How do they apply them, and (3) What are the consequences of their implementation in terms of employee wellbeing and company performance?

This project is theoretically grounded in the institutional approach (Steidlmeier, 1993). Due to the exploratory character of these research questions, and the novelty of the phenomena under study, I will use qualitative and quantitative research methods (Gioia, Corley and Hamilton, 2013). The planned research process will follow sequential stages, starting with a critical literature review (Phase 1) (Snyder, 2019). The second phase of the research will be qualitative and it will be used to explore the field. The project intends to reach out to about 40 LGBT+ employees and conduct in-depth interviews with them (Deterding, Waters, 2021). Exploring their well-being in the companies they work for, as well as collecting basic information on initiatives for the inclusiveness of LGBT+ people will allow me to get to know the employee perspective on the subject of interest.

Phase 3 of the project will use a new and developing tool called IWEP. The Index of Workplace Equality in Poland (IWEP) will be a tool based on Stonewall's Workplace Equality Index used for decades in Great Britain. The index is in a process of being created. Using this tool the representatives of MSEs will be able to check how they manage to include LGBT+ employees into their workforce. The self-evaluation process includes not only filling in a special form, but also attaching documents that confirm

the actions taken. The project aims to create a multiple case study (Eisenhardt, 1989) using around 6-8 companies and their IWEP results.

Phase 4 of the project will be based on a nationwide CATI research (Olson, Smyth, 2015), conducted on a random sample of 300 Polish companies. The data collection will be conducted by a research agency. The questionnaire, addressed to CEOs and HR managers, will help us gather information on LGBT+ inclusion in the respective organisations, as well as organizations' performance (ROA, ROE, ROS), innovation measures (Ayhan, Öztemel, Aydın, Yue, 2013), firm's size, age, industry, and capital (foreign/domestic). The hypothesis on the relationship between LGBT+ inclusion and performance outcomes will be tested using regression analysis.

keywords: LGBT, workplace, inclusiveness, equality

Gendered Career Factors in Alternative Music in Poland and France

Helena Marzec-Gołąb
(Sociology)

Musicians in Poland, among other creative professions, have been studied in various dimensions (Bendyk et al., 2016; Gałuszka & Wyrzykowska, 2016; Sokołowski et al., 2020; Walczak et al., 2016; Wojnar, 2007, 2016). However, the gender perspective and female artists' case studies have not been the research focus, whereas in France, the gender dimension of artistic career sociology is well-developed (cf. Buscatto, 2003, 2018; Ravet, 2003, 2011). The aim of this presentation is to reflect on

the situation of female music industry representatives in Poland and in France and the various strategies and tools female artists adopt to develop in this role in each country.

In this presentation, the French state-of-the art will be summarised to formulate hypotheses on how gender affects the pay, interactions in their professional milieu, career trajectories and other areas of their lives in the alternative music performers' perception.

Even though musicians constitute a large and varied milieu, the common notion is that they do not often profit from stable employment forms. The focus is on France and the local solutions. The gender pay gap is also a tangible issue both in Poland (at about 8%) and in France (at about 16%) (European Commission, 2017). This presentation demonstrates how the artists estimate and perceive the gender pay gap. Then, the presentation focuses on the gender-influenced decisions of female musicians.

These hypotheses are tested using in-depth interviews with female musicians and other actors of the field in Poland and France (e.g., managers, publicists, promoters, production employees) and the media discourse analysis on this group in each country. A pilot focus group interview with two Polish performers has been conducted to test the interview script. More interviews are planned in accordance with the sampling criteria (purposeful selection based on availability).

Genre-wise, alternative musicians have been selected as the focal point. They are more accessible than pop stars and an avant-garde in the professional group.

