

**Date and Time:** Monday 18 January 2021 09:58:00 CET

**Job Number:** 134302928

**Documents (70)**

1. [*parliamentary elections 2019: Korwin-Mikke the only one in Warsaw, Winnicki in Białystok. And Kolonko where?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5WTV-NRF1-F09W-F116-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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2. [*European judges call on Sejm to make public list of supporters for NCJ*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5WTV-NRF1-F09W-F11R-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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[*The*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5WVG-SSV1-F09W-F0NC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831) 3rd [*great-grandson of the last emperor wants his former palaces and treasures back.The Germans are outraged*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5WVG-SSV1-F09W-F0NC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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4. [*Poland-US relations: servility is not partnership*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5WXV-8891-F09W-F18D-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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5 [*Parliamentary elections 2019 Civic Coalition programme - what does Schetyna's 'six' include?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5WXV-8891-F09W-F17V-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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6. the cesspool [*has enveloped Poland*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5WXV-8891-F09W-F18F-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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7. [*general election 2019: when will we know the results?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5WXV-8891-F09W-F17T-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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8th [*General Election 2019 - the Left's programme. What changes does the SLD, Together and Spring want to make?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5WXV-8891-F09W-F17X-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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9. the [*Law and Justice party is overstepping acceptable boundaries and ruining the national community*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5X28-6MT1-F09W-F14T-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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10. [*The Law and Justice Party's foreign policy programme calls Poland's humiliations the government's successes*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5X28-6MT1-F09W-F14H-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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[*Populists in Austria in reverse*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5X5F-C261-JCVT-R00N-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831). [*A green wave flows down the Danube*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5X5F-C261-JCVT-R00N-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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12th [*America to teach what the rule of law is? Jokes aside*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5X5F-C261-JCVT-R00G-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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13 [*Donald Trump has announced sanctions against Turkey.This is in response to the offensive in Syria*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5X8M-XSN1-F09W-F0MX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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14 [*Elections 2019 - Schetyna admits he has regrets and names PSL."The idea of a coalition was destroyed".*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-YMB1-F09W-F04J-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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15 [*Catalan football stars protest against prison sentences for separatists*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5X8M-XSN1-F09W-F0NK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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16 [*EU negotiator in interview with "Wyborcza": Brexit was like an electric shock for us*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XCV-N5K1-F09W-F2J1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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17 [*UK. Boris Johnson has finally got it right. Early elections will be held on 12 December*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XCV-N5K1-F09W-F2K5-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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18 - [*Donald Tusk has officially confirmed the change in brexit date. "It may be the last time. Make the most of this time."*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XCV-N5K1-F09W-F2JG-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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19. [*Brexit goes away*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XCK-XB81-JBK9-2420-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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20 [*British MPs have agreed to an election on 12 December.There will beone topic: brexit*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XCV-N5K1-F09W-F2KB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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21. the [*CJEU receives a complaint from the European Commission against Poland.It concerns disciplinary measures for judges*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XCV-N5K1-F09W-F2JN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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[*H&M's*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XCV-N5K1-F09W-F2JP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831) 22nd [*CEO believes environmental movements are a 'social threat' and harm the economy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XCV-N5K1-F09W-F2JP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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23. [*TWO MONTHS OF CHILD CARE; New leave for fathers*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XCK-XB81-JBK9-240D-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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24 [*The government wants to help farmers by imposing fruit prices. "Only German and Dutch exchanges will benefit".*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGV-7N31-JCVT-R358-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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[*The*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGV-7N31-JCVT-R35H-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831) 25th [*Italians are fighting poachers in Lombardy. But they are supported by local authorities from Salvini's party*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGV-7N31-JCVT-R35H-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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26. [*the German stereotype of Poland is that civilisation ends here. There is something in this*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGV-7N31-JCVT-R35D-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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27 - [*Erdogan is back in the game. Today he will meet with Trump in Washington*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XGV-7N31-JCVT-R35K-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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28. [*in an age of neo-nationalism, the EU should not give up its Commissioner for Culture*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM7-SNJ1-JCVT-R4B2-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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29th [*European Parliament declares 'climate crisis'. PiS against, PO abstains*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM7-SNJ1-JCVT-R4BR-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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30. [*IN BRIEF*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-21T1-DY2B-S1B6-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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31st [*'Wyborcza' reveals who dropped the MEPs' gallows case.It was notthe prosecutor who conducted the investigation*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM7-SNJ1-JCVT-R4BB-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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32. the [*position of retired judges of the Constitutional Court on the CJEU judgment*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM7-SNJ1-JCVT-R4BK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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[*The*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM7-SNJ1-JCVT-R4B8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831) 33rd [*Brexodus is not in sight. Contrary to popular narrative, Poles are not fleeing the UK*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM7-SNJ1-JCVT-R4B8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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34. [*We are facing a rise in food prices due to new taxes*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-21T1-DY2B-S1B1-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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35 [*Services have deleted thousands of ISIS accounts from the web. But the jihadists are still dangerous online*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-TGM1-F09W-F0GS-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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36. [*masturbation is cheating and a gynaecologist is not a dentist. Sex education in schools*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-TGM1-F09W-F0GD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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37 - [*Does smog violate personal rights? Supreme Court to decide what air we are entitled to*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM7-SNJ1-JCVT-R4BC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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38. [*by po owy 2020;Tax-free retail chains*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-21T1-DY2B-S1B9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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39. [*Will the re-elected President Klaus Iohannis curb corruption in Romania?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-TGM1-F09W-F0GR-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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40. [*one can sympathise with the Queen. It is possible that she will reign over a cadavre state*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR7-C881-JCVT-R01D-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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41 [*Kaczynski praises PM after EU summit. "We avoided a huge danger".*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XRF-BR81-JCVT-R0M8-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: dic 13, 2019 Fino a dic 13, 2019 |

42 [*We hear a desperate cry coming from the PiS parliamentary benches: "Communism, come back!"*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XRF-BR81-JCVT-R0MK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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43rd [*Turkish Foreign Ministry deputy leader for 'Wyborcza': Don't be surprised by Erdogan's frustration*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR7-C881-JCVT-R00Y-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: dic 13, 2019 Fino a dic 13, 2019 |

44 - [*Currency exchange rates. Powerful reaction of the pound after the announcement of the UK election poll results. The reason? Brexit*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XR7-C881-JCVT-R01C-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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45th [*British Press: Now we will find out who Boris Johnson really is*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XRF-BR81-JCVT-R0MJ-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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[*The*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XRF-BR81-JCVT-R0MC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831) 46th [*Germans are thinking of separating themselves from Poland with a fence. All because of the fear of ASF*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XRF-BR81-JCVT-R0MC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: dic 13, 2019 Fino a dic 13, 2019 |

47. [*all the brakes are off.This is how PiS wants to tamejudges*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XRF-BR81-JCVT-R0M9-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: dic 13, 2019 Fino a dic 13, 2019 |

48 [*Turkey has ambitious plans - its own electric car. Erdogan announces huge investment*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XVN-92B1-JCVT-R2HK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: dic 28, 2019 Fino a dic 28, 2019 |

49th [*Angela Merkel in Moscow. Talks on Nord Stream 2 and the future of Libya*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYV-G001-F09W-F14M-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: gen 12, 2020 Fino a gen 12, 2020 |

50. [*Rokita joins the attack on judges*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVG1-F09W-F0H0-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: gen 12, 2020 Fino a gen 12, 2020 |

51. [*Borys Budka, elected chairman of Civic Platform, promises:;Instead of offices, talking to people*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y2T-93C1-DY2B-S152-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: gen 27, 2020 Fino a gen 27, 2020 |

52. [*the Italian government wants to introduce a compulsory month of leave for fathers to ease the burden on women*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y2V-2HT1-JCVT-R17R-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: gen 27, 2020 Fino a gen 27, 2020 |

53 [*'Bat on the rubbish mafia' works? Waste disposal bills have risen horrendously*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y2V-2HT1-JCVT-R17P-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: gen 27, 2020 Fino a gen 27, 2020 |

54. [*Brexit in four days, and a wild row continues in Britain over a comma on a coin*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y32-1PR1-JCVT-R1XC-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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[*PLN 18 billion for the F-35, which is more expensive than the Belgians*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y32-1PR1-JCVT-R1WP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831). [*Why the difference?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y32-1PR1-JCVT-R1WP-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: gen 27, 2020 Fino a gen 27, 2020 |

[*56th 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz. Nothing can replace our memory*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y32-1PR1-JCVT-R1XK-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: gen 27, 2020 Fino a gen 27, 2020 |

57 [*Poznań judges appeal to Duda to "stop hate speech and denigration of judges"*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y32-1PR1-JCVT-R1XH-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: gen 27, 2020 Fino a gen 27, 2020 |

58. [*Today the European Parliamentis holding an important debate on the rule of law in Poland; we need to change the style of the conversation with the EU*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y60-VJ61-DY2B-S231-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

**Client/Matter:** -None-

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: feb 11, 2020 Fino a feb 11, 2020 |

59th [*Europarliament on Poland. "Money for the rule of law"?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y67-KGT1-F09W-F2FD-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| **Content Type** | **Narrowed by** |
| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: feb 11, 2020 Fino a feb 11, 2020 |

60. [*there is only one way to keep Poland in the Union*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y61-M761-F09W-F1SF-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: feb 11, 2020 Fino a feb 11, 2020 |

61st [*Brazilian president prepares attack on Amazon*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y61-M761-F09W-F1S7-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: feb 11, 2020 Fino a feb 11, 2020 |

62nd [*EP debate on Poland. The Commissioner for Justice referred to the case of Judge Juszczyszyn*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y67-KGT1-F09W-F2F7-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: feb 11, 2020 Fino a feb 11, 2020 |

63. [*Ziobro fights for Kaczyński's entire legacy*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y61-M761-F09W-F1SN-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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[*Poland has never stated that it does not recognise a CJEU ruling, other countries have done so; we are not in dispute with the Union*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y60-VJ61-DY2B-S232-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: feb 11, 2020 Fino a feb 11, 2020 |

65. [*Further debate in the European Parliament on the rule of law in Poland*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y67-KGT1-F09W-F2DJ-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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66 - [*Mercury-laden fluorescent lamps have avoided the axe for years. Need a ban on sales?*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y61-M761-F09W-F1S4-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: feb 11, 2020 Fino a feb 11, 2020 |

67. [*In the European Parliament, another debate on the rule of law in Poland [LIVE].*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y67-KGT1-F09W-F2F3-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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| News | Fonti: Gazeta Wyborcza,Fakt Polska; Sequenza temporale: feb 11, 2020 Fino a feb 11, 2020 |

68. [*hectic day inBrussels; big debate on Poland today*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y60-VJ61-DY2B-S238-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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69 - [*Donald Tusk stands behind Roman Giertych. "He exposed himself to the authorities by revealing its corrupt nature".*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y67-KGT1-F09W-F2DX-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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70 [*The child of two women will not be entered in the civil registry books. "Our regulations do not allow this".*](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?id=urn:contentItem:5Y67-KGT1-F09W-F2DW-00000-00&idtype=PID&context=1516831)

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[***Parliamentary elections 2019: Korwin-Mikke the only one in Warsaw, Winnicki in Białystok. And Kolonko where?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WTV-NRF1-F09W-F116-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

August 15, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 430 words

**Byline:** Paweł Rutkiewicz

**Highlight:** Janusz Korwin-Mikke will be the Confederation's single candidate for the 2019 parliamentary elections, while Mariusz Max Kolonko maintains that he will run alone, although the PKW has still not registered his committee.

**Body**

In the past week, [*Konfederacja Wolność i Niepodległość*](http://warszawa.wyborcza.pl/warszawa/7,54420,25070381,wybory-parlamentarne-2019-konfederacja-rejestruje-komitet.html), an electoral committee of anti-systemic and extreme right-wing groups, has presented the electoral districts. It is already known that in Warsaw the list to the Sejm will be opened by Janusz Korwin-Mikke, a politician known for his public "verbal antics".

As a Member of the ***European*** Parliament he became famous for his statement about "***European*** blacks". - a statement deemed scandalous by the majority of Western and Polish media. Firstly, he used the racial-ethnic category as a word with a negative connotation, and secondly, he made it a key word to describe living and economic conditions which cannot be linked to nationality and skin colour. It is also no secret that Korwin-Mikke is a declared opponent of Poland's presence in the ***EU***.

Last week Paweł Skutecki joined the Confederation's parliamentary circle. Skutecki got to the Sejm from the Bydgoszcz Kukiz'15 list. On the Warsaw list he will run from the third place. It is also known that in Białystok, where last month nationalists and pseudo football fans brutally tried to stop the first ever Equality March in that city, Robert Winnicki will be number one. He is the chairman of Ruch Narodowy (National Movement), and formerly of All-Polish Youth, and an outspoken opponent of equal rights for homosexuals in public spaces.

The number one in Lublin is the current MP Jakub Kulesza, and in Kielce the current head of the All-Polish Youth - Krzysztof Bosak. However, it is still unknown what will happen with Mariusz Maks Kolonko, a former TVP correspondent in the USA, who on Wednesday night protested categorically on Facebook against the fact that his name was allegedly taken into account during the filling of the seats by Kukiz'15 (in coalition with the Polish Stronnictwo Ludowe) and Konfederacja. He also wrote down the name of the latter in Cyrillic letters.

READ ALSO[*: ONR: We generally don't like democracy. And it is better not to tease us*](http://wyborcza.pl/duzyformat/7,127290,24704058,onr-z-demokracja-nam-generalnie-nie-po-drodze-i-lepiej-nas.html)

So who [*will Kolonko finally go to the polls*](http://warszawa.wyborcza.pl/warszawa/7,54420,25065420,sylwetki-wyborcze-bartoszewski-kaminski-kosecki-zandberg.html) with? He claims that with the 'nation', and in practice with his own party called Revolution (Rewolucja), which - according to the list of parties on the website of the State Electoral Commission - he has still not registered. The Revolution election committee is also absent from the 27 committees whose applications were accepted by the PKW until 15 August. Despite this, Kolonko announced on his web TV MaxGo that he would be collecting signatures under letters of support.

According to the Kantar poll for "Fakty" of 12-13 August, the Confederation would enter the Sejm with a result of 5 per cent, with the PSL-Polish Coalition (with Kukiz'15) just below the threshold.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (77%); Terrorist Organizations (70%); Human Rights Violations (68%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (67%)

**Load-Date:** August 16, 2019

**End of Document**

[***European judges call on Sejm to make public list of supporters for the NCJ***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WTV-NRF1-F09W-F11R-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

August 15, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 577 words

**Byline:** rw

**Highlight:** "The implementation of the obligation arising from the judgment is a matter of great importance and should take place as soon as possible, which we urge you to do". - write representatives of the ***European*** Network of Councils for the Judiciary (ENCJ).

**Body**

This is a case of a final judgment of the Supreme Administrative Court, which ordered the immediate publication of the lists of support for candidates to the NCJ. ENCJ associates several dozen judicial councils from all over ***Europe***. [*Theletter of the network's board was made public on Thursday on its website by the Association of Judges "Themis"*](http://themis-sedziowie.eu/aktualnosci/pismo-zarzadu-encj-z-dnia-8-sierpnia-wzywajace-polski-parlament-do-podania-do-publicznej-wiadomosci-list-poparcia-czlonkow-obecnego-krs-zgodnie-z-wyrokiem-naczelnego-sadu-administracyjnego/), but it bears the date of 8 August.

ENCJ is "closely following developments in the reform of the Polish judiciary". And recalls that the NCJ was suspended from ENCJ membership in September 2018.

The reason for the suspension was the ENCJ's position that 'judges who are members of the NCJ should be elected by the judges'. Immediately, however, we read that "a violation of this principle does not automatically prejudge that the Council becomes dependent on the executive". But in the case of the NCJ, "the ENCJ board considered that a number of additional circumstances indicated that it lacked independence from the executive".

One of these circumstances is related to the fact "that during the process of electing the judges-members of the NCJ, the lists of judges who supported them were not made public".

It goes on to say that, according to the information received by the ENCJ board, 'the obligation to publish personal lists of support for members of the NCJ was established by a recent and enforceable judgment of the Polish Supreme Administrative Court. The ENCJ board is of the opinion that the fulfilment of the obligation resulting from the above mentioned judgment is a matter of great importance and should take place as soon as possible, which we urge you to do'.

The unprecedented defence of the lists provides for a [*motion filed in the TC by PiS deputies*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75398,25085517,pis-wystapil-do-tk-o-zamrozenie-wyrokow-w-sprawie-list-poparcia.html). "Wyborcza" revealed its content on Tuesday. 54 MPs have applied to the Tribunal to suspend the enforceability of administrative court judgments on the disclosure of lists of support for candidates to the new NCJ. The names of the judges are on them. Which ones? The Chancellery of the Sejm and the Minister of Justice have refused to provide such information for 1.5 years. Their decisions were overruled by courts of first instance. [*In June, the NSA, in its first final judgment, ordered that the lists be disclosed.*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75398,24943781,urzednicy-kuchcinskiego-przegrali-w-sadzie-wreszcie-dowiemy.html)

The Chancellery of the Sejm has so far failed to implement a ruling that is binding on it. Now the Law and Justice party is expecting the ruling to be frozen by the Tribunal controlled by the ruling party. The freeze is to remain in place until the CT examines the PiS complaint. The MPs are complaining about a provision in the law on the NCJ which stipulates the need for an endorsement. According to politicians, the courts have interpreted it unconstitutionally - they found that the regulation does not block the possibility of revealing judges' names under the procedure of access to public information.

"The jurisprudential practice of the courts has led to the formation of an understanding of the content of the provision that violates the Constitution," the MPs argue. "The enforcement of the judgments would perpetuate the unconstitutional understanding of the provisions," they justify the request for security.

What is it about the lists that makes PiS defend them so? - is a question that many lawyers have been asking themselves recently. "Such actions are not undertaken without a purpose. There can only be one conclusion: the law was clearly violated when the neo-KRS was established and now they want to hide it at all costs," wrote Łódź judge Tomasz Krawczyk on Twitter. "Every such move builds the impression that there really is some dramatic mess on these lists," - adds Piotr Trudnowski, president of the conservative Jagiellonian Club.

[*Lawyers assume that knowledge of the lists will reveal the links between members of the new NCJ and the Ministry of Justice.*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75398,25088100,panstwo-robi-wszystko-by-ukryc-listy-do-krs-przed-obywatelami.html) To this day we also do not know whether the candidates met the formal requirements and had at least 25 signatures of judges.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (64%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (61%)

**Load-Date:** August 16, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The great-grandson of the last emperor wants his former palaces and treasures back. The Germans are outraged***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WVG-SSV1-F09W-F0NC-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

August 15, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 885 words

**Byline:** Bartosz T. Wieliński

**Highlight:** In Brandenburg, a referendum is being prepared to prohibit the authorities from negotiating with aristocrats, descendants of the famous Hohenzollern dynasty.

**Body**

- No secret negotiations in the silence of cabinets. The Hohenzollerns [descendants of the dynasty that ruled the country until 1918] have no rights to the estate, says Sebastian Walter, the Brandenburg leader of the Left (Die Linke), a joint party of East German post-communists and West German socialist radicals.

His party has begun collecting signatures for a referendum that would order the state authorities to use all the legal possibilities to send the Hohenzollerns away. The signatures of 20,000 of its inhabitants are needed.

This action by politicians is obviously aimed at the ongoing campaign in Brandenburg prior to the elections scheduled for 1 September. However, this is further proof that the demands made a fortnight ago by the heirs of the German monarchs to the state's authorities have moved the descendants of its subjects.

Prince Georg Friedrich von Preussen, a great-grandson of Kaiser Wilhelm II, who is at the head of the Hohenzollern family, has been negotiating with the German government for a long time to return the property that once belonged to the family.

The main demand was to put the Cecilienhof Palace in Potsdam at the family's disposal. This is a building styled on the courts of the British provinces with 176 rooms, standing in a park on the banks of the river Havel. Just before the outbreak of World War I, Wilhelm II had it built for his son and successor, Prince William and his wife Princess Cecilia. And although he himself abdicated in 1918 and fled to the Netherlands, his son and grandchildren lived in Cecilienhof until 1945, when they fled to the West before the approaching Red Army. After the capitulation of Germany, the Potsdam Conference, which established the post-war order in ***Europe, was*** held in their palace.

Prince Georg Friedrich is now demanding that the family be allowed to return to the palace.

Would the fulfilment of this condition mean that the palace could no longer be visited? This is not known. According to German media reports, the Hohenzollerns' lawyers are demanding the right to use the building permanently and free of charge as the seat of the family and for private or social purposes. One could therefore conclude that tourist access to the palace, which was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1990, would be limited.

On the list of properties the aristocrats want to take control of is another Potsdam family residence: the Roman villa-style Lindstedt Palace, built in the second half of the 19th century by the then King Frederick William IV of Prussia. And also the nearby Villa Liegnitz.

However, palaces are not everything. The Hohenzollerns also want the return of thousands of works of art that once belonged to the family: paintings, sculptures, tapestries and ceramics, which are now in museums in Berlin and Potsdam. The family assures, however, that these objects will still remain there.

The last item on the list of demands is money. The aristocratic family wants an additional payment of 1.2 million ***euros*** from the Brandenburg authorities.

- It was never a secret that the family is in talks with the authorities. It was requested by the Chancellery to treat them confidentially," Prince von Preussen tells Die Welt journalists. And he regrets that the government side allowed the details to leak to the media. - The media say that the prince wants his castles back. And yet already during the times of the GDR it was considered to allow my family to live in Cecilienhof.

The inheritance of the Hohenzollerns is being looked after by the Prussian Castle Foundation set up by Berlin and Brandenburg. Brandenburg premier Dietmar Woidke does not want to hear about the Hohenzollerns moving into Cecilienhof or Lindstedt palaces.

- These are not residential facilities. They are meant to be publicly accessible. They are palaces for the people," says Woidke.

Brandenburg Culture Minister Ulrike Gutheil adds that the Hohenzollerns' demands are of an "extreme" nature.

German public opinion is hostile to the demands of the Kaiser's descendants. The Hohenzollerns are blamed for the First World War, which Kaiser Wilhelm I caused and its consequences: the collapse of the country, the rise to power of Adolf Hitler and the outbreak of another criminal conflict.

Disputes over the Hohenzollern estates have been ongoing since 1918. During the Weimar Republic, the then Prussian authorities divided up the former monarch's estate, leaving his family with 39 of the more than 100 palaces.

After the war, those most valuable from the point of view of the family's history found themselves in the GDR. Some were demolished by the communist authorities.

After the reunification of Germany, the family tried to recover the property. Talks with the authorities on this matter were abandoned for the time being.

It is possible that the matter will end up in the courts. Here, however, the Hohenzollern family does not have a good streak. In the 1990s Prince Georg Friedrich's father lost court cases. In June the Prince lost a lawsuit for the return of Rheinfels Castle on the Rhine. The court ruled that the castle did not belong to the monarch's family, but to the state. And therefore it should remain in state hands

The Hohenzollerns are a German dynasty whose roots go back to the early Middle Ages.

They ruled among others in the Brandenburg March and Prussia. From this family descended Albrecht Hohenzollern, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, who secularised the monastic state and as a fief of the Polish king became its first prince.

In 1871, Wilhelm I became the first German emperor.

The last representative of the dynasty on the ***European*** throne was the Romanian King Michael I, who abdicated in 1947 under pressure from the Communists.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Human Rights Violations (87%); Securities + Other Investments (84%); Terrorist Organizations (84%); Military Weapons (77%); Film (75%); Espionage (69%); Torture (67%); Engine + Turbine Mfg (65%); Investigations (63%); Awards + Prizes (62%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (62%); Chemistry (62%); Medical Science (62%); Medicine + Health (62%); Physics (62%); Writers (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%); Harbors + Ports (75%); Mining + Extraction (75%)

**Load-Date:** August 19, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Poland-US relations: servility is not partnership***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WXV-8891-F09W-F18D-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

August 30, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 1490 words

**Byline:** Pawel Zalewski

**Highlight:** Can President Duda, Prime Minister Morawiecki and Minister Blaszczak talk to America in a position other than with their necks bowed?

**Body**

Paweł Zalewski was an MP and ***MEP***, in 2002-07 he was a PiS politician, vice-president of the party, and since 2009 a PO politician. A specialist in international relations, he was chairman of the parliamentary foreign affairs committee. He is a member of PO's Shadow Foreign Affairs Cabinet. He is standing for election to the Sejm from the Civic Coalition in the Warsaw constituency.

Recently, Melissa Hooper and Dalibor Rohac published an article in the Washington Post calling on Donald Trump to cancel his visit to Poland. They argued that this visit would be tantamount to the American president's involvement in the culture war and election campaign in our country, and would bring negative consequences for bilateral relations after a possible change of government in Warsaw.

Indeed, it is difficult to find an example in history of a similar commitment by an American leader on the side of one political camp in Poland. And it is true that the Law and Justice party is taking advantage of this by reducing relations between our countries to relations between two similar ideological camps. However, the opposition in such a situation must show maturity and treat Polish-American relations as strategic. For America is the strongest country in the world, a pillar of NATO and a guarantor of our country's security. No short-term economic situation or the criticism that Donald Trump faces for his style of presidency should change this attitude. Polish-American relations should be neither a seasonal whim of the US President, who can take his troops out of Poland at any time, nor a social engineering trick of President Duda, who puffs up his partner's vanity with tales of Fort Trump and bends down servilely at his desk in the Oval Office.

The strategic nature of Polish-American relations, however, raises questions about the shape of the partnership, the aim of which should be to increase the security of citizens, the development of the country and its position in the world. Therefore, instead of contesting President Trump's visit, we should use it to sum up the achievements of the last four years.

The Law and Justice Party presents the growing military cooperation as its greatest success. But nobody confuses the end with the means like the current government and president. On the benefit side, we have an increasing US military presence in Poland, which was achieved by continuing the efforts of the Civic Platform. However, this presence has a status that is not fixed by any serious act of will, making it susceptible to change depending on the current policy of the US President.

And what are the costs? Analysing the inaccurate information provided by ministers Macierewicz and Błaszczak, we can clearly see that PiS meets all American expectations without trying to rationalise the decision to purchase specific military equipment, their costs and legal concessions. Instead of completing the construction of the missile defence system, we have a decision to buy state-of-the-art F-35 aircraft, without any benefit for the Polish arms industry. At one time, PiS politicians shouted that they did not want to paint the ballasts - now, in power, they will not even be suppliers of paint.

Minister Blaszczak's public commitments are many years ahead and many tens of billions of dollars. Where will the minister get the funds for this? After all, the sum of the announced modernisation projects does not balance in the state budget. What will happen if the U.S. says "check" to Minister Blaszczak's declarations and, not being satisfied with political assurances, demands signing binding agreements?

Another issue is the cost and conditions of US troops in Poland. President Trump has stated that we will cover them 100%. This means multi-billion investments in infrastructure that meets American standards. How much will they amount to in concrete terms? Why do we know nothing about how the Law and Justice government has guaranteed the protection of Polish soil from possible contamination? How has it ensured responsibility for possible crimes committed by American soldiers? Who will judge them? Do we have control over American overflights under Polish skies? If Minister Blaszczak today refuses to answer these and similar questions, there can be only one conclusion: Polish interests are poorly protected.

We have been positioned by PiS as a country pursuing the interests of the American budget and arms industry. The question is how these investments were secured and what we got in return. What, apart from the immediate American interest, guarantees the sustainability of the US military presence in Poland? So is all that PiS has to offer America its own territory and billions of dollars from Poland in exchange for the hope of effective deterrence? Why does Minister Blaszczak not say what will happen if it fails? Why is the partnership in relations with the US defined solely in military terms? Why is the potential for economic cooperation not being exploited? Where are the American investments in Poland? Why are Polish jobs not being created? President Trump knows how to talk publicly about benefits for the American taxpayer. What about the Polish one?

Poland does not want or need to choose between ***Europe*** and the USA. But PiS is pushing in this direction, underestimating ***Europe's*** potential and flattering the US administration's aversion to multilateral solutions. American criticism of ***European*** allies can be useful - in economic, legal or military matters, and it is hard to deny President Trump some success. The question, however, is whether there is a willingness to listen on the American side. No less important is also whether President Duda and Prime Minister Morawiecki and Minister Blaszczak can talk in a position other than with their necks bowed. Here is the test: The Poles would love to know whether, how and with what effect the Polish authorities will put the issue of Russia's return to the G7 in their talks with President Trump.

Polish-American relations do not have to be like this. And the opposition presents an alternative. It is enough to look at the mechanisms of Polish-American cooperation created by the previous government. Had it not been for the PiS's ineptitude in implementing the missile defence programme, especially the delay of 2016-17, Poland had a chance to become the first country in Central and Eastern ***Europe*** with a Patriot system. And with that, it had a chance to be a partner of the US and American industry in promoting this solution among the countries of the region and to create a single regional standard in the field of air defence - with Poland at the centre of things. This would have come out much cheaper than the cost of purchasing this system currently declared by Minister Blaszczak. It is easy to see how close it was to this goal by looking at the solidarity and partnership programme signed by Tomasz Siemoniak's Ministry of Defence and abandoned by the Law and Justice party.

Care for the interests of Polish defence, combined with financial rationality and the involvement of Polish industry, should be complemented by a mature attitude to strategic partnership. An active policy in ***Europe*** and the rebuilding of Poland's position in the ***European*** Union objectively serves transatlantic relations. And they are experiencing one of the most difficult periods in the last 70 years. The weakness of the ***European*** and assertive American leadership and the permanent shifts on the political scenes on both sides of the Atlantic make it necessary to recognise this state of affairs as protracted. That is why the situation needs reasoning and building on the foundation of joint action by ***European*** states. PiS fails to understand that there is no longer any place for soloists in transatlantic relations, and that the only support for a genuine Polish-American partnership is a credible ***European*** policy of pro-American Poland.

An influential Poland in the ***European*** Union, with its mediation skills and potential for real support for American interests, can influence Brussels by bridging the divide between ***Europe*** and America on such controversial issues as China and Iran policy. We have played this role in the past, including on the Iraq war. For this, however, we need to rebuild relations in the centre of the Union, with Germany and France, which are the worst they have been in 30 years. We also need to rebuild the credibility and usefulness of Polish policy in the eyes of the countries of Central and Eastern ***Europe***, to strengthen the solidarity of the region and the strength of the common voice vis-à-vis Brussels, Berlin, Paris and Rome. Poland, which is important for the US because it plays a role in ***Europe***, can influence the tone of American policy towards Russia. For this, however, it is necessary to rebuild its position in Ukraine.

Strategic common sense in our relations with America dictates that we cease to pursue a policy of clientelism and that we abandon the role of America's Trojan horse in ***Europe***. It brings no lasting benefits from the US and destroys the opportunities we have within the Union. Instead, we need a partnership between Warsaw and Washington which, without ideological intimacy but with the ability to raise controversial issues, will build a strong bilateral alliance and strengthen the community of the West.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Terrorist Organizations (93%); Military Weapons (92%); Torture (88%); Human Rights Violations (80%); Awards + Prizes (63%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (63%); Chemistry (63%); Espionage (63%); Law Courts + Tribunals (63%); Medical Science (63%); Medicine + Health (63%); Physics (63%); Securities + Other Investments (63%); Writers (63%); Arms Control + Disarmament (62%); Weapons + Arms (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (86%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (67%)

**Load-Date:** August 30, 2019

**End of Document**

[***General election 2019: Civic Coalition programme - what does Schetyna's 'six' include?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WXV-8891-F09W-F17V-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

August 30, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 452 words

**Byline:** NPK

**Highlight:** parliamentary elections 2019. the Civic Coalition is building its election programme around Schetyna's "six" for now. With what declarations do the candidates from the EC lists in the elections to the Sejm and the Senate want to convince the Poles?

**Body**

So far the only common points in the opposition's [*electoral*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=wybory+parlamentarne+2019) programme are the so-called 'Schetyna's six'. The Civic Coalition's initial programme built around these issues was presented by Civic [*Grzegorz Schetyna*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=grzegorz+schetyna) in July this year. What does the EC propose to the voters?

The theses of the Civic Coalition's election programme were presented during the opposition parties' forum 'To heal Poland'. At the convention, six main points were presented, which are the postulates of the candidates from the Civic Coalition: partnership unions, abolition of trade on Sundays, pay rises, maintenance of the thirteenth pension, changes in health care and a radical programme of climate protection.

The [*Civic Coalition'*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Koalicja+Obywatelska)s economic election programme focuses, among other things, on introducing changes to protect the climate. One of the postulates in this category is to eliminate coal in the Polish energy sector by 2040 and to comply with ***European*** treaties on environmental protection. KO has also announced the reduction of air pollution in Poland within eight years to a "level safe for health".

The main point of debate in the [*2019 parliamentary elections*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=wybory+parlamentarne+2019) will be the pay rise - it is expected to mean an increase of 30 billion zlotys in spending from the state budget. According to the EC candidates, rewarding working people is more important than social benefits granted by the state. In addition, the opposition has put forward the idea of lowering PIT taxes. Thanks to this, the improvement of the financial situation is to be felt by all Poles, and not only by a selected group. Apart from lowering income tax, the Civic Coalition's election programme also includes a reduction o f [*ZUS*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=ZUS) and health care contributions, which account for 40 per cent of total remuneration (for employees employed under employment contracts). They are to be reduced to 35 per cent. An increase in remuneration would mean, in turn, about 290 PLN more per month per employee per hand. In addition, the EC promises a so-called activity bonus for people who work but earn less.

Other points of the Civic Coalition's election programme are also important. The candidates on these lists are in favour of legalising civil [*partnerships*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=zwi%B1zki+partnerskie), equalising the salaries of men and women doing the same work, lifting the ban on Sunday trading, reinstating and extending the in vitro programme co-financed from the state budget, making referendums mandatory if at least one million signatures are collected, and introducing the ***European*** [*Health*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=zdrowie)  Care which would reduce the waiting time for an appointment with a specialist to 21 days and the waiting time in the ED to no more than one hour.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (75%); Terrorist Organizations (73%); Weapons + Arms (70%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (69%); Chemistry (69%); Medicine + Health (69%); Arms Control + Disarmament (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (89%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (63%)

**Load-Date:** August 30, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The cesspool has enveloped Poland***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WXV-8891-F09W-F18F-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

August 30, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 590 words

**Byline:** Monika Olejnik

**Highlight:** Good judges, honest and decent ones, have been replaced by the worst scum. Something like this has not happened to the Polish justice system since time immemorial.

**Body**

The judge wanted to speak, but suddenly he fell silent and disappeared from the Bytom hospital. I shiver when I read the words of Judge Cichocki's father in the Gazeta Wyborcza: "For security reasons I cannot reveal what city he is in".

Arkadiusz Cichocki was very supportive of Emilia's hater, and together with her he ratted on the judges. Where are we, where do we live!

What does the Prime Minister say about this? In an interview with TVN 24 he says that he spoke to Minister Ziobra and the latter knew nothing about it.

Did he not know who his right-hand man was? Did he not know that Łukasz Piebiak heads a group that pisses on judges opposing a bizarre reform of the judiciary? This right hand of Ziobra's was called by 'Gazeta Polska' a 'rotten and not very bright man'.

The same Zbigniew Ziobro demanded the resignation of Justice Minister Ćwiąkalski only a few years ago: "If you have honour, please resign". And where is your honour, Mr Ziobro? Who are you hiding behind? Behind Jarosław Kaczyński, who is afraid to make a decision?

Suddenly it turned out that good, honest and decent judges had been exchanged for the worst scum. Something like this has not happened to the Polish justice system since time immemorial.

SN disciplinary chamber judge Konrad Wytrykowski wrote to "Little Emi": "Super job, you work hard, I think MS has a media policy that sucks. You do more". And she said: "MS can't afford certain texts, I can, at most they will put me in". Judge Wytrykowski and his colleagues, wanting to shut the mouths of journalists, threaten them with court, and, as quoted by "Gazeta Wyborcza", "Emi" is not afraid of Mr Judge and writes to him: "I will manage to arrange a few interviews with TV, the press, get along with the ambassador in Brussels". Ambassador Andrzej Sadoś, the so-called 'golden handyman', unscrewed a board in Brussels with his own hands, which bore Tusk's name among others. I wonder if he talked to a hatemonger.

Mrs 'Emi' got from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a list of judges who went to Brussels and fought for fair justice in Poland.

As it turns out, there is a war going on between Mateusz Morawiecki and Minister Ziobra, reports a right-wing newspaper: 'The gentlemen can't stand each other. From time to time one plays tricks on the other. In the case of Piebiak's case - writes 'Gazeta Polska' - we had to deal with the next stage of this dispute. It should be loudly stated: gentlemen, this game is not healthy'.

I wonder what other hooks they have on each other and who is more precious to Jaroslaw Kaczynski.

The President forgave Ziobra for amending the IPN law in such a way that we became the talk of the world. That he sent a petition to the Constitutional Court on the unconstitutionality of the Treaty on the Functioning of the ***EU***, which damaged PiS in the local elections, and now we have the most disgusting example of behaviour by Zbigniew Ziobro's chosen ones. Will he forgive them too?

Jaroslaw Kaczynski probably doesn't want to remember how Ziobro mocked him just a few years ago, saying he was neither a political father nor an authority for him, that he was dividing PiS. "We will never return to PiS". - Ziobro swore. But he has returned and is causing trouble. Morawiecki cannot afford to dismiss Ziobro because, after all, he is not in charge, Nowogrodzka is in charge.

Prime Minister Morawiecki paid tribute to Jaroslaw Kaczynski, saying on TVN 24 when asked who would be a better prime minister: "The best and excellent prime minister would be Jaroslaw Kaczynski, better than me. If better than you, what are you doing in that chair?

Is Poland going to continue to be awash with this cesspool?

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Awards + Prizes (75%); Film (64%); Medical Devices + Equipment (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%); Harbors + Ports (64%); Mining + Extraction (64%); Movie Industry (62%)

**Load-Date:** August 30, 2019

**End of Document**

[***General election 2019 - when will we know the results?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WXV-8891-F09W-F17T-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

August 30, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 192 words

**Byline:** UZ

**Highlight: The** 2019 parliamentary elections will take place on Sunday 13 October. The elections to the Sejm and the Senate are more popular among Poles than the elections to the ***European*** Parliament, so the counting of votes may take slightly longer than for the May elections.

**Body**

In Poland, the State Electoral Commission is responsible for announcing the official election results. Counting the votes in [*parliamentary elections*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=wybory+parlamentarne) is time-consuming, which means it can take several days. However, it is almost certain that the official results of the 2019 parliamentary elections will be known in the week following the election Sunday. Recall that according to the law, the official election results will be published in the Official Gazette and sent to the President, the Speaker of the Sejm and the Supreme Court.

Before the [*State Election Commission*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=PKW) announces the official results, it will also provide information on the partial results of the parliamentary elections. Approximate election results will also be known shortly after the polling stations close, i.e. after 21:00 on 13 October, when the exit poll results will be published. These polls are conducted by research centres on behalf of the media. They send pollsters outside selected polling stations to ask people leaving the polling station who they voted for. A large sample, questions about actions rather than preferences and direct contact between respondents and pollsters mean that these surveys have a low margin of error.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Human Rights Violations (62%); Terrorist Organizations (62%); Military Weapons (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Private Banking (63%)

**Load-Date:** August 30, 2019

**End of Document**

[***General elections 2019 - the Left's programme. What changes does the SLD, Together and Spring want to make?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WXV-8891-F09W-F17X-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

August 30, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 296 words

**Byline:** UZ

**Highlight:** Parliamentary elections 2019 The left-wing coalition of parties SLD, Spring and Together is trying to show that its candidates are close to ordinary citizens and that it is an alternative to both Law and Justice and the Civic Coalition. What is the programme of the Left with which it will compete for seats in the Sejm and the Senate?

**Body**

[*The Left*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=lewica) presented its programme at a convention in Warsaw on 24 August. It featured such politicians as Robert Biedroń, Włodzimierz Czarzasty, Adrian Zandberg, Marcelina Zawisza, Anna-Maria Żukowska and Beata Maciejewska. The Convention was symbolically opened by the former President of Poland, Aleksander Kwaśniewski.

The Left is running in the 2019 parliamentary elections with the slogan: "The future unites us". What will Poland be like if the SLD, Spring and Razem coalition gets into parliament? [*Adrian Zandberg*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=adrian+zandberg) has announced that "Poland will be a normal, ***European***, modern welfare state". One of the points of the programme, which has just been presented by the leader of Razem, is increasing the minimum wage to the level of 2700 PLN, and in the public sector to 3500 PLN. The left-wing party also wants lower wages to grow faster and the so-called junk contracts to disappear from public administration. Zandberg also explained that the Left is in favour of increasing spending on science and technology. The Left wants Poland to allocate 2 percent of GDP to research.

Ecology is an important point in the Left's programme. During the convention of the three left-wing parties, [*Robert Biedroń*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=robert+biedro%F1) spoke about green energy. The Left wants most of the energy in Poland to come from renewable energy sources by 2035. Its next demand is a ban on coal imports.

[*Włodzimierz Czarzasty*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=W%B3odzimierz+Czarzasty) spoke about the rule of law and the Constitution at the Left Party convention. The leader of the Democratic Left Alliance stressed that "the fundamental duty of the state is to eliminate discrimination, inequality, poverty, homelessness and unemployment from social life" and discussed a number of the Left Alliance's programme points, such as a minimum civil pension of PLN 1600, the introduction of a widow's pension and

flat-rate contributions to Social Security.

The Left's programme also includes demands such as:

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Medical Devices + Equipment (69%); Securities + Other Investments (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** August 30, 2019

**End of Document**

[***PiS is overstepping acceptable boundaries and ruining the national community***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X28-6MT1-F09W-F14T-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

September 14, 2019 Saturday

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**Length:** 2141 words

**Byline:** Dominika Wielowieyska

**Highlight: The** nearly 230-page PiS election programme, which has just appeared on the party's website, is an ideological manifesto and an attack on political competitors. Announcements for the future take up less space. However, the list of successes of the government is very long.

**Body**

"The representative system is increasingly under threat. The principle that only certain groups and certain representatives can participate in public life is recognised in practice. Numerous non-mainstream communities are blocked and marginalised. Such phenomena are also currently occurring in the ***European*** Union. Poland rejects such practices and strongly advocates a consistent principle of representation.

This part of the programme contradicts PiS policy. It is the ruling party that has restricted the rights of the opposition in parliament. It excludes specific social and professional groups from dialogue. For the purposes of political propaganda, it calls demonstrators critical of the authorities 'secret police', 'communists' and 'thieves'. Or people with special needs. Any group that protests about its wages is classed as a spoiled, lazy elite that must be fought.

Of course, it is possible to consider that the demands, e.g. wages, of a certain group are impossible to meet. A dispute between the government and the protesters is a natural phenomenon regardless of who is in power. But here we did not have to do with explaining the budgetary situation, but with a smear campaign full of lies, using government television and state institutions among others. This is how judges were treated, as the hejtter scandal in Zbigniew Ziobro's cabinet showed even more clearly. This is how it was done with protesting doctors, teachers and the disabled.

"A law that favours the stronger cannot be considered just, but is an expression of the social Darwinism so often found in ***Europe***. We reject social Darwinism, i.e. real differentiation of people before the law," reads the programme.

Social Darwinism in ***Europe***? The ***European Union*** is the place where social programmes are most extensive. All citizens should be equal before the law? Yes. So why does Zbigniew Ziobra's prosecutor's office protect those in power, especially Jarosław Kaczyński, from accountability - as in the case of the backroom negotiations on the construction of a skyscraper on the land of the Srebrna company and the extortion of PLN 50 000 for the priest Rafał Sawicz? Or the organisation of illegal wiretapping of political rivals at Sowa & Przyjaciół, in which - according to Marek Falenta's reports - PiS politicians took part. The lack of a real investigation and questioning of Law and Justice politicians in specific cases shows that there are equal and more equal people.

Another excerpt from the manifesto: "Today the family has become an object of political struggle". The family is not an object of political struggle. It is an invention of the ruling party. The family is still supported, but families can be different because people's fates are different. It can be a patchwork family - President Kaczyński knows this, because he has such examples in his closest family. It may be a family that is incomplete due to various random reasons. We cannot exclude or stigmatise families which do not meet the criteria of the Law and Justice president.

The problem is homophobia and contempt for people with an orientation other than heterosexual. The authors of the programme occasionally refer to the words of Pope Francis. They should also pay attention to the Pope's teaching on the matter, because the policy of the Law and Justice party is largely aimed at humiliating homosexuals.

The fragment of the programme devoted to the Catholic Church also indicates that PiS excludes non-believers, agnostics and people who are not affiliated with the Catholic Church from the national community. It refers with some tolerance only to other Christian denominations. This is contrary to the preamble to the constitution currently in force.

"It is also unacceptable for the state to be incapable of mobilising forces and resources for the implementation of major social and economic projects needed for the common good. Such a state of affairs is contrary to the principle that the state acts for the common good".

However, it is worth noting that during the PiS government, more importance was attached to privatising public services than to improving the performance of the public sector. Money in the form of social assistance at various levels flowed to citizens, who spent it on their needs in the private sector. Because the public does not meet their expectations. PiS, on the other hand, abandoned significant spending that would have improved, for example, the health service or education. This strategy was dictated by party interests, because politicians decided that it would be easier to gain public support by giving people cash in hand than by improving the functioning of the public sphere.

Such a policy has the disadvantage that the money is not always directed to where it is most needed, e.g. 500+ for wealthy parents who, because of their age, are not planning any more children, does not make any sense: neither demographically nor socially. On the other hand, spending money, for example, on free meals for all children in all kindergartens and public schools is good support for families. But there is no psychological effect associated with the cash transfer. Of course, this does not mean that the 500+ programme, which has many advantages, should be withdrawn. This cannot be done also due to the principle of citizen's trust in the state. But further expenditure should be planned precisely.

A large part of the document is an indictment of the Third Republic of Poland and its elites, although in reality, Law and Justice politicians were part of it and are its beneficiaries - the most glaring example being Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki, who earned around PLN 30 million as a bank president. Let me also remind you that Lech Kaczyński himself has held the mandate of MP and senator in Poland, the post of minister in the President's Chancellery, the head of the Supreme Chamber of Control, the minister of justice, the president of Warsaw and finally the president of Poland. It is not easy to find a politician who could boast of such a set of posts. However, there is an exceptionally deceitful passage in the PiS study:

"In addition to the rejection of the pro publico bono principle, the predisposition of the new-age elite to conform to external influences, including at the identity level, was also of great importance.

Such an attitude was often combined with a completely uncritical readiness, whether self-interested or disinterested, to accept demands concerning Polish affairs from outside. This kind of attitude, found not only among the elite, is referred to by scholars and publicists as postcolonialism - because of its analogy to the views and behaviour of the leadership strata in colonies which had become independent, but were still subordinate to the metropolis, and who treated their own citizens with resentment. Regardless of the scientific correctness of the term 'post-colonialism', the resignation of a significant part of the elite from loyalty to the Polish state is undoubtedly a serious feature of the system created after 1989.

The politicians of the Third Republic have nurtured Polish identity. The aspiration to adopt ***EU*** standards and law or NATO rules is not postcolonialism of any kind, but an action in favour of the Polish raison d'état and our security. There was cross-party consensus on this in the 1990s. In other spheres, Poland kept its own opinion and its legislation differs from that of ***Europe***, for example our country has one of the most restrictive anti-abortion laws in ***Europe***.

It is deeply dishonest and unworthy to deny political competitors their patriotism. One can argue about mistakes, which were not lacking in the Third Republic. We can debate about omissions, but these accusations are exceeding acceptable limits. They ruin the national community and social bonds.

