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The abstract in English of the doctoral dissertation entitled
The institution of the state of emergency in Polish political practice

Much has been written about states of emergency in Poland, but importantly, the literature overwhelmingly treats the subject from the perspective of legal science. The pro- issues of states of emergency have not been a subject of interest for political scientists so far, which has meant that there is still space to undertake research in this area. With the rebirth of the Polish state in 1918, the Polish solutions devoted to states of emergency began to take shape, and political changes, also caused transformations in the field of their regulation. The current solutions arise from the provisions of the Constitution, April 2, 1997, and the legislation treating of states of over-riding emergency of 2002. This dissertation is devoted to states of emergency in Polish political practice from the moment Poland regained its independence in 1918, until the so-called Covidian era.

One important area of research is the events surrounding the SARS-CoV-2 viral outbreak in Poland, in 2020-2021. This was the largest emergency in the history of the Third Republic to date, in terms of the number of casualties and the costs incurred, both financial and social. Despite the depth of the crisis, a state of natural disaster was not imposed at the time, but a decision was made to use an informal state of emergency, which is an interesting case from the perspective of system practice. The subject of consideration is also the situations that met the prerequisites determining the introduction of a state of emergency. A comprehensive analysis of the practice of standing or non-application of states of emergency, also required reference to events that resulted in such a decision such as, for example, in the Third Republic the state of emergency on the border with Belarus. The present research aimed to fill the existing gap, as pointed out by Elżbieta Kurzępa. The researcher stressed that to-date publications treating the subject of states of emergency focus in particular on systemic issues. In this work, the issues addressed will be presented from a political science perspective. Due to histo- rical

conditions, it was necessary to refer to events as well as legislation from the period of the Second Polish Republic and the Polish People's Republic.

The work was divided into V chapters, which was determined by the specificity of the subject undertaken and the purpose of the research. The first chapter analyzes the current legal conditions and considers the nature of states of emergency. There were also considerations devoted to the government's policy towards emergency regulations, before the advent of the global pandemic COVID-19. There was also an attempt to analyze selected events that resulted in pressure from politicians and various social and professional groups, for the introduction of a state of emergency.

Chapter II was devoted to a consideration of the genesis and development of emergency regulations in Poland and the systemic practice in this regard. The analysis covers the years 1918-1997, i.e. from the moment Poland gained independence, to the entry into force, currently in force, of the Constitution of the Republic.

In Chapters III and IV, the informal state of emergency introduced due to the COVID-19 pandemic is analyzed. The solutions applied at the time are the subject of discussion and deliberation by both lawyers and political scientists. It was the first time in the history of the Third Republic that an informal state of emergency was used, on this occasion violating Polish law.

The last chapter of the dissertation was devoted to the only case so far of the introduction of a state of emergency in the history of the Third Republic, resulting from the migration crisis, the next stage of which was triggered by the Belarusian authorities. It also reflects on the informal state of emergency, which was an extension of the previously existing state of emergency provided for in the Constitution.

Each of the chapters is concluded with a summary of the considerations constituting the subject of the respective part of this dissertation. The conclusion includes conclusions devoted to the problem of the application of states of emergency. This part also provides answers to the research questions posed and verification of the hypotheses. Proposals have been formulated for changes in the scope of regulations devoted to states of emergency, the intention of which is more effective enforcement of the law in force.