Preliminary conclusions from the pilot interviews and the media discourse analysis are:

1. Expected result: French respondents can benefit from more state support forms, such as the *intermittent du spectacle* that secures unemployment insurance in between contracts, whereas Polish artists use more precarious solutions and often act as sole proprietors.
2. Both for Poland and for France, gender influences several music career choices such as being encouraged to play music or work in music, the choice of instrument, taking part in competitions or festivals or abandoning them. Interactions with men in the milieu often have an intimidating effect on the respondents' decisions.
3. Female musicians have non-linear careers, juggling music and (better) paid work.
4. There are many organizations in which female alternative artists can meet like-minded women, creating ghettoized, but supportive spaces.
5. Current results demonstrate that gendered factors in career development for alternative music artists require further exploration, especially with further interviews with representatives of different professions and quantitative studies of the milieu's gender make-up and earnings.

keywords: women, female artists, alternative music, career trajectories

Towards feminist paradiplomacy of the Autonomous Communities of Spain

Agata Rydzewska
(Political Science and Public Administration)

This paper identifies the perspectives of the development of feminist paradiplomacy on the example of Spanish Autonomous Communities, looking at the realization of the objectives set in the central strategy of feminist foreign policy by the regions in their external projection. The research aims to find the relationship between the central government's foreign policy and the regions' foreign activity in the context of the adoption of the new approach and to indicate the place of sub-state actors in the central strategies of feminist foreign policy. Furthermore, the paper aims to analyze the extent of the objective's implementation by the regions and the perspectives of its development.

The earlier studies proved that paradiplomacy understood as the international activity of sub-state actors, is parallel to the foreign policy conducted by the central governments. This means that the activity of the regions, as a rule, harmonizes with the priorities of the central government while complementing the entire state's foreign policy. It is also necessary to emphasize the secondary nature of paradiplomatic actions and their subordination to the original form. Therefore, the main hypothesis is that the realization of the feminist foreign policy is parallel to the external projection of the regions, which may be conceptualized as feminist paradiplomacy. Moreover, it is hypothesized that sub-state actors have little presence in central feminist foreign policy strategies. Last, but not least, the perspective is to expand the catalogue of feminist foreign policy practices in regional strategies within their competencies and to address the most problematic aspect of feminist foreign policy in the regions – representation.

The case of the Autonomous Communities is selected due to the recent publication of the Spanish central strategy which includes a variety of actors, e.g., the sub-national units. To identify the phenomenon, the institutional and legal method, the systems analysis (multi-level governance) and a comparative case study are to be applied. On their basis, areas have been identified, which in the perspective, are fields for the development of the "feminist paradiplomacy" of the Autonomous Communities of Spain.

keywords: Feminist paradiplomacy, feminist foreign policy, autonomous communities, external actions of regions

Board gender diversity and firm performance

Sebastian Zalas
(Economics and Finance)

The general objective of this paper is to offer novel and comprehensive insight on causal effect of board gender diversity on firm performance. This field of research has received much attention recently. This is a natural consequence of the fact that female representation on corporate boards has risen to the top of policy agenda across many countries (Terjesen et al., 2015).

Typically, board members are not randomly assigned to firms. This has important implications for estimating the effect of gender board diversity on firm performance: correlation is a biased estimator of the causal link. The early literature in this strand of research focused on static and dynamic (panel) comparisons of stock listed firms (Dezsö and Ross, 2012, Sabatier, 2015). Only few studies were able to use the data beyond stock-listed firms (Christiansen et al., 2016, is a notable example). These studies suggest that women on boards benefit firm performance (see the meta-analysis of 140 studies by Post

and Byron, 2015). An alternative approach to provide causal identification explores the effects of the so-called gender quotas. In many countries, the legislation requires some types of firms – the specifics differ from country to country – to assign certain number of seats on supervisory boards to women. The results in this strand of literature are ambiguous: many papers suggest that the causal link from gender board diversity to firm performance is negative, but some find no or positive effects. Note that the interpretation of estimates from such identification strategy should not be extrapolated even to all stock-listed firms, let alone firms in general.