"It is still worth pointing out the ideological foundations of the system, which were primitive liberalism, passing into social Darwinism, and permissivism passing in turn into nihilism." I wonder what Jarosław Kaczyński has in mind here. Maybe appointing a liberal, Zyta Gilowska as finance minister and lowering taxes for the highest earners? Jokes aside. Poland has never been a country ruled by neoliberals. In 1989, the Solidarity team was given a completely bankrupt state to govern. Despite this, Jacek Kuroń as Minister of Labour tried to protect the most vulnerable social groups within the state's capacity. If anyone does not understand the concept of neoliberalism, they must compare the American economic system with Polish conditions. All government teams have struggled with budget deficits. Poles have spent 30 years building the current strength of our economy. There have been, and still are, many pathologies that the state must face up to. It does this sometimes better, sometimes worse. Yet to regard 30 years of Polish history as a ruin and a failure is an expression of contempt for the millions of Poles who worked honestly and for the prosperity of the country. It is they, above all, who have ensured that life in Poland is better now than it was 20-30 years ago.

A long passage in the programme is devoted to total criticism of the PO-PSL coalition and enumerating the wrongs of the PiS environment itself. It seems to satisfy the still agitated emotions of Jarosław Kaczyński himself, who called out to opposition politicians from the Sejm rostrum: "scoundrels, treacherous murders". This can hardly be regarded as programme proposals, rather as an excuse for the Law and Justice party to take over almost all state institutions by Law and Justice functionaries declaring absolute loyalty to the party leader. The most ridiculous is the accusation of 'hitting the Open Pension Funds', because, firstly, Kaczyński has always been in favour of their liquidation, and secondly, today PiS is finally dismantling this system.

When it comes to the judiciary, PiS is not going to back down. It will continue to take control of it and, at the same time, it will restrict the powers of the courts in favour of the prosecution service as it has done so far. PiS is questioning the competence of the ***EU*** Court of Justice and recognises that it has no right to deal with changes to the judiciary. It passes over in silence the positions taken to date by representatives of the CJEU, as if they did not exist. It appears from the programme that our war against the ***European Union*** will continue and that judicial independence is under threat.

Announcements on taxes and ZUS contributions are very general. Prime Minister Morawiecki's statement at the convention a week ago that some entrepreneurs would pay ZUS on income caused panic. Later, PiS reassured that this did not mean that ZUS fees would rise. But the details and figures in the programme are not there. There is a general assurance that entrepreneurs will still mostly pay a lump sum, which is profitable for them, and ZUS from income will apply only to small companies.

There is also this specific announcement: "We will raise four times the limit up to which Polish companies can settle PIT on a flat-rate basis. The limit will be raised from EUR 250 thousand to EUR 1 million of annual revenues. Raising the limit will make 150 thousand Polish companies use the solution - many of them will pay lower tax, and all of them will benefit from the simplicity of the solution".

PiS devotes a lot of space to the fight against the VAT loophole and it is hardly surprising as this is one of the few fields in which it has been successful.

The ruling party has announced a continuation of the "Mieszkanie plus" programme, but admits that so far the programme has not worked out. It blames local governments for this, which is absurd. Meanwhile, it was clear from the start that the programme and its deadlines were unrealistic.

After housing comes health care: here the promises are very extensive. PiS has noticed that this is a growing problem.

"There is a need for a strategic vision and a long-term action plan to organise the investment activity of the state. This is why we will develop the National Investment Plan - a strategic vision for Poland's investment policy until 2030". Yes, a vision is needed, but let's hope it doesn't end up like the famous rusting keel in Szczecin, which Mateusz Morawiecki pompously unveiled a few years ago. But undaunted by anything - and even more so by the keel - the programme's authors promise to rebuild the shipbuilding industry.

I also read in this document: "We will allocate one billion zlotys for strategic investments!". I am disappointed by such procrastination and lowering of the ambitious bar. After all, in 2015, President Kaczyński promised PLN 1 trillion 400 billion for investments. Let's add that investments in relation to GDP in Poland fell during the PiS government. After the collapse in 2016, they are laboriously climbing upwards, but have not yet reached the level of the PO-PSL coalition era.

In the field of the media, the Law and Justice party has announced the creation of a self-governing body for journalists on the model of the medical profession, thus restricting access to the profession. This is a recurring political demand that independent journalists defend themselves against. It could be a tool for pacifying the unruly, as is the case with the disciplinary proceedings concerning judges. But there is no question of repolonisation or deconcentration of the media. This does not mean that the Law and Justice party is not planning to do so.

"We have taken up the task of repairing the public media in the first place" - there are many such bizarre formulations and they apply to various areas.

In general, the entire PiS programme-manifesto continues its activity of reversing the meanings of words. Where there is talk of repair, it usually means devastation.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Human Rights Violations (68%); Terrorist Organizations (68%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Professional Services (67%)

**Load-Date:** September 15, 2019

**End of Document**

[***PiS's foreign policy agenda calls Poland's humiliation a success for the government***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X28-6MT1-F09W-F14H-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

September 14, 2019 Saturday

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**Length:** 968 words

**Byline:** Bartosz T. Wieliński

**Highlight:** In the 200-page brochure containing the programme of the Law and Justice party, foreign policy is at the very end. In this area Kaczyński's party has wreaked havoc with the slogans of sovereignty and rising from one's knees.

**Body**

This does not surprise me. PiS basically has nothing to boast about. Well, unless it presents its failures as successes.

The brochure states that under the Law and Justice government, 'customerism has been decisively rejected in foreign policy'. This thesis sounds, to put it mildly, unserious at a time when the echoes of the celebrations marking the 80th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War have not abated. The most important guest, Donald Trump, cancelled his arrival three days before, although according to the American media, the approaching hurricane "Dorian" to the US coast was only an excuse. Thus, there was no announcement by Law and Justice propagandists of a visa waiver for Poles or of the strengthening of US forces in Poland.

On the other hand, it has emerged that the US, as part of its cost-cutting measures, will cancel strategic military investments in the Łask base, from where NATO units defending its eastern flank are to be supplied. In addition, under pressure from the US, Poland has abandoned plans to introduce a digital tax which would have hit US companies. This is actually nothing new, as a year ago the abandonment of regulations hitting Uber was forced on the government by Ambassador Mosbacher. And for the F-35, which is invisible to radar, we have to pay the Americans much more than their other allies.

However, I read in the PiS programme that 'the PiS government has revitalised Polish-American relations by strengthening the strategic partnership between Poland and the United States of America'. Good for you.

***European*** policy? "We are strong and effective in the ***European*** Union in pursuing Polish interests," reads the PiS programme. This strength and effectiveness of Kaczyński's party in ***Europe is*** evidenced by the fact that since 2016 there have been ongoing disciplinary proceedings initiated by the ***European*** Commission for violations of the rule of law in Poland, which is also being dealt with by the Court of Justice of the ***European*** Union. Or the results of the vote on extending Donald Tusk's term as President of the ***European*** Council, which embarrassed the PiS government to the core. The 27 ***EU*** countries voted in favour. Only Poland was against. The reputation of primacy accumulated by previous governments has been squandered. Under PiS, Poland has become an object of ***European*** concern.

That is why former prime minister Beata Szydło was not elected head of the ***European*** Parliament's employment committee despite two attempts, and Krzysztof Szczerski, head of the President's Chancellery, had to resign from applying for the post of EU commissioner. Politicians who have raised their hand against the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary and freedom of the media in the ***EU are*** not allowed to hold office.

- We are full participants in the ***European*** political community,' says the Law and Justice party's programme brochure. But why is Poland not represented in EU bodies discussing the future of the Community, and why do Polish diplomats not head EU delegations around the world?

The Law and Justice party cites Poland's refusal to accept 7 000 Syrian refugees according to the EU distribution list as its success. The authors forgot to add that, in relation to refugees from Syria, Kaczyński's party has unleashed an unbelievable campaign of hatred, and there has been an increase in racist crimes in the country. At the same time, the Law and Justice government tolerates the exploitation in Poland of thousands of workers from Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, while the deputy development minister, who said that Poland needed immigrants to develop, was thrown out of the government.

Another success: blocking the candidacy of Frans Timmermans to head the ***European*** Commission. Here, in fact, Poland, the Law and Justice party and other Visegrad countries were a tool in the hands of EU leaders from the ***European*** People's Party, which did not like giving the most important post in the ***EU*** to a social-democrat. Poland therefore supported the election of Ursula von der Leyen, who, as we now know, was not put forward by German Chancellor Angela Merkel, but by the French President Emmanuel Macron, who is becoming more and more active in ***Europe***, another figure hated by the Law and Justice party (PiS) along with Timmermans. Besides, relations with France, which is beginning to play the cards in the ***EU,*** have been bad for a long time, and Macron has not yet visited Poland even once. The authors of the PiS programme do not write about how to break this deadlock.

Ukraine is mentioned while repeating the demand for further eastward enlargement of the ***EU*** made by previous governments. The authors of the programme do not discuss how to help Ukrainians on their way to ***Europe,*** nor do they deal with the Ukrainians living in Poland. Yet just a few years ago, they emphasised in EU circles that Poland cannot accept Syrians, because it has hundreds of thousands of refugees from Ukraine on its territory. This silence about our most important eastern neighbour is all the more telling as the Law and Justice party accuses the PO-PSL government of not participating in talks on resolving the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. This accusation and the announcement of changes were included in Andrzej Duda's foreign policy programme four years ago. Nothing was done in this direction, and an unprecedented cooling began in Polish-Ukrainian relations.

"The condition for breaking with clientelism in favour of taking care of one's international status and position on a global scale is the ability to conduct one's own historical policy," - reads the PiS programme. However, the authors spared their readers the details. They are silent about the fate of the amendment to the IPN Act, which provided for imprisonment for attributing responsibility for the Holocaust to Poland or Poles. The law, which was supposed to put an end to the use of the false term 'Polish death camps', resulted in these words being uttered millions of times in the media all over the world. Israel and the USA believed that the Law and Justice party thus wanted to shut the mouths of scholars who deal with the dark chapters of Polish history. Under pressure from Washington and in the face of a boycott of President Duda by the Trump administration, the Law and Justice Party repealed these regulations. This was another success for Jarosław Kaczyński's party.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Terrorist Organizations (77%); Human Rights Violations (76%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (70%); Chemistry (70%); Medicine + Health (69%); Weapons + Arms (69%); Torture (64%); Law Courts + Tribunals (63%); Awards + Prizes (62%); Espionage (62%); Medical Science (62%); Physics (62%); Writers (62%)

**Load-Date:** September 15, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Populists in Austria in retreat. The green wave is flowing down the Danube***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X5F-C261-JCVT-R00N-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

September 29, 2019 Sunday

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**Length:** 924 words

**Byline:** Bartosz T. Wieliński, Vienna

**Highlight: The** Christian Democrats win the election in Austria. Compromised by scandals, the far right is losing heavily. Question No. 1: Will Sebastian Kurz's new government include the rising Greens?

**Body**

Austria has not seen such a dirty election campaign for a long time. Election posters were widely defaced, armies of trolls clashed on social media, politicians didn't debate in TV studios, they argued aggressively. And at the same time, it had been a long time since a campaign had so little substance in it.

Sebastian Kurz, leader of the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) and the youngest ever Chancellor, aged 34, was about to return to office. He promised Austrians nothing new. "I am one of you", "Our journey has only just begun" were his election slogans. - These were his election slogans. From the start, the polls gave his Christian Democrats a substantial lead. According to the exit poll reported by the public TV channel ORF, it got 37 percent of the vote. This is almost six points better than in the election two years ago.

The far-right Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ), with which Kurz ruled until May, has suffered a setback. Support has fallen from 26 per cent to 16 per cent, with the party set to lose a third of its MPs. This is a result of the scandals in which the libertarians were implicated.

In May, the media revealed recordings in which, in a villa in Ibiza, the then party leader Heinz-Christian Strache talks about taking control of the Kronen Zeitung, Austria's most important newspaper, thanks to Russian oligarch money. Strache had imagined that he would organise a purge in the editorial office and then his obedient journalists would promote him to chancellor.

In the face of the scandal, Kurz broke the coalition with the far right after more than a year of cooperation and led to early elections. The FPÖ decided to take revenge on the Chancellor and supported the motion of censure. The country was therefore governed by a technical cabinet for more than three months.

Just before the elections Austria was shaken by another scandal involving Strache. It turned out that the former leader of the party and his wife Philippa, who is the FPÖ's representative for animal protection, receive about 10,000 ***euros in*** allowances from the party coffers every month. In addition, the party pays for their house near Vienna and pays their lawyers' high bills. Strache's former bodyguard has already been arrested for defrauding the party.

Strache's expenses are under investigation. Austrians are not a poor nation, but the sum of 10,000 ***euros*** a month is impressive. And Strache has asserted over the years that, unlike others, he did not go into politics for the money.

FPÖ politicians with its new leader Norbert Hofer fought in the election campaign to return to power. As recently as Friday, Hofer argued at a rally in Vienna that this was the only chance for Austria not to collapse. - What is the most popular name in Vienna? Mohamed! - he exclaimed.

However, he attacked not only Muslim immigrants, but also Greta Thunberg, a Swedish teenager who has become a symbol of youth involved in the fight to stop global warming.

- We don't need some schoolgirl from the north to tell us how to live," he argued. The FPÖ politicians saw the possible entry of the Greens into government as the biggest threat. This nightmare scenario from the point of view of the far right could come true.

Because the Greens, who did not enter parliament two years ago, have strengthened a lot. According to the ORF exit poll, 14.7 percent of voters voted for them. This is further proof that the green wave sweeping across ***Europe is*** not bypassing conservative Austria. The Greens already co-govern Voralberg, Tyrol and Salzburg with the Christian Democrats. On Friday, 30 000 young people marched through Vienna participating in a climate strike. Demonstrations were also held in other cities.

Will the Greens enter the Kurz government? Theoretically possible, such a coalition would have a majority in the 183-member National Council. Earlier, when polls augured slightly less support for both parties, commentators augured that the NEOS Liberals, which got 7.5 per cent of the vote, two points higher than in 2017, could still join the alliance.

Yesterday, both ÖVP and Green activists reiterated that first President Alexander Van der Bellen must designate a chancellor, and only then can coalitions be discussed.

For Kurz, the Greens in government is an opportunity for a new opening. So far, he has made a name for himself in ***Europe*** as a politician who, in opposition to German Chancellor Angela Merkel, has called for a reduction in immigration and greater protection of the EU's borders. That theme - at least for now - has been exhausted. As the head of a progressive government that is riding a green wave and has saving the climate as its main objective, he would gain a completely new profile in the ***EU.***

EU politics is about to change, with Merkel soon to leave the stage. Kurz still has many years ahead of him. In an alliance with the Greens, however, he would have to soften his approach to refugees. This could alienate the conservative electorate.

The Greens also give Kurz the opportunity to break free from the FPÖ, but at the same time not enter into a coalition with the Social Democrats. The Christian Democrats jointly governed with them for decades. Now relations between the parties are toxic. This is the result of an army of trolls paid by the Social Democrats to slander Kurz online.

The question is whether the Greens will want to take responsibility for the country. In Vienna, voices are heard saying that the party is unprepared to govern, and in the Länder coalitions with the Christian Democrats are successful because local governments do not decide on issues of such grave importance as immigration.

Kurz would not be the first Austrian Christian Democrat to consider a coalition with the Greens. Chancellor Wolfgang Schüssel held talks on the matter after the 2003 election. At that time, however, he opted to continue governing with the far right.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (75%); Terrorist Organizations (74%); Weapons + Arms (71%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (69%); Chemistry (69%); Medicine + Health (69%); Espionage (63%); Law Courts + Tribunals (63%); Arms Control + Disarmament (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (68%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (61%)

**Load-Date:** September 30, 2019

**End of Document**

[***America to teach what the rule of law is? Jokes aside***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X5F-C261-JCVT-R00G-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

September 29, 2019 Sunday

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**Length:** 849 words

**Byline:** Anne Applebaum

**Highlight:** After Trump's pressure on the Ukrainian president, will any US diplomat still be able to seriously ask US allies to take a hard line on corruption? No one will listen to him anymore

**Body**

I do not think that in the almost 30 years that have passed since the fall of the Soviet Union there has been a single day in which a Western diplomat somewhere in the post-Soviet space has not spoken of the need for the rule of law.

The USSR was a totalitarian state in which judges and prosecutors were under the control of the indivisible ruling party. The result was injustice, oppression and corruption. When the former Soviet republics gained independence, ***Europeans and*** Americans, presidents and prime ministers, IMF envoys and advisers of all kinds tried to persuade the peoples of that part of the world to take a different path and introduce an independent judiciary and apolitical prosecution service. They hoped in this way to promote democracy, prosperity and justice in a region where all this was sorely lacking.

Over these almost 30 years, the arguments for judicial independence have been cross-party and multi-national. They have been put forward by Democrats and Republicans, Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, Americans and Germans, think tanks, foundations and 'anti-Kleptocracy' initiatives. The Obama administration considered the issue so important that it [*repeatedly sent Vice President Joe Biden to repeat the argument in Ukraine*](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=st6aNfm8g2s).

Some in the region have rejected this argument. Previous Ukrainian governments have tried to retain influence over prosecutors and judges in order to exercise political control over the justice system, to protect their friends and attack their opponents. The party in power today has tried to re-politicise the courts in order to break the judiciary and protect its members from the law. And the Russian government, of course, has long ridiculed the whole thing. Today's Russian leaders, when they are told that Russian courts are biased or that Russian politicians are corrupt, metaphorically speaking, shrug their shoulders: "We may be bad, but you are no better at anything".

So, for nearly 30 years, there has been talk in the West and in America about justice, the courts and democracy, a lot of time and money spent on judicial workshops and rule of law seminars - and now it turns out that all of those are right: the critics, the cynics, the candidates for authoritarian rulers and the corrupt politicians who seek to use the rule of law for their own benefit. America is no longer an admirable model - from the point of view of the rule of law, the state it is in is a disaster.

Its president has spent months trying to convince Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky to return to Soviet-style, politicised justice and to pressure prosecutors to fabricate evidence and deal with the alleged "case" [Joe Biden and his son] - [*which would strengthenTrump in his current presidential campaign.*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25227480,sprawa-ukrainy-doprowadzi-do-proby-impeachmentu-trumpa-demokraci.html)

Let's leave aside for a moment the intra-American implications of this story and think about what it means for the rest of the world. It's almost as if President Trump and his personal lawyer Rudy Giuliani have taken it upon themselves to undermine every American and ***European*** programme for that region, every diplomatic and educational initiative, every idea that America has supported in that part of the world.

In the five months since the election of Ukraine's new president, Trump, Giuliani and perhaps more have continually harassed Zelensky - delaying promised military aid, refusing to attend the inauguration of his presidency, accosting and disturbing his associates - in order to undermine and undermine the rule of law in Ukraine.

Zelenski, to his credit, seems to have weathered it all. [*But after the recently revealed incident*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25235843,ujawniony-transkrypt-rozmowy-trumpa-z-zelenskim-trump-jesli.html) [Trump's July 25 phone call with Zelenski and the former's pressure on the Ukrainian president], will any US diplomat ever seriously ask any of the US allies, whether in the post-Soviet world or anywhere else, to take a hard line on corruption? Will any proposals for workshops for judges or surrounding them with partnership care be taken other than as a joke? We have been presenting the benefits of the rule of law for decades and once upon a time at least some people listened. Why should they still listen?

Regardless of what now awaits Trump, his presidency has undoubtedly had an impact on history. He will be remembered as a president who destroyed America's reputation for good governance and undermined American strategy in the post-Soviet world and beyond. And as a president whose narcissistic and conspiratorial obsessions dominated his relationships with foreign leaders, even those at war. These are damages that can never be repaired.

translated. Andrzej Ehrlich

Anne Applebaum - American writer and publicist, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for her book "Gulag". Her book "Red Hunger" was published in Poland last year by the Agora publishing house.

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**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (94%); Indictments (77%); Investigations (76%); Celebrities (67%)

**Industry:** Traveler Safety + Security (71%); Harbors + Ports (69%); Organic Chemicals (62%)

**Load-Date:** September 30, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Donald Trump has announced sanctions against Turkey. This is in response to the offensive in Syria***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8M-XSN1-F09W-F0MX-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

October 14, 2019 Monday

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**Length:** 271 words

**Byline:** ŁSK / IAR

**Highlight:** US President Donald Trump has warned that Turkey will face tough sanctions in response to its offensive in northeastern Syria. Turkish forces there attacked a Kurdish militia - a former US ally in the fight against the so-called Islamic State. Donald Trump at the same time stressed that the US does not want an armed confrontation with Ankara.

**Body**

"Turkey is facing severe sanctions. Do people really think we should go to war with Turkey, a [*NATO*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=NATO) member? The never ending wars will be ended" - [*Donald Trump*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=donald+trump) announced in today's reaction to Turkish actions in [*Syria*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=syria).

The [*US*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=USA) president also suggested that the Kurds were trying to force greater involvement of US forces in the conflict there by deliberately releasing captured [*ISIS*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=terroryzm) members .

The Turkish offensive targeting the Kurds began after Donald Trump announced his decision to withdraw US forces from northern Syria. Ankara's deployment of troops to the region was condemned from the start by the [***European Union***](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=unia+europejska), which called [*Turkey*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=turcja) to cease hostilities and withdraw from Syria . [*France*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=francja) and [*Germany*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=niemcy), as well as Sweden, the Netherlands and Finland, have halted arms sales to Turkey, urging other countries to make a similar decision.

The [***EU***](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=ue) foreign ministers meeting in Luxembourg on Monday issued a statement stressing that Turkey's actions "seriously undermine the stability and [*security of the*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=bezpiecze%F1stwo) entire region" and will have "dramatic consequences".

Turkish President [*Recep Tayyip Erdogan*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=recep+tayyip+erdogan) has announced that Ankara has no intention of ceasing operations in northeastern Syria and that Turkey will continue its offensive until the "final victory".

We are determined to continue this operation to the end, heedless of threats. We will absolutely finish the operations that we started

- declared the Turkish president during a speech in Baku.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Terrorist Organizations (88%); Torture (84%); Human Rights Violations (76%); Law Courts + Tribunals (71%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (70%); Chemistry (70%); Weapons + Arms (67%); Espionage (62%); Awards + Prizes (61%); Medical Science (61%); Medicine + Health (61%); Physics (61%); Writers (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (74%)

**Load-Date:** October 15, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Election 2019: Schetyna admits he has regrets and names PSL. "The idea of a coalition was destroyed".***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8D-YMB1-F09W-F04J-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

October 14, 2019 Monday

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**Length:** 315 words

**Byline:** kn, IAR

**Highlight:** - I regret that it was too easily divided, the idea of the ***European*** Coalition was destroyed - said Grzegorz Schetyna, commenting on the poll results of the parliamentary elections. They show that the Civic Coalition received 27.4 per cent and was defeated by the Law and Justice party.

**Body**

According to the poll results of the parliamentary elections, the [*Civic Coalition received 27.4 per cent of the votes.*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/14,166611,25301542.html#a=168&c=100) This is the second place in terms of support - Law and Justice party came first with 43,6 per cent of votes. During his speech at the election headquarters, Civic [*Grzegorz Schetyna*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=grzegorz+schetyna) thanked the voters who had voted for the Civic Coalition. As he stressed, it was a difficult campaign, difficult four years, and the fight was not equal. - We didn't have a sense that we were in a fair fight, that the opponent was using fair methods - he said.

[*Read also: parliamentary elections 2019 Civic Coalition after exit poll. Schetyna: It was not an equal fight, there were no rules here*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,143907,25303593,wybory-parlamentarne-2019-koalicja-obywatelska-po-ogloszeniu.html)

During the meeting with journalists Grzegorz Schetyna emphasized that he regretted that after the May elections to the ***European Parliament the*** idea for the ***European*** Coalition (then formed by PO, PSL, SLD, Nowoczesna and the Greens) "was destroyed". As he stated, in such a formula the Coalition could have won with Jarosław Kaczyński's party. He also stressed that PSL was the first to leave the coalition.

I regret that it was too easily divided, the idea of a ***European*** Coalition was destroyed. The PSL's departure from the European Commission started its decomposition and I think that it is a pity. If we had stayed in the ***European*** Coalition and added other groups, we would be in a different situation today and we would have a huge chance to win.

- Schetyna said as quoted by TVP Republika. - This did not happen and we have to draw conclusions from it," he added.

As he stressed, in the current situation 'the opposition cannot fight with each other', but it has to draw conclusions, especially before the presidential elections next year. - Even if we have other candidates, which is understandable, I will understand if it happens in the first round, we must have a candidate who we will support together in the second round," Schetyna said.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Film (70%); Terrorist Organizations (69%); Human Rights Violations (67%); Military Weapons (65%); Securities + Other Investments (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Harbors + Ports (70%); Mining + Extraction (70%)

**Load-Date:** October 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Catalan football stars protest against prison sentences for separatists***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5X8M-XSN1-F09W-F0NK-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

October 14, 2019 Monday

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**Length:** 223 words

**Byline:** Dariusz Wołowski

**Highlight:** Pep Guardiola, Xavi Hernandez, Gerard Pique and other football stars associated with FC Barcelona strongly protest against prison sentences for Catalan politicians fighting for the region's independence.

**Body**

The 13 to nine year prison sentence handed down by Spain's highest court to nine leaders of Catalonia's separatist parties and movements has sparked opposition in the region. The Tsunami Democratic movement called on Catalan residents to peacefully blockade El Prat airport. The demonstrators were dispersed by Spanish police.

Footballers are also protesting. FC Barcelona has issued a communiqué arguing that the problem should be solved through dialogue and not through prison sentences. On social media, the club's demands were supported by stopper Gerard Pique and midfielder Sergi Roberto.

Former Barca star Xavi Hernandez, the World and ***European*** champion with the Spanish national team, called the court ruling "shameful". Manchester City coach Pep Guardiola went the furthest, calling on the international community to defend human rights violated in Catalonia by the Supreme Court and the Spanish government. He argued that people fighting for the freedom of Catalonia should not be treated as terrorists, but as someone who expresses the historical aspirations of the people of the region. They should be heard by the Spanish authorities, not sent to prison. "Neither the government of Pedro Sánchez nor any other Spanish government has had the courage to confront the conflict through dialogue and respect, instead opting for repression as the only response," - he said. He concluded with an appeal: "Sit down and talk".

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (63%)

**Industry:** Harbors + Ports (94%)

**Load-Date:** October 15, 2019

**End of Document**

[***EU negotiator in interview with 'Wyborcza': Brexit was like an electric shock for us***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XCV-N5K1-F09W-F2J1-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

October 29, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 689 words

**Byline:** Tomasz Bielecki, Brussels

**Highlight:** - Events in London oblige the Union to be patient. The decision on brexit was an electric shock for us, but we respect it. We could have a basic trade deal in London as early as January 2021, but it will take several years to negotiate the whole thing, says ***EU*** brexit negotiator Michel Barnier in an interview with leading ***European*** media.

**Body**

***The European Union*** this week agreed a third consecutive postponement of Brexit, which was originally due in March this year, but the new cut-off date for the EU-British divorce has now been set at the end of January 2020. ***EU*** countries have already tasked Michel Barnier, the EU's brexit negotiator, with piloting work on a post-divorce ***EU-London deal***. It should come into force at the end of the transition period, which is expected to last until the end of 2020. (with the possibility of a one or two year extension).

Michel Barnier: It was not us who asked to postpone Britain's exit from the ***EU***. Each time it was London's request. Only that the political processes in this country oblige us to be patient. But we are not currently in a 'no-deal' situation (no-deal) because, after all, we have a deal that the British government has agreed to. Confidence in its approval is boosted by the fact that the current House of Commons voted for it last week. This was the first vote won in the British Parliament on the Brexit deal.

- I have respect for both Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom. The differences in personalities, which are always present, I will not comment on. However, the main difference lies in the negotiated content - with May it was a whole agreement, including financial issues and guarantees of ***EU*** citizens' rights, while with Johnson it was only a protocol concerning the border in Ireland. May had a brexit plan - an exit from the customs union and the ***EU*** internal market, which is also Johnson's plan.

- In this matter, we have solved the square of the circle. The four sides of the square are peace in Northern Ireland, preservation of an integrated economy across Ireland, preservation of the unity of the ***EU*** common market and preservation of territorial cohesion across the UK. We managed to replace the - by definition temporary - Irish backstop in a few weeks with a new solution that is permanent and will be operational immediately after the post-Brexit transition period.

- There were no Brexit supporters among the [non-British members of the] ***European*** Council. The decision on brexit was an electric shock for us. There are different sensitivities related to politics and geography, but everyone regrets this decision of the British, while respecting it. As for President Emmanuel Macron, behind his attitude, I think, is a desire to avoid the impression that the Union would want to prevent or impede the British people from implementing their sovereign decision to leave.

- I have the impression that there are still difficulties in understanding all the consequences of brexit. Its effects are still not fully understood.

- We want to build a future relationship on the basis of 'zero tariffs', 'zero trade quotas', but also 'zero dumping'. This will be the first ever trade agreement negotiation that aims not to bring together, but to allow the trade agreement partners, the EU and the British people, to move apart when the starting point is full integration within the ***EU***. There are no hidden agendas or manoeuvres here. If the British move away from the EU regulatory system, the Union will respond commensurately through more or less open trade and economic cooperation. The British will be competitors of the ***EU in the*** future, but that is normal in economic life.

- Immediately after the ratification of the Brexit agreement, we are ready to start discussions on the future relationship. I believe that it is possible to reach a basic trade agreement that would regulate the relationship between the ***EU*** and the UK as early as January 2021. It would cover the most urgent issues, including trade, and priorities for further work, as it will take several years to fully negotiate all the necessary aspects.

- We are keen, as is apparent from the 'political declaration' attached to the Brexit agreement, to develop post-Brexit but at the same time unprecedentedly close and strategic cooperation on, inter alia, issues of foreign missions, sanctions, the ***European*** Defence Agency, cyber security and, at intergovernmental level, cooperation between services.

\*Michel Barnier gave an interview in Brussels to leading ***European*** media, they include: "The Guardian", "The Irish Times", "Le Figaro", "La Stampa", "El Pais", "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" "De Volkskrant" and "Gazeta Wyborcza"

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (93%); Human Rights Violations (74%); Terrorist Organizations (74%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (69%); Chemistry (69%); Torture (69%); Weapons + Arms (69%); Espionage (65%)

**Industry:** Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (82%); Chemicals Mfg (69%); Organic Chemicals (68%)

**Load-Date:** October 30, 2019

**End of Document**

[***United Kingdom. Boris Johnson has finally got it right. Early elections will be held on 12 December***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XCV-N5K1-F09W-F2K5-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

October 29, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 302 words

**Byline:** ŁSK

**Highlight:** The House of Commons voted in favour of early general elections on Tuesday. They will take place on 12 December. The opposition wanted a slightly earlier date, but their motion was defeated. An amendment that would have allowed citizens of other ***EU*** countries living in the UK, as well as British 16- and 17-year-olds, to take part in the election was not voted on.

**Body**

438 MEPs voted in favour of the government proposal. Only 20 voted against.

It was [*the fourth attempt to pass a motion for an early election*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25356928,brexit-boris-johnson-zalicza-kolejna-porazke-izba-gmin-nie.html). This time Prime [*Boris Johnson*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=boris+johnson) got his way. He was helped by support from the Labour Party. Its leader, Jeremy Corbyn, had already suggested that this time his party would vote in favour of the Prime Minister.

As a result of the vote, the House of Commons agreed that the election would take place on 12 December, although during the parliamentary discussion Jeremy Corbyn had requested a date of 9 December. However, his amendment was defeated.

At the same time, the Speaker of the House of Commons prevented a vote on an amendment that would have allowed citizens of other ***EU*** countries living in the UK and British 16- and 17-year-olds to take part in the election.

The turnaround on the election comes as a surprise. As recently as Monday, the Labour Party voted against it. On Tuesday, [*however, the*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25358628,wielka-brytania-partia-pracy-zmienia-zdanie-przedterminowe.html) main opposition party [*changed its mind*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25358628,wielka-brytania-partia-pracy-zmienia-zdanie-przedterminowe.html). Jeremy Corbyn declared that he was ready to support the Prime Minister's motion. He explained that an obstacle had disappeared - the risk of a "hard divorce" from the ***EU***.

The parliament's decision means that the [*UK*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=wielka+brytania) will elect a new government before [*Brexit*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=brexit) takes . At the same time, with the new deadline for "divorce" from the ***EU*** pushed back to 31 January 2020, the British side has more time to make the final arrangements.

A breakthrough on brexit was announced by Donald Tusk on Tuesday. With the agreement of 27 countries, leaving the ***European*** Union [*has been postponed until the end of January 2020 at the latest.*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25354022,donald-tusk-brexit-nie-za-kilka-dni-czyli-31-pazdziernika.html) London, under the new conditions, can leave the Community earlier if the British parliament accepts the brexit deal.

At the same time, the head of the ***European*** Council [*expressed the hope that this would be the last time the deadlinewas changed.*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25360934,donald-tusk-oficjalnie-potwierdzil-zmiane-terminu-brexitu-byc.html) He took the opportunity to ask the British people to make good use of the time they have been given again.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Awards + Prizes (78%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (76%); Chemistry (76%); Medical Science (68%); Medicine + Health (68%); Physics (68%); Writers (68%); Terrorist Organizations (65%)

**Load-Date:** October 30, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Donald Tusk has officially confirmed the change in brexit date. "It may be the last time. Make the most of this time."***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XCV-N5K1-F09W-F2JG-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

October 29, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 196 words

**Byline:** ŁSK / IAR

**Highlight: The** head of the ***European*** Council Donald Tusk, has announced that a new Brexit date has been formally agreed. Britain's exit from the ***EU*** has been postponed until the end of January 2020 at the latest. At the same time, Tusk expressed hope that this is the last time the deadline is changed. He took the opportunity to ask the British people to make good use of the time they have been given again.

**Body**

The 27 EU countries have formally agreed to delay the deadline for the UK to leave the Community. The decision on the flexible extension of [*Brexit*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=brexit) until the end of January 2020 was taken by written procedure. No country objected to it. The formalisation [*EU decision made yesterday was*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25354022,donald-tusk-brexit-nie-za-kilka-dni-czyli-31-pazdziernika.html) announced by the head of the ***European*** Council [*Donald Tusk*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=donald+tusk).

To my British friends, the EU27 has formally accepted the postponement of brexit. Perhaps for the last time. Please make the most of this time. I also want to say goodbye to you as my mission here comes to an end. I keep my fingers crossed for you

- wrote the ***European*** Council leader via [*Twitter*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=twitter).

This is currently the third delay of the brexit deadline. Initially, the [*UK*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=wielka+brytania) was due to leave the Community on 29 March 2019, then this date was moved to 12 April and then 31 October. The currently agreed form of delay means that the UK will be able to leave the Union earlier, provided that the British Parliament accepts the brexit deal. Therefore, the possible dates for the British to leave the Community are now: 1 December, 1 January and eventually 1 February.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Sports + Recreation (92%); Tournaments (70%); Film (69%); Tennis (68%)

**Industry:** Harbors + Ports (94%); Mining + Extraction (83%)

**Load-Date:** October 30, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Brexit goes away***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XCK-XB81-JBK9-2420-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

October 29, 2019 Tuesday

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**Section:** S. 24; Ausg. 253

**Length:** 85 words

**Body**

Should the UK remain in the ***European*** Union, despite a slight majority 27 ***EU*** countries agreed to postpone brexit until 31 January next year. In doing so they accepted the proposal made by the British Prime Minister Boris Johnson (55).

Johnson has failed to persuade the London parliament to accept a revised Brexit deal, like the one with the ***European*** Union.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Writers (93%); Military Weapons (89%); Awards + Prizes (78%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (78%); Chemistry (78%); Medical Science (78%); Medicine + Health (78%); Physics (78%); Human Rights Violations (75%); Terrorist Organizations (70%)

**Industry:** Coffee (64%); Organic Chemicals (64%)

**Load-Date:** October 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***British parliamentarians have agreed to an election on 12 December. There will be one topic: brexit***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XCV-N5K1-F09W-F2KB-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

October 29, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 590 words

**Byline:** Stanisław Skarżyński, London

**Highlight:** On Monday, 299 MPs voted in favour of early elections on 12 December. On Tuesday, there were already 438.

**Body**

After a rapid debate, the bill was passed with the votes of the Conservative Party, Labour, Northern Irish DUP and independent parliamentarians. There were 20 votes against, including eleven Labour MPs and three Welsh Plaid Cymru MPs.

Contrary to earlier announcements of support for the motion, the Liberal Democrats and Scottish SNP abstained from the vote, while over a hundred Labour Party MPs also remained on the parliamentary benches.

If the bill is also passed by the House of Lords, Parliament will be dissolved after the Queen's signature. Britain will face a lightning-fast five-week election campaign with only one topic - brexit.

This is the first election in nearly a century to be held in December - it is actually the norm in British tradition to hold campaigns during the warm summer months rather than in the run-up to Christmas. But the parties are relying on the Brexit issue to divide society so much that citizens will turn up at the ballot box.

Parliamentarians will be elected in 650 single-member constituencies.

The biggest danger in this electoral formula is that competing with each other will strengthen the candidates of opposing committees. Much more so for opponents of hard Brexit options.

Therefore, the decision for an early election means the start of discussions on an opposition alliance. To prevent Johnson and Farage from winning, all parties must field a common candidate in the constituency. However, it is also possible that Brexit supporters will try to get along as well.

The Conservative Party leads in the polls. In one recent poll it had a 15 percentage point lead over Labour. Led by Boris Johnson, the Tories are going into the election with the aim of bringing into the House of Commons the single majority needed to push through parliament the withdrawal agreement as negotiated by the prime minister in mid-October.

Boris Johnson told reporters after a meeting with members of the Conservative MPs' 1922 Committee that "this will be a difficult election, but we will give it our best shot".

The Tories will be trying to bite back at Nigel Farage's Brexit Party, founded earlier this year, which is demanding a hard Brexit without a deal. The party won the ***European*** Parliament elections in May, but will find it much harder to get into the House of Commons. Farage himself - now ***an MEP*** - commented on the result of the vote on Twitter, writing: "At last the deadlock in parliament has been broken, brexit finally has a chance to succeed."

The Labour Party led by Jeremy Corbyn is going into the election with the message that a different withdrawal agreement needs to be negotiated that separates the UK less from the ***European*** Union. More recently, Labour has also made an increasingly clear appeal to groups in favour of a repeat of the 2016 referendum, insisting that any withdrawal agreement should be approved in a national referendum.

The Liberal Democrats, who have already had a 'Stop Brexit' slogan for months, will argue in the campaign that it is possible to reverse Brexit through a second referendum.

On top of that, the seats in the House of Commons will be won by MPs from the parties of the UK's member states - the Scottish National Party (SNP), which is close to the Liberal Democrats on Brexit, the Welsh Plaid Cymru, which is in alliance with Labour, and two parties from Northern Ireland: the Tory-leaning, right-wing DUP and, in general boycotting Labour at Westminster, the republican Sinn Fein.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (75%); Terrorist Organizations (74%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (73%); Chemistry (73%); Medicine + Health (71%); Weapons + Arms (70%); Awards + Prizes (63%); Espionage (63%); Medical Science (63%); Physics (63%); Writers (63%); Arms Control + Disarmament (62%); Torture (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (63%)

**Load-Date:** October 30, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The CJEU has received a complaint from the European Commission against Poland. It concerns disciplinary measures for judges***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XCV-N5K1-F09W-F2JN-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

October 29, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 164 words

**Byline:** aplk, IAR

**Highlight: The *European*** Commission has filed a lawsuit against Poland at the EU Court of Justice over its new system of disciplinary responsibility for judges. According to the EC, it undermines the independence of judges. There is also a request for the Court to consider the complaint under an expedited procedure.

**Body**

The President of the Court will decide on this request. If he agrees to the ***European*** Commission's request to use the accelerated procedure, then the ruling should be expected within a few months instead of the usual dozen or so. Polish Radio's Brussels correspondent Beata Płomecka heard in the EU Court that the President's decision on the Commission's request should be expected soon.

In its complaint against Poland, the Commission argues that the new system of disciplinary responsibility undermines the independence of judges because it does not provide guarantees to protect them from political control. Brussels says there is no guarantee of the impartiality and independence of the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court, which is made up exclusively of judges elected by the National Council of the Judiciary.

The Polish Government has repeatedly rejected all of the Commission's concerns. It has guaranteed the independence of the judiciary and a properly functioning system of disciplinary responsibility.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (77%); Terrorist Organizations (74%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (71%); Chemistry (71%); Medicine + Health (69%); Weapons + Arms (68%); Awards + Prizes (62%); Espionage (62%); Medical Science (62%); Physics (62%); Writers (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (62%)

**Load-Date:** October 30, 2019

**End of Document**

[***H&M CEO believes environmental movements are a 'social threat' and harm the economy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XCV-N5K1-F09W-F2JP-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

October 29, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 332 words

**Byline:** ŁSK

**Highlight:** The son of the founder of the popular H&M chain and its current CEO, Karl-Johan Persson, admitted in an interview with Bloomberg that he sees environmental movements as a "real social threat". Although the CEO of the Swedish chain emphasised that his company benefits from some green solutions, he claims that in the long run they harm the economy.

**Body**

The growing [*pro-environment*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=ekologia) movement is a "very real social threat" - [*H&M*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=h%26m) CEO Karl-Johan Persson said in an intervie w with [*Bloomberg*](https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-10-27/h-m-ceo-sees-terrible-fallout-as-consumer-shaming-spreads). What's more, the chain owner believes that massive efforts to fight climate change could be detrimental to [*economy*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=gospodarka).

Increasingly discussed in the context of [*clothing production*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=odzie%25BF) (as well as other goods and food industries) is the so-calle d [*carbon footprint*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25294077,swiadomosc-ekologiczna-polakow-75-proc-nie-slyszalo-o-sladzie.html). Growing environmental awareness among consumers may result in a drop in profit for clothing manufacturers, of which the Swedish [*chain*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=sieci+handlowe) certainly is one.

At the same time the CEO of H&M declares that his concern is not indifferent to environmental issues and intends to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2040. Karl-Johan Persson argued in an interview with the press agency that he is aware of how serious a problem [*climate change is, which*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=zmiany+klimatu) we should engage in solving. He admitted, however, that it is not more important than the fight against [*poverty, which,*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=ub%F3stwo) as the owner of a clothing company, he treats as a priority. He stressed that H&M uses, for example, [*recycled*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=recykling) materials or organic cotton.

At the same time, the H&M chain seems to have succumbed to the pressure of criticism that fell on it in 2018 for wanting to burn unsold clothes. We are talking 100,000 pieces of clothing that the company managed to destroy this year alone. Moreover, the value of such clothes had managed to reach ***€3***.5 billion by mid-2019, German media reported.

In mid-October, Karl-Johan Persson's chain announced a major [*investment*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=inwestycje) that could affect the level of waste in clothing production - at least the clothing already sold . [*The company has decided to buy a 70 per cent stake in start-up Sellpy*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25331321,h-m-testuje-internetowy-sklep-z-uzywana-odzieza-usluga-ma.html), a platform that sells second-hand clothes, [*at a price of* ***€4****.5 billion*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25331321,h-m-testuje-internetowy-sklep-z-uzywana-odzieza-usluga-ma.html). H&M is currently testing an online second hand in Sweden, but the feature is expected to be expanded to other countries.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (87%); Respiratory Disease (68%); Human Rights Violations (67%); Weapons + Arms (65%); Medicine + Health (63%); Terrorist Organizations (63%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (62%); Chemistry (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** October 30, 2019

**End of Document**

[***TWO MONTHS OF CHILD CARE; New leave for fathers***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XCK-XB81-JBK9-240D-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

October 29, 2019 Tuesday

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**Section:** POLITICS; S. 6; Ausg. 253

**Length:** 191 words

**Byline:** Juw  
  
Pg

**Body**

There will be big changes in holidays. Fathers will get an extra two months off to take care of their children. The government is already discussing how to implement them so that mothers do not lose out. mothers!

The change is necessary as a result of a directive adopted by the ***European*** Parliament. In April the EP decided that fathers would be entitled to 10 days of paid leave which only they could take. The directive aims to make it easier for mothers to return to work after maternity leave.

The problem is that if the directive were to be directly implemented into our law, mothers would have parental leave... (because two months would fall on the father and only he would be able to take them). Therefore, there are talks in the government to introduce a new additional leave for men into the Labour Code. The new regulation will be introduced in 2022 at the latest, as it is required by Brussels. Importantly, fathers will not be able to lose out on this. According to the directive, fathers will not be able to receive less than 80 percent of their salary.

The new government will have to decide who will pay for this additional paternity leave - employers or the state.

**Graphic**

Przemys aw Lewandowski and Natalia Troczy ska from Ko obrzegu Such a holiday is a great thing

This will allow him to have more time for the baby and the family. The role of the father in the first months of the baby's life cannot be overestimated

Fot: Damian Burzykowski/newspix.pl, Przemys aw Gry /newspix.pl

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** October 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The government wants to help farmers by imposing fruit prices. "Only German and Dutch exchanges will benefit".***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XGV-7N31-JCVT-R358-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

November 13, 2019 Wednesday

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**Length:** 1397 words

**Byline:** interviewed **by** Edyta Bryla

**Highlight:** - Currently, about 75 percent of farms have problems with profitability and are economically dependent on EU subsidies. Only 15 percent actually make money on agricultural production - says Andrzej Gantner, head of the Polish Federation of Food Producers.

**Body**

Andrzej Gantner: The current price growth rate is the fastest since 2008, when it amounted to 8 percent. In August this year, it was 7.2 percent. It is quite a lot. Of course, this is compounded by various factors, resulting mainly from weather conditions in Poland and around the world, which have been very unstable for several years. In ***Europe*** we are particularly affected by long-lasting droughts, which cause significant reductions in the yields of many key agricultural raw materials, such as cereals, vegetables and fruit. Feed shortages are causing a rise in the price of milk and meat.

These are factors that are practically beyond our control. There are also increases in energy prices, labour costs and additional taxes. The food industry is extremely sensitive to this type of burden, due to the very low profitability of production.

As far as large processing companies are concerned, and these produce 50-60 per cent of food, the change should not have much impact. There, according to reports, wages exceed the minimum rates.

Problems in securing the right level of staff have led to pressure on wages to ensure companies are competitive in the labour market. On top of this, employees need to be trained and companies make sure that staff turnover is as low as possible. And the demand for staff is very high. It is worth remembering that over the last two decades the food industry has been one of the fastest growing branches of the Polish economy. The main driver has been rapidly growing food exports, which have quadrupled since 2004, when Poland joined the ***EU.*** This makes you invest in your employees, also through higher wages.

However, for small and micro enterprises, around 80 per cent of all enterprises in the sector, the problem of a rapid increase in the minimum wage may be much greater. They have a smaller scale of production, which translates into higher product costs. They therefore have to generate higher margins and are less able to bear high wage costs. In addition, it is very difficult for small companies to raise product prices quickly.

If costs become higher and are not correlated with increased revenues, companies will go out of business. In microproduction, we may also fear a return to the grey market, which will have a real impact on the sanitary safety of production. This in turn may have a negative impact on consumers and the image of Polish food.

If someone proposes such a solution to micro and small entrepreneurs, they are probably not fully aware of the specifics of their business. Large companies are very modern and automated. We can safely say that in many cases, the level of technological advancement of large Polish companies is higher than that of their competitors from other countries.

Micro and small enterprises have a much greater problem with this. There, investing in expensive modern lines at a small scale of production is usually unprofitable. Additionally, many small companies build their market advantage precisely on the lack of automation of technological processes, thanks to which they can offer products unique in terms of taste and quality.

The share of labour costs in their production is therefore significantly higher, and it is they who will be most vulnerable to a rapid deterioration in their business conditions resulting from an excessively rapid increase in labour costs, not correlated with productivity. Solutions that could possibly support micro and small enterprises would be joint investments and merging into cooperative groups. This is an idea that has proved its worth in many countries.

Because it is associated with the previous system, in which cooperatives were a farce and a way of taking away farmers' independence. However, real private, not state-owned cooperatives can be a recipe for problems of both agricultural producers and micro and small processing companies. Currently, about 75% of farms have problems with profitability and are economically dependent on EU subsidies. Only 15 percent actually earn money on agricultural production and these are large-scale farms.

It is worth remembering that payments to Polish farmers are lower than those to farmers in Western countries, and the market is common. This puts them at an even greater disadvantage.