I propose to innovate relative to the existing literature. I expand the studied sample to comprise all firms with boards and I propose a novel Bartik (1991) - style instrument. Using detailed registration and financial data for European firms between 1990 and 2019, I construct a shift-share instrument using the distant lag of gender board diversity in narrowly defined sectors, separately for each country, and the recent growth rate. Given that my data covers the 25 years I can use the sector-and-country specific gender board diversity measures from early 1990s. With the time lag of two decades, before 2010s, majority of the individuals on boards will either have retired, or at least, they would have moved to a different firm, possibly also different sector. Thus, the contemporaneous performance of the firm is plausibly exogenous to lagged diversity across narrowly defined sectors and countries. With such study design, I intend to find the effects of board gender diversity on firm performance beyond the stock-listed firms. Also, unlike earlier literature which was mostly of LATE variety, my identification is business-as-usual.

keywords: Management boards, Gender, Diversity, Shift-share instruments, Women on boards

COVID-19 pandemic / Pandemia COVID-19

chair/prowadzący: dr hab. Elwira Gross-Golacka

language/ język: ENG

panellists / paneliści:

Krzysztof Kądzicki - Zmiana wartości europejskiego społeczeństwa w pryzmacie pandemii COVID-19 / *Changes in the values of European society in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic*

Maciej Misztal - Wpływ pandemii COVID-19 na mobilność codzienną mieszkańców Warszawy / *The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the daily mobility of Warsaw residents*

Tsegachew Kasegn - Wpływ pracy w domu podczas pandemii Covid-19 na satysfakcję z życia satysfakcji i równowagi między życiem zawodowym a prywatnym rodziców z dziećmi na utrzymaniu / *The effect of working from home during the Covid-19 pandemic on life satisfaction and work-life balance satisfaction of parents with dependent children*

Changes in the values of European society in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

Krzysztof Kądziałski
(Security Studies)

The aim of this presentation, I will focus on EU aims to promoting peace and the well-being of EU citizens, and to combat social exclusion and discrimination, based on EU values in the area of: human dignity, freedom and democracy (*Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union*).

The mankind who is in the center of the world and the processes taking place in it, adapted the surrounding environment to meet his own needs. For over 20 years, the people of Europe have been enjoying the values professed by the West (Pietrzyk-Reeves, 1993) , which are the basis for the functioning of most European countries. In the process of implementing the features of Western societies, a sense of security was also developed for the purpose of development, thanks to which it became possible to obtain material and spiritual goods. The level of advancement, both technical and scientific, has allowed European society to function in a relatively calm and controlled environment. However, it should be remembered that the level of this sense of security and the related procedures for the protection of values can be deceptive, especially in the case when a person does not feel a direct threat to his existence. This creates a state of incorrect perception of security, which Daniel Frei (Jakubczak R., 2008) has already written about. The aforementioned sense of security, as well as the system of protecting the social values of the inhabitants of Europe, collapsed with the COVID-19 pandemic. The peace and world order that had been binding so far were put into question. Uncertainty, panic, and fear of losing your own health and that of your loved ones have taken the place previously reserved by the feeling of freedom from threats. Due to the need for man to adapt to life in the new reality, as well as the need to develop effective procedures for the elimination and mitigation of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was necessary to update the law in force.

The working hypothesis is formulated as follows: The European Union and European society have lost their values as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The occurrence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus forced the inhabitants of Western countries to reevaluate their views on the values professed in life. Until the pre-pandemic times (until the end of 2019), there were repeated patterns of action and values cultivation, which were the pillars of the functioning of the European Union countries. Since the turn of 2019/2020, there has been a change in the perception of Europeans so far, which resulted in the need for quick and, above all, effective measures to protect Western societies.

Methodology: theoretical analysis was first used, but also the methods of induction, deduction, synthesis, as well as the analysis of legal documents.

According to preliminary results the European Union and European society has lost their values due to COVID-19 pandemic.

keywords: COVID-19; SARS-CoV-2; social security; European values; international society

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the daily mobility of Warsaw residents

Maciej Misztal
(Social and Economic Geography and Spatial Management)

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected almost every part of our lives. These changes also affected cities. Changing the mode of work to remote, restrictions in movement or social distancing had a huge impact on the functioning of urban society, and thus led to significant changes in the current model of urban mobility. Daily mobility has become a form of mobility particularly affected by the pandemic, and it has been deprived of its main generators - work and school.

Due to the problem, there has been little research to focus on the impact of the pandemic on daily mobility. The existing ones most often focused on the potential effects of a pandemic that may affect the functioning of urban space and its users (Ghosh et al., 2020; Guida, Carpentieri 2021; Sardeshpande, Ruprecht, Russo, 2021) or on the overall socio-economic impact of a pandemic in the context of geographic (Więckowski, 2020). There are individual studies on mobility in the context of the pandemic, but they focus on assumptions not yet supported by research, and most often in the field of long-term mobility (Komornicki 2021; Lew et al., 2020; Gossling, Scot, Hall, 2021). A review of the literature indicates a shortage of studies on the impact of the pandemic on daily mobility.

Changes in the characteristics of daily mobility may be of key importance for the creation of postpandemic cities. In order to diagnose the nature of these changes, a questionnaire study was conducted in which the inhabitants of Warsaw indicated how the pandemic influenced their spatial behavior in the context of daily mobility and whether the changes caused by the pandemic are only temporary or have a chance to become a new reality for Warsaw.

The responses indicate that during the pandemic, respondents more often began to travel on foot and on bicycles, but at the same time use public transport less frequently. What is extremely important, the respondents indicated that during a pandemic they move around the vicinity of their place of residence much more often and get to know it better, which results in the statement that after the pandemic they intend to use services close to their home more often.

The results showing the greater popularity of active mobility and more frequent use of services close to the place of residence prove for the city authorities that the implementation of concepts leading to the achievement of the resilient city paradigm, such as "sustainable urban mobility" and "15-minute city", may meet with a positive response from residents, which is a very good sign for Warsaw and other cities.

keywords: daily mobility, COVID-19, 15-minute city, Warsaw, sustainable mobility

The effect of working from home during the Covid-19 pandemic on life satisfaction and work-life balance satisfaction of parents with dependent children

Kasegn Tsegachew
(Economics and Finance)

Working From Home (WFH) arrangements profoundly transformed workers into unprecedented living and working styles. The ongoing Covid-19 outbreak poses a significant barrier to typical office-based work and necessitates drastic shifts to WFH. Whether the new working arrangement will remain in a society highly depends on its effects on workers' life. However, to the best of my knowledge, the effects of WFH on workers' life and their work life balance(WLB) satisfactions are still unclear. Accordingly, this research aims to answer research questions including: How did the access and frequency of use of WFH among parents with dependent children change during the pandemic(between February 2020 and June 2021) across the six countries: USA, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Italy, and Poland? How was the (change in) access and frequency of use of WFH among parents with dependent children related to life and WLB satisfaction during the pandemic? How did pandemic-driven disruptions in the labor market such as job losses and changes in working hours affect workers' life and WLB satisfaction? Has life and

WLB satisfaction of parents with dependent children differed according to the type of contracts and occupations? Did working-hour flexibility and membership in collective agreements related to the level of one's life and WLB satisfaction during the pandemic? Preliminary results from the descriptive statistics based on parents with dependent children by leveraging Familydemic survey data reveal that before the onset of the pandemic, 33% of parents with dependent children had WFH opportunities. However, about half of them currently have WFH options and would like to work from home in the future. During the pandemic, only 11% of parents with dependent children are highly satisfied with their life and WLB, and about 21% of parents' WLB gets worsening. Comparatively, workers in the USA have better access to WFH arrangements and are highly satisfied in their life, WLB, and other satisfaction from relationships and family interactions. Findings from the preliminary multiple regression reveal that WFH and work hour flexibility positively affect life, WLB, and family interaction satisfaction. On the other hand, workers from disadvantaged groups, such as women, unmarried, not in managerial/professional occupations, not covered by collective agreements, change their working hours, lose their jobs, have aged dependent children, and were at risk of Covid-19 health complications are found to be less satisfied. Such a set of facts insinuates the effect of WFH is discriminatory and heterogeneous across geographical and intra-worker characteristics. The finding entails that more initiative-taking WFH policies and comprehensive supportive packages are essential to improve life, WLB, and family interaction satisfaction.