It will not happen by itself. In order to be viable, they cannot stand alone in the market, they must be part of a system that gives agricultural producers a proper, strong position in the food production chain. In the countries which are the biggest food producers in the ***EU***, there are cooperative agricultural exchanges through which 90 to 95 percent of trade in agricultural raw materials is conducted. These are modern, well-organised enterprises which deal in virtually every type of agricultural production, and their owners are cooperative farmers.

In Germany, France and the Netherlands, the farmer does not have to keep running around looking for customers for his products. His role is to produce according to the exchange's quality system. Even the collection of the products is ensured by the exchange. Thanks to their exchanges, farmers no longer have to pay sales and transport costs and, above all, are no longer dependent on intermediaries.

These are solutions that have been used and have functioned well for decades. I do not believe that the same model for the functioning of the food chain could not be applied in Poland.

No, because there are no long-term strategies for building a modern food economy. However, the government wants to help by introducing a law on recommended prices, thanks to which the minimum and maximum prices of raw materials at purchase centres will be set officially. The law has already been sent for notification to the ***European*** Commission. If it accepts it, and there is no reason why not, we will end market economy in Poland and begin regulated economy, with all consequences of such centralised management.

The problem is that the recommended price may prove unsuitable for both small and large producers. For a small producer, the price may turn out to be unprofitable, and for a large one, paradoxically, it may turn out to be too high, because it could sell at a lower price and still make a profit, but it will not be able to. In practice, they will not be able to compete on the market, for example, with marginally cheaper imports, which will either push them into the grey market, where they will have to sell much more cheaply, or sell below the minimum price to foreign intermediaries.

As a result, we may lose competitiveness in our own market. This is a bleak scenario and much depends on the system for calculating and setting the recommended price, which is simply whether or not it is actually based on market realities.

For example, companies that do not produce in Poland and foreign intermediaries. They will take advantage of the low price flexibility on the internal market and force lower export prices. In this way, instead of small farms in Poland, German or Dutch exchanges will benefit most from the recommended prices.

Interestingly, the recommended price will also set an upper limit. What if there is a shortage of raw material on the market? Under normal circumstances, the price could be raised. The law will make this impossible. This is difficult to understand from the point of view of free market logic.

The best solution would be a cooperative agricultural exchange where the farmer is a real player and shareholder in this market. This is how it is done in other countries. But apart from exchanges, there are also other solutions, such as producer groups. There were also attempts to set them up in Poland, but the overly complicated and unfavourable tax regulations meant that the groups did not develop as they really could have done, and some of them went bankrupt.

One of the largest and also the best known is the Spanish-French cooperative group that produces the world-renowned Bayonne ham. It is a powerful, strong export brand. This ham, however, is not produced by any large factory, but by dozens of French and Spanish processors who are supplied with meat by several hundred farmers.

However, everything is subject to a common quality system. Trade and marketing are carried out by a joint commercial office. This means that it is possible to achieve a situation in which farmers and processors together run a global business, developing a brand that even the largest single company can only dream of.

This is one of the alternatives for the development of the Polish food economy, which could significantly increase our production and export potential. This would give an opportunity to increase exports by even more than 100 percent, i.e. to the amount of about ***EUR*** 60 billion, and strengthen Poland as one of the largest ***European*** producers and exporters of food.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (89%); Film (77%); Investigations (62%)

**Industry:** Harbors + Ports (94%); Mining + Extraction (94%); Organic Chemicals (87%)

**Load-Date:** November 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Italians are fighting poachers in Lombardy. But they are supported by local authorities from Salvini's party***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XGV-7N31-JCVT-R35H-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

November 13, 2019 Wednesday

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**Length:** 1362 words

**Byline:** Bartosz Hlebowicz, Florence

**Highlight:** After a month-long investigation by a special unit of the Italian gendarmerie - the Carabinieri - 130 poachers were charged with illegal bird hunting, animal abuse and falsifying documents.

**Body**

The operation in the two provinces of Lombardy - Brescia and Mantua - involved 50 people from a special squad of carabinieri. They found 3,000 frozen bird corpses in the poachers' homes. Many of the birds killed belonged to protected species. The carabinieri also rescued 840 live birds. In one abandoned farmhouse near Brescia, the guards found as many as 250.

The birds found were not ringed and their 'owners' were unable to produce documents proving their legal purchase, in some cases producing forged certificates. All the live birds were taken to a centre in Modena for the treatment and release of wild birds and mammals, victims of hunters and poachers.

The carabinieri also seized 77 rifles and more than 900 snares and traps of various kinds from poachers, as well as rolls of nets used for hunting in the style known as 'caccia alla bresciana' after the province's name.

130 poachers were charged with: theft of public property on a massive scale, fencing, forging documents and unlawful use of state seals, animal abuse, unauthorised keeping of animals, illegal bird hunting, use of illegal hunting equipment, illegal possession of weapons.

The forest guards can speak of a major success as they have struck a blow against criminals in the heart of one of Italy's most poaching-ridden regions. Poaching in the Brescia area and in Lombardy in general is so common that many families treat it as an opportunity to spend time together - just like going to the cinema or a restaurant.

What is caccia alla bresciana? The area in the shape of a half-circle or horseshoe is fenced off with a high, dense net, masked, and in the middle, on high poles, cages with birds are placed, which serve as live bait. The whole construction is called roccolo in the local dialect. Other birds, attracted by the sounds of the trapped animals, fly inside the construction. Then the hunters make a noise and the frightened birds rush towards the surrounding trees and get stuck in the net. In this way, whole flocks of small birds are caught.

In the video above, published in early 2017, you can see caccia alla bresciana in practice. You can see that the authors of the several-minute production tried to convey the family atmosphere of the event - among the shots you can see, among others, a mother embracing a boy, hunters eating cheese and cold cuts and playing with a dog...

Roccolo is not the only shocking hunting method in Lombardy. Small birds are also caught here using archetti - small devices resembling mouse traps. They immobilise the birds that sit on them, breaking their legs.

Matteo Salvini's ruling Lombardy Northern League supports hunters. Among other things, the Lombardy authorities have repealed the ban on roccolo posts, in force in Italy since 1992, disregarding the negative opinions of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the State Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA). Matteo Salvini's League politicians in charge of Lombardy also earmarked ***€200***,000 a year for the next three years to reactivate and maintain the roccolo nets, which had been abandoned (and if used, illegally) for over 25 years. At the beginning of October, the government tried to intervene, but the regional authorities declared that they intended to defend their decrees.

- We are moving on," declared Fabio Rolfi, responsible for Lombardy's agricultural policy. - Because we are convinced that we are following procedures. The hunting law gives the regions the possibility to decide on concessions as long as they are motivated. In our opinion, they are sufficiently motivated. The exception that we are making concerns game species. We are talking about a maximum of 12 000 birds caught to sustain a distinctive hunt which cannot do without live bait and which boosts the economy and employment in our territory. If the government were to repeal our decree, it would be a deeply socialist move. If the government believes that hunting should not exist, it should declare it openly.

At the beginning of October, the ***European*** Commission intervened in the case, pointing out that the Lombardy authorities' decree violated international law. In the same month, the Lombardy Regional Tribunal (TAR) annulled this and other decrees established by the Lombardy authorities. Among other things, the TAR disallowed the extension of the hunting season and banned the hunting of seven bird species, which the Lombardy authorities had tried to legalise: skylarks, ruffs, tufted ducks, red-breasted ducks, lapwings, grouse and quail.

Speaking of "strengthening the economy", Rolfi was referring to a must-have menu item in Lombard restaurants - polenta e osei, roasted wild birds served with polenta. The dish's popularity waned in 2014 when a ban on the import of small birds was introduced in Italy, which was fiercely opposed by politicians on the Italian right. They know full well that as long as polenta e osei - once a meal for the poor - remains a fashionable and popular meal, no court or EU bans will stop poachers.

Apart from the Lombardy provinces, islands of poaching intensity can be identified throughout Italy. The province of Cagliari in Sardinia, for example, stands out, with 300-600 000 birds illegally caught every year using nets and traps. They are sold to restaurants, which prepare a local snack of bird skewers called grive.

Another zone of bird torment is the Strait of Messina between Sicily and Calabria, through which thousands of falcons and storks migrate on their return from Africa. Poachers shoot them every spring, and their favourite prey is the hawk known as the bobcat. Locals believe that hanging the carcass of this bird in the house will protect the family from marital infidelity.

On the islands around Sicily, turtledoves are killed for sport. Poachers also steal the young of the endangered southern eagle from its nest. Collectors of wild animals pay up to 10,000 ***euros*** for one. On the Domitio coast north of Naples in 100 square kilometres of wetlands the killing of waterfowl is managed by the Camorra.

In the nature park on the Tuscan island of Elba, a particular type of poaching has developed: a rare butterfly, a local variety of the zigzag species (Zerynthia cassandra), is hunted here. This species, characterised by its beautiful colouration and zigzag pattern on its wings, was thought to be extinct until recently. When a few hundred unexpectedly appeared on the island ten years ago, poachers set up a manhunt. They uprooted and stole the round-leaved coconut plants on which the butterflies lay their eggs. Hobbyists can now buy the butterflies for 30-45 ***euro*** each, whereas only a few years ago the price was up to 100 ***euro***. According to conservationists, this means that the risk of the species becoming extinct is growing. Rare and protected butterfly species are also hunted by poachers in the Piedmont and Ligurian Alps.

Poaching in Lombardy and other regions is only part of the huge hunting industry throughout Italy. Individual regions, like Lombardy, try to bend existing laws, seeking concessions and exceptions for local animal shooting enthusiasts. In Tuscany, for example, where around 100,000 wild boar are killed each year, they can be shot all year round.

The hunting area covers 75-80% of Italian territory. The number of hunters is decreasing year by year, but it is still a very popular activity. In 1980, there were 1.7 million licensed hunters in Italy, which has a population of 60 million, and last year there were 570 000. For comparison, in Poland, which has a population of 38 million, there are 128.5 000 hunters, according to the Polish Hunting Association.

More than 400 million animals a year are legally killed in Italy. Another tens of millions of animals are killed by poachers, including, according to the World Wide Fund for Nature, 8 million birds a year, not excluding protected species such as birds of prey, storks and fringed ibis.

Hunters can also count on many privileges. According to the Civil Code, a hunter can enter someone else's land even without the owner's permission - the same is forbidden for a civilian.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (90%); Human Rights Violations (81%); Terrorist Organizations (78%); Securities + Other Investments (73%); Espionage (64%); Awards + Prizes (63%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (63%); Chemistry (63%); Medical Science (63%); Medicine + Health (63%); Physics (63%); Writers (63%); Arms Control + Disarmament (61%); Weapons + Arms (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%)

**Load-Date:** November 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The German stereotype of Poland is that civilisation ends here. There is something in it***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XGV-7N31-JCVT-R35D-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

November 13, 2019 Wednesday

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**Length:** 2694 words

**Byline:** Emilia Dłużewska

**Highlight:** - In 2007. PiS lost power and it seemed that Poland was becoming a boring ***European*** country. But after the previous election it became an extremely interesting country again.

**Body**

For 13 years, painter and photographer Andrzej Tobis has been travelling around the country with a Polish-German illustrated dictionary published in 1954 in the GDR. He complements the words, which were supposed to unite the working class on both sides of the Oder, with photographs showing the absurdities of unfinished Polish modernisation.

He photographs the remains of communist monuments and dubious effigies of the Pope, rural shooting ranges and modern office buildings bordering on dog kennels, "shops" on the back of lorries and sunrises painted on factory chimneys.

Since 2006, he has taken more than a thousand photographs as part of the 'A-Z' project. He says: - Unique in Poland is the historical shift of borders over a large area of the country, through which two civilizations overlapped: the German and the Polish, and more specifically the borderlands. This probably strengthens the tendency of Poles towards a mythological reality. Moreover, for 123 years we were a virtual country, the Enlightenment with its rationalism and the concept of the state as a community of citizens never caught on. We prefer magical thinking, the community has a family and religious dimension.

Andrzej Tobis: That was easy. I found information on the Internet about a plaster volcano in an amusement park. On the spot, it turned out that smoke was coming out of the volcano, and inside there was an oriental bar, which happened to be open, so the volcano was open twice.

More difficult was "headless", a slogan I also found last year. It's a monument to a German soldier that I photographed in the town of Dobra, in north-western Poland, on post-German land. It was set up after the First World War, destroyed after the Second War, and recently restored and set up again, but without the head, as it had disappeared along the way. The lump, together with the traces of the head, has aged evenly and looks as if the head was not supposed to be there from the beginning. In the original dictionary the word "headless" refers to a screw without a head.

- This process began in painting. At first I painted based on my imagination, but as time went by, the real world became more and more important to me. After 2000, the first cheap digital cameras appeared on the market. I began to walk around the city with a small digital camera, taking photographic notes as sketches for paintings. These walks started to draw me in more and more. Until I realised that what I really wanted to do was to describe reality. But as a whole.

I was a little concerned about this. Usually such a programme is a straight road to madness. After all, I couldn't run around the world and photograph everything, I had to find the key. Then an illustrated German-Polish dictionary came into my hands. I bought it in an antique shop when I was still studying graphic design at the Academy of Fine Arts. It was published in East Germany in 1954. In retrospect, you can see how clumsily it tries to describe reality. I thought it would be a great key. A concrete, specific and finite set of words also ultimately eliminated the creative factor - I don't arrange photos or make up captions. I just link the found reality with the found language.

- Several factors contribute to this strangeness. The first is the archaic nature of the language - some phrases sound strange even to Germans. Then there are the translations based on linguistic carbon copies. Hence, for example, "breakfast bag" instead of "breakfast bag" or "sloping slide" instead of "slide". Evidently the translator was not the best, at least in the first edition of the dictionary. In the 1960s the translation improved. The propaganda line, which is the third factor responsible for the strangeness of this dictionary, also became less clear.

- This includes the layout of the individual sections. As a rule, at the beginning of an illustrated dictionary we place what is most important. In the first editions these are terms connected with collective life: parties and organisations, education. Industry comes next, followed by health care, sport, town and country, and then nature. There are no concepts related to family life at all. I think the idea was that the dictionary should enable a German worker to communicate with a Polish worker. So there are 23 kinds of pipes in it, but there is no word for "father". "Mother" appears by accident, in the section "children's clothing". In the third edition, from 1967, the layout is already classic - first the general concepts: cosmos, mathematics, nature; then: plants, animals, man; then private life. There are already uncles, aunts and grandparents.

- At first, it didn't matter that I was using a German-Polish dictionary. But one of the reasons I've been able to continue this project for so many years is that over time, new contexts have begun to work their way into it. Some of it is personal: I am not from Silesia, but my family comes from the pre-war border areas. Like the family of almost all of us, it was experienced during the war - the Germans deported a lot of people from that area for forced labour. I realised that I am the first generation for whom German is a neutral language, unrelated to trauma. So I can work through that connection.

- It seemed to me that 'A-Z' was the perfect project to show in Germany. However, the reception is sometimes a problem. For Poles, these images are obvious: reality is terrible and funny at the same time, in specific works we recognize the proportions of these components, we know what is an everyday situation and what is exceptional.

The average German knows very little about Poland, often these are stereotypes. He doesn't know whether what he's looking at is normal or abnormal. Is this a reporter's project? A joke? At the same time, Germans are probably the most politically correct society in ***Europe***, they look at work where the absurd is present, and they don't know if it's appropriate to laugh. So they generally watch everything with a focused face, say it's very interesting, thank you and leave. The situation is different, of course, with viewers who are used to decoding the language of art.

I once showed 'A-Z' to the Polish Institute in Düsseldorf and one of the German employees said that he would love to learn Polish from this dictionary, because the others are very boring. To this day I don't know if this was a joke.

- One of the contexts of the project is the border between the Polish and German mentality. I think it's the biggest leap in ***Europe***. One of the old German stereotypes about Poland is that civilisation ends here. There is of course something in it. Civilisation on the level of language is where the definition is glued to the object. You say a word and you know exactly what it means. Where that bond loosens, civilisation weakens.

- There are fewer and fewer of them, and every find is precious. For the mural illustrating the word "bittern", I travelled across Poland to Elbląg. This one is very well preserved, but many are not in such good condition. I accept destruction, as long as the visual message creates a satisfying connection with the caption.

Sometimes, however, it doesn't work out. A few months ago I went to Piła to photograph a mural, a perfect illustration for the slogan "envelope". A simple form: a huge white open envelope on an ugly background, covering the entire wall of a tenement house. Great, no unnecessary elements, perfectly contrasting with the chaotic urban surroundings. I saw the envelope on site, but it was covered by scaffolding. The building was just being insulated, I was about a week late. I thought I was going to cry.

Many remnants of post-war modernism are disappearing, being built over, covered with billboards. Fortunately, in the 1960s and 1970s the buildings of interest to me were often made of durable materials - steel or concrete - that age well. They could last a very long time, but they are also threatened by the progressive standardization. Once, driving through the Kielce region, I saw an elephant welded together out of metal in front of a school. Unique, there are not many such things anymore. I take a picture and a terrified woman runs out of the school. She starts explaining that she knows these elephants don't meet any standards, but they have already taken care of it and the case is pending. She took me for a representative of the world of standards and certificates. I checked recently, these elephants are no longer there.

- During those 13 years they became distrustful. In 2006-07 I did a lot of portraits. Nowadays I hardly do any: people are reluctant to pose on the street for a stranger, I understand that. There have also been times when the portraits I've taken have circulated online, and the comments and reactions have made me feel out of sorts with those I've photographed. Apart from the specific issue of portraits, people's reactions range from enthusiasm or friendly interest to pure aggression. Especially if I am photographing something that is their property.

I had to think about whether I was telling the truth when asked about my purpose. When I say that I like what I photograph, no one believes me. If I have time and the questioner has time, I explain.

- I have this mantra (in one breath): I am an artist and I am doing an artistic project which consists in an artistic re-edition of a German-Polish illustrated dictionary published in 1954 in GDR and my task is to illustrate the entries from this dictionary in an unchanged form again with photographs taken in contemporary Poland. Full stop. (inhalation) Silence is usually the answer.

- I am not declaring that I will do it until the end of my days. What is certain is that it cannot be done in its entirety. The situation is therefore comfortable, because the project is doomed to failure from the start. There were moments when I felt tired of work, but also of Poland, a reality that balances between decay and persistence. I returned to painting, which filters reality more strongly. Three or four years ago, however, I started working more intensively on "A-Z" again.

- It was only recently that I realised some of the connections. I started working on 'A-Z' on 11 November 2006, Independence Day. It's a funny coincidence, it doesn't really matter. More important is something I noticed in retrospect a dozen years later, when I made a timeline on which I marked how many illustrations I found in a given month. I realised that the first increase was when Jarosław Kaczyński was prime minister. At the end of 2007. PiS lost power and there followed eight years when it seemed that Poland was becoming one of the boring ***European*** countries. Work on the A-Z then clearly slows down, a sort of idle run. And then suddenly 2016, 2017, 2018 comes - the pictures arrive again. Poland becomes an extremely interesting country again.

- When I started work on A-Z in 2006, I felt that I was a dozen or so years late. It seemed to me - and to others who commented on the project at the beginning - that it was something about transformation. In 2006 I was at the point where I had spent the first half of my life in communist Poland and the second half after. I was a bit from that reality, a bit from this one. I saw my role as being able to reconnect language with visible reality, sometimes creating new meanings.

Only recently did I realise that I was not late at all. The problem of transformation is different: it is a struggle between the real world and the imaginary world. It involves a redefinition of reality, which largely takes place at the level of language.

For several years now, Poland has been implementing an ideological project that is turning it into a fairyland. Born in one man's head, it is an expression of his dreams and fears - an imagined reality to which the real is trying to adapt. This is a costly process, involving enormous resources and energy. Sometimes it is necessary to forcefully push this reality with one's knee. This is particularly evident in the attempts to rewrite recent history.

On the other hand, the reformers are at ease with religion, which is a reality that has been heavily mythologised. When I watch politicians of the ruling party speak about history, patriotism or religion, I feel as if they were jumping on a flying carpet: rationality does not apply, if the ideological direction agrees, any acrobatic flights are possible. New heroes and new historical caesuras can be created. But like any over-ideologised power, PiS has the biggest problems with what is real.

- The health service is a beam over which every ideologue stumbles - fairy-tale visions are a poor remedy for real physical suffering. The economy has also shown many times that it can bring any fairy tale down to earth. Science and education, as a source of rational thinking, are also a problem. I do not mention art as a sphere of critical thinking, because it is a niche ignored by all governments, both rational and fairy-tale ones.

We all have trouble distinguishing between the real and the imaginary. At an individual level, the real catches up with us when we start to grow old and ill, and most emphatically when we die. On a global level, the biggest clash between the imaginary and the real at the moment is climate change. It is interesting that the young go to the climate demonstrations. Climate change will affect everyone, but most of all children who have grown up with smartphones in their hands. This is the biggest challenge of the future - how a generation that lives so much in the virtual world will cope with the problems that require such intense engagement with the real world.

I also think that if the black scenario comes true and there is a global climate catastrophe, it will be interpreted mythologically - as punishment for sins, a new destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. The scale of the catastrophe and the panic it causes will mean that rational thinking will not be a popular way of interpreting reality.

- We are addicted to myth, nothing new in that statement. What matters is when this inclination of our mind is cynically exploited. Jarosław Kaczyński is a great magician, he is perfectly aware of how myths are created. We can discuss whether it was more or less cynical, but the Smolensk catastrophe became the founding myth of the new state. It is less talked about nowadays - it turns out that it was created mainly to seize and consolidate power. When this fuel burned out, all that was left was to frighten the created enemy, some of whom were like this, some of whom were like that. In every fairy tale there has to be an evil character who engages the emotions, keeps in suspense and hopes that in the end he will suffer the just punishment.

You might consider my project to be clowning around, an extended joke. For me, reality is funny and terrible at the same time. In almost every one of the photographs you can see the struggle between the real and the imaginary. The real is an image of entropy, of decay, of something slipping away. The imaginary is a language which tries to describe this image - even if it guards an order which no longer exists. A bit by force of inertia, a bit because it sees no alternative, which is the same thing.

- I knew that if I wanted to be credible, it had to be a Polish reality described in a Polish language. It's like poetry that doesn't quite lend itself to translation. What is unique in Poland is the historical shift of borders over a large area of the country, which resulted in the overlapping of two civilizations: the German one and the Polish one, specifically the borderland one. This probably strengthens the tendency of the Poles towards a mythological reality. Moreover, for 123 years we were a virtual country, the Enlightenment with its rationalism and the concept of the state as a community of citizens never caught on. We prefer magical thinking, the community has a family and religious dimension. Modern elite fatigue and the need to redefine reality is a global phenomenon, but in our country it has found particularly fertile ground. Our heritage is a lack of trust in institutions. I, too, am thoroughly Polish. I end up doubting even such a basic system as language.

My project has the appearance of a structured whole. There are many systems into which reality is forced: language with its dictionaries and alphabetical order, chronology with calendars, cartography with atlases and globes. I do annual reports, show maps, charts, etc. But however we try to organise it, reality always smashes it from the inside. This is a delightful mechanism for me. We live in the false belief that because we can name everything, we are in control of reality. Language is supposed to allow us to control it.

- This is our strange human affliction. We define an object and consider the matter settled. If we were standing in front of the same object and could not name it, we would feel uncomfortable. But is that a bad thing? Let us not exaggerate this comfort.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Human Rights Violations (63%); Medical Devices (62%); Terrorist Organizations (62%); Medical Devices + Equipment (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (63%)

**Load-Date:** November 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Erdogan is back in the game. Today he will meet with Trump in Washington***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XGV-7N31-JCVT-R35K-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

November 13, 2019 Wednesday

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**Length:** 1329 words

**Byline:** Marcelina Szumer-Brysz

**Highlight:** NATO chief thanks Turkey for its sacrifices in the fight against Islamic State, UN chief thanks Turkey for its actions on behalf of refugees, and US president invites Erdogan to Washington. After the operation in Syria, the Turkish president returns to the world's salons and gains in the polls

**Body**

[*When, at the beginning of October, the Turkisharmy launched Operation Peace Fountain in Syria to*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25290879,turecka-armia-ruszyla-na-kurdow-zaczela-sie-wielka-inwazja.html) drive the Kurdish YPG militia out of a 30-kilometre-wide strip of land bordering the country, there were no signs of this happening. On the contrary, it seemed that Turkey was condemning itself to world condemnation. Criticism was voiced by NATO and ***EU*** allies (including Warsaw), and US President Donald Trump, who with his decision to withdraw American troops from Syria de facto gave his consent to the Turkish operation, began [*threatening*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25283252,donald-trump-grozi-turcji-totalnie-zniszcze-i-zrownam-z-ziemia.html) on Twitter [*destroy the Turkish economy*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25283252,donald-trump-grozi-turcji-totalnie-zniszcze-i-zrownam-z-ziemia.html) and sent a bizarre (and in Turkey deemed offensive) [*letter to Recep Tayyip Erdogan.*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25318329,trump-obraza-erdogana-ujawniono-kuriozalny-list-amerykanskiego.html)

[*This was compounded US sanctions*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25310800,syria-amerykanskie-sankcje-nie-powstrzymaja-tureckiej-inwazji.html) (not very severe) and bans on arms trade with Ankara imposed by Berlin, Paris and London. Almost the whole world began to take an interest in the fate of the Syrian Kurds. Marches against Erdogan's actions and fundraising were organised.

The Turkish President remained unmoved, unimpressed neither by sanctions nor by allegations of war crimes.

- Anyone who has no idea how to solve the problem and ensure Turkey's security should not speak out. We expect allies to understand our actions and support us," he said during one of his speeches, and it was one of the milder statements on the subject.

Both Erdogan and Kurdish People's Defence Units leader Mazloum Kobani announced that their troops would not take a step back.

While the world was holding its breath and reliving the US abandonment of its Kurdish allies, [*the*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25306318,turecka-ofensywa-w-syrii-kurdowie-dogadali-sie-z-rezimem-asada.html) Kurds [*asked for help (and here is the first shock for* ***Europe*** *and the US) a Syrian president with blood on his hands.*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25306318,turecka-ofensywa-w-syrii-kurdowie-dogadali-sie-z-rezimem-asada.html) Bashar al-Assad eagerly agreed, the Syrian army and the Russian soldiers who had supported it since 2015 seized "Kurdish" towns, crossing the tracks of the Turks who, analysts say, were eager not only to push the YPG out from under the border but also to destroy it militarily. Assad's move has made that impossible.

Erdogan thus agreed first to [*a five-day ceasefire proposed by US Vice President Mike Pence,*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25321187,turcja-zawiesza-ofensywe-w-syrii-ale-do-pokoju-daleko.html) during which the Kurds withdrew beyond the Turkish-designated border of a future "security zone", and later to joint patrols with the Russians, while rejecting a sudden proposal by Germany , [*which wanted to send its troops to the conflict area and proposed that the area be controlled by an international force*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25348505,miedzynarodowa-strefa-bezpieczenstwa-w-syrii-europejscy-przywodcy.html).

Erdogan may have wanted to win much more in Syria, but he had to settle for a solution that was at least partly in Ankara's favour. The Turks have said from the start that they only want to create safe zones "free of PKK and YPG terrorists" to which they can resettle most of the 3.6 million Syrian refugees in Turkey.

In a situation where a few days were enough to completely change the balance of power in Syria, world leaders also changed their front. The Kurdish allies have been put on the back burner, and no one talks about their situation anymore. The prospect of an even greater rise in the importance of Russia in the Syrian conflict, its rapprochement with Turkey, a strategic member of Nato, and the fear that Turkey would let refugees into ***Europe,*** meant that overnight Erdogan ceased to be enemy number one, threatened with sanctions or expulsion from Nato, and became once again a partner for talks.

The UN secretary-general met with the Turkish president on 1 November. Antonio Guterres, according to the organisation's Twitter account, "expressed deep appreciation" for Turkey's commitment to UN cooperation and support, "had a constructive conversation" about the situation in the region, and declared that the UNCR (refugee agency) would immediately set up a working group to study Turkey's plan to resettle Syrians.

In contrast, Jens Stoltenberg, the NATO secretary-general, who has already stressed that Turkey has legitimate concerns about its own security, went even further. Last Thursday he said in Berlin that Turkey is the key to ***Europe's*** security, and stressed Ankara's contribution to the destruction of the caliphate (he did not mention the Kurds). He also recalled that no other member state had taken in so many refugees and suffered so many terrorist attacks.

It is possible that today's talks between Trump and Erdogan will take a similar tone. The Turkish president is travelling to Washington at Trump's invitation. Al-Jazeera, describing the possible outcomes of the visit, stresses the "strong ties" linking the two presidents despite their mutual resentment.

Erdogan's reluctance is shared by Congress. The Democrat-dominated House of Representatives wants sanctions against Turkey for buying the S-400 air and missile defence system from Moscow, has criticised the Turkish operation in Syria, and recently, to Ankara's fury, [*passed a historic resolution declaring the slaughter of Armenians a century ago a genocide*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25363105,izba-reprezentantow-uznaje-ludobojstwo-ormian-i-popiera-sankcje.html).

It seems that the Turkish leader has strong ties not only with his American counterpart. Operation Peace Fountain has clearly won him supporters at home. While in July, according to a survey by ADA Arastirmalar, only 29 percent of the respondents declared their willingness to vote for him in the presidential elections (in other surveys, the support was higher), today it is already 36 percent.

If the votes of the undecideds were distributed among the potential candidates, the result would be even better, reaching 45 percent. Istanbul Mayor Ekrem Imamoglu would come second (26 percent), while Muharrem Ince, who declares that he will be the opposition candidate, could count on only 1 percent of the votes.

It is difficult to judge today how those who have not yet made up their minds will vote, but one more thing is striking: the vast majority of Turks believe that Erdogan did the right thing by entering Syria. According to a survey by the ADA agency, Operation Source of Peace is supported by 75 percent of Turks surveyed. Research by another agency, MAK Danismalik, is similar.

Erdogan's anti-terrorist policy was also supported by 75 percent. (including the answer "I support, but I am concerned"). Hardly surprising. While the world regarded the PKK threat as a rather stretched excuse used by Erdogan to enter Syria, it seems quite likely to the Turks (during the operation Kurdish forces shelled towns on the Turkish side of the border in retaliation for Turkish bombing, and a few days ago politicians of the opposition IYI Parti recalled that 12 abducted Turkish soldiers, policemen and intelligence personnel have been in the hands of the PKK for four years).

More than two-thirds of those asked also believe that the operation in Syria has been successful, both militarily and politically. At the same time, 71 percent of Turks felt that the US is unfriendly to their country and that they do not trust it. The ***European*** Union is not trusted by 70 percent of those asked.

This is not the first time Erdogan has "used" the terrorist threat to drive his policies and build support at home. It was the same in 2015 when, after the ceasefire broke down (the Turks say the Kurds started it, the Kurds say it was the other way around) between the PKK and Ankara, fighting between the army and Kurdish fighters broke out again in the east.

This time, however, something else seems to have prevailed. Since back in July Turks declared that Syrian refugees were the biggest (after the limping economy) problem of the country, the prospect of sending them back home and real actions taken, among others, by Istanbul authorities, who decided to fight illegal migration and unregistered refugees in the city, made Turks feel that the government was finally doing something for them. Early on, there was no shortage of voices saying that the only winners were the refugees staying in Turkey, who, according to some Turks, got everything for free.

Erdogan's mantra-like threats to release refugees if ***Europe*** does not now provide sufficient support to Turkey and help organise (and probably finance) safe zones are only gaining him more supporters.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (78%); Human Rights Violations (63%); Torture (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Harbors + Ports (64%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (62%)

**Load-Date:** November 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***In an age of neo-nationalism EU should not give up its Commissioner for Culture***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM7-SNJ1-JCVT-R4B2-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

November 28, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 618 words

**Byline:** Bożena Gierat-Bieroń

**Highlight:** "Culture will be irrelevant in the new ***European*** Commission. This is sad, as it should play a key role precisely in times of resurgent socio-political radicalism. - writes Dr Bożena Gierat-Bieroń of the Institute of ***European Studies at the*** Jagiellonian University.

**Body**

The ***European*** Commission, which will formally take office any moment now, will not have a commissioner for culture. Education and culture will be dealt with by Marija Gabriel, Commissioner for Innovation and Youth, responsible for the digital economy and society in the previous Commission.

The post of Commissioner for Culture, which was abolished by the head-elect of the new EC, Ursula von der Leyen, had been in place since 1985. Their responsibilities were not questioned by anyone in the Union, especially as they dealt jointly with education, sport, multilingualism and youth. Among the best-known Commissioners were: Marcelino Oreja Aguirre (1995-99), Viviane Reding (1999-2004), Jan Figel (2004-09), Andrula Wasiliu (2010-14) and most recently Hungary's Tibor Navracsics (2014-19).

President Ursula von der Leyen devoted three sentences to culture in her six-page cover letter of 10 October 2019 to Maria Gabriel. She limited herself to the generally known objectives of ***EU*** cultural policy, such as the protection and promotion of ***European*** cultural heritage, creative industries and international cooperation and exchange. More space was given in the document to considerations relating to research, education, Erasmus+ exchanges and, above all, the 'servitude' of all these areas to ***Europe's*** development and growth plans.

The situation caused a public outcry - due to the lack of a commissioner for both culture and education (and it was mostly one post). The President was flooded with criticism. The online petition "Bring back culture, Madam President!" initiated by the cultural expert and networking agency Culture Action ***Europe*** (based in Brussels) was signed by more than 3,500 cultural organisations and individuals, including the Union of ***European*** Composers and Songwriters, the Association of ***European*** Choruses, festival associations, film associations, the Union of ***European*** Theatres, ballet foundations, writers' and booksellers' associations, the Association of ***European*** Philharmonics and Operas, the ***European*** Music Council, etc.

Journalists publicised the problem in almost all the major press titles, asked questions, attacked. Unfortunately, the President remained adamant and her explanations unconvincing.

Culture will be irrelevant in the new Commission. This is all the more sad because precisely at a time of rising socio-political radicalism, separatist tendencies, Brexit, immigration problems and the threat of terrorism, culture should play a key role. It should not be abandoned, but in fact should be revived in discussions on EU axiology and the common and different values of the cultures of Member States. The question of ***European*** (complex) cultural identity needs to be asked anew, multicultural dialogue needs to be refreshed, and the creative messages of ***European*** artists who play a key role in the global art space need to be interpreted in new neo-fascist contexts.

The position of Commissioner for Culture has served precisely to initiate action and address important cultural issues. Since at least the mid-1980s, ***the EU*** has carefully built up institutions of public patronage towards ***European*** artists and creators. Although it has felt itself to be the guardian of culture as a national treasure of the Member States and a ***European*** supranational asset, it has constantly been criticised by opinion formers for doing little to promote culture. Now, under Ursula von der Leyen, it is likely to do even less. And it is certainly likely to return to what it was before - a technocratic culture.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (94%); Investigations (81%); Indictments (63%)

**Industry:** Mining + Extraction (81%); Harbors + Ports (77%); Amusements + Gambling (73%); Organic Chemicals (70%); Newspaper Publishing (64%)

**Load-Date:** November 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Parliament European Parliament declares 'climate crisis'. PiS against, PO abstains***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM7-SNJ1-JCVT-R4BR-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

November 28, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 351 words

**Byline:** PN

**Highlight: the** EP passed a resolution on Thursday officially declaring a "climate crisis". Not all Polish ***MEPs*** supported it. PiS politicians continue to maintain that there is no climate crisis. Two representatives from the left were also against it.

**Body**

- We did it! We are the first continent to declare a climate and environmental crisis," tweeted ***MEP*** Pascal Canfin.

On Thursday, ***the European*** Parliament adopted a resolution in which it officially declared a "climate crisis" and called for immediate action. It said: air and sea transport must be minimised and greenhouse gas emissions must be cut by 55% (to be achieved by 2030). (to be achieved by 2030).

The Member States have been required to phase out subsidies for fossil fuels. They are to double their contributions to the international Green Climate Fund. ***MEPs*** have also called on ***the*** Commission to ensure that global warming does not exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius. The aim is for ***Europe to*** achieve a neutral climate by 2050.

The resolution was adopted in connection with the UN climate change conference scheduled to take place from 2 to 13 December in Madrid.

429 ***MEPs*** voted in favour, 225 voted against and 19 abstained.

How did Polish ***MEPs*** vote? Not all would call what is happening to the environment a "climate crisis". These include Law and Justice MEPs, but also two left-wing representatives. PO ***MEPs,*** on the other hand, mostly abstained from voting.

Against:

PiS: Adam Bielan, Joachim Brudziński, Ryszard Czarnecki, Anna Fotyga, Patryk Jaki, Krzysztof Jurgiel, Karol Karski, Beata Kempa, Izabela Kloc, Joanna Kopcińska, Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Elżbieta Kruk, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Beata Mazurek, Andżelika Możdżanowska, Tomasz Poręba, Elżbieta Rafalska, Bogdan Rzońca, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Beata Szydło, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Witold Waszczykowski, Anna Zalewska, Kosma Złotowski.

SLD: Marek Balt, Marek Belka

PO: Jan Olbrycht

Pros:

PO: Magdalena Adamowicz, Bartosz Arłukowicz, Ewa Kopacz, Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz, Róża Thun

Spring: Robert Biedroń,

Non-attached Member: Sylwia Spurek.

They abstained:

PO: Jerzy Buzek, Radosław Sikorski, Andrzej Halicki, Jarosław Duda, Janusz Lewandowski, Elżbieta Łukacijewska

PSL: Adam Jarubas, Krzysztof Hetman.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Film (84%); Torture (69%); Criminal Law (65%); Securities + Other Investments (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%); Meats (88%); Harbors + Ports (84%); Mining + Extraction (84%); Private Banking (62%)

**Load-Date:** November 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***IN A NUTSHELL***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-21T1-DY2B-S1B6-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

November 28, 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** POLITICS; S. 6; Ausg. 277

**Length:** 117 words

**Byline:** Am

**Body**

There is a new ***European*** Commission

STRASBOURG ***The European Parliament*** has approved the new ***European*** Commission headed by Ursula von der Leyen. There were 461 ***votes*** in favour, 157 against and 89 abstentions. Poland's representative in the Commission is Janusz Wojciechowski, who will become Agriculture Commissioner. The Commission will begin work on 1 December under the leadership of the new Commission President.

Prime Minister delays Banasio case

WARSAW Mateusz Morawiecki has yet to read the CBA report on financial pledges of NIK chief Marian Banasio, although he promised to do so last weekend. - The prime minister will read the report in the coming days, government spokesman Piotr Müller assured yesterday.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (76%); Chemistry (76%); Medicine + Health (75%); Awards + Prizes (69%); Medical Science (69%); Physics (69%); Writers (69%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (74%)

**Load-Date:** November 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***"'Wyborcza' reveals who dropped the gallows case MEPs. It was not the prosecutor who conducted the investigation***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM7-SNJ1-JCVT-R4BB-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

November 28, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 439 words

**Byline:** Ewa Ivanova

**Highlight: The** decision to discontinue the case of the picket of nationalists with gallows of ***MEPs*** was not signed by the prosecutor in charge of the investigation. This was done by Iwona Skrzypek, who was promoted during the "good change" to deputy head of the Regional Prosecution Office in Katowice.

**Body**

The Katowice picketing case from November 2017 was handled by Adam Piotrowski of the district prosecutor's office there. The Court of Appeals in Katowice ruled in July that there had been a "culpable protraction of proceedings by the prosecutor". Service proceedings were implemented against Piotrowski, but ended in nothing.

When the decision to discontinue the investigation was made on Tuesday, the informants of "Wyborcza" told us that it was not Piotrowski who signed the decision concerning the gallows. They claimed that the decision was made by prosecutor Iwona Skrzypek, who became deputy head of the Katowice district during the "good change".

According to the public prosecutor's office, gallows with photos of ***MEPs, including*** Rosa Thun and Michał Boni, did not fulfil the criteria of a politically motivated unlawful threat. They were an expression of criticism. - The staging, which involved hanging portraits of politicians on structures imitating gallows, was symbolic in nature, referring to historical events from the 18th century and recorded in a painting by Jan Piotr Norblin - informed the spokeswoman of the Katowice prosecutor's office, Marta Zawada-Dybek.

Is it true that the clerk did not sign the cancellation and for what reasons the decision after two years of investigation was signed by another prosecutor - we asked the District Prosecutor's Office in Katowice on Tuesday.

On Thursday Zawada-Dybek confirmed the version of the "Wyborcza" informants. She wrote us thus: "Due to the medical leave of the referent prosecutor of the case, which lasted for several months, several of his investigations were assigned to the prosecutor of the District Prosecutor's Office in Katowice, Ms Iwona Skrzypek, including the indicated case concerning the happening, in which the prosecutor conducted activities and then, after analysing the collected evidence, issued a decision on its discontinuation."

One of the participants in the hanging of the ***MEPs*** was an assistant judge, Jakub Kalus, then working on secondment at Zbigniew Ziobra's Ministry of Justice, now employed at the Court of Appeal in Katowice.

The investigation by "Wyborcza" revealed that Kalus, when he was employed by the judiciary, provided informal legal advice in ongoing criminal proceedings to Mateusz S. "Sitas", the leader of the far-right association Duma i Nowoczesność, known for organising the birth of Adolf Hitler in a forest near Wodzisław Śląski. He prepared pleadings for the nationalists and advised them on how to behave during the investigation.

Kalus is currently harassing journalists for articles about him. He filed a private bill of indictment under the notorious Article 212 of the Penal Code against a 'Wyborcza' journalist. He has also filed a civil lawsuit against an OKO.press journalist, demanding PLN 100,000.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (75%); Terrorist Organizations (75%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (69%); Chemistry (69%); Medicine + Health (69%); Weapons + Arms (69%); Law Courts + Tribunals (63%); Espionage (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (78%)

**Load-Date:** November 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Position of retired judges of the Constitutional Court on the CJEU judgment***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM7-SNJ1-JCVT-R4BK-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

November 28, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 763 words

**Byline:** Retired judges of the Constitutional Court

**Highlight:** The CJEU's judgment issued on 19 November 2019 in the cases submitted to it as preliminary questions by the Supreme Court on the conditions that must be met for an ***EU*** Member State authority co-determining the appointment of judges (cases C-585/18, C-624/18 and C-625/18) to be considered independent of the executive, is of fundamental importance not only for the Polish judicial system, but also for the regulation and organisation of the judiciary in the ***EU***.

**Body**

In this judgment, the CJEU shared the doubts of the Polish questioning court (SN) and stated that the following circumstances appeared to be relevant among the factors listed in the question submitted by the Supreme Court:

The CJEU also states that the Supreme Court should determine whether the manner in which the Act on the NCJ defines the appeal that may be lodged against a resolution of that Council on a request for appointment to the office of judge of a given court ensures effective judicial review of the legality of such a resolution.

It should be stressed that the CJEU judgment in Cases C-585/18, C-624/18 and C-625/18 has its origin in the policy of weakening the tri-partition of power and the growing practice of interference by executive authorities in the competences of the courts since 2015.

We appreciate the judicial activity of the judges of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court in their integral compositions opposing the interference of the authorities in the independence of the courts and the independence of judges.

Given that the Court of Justice of the ***European*** Union considers judicial independence and independence of the judiciary as an indispensable element of the values of the rule of law and respect for human dignity, freedom and rights, within the meaning of Article 2 TEU, as indispensable to the functioning of the legal system of the ***European*** Union, we consider it necessary to take the following measures without delay:

(1) A new regulation on the National Council of the Judiciary should be prepared and adopted without undue delay. The new law on the National Council of the Judiciary should guarantee a method for selecting the 15 judges who are members of the NCJ that is consistent with the systemic, historical and functional interpretation of Article 187 of the Constitution and will ensure that these judges meet the requirements of independence and impartiality, as well as fairness enshrined in Article 45 of the Constitution.

The compatibility of our system for appointing judges with EU principles and values must be restored as soon as possible, as judicial independence must also be guaranteed in the context of the appointment procedure. The Court of Justice of the ***European*** Union regards judicial independence and the independence of the judiciary as an essential element of the values of the rule of law and respect for human dignity, freedom and rights as defined in Article 2 of the CJEU.

The new law on the National Council of the Judiciary should give judges appointed as of 2018 to judicial positions the right to resign their tenure as a judge with the simultaneous right to seek appointment to that position by a resolution of the NCJ shaped in accordance with the values and principles of the Constitution and the Treaty on ***European*** Union.

The constitutional authorities of the Republic may not maintain or introduce regulations which would allow the legal system to be judged by judges who do not comply with the requirements of ***European*** Union law.

It is also the responsibility of the court presidents, judges, the NCJ and all relevant state authorities to respond promptly to the CJEU judgment.

The CJEU judgment is of fundamental importance for the status of the Disciplinary Chamber, the Extraordinary Control and Public Affairs Chamber of the Supreme Court and the hundreds of judges consulted by the new NCJ. These judges hand down flawed judgments, as judgments handed down with their participation may be deemed to have been handed down by an understaffed court. The CJEU judgment is binding on all authorities and must be taken into account as a basis for assessing the correctness of the appointment of judges from 2018 onwards. It is important not only for legal circulation in Poland, but also for judicial cooperation within the ***European*** Union and even beyond (***European*** Court of Human Rights judgment in Einarsson, 31221/15).

In summary, the failure of the Polish legislator to promptly implement the above requirements in accordance with constitutional, ***European*** and international standards, respecting the rights of ordinary citizens who have placed their trust in the Polish judicial system, will undoubtedly exacerbate the chaos in our legal system, as all judicial appointments, including promotions from 2018 onwards, may be considered to have been made in breach of the requirements of EU law.

Polish judges are the target of massive attacks organised by state structures or persons employed within those structures (Ministry of Justice, National Judicial Council). The Republic of Poland should protect judges against hectoring attacks in the name of the constitutional imperative to respect and protect human dignity and the duty to preserve the dignity of the state.

Andrzej Rzepliński

Stanislaw Biernat

Wojciech Hermeliński

Ewa Łętowska

Janusz Niemcewicz

Jerzy Stępień

Sławomira Wronkowska-Jaśkiewicz

Mirosław Wyrzykowski

Andrzej Zoll

Adam Strzembosz, retired judge of the Supreme Court

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Terrorist Organizations (83%); Human Rights Violations (80%); Securities + Other Investments (80%); Chemistry (77%); Medical Science (77%); Medicine + Health (77%); Physics (77%); Espionage (68%); Awards + Prizes (63%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (63%); Military Weapons (63%); Writers (63%); Torture (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%); Destinations + Attractions (67%)

**Load-Date:** November 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Brexodus is not in sight. Contrary to popular narrative, Poles are not fleeing the UK***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM7-SNJ1-JCVT-R4B8-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

November 28, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 470 words

**Byline:** ŁSK

**Highlight:** Poles living in the UK are not leaving the country en masse for fear of Brexit, according to figures from the British Office for National Statistics. More than 900,000 citizens holding a Polish passport are still living in Britain.

**Body**

The latest figures from the UK's Office for National Statistics do not confirm the trend of Poles returning from the UK en masse. The "Brexodus" was supposed to be caused by fears about life on the Isles after the British leave the [***European*** *Union*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=unia+europejska). These concerns were shared, among others, by the Polish ambassador in London, [*Arkady Rzegocki, in an interview with the Rzeczpospolita daily in*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25374956,brexit-coraz-wiecej-polakow-mysli-o-powrocie-z-wielkiej-brytanii.html) early November. Statistics show that in the first half of 2019, compared to the previous year, there were only 3,000 fewer Polish citizens in Britain. This is less than the number of [*Poles*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=polacy) who managed to take British citizenship during that time.

The biggest drop in the number of Polish citizens in the [*UK*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=wielka+brytania) was recorded in 2018, when it fell from 985,000 to 905,000 people. Their number is now estimated at 902 thousand people. Moreover, British [*officials*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=urz%EAdnicy) reported that just over half - [*they are talkingabout 456,000 people*](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/ukpopulationbycountryofbirthandnationality/july2018tojune2019) - have already applied under the settlement system, which is supposed to guarantee residence rights already after Brexit, and more than 25,000 Polish citizens have managed to take British citizenship since the 2016 referendum.