keywords: WFH; Satisfaction; Familydemic; Covid-19; Multiple regression

Smell disorders after COVID-19: specification and clinical picture

Dominika Žarnecka
(Psychology)

Smell disorders are a common symptom among COVID19 patients. Anosmia affects about 35% of patients, and various olfactory abnormalities occur in up to 98%. The results of longitudinal studies indicate a long-term persistence of olfactory disorders, even for 6+ months after infection. Such persistence of symptoms for a long time after recovery is referred to in the literature as *long-COVID* and applies to both those who were hospitalized and those who underwent the infection in a light manner, without the need for hospitalization. Di Stadio et al. (2022) observed an increased risk of anosmia or hyposmia in those patients who experienced cognitive symptoms; there was also a correlation between the severity of cognitive impairment and the severity of persistent olfactory disorders. However, the literature lacks a more detailed description of the symptoms experienced by COVID19 survivors.

The conference speech will present the results of preliminary study on the subject of olfactory disorders in people after COVID-19. These studies are the initial phase of a larger research cycle.

Research aim

The aim of the study is to assess the functioning of sense of smell in people who have had COVID-19, describe the severity and characteristics of possible smell deficits, and assess for how long after infection the olfactory symptoms may still persist.

Hypotheses

The research hypotheses are as following:

1. The olfactory dysfunction in people who suffered from COVID-19 persists even for several months after recovery.
2. The characteristics of olfactory disorders in people after COVID-19 are varied and may concern: sensitivity of smell, ability to differentiate smells, ability to recognize smells.
3. The importance of smell in the everyday life of the respondents may explain the discrepancy between the results obtained in subjective and semi-objective methods of olfactory testing (people who pay more attention to smell in everyday life will be more accurate in assessing the functioning of their sense of smell in questionnaires).

Description of the Methodology

Participants will be recruited via social media, will be informed about the purpose of the study and the possibility of opting out of participation. The results will be analyzed in an aggregate and anonymous manner. Due to the nature of the research on smell, the test will be conducted in stationary, in direct contact with the participants. The study will use both subjective questionnaire methods (original translation of the questionnaires: Importance of Smell (ISQ) and National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Taste & Smell (CSQ_H), as well as a semi-objective battery of Sniffin 'Sticks tests, used for assessment of the threshold of sensing smells, identifying and differentiating odors. The study will include people who have had COVID-19 and people from the control group. The assumed size of both groups is 30-40 people.

Conclusions

(Detailed conclusions are not yet available, the study is ongoing).

keywords: COVID-19, long-COVID, olfactory disorders, anosmia, hyposmia



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Panel 1

European Union / Unia Europejska

Wielka nieobecna. Władza konstytuująca w porządku prawa UE z perspektywy instytucjonalnych teorii prawa i materialnego ujęcia konstytucji

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Migration / Migracje

Does the experience of emigration affect the use of hate speech against immigrants? The role of intergroup friendships and the quality and quantity of intergroup contact

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Media / Media

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Prosumption as a phenomenon in mobile internet TV. Creating audiovisual content on social platforms YouTube Shorts, TikTok and Instagram Reels by Polish users

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Qualitative study with Instagram female influencers

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Panel 2

Digitalisation on life / Digitalizacja w życiu codziennym

New technologies in the field of sensory marketing and customer experience

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Digital capital as lived experience: how biographies shape ICT use in young adults in Poland

Paweł Zalewski
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Przyszłość przestępstwa bluźnierstwa

Oliwia Rybczyńska
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European commercial banks in the trend of ESG implementation and their risks in 2015 – 2020

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The Agency Problem in the crowdfunded companies

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Panel 3

Law / Prawo

Postmodernistyczna filozofia prawa

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Porzucone, znaczy czyje? Uwagi porównawczo-historyczne dotyczące własności odpadów

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Prawo holdingowe a zjawisko moralnego hazardu

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Akty prawne:

Ustawa z dnia 15 września 2000 r. Kodeks spółek handlowych (t.j. Dz. U. z 2022 r. poz. 1467 z późn. zm.).