In its report on migration between ***EU*** countries and the UK, the British Office for National Statistics points above all to the issue of the increase in the number of people coming from other countries to the Islands to study. Officials singled out [*London*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=londyn) in this matter, which remains the region with the highest number of national minorities in the UK (37 percent).

Support for Prime Minister Johnson continues to grow on the back of [*Brexit*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=brexit). The latest YouGov poll shows that in the upcoming early general election, his [*Conservative Party could get its best result since 1987*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25457855,boris-johnson-rosnie-dzieki-brexitowi-w-wyborach-moze-zmiazdzyc.html). We will find out on 12 December. A win for Labour, Labour's biggest pro-Brexit opposition, could once again delay the Brexit deadline. It has already been changed several times, with the last official date being 31 January 2020.

Nicola Sturgeon, the head of the Scottish autonomous government and leader of the Scottish National Party (SNP), announced in an interview with the BBC that in the event of Brexit, her country would want to return to the structures of the ***European*** Union. She believes this would be possible even with Scotland using the British pound, which would however force the creation of a central bank. [*The SNP leader said thatScotland remaining in the* ***EU*** *would allow for faster economic development*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25448772,brexit-nicola-sturgeon-szkocja-bedzie-chciala-wrocic-do-unii.html), which she believes is a market several times larger than the UK's. Nicola Sturgeon cited ***EU-influenced*** [*Ireland*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=Irlandia) as an example. "We understand the conditions we would have to meet and the discussions that would need to take place. But if we are in a situation where Scotland is pushed out of the ***European*** Union, then we will look for a way back in," Sturgeon asserted.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (74%); Terrorist Organizations (71%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (70%); Chemistry (70%); Medicine + Health (70%); Weapons + Arms (65%); Awards + Prizes (63%); Medical Science (63%); Physics (63%); Writers (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (71%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (65%)

**Load-Date:** November 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***We are facing food price increases due to new taxes***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-21T1-DY2B-S1B1-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

November 28, 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** OPINIONS; S. 2; Ausg. 277

**Length:** 256 words

**Byline:** Renata Juszkiewicz

**Body**

The trade sector has welcomed the draft amendment to the retail tax law approved at Tuesday's cabinet meeting. It provides for maintaining the suspension of tax collection until 1 July 2020.

It is worth reminding that the tax applies to shops generating revenue of PLN 17 million per month. Its rate is to be 0.8% on the surplus over 17 million zlotys. However, in the case of the largest shops, i.e. those with a monthly turnover in excess of 170 million zlotys, the rate is 1.4%.

The Ministry of Finance estimates that the retail tax, paid by around 200 companies, will bring in more than PLN 1.6bn a year to the budget.

According to the Polish Organisation of Commerce and Distribution, the government has shown respect for the ***EU's*** existing dispute resolution procedures by declaring that it will wait for the judgment of the ***EU*** Court of Justice.

This is a good decision, given that the retail sector is currently burdened with 16 other obligations, including the mall tax. It also has to comply with a package of environmental laws.

The additional burdens imposed on trade will accumulate, hitting entrepreneurs and, in extreme cases, driving many companies out of business.

The additional burden on the industry - in the face of rising inflation - can also lead to significant increases in product prices, especially for foodstuffs. The retail sector works on the lowest margins in order to keep prices as low as possible for customers.

President of the Polish Commerce and Distribution Organisation

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** November 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The services have deleted thousands of ISIS accounts from the web. But the jihadists are still dangerous online***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-TGM1-F09W-F0GS-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

November 28, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 1088 words

**Byline:** Marta Urzędowska

**Highlight:** Encouraging jihad on platforms for teenagers, tutorials teaching how to make biological weapons, and thousands of dangerous accounts deleted by ***Europol*** - ISIS is building itself a virtual empire after the fall of the caliphate.

**Body**

The operation was massive. ***Europol***, the ***European*** Union's police agency, in partnership with internet giants such as Google, Twitter, Instagram, Dropbox and Telegram, ambushed the ISIS propaganda machine a few days ago.

A total of 26,000 recordings, texts, social media accounts and communication channels where suspicious activity could be seen in recent months were removed, mainly recordings, photos and propaganda texts by Islamic radicals. Most material was removed from Telegram, because the Russian messenger with 200 million users is a favourite propaganda tool of ISIS jihadists.

"This highly coordinated action was aimed at combating the dissemination of terrorist content online, among them propaganda videos and social media accounts glorifying or supporting terrorism and extremism," reads the ***Europol*** website. The authors of the statement acknowledge that while Twitter or Instagram have already managed to create well-functioning mechanisms for removing similar content, Telegram continues to become a tool of radicals every now and then.

"Thanks to our operation, a large number of key ISIS network elements operating on Telegram have been removed," assure experts from ***Europol***. And Telegram reveals that it managed to remove around 5,000 "terrorist accounts and bots" from the platform in two days, while it is standard to remove several hundred a day. The operation also removed, among others, the channels of the jihadist news agency Naszir, which will make it much more difficult for radicals to share news on social media.

- For the moment, as far as we are well aware, ISIS is no longer online. We will be watching to see how quickly, if at all, they resume their activities," boasted Belgian federal prosecutor Eric Van Der Sypt at a press conference on Monday.

This is not the first time ***Europeans have*** taken up arms against ISIS. Last year, in a similar operation, with the cooperation of the Americans and Canadians, websites and forums belonging to the jihadists, who have since relied mainly on social media and mobile apps, were shut down.

Telegram isn't the only one fending off radicals. Facebook has removed 26 million posts calling for terrorism in the last two years. LinkedIn, Snapchat, YouTube and Instagram also share a database of images and videos deemed jihadist propaganda so that they can be more easily removed when they hit another platform.

In October it was reported that radicals had also targeted TikTok, which has been a real hit with teenagers for the past year. The Chinese app, used by hundreds of millions of people, allows them to watch and record short videos of up to 60 seconds, which can be modified at will. Although teenagers use TikTok mainly to record their own performances - usually pretending to sing or dance to their favourite hits - for radicals it is the perfect way to reach kids.

As the Wall Street Journal describes, social media monitoring agency Storyful discovered dozens of accounts on TikTok in the fall that posted propaganda videos of jihadists bragging about the achievements of the self-proclaimed caliphate or singing ISIS songs.

Although some footage shows executions and the bodies of slain 'enemies of the caliphate', usually the radicals try to serve propaganda to the young in an attractive form. The videos show handsome men and galloping horses or veiled women extolling service to ISIS. In addition, the videos are modified with filters available in the app to make them more vivid in colour or to make the light prettier, and the most popular decorations, such as hearts and stars, often fly in the background.

While it was reported last week that the platform had removed dozens of dangerous accounts, it is unclear how many are still active. "The Wall Street Journal also highlights that suspicious accounts and records were only removed after their text was published.

TikTok insists that promoting terrorism is against the "community rules" published on its site. "Terrorist organisations and criminal groups of any kind are prohibited from using TikTok. You may not use the platform to promote or support such organisations or individuals, share violent content or encourage others to be violent," the set of rules reads.

So far, jihadists' interest in the teenage app seems limited - deleted videos have had a few dozen likes each, but there have been accounts with up to a thousand followers.

According to the BBC, despite the obstacles, ISIS has been going to great lengths in the days since ***Europol's*** operation to show that it doesn't care about the restrictions. The radicals have already managed to issue several new statements and several new accounts have appeared. While some extremists insist on using Telegram, others are urging people to move to less closely guarded platforms such as RocketChat or Riot.

***Europol's*** success will please UN experts who, as recently as the summer, were warning that ISIS was making the best use of the internet to sow propaganda and recreate its network. "The radicals have moved online, where they effectively maintain the group's reputation as the world's leading terrorist organisation - a virtual caliphate," - reads the document commissioned by the Security Council.

"Through the internet, ISIS trains potential attackers by publishing tutorials teaching how to build chemical or biological weapons, the authors warn. - At the same time, it effectively encourages small attacks carried out with a knife or a car - the kind we have seen in recent years, and not just in ***Europe***."

The UN also warns that jihadists are using the internet to buy - mainly from the Italian mafia - fake documents for potential terrorists who move between countries. Although an increasing number of online companies are introducing restrictions that make it harder for radicals to use social media and instant messaging, they continue to use the dark web, an encrypted network that can only be accessed with special software, unhindered.

"UN member states must create special units to detect and track down crimes committed on the encrypted network" - recommend the report's authors. They go on to warn that ISIS has not lost its power to organise major attacks abroad, and online activity could make it easier for them to do so. "The current calm of the situation may not last long. It may be over before the end of 2019."

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Human Rights Violations (73%); Terrorist Organizations (70%); Securities + Other Investments (68%); Shareholders (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (64%)

**Load-Date:** November 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Masturbation is betrayal and a gynaecologist is not a dentist. Sex education in schools***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-TGM1-F09W-F0GD-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

November 28, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 1350 words

**Byline:** Karolina Słowik

**Highlight:** - We have sex education at the right level in schools, claims former education minister Anna Zalewska. Really? We asked students and experts about what happens in family life education lessons.

**Body**

[*The issue of sex education in schools has become a hot topic afterfirst reading of the 'Stop Paedophilia' civic project in the Sejm*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,75398,25311941,pis-chce-pieciu-lat-wiezienia-za-edukacje-seksualna-projekt.html)Among other things, it provides for the punishment of a person who 'publicly promotes or approves of sexual intercourse with a minor' by up to three years in prison. According to the authors, this is to protect children from paedophiles.

On 16 October, the Sejm decided whether the draft would be proceeded with or rejected. By the votes of 243 MPs, mainly Law and Justice, the Sejm referred the draft to further work of the extraordinary committee for amendments to codifications.

Demonstrations have taken place in the streets of Polish cities. According to sex educators, the proposed changes to the law are an attempt to intimidate those who want to teach young people about human sexual life. The authors of the "Stop Paedophilia" project consider teaching not only about reproduction, fertility, contraception or prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, but also about puberty, diversity or counteracting violence to be depressing.

On 14 November, the ***European*** Parliament expressed its concern about planned changes to Polish criminal law.

The author of the resolution is ***MEP*** Robert Biedroń, leader of the Spring: "Equating the promotion of paedophilia with the provision of comprehensive sexual education to young people is appalling, wrong and harmful (...). The legislation, under the guise of preventing paedophilia, would in practice criminalise the provision of comprehensive sex education to minors, affecting, among others, educators, activists, health professionals, psychologists, publishers and journalists, and even parents or legal guardians," he wrote.

He was supported by 471 ***MEPs*** (128 voted against and 57 abstained). The resolution calls on Poland to refrain from amending its criminal law.

The former education minister reacted on Facebook: "The Polish government is not working on a law banning sex education at any level! ***The European*** Parliament has been misled by Civic Platform and Left-wing ***MEPs***". A few months earlier, criticising Warsaw Mayor Rafał Trzaskowski's signing of the LGBT+ declaration, she said: - 'We already have age-appropriate sex education in schools, we have psychologists and educators whose job it is to protect children from all forms of discrimination and violence, including on the basis of sexual orientation.

Indeed, it is not the government working on changes to the law, but a parliamentary committee. But is sex education really enough?

- Apart from me, there were four people attending the classes. Our psychologist ran the classes. She explained to us the structure of the sexual system of both sexes, showed us how to use contraception and talked to us about the consequences of not using it - this is how Kacper Tobrucki from Komorów near Warsaw remembers his family life education lessons. - She did not use a textbook, but her own materials. Unfortunately, the subject lasted only one semester and the teacher left the school. That was the end of sex education at school. After that, I learned most things on the Internet.

Julia Janiszewska from Szczecin, a secondary school pupil: - In primary school a catechist conducted classes. Maybe she discussed menstruation with us, but she talked about tampons, which had to be taken out surgically. We heard about condoms that they have microholes through which sperm can enter and that the best contraception is a diary. In junior high school, a biology teacher taught us. She talked about masturbation and contraception in a more objective way, but she did not discuss such difficult issues as sexual orientation. In high school there are no such classes at all. My friend and I wanted to organise a workshop, but we were told it was impossible. I get my knowledge from articles, scientific research, especially on female sexuality, because we know the least about it. I also read Anja Rubik's book "SexEd".

Natalia from Kalisz, a secondary school student:

- At WDŻ we heard mainly about how important mum and dad are in the family, and that if they are not there, the family is dysfunctional, broken, unhealthy. This was particularly hurtful to people who grew up without one or both parents.

In lessons we never heard a word about people belonging to the LGBT+ community. We heard that the best method of contraception is abstinence, and that masturbation is a betrayal that destroys closeness with your husband.

Fourteen hours a year are devoted to sex education in Polish schools. Often either very early in the morning or very late. It is a compulsory subject for primary (classes IV-VIII) and secondary schools. But parents can unsubscribe their children from it. [*According to data from the Ponton Group*](http://ponton.org.pl/edukacja-seksualna-w-polsce/), which has been working since 2002 on behalf of reliable sexual education, 31 percent of classes in this subject are conducted by teachers of biology, nature or ecology, 20 percent. - 20 percent of teachers of history, WOS, WOK or art classes, 16 percent. - 16 percent. - religion.

In the 2018 curriculum basis for JD, we read that the main aim of education is to "show the value of the family in a person's personal life". Educators from Ponton point out that the word "family" falls 173 times throughout the document, and sex only twice (in the context of cybersex and sex addiction). And contraception is opposed to natural methods of family planning, "likened virtually to abortion". Not a word about sexual orientations.

- Teenagers don't think about starting a family. They are not thinking about marriage. They need immediate knowledge about their worries. They want to go on a date and know how to do it safely and responsibly, says Katarzyna Banasiak of Ponton.

The Ministry of National Education allowed only one textbook: "Wandering towards adulthood" by Teresa Król. "A gynaecologist is not a dentist - regular check-ups at your age are not necessary. If a girl feels healthy and has someone she trusts to answer questions or dispel her doubts (ideally it should be her mum), a visit is unnecessary". - we read. Or: "For many young people, masturbation is a problem; they admit that they feel bad about it and would like to be able to stop.

- The textbook contains many mistakes and is full of stereotypes. It says that single-parent families are inferior. Contraception is demonised. Girls are supposed to be romantic and boys are what they are. Such content makes you feel guilty, promotes violence and emotional blackmail - comments Banasiak.

Marta Skierkowska from the foundation Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę: - We live in a culture where children are neglected. Where what the adults say is important. Obedience is important. These values are instilled from an early age. It is difficult for a child to develop assertiveness later on. The classes in the Divine Principle are conducted by random people and do not deal with issues relating to sexual violence. Yet sound education protects children from abuse. Children have a right to knowledge.

In every subject one can teach things that help in sex education: assertiveness, communication, taking care of one's own limits, respecting differences, careful listening,' says Agnieszka Stein, a psychologist and the author of the book 'New Sex Education'. - If a pupil learns nothing about reproduction, but knows a lot about communication, then I'm calm about him. But how to teach children to respect their limits, if in fact at school they have no right to refuse?

- My dream is for sex education to be a space which helps people define their own attitudes towards sexuality. I would like school to be a safe place, where you can ask questions, and not listen to lectures by teachers who present a single vision", emphasises the psychologist.

Because the key thing that helps you deal well with your own sexuality is to understand yourself.

Sex education in Polish schools has been around since the mid-70s, and there are still people who call their child's genitals "down there". For me, this proves that something more is needed. It is worth that we, adults, feel responsible for what we know about sexuality and what we pass on. I am in favour of discussion: there is a lot of value in listening to each other," says Stein.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (82%); Terrorist Organizations (75%); Human Rights Violations (71%); Medical Devices (71%); Espionage (63%); Film (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (69%); Harbors + Ports (63%); Mining + Extraction (63%)

**Load-Date:** November 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Does smog violate personal rights? Supreme Court to decide what air we are entitled to***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM7-SNJ1-JCVT-R4BC-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

November 28, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 654 words

**Byline:** Dominika Wantuch, Marcin Pietraszewski,

**Highlight:** There is no verdict in the case of violation of personal rights by smog. On Thursday the Regional Court in Gliwice decided to refer the case to the Supreme Court. Oliwer Palarz from Rybnik, who sued the state treasury, has been waiting for a decision for four years.

**Body**

500, 800, 1000 percent of the norm - such is the level of dust concentration in Rybnik. The city is in the lead of the most polluted in the World Health Organization ranking. For over 100 days a year its residents breathe a toxic cocktail of heavy metals, dust and carcinogenic compounds.

In 2015. Oliwer Palarz from the Rybnik Smog Alarm said "enough" and filed a lawsuit against the state treasury. He is demanding PLN 50,000 in compensation for years of negligence that led to poor air quality in the city. He also wants the government and local governments to pay more attention to the smog problem.

- I cannot go for a walk with my children, I cannot open a window. I am a prisoner of my own home," said Oliwer Palarz. And in his lawsuit he emphasised that the poor air quality is contrary to the ***European*** Parliament's directive and violates his personal rights in the form of the right to live in a clean environment and the right to protection of family life, private life, freedom of movement and liberty.

- This is all contained in Article 8 of the ***European*** Convention on Human Rights. ***The European*** Court of Human Rights has already issued a number of judgments linking environmental pollution to violations of this article.

The right to freedom of movement has been compromised - because every time smog concentrations are exceeded, notices are published advising people not to go outside

- emphasises attorney Miłosz Jakubowski from the Frank Bold organisation, Oliwer Palarz's attorney.

In May 2018. The District Court in Rybnik admitted that the air in the city is often polluted. Nevertheless, it held that in this case there could be no violation of the personal good of health. And the right to live in a clean environment was not considered a personal good at all. Moreover, according to the court, it is possible to move out of Rybnik, so the right to free movement was not infringed either.

Palarz appealed against this verdict. On Thursday, an appeal hearing was held in the District Court in Gliwice. Ombudsman Adam Bodnar joined the trial, arguing that the man had proved that the disastrous state of the air infringed on his rights. He added that while an occasional limitation of activity due to air pollution may be acceptable, if it is permanent - it is not. He reminded the second-instance court that the constitution imposed an obligation on the authorities to pursue a policy ensuring ecological safety, and that the possibility to enjoy an unpolluted environment was - contrary to the opinion of the district court - a personal good.

His position is in line with the decisions of the courts in Warsaw, which recently in three cases agreed with the plaintiffs. Grażyna Wolszczak, Jerzy Stuhr and Mariusz Szczygieł sued the state treasury over smog and won in the first instance.

If the District Court in Gliwice had followed these rulings, it would have been the first such final judgment in Poland.

But no decision was made in Gliwice yesterday. The judge decided that he would refer the question on the matter to the Supreme Court.

- The court showed very far-reaching caution - comments counsel Jakubowski. Some, however, say straightforwardly: - This is evasion. Stalling the case.

Jakubowski stresses that there is no doubt that it is the duty of the state to ensure clean air - this was confirmed by the judgment of the Court of Justice in Luxembourg on Poland's failure to meet air quality standards.

- We have shown that the goods related to the protection of private life, personal life, freedom of movement and freedom have been violated. And the court could make a ruling right now," Jakubowski stresses.

Instead, however, the court said that there were doubts as to whether the right to enjoy a clean environment was a personal good that could be claimed in court. This is what the judges in Warsaw said. However, the District Court in Gliwice, in dismissing the claim, referred to a ruling from 1975.

The exact content of the question to the SN will be known on 24 January.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (77%); Terrorist Organizations (74%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (73%); Chemistry (73%); Medicine + Health (71%); Weapons + Arms (70%); Awards + Prizes (63%); Espionage (63%); Medical Science (63%); Physics (63%); Writers (63%); Law Courts + Tribunals (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (69%)

**Load-Date:** November 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***By po owy 2020; Retailers without tax***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-21T1-DY2B-S1B9-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

November 28, 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** POLITICS; S. 6; Ausg. 277

**Length:** 77 words

**Byline:** Am

**Body**

Due to a dispute with the ***European*** Commission, the government has again postponed the entry into force of the tax on retail chains. This time until July 2020. The levy was due to come into force in September 2016, but was suspended after the commission objected to it. The matter is now before the Court of Justice of the ***European*** Union. - We are waiting for the decision of the CJEU. It should be delivered in the middle of next year - said Jadwiga Emilewicz (45), the Minister of Development.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Human Resources + Personnel Management (78%); Recruitment + Hiring (78%); Suits + Claims (75%); Securities + Other Investments (65%); Consumption (63%); Medical Devices (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Insurance (70%)

**Load-Date:** November 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Will the re-elected President Klaus Iohannis curb corruption in Romania?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XM1-TGM1-F09W-F0GR-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

November 28, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 821 words

**Byline:** Interview with Michał Kokot

**Highlight:** Almost all parties have politicians in their ranks who have taken bribes. President Iohannis has a difficult task ahead of him, says Romanian political scientist Cristian Pirvulescu in an interview with "Wyborcza".

**Body**

Romania's presidential election was won again last Sunday by Klaus Iohannis, who won more than 65 percent of the vote.He defeated in the second round former Prime Minister Viorica Dancila, a Social Democrat who had ruled the country since January 2018. She was removed from office in October following a vote of no confidence. She was replaced by Ludović Orban, the candidate of the National Liberal Party, who got the temporary support of several more smaller groups. The architect of this solution was President Iohannis, who has long been in conflict with the Social Democrats, who are unwinding anti-corruption reforms.

Cristian Pirvulescu, Dean of the Faculty of Political Science at SNSPA University in Bucharest: - There was hope. However, few thought that Iohannis might not win. When a referendum on the fight against corruption was called on his initiative in May and supported by Romanians, he had a certain victory. Everyone expected him to win.

- This was unlikely to happen. The Social Democrats have an excellent electoral machine, thanks to the fact that they represent the countryside. It is more or less 20-25 percent of the voters who constitute the party's hardcore electorate. They have created a network of economic dependence there over the years and can mobilise their voters well.

This was the political project of Liviu Dragnei [former head of the Social Democrats, currently serving a three-and-a-half-year sentence for corruption]. It was he who wanted to make the countryside dependent on the central budget and cut subsidies for big cities, where the party does not enjoy support. The Social Democrats pushed through a law on raises for provincial rulers and allowed them to increase employment in the administration. As a result, clientelism has increased in Romania recently. At the same time, the budget deficit has increased significantly, and now stands at 4.3 percent of GDP. As many as 60 percent of municipalities have liquidity problems and hang on the government's drip. Unlike in Poland, where you had an administrative reform in 1998, here money is still distributed centrally. And yet it is already 2019!

- The activists cancelled it precisely to avoid the impression that they were not in control of the situation. Had they not done so, they could have become mired in internal disputes. And they don't have time for that. In a few months there will be regional elections, more important for them than the presidential. That is where their party apparatus is, with which they are able to reach for power across the country.

Dancila was also dismissed because as prime minister she no longer guaranteed the smooth running of the model created by Dragnea. When she lost her post as prime minister in October, she became redundant because she was unable to arrange the money for the countryside that the party apparatus so badly needs before the elections.

- The president wants to abolish a law that has been in force for a year and subordinates the justice system to those in power. It applies to both prosecutors and judges. The social democrats in power at the time wanted to prevent investigators and judges from prosecuting politicians for corruption. Many of them have already been suspended for this reason. [*A special section initiating disciplinary proceedings in the attorney general's office even wanted to prosecute Laura Kovesi when she was about to become head of the* ***European*** *Prosecutor's Office [eventually the investigation was ordered to be dropped by the supreme court].*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25233421,rumunka-kovesi-na-czele-prokuratury-europejskiej-za-walke-z.html)

Although it is the president who is behind the appointment of Prime Minister Ludović Orban, it is by no means certain that he will want to abolish the changes to the judiciary. For the time being, he is talking about the need for a debate in parliament on the subject, which means that most likely nothing will change.

It is not in the interests of almost any party, including those in the opposition, to undo this law. All of them have corruption scandals on their conscience and politicians in their ranks who have taken bribes. The only exception is Dan Barna's centrist Union for the Salvation of Romania (USR), but it has been in existence for a relatively short time and its politicians have never yet governed.

If the president wanted to dismiss Orban now, he would have to find a majority. And if he wanted to dissolve parliament and call early elections (which is what he cares most about), he would have to put forward two prime ministerial candidates within 60 days, whom parliament would reject. This will be very difficult. Few parties care about new elections; Orban guarantees them the status quo.

- Not necessarily. At least for a few months it will still enjoy a strong popular mandate. This could help bring about the changes needed to continue the fight against corruption. The second possibility - apart from calling early elections - is to undo the changes to the judiciary introduced by the social democrats. But first the parliament faces a difficult debate and vote on next year's budget in mid-December.

So far, Iohannis is in complete control of the Orbán government. He appears in front of the cameras almost every day and explains to Romanians the difficult situation the current government is in, given the huge debt the social democrats have run up. Sometimes it looks as if he is actually the prime minister and not Ludović Orban.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (74%); Chemistry (74%); Medicine + Health (74%); Human Rights Violations (69%); Terrorist Organizations (68%); Awards + Prizes (65%); Medical Science (65%); Physics (65%); Writers (65%); Weapons + Arms (62%); Torture (61%)

**Load-Date:** November 28, 2019

**End of Document**

[***One can sympathise with the Queen. It is possible that she will reign over a cadavre state***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR7-C881-JCVT-R01D-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

December 13, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 552 words

**Byline:** Bartosz T. Wieliński

**Highlight:** 'Brexit' series probably won't get a fifth season. After Boris Johnson's powerful victory, nothing will stop Britain's divorce from the ***European Union*** now. Maybe that's a good thing

**Body**

We have been watching a series that started in a Hitchcockian way. On the morning of 24 June 2016, it emerged that, contrary to the polls and Conservative Prime Minister David Cameron's plans, 52 per cent of Britons voting in the referendum had voted to leave the ***EU***. ***Europe*** was shocked. Conservative British politicians, who for years in partnership with the tabloids had blamed Brussels for all evil, were in disbelief. Tension grew. It was only after the referendum that it became clear how complicated the operation awaited the UK and how deadly the consequences could be. The scenario of a no-deal Brexit, in which, after the severance of all ties between the UK and ***the EU***, food and medicine supplies cease to reach the islands and air transport is paralysed, was terrifying.

The final episodes were already dull. Parliament humiliated Prime Minister Boris Johnson time and again, thwarting his attempts to push the divorce deal through the House of Commons. The Brexit deadline, originally set for 29 March 2019, had to be repeatedly postponed. It turned out that the parliamentary scenes in which House of Commons announcer John Bercow pacifies MPs by shouting were not enough to make the subsequent episodes bearable.

Viewers were getting impatient. French President Emmanuel Macron and probably many other ***European*** politicians were losing patience in front of the TV, demanding a clear decision from the British: either right or left. Brexit is not the only challenge facing the ***European Union***. The Community must integrate more to become a full-scale global player. It must focus on ensuring security, get down to serious work on reducing CO2 emissions and develop an innovative economy. It is difficult to concentrate on these tasks, since Great Britain has still not decided whether to get off the boat or to continue sailing.

The series finale will probably be without fireworks. The exit polls show that the Conservative Party has rebuilt strength and gained a significant lead in parliament. And since Prime Minister Boris Johnson has carefully purged the party ranks by removing Brexit opponents from the lists, the end is easy to predict. From 31 January, the ***European Union*** will be smaller. The shock of the referendum in ***Europe*** has been transformed into a determination to make the Union stronger, as well as an increase in people's support. A Union without Britain will survive, and perhaps the absence of a country that guaranteed itself special privileges and constantly put on the brakes will work out for the Union.

There is one viewer of this series who is to be pitied. The aged Queen Elizabeth II took the throne when Britain was still an empire. It cannot be ruled out that at the end of her life she will reign over a hulking state. Brexit could result in Scotland declaring independence - the Scottish National Party, seeking another independence referendum, won 55 out of 59 possible seats - and Ireland uniting. During the reign of Elizabeth II, prominent politicians such as Winston Churchill and Margaret Thatcher held office in Downing Street. Today, it is clear that a man who has built his political career on a shameless lie will be moving in for the long haul at the will of the voters.

Boris Johnson has been given full power by the people. He has all the tools to deliver on his solemn promises that leaving the ***EU*** will bring widespread prosperity and give Britain back its place in the world. Forecasts indicate that the clash with reality will be very painful.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (74%); Awards + Prizes (63%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (63%); Chemistry (63%); Human Resources + Personnel Management (63%); Medical Science (63%); Medicine + Health (63%); Physics (63%); Writers (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (63%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Kaczyński praises PM after summit EU. "We avoided a huge danger".***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XRF-BR81-JCVT-R0M8-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

December 13, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 308 words

**Byline:** past

**Highlight:** Jarosław Kaczyński praised what Mateusz Morawiecki managed to negotiate at the EU climate summit. - It is a very big success - he said. ***EU*** countries agreed to achieve climate neutrality in 2050, but it was pointed out that "one country cannot declare for the time being to meet this target".

**Body**

The Law and Justice (PiS) president "thinks very highly of what Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki has done" at the EU summit this week, [*polsatnews.pl*](https://www.polsatnews.pl/wiadomosc/2019-12-13/kaczynski-ocenil-dokonania-morawieckiego-na-szczycie-ue/?ref=slider) reports. Jarosław Kaczyński assessed that the adoption of the summit's conclusions on climate as they were adopted is a "very big success".

In [*its conclusions, the* ***European*** *Council stated*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,172392,25509001,szczyt-rady-europejskiej-polska-jako-jedyna-zwolniona-z-zastosowania.html#s=BoxOpMT) that it supports the goal of climate neutrality by 2050, i.e. reducing greenhouse gas emissions to a level where they are completely absorbed. However, "one Member State" - i.e. Poland - "at this moment cannot declare the fulfilment of this target within its scope". The government argues that Poland "has been granted an exemption from applying the principle of climate neutrality". However, the document says the Council will return to the issue at its next summit in June 2020.

Kaczyński said that he thinks "very highly" of "what Morawiecki did" during the summit, because "a huge danger was avoided". This danger would be - in his opinion - "a very costly energy transition that could jeopardise the economy, over which we would have no influence".

See also: The weather has gone crazy for a reason. We have a climate crisis

Kaczynski praised Morawiecki and stressed that such an outcome of the negotiations was "a matter of determination and skill" and that "it is really about the interest of the country, not an interest of a completely different kind".

He also mentioned the Fair Transformation Fund and the fact that it is to be larger than initially planned and will include up to ***EUR*** 100 billion. He assured that part of this would be allocated to Poland.

However, contrary to what the government says, the opposite could happen because of this stance by Poland. [*Emmanuel Macron*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,172392,25510687,macron-jesli-polska-odmowi-neutralnosci-klimatycznej-straci.html#s=BoxOpImg1) has stated that if Poland evades the implementation of climate neutrality by 2050 it will be excluded from the EU funding mechanism for this goal.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (86%); Medical Devices (69%); Human Rights Violations (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (81%)

**Load-Date:** December 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***We hear the desperate cry coming from the PiS parliamentary benches: "Communism, come back!"***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XRF-BR81-JCVT-R0MK-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

December 13, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 423 words

**Byline:** Democratic opposition activists in the People's Republic of Poland

**Highlight:** Law and Justice fights against those values and principles that underpinned the creation of Solidarity and the building of a free and democratic state.

**Body**

It seems to be no coincidence that the [*initiative of the PIS deputies to introduce a muzzle on Polish judges was tabled on*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,75398,25509397,reakcje-po-sadowym-projekcie-pis-ma-zamknac-usta-sedziom-zakazuje.html) 13 December, on the 38th anniversary of the introduction of martial law by the Communist authorities. The leaders of the ruling party dream of a communist system, when only the right party could control all areas of social life. Or at least that is how it seemed to the authorities. This ended in economic disaster and the collapse of the system.

This is also the fate of the present rulers. However, the arbitrariness of the rulers always takes place at the expense of the ruled. And so the political work of Mr Kaczyński, Mr Morawiecki, Mr Ziobra, Mr Gliński and Mr Terlecki already means that Poland is on the margins of decisions taken by the ***European*** Union. The current project, astonishing in its insolence, will only deepen Poland's isolation in the international arena.

The caricatured actions of the regime can be seen at every turn. The situation with the chairman of NIK is deceptively reminiscent of the communist efforts described years ago by Janusz Szpotański

In tracing economic crimes

Into such noble zeal he fell,

That he has only just come to his senses

As he grabbed his own hand.

The Law and Justice party, its president and his henchmen are catching themselves every now and then. This is accompanied by propaganda full of lies and deceit practised by those in power, starting with the President. Under the cover of darkness, the President takes the oath of office of a Communist prosecutor sent to a new front in the fight against freedom and democracy, and at the same time declares his will to fight post-Communism.

No wonder that on the anniversary of martial law attempts are being made to grab independent judges by the face. The fact that the main enforcer of laws destroying the system of judicial independence was a martial law prosecutor tracking down the opposition and the president of the incapacitated Constitutional Tribunal was a judge appointed by the Council of State may serve as a symbol.

We, activists of opposition structures during the communist period, hear the desperate cry coming from the PIS parliamentary benches: "Communism, come back!".

Signatories: Seweryn Blumsztajn, Marek Borowik, Wiesław Brycki, Jan Ciesielski, Rafał Dutkiewicz, Jan Dworak, Władysław Frasyniuk, Stanisław Handzlik, Stanisław Huskowski, Bogdan Klich, Adam Kramarczyk, Krzysztof Król, Barbara Labuda, Józef Lassota, Bogdan Lis, Jan Lityński, Witold Łuczywo, Maciej Mach, Leszek Moczulski, Piotr Niemczyk, Edward Nowak, Mirosław Odorowski, Krzysztof Pusz, Ryszard Pusz, Edward Radziewicz, Witold Sielewicz, Grażyna Staniszewska, Danuta Stołecka, Jacek Szymanderski, Leszek Wójtowicz, Henryk Wujec and Ludwika Wujec

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (75%); Medical Devices + Equipment (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Harbors + Ports (89%); Mining + Extraction (71%)

**Load-Date:** December 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Deputy head of the Turkish Foreign Ministry for 'Wyborcza': Don't be surprised by Erdogan's frustration***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR7-C881-JCVT-R00Y-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

December 13, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 1852 words

**Byline:** Marcelina Szumer

**Highlight:** President Erdogan proposed many times: let's create an opportunity for Syrians to return home, let's organise safe zones in Syria where they can make a new life for themselves. No one has been willing to do that," says Faruk Kaymakci, Turkey's deputy foreign minister.

**Body**

Faruk Kaymakci: It is not the Turkish government that gets the money. All these funds are given by the Union directly to Syrians through agencies and NGOs. The money from the FRiT fund (Facility Refugeese in Turkey) does not contribute to the Turkish budget, our citizens do not benefit from it. Yes, three ministries - education, interior and health - are included in this funding system, but the funds go to help the Syrians. For example, the Ministry of Health runs joint projects with NGOs, creating hospitals, but these are facilities for refugees, not Turks.

You talk about big money, but what is the ***€6*** billion promised since 2016, especially since for the Syrians we have so far received about 2.2 billion? The rest is stuck in the system and flows down very slowly. There are 80 million Turks. Since 2011 we have spent 40 billion dollars of our budget to help refugees. The EU has 512 million citizens and has given 6 billion ***euros***. Turkish GDP is a third of the EU's.

However, please do not think that it is only about money. You know Turkish culture and you know that we are ready to share our bread. The problem is numbers. We have 3.7 million Syrians, and more and more refugees are coming into the country from Iraq or Afghanistan, and recently also from Egypt, where there have been renewed riots.

Do not be surprised at President Erdogan's frustration. He proposed many times: let's create opportunities for Syrians to return home, let's organise safe zones in Syria where they can rebuild their lives, but nobody was willing to do that. When we decided to do it ourselves, we were criticised. So Erdogan is saying: you do not want to accept refugees, you do not want to contribute to their upkeep, you do not want to fight against ISIS or Kurdish terrorist organisations, so what do you want in the end? We don't want to cause the EU problems with refugees, we just want to show the scale of the problem, which the Community is clearly not aware of. Otherwise it does not reach ***the EU***.

- I have just read a statement from the Greek authorities about the problem they have with refugees. A couple of things puzzled me. The refugee agreement that Turkey made with the ***EU*** in 2016 has a few key points. The first is to send back to Turkey those who have crossed the ***EU*** border illegally. The second - adequate financial support to make it "unprofitable" for refugees to flee Turkey. The third is that if the flow of illegal immigrants into the ***EU is*** significantly reduced, the Community will create a legal route for them to settle in the ***EU***. The idea was to send a clear signal to refugees: don't go or they will send you back. Yet Greece has not been sending back those who have reached its islands for a long time, nor has it prevented them from crossing further into the continent. So what message is it sending to the Syrians? "'Keep trying'. I do not know why the government in Athens is doing this, but we are not going to beg them to send these Syrians back to us.

We have already talked about money. Despite promises, there is still no legal way for them to enter the EU, because some countries - including Poland, if I am not mistaken - have blocked the agreement on its creation which has been under negotiation for two years. I am not surprised at the refugees who think: 'In Turkey, we get no money from the ***EU***, the legal way does not exist, but the Greeks are not kicking us out, so let us try'.

It is not possible to eliminate illegal migration completely, but let us remember that, thanks to the agreement with Turkey, the number of refugees, which used to amount to 7 000 people per day, has been reduced to 70! That means we have achieved 97% effectiveness. Other countries should recognise this, not with fine words, but with concrete action and the creation of flexible mechanisms to assist and enable relocation.

- There is a beautiful sentence in the agreement three years ago; I know it by heart. ***The EU*** undertakes to cooperate with Turkey in all efforts to improve humanitarian conditions in Syria, in particular, in the areas close to the border with Turkey, in order to allow the inhabitants and refugees to live in safe areas. Today, you in the ***EU*** do not want to remember that commitment.

For us, the creation of safe zones is a solution not only to migration but also to terrorism. To fight terrorism, we had to launch an operation in Syria, not the first one. Thanks to previous operations, over 300,000 Syrians were able to return home. Many of them are Kurds, for example from Afrin, who fled there when the PKK [Kurdistan Workers' Party] and the YPG came. Also people who left on the eve of or during the operation have already returned home. We do not have - as we are accused of - a problem with the Kurds. We have a problem with PKK/YPG terrorists. We do not want to destroy or appropriate these regions; after all, we are the ones supplying water, electricity and bread there. We want to support the re-development of agriculture and production, instead of spending money on refugee camps on the Turkish side of the border, we want to invest it so that Syrians can live in their own country.

As a result of our actions, ***the EU*** finds itself in an unfortunate situation. However, there are countries in the Community, such as Germany, which have themselves taken in 1 million refugees and understand the scale of the problem. They are declaring help. I think that in the coming months we will also find other partners. Besides, it is not only us: Iraq or Jordan also want to get involved in creating a safe place where Syrians can return.

- Those who say this do not have the full picture of the situation in Syria. ***The EU*** was afraid that three things would happen as a result of our operation: there would be more illegal immigrants, the Islamic State would revive and the Kurds would be oppressed by Turkey. Nothing of the sort has happened.

Do you realise what America has actually done in defence of its own interests? It has used one terrorist against another, armed them, and spread a vision of autonomy like the one it created for them in Iraq. Please don't delude yourself that the PKK was fighting ISIS, they were only fighting for their autonomy. They didn't get it and they started releasing fighters from prisons. And it is in Turkish prisons today that there are 1,200 ISIS terrorists and about 300 in prisons in security zones. There are also political consequences of our operation. After three years of vain promises and talk, a constitutional commission has been set up in Syria. Its work has just begun.

- Do you really care? And do you think on a daily basis about how many civilians have died in Mosul or in Raqqa? Fortunately - or unfortunately - Turkish soldiers have a great deal of experience in the fight against terror, and so far none have committed any offences in Syria. We do, however, know of certain actions by the Free Syrian Army. These people are now before local courts in Syria and will be punished. Why, when talking about war crimes, do you not mention the actions of the PKK and the YPG? Why do you not talk about the fact that they turned churches into ammunition depots and their quarters? Let us be realistic. If you do not trust my words, please check what the Syrian Christians say about this.

- No one under temporary protection in Turkey will be forced to return. Those 300,000 Syrians who are already in their own country have returned voluntarily. But the fact is that we have asked Syrians who are in Istanbul illegally to leave the city and return to where they are registered.

If we are to prevent illegal migration, we need to know where these people are staying. In the cities where they live, they are given special credit cards with money for basic expenses; if they are outside the place of registration, they do not get it. This is also in the interests of the ***EU***.

- Turkey is and always has been part of ***Europe***. While 79% of Turks say they want to join ***the EU***, double standards are applied to us. Look at countries such as Poland, the Czech Republic or Romania. You were told that if you followed certain recommendations, you would definitely be in the Community, and that is what happened. Turkey has been told for years: carry out reforms and then we will see. Moreover, the Union is allowing certain countries, such as Greece and the Greek Cypriots, to use its membership against Turkey's candidacy. 18 points in our accession agreement have been blocked by Greek Cyprus. In other situations, such as the conflicts between Croatia and Slovenia, the Union has not taken sides but has encouraged the countries to find a solution. In our case it is different. It is difficult not to be frustrated.

- I have the impression that in the eyes of ***EU*** residents, Turkey is too big, too poor and too Islamic to join the Community. Let us start with religious prejudices and cultural differences. Unfortunately, both in the ***EU*** and in Turkey, they are still strong and make it difficult to reach an agreement. Please do not think that this only works one way. My mother fears that 80 million Turks will lose, abandon their faith if they join the ***EU.*** But why are half a billion Christians in the ***EU afraid*** of 80 million Muslims in Turkey?

In our view, ***the EU is*** not a religious club. Rather, it is a club of shared values, those values underpinning the Council of ***Europe***, of which Turkey was one of the first members. Turkey is a secular country. In a secular system, everyone can follow their own religion and enjoy freedom of worship and respect, but this should not be about religion at all.

At the same time, we believe that an Islamic Turkey can be of great support to the Union if it wishes to stand up to the Muslim world. It should do so if it genuinely wishes to be a global power and to count in the Middle East. It is also needed to prevent illegal migration, terrorism and the radicalisation of Muslims who already live in the ***EU***. Turkey's accession may also change perceptions of the ***EU*** in the East. I have been to Iraq, and I know how negative the perception of the EU is there. It seems to them that ***the EU*** and NATO are a club for the rich and materialistic.

The other thing is that Turkey is not that poor any more. In 2004, when we started accession talks, our GDP per capita was higher than that of other candidate countries and even some Member States. The problem is our agriculture and the huge regional differences. Half of ***the EU*** budget goes on agriculture and cohesion funds, so we would get billions for development. Yet there are large and populous countries in the ***EU***, such as Germany and France, which receive the lion's share of the funds and have a greater influence on what goes on in the Union. If the smaller members do not mind, why should Turkey's size and population make a difference?

- This is an expression of frustration. We have no problem meeting the political criteria. But when we see Cyprus blocking our accession, when we see the games of some countries using their membership against our accession or using our internal problems, we get frustrated. President Erdogan wants to make some things clear: you cannot put us in this position: we are a big, important country, we provide security for the Union. We have no choice. Politically, culturally, economically and historically we belong to ***Europe***. From the ***EU*** we want not only to draw or defend our interests, but also to give on the same terms as other countries.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (86%); Human Rights Violations (75%); Terrorist Organizations (75%); Torture (69%); Espionage (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (74%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Exchange rates. Powerful reaction of the pound after the announcement of the UK election poll results. The reason? Brexit***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XR7-C881-JCVT-R01C-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

December 13, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 417 words

**Byline:** ŁK

**Highlight:** After 23**:**00 Polish time we got the first poll results of the elections in the UK. Exit poll showed a crushing lead of the Conservative Party over the rest of the political competitors and the victory of Boris Johnson. In reaction, the British pound strengthened sharply. The reason? Brexit

**Body**

On Thursday, just before midnight, the [*pound was trading above 5.17 cents.*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25506519,wybory-w-wielkiej-brytanii-jesli-inwestorzy-przestrzelili.html) The [*British currency*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25504631,kursy-walut-12-12-o-godz-7-dolar-frank-oraz-funt-z-lekkimi.html) strengthened against the zloty by as much as 10 groszy. The sudden movement is a reaction to the first poll results of the elections in Great Britain (the reaction can be seen on the chart below) . The [*exit polls published just after the polls closed give the Conservative Party a parliamentary majority*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25508193,wybory-w-wielkiej-brytanii-znamy-wyniki-exit-poll-boris-johnson.html#s=BoxOpMT). If these results are confirmed, Boris Johnson's party will win 368 seats in the House of Commons. Labour will have 191 seats. There will also be seats for the Scottish SNP (55) and the Liberal Democrats (13).

Why such a reaction? The pound has strengthened sharply because it is likely that investors, like many commentators, are simply fed up with the protracted uncertainty surrounding Brexit. A Johnson victory, and even more so if it turns out to be a crushing one, will mean a de facto certain exit of the UK from the ***European*** Union. Investors most likely felt that Johnson's victory takes the risk of another months of uncertainty around Brexit off the FX market. The political series in the UK had been causing investment risk to rise for months and had negatively impacted the pound's trading.

- On the GBP/PLN currency pair, investors have a lot of profits to realise. In the last 30 days alone, the pair has risen by 25 gr, Tickmill analyst Marcin Kiepas wrote in his Thursday pre-election commentary.

So have investors decided that brexit will be good for the UK economy? It is not known. Most economic forecasts predict that Britain will lose out on an exit from the ***European*** Union. [*As experts*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25361734,brexit-umowa-borisa-johnsona-bedzie-kosztowac-brytyjska-gospodarke.html) at the [*Centre for* ***European*** *Reform think-tank recently estimated,*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25361734,brexit-umowa-borisa-johnsona-bedzie-kosztowac-brytyjska-gospodarke.html) the British economy at the end of the second quarter of this year was 2.9 per cent smaller than it could have been if Britons had chosen to remain in the ***EU*** in the referendum.

It can only be assumed that investors have realised their earlier gains and thought it possible to predict what will happen next after the initial poll results. If Johnson fulfils his promises, and that seems absolutely certain at this point, the British will leave the ***EU*** by 31 January at the latest. Johnson's main reason for calling an early election was that his party had lost its majority in the House of Commons, in which case it would not be able to pass a new "divorce agreement" with Brussels, which he himself had negotiated.

<<< See video: Luxembourg PM 'laughed at' Boris Johnson. What next?

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Physics (74%); Human Rights Violations (71%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (70%); Chemistry (70%); Medicine + Health (70%); Terrorist Organizations (69%); Weapons + Arms (68%); Management Theory + Practice (67%); Awards + Prizes (63%); Medical Science (63%); Writers (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (65%)

**Load-Date:** December 13, 2019

**End of Document**

[***British press: Now we will find out who Boris Johnson really is***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XRF-BR81-JCVT-R0MJ-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

December 13, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 800 words

**Byline:** Stanisław Skarżyński, London

**Highlight: The** final results of Thursday's general election were not known to Britons until late in the afternoon - in the constituency of St Ives in Cornwall, votes could not be transported from the isles of the Scilly archipelago for counting due to a storm.

**Body**

In the meantime, however, Boris Johsnon has visited Queen Elizabeth II, who has customarily asked the winner of the election to form a government on her behalf.

Nobody knows what the Prime Minister discussed with the monarch. These conversations take place behind closed doors in the audience chamber of Buckingham Palace and are not recorded or minuted in any way.

Prime Ministers are also informally banned from talking about their conversations with the Queen - one of the most famous transgressions of this ban was when David Cameron recounted that the Queen "swooned" when he told her on the phone in 2014 that Scots had voted in a referendum against becoming an independent state.

Television commentators thus dwelt mainly on how long the Queen had been talking to Johnson, and wondered whether the Prime Minister had by any chance had to wait in the corridor until the changing of the guard of honour had been completed in front of the palace.

In the afternoon, Johnson gave his first major speech after his victory in front of the Prime Minister's office in Downing Street, in which, above all, he announced his exit from the ***European*** Union on 31 January next year. He thanked not only his voters, but also those who did not support him and want to remain in the ***European*** Union.

- I want you to know that this Conservative government will never ignore your good feelings of warmth and sympathy towards the other nations of ***Europe***. It is when we leave the ***European*** Union that these emotions will find an outlet in building a new partnership. We will work together with ***Europe*** as sovereign, equal partners to respond to climate change and terrorism, to develop scientific cooperation and trade relations, Johnson said.

- I sincerely urge everyone, after three years of this increasingly unproductive bickering, to shut it down already and let the healing process begin," he added, moving on to a speech fashioned from campaign slogans in which he announced a focus on health, security and national development.

These reassuring tones in his speech reinforced considerations of how a huge majority in the House of Commons (the last time Margaret Thatcher won with one was in 1987) would affect Johnson's policies. This is far from obvious - for although Johnson has been known mainly as a Brexit populist for the past three years, his picture is somewhat more complex.

The BBC's Norman Smith today recalled that when he was still Mayor of London, Johnson most often presented himself as a big-city liberal. - 'Now we will have the opportunity to find out who Boris Johnson really is,' said the deputy head of the public publisher's political editorial department as Johnson spoke to the Queen.

He's not the only one who thinks so - the Guardian's Simon Jenkins strikes a similar note, also wondering who really lives beneath the famous blonde hair.

Referring to Johnson's election slogan ("Let's do brexit, let's unleash Britain's potential") and today's cover of the London daily i, which features the slogan "Johnson Unleashed" (which can be translated as "Boris unleashed", "Boris let off the leash" or "Boris got out of the bottle"), Jenkins wrote in the Guardian today that large majorities are giving Johnson the political space to soften the consequences of Brexit as much as possible, which is, incidentally, in his own interests.

The columnist points out that Johnson realises that his big victory is not at all to his credit, as he was only 1.2 percentage points away from Theresa May's disastrous 2017 result, and on top of that the anti-Brexit and anti-Brexit sceptical parties together won more votes than the Tories and the Brexit Party.

- If this was in fact a second referendum, it would not have gone Boris's way. The Tories won so highly thanks to single-member constituencies and the incompetence of the left, because Labour and the Liberal Democrats did not know how to make alliances and split the anti-Tory vote, Jenkins writes.

In his view, there is now a crucial problem before Johnson: trade negotiations with Brussels. - The Prime Minister must already know that leaving the customs union and the single market is devilishly difficult. Sooner or later the grown-ups are going to have to lean on this mess. And the only thing that matters is that Johnson's political room for manoeuvre must be used to keep the British economy close to ***Europe*** no matter how the hardliners protest. For this government, nothing will be as important as softening Brexit, argues the columnist of a left-wing daily.

And so it comes to the question of who Johnson will actually turn out to be. "We will only find out whether a large independent majority will unleash the social liberal or the cynic in Johnson. The worry is that he has thrown out the most talented liberal members of his government because he has turned a cabinet of talent into a cabinet of toadies," writes Jenkins.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Physics (69%); Securities + Other Investments (63%); Music Groups + Artists (62%); Medical Devices + Equipment (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (61%)

**Load-Date:** December 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Germany is thinking of fencing itself off from Poland. All because of the fear of ASF***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XRF-BR81-JCVT-R0MC-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

December 13, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 251 words

**Byline:** Deutsche Welle ((dpa / stas))

**Highlight:** Brandenburg is considering setting up mobile fences on its border with Poland to prevent feral pigs from roaming. A decision is to be taken in the coming days. The fences would be placed on the banks of the Oder and Neisse rivers.

**Body**

Fences with a total length of 150 km are already in place in the warehouses of Brandenburg (the state with the longest border with Poland), further fences are to be provided by the districts, confirmed the Minister for Consumer Protection Ursula Nonnemacher (Green Party) on Thursday. The decision on the installation of these fences will be taken early next week at the latest. There is "enough material for fences", the minister pointed out. On Friday, experts from the states bordering Poland met to discuss further steps: Brandenburg, Saxony and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, as well as representatives of Polish local authorities.

The fences would be set up on the banks of the Oder and Neisse rivers. As they are mobile, they can be set up quickly and taken down just as quickly. Their cost is estimated at around 200,000 ***euros***.

>> The fight against ASF continues in Asia. Millions of pigs have been slaughtered

No cases of African swine fever (ASF) have yet been detected in Germany's states neighbouring Poland. Concerns about the emergence of the virus have increased after cases of the disease were found in Lubuskie. ASF was detected in several feral pigs there in November.

In order to prevent the virus spreading to Germany, the Brandenburg authorities have already ordered an intensified hunt for wild boar and the taking of samples from every dead boar found. Drones and thermal imaging cameras installed along the border - up to 15 km into Germany - are helping to detect carcasses.

For humans, the ASF virus is not dangerous.

A 70 km fence to protect against African swine fever has already been erected across the border between Denmark and Germany.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (73%); Human Rights Violations (67%); Terrorist Organizations (65%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** December 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***All the brakes are on. This is how PiS wants to tame the judges***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XRF-BR81-JCVT-R0M9-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

December 13, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 41 words

**Byline:** Justyna Dobrosz-Oracz

**Highlight:** VIDEO ONLY FOR OUR PRENATORS! The Law and Justice Party has submitted a draft law on disciplining judges, which envisages their total pacification. Is this a step towards leaving the ***European*** Union? "It's a step towards normality in Poland". - answers Marek Suski, deputy chairman of the Law and Justice club. Justyna Dobrosz-Oracz asks what this normality is supposed to look like.

**Body**

A judge will face expulsion from the profession for implementing the CJEU ruling and criticising the authorities. But Ryszard Terlecki says: - We must discipline the extraordinary caste. This is a very mild draft. Very gentle.

See video by Justyna Dobrosz-Oracz

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Medical Devices (93%); Securities + Other Investments (76%); Medical Devices + Equipment (70%); Film (68%); Suits + Claims (64%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (87%); Harbors + Ports (84%); Destinations + Attractions (78%); Retail + Wholesale Trade (69%); Mining + Extraction (68%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (67%); Alcoholic Beverages (65%)

**Load-Date:** December 14, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Turkey has ambitious plans - its own electric car. Erdogan announces huge investment***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XVN-92B1-JCVT-R2HK-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

December 28, 2019 Saturday

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**Length:** 530 words

**Byline:** Deutsche Welle / dpa, rtr / jak

**Highlight:** Turkey wants to launch its own electric car in 2022. The annual production of the plant in Bursa province is expected to reach up to 175,000 units.

**Body**

President Recep Tayyip Erdogan has unveiled Turkey's first completely Turkish-made electric car. "We are experiencing today (27.12.2019) a historic day for our country. A 60-year-old dream is becoming a reality," he said at a grand gala in Gebze near Istanbul, where two prototypes were shown. The Turkish president immediately ordered the first copy of the new car.

Production of Turkish electric cars is expected to start in 2022. Their name will also be announced then. Ultimately, five models will be produced. After President Erdogan's speech, a red SUV and a grey sedan took to the stage.

Both cars bore the logo of TOGG, a consortium called the Turkish Automotive Initiatives Group. It was formed by five industry groups: Anadolu Group, BMC, Kok Group, mobile phone operator Turkcell and Zorlu Holding, which is the parent company of TV manufacturer Vestel. The chairman of the TOGG consortium's board is Gurcan Karakas, a former Bosch executive, and the chief operating officer is Sergio Rocha, former president of General Motors Korea.

The new factory in the province of Bursa will employ 4,000 people. Over the next 13 years the TOGG consortium wants to invest around ***EUR*** 3.3 billion in the development and production of electric cars. Annual production is expected to reach up to 175,000 units. The government in Ankara, which supports the project financially, has guaranteed the purchase of 30,000 electric cars by the end of 2035 and tax breaks for the manufacturer.

An own Turkish car brand has long been a dream of President Erdogan, who said that "Turkey deserves better than assembling cars from other manufacturers". In the 1960s, an attempt to launch production of the Devrim (Polish for "revolution") car in Turkey failed.

The new Turkish electric cars are to be sold first in ***Europe*** and then worldwide. The start of their production was announced in November 2017. This was to be proof of the country's growing economic strength.

The Turkish automotive industry, home to companies such as Ford and Fiat, has taken a turn for the worse recently. In 2018, due to, among other things, the Turkish currency crisis, demand for cars on the domestic market collapsed. This year, due to the Turkish military offensive in northern Syria, Volkswagen put on hold the decision to build its own assembly plant in Manisa in western Turkey.

The head of the Turkish Industrial Co-operators Union, Alper Kanca, said that "the government's guaranteeing the acquisition of a certain number of electric cars and providing financial support to this project proves that it is not just designed as a way to improve the mood".

In the short term, it will not improve the country's economy, as the first series electric cars will not roll off the assembly line until 2022. But, Kanca added, "if all goes well, in three years we will benefit from it". The final success depends largely on whether Turkey abandons its traditionally high taxes for owning its own passenger car. The price of Turkish electric cars is not yet known.

The article comes from the [*Deutsche Welle*](https://www.dw.com/pl/start/s-11394) website[*.*](https://www.dw.com/pl/start/s-11394)

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (76%); Terrorist Organizations (75%); Medicine + Health (71%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (70%); Chemistry (70%); Weapons + Arms (69%); Espionage (63%); Law Courts + Tribunals (63%); Arms Control + Disarmament (61%); Awards + Prizes (61%); Medical Science (61%); Physics (61%); Writers (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (69%)

**Load-Date:** December 29, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Angela Merkel in Moscow. Talks on Nord Stream 2 and the future of Libya***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYV-G001-F09W-F14M-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

January 12, 2020 Sunday

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**Length:** 569 words

**Byline:** Bartosz T. Wieliński

**Highlight:** Russia's president is backing the German government's idea to convene a conference on peace in Libya in Berlin - a result of Chancellor Angela Merkel's visit to Moscow on Saturday. The last time she visited the Kremlin was five years ago.

**Body**

- We will definitely finish the construction of Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline on our own, without the participation of foreign partners," Vladimir Putin argued during a joint conference with Angela Merkel. The future of the gas pipeline construction, which will connect Germany and Russia along the bottom of the Baltic Sea, was one of the main topics of the German chancellor's talks in the Kremlin.

Nord Stream has been one of the symbols of the Merkel era since 2005. The project was developed despite Polish and Ukrainian concerns that the underwater pipeline would enable Russia to cut off supplies to its neighbours. The Germans were not convinced by the fact that such a scenario occurred in 2008 and 2009. Nor was the investment influenced by the war in Ukraine, which Russia started in 2014.

Now, however, US sanctions are hanging over the pipeline, which may affect ***European*** companies that cooperate with Gazprom in its construction. [*As a result, the sails have already been furled by the Swiss contractor whose specialised vessel was laying the pipes on the seabed.*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,155287,25538188,sankcje-usa-zatrzymaly-nord-stream-2.html)

- It is a purely economic project. Germany and other ***EU*** countries that benefit from the construction of the pipeline are interested in diversifying gas supplies and will not give up this goal, Merkel said in Moscow about Nord Stream. This is a well-worn formula that Berlin has been answering Polish concerns with for years. It was also how she responded to Polish Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki, who warned in the daily Die Welt on Saturday that Nord Stream was "a step in the wrong direction".

Putin, meanwhile, asserted that the US sanctions would only delay the construction of the gas link, but would not stop it. - I hope that the construction will be completed at the end of this year or in the first quarter of 2021. - said the Russian president.

Merkel and Putin also held one-on-one talks for three hours about the situation in Iran and Ukraine. After the meeting, the German Chancellor stressed that talk is better than silence. She also praised the constructiveness and factuality of the meeting. Putin has not heard such warm words from the German Chancellor for a long time.

The fact that Merkel went to Russia after five years is, according to German commentators, the result of the void created by Donald Trump's unpredictable foreign policy and strained ties with ***Europe***. Since little can be done together with Trump, Merkel has therefore turned to Putin.

But she came to Moscow mainly to support the idea of holding a peace conference for Libya in Berlin under the aegis of the UN. German diplomacy has been trying to implement this plan for months. For the time being, however, the ***European*** Union's influence in chaos-stricken Libya (where Muammar Gaddafi's regime was overthrown in a revolution in 2011) is waning, while Russia and Turkey are gaining ground, having chosen allies from the militias fighting for power and supporting them. A similar scenario is taking place in Syria.

Putin reacted positively to the idea of going to Berlin to talk about peace. - Some things still need additional preparation, but a conference would be a step in the right direction, he said.

For Putin, the word "peace" is tempting. After its aggression in Ukraine, during which militias it supports shot down a Malaysian airliner with 298 people on board, and its involvement in the war in Syria, where its air force regularly bombed hospitals, Russia has - to put it mildly - a tarnished reputation in the world. Participation in a peaceful venture - and at a time when it is the US that is escalating the situation in the Middle East - would go some way to restoring its image.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (93%); Terrorist Organizations (84%); Human Rights Violations (74%); Torture (74%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (69%); Chemistry (69%); Weapons + Arms (68%); Law Courts + Tribunals (65%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (76%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (63%)

**Load-Date:** January 13, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Rokita joins attack on judges***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5XYM-WVG1-F09W-F0H0-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

January 12, 2020 Sunday

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**Length:** 752 words

**Byline:** Witold Gadomski

**Highlight:** A former member of the Democratic Union, once regarded as Bronisław Geremek's most talented pupil, has decided to become a propagandist for the Law and Justice party in his old age.

**Body**

The panel which took place at the University of Warsaw on 9 January on the occasion of Professor Marek Safjan's jubilee (Professor Safjan turned 70 last year) featured some of Poland's most distinguished jurists as well as the President of the Court of Justice of the ***European*** Union. They discussed for over an hour how the law should be interpreted. The discussion about interpretation and the search for the right law was fascinating, although it was conducted in the hermetic language of law. A few sentences that I remember:

The language of lawyers is different from the language of politicians. The latter is used by Jan Maria Rokita, a lawyer by training. He was once a young, brilliant politician who was predicted to have a great career. The prophecies did not come true, but Rokita became an insightful commentator of the Polish and international political life, whose texts were eagerly printed by newspapers of various political sympathies. As an adult, the former member of the Democratic Union, regarded as Bronisław Geremek's most talented student, decided to become a propagandist of the Law and Justice party.

"The creeping rebellion of the judicial elite, which is a reaction to the state limiting the power of this professional corporation, receded into the background over the past year, only to flare up again violently at the end of the year, after the November ruling by the EU court," writes Rokita in "Teologia Polityczna co Tygodniowy". - [*Rokita writes in Teologia Polityczna weekly*](https://teologiapolityczna.pl/jan-rokita-rok-nowych-niebezpieczenstw). He continues: "Such a radical model of resistance to the state clearly refers to the Sarmatian heritage of confederation (or rebellion), where a group of citizens decides to act collectively 'instead of the state', at the same time giving legal force to the acts of power they undertake.

In other words, Rokita, like Jarosław Kaczyński and his party's activists, recognises that the state is a government with a parliamentary majority behind it. Its decisions - indeed, the decisions of one man - become law, and other institutions must submit to its will. This is a clear rejection of the principle of the tri-partition of power advocated by Monteskius, who wrote: "When in one and the same person or in one and the same body the legislative power is united with the executive, there is no freedom. (...) Nor is there freedom if the judicial power is not separated from the legislative and executive.

According to Rokita, if judges consider parliamentary acts to be illegal because, in their opinion, they violate the Constitution and contradict the law of the ***European*** Union, which overrides domestic law, they will cause a rebellion. For the would-be 'Prime Minister from Krakow', the judiciary is therefore not part of the state, but is supposed to be subordinate to the state (government).

Astonishing reasoning of the former anti-communist opposition activist. When, in May 1986, Rokita was detained again by the Security Service and, during the arrest, the SB officers committed gross legal violations, he brought an action before the Supreme Court for unlawful imprisonment and won, even though the judges were appointed by the Council of State - the governing body of the communist state. In spite of everything, they felt independent and could afford a just verdict, which, of course, was not a common situation at that time. Today, Rokita would call such behaviour by judges a 'riot'.

During the conference marking Marek Safjan's jubilee, it was recalled that in 1982 Safjan, then a young assistant professor, argued at the Faculty of Law of the University of Warsaw that martial law was illegal, using arguments from Professor Franciszek Ryszka's book The State of Emergency. Rzecz o systemie państwa i prawa Trzeciej Rzeszy'. The martial law was formally enacted by the State Council - the constitutional organ of the state, but in violation of the basic procedures and the Constitution. In fact, it was imposed by an informal group of generals close to Wojciech Jaruzelski. Rokita - then a law student at Jagiellonian University - probably did not know Marek Safjan's speech, but certainly shared his views. Today, he believes that a law adopted by a constitutional body, even if the most elementary procedures and customs were violated during its adoption, is binding, and anyone who questions it is a rebel.

"Today's Polish state, since it faced the de facto act of judicial confederation, has found itself on a blind track. Turning it back from there while avoiding great damage is possible, but it requires political genius," writes Rokita.

He is wrong. It takes not genius but law and decency to bring order to the chaos caused by the successive laws imposed by Jarosław Kaczyński and his entourage.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (83%); Investigations (69%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Harbors + Ports (84%); Mining + Extraction (84%); Traveler Safety + Security (68%)

**Load-Date:** January 12, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Borys Budka, elected chairman of Civic Platform, promises:; Instead of offices, talking to people***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y2T-93C1-DY2B-S152-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

January 27, 2020 Monday

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**Section:** OPINIONS; Page 4; No 21

**Length:** 824 words

**Byline:** With Boris Budka

**Body**

rozma wia Agnieszka Burzyńska

Fact: You are already growing in feathers after winning the battle for the chairmanship of the largest opposition party?

Borys Budka, new head of Civic Platform: Humility is something that must characterise every politician. Pride goes before a fall, I try to remember that every day. Enjoying such a good result, I know of course that it is a great challenge and hard work. And it is in those terms that I look at what lies ahead of me.

Did you expect almost 80 per cent support?

This internal campaign, my meetings in every region have shown that there is incredible energy and a desire for change in the Civic Platform. The result surprised me very positively. I knew there was a chance to win in the first round, but I didn't think it could be done with such great support. This makes me feel all the more responsible.

A mere 11 per cent for Tomasz Siemoniak, the candidate supported by former PO leader Grzegorz Schetyna, is a great defeat for the latter. Do you feel satisfaction about this?

No. I value Tomasz Siemoniak very much and I think that he is a great asset for the Platform. But today is the time of politicians of a different format. They are more on the street, more among the people. However, Tomasz Siemoniak's calmness and his expertise must be used by us in our work for the Platform. However, at the moment our members have chosen a different formula for a leader. That is, new energy, a new generation in the Platform and a more human, not cabinet, approach to politics.

In the campaign, you repeated that cabinet deliberations must end. What does that mean?

You have to be among the people. I get my energy and ideas from meeting our members and our constituents. In building what I have achieved, I have always followed this rule. I have been such a local government member and such a parliamentarian. I know that this is what our voters expect. If we want to regain the voters' trust, we must be among them. We must change the offices in Warsaw for a market in the Podkarpacie region or a bazaar in the Lublin region. We must change the Warsaw offices into a market in the Podkarpacie region or a bazaar in the Lublin region, or into talks in the Podlasie region or into meetings on Długi Targ in Gdańsk. The first challenge is Małgorzata Kidawa-Błońska's campaign in just such a formula. Among the people, in local, district Poland. This is what I will be focusing on in the coming weeks.

And what about Grzegorz Schetyna? What will his place be?

We will talk about this calmly. I would like to continue to use his potential. He has great political knowledge and incredible experience. He went through a difficult period with the Platform, when we had support at the level of a dozen or so percent. I spoke to him many times, and he said that he was available in any formula that would be proposed to him. And we will work out such a formula.

Are you not afraid that Grzegorz Schetyna will contest your decisions?

No, Gregory is a Platform patriot. He knows what the challenges are. He takes a pragmatic approach to politics.

And what will be the first decisions of the new President?

Małgorzata Kidawa-Błońska's professional staff. It must be, above all, a team of experts. We politicians are only supposed to be a back-up for the staff and put ourselves in the hands of experts.

So there will be advisers, PR people, not politicians? Until now, the campaign has been decided by the President and his soldiers.

I have no intention as President of dealing with leaflets, billboards or campaign spots. I believe that there are specialists for that. Politicians are there to set directions, to have a good strategy, but it has to be supported by professionals. We, from the president of the party to the ordinary member, will carry out the plan outlined by the experts.

But you said that politicians are in charge of setting the direction. What direction is that?

Above all, I would like to show that the Presidency can be responsible, that the President of Poland can bring people together and be stable and predictable, and not behave like an emotional child. That the President can talk, and not shout, that he can respect everyone irrespective of their views, and not exclude those who are not close to his political group. The Poles expect a safe and stable state and, contrary to the narrative of the current government, the Poles want to be in the ***European*** Union. They want us to continue to benefit from what the ***European*** Community gives us. And this battle for the Presidential Palace will in fact be a battle about whether Poland is to remain in the circle of civilisation of Western ***Europe,*** or whether it is to become more like countries that have nothing to do with democracy. To push Poland outside the ***European*** Union is to push us into the arms of Putin.

We must change the Warsaw offices into a market in the Podkarpacie region, a bazaar in the Lublin region, talks in the Podlasie region or meetings on Długi Targ in Gdańsk. This is what the voters expect

BUDKA

Today is the time for politicians of a different format, who are more among the people. Our members have chosen a different formula for a leader, a new energy, a new generation in the Platform

Borys Budka, President of the Civic Platform

**Graphic**

Photo: Grzegorz Krzyżewski/Fotonews

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Journal

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Terrorist Organizations (68%); Human Rights Violations (65%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** January 27, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Italian government wants to introduce a compulsory month of leave for fathers to ease the burden on women***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y2V-2HT1-JCVT-R17R-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

January 27, 2020 Monday

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**Length:** 763 words

**Byline:** Bartosz Hlebowicz, Florence

**Highlight:** According to the state statistics office ISTAT, the average difference in earnings between men and women is 7.4 per cent in favour of men. The Italian government wants to eradicate the causes of this inequality, one of which is that it is mothers and not fathers who take care of raising children.

**Body**

It is almost always Italian women, and not Italian men, who have to cut back or even give up their careers in order to look after their children.

Statistics show that while the employment rate among men aged 25-54 - regardless of the age of the child - is basically constant, it is much lower among women. And the smaller the child, the less mothers work.

Among women with primary or lower secondary education - in the case of families with children up to five years old - only 30 out of 100 are working. But even in families with children aged 6-14, only one in three with primary or lower secondary education is working. The rate is better when it comes to mothers who have completed high school - 55-65 percent of them are employed, but they are still far behind men.

The gap between the employment rates of women and men in Italy is one of the largest in ***Europe***.

- We are seeing a new wave of women quitting their jobs after having their first child, says Francesca Puglisi of the Democratic Party, deputy labour minister. - We must stop it. It's important for women to work, not least to avoid poverty-retirement in the future. A woman who does not work often has no option but to report to the police even in cases of domestic violence, because she has no worker autonomy. Having a job is fundamental.

At present, Italian women have five months of leave after the birth of their child, men just a few days - five last year, two more this year, and an optional one more if the mother gives up one day of leave. And in 2012, men were entitled to - or rather obliged to use - just two days a year.

The seven or eight days off that fathers will have to take from this year onwards to raise their children will not affect their wages. His salary for this period will be paid in full by the state social security institution INPS. In the case of women, the INPS will cover 80 per cent of the salary, with the rest to be provided by the employer.

In this context, the draft that is being prepared is revolutionary: the government would like to introduce six months' total leave, of which the woman would have to take 80%, which is slightly less than five months. The paternity portion of the leave would thus amount to a little over a month. The leave would also apply to adopted children and those growing up in foster families.

- If it is always women who have to reconcile work and childcare, nothing will ever change. Francesca Puglisi. - Until now, the policy of reconciling work and child-rearing by the mother had its valid justification, but it also proved to be a brake. We need to move to a policy of sharing responsibilities between both parents. A man will not be able to transfer his month of parental leave to a woman. We will put in place a number of mechanisms to support the cultural revolution. The seven days provided in the budget are still not enough, and often men do not even use them. A decisive move is needed from the government.

The combination of mother and father leave is an important part of the planned reform, as it unifies the rules for compensation for staying at home with children: in future, men would receive, like women, 80 per cent of the INPS wage.

And that is the main problem facing the specialists invited by Minister Puglisi who are about to start work on the project. They will have to find the money to compensate for the extra month of child leave. It is one thing for a social security office to pay 100 per cent of wages for seven or eight days, but it is another for it to pay 80 per cent for more than a month.

Puglisi talks about the use of ***European*** funds, reasoning: - We can count on the support of the ***European*** Commission, which emphasises equal rights for women and men.

By comparison: in France, maternity leave is just over four months and paternity leave is two weeks; in Sweden, parental leave is 16 months, of which each parent must take a minimum of three months; in Poland, a woman stays at home after giving birth for at least 3.5 months, and the remaining six weeks of parental leave can also be taken by her or the father.

A few days ago, Shinjiro Koizumi, Japan's 36-year-old environment minister, announced that he would be taking a two-week holiday to raise his son who has just been born to him. His speech is expected to spark a cultural revolution in Japan as well.

- I want to point out a model of behaviour to working fathers who usually leave work after the required time," Koizumi explained.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (74%); Terrorist Organizations (69%); Weapons + Arms (69%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (68%); Chemistry (68%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (88%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (73%)

**Load-Date:** January 27, 2020

**End of Document**

[***"'Bat on the rubbish mafia' works? Waste disposal bills have risen horrendously***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y2V-2HT1-JCVT-R17P-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

January 27, 2020 Monday

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**Length:** 1157 words

**Byline:** Aleksander Gurgul, Gabriela Łazarczyk

**Highlight:** Imports of waste from the service-controlled list are falling, but the government's 'whip on the rubbish mafia' has contributed to a rise in waste bills from Polish homes.

**Body**

When last year [*we revealed in Wyborcza that a record volume of imported waste*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,155287,24898793,zwozimy-coraz-wiecej-odpadow.html) - over 434 000 tonnes (almost 60 000 tonnes more than the year before) - [*was brought to Poland,*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,155287,24898793,zwozimy-coraz-wiecej-odpadow.html) the media [*were in an*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,155287,24898793,zwozimy-coraz-wiecej-odpadow.html) uproar. There was no shortage of political commentary. The opposition accused the government of "turning Poland into a waste dump". The discussion was fuelled by successive fires in landfills, warehouses, hangars and waste processing plants last year. There was also the fact that the Ministry of the Environment's data on waste fires differed from the information provided by the fire brigade.

[*Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki himself came up*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,155287,23469448,morawiecki-od-teraz-wzmozone-kontrole-skladowisk-odpadow-za.html) with the draft [*"whip for the waste mafia"*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,155287,23469448,morawiecki-od-teraz-wzmozone-kontrole-skladowisk-odpadow-za.html), and new legislation [*strengthening the competences of the General Inspectorate for Environmental Protection (GIOŚ)*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,155287,23771364,jestem-straznikiem-srodowiska.html) and its cooperation with other services was passed at an express pace. Sanctions for illegal import and dumping of waste were also tightened. The aim: to hit the black economy.

We asked the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection how much waste imports to Poland amounted to last year, already after the "Waste Act" came into force. According to the latest data for 2019, the total mass of waste imported to Poland (based on the decision of the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection) amounted to 404,968 tonnes. - A decrease in the amount of imported waste compared to the previous year (2018) was observed, notes Agnieszka Borkowska, spokeswoman for the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection.

At the same time, it stresses that the import of waste we are talking about takes place under a special TPO procedure - at the request of the entrepreneur and with the permission of the authorities of both countries, the importer and the exporter.

And this - as noted by Michał Dąbrowski, chairman of the Council of the Polish Chamber of Waste Management - is only a part of the waste coming into Poland. This procedure applies only to waste from the so-called "amber list" (e.g. slags, ashes, sludge, batteries, insulated cables, but also hazardous waste, including heavy metals, e.g. mercury, and asbestos waste), while waste from the so-called "green list" (mainly secondary raw materials: plastics, glass, textile waste, metal, including scrap) also flows across the ***EU*** borders. - Green list waste moves freely between countries just like other goods and services within the common ***EU*** market,' Agnieszka Borkowska points out. And she explains that the Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection has not collected data on their movements since 2013. - The situation is similar in all ***EU*** member states - she claims.

- This means that we do not know whether imports have actually decreased. Perhaps entrepreneurs applied less frequently for permits to import rubbish from the amber list and imported more from the green one. The Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection should at least have some knowledge of their quantity and type," believes Dąbrowski.

Julia Patorska, leader of the economic analysis team at Deloitte, points out that the drop in amber-listed imports may be caused by a number of factors. - These include a decline in the capacity of Polish installations, an increase in demand for processing waste coming from the domestic market, the emergence of new processing installations in other countries or even an increase in transport and processing costs," she mentions, noting that this fact should not be directly linked with the functioning of the grey market.

However, according to Michał Dąbrowski, the capitalisation of the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection and strengthening the competences of inspectors, and above all the increase in penalties for illegal importation, have already made their mark. - Fraudsters are actually afraid of border controls and prison sentences in case of revealing the crime. I think that fewer and fewer of them are taking the risk," he believes.

However, nothing is for free. Honest entrepreneurs have been hit hard by the regulations, which, among other things, have forced them to monitor landfills and waste processing facilities and to secure claims for the waste stored there. The latter means a deposit, a bank guarantee, an insurance guarantee or an insurance policy. - These are significant additional costs that must be borne by entrepreneurs legally operating in Poland. After all, they are mainly involved in managing waste from our households. Such an increase in costs has a direct impact on the increase in fees for waste collection, which everyone is now complaining about," he explains.

[*There*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,155287,25163628,rzad-kluczy-w-smieciach-pozarow-wysypisk-bylo-dwa-razy-wiecej.html) is also no decrease in the [*number of*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,155287,25163628,rzad-kluczy-w-smieciach-pozarow-wysypisk-bylo-dwa-razy-wiecej.html) waste fires (although it is [*difficult to establish their precise number today, as the statistics of the Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection differ from the data provided by the State Fire Service*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,155287,25163628,rzad-kluczy-w-smieciach-pozarow-wysypisk-bylo-dwa-razy-wiecej.html)), and this is what the government was particularly concerned about. It linked them directly to illegal imports, but the problem lies elsewhere.

- What has been burning recently, and what is still burning, are mostly not landfills, but waste warehouses. From the warehouse, waste should be directed to further processing, and at the moment the law does not specify what entrepreneurs should do with the waste stored at the installation," Patorska points out. Mountains of high-calorific waste are growing, the industry has no way to manage them and the maximum storage time has been reduced from three years to one year. - The only stable receivers of waste from this group are cement plants and incineration plants, but their number and capacity on the national scale is not sufficient to manage the entire fraction created," the expert emphasises.

The shortage of incineration plants, which raises prices for waste acceptance and transport costs, [*was pointed out in September by Stephane Heddesheimer, president of the Polish branch of*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,155287,25135103,smieciowa-szara-strefa-w-polsce-szacowana-na-5-6-mld-rocznie.html) waste management [*company SUEZ.*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,155287,25135103,smieciowa-szara-strefa-w-polsce-szacowana-na-5-6-mld-rocznie.html) He pointed out that Poland has 34 incinerator projects, each of which could convert 2 million tonnes of high-calorific waste into energy annually. However, these are stalled, mainly due to a lack of funds, as well as opposition from local communities to this type of investment.

Who and what did they bring to Poland?

On the list of ten countries from which entrepreneurs applied for permits from the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection, most waste was imported from Germany, Italy, Austria, Denmark, Slovenia, Sweden, the UK, Lithuania, Slovakia and Australia. What was most imported to Poland? Most imported waste was in the form of soil and stones, solid waste from gas purification containing hazardous substances (metal-bearing raw material, especially a source of zinc), waste minerals, waste in the form of used lead-acid batteries, waste in the form of fly ash from coal and straw (substrate for fertilizer production).

Piotr Barczak of the ***European*** Environmental Bureau. - The type of imported waste, mainly hazardous, is alarming. For this summary of the Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection, information on their exact destination and processing method would be useful. As we know, we have a problem with our own waste streams in Poland, so information on any additional quantity, especially of hazardous waste, is quite intriguing," he comments. He believes that information on who, where and how much waste is processed (also imported) should be easily and publicly available, so that every citizen could access such a database at any time and check what is processed in their neighbourhood.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Human Rights Violations (63%); Terrorist Organizations (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (65%)

**Load-Date:** January 27, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Brexit in four days and there is a wild row in Britain over a comma on a coin***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y32-1PR1-JCVT-R1XC-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

January 27, 2020 Monday

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**Length:** 568 words

**Byline:** Stanisław Skarżyński, London

**Highlight:** "Peace, prosperity and friendship among nations" is the slogan of the 50-pence coin commemorating the exit from the ***European*** Union. However, according to Oxford punctuation rules, there should be a comma before and ...

**Body**

"There is an Oxford comma missing on the Brexit fifty pence coin. It should be boycotted by all educated people," tweeted British writer Sir Philip Pullman, author of the Dark Matters trilogy.

- 'Although it's not my only complaint, the lack of a comma after the word "affluence" does wear me out,' echoes Stig Abell, editor of the prestigious magazine The Times Literary Supplement.

The matter was immediately taken up by the media. "The Guardian" extensively describes the disputes over the Oxford comma, but also recalls that the slogan minted on the coin is "an echo of Thomas Jefferson's first speech as President of the United States in 1801".

- He then set out the 'fundamental principles' of his government which include (note the comma) 'peace, trade, and sincere friendship with all nations, without making alliances with any', writes the left-wing daily.

The coin, which was officially shown by Finance Minister Sajid Javid on Sunday, has become currency in the debate over Brexiters' right to celebrate leaving the ***European*** Union.

Previously, the dispute was over the ringing of bells. To celebrate leaving the ***European*** Union, London's Big Ben will not be rung because brexiteers failed to raise the half a million pounds needed to stop and restart repair work on the historic tower (one brexit opponent derided at the time, asking brexiteers: "How did you go from giving £350 million a week to the health service to failing to raise £500,000 for the bell?").

Then the churches refused to ring the bells on exit from the ***European*** Union because they saw it as taking sides in a divisive dispute.

But with the coin, Boris Johnson's government has made good: three million Brexit fifty-pence coins will be put into circulation on Friday, and by the end of the year there will be ten million. At the same time, it was revealed that one million of the previously minted coins had to be melted down because they had the wrong date on them - October 31, 2019.

"Remainers" announce that they will boycott such coinage. - I for one will be asking in the shop for two twenty-pence and a tenner. The coin proclaims that brexit is about "peace, prosperity and friendship between nations", although in reality it threatens all three, said former adviser to Prime Minister Tony Blair Alastair Campbell. - I will never use or take that coin," echoed House of Lords member Andrew Adonis.

"The Times devoted not only an extensive article to the coin, but also a daily cartoon in which cartoonist Morten Morland drew the obverse of the coin depicting Elizabeth II crossing her fingers in horror - in the UK this gesture means as much as the Polish "thumbs up" for a risky venture.

Parodies of the Brexit fifty-penny joke have flooded the British internet - one of the most popular is a slightly modified original in which the monarch's profile is framed by a gesture called "facepalm", which is difficult to translate into Polish because it is not only halfway between "paw your head" and "knock yourself on your forehead", but also contains a significant component of pity and embarrassment at the stupidity of the interaction partner.

[*The newspaper "The New* ***European****" has prepared a review of the best parodies of the coin*](https://www.theneweuropean.co.uk/top-stories/alternative-commemorative-brexit-50p-coins-1-6484356) - from a design that claims that the British "are the only society that has imposed sanctions on themselves" to a proposal to immortalise Russian President Vladimir Putin and the date of exit from the ***European*** Union on the coin.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (89%); Torture (82%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (75%); Chemistry (75%); Espionage (75%); Terrorist Organizations (71%); Human Rights Violations (69%); Weapons + Arms (65%); Film (64%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (69%); Chemicals Mfg (67%); Harbors + Ports (64%); Mining + Extraction (64%)

**Load-Date:** January 28, 2020

**End of Document**

[***PLN 18 billion for the F-35, but still more expensive than the Belgians. Why the difference?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y32-1PR1-JCVT-R1WP-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

January 27, 2020 Monday

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**Length:** 979 words

**Byline:** Maciej Kucharczyk

**Highlight:** This Friday a contract will be signed for Poland to buy modern American F-35 fighter jets. The Ministry of Defense says it will be worth 4.6 billion dollars. However, this is not the whole cost for the ministry. Interestingly, Belgium paid 400 million dollars less for two more planes, although this does not automatically mean that we overpaid.

**Body**

The contract is to be signed on Friday at 3pm at the airbase in Deblin. This was announced by Defence Minister Mariusz Blaszczak on Twitter. This is accompanied by a short promotional video of a rather controversial quality.

The key information given by the minister, however, is the price. It is to be $4.6 billion. At the current exchange rate, it is PLN 17.82 billion. - However, the total cost for the Ministry of Defense budget will be higher and will amount to around 21.5 billion PLN. When buying weapons from the U.S., the Ministry still has to pay the VAT tax - says Tomasz Dmitruk, a journalist of the "Nowa Technika Wojskowa" monthly. It is true that the state transfers money from one pocket to another, but for the Ministry of Defense budget it is a measurable cost and an additional PLN 3.5 billion less for other purchases of armament.

The price for American fighters is therefore very high. The contract for the F-35 will be the second most expensive in the history of the Third Republic, second only to the one signed in 2018 for US Patriot anti-aircraft systems for $4.75 billion.

So far, the Ministry of Defence has not stated what specifically we want to buy. And probably it will not do so. All that is known is what the Americans have written under their arms export control procedures. According to a communiqué from autumn 2019, Poland is supposed to want to buy 32 aircraft, one additional engine and a mass of generally described add-ons such as weapons systems, electronic warfare, diagnostics, operational support, training, spare parts, etc. Armament is not on this list.

To the cost of the contract will therefore have to be added further billions of zlotys for the purchase of various bombs and missiles, the preparation of an appropriate base and the creation of a communications system with the rest of our army, without which modern American machines cannot be used to their full potential.

Overall, the value of the first contract for the purchase of this type of armament is only a minor part of the total expenditure. According to the Danes, when concluding their contract for the F-35, it is about one-third. They initially paid about three billion dollars for their 27 fighters, but over the 30 years of their operation they are expected to add about five billion dollars to this amount. Relating this to Polish conditions, by 2050 we may spend around 60 billion zlotys on the F-35. And this is a cautious assumption, as the Danes are already reporting that the costs of modernising one of the bases for the F-35 will significantly exceed those originally assumed.

Could we have paid less? The Polish purchase of the F-35 is often compared to the purchase of these aircraft by the Belgians. They signed a contract in 2018 for 34 aircraft for $4.2 billion. 400 million dollars less and two machines more.

It is difficult to say why there is such a difference in price, apparently to Poland's disadvantage, without knowing the details of both contracts. These, however, will certainly remain secret. The price of the "bare" aircraft alone should be similar and should amount to about 80 million dollars apiece. However, a significant part of the costs are various "extras".

- The difference in price can be due to many factors. From the training package, through logistics, to such issues as deferred payment or ordering part of the machines as an option. Without knowing these details it is impossible to say whether we have obtained a good price or we are overpaying,' says Dmitruk.

The difference in price may also have resulted from the fact that Poland completely abandoned even the appearance of competition. The Belgians officially held a tender for the purchase of new fighters and the Americans had rivals mainly in the form of the British (and additionally the Germans and the Spanish) with ***Eurofighter*** Typhoon fighters and the French with Dassault Rafale. Although there were accusations of corruption and favouritism by the military for the F-35, the military's head of the new fighter purchase programme, Colonel Harold Van Pee, stated after the fact that the terms of the competition allowed the Americans to be pressured.

In an interview with the newspaper L'Echo in 2018, the military said that it had managed to obtain from the Americans an exemption from two additional fees allegedly standard for the purchase of the F-35: a $475 million surcharge for a country not participating from the beginning in the Joint Strike Fighter programme (under which a number of countries contribute to the development costs of the new fighter but also provide opportunities for their companies to manufacture some of the components), and an annual fee of $7.2 million for the continued development of the machine. The Belgians are to be exempt from the latter until 2030. All in all, this is a substantial profit in excess of half a billion dollars. - We were able to squeeze the Americans thanks to British competition - said the colonel.

Overall, the Belgian government has initially allocated $5.1 billion for the purchase of new fighters. It will pay 4.2 billion. For operation over 40 years, it was initially planned to spend $16.5 billion, but the final calculation is expected to be $13.7 billion.

Did Poland negotiate as successfully with the Americans? We will not find out, because the entire Polish purchase is being conducted in secret. [*I wrote more about this last week.*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,25619112,u-finow-jest-przetarg-i-testy-a-koncerny-ustawily-sie-w-kolejce.html) Other ***European*** countries make such costly decisions for taxpayers in much more transparent conditions. In Poland, it is not known why the F-35 was actually purchased and why even the appearance of competition was abandoned. Just one day, less than a year ago, Minister Błaszczak announced at a press conference that we were buying these machines. Detailed negotiations followed.

There is no doubt that the F-35s are very modern and good machines, despite the bad press they have had over the years. Whether we want it or not, it will be the standard fifth-generation machine in the aviation of a NATO country for the next few decades. If we make good use of these 32 aircraft, providing them with good capabilities, the potential of the Polish military will increase significantly. Whether this could have been achieved better will remain an open question.

Not all Polish parties are of the opinion that the purchase of the F-35 is right at all

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (75%); Terrorist Organizations (69%); Human Rights Violations (67%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (67%)

**Load-Date:** January 28, 2020

**End of Document**

[***75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz. Nothing can replace our memory***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y32-1PR1-JCVT-R1XK-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

January 27, 2020 Monday

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**Length:** 723 words

**Byline:** Bartłomiej Kuraś

**Highlight:** Over 200 Holocaust survivors and more than 60 delegations from around the world commemorated the 75th anniversary of the liberation of the German Nazi death camp Auschwitz-Birkenau.

**Body**

"We have a terrible premonition, because we know". - these words by Załmen Gradowski, a Polish Jew and Auschwitz prisoner, became the motto for the 75th anniversary of the liberation of the camp. Gradowski died in Auschwitz in October 1944, during a revolt which he organised. His manuscripts have survived. He wrote them wanting "at least a minimum of information about this reality to reach the world".

This "reality" was recalled yesterday by the presidents of Israel, Germany, Austria, Finland, Slovenia and Switzerland; the prime ministers of the Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, the King of Spain and several dozen other delegations. The main ceremonies took place in the afternoon in a huge tent in front of the Death Gate of the former camp. Those gathered were welcomed by Andrzej Duda.

The President began with a moving quotation from Tadeusz Borowski's People Who Walked. - We in Poland know very well what happened here, because prisoners who had numbers tattooed on their bodies told us about it," said the President. - People of various nationalities died, Poles, but above all Jews. 1 million and 100 thousand victims. We talk about numbers, but they were concrete people. But we are talking about numbers because this was a factory of death," he said. He added that he was honoured to renew his commitment to cherish the memory of this place. - The truth about the Holocaust cannot die, and the truth about Auschwitz must continue, so that the Shoah is never repeated," he added.

However, the most important guests were the prisoners themselves and the Holocaust survivors, as the Auschwitz Museum management emphasised. Over 200 of them came.

- My veteran words of respect go to all those whose destiny allowed them to escape the industrial action of the German Nazi genocidal machine at Auschwitz. A very drastic expression, but true. The countless quantities of human hair, spectacles, prostheses, and shoes collected here speak of this. The ashes of the owners of these things were blown away by the winds of history. But their immortal souls remained in the space invisible to people. Today they have come to this place in large numbers. And if we open our hearts, we can hear their cries, groans and complaints to God," said Stanisław Zalewski, president of the Polish Association of Former Political Prisoners of Nazi Prisons and Concentration Camps.

Else Baker also spoke. She was an eight-year-old girl in 1944. - The Nazis recognised me as a Gypsy and imprisoned me along with thousands of other Sinti and Roma in a so-called Gypsy camp," she said. Of its 23 000 inmates, almost 90 per cent were murdered. - At this time, when different minority groups are once again unable to find peace, I can only hope that everyone will stand up for democracy and human rights, she confessed.

The speech by Marian Turski, a journalist and historian who survived the Death March from Auschwitz, resonated strongly: - Auschwitz did not fall from the sky. It began with minor forms of persecution of Jews. It happened, which means it can happen anywhere. That is why human rights and democratic constitutions must be defended. The eleventh commandment is also important: do not be indifferent. This is what I would like to say, above all, to my daughter, my granddaughter and their peers, the younger generation.

Before the main ceremonies, President Duda met with Israeli President Reuwen Rivlin. They also spoke at a conference where they referred to last week's commemoration of the liberation of Auschwitz in Jerusalem (Duda opted out of the visit because the organisers did not agree to his speaking). He said he could not agree to Poland's exclusion from the Allies. He referred to the fierce dispute over history sparked by President Vladimir Putin. - It is very important to remember who fought on which side - said the Polish President.

- Nothing can replace our memory. Memory is the foundation of our identity," said President Rivlin. - We remember that Poland was also a victim; we remember the millions of murdered Jews, the extermination of the Sinti and Roma, the thousands of murdered Poles. We remember that the Germans bear responsibility for these terrible crimes. But we also remember that this nation was aided in its murders throughout ***Europe***," he said.

He called for a united stand against the growing anti-Semitism in the world.

- Poland has common ties with the Jewish people. We would like to shake hands with the Polish people and together return to the peaceful path of respect," President Rivlin said when inviting Duda to Jerusalem.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Medical Devices (69%); Medical Devices + Equipment (68%); Film (64%); Securities + Other Investments (62%); Suits + Claims (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (69%); Harbors + Ports (64%); Mining + Extraction (64%)

**Load-Date:** January 28, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Poznan judges appeal to Duda to "stop hate speech and denigration of judges"***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y32-1PR1-JCVT-R1XH-00000-00&context=)

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January 27, 2020 Monday

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**Length:** 511 words

**Byline:** aplk

**Highlight:** "We call on the representatives of the executive and legislative branches of power, especially the President of the Republic of Poland, to desist from hate speech and slandering of Polish judges". - wrote the judges of the Poznań Regional Court in a resolution adopted on Monday. They also wrote about "unlawful actions of the Deputy Disciplinary Ombudsman of the Common Law Courts against Jarosław Ochocki, a judge of the Poznań Regional Court.

**Body**

In a [*resolution published on the court's website,*](https://www.poznan.so.gov.pl/download/doc01037620200124133109-1579872937.pdf) the judges write that "for several years representatives of the ruling camp, using for this purpose, among others, the public media, have been making efforts to present Polish judges in the worst possible light. In this way they want to gain social acceptance for subordinating the judiciary to other organs of state power and limiting the independence of the judiciary". - they emphasise.

According to the judges from Poznań, due to the fact that the measures taken so far have not led to the judges' misappropriation of the principles of independence, on 12 December 2019 a draft law amending the Act - Law on the System of Common Courts, the Act on the Supreme Court and some other acts was submitted to the Sejm. [*It is about the so-called "muzzle law".*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,25627823,sejm-odrzucil-uchwale-senatu-ws-ustawy-kagancowej-trafi-teraz.html)

"Despite the fact that the project abolishes judicial self-governance and limits the independence of judges, and is criticised by the vast majority of the legal community, numerous social organisations, as well as international institutions, it enjoys the support of the President of the Republic of Poland" - the judges wrote.

The judges of the Poznań Regional Court also referred to [*Andrzej Duda's speech in Katowice*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,25611629,andrzej-duda-o-sadownictwie-podczas-karczmy-piwnej-w-katowicach.html), during which the president compared judicial reform to the fight against the communist system.

The judges wrote that "Andrzej Duda in his speeches on 17 and 18 January this year used very strong and disparaging words for all judges, including that the courts are an obstacle to the proper development of Poland and that judges are irresponsible and 'should be eliminated' because otherwise 'Poland will never be a normal state'".

"It is difficult to be indifferent to such words, especially since they are uttered by the most important person in the state, who has the duty to uphold the rule of law," - they assessed.

>> Andrzej Duda in Zwoleń: They will not impose on us in foreign languages what kind of system we should have:

In the resolution, the judges also referred to [*the proceedings against Poznań District Court judge Jarosław Ochocki*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,25613963,sedzia-napisal-ze-andrzej-duda-jest-marnym-prezydentem-teraz.html), who wrote on Twitter: "Mr Duda! I write this with full responsibility. You are a bad man, a lousy president, who pours hatred in the name of his immediate and party political goals. You are damaging Poland!".