Świadczenie usług seksualnych w Polsce – uwarunkowania prawne

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Civil procedure / Postępowanie cywilne

Przylączenie osoby trzeciej do postępowania arbitrażowego w międzynarodowym arbitrażu handlowym – regulacje instytucjonalne

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Prawne uwarunkowania partycypacji inwestora w infrastrukturze społecznej i technicznej – stan de lege lata i postulaty de lege ferenda

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Ukraine / Ukraina

Looking elsewhere – discussion on normative conceptualisations of the EU's „power” in the context of European cooperation in space exploration after the Russian invasion of Ukraine

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NATO in Ukraine's security policy

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The Russian-speaking diaspora in selected post-Soviet states as an object of the neo-imperial policy of the Russian Federation

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The sense of place ownership of Warsaw residents and their attitudes toward Ukrainian immigrants

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Individual and environmental predictors of self-regulation in adolescence

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Quantifying Speech Characteristics for Detecting Autism

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Labor Market Dynamics and Regional Fertility: a Spatial Analysis for Germany

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Interpersonal functioning analysis through the lens of machine learning: application of new technologies in psychotherapy

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Panel 4

Politics-related / Okołopolityczne

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Krzysztof Zarecki
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Cezary Paprzycki
(Political Science and Public Administration)

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Strategic Culture of Russia

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Statistical arbitrage strategy on Chinese stock market — Based on 5-min high-frequency data

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Women’s political representation impact on local policy outcomes – a systematic literature review

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Differentiation of social inequalities within Warsaw.

Marcel Świerkocki

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Commemoration in the city of immigrants. Case study of Rotterdam

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Education / Szkolnictwo

Opportunities and barriers to applying a deliberative and participatory approach to problem solving in Polish public schools

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Inspiracje Korczakowskie w obszarze dydaktyki uniwersyteckiej. Korczakian inspirations in the area of the university didactics

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"Serious games in the selection for the internship program"

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Perception of the emotional ambiguity (on the spaces of valence, origin and activation) in words: behavioral and eye-tracking studies

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Machine learning and automatisation / Automatyzacja i uczenie maszynowe

Automated road network selection with the use of machine learning for the purpose of the general geographic maps design

Albert Adolf

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Investor Sentiment in Asset Pricing Models: A Review

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The Simulation of Price Mechanisms with Agent-based Models

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Automated decision making in Polish public sector

Monika Berdys
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Panel 5

Entrepreneurship / Przedsiębiorczość

Determinants of Firm performance in Europe and Asia: A dynamic GMM Approach

Amrutha Varkey
(Economics and Finance)

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Follow your passion and choose your parents wisely - or how to become an adolescent Gen-Z entrepreneur.

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(Management and Quality Studies)

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The Forge of Leaders - strategies to support the functioning of the Hosts of Łukasiewicz Challenges

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Environment / Środowisko

Sustainable Development and ESG Transformation from a Legal Perspective

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“Black gold” vs green energy: Drivers towards energy transition in Poland

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Carbon sequestration regulation as a barrier to the decarbonisation of the domestic gas economy

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Social consequences of drought. A study of family farms in Poland

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The Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Productivity in East Africa

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Diversity and inclusiveness: gender, women, LGBTQIA / Różnorodność i inkluzywność: gender

Policies and practices of inclusiveness towards LGBT+ employees in the workplace: causes, manifestations and organizational effects

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Gendered Career Factors in Alternative Music in Poland and France

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Towards feminist paradiplomacy of the Autonomous Communities of Spain

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Board gender diversity and firm performance

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COVID-19 pandemic / Pandemia COVID-19

Changes in the values of European society in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

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The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the daily mobility of Warsaw residents

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The effect of working from home during the Covid-19 pandemic on life satisfaction and work-life balance satisfaction of parents with dependent children

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Smell disorders after COVID-19: specification and clinical picture

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