The judges wrote that under Article 10(1) of ***the European*** Convention on Human Rights, every citizen, including judges, has the right to critical opinion. "Therefore, the initiation of proceedings by the Deputy Disciplinary Ombudsman of the Judges of Common Courts (...) is completely unjustified, as the judge's entry does not bear the elements of the offence of insulting the Head of State."

The judges added that "under the current provisions of the Law on the System of Common Pleas Judges, the Disciplinary Ombudsman of the Common Pleas Judges and his deputies are not entitled to initiate disciplinary proceedings or take explanatory actions against a judge of a district court, as stated in the decision of 14 January 2020 by the Disciplinary Court at the Court of Appeal in Wrocław in case ASD 2/19."

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (88%); Terrorist Organizations (75%); Human Rights Violations (70%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (65%); Chemistry (65%); Weapons + Arms (65%); Espionage (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** January 28, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Today in the European Parliament European Parliament An important debate is taking place in the European Parliament on the rule of law in Poland. EU***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y60-VJ61-DY2B-S231-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

February 11, 2020 Tuesday

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**Section:** OPINIONS; Page 2; No 34

**Length:** 549 words

**Byline:** Dr Hab  
  
Danuta Hübner

**Body**

FROM PROF.

Former ***European*** Commissioner for Regional Policy Andrzej Kaniewski, ***MEP***

Fact: Tuesday's meeting of the ***European*** Parliament is devoted to, among other things, the rule of law in Poland. Some politicians see it as another ***EU*** attack on our country.

Danuta Hübner: I think that these politicians speak because they don't understand the role of the ***European*** Union and they don't understand the essence of ***European*** integration. The elites, who govern Poland now, are not aware that we are a part of a community, whose members agree to respect common rules. Poland has been a part of this community for 15 years, and as a member of this club, it must also respect the fact that it is also a community of law, and the states which are part of it are trying to establish common measures. ***European*** law is their foundation. This misunderstanding gives rise to criticism of the ***European*** Commission and other Community institutions that ensure compliance with legal principles in the countries belonging to the ***EU, as well as the*** Venice Commission of the Council of ***Europe,*** the guardian of democracy.

The EU Treaty places an obligation on the ***European*** Commission to monitor the situation in the Member States and to react to anything that might threaten the Community's foundations. The Polish Government continues to reject the right of the ***European Commission*** and its obligation to conduct such a dialogue. Perhaps the present situation would not have arisen if the Polish Government had shown greater understanding in this matter.

***The EU*** accuses Poland of violating the rule of law. Do you agree with this accusation?

Absolutely yes. There has been an ongoing discussion on this issue since 2016. All the successive conflicts that have arisen have been linked to a failure to respect the most important principle of the community of law that is the ***European Union***, showing that respect for ***European*** law is the responsibility of every member state of the Union, and that every judge passing judgments functions within ***Europe*** and is a ***European judge***. Their judgments must be and are respected throughout the ***EU***. The entire legal system must provide a guarantee that the legal framework within which ***an EU*** Member State operates is respected. Judges passing sentences on Poles in other Member States and ordering their return to their home countries must be sure that the law is respected there, that is, that the suspect, who is a citizen of the Union, will be tried in an independent court by an independent judge. Polish judges are ***European judges***, and the procedures that shape judicial institutions have an impact on their independence.

Is there a way out of Warsaw's current conflict with Brussels? How?

Good things start with good words. The style of conversation must therefore change. The Polish voice must also be the voice of ***European*** reason, the voice of concern for ***Europe,*** and this voice should be followed by action to withdraw certain 'reforms' of the justice system in Poland. What is needed is a dialogue in which Poland says that it shares all common values, that it knows they protect us all and serve us all.

If the Polish Government does not want to abide by these common values, it is depriving us Poles of the protection that comes with belonging to the ***European*** Union.

HÜBNER

We are part of a community whose members respect common rules. This has not reached the elites who now rule Poland.

FULL TEXT ON FAKT24.PL

**Graphic**

Prof. Dr. Danuta Hübner, former EC Commissioner, ***MEP***

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Journal

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Military Weapons (88%); Human Rights Violations (78%); Terrorist Organizations (76%); Espionage (63%); Medical Devices (63%); Awards + Prizes (62%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (62%); Chemistry (62%); Medical Science (62%); Medicine + Health (62%); Physics (62%); Writers (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (75%); Destinations + Attractions (68%)

**Load-Date:** February 11, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Europarliament about Poland. "Money for the rule of law"?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y67-KGT1-F09W-F2FD-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

February 11, 2020 Tuesday

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**Length:** 1128 words

**Byline:** Tomasz Bielecki, Brussels, Deutsche Welle

**Highlight: *European*** Commission has promised ***MEPs*** a tough defence of the EU's right to independent courts in Poland. Just days before the ***EU*** budget summit, key factions are standing by the idea of "funds for the rule of law".

**Body**

The threatened rule of law in Poland was the subject of another ***European*** Parliament debate on Tuesday evening. - When we debated this in January, I said the situation was unprecedented. But now it is even worse. Poland is the only ***EU*** country where a judge can be punished for applying EU law. The situation is very urgent, because when the Supreme Court is taken over, it will be too late - argued ***MEP*** Michal Szimeczka from the liberal Renew ***Europe*** faction. He protested "as a Slovak citizen whose parents were repressed" under communism against the Law and Justice party's invocation of Central ***Europe's*** "different legal traditions". - This is not about different traditions, but about the basic principles of the ***EU***, Szimečka said.

Vera Jourová, vice-president of the ***European*** Commission, assured ***MEPs*** that the Commission was looking in detail at the latest law on judges (the "muzzling law"), which was signed by President Andrzej Duda last week. And at the same time she was already citing the Venice Commission's opinion that this new law threatens to further undermine the independence of the judiciary in Poland. - ***The European*** Commission still wants dialogue with the Polish authorities, but it is also the guardian of the treaties. For this reason, it will always resort to anti-violence proceedings if necessary," said Jourová. She did not give dates, but according to our interlocutors, the initiation of such proceedings (eventually leading to the CJEU) on the "muzzle law" can be expected as early as February. ***EU*** justice commissioner Didier Reynders stressed that "Polish courts are at the same time EU courts", which must also act on the basis of ***EU*** law, which the contested Polish legislation prevents.

- And meanwhile, the Disciplinary Chamber decided to suspend a judge who wanted to implement EU law," said Reynders. Furthermore, Reynders also recalled that the ***European*** Commission had already stated in 2017 that the independence and legitimacy of the Constitutional Court had been severely compromised. ***MEP*** Sylwia Spurek's question on why Commission chief Ursula von der Leyen did not raise the subject of the rule of law during her meeting with Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki last week was not answered.

- I have the impression that the readiness for dialogue is only on the part of the Polish Government. For four years, we have been explaining away what has been functioning in other countries for a long time. Poland is being denied the right to make sovereign decisions," argued Beata Szydło. She urged ***MEPs*** to "not succumb to the pressure of political frustrators", i.e. the opposition, which - as Szydło argued - is unable to come to terms with losing elections and therefore attacks judicial reforms. In addition to other Law and Justice ***MEPs,*** several ***Eurosceptic MEPs*** defended Poland's authorities against unauthorised interference from Brussels.

- The introduction of the "muzzling act" means that Poland is departing from ***European*** ideals, so we extend our hand and say: do not depart from ***Europe*** - said Roberta Metsola on behalf of the largest, centre-right fraction of the ***European*** People's Party (EPP). Andrzej Halicki (PO, also from the EPP group) said that the debate on the rule of law in Poland was "a debate about the desire of one party to take over the judiciary".

- The Union would not be complete without Poland. Instead of blaming Brussels, the CJEU or anyone else, the Polish Government should solve the problem of changes to the judiciary which has been pointed out here. However, it is unacceptable to start a hate campaign,' said Terry Reintke on behalf of the Greens.

Although during the debate there were several references to the 'money for the rule of law' project, perhaps the more important declarations from the main fractions were made a few hours before the plenary debates about Poland. - I expect that the discussion on the link between ***EU*** funds and the rule of law will continue. It is difficult to justify why ***the EU*** should finance projects in countries where there are no independent courts,' declared Manfred Weber, head of the EPP fraction, at a press conference.

Katarina Barley from the centre-left faction also stressed that "anyone who wants to use EU funds must respect fundamental values". Liberals and Greens have made similar statements. This is particularly important as the ***EU*** summit on the budget for 2021-27 will begin on 20 February, where one of the more difficult points will be the link between EU funds and the rule of law.

***The European*** Commission already proposed in spring 2018 a draft regulation that would allow, from 2021, for the suspension or even reduction of EU funds for serious violations of the rule of law. The draft specifies that it concerns, among other things, a threat to the independence of the judiciary or failure to comply with court rulings. Under the draft, a Commission decision to suspend funds for Poland, for example, could only be blocked by a hard-to-gather majority of 55% of ***EU*** countries representing 65% of the EU's population.

This needs - by majority vote - the approval of the ***EU*** Council (i.e. EU ministers) and the ***Euro-parliament*** to be adopted. But the "money for rule of law" reform will, together with the seven-year ***EU*** budget (for 2021-27) requiring unanimity of all ***EU*** countries, be part of a single negotiating package at the ***EU*** budget summit, which already starts on 20 February. And that is why opponents of the regulation - including Hungary or Poland - warn that they will block the entire package and thus, by threatening to paralyse the Union, force the abandonment of the "money for the rule of law".

However, the ***EU*** legal system is prepared for a budget veto, for example, by Poland. In the absence of a multiannual budget, which would be a precedent in the history of the Union, the ***EU*** would use provisional budgets, which require majority and not unanimous consent of the EU countries. Admittedly, such provisional budgets could theoretically not include the new priorities (e.g. migration policy) of the draft 2021-27 budget, but this is a problem which can be circumvented by the EU Member States, for example in their intergovernmental agreements. - Poles need to consider whether they want to agree on the cohesion policy or whether they would prefer to defend themselves against the "money for rule of law" rule, risking disagreement over funds, one of the Western ambassadors in Brussels told us a week ago.

But won't there be haggling at the ***EU*** summit on the basis of "more or less cohesion funds" for agreeing to the rule of law mechanism or for agreeing to dilute it to make it less painful for Poland, for example? - Yes, such an idea may appear in the ***European*** Council, but it would be risky. Let us not forget that the ***European*** Parliament has to agree to the whole budget. And would the majority of ***MEPs*** agree to a strong watering down of the principle "money for the rule of law?" - one EU diplomat explained to us.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject: *European Union*** (94%); Awards + Prizes (74%); ***European Union*** Regulation + Policy (68%); Terrorist Organizations (68%); Human Rights Violations (65%)

**Industry:** Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (81%); Organic Chemicals (73%)

**Load-Date:** February 12, 2020

**End of Document**

[***There is only one way to keep Poland in the Union***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y61-M761-F09W-F1SF-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

February 11, 2020 Tuesday

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**Length:** 725 words

**Byline:** Eliza Michalik

**Highlight:** There are places where membership is not compulsory, but voluntary. No one is forcing anyone to go to the gym, pool, book club, church, sign up for the library. And no one is forcing anyone to belong to the Union.

**Body**

Financial penalties for the PiS government are the only way to keep Poland in the EU. And even that, though drastic, is not certain, because PiS is very determined to get us out. Nevertheless, if anything else can work for this party, it is this. I don't know if Jaroslaw Kaczynski's words at the Solidarna Polska rally: "We will not deviate from this path" and the already open course of PiS towards Russia will withstand the confrontation with the will of Poles to remain in the Union, but in any case it promises something worst for every country: further internal struggle.

The CJEU should impose a penalty as soon as possible - ***EUR*** 2 million a day, ***EUR*** 60 million a month, is an excellent idea, because it is the only one that can be effective. Otherwise, Poland cannot be kept in the Union.

PiS, of course, already has a set of propaganda texts prepared for the occasion. One hundred percent they will say (watch and you will see that I am not wrong): that the CJEU is punishing the Poles, that it is the fault of the opposition, which denounced Poland, that they are trying to impose their will on us by force, that they are blackmailing us with money, and that there are things more important than money. The opposition should already be prepared for this, and should develop a very professional strategy to introduce its own narrative.

By the way, the text: "The EU will not tell us what to do and how to arrange our courts", I hear from the mouths of PiS politicians already now. And although they have already uttered various nonsensical things, this one is the stupidest. The ***European Union*** is a club we joined because we wanted to, knowing the rules. To complain now that they apply is ridiculous. It's like going to a swimming pool and complaining that you can't pee in it. "The lifeguard won't tell me what to do!". Or like going to church to smoke a joint and listen to loud music the whole mass. "The priest is not going to tell me what to do!

There are places where membership is not compulsory, but voluntary. Nobody is forcing anyone to go to the gym, the swimming pool, the book club, the church, or to join the library. And nobody is forcing anyone to belong to the Union.

We wanted to belong to the Union, and had been striving for this for a long time. We wanted a ***Europe*** without borders and passports, a free exchange of goods and services, a community of justice - mutual respect for sentences and the prosecution of criminals, human and civil rights and civilisation standards. We knew what the conditions for joining the Community were, and we knew that as well as the many benefits - such as money, subsidies, privileges and facilities - there were also obligations. We accepted this, we agreed to it, and we made our decision as a nation ourselves, in a referendum. Rarely in Polish history have politicians done this for us.

We wanted to be part of a large ***European*** family, we wanted to have what all ***Europeans*** have, and that is what we got. The Polish countryside, education, the non-governmental sector, the law, the justice system, roads, motorways - in these and many other dimensions, we have benefited and are benefiting greatly from being part of the ***EU***.

Not to mention the sense of security.

Because actually, what options do we have?

What awaits us when we leave the ***EU***, and we have undoubtedly just started to leave it?

Russia and Belarus are waiting for us. We are facing totalitarian standards, the subjugation of judges, journalists and local authorities to the authorities, the suppression of all criticism, repression and persecution on political grounds, uncertainty and a lack of allies. There is also bureaucracy, bribery, uncertainty about the future and completely unprofitable, if not discouraging, conditions for doing business. We are facing increases and an omnipresent state ruling over all areas of citizens' lives. We are also facing propaganda, newspeak, infantilism and lies from the authorities every day. Abuses and total impunity on the part of PiS politicians, the prosecution, police and secret services subordinate to them. The entire apparatus of state and state violence is set up and oriented not to guard the safety of citizens, but to control and intimidate them.

Not to mention the fact that when - as now - we break up the Union with our behaviour, this is exactly what the Kremlin wants. It is an action that fits perfectly into Russia's long-term strategy, which wants to destroy or at least severely weaken the ***EU*** and change the balance of power in ***Europe***.

And when that happens, Poland will be left on the eastern side. And that is what PiS wants and that is what it is openly aiming for already.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (94%); Investigations (78%); Indictments (74%); Celebrities (64%)

**Industry:** Traveler Safety + Security (69%); Harbors + Ports (63%); Mining + Extraction (63%)

**Load-Date:** February 11, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Brazilian president prepares attack on Amazon***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y61-M761-F09W-F1S7-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

February 11, 2020 Tuesday

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**Length:** 704 words

**Byline:** Maciej Stasiński

**Highlight:** Jair Bolsonaro is demanding that mining concerns and large planters and cattle breeders be allowed into Amazonian reserves. - We are threatened with extinction - the Indians are protesting.

**Body**

After 400 days in power, [*the far-right President Jair Bolsonaro*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25445996,prezydent-brazylii-po-raz-dziesiaty-zmienia-partyjne-barwy.html) is proving that he does not give a damn about the fate of the Amazon rainforest and the indigenous Indian tribes, even though he has already quarrelled with the ***European Union*** about the destruction of the Amazon, which he openly supports, and has quarrelled with the opposition at home.

The Brazilian press has just published a bill that allows the economic exploitation of several hundred Indian reserves protected by law. The President is demanding that companies be allowed to extract minerals there, that growers and ranchers be allowed to clear forests for cultivation or grazing, and that energy companies be allowed to build dams on rivers.

The draft states that the Indians living there would have the right to express their opinion, but not a veto. Parliament is to have the final word.

If corporations encroach on reserves, indigenous people are entitled to compensation.

Brazil's National Congress of Indigenous Peoples and several opposition parties immediately rejected the plans as threatening the Indians and the original forest with extinction.

The Climate Observatory organisation has warned the presidents of both houses of parliament that the project goes against the constitution, which protects Indian people and reserves, and reminds them that parliament should reject it without consideration. Its head Rodrigo Mata announced several months ago that a similar project would be returned to the government.

- The fact that illegal mining exists in reserves anyway does not mean we should legalise it, he said.

According to a UN report for 2019, the destruction of the forest and its flora and fauna resources is continuing at a dangerous pace.

One in eight animal and plant species is endangered.

The report shows that the natural environment of the Amazon is much better off on Indian reserves, because the natives live in symbiosis with nature.

The loudest protests come from representatives of 500 indigenous tribes, who have just gathered for the first time in 35 years for a national convention. "We accuse the Bolsonaro government of a political agenda that threatens genocidal, ethnic and ecological destruction. The president is flinging threats and his speeches are encouraging violence against indigenous tribes," the Indian congress resolution reads.

Less than 1 million Indians make up a small percentage of Brazil's population (210 million).

They live in their traditional wilderness territories in about 225 clusters in 400 reserves covering 14 percent of the country.

For the extreme right and its leader Bolsonaro, and for the big soya, maize and cattle growers, as well as the mining and engineering concerns, the Indians are just a nuisance standing in the way of modernity, and their territories a desirable area for any economic exploitation.

Bolsonaro has been saying for several years that Indians should be integrated into society, "stop breeding them in zoos".

Now he has added further comments to his plans, in which he mixes contempt and hostility towards the natives and the defenders of nature with mirages of the economic benefits of exploiting the Amazon.

A few weeks ago, the president outraged the public with a Twitter post that Indians were "evolving and becoming more human", and this time he went a step further: "Indians are just like us," he announced. - They have hearts, feelings, souls, desires and they are Brazilians just like us.

To the naturalists and defenders of the Amazon wilderness, Bolsonaro threatened that since they liked the Amazon so much, he would be most happy to lock them up there, "so that they stop disturbing us here in the cities".

Over the past year, the president has cut the rights, staff and budgets of several government agencies involved in protecting the Amazon. Wild logging and burning of the forest for pasture and crops has increased dramatically (by 30 percent) in the past year.

[*Many countries, including the European Union* ***European Union****are sounding the alarm and calling on the Brazilian authorities to defend the world's largest freshwater reservoir and oxygen factory, which are crucial to the climate of the entire Earth.*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,25120276,amazonia-wazniejsza-niz-zyski-europy.html)

Bolsonaro has repeatedly rejected these calls. He has called out ***Europeans***, including Germany and France, as colonisers and claimed that the Amazon is an internal affair of sovereign Brazil.

Several ***EU*** countries have threatened not to ratify the EU-Mercosur (Common Market of the South) free trade agreement signed at the end of last year if the EU does not take better care of Amazonas.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (94%); Indictments (82%); Investigations (76%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (80%); Traveler Safety + Security (73%); Harbors + Ports (65%); Mining + Extraction (63%); Retail + Wholesale Trade (61%)

**Load-Date:** February 11, 2020

**End of Document**

[***EP debate on Poland. The Commissioner for Justice referred to the case of Judge Juszczyszyn***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y67-KGT1-F09W-F2F7-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

February 11, 2020 Tuesday

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**Length:** 1049 words

**Byline:** mb

**Highlight:** On Tuesday, the ***European*** Parliament held a debate on the threat to the rule of law in Poland. Speakers included Beata Szydło, Andrzej Halicki and Patryk Jaki. The latter got into a discussion with a German ***MEP.*** - Which of these laws is "muzzling"? The Polish one or the German one? - said the Law and Justice ***MEP.*** He added that the EU's justice commissioner had referred to the case of judge Juszczyszyn.

**Body**

[*You can read the*](https://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/14,166794,25687961.html) transcript of the debate on the rule of law in Poland [*here*](https://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/14,166794,25687961.html).

On Tuesday, the debate on the rule of law in Poland was opened by the deputy head of the ***European*** Commission, Vera Jourova.

***The European*** Commission will exercise its role as guardian of the Treaty and will use the procedure against infringements whenever problems arise as regards compliance with ***EU*** law

- said Jourova. The politician said that the so-called muzzling law raises concerns about the rule of law. - The Venice Commission expressed concern that this new law could further undermine the independence of the courts in Poland. It also raises concerns about its compatibility with ***EU*** law - Vera Jourova noted. She emphasised that the EC is analysing this law in detail. She added that respect for the rule of law does not only concern Member States but also EU institutions.

I regret to say that recent events show that the situation is very serious

- said the EC vice president.

During a debate in the ***European*** Parliament, Katarina Barley of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats mentioned the Supreme Court resolution [*on the Disciplinary Chamber*](https://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=izba+dyscyplinarna).

The independence of the judiciary (in Poland - ed.) has been compromised and undermined, which is why we should expect proceedings in the Court of Justice. You cannot pick the sultanas from the EU's cake in this way.

- The German ***MEP said***. Her words were referred to by Patryk Jaki.

In the law to which you refer, Article 107 states that a judge is liable to disciplinary action for contempt of the law or for actions likely to impede the functioning of the judicial authorities in Poland. However, I have a translation of the German criminal code, where a judge who bends the law can be imprisoned for between one and five years. I ask you, which of these laws is 'muzzling'? The Polish one or the German one?

- said an agitated Jaki. Barley replied that she does not represent Germany, but the citizens of the ***European*** Union. She also said that "many lies have been told on this issue".

>>Tribunal of State for the president? Budka: I told him this clearly. See our video footage:

Law and Justice ***MEP*** Beata Szydło also commented on the rule of law in Poland.

I regret that the ***European*** Parliament so blatantly calls for the instrumentalisation of the rule of law

- said the former prime minister. She added that the Polish justice system requires reforms and the Polish government has been carrying them out for four years, in accordance with the constitution and the expectations of citizens. - It is a fact that there is a legal dispute and a political dispute in Poland, but it is up to Polish courts and tribunals to resolve the former and Polish politicians to resolve the latter," said the Law and Justice ***MEP.*** She added that the judicial system is not covered by EU law. She stressed that the reform of the Polish judiciary is expected by the majority of society and the government is acting in their interest and not in the interest of a selected social or professional group. She argued that Tuesday's debate was political and unjustified, as there were no violations in Poland and "one could get the impression that the EP wants to create such a fictional reality by force".

An election campaign is under way in Poland. It can be assumed with a high degree of probability that the aim of the initiators of today's debate was to entangle parliament in its proceedings, to influence the electoral outcome in Poland

- said Beata Szydło. The EU institutions should not interfere in the electoral process in any electoral country, she stressed. She asked ***MEPs*** to "not give in to pressure from political frustrators". She added that she is "embarrassed" by those politicians who take Polish issues to the ***European*** arena.

I hear that Poland is being harassed by the ***European*** Union. No, it is you, I am speaking to the Law and Justice Party, who are harassing judges and Poles. Here is a report that concerns 64 judges illegally repressed by the Disciplinary Chamber, which should not be operating. It is you who are using falsehoods and propaganda, and there is no agreement on that either.

- Andrzej Halicki from the Civic Platform party said. He added that the debate in the EP is a debate "about the desire to appropriate the judiciary by one party, to build a system that gives power impunity".

The symbol of recent days in Poland has become a party nominee, a government nominee who tore up a resolution, not only acting unlawfully, but arrogantly suggesting that he would go unpunished. This is how the government wants to treat the constitution, EU treaties and other obligations, and this cannot be accepted.

- said the Civic Platform ***MEP***.

Since PiS took power, Justice Minister Ziobro has been destroying the Polish legal system at Kaczynski's behest. He is going to a complete clash with ***EU*** institutions and Polish citizens

- Robert Biedroń, ***MEP*** and left-wing presidential candidate, said in turn. He added that "the Polish government wants to bring about another catastrophe, the freezing of EU funds and a slow polexit".

We, the pro-democracy side, must defend Poland against your madness. (...) I am ashamed that in my country there live people who are worse than communists, who have destroyed this country more than communists

***-*** said ***the MEP***.

Didier Reynders, EU commissioner for justice, assured in the end that the EC is open to dialogue and to letting countries solve their own problems, but "will not hesitate to use all possible mechanisms and means to defend the rule of law". He added that the so-called muzzling law is controversial. He also stressed that EU law stipulates respect for the rule of law, especially judicial independence, and "Polish courts are ***European courts***, so they must respect this law".

I would like to say that the rulings of the Court of Justice are binding and must be respected. On 4 February, the Disciplinary Chamber decided to suspend a judge who actually wanted to implement a ruling of the Court of Justice of the ***EU***, while reducing his salary by 40%.

- noted Reynders. He added that if the courts make rulings, these rulings must be implemented by all authorities.

It should be remembered that ***the European*** Commission is considering the introduction of a mechanism to link financial issues with the state of the rule of law

- Reynders warned. He added that the new rule of law monitoring mechanism would be designed to catch problems in member states.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Film (75%); Securities + Other Investments (75%); Human Rights Violations (69%); Terrorist Organizations (68%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Harbors + Ports (75%); Mining + Extraction (75%); Destinations + Attractions (63%)

**Load-Date:** February 12, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Ziobro fights for Kaczyński's entire legacy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y61-M761-F09W-F1SN-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

February 11, 2020 Tuesday

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**Length:** 1038 words

**Byline:** Paweł Wroński

**Highlight:** Solidarna Polska's weekend convention under the slogan of "completing the reform of the courts" is a sign that Zbigniew Ziobro is fighting for the government of souls in the United Right.

**Body**

The convention was supposed to be a show of strength, to convince the unconvinced that the United Right will not deviate from the path of 'reforming the courts'. - We find ourselves at a moment when a very influential group of judges, in defence of their own particular interests, has disobeyed the laws and constitution of the Polish state. They are looking for support in the total opposition, but - what is worse - they are also looking for support abroad. They have decided to take millions of Poles hostage, creating a threat of anarchy and chaos in the Polish courts," said the Minister of Justice and Attorney General. He assured that the United Right would not deviate from the path of reform and "will cope". He was accompanied by prominent representatives of the party: Patryk Jaki accusing the opposition of selling out to foreign interests, deputy minister Marcin Warchoł extolling the successes of the justice ministry and ***MEP*** Beata Kempa, who laces her speeches with homophobic jokes about the first lady, i.e. partner Robert Biedroń.

The Justice Minister's party is having its time, as the issue of courts and the "muzzle bill" becomes the main topic of the upcoming election campaign. However, this time (compared to February 2018, when President Andrzej Duda vetoed Ziobra's court bills) everything is taking place in a better atmosphere.

Sebastian Kaleta, the second deputy minister, thanked the president for his current support. Today there is no longer a "dispute of forty-year-olds", as President Jarosław Kaczyński once ironised. Andrzej Duda seems to be playing the same game as Ziobro. "The muzzling law", which provides for harsh sanctions against those who question the right to judge from other judges, provides for strong appointment powers for the president (including the appointment of the First President of the Supreme Court).

With the dispute over the shape of the judiciary in Poland, Zbigniew Ziobro is setting the rhythm for the entire United Right. His grouping is the most consistent, the most radical, the most decisive. Since the beginning of the new parliamentary term, the SP has had 18 MPs giving it a controlling stake over the ZP's parliamentary majority.

At the same time, Ziobro presents himself as a faithful acolyte of President Jarosław Kaczyński - actually putting him in a no-win situation. Because according to some press information, Jarosław Kaczyński was surprised by Ziobro's convention. He himself did not turn up. The letter on his behalf was read out by the head of the executive committee of the Law and Justice party, Krzysztof Sobolewski. The letter states, among other things: "We will not deviate from this path [of judicial reforms], because this is what the Republic of Poland and its citizens need. We will not bow to internal and external pressures".

President Kaczyński, unable to interfere with Ziobra's convention, decided to resolve the matter by putting his seal on it.

Immediately after the election, Ziobry's closest associate, Patryk Jaki, made it clear that the best prime minister would be Jarosław Kaczyński, thus biting Mateusz Morawiecki. This allowed the Ziobrists to bid higher in government handouts. Jaki presented Solidarna Polska as a young and resilient grouping, which wants to complete the "good change" revolution. Now the ambitions of SP politicians go further. Ziobro is thinking about the future of the whole formation, which will face the question: who will succeed Jarosław Kaczyński, who is already 71 years old?

Until recently, it seemed that the future of PiS was Morawiecki and a pragmatic and ***European*** direction in the party. But now the dispute over the rule of law with the new ***European*** Commission has erupted and given extra oxygen to the PiS radicals. And Morawiecki wallowing in the propaganda of success is becoming less and less credible for PiS voters.

Ziobro is also taking advantage of the fact that rivals originating from the former PiS have lost their dynamism. Joachim Brudziński, who seemed to be in full control of the party apparatus, left for Brussels. Mariusz Blaszczak is seen in the party as an executor of orders, not as an independent politician. Jarosław Gowin - at the head of the Covenant, the third element of the ZP - seems to hamletize and "not enjoy" what the current government is doing. In the latest Do Rzeczy, he announced a softening of course after the elections. But his clout within PiS is weak. His group is treated as a collection of "soul-hunters" who would like to join PiS somehow, but are a bit ashamed.

Ziobro seems strong in this situation. Young and ambitious activists, who hope that with 'Ziobro's fortune their fortune may grow', flock to him. Father Tadeusz Rydzyk's favourite, Jacek Ozdoba, initially a member of the Agreement, quickly moved to SP, because he decided that Ziobro guaranteed a faster career. The growing importance of Ziobro inside the Law and Justice party is evidenced by a minor fact. "Dziennik Gazeta Prawna" described how Law and Justice MP Arkadiusz Mularczyk ordered expert reports proving that he should be the one to replace Dominik Tarczyński in the ***European*** Parliament, who became an MEP already after the election. PiS politicians unofficially said that Mularczyk had the party's permission to do so as a reward for loyalty. However, Marshal Elżbieta Witek, without going into analysis, said that it was Tarczyński who was going to Brussels, while Mularczyk was staying in the country. Allegedly Solidarna Polska contributed to this by treating Mularczyk - former chairman of the SP parliamentary club - as an opportunist and traitor. There is also something else: after Tarczyński's departure for Brussels, Ziobra's party gained (in his place) an additional, 19th MP, namely Mariusz Gosek.

Zbigniew Ziobro has already been treated in the past as the PiS dolphin who carried the president's mace in his backpack. In November 2010, he even published an interview criticising Jarosław Kaczyński's lost campaign, which resulted in the exclusion from the party of the authors of this campaign: Joanna Kluzik-Rostkowska and Elżbieta Jakubiak. As President Kaczyński pointed out at the time, Ziobro did this on his behalf. Then, Dolphin led (together with Jacek Kurski) to a split in PiS - they created Solidarna Polska, hoping for certain seats in Brussels. After the defeat, Ziobro returned repentant to the bosom of Jaroslaw. Now he is growing in strength again. He can count on the support of a part of the Kultura media, Kurski as head of TVP, Radio Maryja, the former prime minister Beata Szydło and the former head of MON Antoni Macierewicz. So he can play for the full pot once again, presenting himself as the most dynamic leader, the most radical, but at the same time the most faithful and the best continuator of the president's thought.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (71%); Chemistry (71%); Human Rights Violations (69%); Terrorist Organizations (69%); Weapons + Arms (64%); Awards + Prizes (62%); Medical Science (62%); Medicine + Health (62%); Physics (62%); Writers (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (75%)

**Load-Date:** February 11, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Poland has never stated that it does not recognise a CJEU ruling, other countries have done so; we are not in dispute with the EU***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y60-VJ61-DY2B-S232-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

February 11, 2020 Tuesday

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**Section:** OPINIONS; Page 2; No 34

**Length:** 385 words

**Byline:** With Adam Bielan  
  
Adam Bielan

**Body**

Law and Justice ***member of the European Parliament (***PiS), interviewed by Andrzej Kaniewski

Fact: Today's debate in the ***European*** Parliament concerns, among other things, the rule of law in Poland. Some see it as an attack on our country. In your opinion, is the ***EU*** really attacking Poland?

Adam Bielan, Law and Justice ***MEP***: Poland is an important member of the ***EU*** and its importance was shown by last week's visit of French President Emmanuel Macron. In the first part of his term of office he tried to build alliances avoiding Poland, but he came to the conclusion that it is no longer possible to do so, especially after Brexit. Poland is one of the largest ***EU*** countries.

I do not agree that we are in dispute with the Union. We have a difference of opinion with some politicians who are in Brussels, concerning not only the justice system in Poland, but also the system of the ***European*** Union, including the competences of EU institutions towards the Member States, and the interpretation of EU treaties.

In your opinion, is the accusation being made in the ***European Parliament*** (and elsewhere) that the rule of law has been broken in Poland justified?

This is an unfair accusation and I do not agree with it. ***The European*** Parliament holds debates on the situation in various countries at practically every session. The intensity of these debates always increases before the elections in a particular country. I would like to remind you that the ***European*** Parliament does not have the power to make things happen, but resolutions in which our Members introduce amendments, talking about punishing our country with everything from sanctions to withholding subsidies, are dangerous.

Defenders of the current government policy argue that the law of the land takes precedence over EU law. How is this seen in Brussels?

There are different opinions on this. Let us remember that the constitutional court which first stated this was the Constitutional Court in Germany. Disputes not only between Brussels but also between the Court of Justice of the ***European*** Union in Luxembourg and various capitals are often very tense. Much has been said in recent weeks about the ***EU's*** dispute with Spain, which negated a very important CJEU ruling on the ***European*** Parliament seats of Catalan separatists. Poland has never stated that it does not recognise a CJEU ruling, other countries do. On the CJEU's website, there is a list of judgments which have not been recognised or implemented by EU countries. Poland is not on that list.

FULL TEXT ON FAKT24.PL

PiS ***MEP***

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Journal

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (75%); Terrorist Organizations (75%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (69%); Chemistry (69%); Weapons + Arms (69%); Medicine + Health (68%); Torture (61%)

**Industry:** Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (69%)

**Load-Date:** February 11, 2020

**End of Document**

[***In the European Parliament European Parliament Further debate on the rule of law in Poland***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y67-KGT1-F09W-F2DJ-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

February 11, 2020 Tuesday

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**Length:** 85 words

**Byline:** editorial

**Highlight:** Strasbourg. Plenary session of the ***European*** Parliament. A debate is taking place with the participation of representatives of the ***European*** Commission and the ***EU*** Council on the rule of law in Poland. The motion to add this item to the EP session was submitted by the Renew ***Europe*** faction, justifying it with the signing of the "muzzling law" in Poland.

**Body**

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The Sejm passed the "[*muzzling law"*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,75398,25666008,ustawa-kagancowa-to-prawny-polexit-ale-przepisy-nie-musza-przyniesc.html) against judges on 20 December 2019, and a few days after the rejection of the Senate's resolution - on 5 February this year - the amendment to the law [*was signed by*](https://wyborcza.pl/7,75398,25665956,andrzej-duda-podpisal-ustawe-kagancowa.html) President Andrzej Duda.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Employment Services (94%); Human Resources + Personnel Management (65%); Law Courts + Tribunals (65%); Recruitment + Hiring (65%); Sentencing (64%)

**Industry:** Market Research (75%)

**Load-Date:** February 12, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Fluorescent lamps with mercury have avoided the axe for years. Need a ban on sales?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y61-M761-F09W-F1S4-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

February 11, 2020 Tuesday

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**Length:** 1259 words

**Byline:** Gabriela Lazarczyk

**Highlight:** It has disappeared from thermometers and batteries, but not from light bulbs. Lighting manufacturers and consumers are not particularly bothered by the toxic mercury in fluorescent lamps. Will their sale finally be banned?

**Body**

They are all the rage in offices and offices, but for a while they were also popular in our homes. Delayed ignition, flickering and cold colour of light - this is what we associate them with. Despite the elimination of most of their disadvantages, the biggest one remained - the content of mercury, dangerous to health and the environment.

A ban on the sale of products containing mercury has been in place in the ***EU*** for 17 years. The provisions of the so-called RoHS Directive (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) have led to the disappearance of mercury from thermometers and batteries, for example.

But not from lighting. As explained, fluorescent lamps were not on the list of products to be shot down at the time because there were no suitable alternatives for them. LED technology was not yet as advanced as it is today.

Although much has changed in the lighting market since then, fluorescent lamps are still going strong. Thanks to the development of technology it was possible to improve the colour of light and shorten the start-up time. The life of these lamps is a dozen or so years, and even when they reach the end of their life, it is easy to buy new ones, because they still come from the factories of the largest lighting manufacturers. And, as the NGOs argue, this is where the problem lies.

- Companies such as Philips and Osram want to keep selling fluorescent lamps for as long as possible, because they are cheap to produce and they can make a high margin on sales. Their lobbying has led to the fact that the EU regulations eliminating mercury from everyday products still do not apply to fluorescent lamps," Elena Lymberidi-Settimo, head of the Zero Mercury Campaign at the ***European*** Bureau of the Environment (EBB), is annoyed.

- The substances contained in fluorescent lamps, including mercury and phosphors, have a very negative impact on human life as well as on fauna and flora. Mercury can penetrate the bloodstream, and human organisms cannot cope with the toxins that accumulate in the body. That is why mercury is the cause of many diseases, notes Szymon Dziak-Czekan, President of the Association "Polish Recycling".

Why is a recycling expert telling us about the health and environmental effects of mercury? Because if a fluorescent lamp breaks down at home or at work, there is no health risk from a small amount of mercury vapour leaking out once. The risk increases when a used fluorescent lamp is disposed of in the waste bin.

- If fluorescent lamps are sent to specialised recycling facilities, the impact of mercury on human health can be effectively minimised and reused, asserts the president. Likewise, all fractions of recycled fluorescent lamps: glass, metal and powder. The problem is that not everyone brings their used lamps to the collection points.

- Many people do not make sure that this type of recyclable material does not end up in mixed waste," notes Szymon Dziak-Czekan. And from the rubbish bin it's only a short way to the landfill.

A report by CLASP/SEA, an NGO working on standards for everyday products, shows that no more than half of the light bulbs in use are separately collected in the ***EU***. The rest ends up in landfills, incinerated or broken during transport.

In all cases, mercury enters the atmosphere, where it is converted to organic compounds, enters the soil, becomes incorporated into the food chain and accumulates in food. Mercury can cause respiratory failure, circulatory failure, enteritis and mucositis. It is particularly dangerous to foetuses as it crosses the placenta.

A study commissioned by the ***European*** Commission 10 years ago indicates that industrial lighting (where fluorescent lamps predominantly remain) is responsible for 160-190 tonnes of toxic mercury emissions per year. In many places fluorescent lamps that are 10 years old or older are still the norm. Some factories even prefer older models because the more modern fluorescent lamps are less resistant to noise or shocks.

Activists are calling on the ***EU to*** ban the sale of fluorescent lamps as soon as possible, not only because of their mercury content, but also because of the amount of electricity they consume. For this reason, fluorescent lamps are banned under another EU directive - Ecodesign. This is the same directive that eliminated traditional light bulbs from the market. But this ban on the first fluorescent lamps is to take effect from September 2023. - This is definitely too late - believes our interlocutor from EBB.

According to CLASP/SEA calculations, eliminating fluorescent lamps from sale in the ***EU*** in 2021 instead of 2023 would save 138.3 TWh of electricity, which in turn would reduce CO2 emissions by almost 41 million tonnes. 4.8 tonnes of mercury would not have entered the lamps during this time.

- If the bans had been introduced earlier, we would have prevented significant mercury pollution, as well as the loss of energy and money for the population," Elena Lymberidi-Settimo concludes.

What could we screw into luminaires instead? LEDs, which are less harmful to the environment and in many ways more beneficial to the user than fluorescent lamps.

- Both technologies have already achieved an eye-pleasing light colour close to daylight, but LED lighting offers higher controllability and better energy efficiency. Both technologies provide a lifespan of up to several years. The prices are also within a similar range, although of course they differ depending on the model - compares Maciej Żołądek from the AGH University of Science and Technology.

Marek Orłowski, president of the Polish Lighting Industry Association, assures that most LED sets are so-called retrofits, which means that they fit perfectly in the place of, for example, a fluorescent lamp.

He acknowledges that lighting manufacturers realise that they will eventually have to phase out fluorescent lamp production, but are fighting to make it happen as late as possible. "Industry as well as individual customers need adequate time to adapt [to the need to replace lamps - ed.] while respecting the maintenance and repair cycle of these lighting products [fluorescent lamps]," - Lightning ***Europe,*** an association of lighting companies, has written to ***the European*** Commission urging it to continue postponing the ban on the sale of fluorescent lamps.

- We don't know how many of these are on the market, but probably thousands. Especially in offices and bureaus. Imagine the costs of their sudden replacement and disposal. This has to be spread over time - explains Orłowski.

However, the supporters of the ban emphasise: no one requires the sudden replacement of lighting already in use or the cessation of sales of new fluorescent lamps. In a few days they will be convincing EU officials that such a ban should come into force next year in September at the latest. We asked Philips, a company that produces fluorescent lamps in Poland, about its attitude to the issue, but despite numerous attempts to contact it, the company refused to talk to us.

Maciej Żołądek from AGH, on the other hand, believes that fighting for administrative restrictions on fluorescent lamps does not make sense. - I don't see any reason to ban the sale of fluorescent lamps because cases of their breakdown are extremely rare and the technology for recovering mercury is safe. There is no denying, however, that they will soon disappear from the market on their own. They have long since reached the peak of their development, no more properties will be added to them. Meanwhile, LED lighting has a wide scope for development and will simply push fluorescent lamps out of the market, he believes.

In his opinion, they will last longest in warehouses, where lighting is required around the clock. In industry, however, a certain property of the fluorescent lamp often rules it out of use. This is the stroboscopic effect, which increases the risk of accidents.

Figures:

59.6 million - that's how many LEDs were produced in Poland in 2018

1330 - that's the maximum amount saved by an average family in the ***EU*** over 10 years by switching to energy-efficient lighting at home

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (75%); Terrorist Organizations (74%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (70%); Chemistry (70%); Medicine + Health (68%); Weapons + Arms (68%); Espionage (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (84%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (64%)

**Load-Date:** February 11, 2020

**End of Document**

[***In the European Parliament European Parliament Another debate on the rule of law in Poland [LIVE]***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y67-KGT1-F09W-F2F3-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

February 11, 2020 Tuesday

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**Length:** 3 words

**Byline:** Agnieszka Kwiatkowska

**Highlight: The** request to add an item on the rule of law to the EP session was made by the Renew ***Europe*** faction.

**Body**

[*READ THE LIVE REPORT*](https://wyborcza.pl/relacje/14,126862,25687952.html)

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Load-Date:** February 12, 2020

**End of Document**

[***A heated day in Brussels; big debate on Poland today***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y60-VJ61-DY2B-S238-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

February 11, 2020 Tuesday

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**Section:** POLITYKA; Page 6; No. 34

**Length:** 220 words

**Byline:** Kw

**Body**

Although President Andrzej Duda (48) has signed the Act on the System of Common Courts and it will enter into force any moment now, institutions in ***Europe*** will continue to fight for free courts. Today, the ***European*** Parliament will host a debate: 'The current threat to the rule of law in Poland'.

It will be attended by ***European*** Commission Vice-President Vera Jourova (56), who discussed the repressive law with the Polish authorities during her visit in January.

"This is not reform, this is destruction". - she commented a few days later in an interview with the German newspaper Der Spiegel.

- Another brazen attack by the ***European*** Commission on Poland's sovereignty," commented Law and Justice ***MEP*** Beata Mazurek (53) on Jourova's words.

Although both sides repeat over and over again that they are ready for a dialogue, an agreement is unlikely. Among other reasons, because the Minister of Justice Zbigniew Ziobro (50 years old) has announced that the Polish government will not withdraw from the enacted changes.

After today's debate, can the Union cut our funding? - The debate will not have legislative implications. It's a discussion the ***EU*** wants to have. It's likely that politicians will urge the commission to take further action against the Polish government," ***MEP*** Róża Thun (PO) told us.

**Graphic**

They met in Warsaw

Jourova's conversation with Minister Zbigniew Ziobra (50 years) in Poland did not lead to an agreement

Fakt reported on Vera Jourova's January visit to Poland

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Journal

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** February 11, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Donald Tusk stands firmly behind Roman Giertych. "He exposed himself to the authorities by revealing its corrupt nature".***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y67-KGT1-F09W-F2DX-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

February 11, 2020 Tuesday

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**Length:** 215 words

**Byline:** dbd

**Highlight:** After the brawl at the hearing of the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court, Donald Tusk took to the defence of Roman Giertych, who was fined by the Chamber. "Today he also once again exposed the essence of its unlawful actions in the judiciary. They will not forgive him for this". - wrote the former President of the ***European*** Council.

**Body**

[*Roman Giertych appeared on Tuesday at the Disciplinary Chamber ofthe Supreme Court,*](https://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,25685546,giertych-kontra-izba-dyscyplinarna-podwazal-uprawnienia-sedziow.html) which was to rule on disciplinary responsibility for his words that "there is not the slightest basis for charges for Tusk for the Smolensk disaster". Giertych uttered this sentence in 2016, the prosecution considered it incompatible with bar ethics and wanted to punish the lawyer. The court did not agree to this, so the prosecution referred the case to the Disciplinary Chamber.

During today's hearing, Giertych told the judges that "they are not a court". A break was eventually ordered, after which the lawyer was not allowed into the room. Giertych was fined PLN 3,000 for his speech and criticism of the Disciplinary Chamber. As to the merits of the case itself, according to "Gazeta Wyborcza", the Disciplinary Chamber rejected the prosecution's cassation appeal regarding the words on Smolensk.

>> Judge Juszczyszyn's attorney to remove him from ruling

Giertych is defended on Twitter by Donald Tusk. "Roman Giertych has exposed the authorities by revealing its corrupt nature and defending its opponents. Today he also once again exposed the essence of its unlawful actions in the justice system. They will not forgive him for this. We may differ with him, but let us stand in solidarity with him on this matter." - tweeted the former President of the ***European*** Council, head of the ***European*** People's Party.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Terrorist Organizations (71%); Human Rights Violations (63%); Torture (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (75%)

**Load-Date:** February 12, 2020

**End of Document**

[***The child of two women will not be entered in the civil registry books. "Our regulations do not allow this".***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5Y67-KGT1-F09W-F2DW-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

February 11, 2020 Tuesday

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**Length:** 192 words

**Byline:** mb

**Highlight:** A child whose birth certificate lists two women as its parents will not be entered in the register of births. This was the decision of the Supreme Administrative Court, which on Tuesday dismissed the cassation appeal of one of the women.

**Body**

On Tuesday, [*the Supreme Administrative Court*](https://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=naczelny+s%B1d+administracyjny) dismissed the cassation appeal of a woman who had been refused registration of her [*child's*](https://www.edziecko.pl/edziecko/0,0.html) birth in book by the head of the registry office in [*Piaseczno.*](https://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=piaseczno) The certificate had been issued abroad, and two women were listed as the parents.

The office's refusal was upheld by the Mazovian Governor, and in 2016 the Voivodship Administrative Court in [*Warsaw*](https://metrowarszawa.gazeta.pl/metrowarszawa/0,0.html) dismissed the complaint. The NSA ruled that it is not possible under Polish law to enter a parent who is not male instead of the father.

A panel of seven judges answered the question and adopted a resolution in which they expressly recognised that our legislation does not permit the transcription of a foreign birth certificate in which the parents are listed as being of the same sex. (...) For the panel ruling today, the position expressed in this resolution is binding

- Judge Małgorzata Masternak-Kubiak said in an interview with [*TVN24*](https://tvn24.pl/polska/nsa-oddalil-skarge-ws-odmowy-uznania-aktu-urodzenia-gdy-rodzice-sa-tej-samej-plci-3966043). Tuesday's ruling by the Supreme Administrative [*Court*](https://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Europejski+Trybuna%B3+Praw+Cz%B3owieka) is final, but the woman may file a complaint wit h the [***European*** *Court of Human Rights*](https://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Europejski+Trybuna%B3+Praw+Cz%B3owieka) or [*Constitutional Court*](https://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=trybuna%B3+konstytucyjny).

>>> Jaroslaw Kaczynski: Wara from our children. See video:

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Espionage (78%); Human Rights Violations (78%); Terrorist Organizations (75%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (73%); Chemistry (73%); Medicine + Health (69%); Weapons + Arms (69%); Awards + Prizes (63%); Medical Science (63%); Physics (63%); Writers (63%); Law Courts + Tribunals (61%)

**Load-Date:** February 12, 2020

**End of Document**

[***Mateusz Morawiecki announces a new tax. Technology giants may soon pay it***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VNW-6S01-F09W-F12J-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

March 18, 2019 Monday

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**Length:** 304 words

**Byline:** IAR/AZ

**Highlight: A** new tax may soon appear in Poland. Foreign technology giants, such as Google, Facebook or Amazon, are expected to pay a new tax. This solution has been suggested by the Prime Minister.

**Body**

Mateusz Morawiecki, asked by Polskie Radio about the introduction of a digital tax at national level, replied that tax havens must be ended and "fair taxation" of tech giants must be introduced. The prime minister said that in response to the lack of consensus at EU level, Austria would most likely decide to [*introduce a digital tax*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,24519484,jak-sfinansowac-piatke-kaczynskiego-mozliwy-nowy-podatek.html).

We want to do this together with all the ***EU*** countries, but the Austrian example shows that, if there is no consensus, I think the Member States will have to take these decisions - hopefully very soon - themselves, independently, responsibly

- [*announced Mateusz Morawiecki*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=mateusz+morawiecki). As he added, if someone sells their products and services in Poland, they are supposed to pay taxes.

[*The head of government said that one of the big tech companies*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,24513889,premier-morawiecki-chce-wiecej-polskich-marek-w-sklepach-za.html) settled with the minimum rate in Ireland. Mateusz Morawiecki also mentioned that the ***European*** Commission and the OECD have just pointed to Ireland, as well as Cyprus, Malta and Belgium, as countries that he said help multinational companies avoid paying taxes.

We do not like it fundamentally, because it means that we are being deprived of these taxes in favour of a very rich Ireland. Of course we love the Irish and their beautiful island, but we want fair taxes.

- Mateusz Morawiecki said. He acknowledged that this would be one of the elements of funding for PiS's "new five", but, he added, Warsaw is demanding fair taxes at ***EU*** level.

The Prime Minister has assured that he will raise the issue of a digital tax again this week at the ***European*** Council in Brussels. France, among others, is also in favour of a levy. At the beginning of March, the government in Paris announced a plan to impose a 3% tax on revenues generated in France by internet giants.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Human Rights Violations (93%); Awards + Prizes (82%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (82%); Chemistry (82%); Film (82%); Medical Science (82%); Medicine + Health (82%); Military Weapons (82%); Physics (82%); Writers (82%); Terrorist Organizations (76%); Information Management + Technology (69%); Securities + Other Investments (65%); Torture (65%); Labor Force (63%); Espionage (62%)

**Industry:** Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (86%); Harbors + Ports (82%); Mining + Extraction (82%); Organic Chemicals (80%)

**Load-Date:** March 19, 2019

**End of Document**

[***New rules of the European Parliament of the European Parliament may hinder the construction of Nord Stream 2***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VNW-6S01-F09W-F12R-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

March 18, 2019 Monday

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**Length:** 532 words

**Byline:** IAR/AZ

**Highlight: *MEPs on the*** industry and energy committee backed changes to legislation to make it harder for Nord Stream 2 to be built. Poland and most countries in our region see the gas pipeline across the Baltic Sea from Russia to Germany as a threat to the EU's energy security.

**Body**

Today's decision by ***MEPs*** brings the entry into force of the revised Gas Directive a step closer. [***MEPs in the*** *energy and industry committee*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,24441371,jest-szansa-na-kompromis-w-sprawie-nord-stream-francja-i-niemcy.html) approved the negotiators' findings on the issue. The MEPs' energy and industry committees approved the negotiators' findings, which had also been approved by EU ambassadors. This is another step on the way to the final approval of the amended gas directive and the entry into force of the changes . [*Now the document will go to the plenary session of the* ***European*** *Parliament*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,24454539,gazociagowi-nord-stream-2-troche-trudniej-ale-moze-budowac.html), which will take place next month, and if it receives approval then EU ministers will formally and finally approve it. The legislative process will end with its publication in the Official Journal of the ***European*** Union. This is expected to happen later this half-year. This is important, because time is of the essence.

Read also: [*'WSJ': Americans prepare sanctions over Nord Stream 2: 'Why you feed the beast'"*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,24536405,wsj-amerykanie-przygotowuja-sankcje-za-nord-stream-2-dlaczego.html)

- We have ownership unbundling within the Union, we have transparent tariffs, we cannot apply discriminatory prices, and this is very important. We can't have discriminatory prices, which is very important. After all, Nord Stream 1 was not subjected to such a legal regime. If we could achieve something thanks to the regulation, this is what we have achieved - said ***MEP*** Jerzy Buzek. The committee chairman stressed that this does not mean that ***the European*** Parliament supports Nord Stream 2, if it comes into existence. The former prime minister stressed that he unequivocally takes a negative view of the investment. "We think that we have done everything we can and we have introduced big difficulties for the monopolist," - he added.

The revision of the Gas Directive is not as rigorous as originally planned. Some proposals were softened during the negotiations. In the specific case of Nord Stream 2, the application of EU regulations is to be limited to German territorial waters only. In contrast, regulations for the rest of the pipeline on the bottom of the Baltic Sea will be agreed during negotiations between Berlin and Moscow. The role of the ***European*** Commission in this process has been strengthened and if the arrangements do not comply with EU law, it can refuse to accept and take over the negotiations.

The ***European Parliament MEP*** Zdzisław Krasnodębski is concerned that the consortium building the second Nord Stream pipeline will find a way to circumvent regulations. However, he admitted that agreement in the EU was only possible for the amended directive in its current form. "He added: "I think it is an achievement that this amendment has been carried out. - ***the MEP*** commented. However, he recalled the recent news about the possible splitting of the gas pipeline. "The Commission has assured me that it is impossible, for example, to split the pipeline and only apply ***European*** law to the last 12 miles, which is Germany's territorial waters, but we hear that this is quite likely," - he added.

Next month, the revised directive will go to the plenary session of the ***European*** Parliament and, if it is approved, EU ministers will then formally and finally approve it. The legislative process will be completed with the publication in the Official Journal of the ***European*** Union. This is expected to happen later this half-year. This is important, as time is of the essence. The opponents of Nord Stream 2 wanted the EU legislation to cover this investment before it was finalised, which is planned for the end of the year.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Film (93%); Human Rights Violations (70%); Torture (70%); Gays + Lesbians (69%); Insider Trading (62%)

**Industry:** Harbors + Ports (93%); Mining + Extraction (93%); Organic Chemicals (93%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (71%); Meats (70%); Chemicals Mfg (68%)

**Load-Date:** March 19, 2019

**End of Document**

[***British government in a quandary. House of Commons spiker rules out a second vote on the Brexit deal. What does this mean?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VNW-6S01-F09W-F125-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

March 18, 2019 Monday

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**Length:** 642 words

**Byline:** Maciej Czarnecki

**Highlight:** Spymaster John Bercow's surprise intervention further derails Downing Street's plans for brexit.

**Body**

&bdquo;House of Commons [House of Commons] has a better scriptwriter than 'House of Cards'" - analyst Mujtaba Rahman comments on Twitter. Indeed, 11 days before Britain is due to leave the ***EU, the*** speaker of Westminster's lower house John Bercow announced that he would not allow a second vote on the deal with Brussels negotiated by Prime Minister Theresa May. He invoked a centuries-old custom that prohibits voting on the same issue in the same session of parliament.

Commentators are arguing about what this statement means. It certainly adds another problem for May's government at a difficult time. According to some, it increases the likelihood of a "no-deal" Brexit, or five-for-twelve concessions from the EU, or a long postponement of the divorce. However, it is possible that the government will manage to get around this obstacle.

[*MEPs had already rejected the agreement in mid-January by a difference of 230 votes*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,24367976,brytyjski-parlament-odrzucil-porozumienie-rozwodowe-z-bruksela.html). Last week they took it up again [*(and buried it again, this time by 149 votes)*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,24542254,brytyjscy-poslowie-odrzucili-umowe-brexitowa-czy-rozwod-z-ue.html), but it was easy to assume that they had voted on something else. May had brought back additional assurances from Brussels, which she said were legally binding.

The government was preparing to vote again on Tuesday or Wednesday. Bercow, however, stipulated that the new proposal should not be &bdquo;the same or substantially the same" as the previous one.

The spymaster made his comments just three days before a ***European*** Union summit scheduled for Thursday to decide whether to postpone Brexit. [*Last week parliament instructed May to ask for such a postponement*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,24549903,londyn-do-ue-przelozmy-brexit-drugie-referendum-na-razie.html). However, the prime minister wanted to put her deal to MPs one more time first. If the deal passed this time, the government would ask for a short, &bdquo;technical" postponement of the divorce by a few weeks. If not - a longer postponement of many months would be necessary. This would allow for a new deal, e.g. another version of the separation, a new election or a second referendum.

Bercow referred to an old textbook on parliamentary protocol - "[*Erskine May", named after a 19th century Westminster clerk -*](http://wyborcza.pl/wiecejswiata/7,163426,24354090,jak-pewna-ksiazka-z-1844-roku-stala-sie-lektura-obowiazkowa.html) which brought together knowledge of votes from previous centuries. In the era of Brexit debates and procedural fortunes, it has become compulsory reading for many MPs.

All this does not yet mean that MPs will definitely not vote on May's deal. A way out might be to end the current session of parliament and call a new one. MPs could also vote to change the rules. In other words, to declare that the rule described in Erskine May no longer applies. Eventually, a concession from the EU could also be the answer, with MPs voting on a different version of the deal.

So far it is not even clear whether the government will push for a vote. Earlier, a Downing Street spokesman had stipulated that if there was no realistic chance of success, there was no point in calling it. May is trying to pull Northern Irish unionists and hard Brexiters in the Conservative Party to her side. She is not without chances, as the latter are increasingly concerned that in the event of a long postponement, Brexit may not happen at all.

The leader of the Eurosceptic ***European*** Research Group Jacob Rees-Mogg signalled on LBC radio that his people might support May's deal if they felt there was no longer any chance of a no-deal Brexit. The latter scenario - a &bdquo;wild divorce on 29 March - on paper is still the baseline scenario. However, many commentators expect the EU to agree to postpone brexit. If the government fails to deal with Bercow's objections, a multi-month postponement would be in play.

[*A member of the British government was said to have told an ITV journalist that Downing Street expects the Union to delay the divorce by nine months.*](https://www.itv.com/news/2019-03-18/ministers-expect-a-nine-month-brexit-delay)

This would mean that the British people should take part in the ***European*** Parliament elections in May.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (73%); Chemistry (73%); Terrorist Organizations (70%); Weapons + Arms (65%); Human Rights Violations (64%); Awards + Prizes (63%); Medical Science (63%); Medicine + Health (63%); Physics (63%); Writers (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (61%)

**Load-Date:** March 19, 2019

**End of Document**

[***New IBRIS poll for Fakt; PiS wins Europe ?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VSV-KDP1-DY2B-S1C5-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

April 2, 2019 Tuesday

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**Section:** POLITICS; S. 7; Ausg. 78

**Length:** 229 words

**Byline:** Mw

**Body**

If the elections to the ***European*** Parliament had been held last Sunday, they would have been won by the United Right, gaining two more seats than the united opposition, i.e. the ***European*** Coalition, according to the IBRIS survey for Fakt.

Comparing these results with the IBRIS poll for Radio Zet taken 12 days earlier, PiS (in coalition with Jaroslaw Gowin's Alliance and Solidarnosc) is 2.6pp lower. These are the gains most likely to be made by Kukiz'15, which is 3.1pp better off. The ***European*** Coalition (made up of PO, PSL, SLD, Nowoczesna and the Greens) lost little - it fell by 0.7pps and Robert Biedroń's Wiosna (Spring) scored half a point less than in the survey of 18 March. Robert Gwiazdowski's Fair Play has a result twice as good as in the previous survey, but its support is still far from exceeding the 5% threshold. The survey did not ask about Ruch Prawdziwa ***Europa (***True ***Europe*** Movement), associated with Radio Maryja, because it is still .

The ***European*** elections will take place on 26 May. They will elect 52 ***MEPs***.

Who would you vote for?

39,0

36,5

6,1

6,0

3,9

2,0

2,0

4,6

Distribution of seats:

The survey was conducted on 29 - 30 March this year by means of standardised computer-assisted telephone questionnaire interviews (CATI) on a sample of 1100 adult respondents throughout the country

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Organization: *EUROPEAN UNION*** (53%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** April 2, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Theresa May asks Brussels to delay exit from EU. Once again. Donald Tusk's cryptic response***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VT2-M011-F09W-F0XR-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

April 2, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 543 words

**Byline:** Daniel Maikowski

**Highlight:** 12 April is fast approaching and the UK is still unable to find a way to leave the ***European*** Union in a gentlemanly manner. On Tuesday, Theresa May appealed to Brussels for another postponement of the Brexit deadline.

**Body**

On Monday, the British House of Commons was supposed to decide what to do next about Brexit. But it did not decide. [*For once again,*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,24606726,izba-gmin-znow-nie-wybrala-scenariusza-alternatywnego-brexitu.html) none of the scenarios for divorce from the ***EU won the*** [*support of a majority of MPs.*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,24606726,izba-gmin-znow-nie-wybrala-scenariusza-alternatywnego-brexitu.html)

London has just a few days left to propose a way out to Brussels. If Theresa May does not come with a concrete proposal to the next ***EU*** summit, which is scheduled for 10 April, the UK will leave the community without a deal as early as 12 April, which could cause economic chaos.

The British Prime Minister is aware that time is getting shorter and that the chances of the agreement with the ***EU being*** passed by the House of Commons today are only illusory. Therefore, on Tuesday, in a short speech, Theresa May declared that she would ask the ***European*** Union to postpone Brexit. Once again.

I have always been of the opinion that, in the long run, going without an agreement can be a success. But an exit with an agreement is the best solution. That is why we will need a further extension of Article 50 - one that is as short as possible and one that ends when we accept the agreement. We need to know what such an extension is for - to make sure we exit in an orderly and timely manner

- stressed Theresa May.

The UK Prime Minister also said she would invite opposition leader Jeremy Corbyn to talks on working out a further plan to allow an "orderly" exit from the EU.

Recall that the original deadline for brexit was March 29. However, at the last summit, the ***European*** Union agreed to postpone brexit until May 22, but only if the House of Commons approves the agreement with the ***EU***. Otherwise, brexit was to take place on April 12, unless London proposed an alternative plan to Brussels.

A decision on a further postponement of Brexit would have to be taken at the aforementioned EU summit on 10 April. However, it is by no means certain that this will happen. For such a delay must be agreed by all the other 27 member states.

And some EU politicians have had enough of the comedy that Brexit is slowly turning into. On Saturday, Michael Roth, the German minister for ***EU*** affairs, left no stone unturned at the convention of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, stating that 90 percent of Theresa May's cabinet members "have no idea how ordinary workers think, live and behave".

"Brexit is a real mess. I know what I'm saying is very undiplomatic," - Roth added.

Shortly after the speech given by Theresa May, Donald Tusk published a rather cryptic post on his Twitter account. "Even if after today we still don't know what the outcome will be, we have to be patient," the ***European*** Council chief wrote, and tagged his tweet with #Brexit.

British commentators have suggested that Tusk's entry may indicate that he is ready to sit down once again for negotiations with Prime Minister Theresa May and supports the idea of a further postponement of Brexit.

Today is World Autism Awareness Day. In Poland, people with autism spectrum disorders are supported by the JiM Foundation. Today, together with AXN, we encourage you to support the foundation's collection to help people on the autism spectrum and build awareness and tolerance among Poles. You can also help, [*details can be found here.*](http://www.polskananiebiesko.pl/form)

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (63%)

**Load-Date:** April 3, 2019

**End of Document**

[***POLISH POLITICS IN PIGU CE; Tusk and Kaczynski divide and rule***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VSV-KDP1-DY2B-S1C4-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

April 2, 2019 Tuesday

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**Section:** POLITICS; S. 6; Ausg. 78

**Length:** 962 words

**Byline:** Agnieszka Burzynska

**Body**

Alliances and coalitions change, but for several years the Polish political scene has been dominated by two tribes. One is led by Jaroslaw Kaczynski (70), the other by Donald Tusk (62). One part ***European*** Council. The emotions that the former prime minister evokes are as strong as in the case of Kaczyński.

The President of the Law and Justice party, like no one else, has an influence on both his supporters and opponents. He is masterful in mobilising them. The other side, on the other hand, needs him like oxygen in order to be able to fight against "Mr Kaczor". The other side needs him like oxygen to be able to fight "the Draconian", because nothing else than the desire to push PiS out of power is what the parties in the ***European*** Coalition have in common. Even in programme matters Kaczynski dominates the message of the opposition parties. "We will not take away what PiS gives you". - successive leaders of the opposition have to promise. The opposition dominated at the moment by Grzegorz Schetyne (56 years old), who is consuming the so-called appetisers one by one. Nowoczesna has already been practically absorbed, and the peasants are struggling to remain big enough to get Schetyna's throat stuck in his consumption attempt. The PO leader, although a skilled political player, does not enjoy the sympathy of the Poles. That is why we are still waiting for what Tusk will do when he returns to Poland. Because that he will come back, it seems to be certain.

On the borderline of these two camps, much smaller players are trying to fight for political life, often in "exotic" coalitions. On the left Adrian Zandberg (40) together with Piotr Ikonowicz (63), and on the right nationalists with Janusz Korwin-Mikke (77). There is also a loner Pawe Kukiz (56) and a newcomer Robert Biedron (43).

Robert Gwiazdowski (59) from Fair Play is trying to win the hearts of Liberals, following in the footsteps of Ryszard Petru (47), who lost his potential in Nowoczesna and is trying to rebound in Teraz! Funnily enough, in recent years all these new entities have had one goal: to remove these two tribes from power. And so it has gone on for almost 14 years.

***European*** Coalition

Civic Platform

Leader Grzegorz Schetyna

Year 2001

Parliamentary representation

145 members/28 senators

POSTULATIONS:

economic freedom, simplification of rules for entrepreneurs

state funding for in vitro, promotion of healthy lifestyles

increasing the role of local authorities (abolition of the governor's office)

Polish People's Party

Leader

Wladyslaw

Kosiniak-Kamysz

Founding year 1990

Parliamentary representation 15 MEPs/1 senator POSTULATES:

defence of Christian and national values

reduction of weekly working time to 35 hours

maintaining agricultural privileges, including the possibility of insuring in the KRUS

Democratic Left Alliance

Leader Wlodzimierz Czarzasty

Founding year 1999

Parliamentary representation lacking POSTULATES:

free market with partial state interference in the economy

deep integration into ***the EU***

equality and neutrality of the views of the state

Modern

Leader Katarzyna Lubnauer

Founding year 2015

Parliamentary representation

15 Members

POSTULATIONS:

3×16 tax system (VAT, CIT and PIT)

removal of excessive trade union privileges

the religious neutrality of the state

Total

Leader Adrian Zandberg

Founding year 2015

Parliamentary representation

no

POSTULATIONS:

pro-worker labour market reform

the introduction of a 75 % PIT "for CEOs"

abolition of the health contribution

Spring

Leader

Robert

Biedron

Establishment year 2019

Parliamentary representation lacking POSTULATES:

fight against smog, e.g. closure of coal mines

extensive social privileges, with a civil pension of 1600 zl

withdrawing religion from schools and taxing the Church

Spring

Leader Robert Biedron

Establishment year 2019

Parliamentary representation

no

POSTULATIONS:

fight against smog, e.g. closure of coal mines

extensive social privileges, with a civil pension of 1600 zl

withdrawing religion from schools and taxing the Church

Now!

Leader Ryszard Petru

Founding year 2018

Parliamentary representation

3 Members

POSTULATIONS:

abolition of KRUS and pension privileges, adjustment of the 500+ programme

reintroducing trade on Sundays

lowering PIT and CIT taxes to 16%.

Free and Solidarity

Leader

Kornel

Morawiecki

Founding year 2016

Parliamentary representation

4 Members

POSTULATIONS:

reform of the justice system

the introduction of a "big capital" tax

remuneration of childrearing mothers

United Right

Solidarna Polska

Leader

Zbigniew

Ziobro

Founding year

2012

Parliamentary representation

8 Members/

2 senators

POSTULATIONS:

introduction of a presidential system

profound reform of the courts

Tightening of the Penal Code

Agreement

Leader

Jaroslaw

Gowin

Founding year 2017

Parliamentary representation

12 Members/

5 senators

POSTULATIONS:

support for the development of renewable energy sources

the reform of the ***EU*** and the strengthening of Poland's role within its structures

deconcentration of public administration

Law and Justice

Leader Jaroslaw Kaczynski

Established in 2001

Sejm representation 217 Members of Parliament / 59 Senators

PROVISIONS: large social transfers (e.g. 500+, "13" for pensioners)

a strong alliance with the USA, the need for ***EU*** reform

disagreement on in vitro, sex education, liberalisation of abortion

Confederation

Kukiz'15

Leader Pawe Kukiz

Founding year

2015 (electoral committee has not become a political party)

26 MEPs POSTPONED:

adoption of a new constitution (introduction of single-member constituencies)

abolition of state funding of political parties

opposition to the introduction of the euro

National Movement

Leader

Robert Winnicki

Founding year

2014

Parliamentary representation

1 Member

POSTULATIONS:

scepticism about ***the EU***

liquidation of ZUS, support for Polish export

the introduction of a new constitution, without 'liberal democracy'

KORWiN

Leader

Janusz

Korwin-Mikke

Founding year

2015

Parliamentary representation

2 Members

POSTULATIONS:

abolition of PIT, CIT and compulsory social security contributions

reinstatement of the death penalty

withdrawal from ***EU*** structures

**Graphic**

Fot: Tomasz Jagodzinski/newspix.pl, Grzegorz Krzyzewski/Fotonews, .Nowoczesna, Damian Burzykowski/newspix.pl, Krzysztof Burski/newspix.pl, Jakub Gruca/newspix.pl, Jakub Nicieja/Fotonews, Jacek Herok/newspix.pl, Marek Konrad/Fotonews

Apparently in Brussels, but still in Poland

As President of the ***European*** Council, he is now based in Brussels. His supporters believe that he will soon enter Polish politics

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** April 2, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Nearly one billion EUR subsidies from the EU for Polish hospitals, roads and railway. There is a decision in Brussels***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VT2-M011-F09W-F0X9-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

April 2, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 599 words

**Byline:** ISBNews/MF

**Highlight:** Around €960 million of funding has been allocated to eleven projects from Poland under the EU's Cohesion Policy. The funds have been allocated to investments related to health care, as well as maritime, rail and road transport.

**Body**

As far as investment in health care is concerned, just under €61 million of ***EU*** funds will help to buy new equipment for the University Hospital in Krakow. Over 3.3 million inhabitants of the Lesser Poland region will benefit.

The construction of a new hospital complex housing the Wielkopolskie Centrum Zdrowia Dziecka (Children's Health Centre) in Poznań will be supported with €56 million. This investment will require expansion of the infrastructure and purchase of new equipment. The centre will run a hospital emergency ward for children and expand its orthopaedics, traumatology and rehabilitation departments, the EC reported.

Projects in the area of maritime transport include increasing the safety of operations in Port of Gdansk by modernising the breakwater system (€155 million) and increasing the safety of traffic in Port of Gdynia by the extension and modernisation of the quay and hydrotechnical structures (nearly €65 million).

In the field of rail transport, support of €126 million will be provided for the construction of the Szczecin Metropolitan Railway linking the main cities of the West Pomeranian region, including Stargard, Police and Gryfino. The SKM will be available to 687,000 inhabitants of these centres. A contribution of nearly €39 million will help to buy 16 electric train units which will run in the Warsaw agglomeration. Less than EUR 58 million will enable the modernisation of 152 passenger carriages and the purchase of 20 electric locomotives, which will be used on national routes operated by PKP Intercity.

In terms of investment in road transport, cohesion policy funds will co-finance the construction of the S7 expressway between Warsaw and Grójec (€129 million), the A2 motorway between the southern bypass of Warsaw and Miñsk Mazowiecki (over €78 million), the section of the S3 expressway in Lower Silesia leading to the Czech border (€105 million), and the Olsztyn bypass in the Warmia and Mazury province (€87 million). As the ***European*** Commission explains, all these projects are part of the trans-European transport network and their implementation will increase road safety, shorten travel times and improve Poland's territorial cohesion.

***European*** Union funds currently invested under the EU's cohesion policy amount to €4 billion. Apart from eleven projects in Poland (totalling nearly PLN 1 billion), these funds finance fourteen major infrastructure projects in nine other Member States.

The investment package concerns projects in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Romania. Together with national co-financing, the total investment in these projects amounts to €8 billion.

Each of these 25 projects illustrates how ***the EU*** is working to improve the daily lives of our citizens, for example through better quality drinking water, faster rail transport or access to modern hospitals. In the current budgetary period, I have approved 258 major infrastructure projects with €32 billion of ***EU*** funding. You could say that these projects are ambassadors for Cohesion Policy and I am proud of each and every one of them

- said Regional Policy Commissioner Corina Creu, quoted in the release.

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**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (93%); Human Rights Violations (75%); Terrorist Organizations (75%); Human Resources + Personnel Management (70%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (69%); Chemistry (69%); Weapons + Arms (68%); Espionage (64%); Securities + Other Investments (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (80%)

**Load-Date:** April 3, 2019

**End of Document**

[***9th Award Ceremony of TOK FM Radio named after Anna Laszuk for exceptional impact on reality***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VT2-M011-F09W-F0XH-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

April 2, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 245 words

**Byline:** ed.

**Highlight:** For the ninth time Radio TOK FM will award its Anna Laszuk Award for exceptional impact on reality. It will be given to a person, institution or organisation for courageous, unconventional, extraordinary actions that significantly influenced social awareness in 2018. The winner will be announced today at a gala ceremony at the Museum of the History of Polish Jews "Polin".

**Body**

Among the nominees for the 9th edition of the TOK FM Radio Awards are:

- The Protest Committee of Parents of Persons with Disabilities, which fought for 40 days of protest in the Sejm for the dignified treatment of disabled people and their carers. In the opinion of the nominators, this protest has contributed to increasing public sensitivity in Poland to the problems and economic situation of adults with disabilities.

- Marek Lisinski, head of the foundation Nie Lękajcie Się - he is the one who made the subject of victims of paedophile priests cease to be a taboo subject in Poland. "Without Hate disenchants the infamous past of the Catholic Church in Poland and gives the victims the courage to face their own drama and the hope that the perpetrators will be held accountable". - one could read in the nomination.

- Free Courts initiative, which firmly and relentlessly defends the independence of the courts and the independence of judges against brutal political attacks. The fight for free courts in Poland is not over, but there was a success in 2018: it was the referral of the Polish Supreme Court Act to the Court of Justice of the ***European*** Union by the ***European*** Commission and the achievement of an amendment to the Supreme Court Act.

- CBŚ policeman Remigiusz Korejwo, prosecutors Dariusz Sobieski and Robert Tomankiewicz. It was them who, "thanks to their professionalism, inquisitiveness and sensitivity to the harm to an innocent man, led to the release of Tomasz Komenda, who has been serving an 18-year prison sentence for a crime he did not commit".

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Human Rights Violations (88%); Terrorist Organizations (86%); Film (76%); Awards + Prizes (75%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (75%); Chemistry (75%); Medical Science (75%); Medicine + Health (75%); Military Weapons (75%); Physics (75%); Securities + Other Investments (75%); Writers (75%); Espionage (68%); Torture (63%); Engine + Turbine Mfg (62%)

**Industry:** Mining + Extraction (93%); Organic Chemicals (93%); Destinations + Attractions (76%); Harbors + Ports (76%)

**Load-Date:** April 3, 2019

**End of Document**

[***MEPs PiS and PO MEPs are as united as ever. They tabled 1000 amendments to block legislation that is unfavourable for Poland***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VT2-M011-F09W-F0YB-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

April 2, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 253 words

**Byline:** DM/IAR

**Highlight:** Over a thousand amendments have been tabled to legislation affecting our transport firms. This is what Polish ***MEPs*** wanted and will now demand that the vote on the legislation, scheduled for Thursday, is removed from the agenda of the ***Europarliament's*** plenary session.

**Body**

The Polish ***MEPs have played a*** clever trick and there is a chance that their work will be delayed. The idea is that the legislation will already have been dealt with by the new ***European*** Parliament after the May elections. Our ***MEPs*** used Parliament's rules of procedure to table hundreds of amendments and did everything they could to delay the work.

They now argue that such a large number of amendments means that the legislation tightening the rules on international transport is a bad draft, and that further work should continue after the EP elections.

If so many amendments were to be voted on in plenary, firstly, it would take five hours, and secondly, no one knows what would come out of the vote. This vote should not have taken place. There is no compromise. Voting on this, pushing it through by force, can only lead to a mess in ***Europe.***

- commented Law and Justice ***MEP*** Kosma Zlotowski.

Until Thursday, we will continue to write, speak and gather the majority to prevent this package from reaching the ***European Parliament***. The intention is to vote too quickly on legislation that is bad for the transport sector.

- echoed PO ***MEP*** Elżbieta Łukacijewska.

In turn, the ***European*** Commission and the countries of Western ***Europe***, mainly France and Germany, which are talking about the fight against social dumping, want the legislation to be adopted quickly. Poland and the countries of our region, in turn, respond that this is economic protectionism and an attempt to eliminate competition from Central and Eastern ***Europe*** from the EU market. For Poland this is a key issue, as it has the largest transport fleet in the ***EU***.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Medical Devices (84%); Medical Devices + Equipment (84%); Suits + Claims (69%)

**Industry:** Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (94%); Organic Chemicals (82%); Meats (63%)

**Load-Date:** April 3, 2019

**End of Document**

[***May will ask for another postponement of brexit. This is about time to get along with the opposition***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VT2-M011-F09W-F0XY-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

April 2, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 923 words

**Byline:** Maciej Czarnecki

**Highlight: *EU's*** next extension to be "as short as possible" - Prime Minister Theresa May declared in an evening speech. Labour leader agrees to Downing Street talks.

**Body**

May made Tuesday's statement after a gruelling seven-hour cabinet meeting. When it was over, ministers remained in Downing Street without access to their phones - until May's speech. Reporters tried unsuccessfully to contact them on WhatsApp, only to be disappointed to find that none had picked up the message. &bdquo;All so that the Prime Minister has time to explain her decision to the nation before someone else does," people commented on Twitter.

- I know that some people are so tired of arguing that they would like to leave the ***EU*** as early as next week," the Prime Minister admitted. However, she announced that she would ask the EU for another postponement of Brexit - for &bdquo;as short a time as possible" - to break the deadlock at Westminster.

May has dealt a blow to the hard Brexiters in her Conservative Party: she wants to sit down for talks with the leader of the opposition Labour Party Jeremy Corbyn to agree on a shared vision for the future relationship with the EU. The condition: Corbyn would have to take into account the divorce deal she negotiated with Brussels. This means that the government is open to amending the accompanying political declaration (about the direction of further negotiations during the transition period).

Corbyn responded an hour after the Prime Minister's speech: - We will meet with the Prime Minister. We appreciate her offer. And we recognise the responsibility we have for the future and security of this country.

He stipulated that he had no preconditions other than that Labour would not forget the priority of avoiding a hard Brexit and the associated "reduction in the quality of life" in the UK. His party will "retain in reserve" a vote of confidence in May's government.

May was attacked by the head of the Tory ***European*** Research Group and Brexit supporter Jacob Rees-Mogg, who warned that "history teaches that political leaders trying to push their ideas through with the help of opposition votes have not been successful". Another Tory, Conor Burns, added: "The UK as of today does not have a government that has functional control. The Prime Minister has given it away to the opposition, who will now decide whether our party will deliver its manifesto. It is a bleak day."

According to the Guardian, many in the government disagree with May's new plan.

Changes need to be agreed quickly so as not to postpone Brexit beyond 22 May - the last possible date if the British do not want to hold elections to the ***European*** Parliament.

Westminster has already rejected the deal three times, but each time by an increasingly narrow margin (230, 149 and 58 votes).

The plan would be put to parliament for approval and then presented to the Union at an emergency Brexit summit on 10 April, two days before the current divorce date.

If May fails to get a deal with Corbyn, she will hold a series of votes at Westminster on different models for the future relationship with the EU. In practice, this means that the government would try to take control of a process that MPs had already started last week.

So far, in two votes on alternative Brexit plans (on Wednesday and Monday), MPs have rejected all of them.

- If you compare the Sphinx and the UK, the Sphinx would be like an open book, ***European*** Commission chief Jean-Claude Juncker fired back on Tuesday.

According to commentators, ***the EU*** would be prepared to grant the British request for a postponement if they offered concrete solutions to the impasse before April 10. Although French President Emmauel Macron stressed on Tuesday after meeting Irish Prime Minister Leo Varadkar that this was not a foregone conclusion.

&bdquo;Even if after today we don't know what the end result will be, let's be patient," tweeted ***European*** Council chief Donald Tusk after May's speech.

If May's plan fails or the EU doesn't agree to it, the UK will leave the ***EU*** without any deal on 12 April (she could still unilaterally call off Brexit, but that's unlikely). This would cause chaos.

The &bdquo;Daily Mail on Tuesday published a discussion of a letter circulated to ministers by the Cabinet Secretary (that is, the most senior official in the government and head of the civil service) Sir Mark Sedwell. He warns that a no-contract divorce risks a 10 per cent rise in food prices, the collapse of many companies trading with the ***EU***, recession and a further weakening of the pound, the need to restore direct Downing Street rule in Northern Ireland, threats to the country's security and &bdquo;massive pressure" on the justice system.

There is also growing pessimism in Brussels. The ***European*** Commission's chief negotiator Michel Barnier told a meeting at the ***European*** Policy Centre think-tank on Tuesday that a no-deal Brexit &bdquo;was never the desired or intended scenario", but the EU is prepared for it because &bdquo;it is becoming more likely every day".

Barnier called on member states to continue sticking together. He warned against &bdquo;those who want to destroy the Union from within".

He recounted that during a meeting with British Eurosceptic Nigel Farage, he asked him how he imagined the model of relations between the UK and the EU after Brexit. - Then the Union will no longer exist, Farage was to reply.

House of Commons Speaker John Bercow, citing centuries-old custom, signalled that he would not allow multiple votes on the same motion. Last week the government managed to get around his objection by separating the divorce agreement and the accompanying political declaration. Now it has to come up with something new.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Medical Devices (71%); Medical Devices + Equipment (71%); Awards + Prizes (61%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (61%); Chemistry (61%); Medical Science (61%); Medicine + Health (61%); Military Weapons (61%); Physics (61%); Terrorist Organizations (61%); Writers (61%)

**Industry:** Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (93%); Organic Chemicals (88%)

**Load-Date:** April 3, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The people of Owatia voted for Zuzan Caputov because she is decent and out of order; Owatia could be a role model for others; The new President of Owatia has strongly liberal views and an excellent record in the fight against corruption***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VSV-KDP1-DY2B-S1BY-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

April 2, 2019 Tuesday

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**Section:** OPINIONS; S. 2; Ausg. 78

**Length:** 346 words

**Byline:** Edward Lucas

**Body**

SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT CENTRE FOR ***EUROPEAN*** POLICY ANALYSIS

If the liberal media in Western Europe and North America are to be believed, ***Europe is*** r uled by disgusting leaders who play on the inherent bigotry of a dark, backward region.

Indeed, the news coming out of Hungary and Romania is grim. Viktor Orban has democratic principles. His dealings with Russia are outrageous, such as the deal to open an office in Budapest with the Soviet-era International Investment Bank. The Romanian authorities are trying to fix Laura Codruta Kovesi, until recently a leading corruption fighter, as head of the ***European*** Public Prosecutor's Office. Her crime? She was too effective.

Slovakia looks very different. The murder of journalist Jan Kuciak and his fiancée suggests that organised crime is operating with impunity and probably enjoys official protection.

All the more reason to welcome ***EU*** Commissioner Maros Sefcovic. Caputova is a political outsider with strongly liberal views and an excellent record in the fight against corruption.

Its victory destroys the stereotype of the outsider. The Slovak people are supposedly conservative and the country is run by a small clique with tacit links. But the Owls have seized the opportunity to play the decent man.

Why does this not happen more often? Strong individuals have a chance to break through in presidential elections - something we will soon see in Lithuania as well. In parliamentary elections and in governmental decision-making, personal talents are less important and business interests, regional tensions and political cartels are more important.

There is a wider lesson here: the old East-West divide is losing ground in ***Europe***. If you want to see political paralysis, corruption and simmering resentment, look to the east and west, not to the east.

**Graphic**

Edward Lucas, Senior Vice President, Center for ***European*** Policy Analysis

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (93%); Medical Devices (75%); Engine + Turbine Mfg (65%); Investigations (65%); Medical Devices + Equipment (63%); Suits + Claims (63%); Consumption (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (75%); Destinations + Attractions (64%)

**Load-Date:** April 2, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Freedom from the PiS president [TELEVISION POLICY].***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VT2-M011-F09W-F0X5-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

April 2, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 576 words

**Byline:** Agnieszka Kublik

**Highlight:** I want to get freedom from Jaroslaw Kaczynski. Because I want to be free from him

**Body**

Jaroslaw Kaczynski on Saturday in Gdansk added to his &bdquo;five" freedom. It became an addition to the populist promises. Well, in Kaczyński's state, freedom is just an ordinary election sausage.

It is not in the real world that Kaczyński promises freedom, but in the virtual one. It is well known that the president has at least a strange idea about this world. [*Let us recall his words from March 2008*](http://wyborcza.pl/1,75398,7930143,Alfabet_IV_RP___czesc_druga__od_I_do_P.html):

The act of voting should, in my opinion, be a serious and conscious act which requires a certain amount of effort. I am not enthusiastic about a young person sitting in front of a computer, watching videos, watching pornography, taking a swig from a bottle of beer and voting whenever they feel like it. Supporters of Internet voting want to take this seriousness away. Why? It is clear who has the upper hand on the Internet and who is using it. This group is the easiest to manipulate, to suggest who to vote for.

Now [*it's about a promise to disagree with the EU directive on copyright on the internet,*](http://trojmiasto.wyborcza.pl/trojmiasto/7,35612,24599375,jaroslaw-kaczynski-w-gdansku-sklada-kolejna-obietnice-wyborcza.html#S.srodkowaNajwieksza-K.C-P.-B.1-L.1.duzy) called ACTA 2 by the right.

But even so, the idea that Kaczyński alone can give anyone any freedom is absurd. It is precisely the chairman of the Law and Justice party who is the least credible in this matter.

Because since the autumn of 2015. Kaczynski has invaded our freedom relentlessly. And yet, as a free man in a democratic ***European*** state, I should have the right to live in a free country. In which the public media, headed by TVP, do not point out to me &bdquo;enemies of the people", whom I am obliged to hate and despise. Enemies of the people' PiS in the 'national media' is producing on tape - they are LGBT, NGOs, judges, ***European*** institutions, ***Tusk,*** Schetyna, Trzaskowski, Merkel, Macron, Owsiak, Bodnar... And only recently, as long as he was alive, Paweł Adamowicz.

I have the right to live in a country free from populism, cynicism, nationalism, racism and xenophobia. In a country where the bishops at Jasna Góra do not welcome with open arms nationalists with symbols of the scimitar and the phalanx. A state free from the legal scams of the authorities, such as the [*pardoning before final judgment of Mariusz Kamiński, the*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75398,23682543,trybunal-konstytucyjny-o-sprawie-mariusza-kaminskiego-prezydent.html) former head of the CBA, who is now the coordinator for special services, or the repeated violation of the Constitution by the head of state (for example, in the case of the Constitutional Tribunal or the National Council for the Judiciary).

Finally, I have the right to the freedom to live in a decent country, where the Prime Minister, prosecutors and Speakers of the Sejm and Senate do not publicly testify to the honesty of their boss before the prosecutor interviews him. A country where judges are not disciplined for 'iniquitous' verdicts, where [*duplicate judges do not pass*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75398,24589321,tajemnica-pisma-do-przylebskiej-rozwiazana-siedmioro-sedziow.html) sentences[*, and*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75398,24589321,tajemnica-pisma-do-przylebskiej-rozwiazana-siedmioro-sedziow.html) where the authorities do not respect the decisions of EU institutions.

We need freedom from the lies repeated by the authorities through the media they occupy, which they call public media. For, as psychologists perfectly well know, the lack of decency, lies and aggression that are often observed, and that are not prosecuted by the authorities but are actually praised and rewarded (because if, for example, the authorities do not prosecute those who hang portraits of ***MEPs*** on gallows, this is a form of reward), they become the norm, and one that should be eagerly followed.

I have the right to live in a country free from everything Kaczyński is addicted to, from all those &bdquo;isms" with which he has been poisoning the minds and hearts of Poles for over three years.

In Poland, freedom in ruins. But in every ruin there is hope. And in me too: that freedom from Kaczynski will come.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (73%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (70%); Chemistry (70%); Terrorist Organizations (70%); Weapons + Arms (69%); Awards + Prizes (62%); Medical Science (62%); Medicine + Health (62%); Physics (62%); Writers (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (71%)

**Load-Date:** April 3, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Who will sign Kaczyński's declaration? PO MP mocks, Kukiz 'for', but also has his own proposal***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VX8-5NP1-F09W-F01B-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

April 17, 2019 Wednesday

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**Length:** 315 words

**Byline:** peacock

**Highlight:** Jarosław Kaczyński has sent a declaration on the euro to the leaders of parliamentary groups to be signed - so that it does not replace the Polish currency too soon. Grzegorz Schetyna has not yet responded, but his party colleague has done so. Paweł Kukiz, on the other hand, said he would sign it, but also suggested that the Law and Justice president should support his initiative.

**Body**

[*Jarosław Kaczyński,*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Jaros%B3aw+Kaczy%F1ski) the chairman of the [*Law and Justice party,*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=PiS) announced at a press conference on Wednesday that he had sen t a [*draft declaration*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,24674724,jaroslaw-kaczynski.html) to the leaders of parliamentary groups. The document concerns [*introduction of the euro in Poland*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,24674724,jaroslaw-kaczynski.html) - as Kaczyński assured, he himself has already signed it.

Kaczyński's declaration reads:

Over and above political divisions, we declare that the common ***European*** currency can be introduced in our country only when Poland is at the level of the largest ***EU*** countries in economic terms, and when Poles reach the ***European*** standard of living, which will be determined by the level of salaries earned by Poles, comparable to those in the most developed ***EU countries.***

The PiS president said that [*he had sent the declaration*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,24674724,jaroslaw-kaczynski.html) to, among others, the head of PO Grzegorz Schetyna and to Kukiz'15 [*Paweł Kukiz*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Pawe%B3+Kukiz). The latter has already referred to the matter on Facebook. Kukiz announced that he would sign the declaration sent by [*Kaczyński*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Jaros%B3aw+Kaczy%F1ski), but at the same time recalled that his formation came up with a similar project in March 2018. It was a draft resolution on the confirmation of the zloty as the Polish currency.

Unfortunately, since its submission, our project (like many other good K'15 projects) has been lying in a freezer in the Sejm. Perhaps, in order to strengthen the message protecting the Polish currency, I would sign the PiS declaration and you would sign our draft resolution, which the Sejm would adopt at its next session on 25 April?

- Kukiz wrote.

Schetyna, on the other hand, did not take the floor for the time being. Other Civic Platform MPs have spoken out. Mariusz Witczak of PO pointed out that his party "will think about this proposal as soon as [*Jarosław Kaczyński*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Jaros%B3aw+Kaczy%F1ski) meets certain 'requirements'".

We'll think as soon as he testifies at the prosecutor's office in the Silver case, gives a notarised pledge not to lead to Polexit, and apologises to the Poles for having offended them...

- Witczak wrote.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (84%); Terrorist Organizations (83%); Medicine + Health (71%); Human Rights Violations (70%); Arms Control + Disarmament (63%); Espionage (63%); Weapons + Arms (63%); Law Courts + Tribunals (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (69%)

**Load-Date:** April 18, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Fortunately, we have a very good player in the Union, the head of the head of the European CouncilDonald Tusk, the head of the European Council, says Jaros aw Wa ssa; he will allow me to run for the EU again EU Running for local government in Gdańsk was a good lesson - humility, finding allies, building a team. Now I am running for Brussels, because I know that we can do a lot for Poland, which over the last three years has lost its prestige there.***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VX1-F3D1-DY2B-S167-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

April 17, 2019 Wednesday

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**Section:** OPINIONS; S. 2; Ausg. 91

**Length:** 1633 words

**Byline:** Interview with Maja Fenrych

**Body**

TOMORROW: JAROS AW WA -SAO HIS FAMILY CA O INTERVIEW ON FAKT24.PL

FACT: - The elections to the ***European*** Parliament will be held on 26 May. You are the last on the Pomeranian list of the ***European*** Coalition. Why are you standing as a candidate?

Jaros aw Wa sa, Member of the ***European*** Parliament: I always run for parliamentary elections from last place. "I am running because I treat politics as a business. I know it sounds high-minded, but for me democracy, solidarity, equality and politics as a service to people are not empty words. My mother, fortunately for me, allowed me to run again. But I am running because I know that in Brussels we can do a lot for Poland and that ***Europe*** without Poland would be an empty place.

How do you want to convince voters to choose you and not your coalition colleagues on the list? Magdalen Adamowicz or Janusz Lewandowski?

The inhabitants of Pomerania are convinced of this every day. They work in the Committees on Trade, Fisheries and Petitions. A few days ago in the latter - thanks to my persuasion - we introduced two points concerning Polish education, and more precisely discrimination in Polish education. The Polish government has restricted the possibility for children with special needs to study with their peers. The Minister for Education did not want to talk to parents, so we will ask for an explanation from her through the ***European*** Parliament.

Lewandowski has incredible support...

Janusz Lewandowski is my friend. Former ***European*** Commissioner, ***Europose***. He has experience, contacts and the respect of MEPs from other countries. We work together for Poland and I am happy about that. I have also earned my position. It is difficult for me to praise myself, but both in parliamentary statistics and the independent VoteWatch portal, which monitors the work of ***MEPs,*** I have been recognised as one of the ten most active MEPs and one of the five who shape ***EU*** trade policy.

This is another election in which two big names are up against each other: Wa sa and Adamowicz, and the polls show more support for the latter. Do you believe in winning?

I have not seen the results of this poll and it is not crucial for me. We are a ***European*** Coalition team. I am not competing within the list, but I will work and humbly submit to the voters' verdict. Please don't be offended, but I think the media are looking for sensationalism here.

There are always 'names' on the list. Ten years ago, when I first ran for the EP, the second place went to the provincial marshal, Jan Kozowski. Five years ago Henryka Krzywonos. This is not the most important thing, it is more a media construction than reality. The most important thing is to understand that each of us has his own field and each of us has to do everything to attract as many people as possible.

The Poles do not fully understand what you do in the EP.

I would like to return to the Committee on Petitions. It is an excellent committee that allows ordinary citizens to draw attention to a poorly functioning law. Such a complaint can concern almost any matter. You don't need to collect any signatures, you don't need to organise a committee, anyone can do it. One email, one letter is enough.

We have about 3,000 different types of complaints every year.It is very effective. It is an extrinsic body and sometimes we are the last resort. If only there is a problem, it is worth using it. There are appropriate forms, it is not difficult. I encourage people to write such petitions and I often help them to do so. If the matter is urgent, I try to speed it up to do it as quickly as possible. It can be any matter that concerns Community law.

What suggestions do you have for the many Poles who are dr oving about their future o in the UK?

Fortunately we have a very good player, the head of the ***European*** Council, Donald Tusk. He understands that we cannot leave not only our compatriots but also other ***EU*** citizens in Britain alone. We have postponed Brexit until 31 July. Those who proposed Brexit in Britain did not realise the consequences. Many were convinced that the referendum would end differently, even Prime Minister David Cameron did not think that it would end with the exit of the United Kingdom. Now we have to let the parliament in London know that the ball is in their court.

What would you do in your compatriots' place?

I would probably feel anxious. If I can reassure the Polish people in Britain, I would say this: ***The EU*** will do its utmost to ensure that when Brexit happens, it will not take place without an agreement that their social, health and labour safeguards will be respected.

How strong do you think Poland is in the ***European*** Union, where would you place us among all the member states?

Undeniably, the last three-plus years have seen a decline in Poland's prestige. Until autumn 2016, Poland was put on a pedestal. We were seen as pioneers who understood ***European*** integration. How the ***EU*** develops or makes constructive comments. Now we are alone and that is the worst thing about it, because if you want to implement your policies well, you need to have allies in the ***EU, you*** need to look for partners who will support your proposals. Poland has no such partners. It will take a long time to rebuild this situation. Our reputation is in ruins.

Should Donald Tusk return to Polish politics?

We will see, he still has nearly a year of his mission in Brussels. Whatever happens with him, one very important thing to understand is that he has contacts all over the world at the moment. He is respected by all the leaders of the world and from our perspective, this potential should be used.

Maybe he should hold another international office on behalf of Poland? He is known for his action and determination, he is currently one of the most famous Poles in the world, this potential cannot be wasted. Maybe he should come back to Poland and run in the presidential elections to represent us in this way? Maybe he should take up a position at the UN, that would also be an idea. Maybe he should continue his thinking on the ***European*** institutions? Whatever he does, it will probably be a good choice.

If you could follow Donald Tusk or Grzegorz Schetyn, who would you follow?

I have no such dilemma, because the leader of the ***European*** Coalition is Grzegorz Schetyna. I have to give him credit for what he has managed to create, namely a coalition of so many groups.

Support for PiS is very high, what is this due to?

Thirty per cent of the public do not realise that they are being bribed with money and do not understand the simple mechanism that in an economic upturn Poland has to go to great lengths to fulfil these PiS promises. This is bound to come back to haunt them at some point.

But the Coalition is making promises to these people to have a chance of beating Law and Justice... You're not going to take away the 500+?

Of course not, nobody is going to do it. Only the PiS populi say so.

But are you also in favour of 500+ for the first child?

Yes, we are in favour of that. Some families have only one child and they need this support. But maybe we should start by defining the criteria.

And do you take 500+?

Yes, and transfer immediately to my children's account, because realize one very sad thing - my children have nothing to count on for their retirement . It is a sad truth, but it is the truth. The pension system will not last for a while and there will simply not be any pensions.

Would you like to run in the local government elections in Gdańsk? It would be a fratricidal fight for the presidential seat...

No, not a uj . It was a good lesson. Humility, campaigning, finding the right allies, building the right team.

And your relationship with Mr Adamowicz? Do you miss the atmosphere that existed between you before the election?

It could have been done better... Above all, it could not have led to a situation where we were in competition with each other. We could go together. From the very beginning and during the whole campaign I have been saying that it is wrong, that we are running against each other.

Do you remember your last meeting?

Yes, two days earlier we were at a charity dinner. We sat at the same table. And I feel a little unsatisfied that we were only there for a moment. He had his duties, I had mine. We exchanged a few words, always thinking that there will be another time...

If you were still able to have that last conversation with President Adamowicz, what would you like to say to him?

(short silence) We could now concentrate on the joint commemoration of 4 June.

What were your first thoughts after the tragic death of the President of Gdansk?

For a long time I did not understand this. I could not accept that this happened in Gdansk, in Poland. For long weeks I could not accept it. The murderer is a human being. I don't know what drove him, but I do know that we caused a great divide. And the language we use in the public space is unacceptable. The other aspect is that the current government is condoning it. We have taken note of what Senator Bierecki said recently. Such words should never be in the public domain. Today, you will be attacked, and tomorrow you will be punished if you are not careful. This is a warning: either you listen to us or you will be expelled from this community.

My mother, fortunately for me, has allowed me to run for re-election.

Donald Tusk has contacts all over the world. Perhaps he should hold another international post on behalf of Poland?

I do not know what drove the murderer of Pawel Adamowicz, but I do know that we have created a huge divide

Now Poland is alone in the ***EU*** and that is the worst thing, because in order to pursue your policies you need allies and partners.

**Graphic**

Jaros aw Wa sa

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Medical Devices (63%)

**Organization: *EUROPEAN UNION*** (56%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (62%)

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Monika Mamulska on children with disabilities at school***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VX2-6H31-JCVT-R010-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

April 17, 2019 Wednesday

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**Length:** 790 words

**Byline:** Monika Mamulska

**Highlight:** Excluding children from inclusive education is a violation of many fundamental rights. Polish legislation, EU legislation and other international instruments that Poland has ratified are clear - compulsory education must be available to all

**Body**

The report on the dramas of children with special educational needs after Anna Zalewska's reform WYKLUCZONE I ODIZOLOWANE, in which I described the dramas of children and the stories of their parents' struggle for the right to education at school, was written in cooperation with the editor Jakub Szymczak from OKO.press and Nasza Demokracja.

I presented the report at a meeting of the ***European*** Parliament's Petitions Committee last Thursday 11 April in Brussels as evidence of the violation of the fundamental rights of pupils with disabilities by education legislation in Poland, which was the subject of my petition number 0956/2018 - a complaint against the authorities in Poland blocking access to education on school premises for pupils with special educational needs, with particular reference to the secondary stage.

In 2017, the Ministry of Education changed the rules for the organisation of individual education, practically excluding the possibility of conducting this form of education for children with disabilities on school premises.

Previously, some children with special educational needs received a recommendation for individual teaching. The school would then provide individual lessons for such a pupil to an appropriate extent. However, such a pupil stayed on the school premises, had the opportunity to attend some lessons with the class and could meet his/her peers during breaks.

&bdquo;Children with special educational needs should, within their capabilities, be educated in mainstream schools," Minister of National Education Anna Zalewska assured as recently as April 2016.

Meanwhile, the regulations that Minister Zalewska introduced - two regulations from August 2017 - mean exactly the opposite.

The changes introduced by Minister Zalewska have presented parents with a choice of two paths: either full-time schooling without individual teacher support or home schooling.

Nor does the new legislation guarantee a specific number of hours of individual tuition at the appropriate educational level. In practice, this often means leaving children without the support they need.

Excluding children from inclusive education is a violation of many fundamental rights. Polish legislation, EU legislation and other international instruments which Poland has ratified state clearly that compulsory education must be accessible to all, and that no one may be discriminated against on the grounds of disability. The MEN regulation, which has deprived many pupils of the opportunity to attend school, is a breach of both principles.

Not only are articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, Article 69 on the obligation of the state to provide assistance to persons with disabilities in their preparation for work and social communication and Article 70 Everyone has the right to education, but also fundamental rights enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the ***European*** Union, Article 14 The right to education and Article 21 on non-discrimination on the grounds of disability are being violated. Unfortunately, the rights of people with disabilities under UN conventions are also being violated.

According to CSO data, in the school year 2017/18, there were a total of 162,200 students with special educational needs in schools.

As medicine advances every year, making it possible to save weaker and weaker newborns, many of them are children who will need special help during their education. Therefore, this number may continue to grow.

In addition, any child with an evaluation for special education may, over the course of several years, need individual teaching in order to cope with their specific needs and problems. Abolishing individual teaching puts children at risk of isolation and deterioration of mental health, and causes problems for children and their families.

Another problem is educational reform, which will result in even less access to education for pupils with medical certificates in integrated classes. Schools, which are already in a difficult situation due to the double yearbook, will not create special integration classes.

The MEN regulations have worsened the situation of children who so far have been receiving individual teaching at school. They have affected their health and the health of their families.

Locked up for long periods within four walls, they have nervous breakdowns and make suicide attempts - all of this is shown, unfortunately, in my report.

That is why the ***European*** Parliament's Committee on Petitions, after hearing my speech supported by my fellow Members Jarosław Wałęsa and Marek Plura, whose opinion is that the current educational regulations set our country back by more than 50 years, has referred my petition for further consideration and will ask the ***European*** Commission to ask the Polish Government for an explanation as to why the fundamental rights of pupils with disabilities and special educational needs are being violated in Poland.

[*Piszcie:listy@wyborcza.pl*](mailto:listy@wyborcza.pl)

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (75%); Terrorist Organizations (74%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (69%); Chemistry (69%); Weapons + Arms (68%); Espionage (61%); Law Courts + Tribunals (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (88%)

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Morawiecki on American TV: "'Poland is becoming the Silicon Valley' EU"***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VX8-5NP1-F09W-F015-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

April 17, 2019 Wednesday

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**Length:** 274 words

**Byline:** IAR/mf

**Highlight:** - Poland is becoming the Silicon Valley of the ***European*** Union, Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki told US television channel Fox Business on Wednesday. In the context of the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline, which is to connect Germany and Russia, the prime minister said instead that "buying Russian gas means financing Putin's arms purchases".

**Body**

The head of the Polish government gave an interview to Fox Business television during his visit to the United States. In it he confirmed that in recent days he had spoken to Elon Musk, urging him to invest in Poland.

Asked what tax exemptions he might offer Tesla's CEO, Morawiecki said that Poland, as a member of ***the European*** Union, must act within a consistent policy regarding what can be offered to investors. However, he said that Poland could offer, for example, money for training for employees, property tax breaks or a very good economic environment.

We have invested heavily in electromobility, electric cars, green buses and trains, artificial intelligence

- boasted Morawiecki, adding that Poland also has to offer relatively low taxes, a vibrant economy and a very talented group of workers. The Prime Minister also spoke about the global successes of Polish programmers, announcing that "Poland is becoming the Silicon Valley of the ***European*** Union".

The prime minister also boasted on Fox Business that Poland is one of the few NATO members that already spends 2 percent of GDP on the military, when Germany, for example, spends 1.23 percent. Morawiecki was quick to allude at this point to the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline, which is supposed to connect Russia to Germany. The prime minister stated that "buying Russian gas means financing Putin's armament".

The Prime Minister was also asked if he was comfortable with the term that he is one of the "Trump of Eastern ***Europe***". Morawiecki announced that he did not think such a statement was appropriate, but that he nevertheless "very much appreciates when someone does what they believe in - like President Trump".

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Awards + Prizes (77%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (77%); Chemistry (77%); Medicine + Health (76%); Medical Science (71%); Physics (71%); Writers (71%); Terrorist Organizations (68%); Torture (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (67%)

**Load-Date:** April 18, 2019

**End of Document**

[***French businessmen give millions for reconstruction Rebuilding will take decades; the whole world will rebuild Notre Dame***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VX1-F3D1-DY2B-S17W-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

April 17, 2019 Wednesday

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**Section:** S. 24; Ausg. 91

**Length:** 245 words

**Byline:** Ib

**Body**

Parisians watched in horror as lightning consumed the roof of the cathedral and toppled its spires. They were convinced that one of the symbols of France could no longer be saved. However, the city authorities have announced that Notre Dame will be rebuilt. Experts say this could take several decades.

It took 400 firefighters 15 hours to extinguish the fire completely. The extent of the destruction inside the building was only shown yesterday. President Emmanuel Macron said the worst had been avoided , but he was clearly shocked by what he saw at Notre Dame. The floor of the cathedral is covered in rubble and there are gigantic holes in the roof.

Fortunately, the relics of the crown of thorns, the tunic of St. Louis and the characteristic bell towers were saved. In the end, the relics of the crown of thorns, the tunic of St Louis, the façade of the cathedral and the characteristic bell towers were saved. The fire did not destroy the three luminous rosettes and the great organ. The figures on the roof had already been removed for restoration.

It will be very expensive to rebuild the cathedral. French businessmen have stepped in to help. According to 'Le Figaro' daily, they are offering a total of EUR 600 million. The city authorities have announced a donation of 50 million euros. Aid is also coming from all over the world. Donald Tusk is calling on ***EU*** countries to support reconstruction. The UK, Spain and Poland have already offered to help. Vladimir Putin has said that he will hire experts to help with the renovation.

The cause of the accident has not yet been established, but French prosecutors say it was more likely an accident. The search for employees of the company carrying out the search continues.

**Graphic**

850 years of history sp on o

The ar ar looks very threatening and seriously damaged the cathedral. However, many works of art from the interior were saved.

Salma Hayek's Maz e transfers €100 million

François-Henri Pinault, chairman of the Kering holding company and owner of the famous actress, has announced that he will give €100 million for the restoration of Notre Dame

The spire collapsed more than hours after it was noticed that the

Let us all rebuild Notre Dame Cathedral together as ***Europeans*** - Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki writes on Twitter

The scaffolding erected during the renovation of the building survives after ar

Photo: WENN, Damian Burzykowski/newspix.pl, Benoit Tessier/Reuters

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Former Polish ambassador to France on Notre Dame: "An incredible externalization of faith"***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5VX2-6H31-JCVT-R006-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

April 17, 2019 Wednesday

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**Length:** 311 words

**Byline:** Robert Kędzierski

**Highlight:** The Notre Dame Cathedral fire has caused a stir around the world. Andrzej Byrt, former Polish ambassador to France, explains why both our country and ***Europe*** suffered a great loss. "Buildings are not just solids, they are an expression of man's ability to create reality," - he says in an interview with Gazeta.pl

**Body**

The fire at Notre Dame Cathedral in France is one of the most grim events in recent ***European*** history. We asked Andrzej Byrt, former Polish ambassador to France and long-time president of the Poznan International Fair, to comment on the situation.

The causes of yesterday's fire will be determined by the appropriate services, but we already know that we have suffered a great loss. Not only France, but also Poland and the whole of ***Europe***, which attaches importance to its Christian roots.

It is worth remembering that Notre Dame was built according to the most modern technology of the time. It proves that human thought always tries to express the inexpressible. It is worth remembering that buildings are not just blocks, they are an expression of man's ability to create reality.

Churches in particular, because it was through them that Christian ***Europe*** gave proof of its greatness. It was religious worship that led to the incredible material manifestations of faith.

Great fires have occurred, including in Poland, which has lost so many buildings, including religious buildings, most often destroyed by invaders. We have reconstructed them and look at them today as a reminder of times gone by.

Exactly, the same will happen in France. Although it will take years and cost a lot to rebuild after a disaster caused by a minor incident, some repair problems, France will rebuild the cathedral.

Read also: [*French couple dispose of a villa worth 1.5 million euros. They want... 13 euros. Getting it may not be easy*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,24631953,para-emerytow-pozbywa-sie-posiadlosci-wartej-1-5-mln-euro-chce.html)

The fire at Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris broke out on Monday around 7 p.m. It started near the roof, where repairs had been underway for some time. After only an hour, the famous spire of the cathedral collapsed, and then the roof collapsed. According to experts, most of the monuments survived the conflagration, including the famous organ. So far, around 700 million euros have been collected for the reconstruction of the temple.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Human Rights Violations (70%); Environmental + Wildlife Organizations (63%); Insider Trading (63%)

**Industry:** Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (94%)

**Load-Date:** April 17, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The President speaks of an 'imaginary community' and a 'milking motherland': If I could turn back time...***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ0-4DJ1-JCVT-R534-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

May 2, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 614 words

**Byline:** peacock

**Highlight:** On TVN24, President Andrzej Duda on Thursday denied accusations that he calls the ***European*** Union an "imaginary community", reassuring that he is pro-European. He said that the European Union is an "imaginary community", asserting that he is pro-European: - This is one of those words which, if I could turn back time today, I would certainly not utter.

**Body**

President [*Andrzej Duda*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Andrzej+Duda) was a guest on [*TVN24*](https://www.tvn24.pl/prezydent-andrzej-duda-w-tak-jest-w-tvn24,932229,s.html) programme "Yes it is" and was asked about the 15th anniversary of Poland's accession to the ***European*** Union. In this context the host reminded him of the words about " [*imaginary community", which were said in Leaßsk*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,23910180,burza-po-slowach-andrzeja-dudy-o-wyimaginowanej-wspolnocie.html) last year.

The President says that the election pledges have been fulfilled and that he is thinking of the citizens and not of "some imaginary community that is of little use to us". He added that only when "our issues are resolved will we deal with ***European issues***". This statement [*was immediately seen as a criticism of* ***the European*** *Union*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,23910180,burza-po-slowach-andrzeja-dudy-o-wyimaginowanej-wspolnocie.html).

On [*TVN24, the*](https://www.tvn24.pl/prezydent-andrzej-duda-w-tak-jest-w-tvn24,932229,s.html) President argued that he had not used the term ' [***European Union***](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Unia+Europejska)' during that speech.

I said an imaginary community. Nothing in Poland undermines confidence in the ***European*** Union

- notes Andrzej Duda.

At the same time, the President repeatedly stresses that he is a supporter of Poland in the [***European*** *Union*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Unia+Europejska), and mentions that he voted for Poland's accession to the ***EU in a*** referendum.

The presenters remind President [*Andrzej Duda of*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Andrzej+Duda) another case from years ago - namely a speech in Otwock in 2016, during which he asks the protesters how they want to defend democracy. - I look at it with sadness sometimes, because I often see the faces of those who have lost a lot in recent times. (...) As some people have it: "Pray for our homeland to return to us, Lord", as these people say - he said.

As the President will admit, in emotion, people say things and then auj. Such is the case with this statement.

These are some of the words which, if I could turn back time today, I would certainly not say

- indicates.

President Andrzej Duda to run for re-election

Interviewer Krzysztof Skórzyski also asked the president whether he planned to run in the presidential elections next year. Andrzej replied: I can say yes: I still feel very fashionable.

Asked if he could imagine the Law and Justice party putting up another candidate than him, he added: "Today is a festive day and we can have a little laugh. Everything in politics is theoretically possible. But only theoretically.

Teachers' strike. "I can't imagine any other form than an okrgy stó".

The [*topic of teachers*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114883,24712068,znp-zacheca-nauczycieli-do-protestu-wloskiego-co-to-oznacza.html) was also brought up in the conversation. President Andrzej Duda said that the most important thing is that all parties sit down for talks.

"We just need to sit down at the table, because there are a lot of problems to overcome. For example, how to solve the issue of allowances or the issue of teachers working in villages and big cities. These are different costs of living, a completely different relationship between salaries and realities," said the President. Duda stressed that it is necessary to create such conditions so that all parties could sit down and talk.

The Polish Teachers' Union and the Forum of Trade Unions did not take part in the [*educational roundtable*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=strajk+nauczycieli) organised by Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki and held at the National Stadium.

"I want to talk about it calmly, but I wouldn't want it to come to any kind of fiery discussion now, when young people have matriculation, when it's a major concern for parents, when I would like it to be done calmly, because this is one of the absolute most important, if not the most important exam period of their lives. I want them to be able to do this calmly". - stressed the president.

Andrzej Duda also pointed out that the ongoing ***European*** Parliament election campaign is not a good time to talk calmly about the situation of teachers.

On the other hand, when asked by the presenter why the government did not take up his proposal to organise a meeting of the circular education council in the Belvedere, he replied: "I do not know, please ask the government representatives".

Let's work with Greenpeace to protect the oceans and their inhabitants. If you want to help - [*make a donation >>.*](https://www.greenpeace.pl/recurring/gazeta/ocean/index.php?campaign=gazeta-ocean)

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (74%); Terrorist Organizations (71%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (70%); Chemistry (70%); Weapons + Arms (64%); Awards + Prizes (62%); Medical Science (62%); Medicine + Health (62%); Physics (62%); Writers (62%)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Polish Eurosceptics sceptical about the euro but not about the EU European UnionBrexit will destroy ideas of post-Brexit***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5W17-0PT1-DY2B-S024-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

May 2, 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** S. 2; Ausg. 102

**Length:** 348 words

**Byline:** Edward Lucas

**Body**

SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT CENTRE FOR ***EUROPEAN*** POLICY ANALYSIS

It is doubtful that Brexit will actually happen. But it has already done serious damage to Britain and the rest of the ***European*** Union by wasting time, fuelling suspicion and polarisation.

But Brexit has had a positive effect. It almost completely shattered anti-EU attitudes in other countries. Polish "Eurosceptics" are sceptical of the euro, not the ***EU***. "Polexit" is rhetoric, not reality.

If it is difficult for the UK to organise its life outside the ***EU***, it will be much more difficult for any smaller country. It is better to be a rule maker than a rule taker, especially as countries within the ***EU*** enjoy a high degree of freedom. You can act like the UK on the rule of law or France on public finances or the UK on almost anything and still be fine. Law enforcement mechanisms are slow and open to all kinds of political and bureaucratic interference.

So the ***EU*** will not fall apart. But the purpose of the ***EU*** is not its own survival but a better life for ***Europeans***: more security, more freedom, more prosperity; all of which Poland has enjoyed since joining ***the EU*** 15 years ago.

***The EU*** is now fighting against China and is working closely with NATO. It is also safeguarding our freedom in the digital world by forcing technology companies to treat privacy with more respect. The big problem is the economy. Without a common fiscal policy, the monetary union benefits Northern ***Europe,*** while the entire burden falls on uncompetitive peripheral countries such as Hungary. Poland and countries like it are doing well. The best way to become more competitive is to compete more. Building a single market for the digital economy and services would raise growth rates, shake up companies in countries like Germany and give other countries a chance to gain ground. Imagine what it would be like if we saw all those hours and brain cells wasted on Brexit for what they were worth.

**Graphic**

Edward Lucas

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Wireless Networks (68%)

**Load-Date:** May 2, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The sacked director must leave office. "It is no shame to be fired by the Law and Justice Party".***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ0-4DJ1-JCVT-R539-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

May 2, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 709 words

**Byline:** Olga Szpunar

**Highlight:** Krzysztof Markiel, the incumbent director of the department for culture and national heritage at the Marshall Office in Maopolska, has been dismissed. - The takeover of the office by the "good changes" continues. It is not a shame to be made unemployed by them. I do not like the Law and Justice party, because my 20 years of experience in the office is not their experience. In addition, during my directorship the office gave financial support to the film "Kler". - he tells "Wyborcza".

**Body**

A letter in defence of the director has already been written by Civic Platform senator Jerzy Fedorowicz.

"As Chairman of the Cultural Committee of the City Council of Krakow and later of the Regional Assembly of the Maopolska Voivodship I worked together with Mr Markiel on various projects for the benefit of our city and region. For the 12 years that I have been a member of the presidencies of the Commission for Culture and the Media of the Sejm and the Senate of the Republic of Poland (...) I have repeatedly, and still today, make use of his knowledge and experience in drafting laws and working in the field of the allocation of ***EU*** funds for culture (...). Director Krzysztof Markiel was an advisor on culture and heritage not only to ministers, but also to mayors of several Polish cities. Despite changing management boards and marshals of the Maopolska Region (...) he was always perceived as a substantive employee, independent of political turmoil," reads a letter the senator sent to the Maopolska Marshal Witold Kozowski.

It would seem that the "political turmoil" and this time leave the director in his position, which he successfully held for 20 years. I have not received any suggestions that he is doing anything wrong. I did not get into any conflict. There were no warning signals or conversations. Last Friday at 9 a.m. I was handed the notice of termination - Krzysztof Markiel tells "Wyborcza".

As he reports, the alleged reason is a change in the organisational rules of the office. As a result, there is no longer any place for him there. He adds that at the same time the office is looking for people to work for it. - It is being taken over by the "good changes". - he comments.

This refers to recent events concerning the [*chairman of the Krakow City Council from the Civic Platform club, Dominik Jakowiec. He is also an employee of the Marshal's office and the Marshal decided to temporarily relocate him to Nowy Scz.*](http://krakow.wyborcza.pl/krakow/7,44425,24711501,marszalek-wyslal-szefa-rady-miasta-krakowa-do-pracy-w-nowym.html) The official reason is to strengthen the marshal's office there, the unofficial one seems to be the dispute between PiS and PO.

- It is not a shame to be made unemployed by them", says Krzysztof Markiel. At the same time he says that this work has been the honour of his life.

- For 20 years I have been creating this office, preparing the culture of Maopolska for the use of EU funds. In total, it was about one billion zlotys. Thanks to ***the EU,*** we built the ***European*** Krzysztof Penderecki Music Centre in Lusawice, the Krakow Opera, the new Cricotec, new museums - the Polish Air Force and the Home Army, we created the Maopolska Garden of Arts. EU money has supported the Witkacy Theatre in Zakopane, restored open-air museums in Maopolska, and taken care of many monuments... - enumerates the former director.

It was thanks to him that the Maopolska Patronage was created - a programme of financial support by the Marshal's Office for cultural projects.

Krzysztof Markiel emphasises that he has never been particularly involved in politics.

- Now, there is no need to get involved in order to support it. Bdem is the lack of involvement on the right side. I do not like the Law and Justice party, because my 20-years' experience in the office is not their experience. In addition, during my time as director, the office gave financial support to the film "Kler". This is enough to get rid of a good person. They do not like good people," he comments.

He does not rule out that the case will not go to the labour court.

The reasons given for the termination of Mr Markiel's employment contract are unacceptable," stresses Senator Fedorowicz.

In a letter to the Marshal he noted: "A competent and experienced employee of the Marshal's Office with almost 20 years of experience, appreciated and awarded, should be provided with a job by his current employer, especially in view of such needs of the Office and challenges facing the regional self-government (...). As chairman of the Senate Committee on Culture and Media, I consider that the dismissal of this class of official would not only be a huge loss for the Maopolska local government, but also a sign of a lack of prudence. Therefore, on the basis of Rule 60(3)(2) of the Rules of Procedure of the Senate, I would like to ask you, Mr Speaker, to state what reasons prompted you to dismiss such a worthy director.

The Marshal of Maopolska, Witold Kozowski will tell "Wyborcza": - There is a new management of the Maopolska voivodeship, a new look at culture. There will be new people. This is connected with personnel changes.

How the "view on culture" is going to change we could not find out in the Marshal's office.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Terrorist Organizations (77%); Human Rights Violations (75%); Securities + Other Investments (69%); Espionage (64%); Children (62%); Citizenship (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2019

**End of Document**

[***15 years of Poland in the European Union European UnionWe love the EU but we will not leave Poland***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5W17-0PT1-DY2B-S03N-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

May 2, 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** S. 24; Ausg. 102

**Length:** 132 words

**Byline:** Ms

**Body**

We did not understand anything, but we felt that it was an important event! - says Kasper (21) and Inka (17) Iwa scy, who 15 years ago, on the day of Poland's accession to the ***European*** Union, posed for a photo with their dad on the front page of Fakt.

How do they view the 15 years of Poland's presence in the Union? They think it was a necessary and good step. - The Union is an institution which builds a sense of community. We can travel around ***Europe without any*** problems. We can also go to university without any problems," says Kasper.

They both feel ***European***, but they want to stay in Poland. - I don't feel the need to leave. Employers are increasingly looking for people who have completed studies like mine," says Kasper. Inka has a similar opinion. - At the moment I do not want to leave the country. But maybe I will change? - laughs Inka.

**Graphic**

Kasper Iwa ski (21 years old) I feel it's important

When I posed for the photograph, I was six years old, and I remember adults talking about it as if it were an important thing!

Inka Iwa ska was two years old

Today's high school student does not remember those moments, but today she feels proud to be ***European*** and Polish!

Fact sheet of 30 April 2004 This is how we heralded Poland's accession to the EU

Photo: Adam/Dariusz Iwanski

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Insider Trading (70%); Torture (67%); Teaching + Teachers (64%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Destinations + Attractions (71%); Chemicals Mfg (69%)

**Load-Date:** May 2, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Let us remember that if the values of Western governments are replaced by nationalist egoism, a return to the hell of history will become possible; Kaczy ski is judging the EU; it is frightening when, faced with the imminent prospect of the break-up of the EU, Polish politicians are behaving like playful children***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5W17-0PT1-DY2B-S023-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

May 2, 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** S. 2; Ausg. 102

**Length:** 701 words

**Byline:** Janusz Rolicki

**Body**

PUBLICIST

On the occasion of our fifteenth anniversary in the Union, I would like to focus on the security of Poland. The link between independence and ***EU*** membership has disappeared from sight. Today, just like in the summer of 1939, we like to flex our muscles, convinced that our sovereignty is secured for ever and ever. And many think that Brussels is like Moscow.

My generation of children of the war, together with my parents' generation, have witnessed the price of the war. The Second Polish Republic turned out to be a house of cards. It was blown off the map not by its own failings but by the very fact that it existed.

Poland, due to its location between the ***European*** giants, Russia and Germany, was doomed to decline from the 18th century onwards as their power grew. And when it was reborn after 123 years, it was confirmed that there was no place for a weak state on the banks of the Vistula . Then came our terrible awakening in 1939, when we became a seasonal enemy for the Germans and a Versailles card for Soviet Russia.

The first post-war 45 years was a failed attempt to build a state based on Russia. If there was one thing we did manage to do, it was the Regained Territories. After the collapse of that regime and Poland's move to the western chemisphere, it seemed that we had won the lottery by becoming a member of NATO and ***the European*** Union. It was supposed to be a way of getting rid of the nightmares of the past. But the Euro-Atlantic Alliance is suddenly entering old age. For the USA it will lose its key importance as the centre of world politics shifts to Asia.

The alliance was directed against the USSR and, with the latter gone, the US no longer had the same strength as the former NATO structures. The EU, on the other hand, faced the spectre of Brexit. It suddenly seemed to the British financial and industrial magnates that without the EU they would be able to grow feathers more easily. In this situation there were scenarios that threatened Poland. Let us remember that if the values governing the West are replaced by nationalist egoism, a return to the hell of history becomes possible. Let us not forget that at the height of the frenzy of 1939-45, the two main leaders, each with his or her own individuality, had discussed a drastic "solution" to the Polish problem. Heinrich Himmler considered a repetition of the Holocaust, while Stalin, according to W adyswo Pobóg-Malinowski, did not exclude the deportation of 7 million Poles to Siberia

It is frightening when, faced with the imminent prospect of the break-up of the EU, Poland's politicians behave like playful children. Instead of standing up for the EU, Kaczy ski is carelessly defending it. This is symbolised by Mrs Szyd o removing the ***European*** flag from the Prime Minister's Office and Mrs Paw owicz trampling it and calling it a rag. The Law and Justice party reduces the advantages of Poland's ***EU*** membership to a stream of billions of euros that for the last 15 years have been flowing into our budget from Brussels. On the other hand, Poland will have to deal with the revanchism of Alternative for Germany, the former third party in the Bundestag. Kaczy ski with his xenophobia and demands for war reparations of 800 billion euros is a balm for the evil spirits of Russian and German politics. Instead of being a strong supporter of the EU, the Poland of Pisa is behaving like a one-eyed cooker looking for an alliance with the EU separatists. Only for western ***Europeans it is a*** game, while for us it is about life! The politicians of the Polish government are vigorously waving the NATO sabre, not understanding that without the EU Poland will lose its importance for the USA. And there will be no people willing to shed blood for the exotic Poland. Does PiS really not understand why Putin can treat Ukraine like salami and cut it off province by province? Who can say what Kaczy ski is counting on, ruining our international image with the obstinacy of a mole? Why does he zealously fight against the system of ***European*** values, if he knows that only thanks to them Poland became the hope of ***Europe*** after the Round Table and the Solidarity Festival? Rebuilding the image of Poland will take years.

PiS reduces the advantages of Poland's membership in the EU to a stream of billions of euros from Brussels

When the EU breaks up, Poland will face Putin with his missiles and the revanchism of Alternative for Germany.

**Graphic**

Janusz Rolicki

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** May 2, 2019

**End of Document**

[***And 88% of the inhabitants said NO; And we did not want to join the EU***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5W17-0PT1-DY2B-S02P-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

May 2, 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** EVENTS; S. 10; Ausg. 102

**Length:** 275 words

**Byline:** Justyna Dobrzy ska

**Body**

Godziszów is a municipality in the Lublin voivodship, where 16 years ago, when the referendum was taking place, almost 88% of the inhabitants voted against joining the ***European*** Union! That would have been record opposition! Because 77 percent of Poles said yes. Now even the people of Godziszów admit that joining the EU made sense! Unemployment has fallen from 12% to 7%, average wages have risen from 1832 to 3657.

You see repaired roads and pavements, lighting, modern schools with playgrounds, playgrounds. People say that they live well. Many of these investments are due to the ***European*** Union. Why did they say NO then? This is what Jan Golec (46), the mayor of Godziszów Druga, will do.

- This was our objection to the conditions under which we were offered entry into the EU. We demanded the same rights as, for example, the Germans had - he explains. But they appreciate the contribution of the ***EU*** to improving life in Poland. - We have good roads, solar collectors, household sewage treatment plants. It is a convenience. And the world will open up for us. I have an 8-hectare farm and I only use subsidies to the land," adds Golec. - I am very happy that they are there.

Many other residents have the same attitude. - At the time, we were a little bit pigeonholed. Jan J dzura (38), a PE teacher at the local school, who also owns a 10-hectare farm, claimed that we were ignorant. He was against it then, but now? Today we are happy. - We have a well-developed infrastructure, no houses, people are willing to travel all over the world, not only for bread. We were accused of not making much use of subsidies. We do not use what everyone else uses. Because we were sceptical?

**Graphic**

Once they were against it Today they are glad

The town, whose inhabitants opposed EU accession in my opinion, has flourished. This is also thanks to the EU money and the inhabitants appreciate it.

The mayor would also be against

Jozef Zbytniewski, mayor of Godziszów, himself voted NO, but today explained that this was in opposition to what ***the EU*** was offering Poland at the time

In the centre of Godziszów there is a beautiful and modern playground for children

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Medical Devices (73%); Medical Devices + Equipment (73%); Suits + Claims (70%); Employment Services (64%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (78%)

**Load-Date:** May 2, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Politicians then and now***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5W17-0PT1-DY2B-S025-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

May 2, 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** S. 3; Ausg. 102

**Length:** 39 words

**Body**

The changes that Poland has undergone since joining the ***European*** Union can be seen at every turn. It has blossomed and developed. And our politicians? How have they changed from 2004 to today? See for yourself!

**Graphic**

Jaros aw Kaczy ski

He became prime minister, lost his brother in a catastrophe and then climbed to power

Donald Tusk

For 7 years he was Prime Minister, for 4 years he has been 'President of ***Europe***'!

Bronis aw Komorowski

One of the PO leaders would be the Speaker of ***the*** Sejm and the President of

W odzimierz Cimoszewicz

Head of Foreign Affairs at the time of our entry into the EU. Now he wants MEPs

Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz

Before joining the EU, she was only a deputy leader of PO. After that, she was the mayor of the capital city

Roman Giertych

From Eurosceptic to Euro-enthusiast, from right-wing LPR leader to Platforma fan!

Aleksander Kwa niewski

In 2005 he ceased to be President and did not return to active politics

Waldemar Pawlak

In 2005, he once again became head of the PSL, and now he is back on the sidelines

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Judges (71%); Celebrities (70%); Suits + Claims (69%); Criminal Defenses (63%); Civil Services (61%)

**Industry:** Harbors + Ports (94%); Coffee (81%); Retail + Wholesale Trade (71%)

**Load-Date:** May 2, 2019

**End of Document**

[***IN A NUTSHELL***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5W17-0PT1-DY2B-S026-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

May 2, 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** EVENTS; S. 4; Ausg. 102

**Length:** 129 words

**Body**

The undiplomatic Sikorski

BYDGOSZCZ - Go crazy! - proposed on Twitter by Radosław Sikorski to Krystyna Pawowicz, a member of the Law and Justice party. It all started when the former head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wanted to boast that his university friend would become the new emperor of Japan. "You always want to shine in someone else's light Standing in the corridor next to a young student from Japan a hundred years ago does not make you almost an emperor". - Pavlovich replied.

Will Luxembourg be here?!

WARSAW The left-wing party Razem wants to introduce a ***European*** minimum wage to ensure that "Polish workers catch up faster with the West". Today the minimum wage in Poland is PLN 2250 gross. According to Eurostat, minimum wages in the ***EU range*** from around 1230 zlotys in Bulgaria to 8905 zlotys in Luxembourg.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** May 2, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Prime Minister: The EU budget needs amending!***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5W17-0PT1-DY2B-S028-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

May 2, 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** EVENTS; S. 4; Ausg. 102

**Length:** 94 words

**Byline:** Mw

**Body**

The ***European*** Commission's proposals concerning the EU budget are not acceptable to our countries," said Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki (51), speaking about the position of prime ministers of Central ***European*** countries at the "Together for ***Europe*** - High Level Summit" in Warsaw. According to the Polish Prime Minister, the common position of the prime ministers "is a clear signal that the budget to be adopted next year will be much more beneficial for Poland, Romania and other Central ***European*** countries than it seemed several months ago.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Biochemistry (94%); Consumption (84%)

**Industry:** Fruits + Vegetables (84%); Organic Chemicals (82%)

**Load-Date:** May 2, 2019

**End of Document**

[***DUDA vs TUSK; Battle of the wasps***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5W17-0PT1-DY2B-S029-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

May 2, 2019 Thursday

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**Section:** S. 5; Ausg. 102

**Length:** 304 words

**Byline:** Magdalena Rubaj

**Body**

Among all the political events of this year's May Day, this duel definitely stands out. On the anniversary of the 3rd of May Constitution, President Andrzej Duda (47) and the President of the ***European*** Council Donald Tusk (62) will meet, although not directly.

For a long time, politicians from both camps have been asking at what time, which of them will speak, what else they will do apart from their speeches, what they will refer to. Although neither Duda nor Tusk have declared a presidential run in 2020, their supporters believe that Friday will be an early prelude to next year's presidential campaign. And that it may change a lot in this year's campaigns before the elections to the ***Euro-parliament*** and the Sejm - if, of course, Tusk supports the ***European*** Coalition as clearly as possible. According to our information, however, there are no such plans.

Tusk is to give a lecture at 2 p.m. Afterwards he is to be "accessible" to the people. - Tusk is behaving like a celebrity and a pop-culture star. He arrives and hopes that the people will welcome him,' grumbled the head of the Permanent Committee of the Council of Ministers, Jacek Sasin (50) from the Law and Justice party.

- The Law and Justice party says so in order to lower the rank of the speech as much as possible - answers Tomasz Siemoniak (52), deputy leader of the Civic Platform party, noting that the government was so afraid of Tusk's speech that it organised a huge military parade. - And there has never been such a parade on 3 May! It was only to "cover" Tusk's speech, claims Siemoniak.

Indeed, the Law and Justice party has long been saying: "These celebrations must be ours". And they promised themselves a lot after the President's speech. Andrzej Duda won the 3rd of May ... and three speeches! The key speech will, of course, take place after 12 noon on Pi sudski Square. It will probably be juxtaposed with Tusk's words.

President Donald Tusk 14.0 0 Warsaw University

President Andrzej Duda 12.00 pm pl. Pi sudski in Warsaw

**Graphic**

Photo: Wojciech Ziemak, Damian Burzykowski/newspix.pl, Tomasz Ozdoba/newspix.pl, Grzegorz Krzy ewski/Fotonews, Krzysztof Burski/newspix.pl, Grzegorz Krzy ewski/newspix.pl, Maciej Piasta, Christoph Hardt/Geisler-Fotopres/DPA/Zuma Press

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** May 2, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Andrzej Duda asked about re-election: Feel still highly fashionable***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ0-4DJ1-JCVT-R535-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

May 2, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 566 words

**Byline:** Rafa Wojcik

**Highlight:** - Today is a festive day. We can laugh a bit. Everything in politics is theoretically possible, but only theoretically - said the president in an interview for TVN 24, when asked whether he will run for a second term.

**Body**

- In the referendum I voted in favour of Poland joining the ***European*** Union. I have always been in favour of our presence in the Union. Of course, there are various problems in the Union," [*said President Andrzej Duda in an interview with Krzysztof Skórzyski on TVN 24.*](https://www.tvn24.pl/prezydent-andrzej-duda-w-tak-jest-w-tvn24,932229,s.html) The President asserts that he is "very worried by the situation", when "interested politicians come out and say that who wants to take Poland out of the Union. According to Duda, this is "nonsense and a pure political game".

The President stressed that there are problems in the EU, but "of course we also want to join the ***EU***". - I hope that when the day comes we will contribute more than we take, because who will take to develop, as I am also a supporter of the open door policy," he added.

Asked by journalist Krzysztof Skórzyski about the teachers' strike, the president answered that he did not take sides. - That is why, in my opinion, the form of strikes, scaring students that there will be no high school exams, that there will be no exams for young people of junior high school age, are not standards that should be used by people who are teachers by vocation," said Duda.

And he adds: - I am indebted to all the teachers who supported these exams and now classify the students and make it possible for them to pass the baccalaureate, says the president. He also stated that "a teacher, especially from a big city, does not earn money that could be considered worthy for a man who has the task of raising our children". Duda said that he was willing to talk to teachers, but that he could not imagine any other formula than "such a round table, where all sides can sit down".

Andrzej Duda was asked about the words he said in March 2016. About the KOD protests he said then: - 'Look at it with sadness sometimes, because while I see often at these demonstrations the faces of those who have recently lost a lot (...), as some have it, "Pray fatherland return to us, Lord" - says these people - among them there are very many decent people who give in to certain attempts of intimidation.

Commenting now on these words, Duda stressed that "there are different moments". - Not long ago, we had a long discussion about the language we use in politics, it was in the context of the death of President Pawel Adamowicz. I said at the time: each of us should start with ourselves. Each of us should make an examination of conscience. I also have such statements, which make these words fall down," said the President. And he adds: - Sometimes a man is in emotions and what he says. And then he remembers that he said it (...). These are some of the words that, if I could turn back the clock today, I certainly would not say.

Duda was asked whether he intends to run for re-election in the 2020 presidential elections. - I can put it this way: I still feel vaguely fashionable," he said. Asked whether he imagined that PiS would put up another candidate, the President replied: - Today is a solemn day and we can have a little fun. Everything in politics is theoretically possible. But only theoretically.

Should the anniversary of the 4 June elections be a parish holiday? - I have not thought about it, but it is certainly a very important day in our history. Above all, I think it should be a day of our national pride," replied the President.

Duda said that "the matter is for consideration". - If the majority of MPs, senators would like it to be a state holiday, then I would be ready to take such an initiative. I do not see a problem. I think it would really be a very good day," he says.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Employment Services (93%); Suits + Claims (93%); Human Resources + Personnel Management (88%); Recruitment + Hiring (75%); Film (65%)

**Industry:** Market Research (75%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (71%); Organic Chemicals (70%); Harbors + Ports (65%); Mining + Extraction (65%)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2019

**End of Document**

[***A slump in passport applications. Embassy in London appeals to Poles***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ0-4DJ1-JCVT-R52W-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

May 2, 2019 Thursday

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**Length:** 332 words

**Byline:** mf

**Highlight: It can take** up to 10 weeks to collect new passports from the Polish embassy in London. Officials are appealing, among other things, to apply for passports when visiting Poland - as far as possible.

**Body**

According to a communiqué published by the Polish Embassy in London, due to the huge interest in obtaining or exchanging Polish passports, the deadlines for collecting the documents have been extended by two weeks. Now there are about 8-10 weeks waiting to collect the passport.

The embassy assures that it is working to increase its capacity to issue passports, but at the same time recommends that travelers plan to apply for documents several months in advance and not to book trips before collecting their passports. In fact, officials are even encouraging Poles to apply for documents - as far as possible - in Poland when visiting their home country.

Why such a flood of applications? The application for a new passport in connection with Brexit was recommended last November by the embassy itself. At that time, the mandatory date was 29 March. Today this is no longer valid, now the cut-off date for the UK to leave the ***European*** Union is 31 October. However, firstly, some of the applications that the embassy is still dealing with are those made when the much closer March Brexit deadline was "in force". Secondly, the terms on which the UK will leave the EU are still unknown, and this is adding to the uncertainty among Poles in the UK.

It is possible that some Poles living in the UK do not have passports and travel with ID cards. After Brexit, an ID card may not be enough. Besides, the new biometric passport can help to quickly obtain the status of a person settled in the UK. After brexit it will be the basis for an expatriate's stay in the UK. Although there are still more than two years to obtain such status, many Poles prefer to prepare in advance.

The biometric passport can be scanned using the application, while the ID card will have to be sent by post, as neither the ID card nor the temporary passport have biometric features

- the Polish embassy in London says.

[*Thanks to Greenpeace, you can support the development of organic farming. Make a donation >>.*](https://www.greenpeace.pl/recurring/gazeta/ekorolnictwo/index.php?campaign=eko-rolnictwo)

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (93%); Torture (83%); Human Rights Violations (82%); Terrorist Organizations (81%); Law Courts + Tribunals (69%); Espionage (67%); Awards + Prizes (64%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (64%); Chemistry (64%); Medical Science (64%); Medicine + Health (64%); Physics (64%); Writers (64%); Arms Control + Disarmament (63%); Weapons + Arms (63%)

**Industry:** Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (63%)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Poland will win a! Will the tax on trade return?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5W4D-JKH1-JBK9-2382-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

May 17, 2019 Friday

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**Section:** POLITICS; S. 6; Ausg. 114

**Length:** 103 words

**Byline:** Am

**Body**

Poland has won a case before the ***EU*** court against the ***European*** Commission on trade tax. The law on the so-called hypermarket tax, passed by the Sejm in 2016, introduced two rates: 0.8 percent for a turnover of 17 - 170 million zlotys per month and 1.4 percent for a turnover of more than 170 million zlotys. ***The European*** Commission considers that this way Poland favours chains (mainly national), which is illegal state aid.

And it ordered the suspension of the tax. The ***EU*** court said that "the Commission has erred in considering the measure in question as state aid". This means that Poland will be able to collect the trade tax.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** May 17, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Elections European 2019 - Kaczyski in the lead. PiS will defend us from the euro, gender, refugees, paedophiles and Germany***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ0-4DK1-JCVT-R0S2-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

May 17, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 294 words

**Byline:** Pawe Rutkiewicz

**Highlight:** "In this election we can take the first step to defend ourselves from various dangers," said Jarosaw Kaczyski at a PiS national convention at the Andel's hotel in Lodz on Friday.

**Body**

Pathetic music, Jaroslaw Kaczyski enters the stage, the audience gives him a standing ovation. "Jarosaw, Jarosaw," chanted the crowd, which the local Law and Justice structures had invited from all over the province. "You've got it," they shouted, as if conjuring up the result of the ***European*** Parliament elections in Odzi. The 8th national convention of the Law and Justice party, which the party organised in the Andel's hotel, is one of the last planned before May 26th.

- I would like to make everyone aware of what is at stake in the upcoming elections", said "a person who in his or her actions shows that caring for Poland is his or her greatest value". Because this is what Radosaw Marzec, chairman of the PiS club in the city council in Łódź, announced Kaczyński.

- In this election we can take the first step to defend ourselves from various dangers," the president then announced, and then began to list what, in his opinion, is the greatest danger to Poland. What is he threatening the audience with? First of all, the euro - present since the beginning of the PiS election campaign - and also: the perspective of depriving of the right to bring up children, liquidation of 500+ and refugees, who would introduce Sharia in Poland.

At the end, Kaczyski announced a fight against paedophiles, but not only in Kittel (because focusing on him is supposed to be part of the opposition's political game).

Neither the purple, nor the Nobel, nor the Oscar, nor the wind or ***the European*** saga will protect anyone

- announced the President.

After Kaczyski, Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki will take the stage, scaring the Germans for a change by recalling events during the occupation, including the Inteligenzaktion - under which the Nazis exterminated the intelligentsia, the concentration camp for children on Przemysowa Street in Ode and the theft of Polish property.

- This property may still be where in German homes," Morawiecki said.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (75%); Chemistry (75%); Medicine + Health (75%); Awards + Prizes (68%); Medical Science (68%); Physics (68%); Writers (68%); Human Rights Violations (65%); Terrorist Organizations (63%); Weapons + Arms (62%)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Euro Elections 2019 - Two polls and two completely different results. There is an explanation as to why the difference***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ0-4DK1-JCVT-R0S7-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

May 17, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 262 words

**Byline:** aplk

**Highlight:** "I don't remember such a gap in the polls as we have today," said Konrad Piasecki in reaction to two polls published today concerning the elections to the ***European*** Parliament. In one of them, the EC has a 10 percent lead over PiS, in the other, it loses with a difference of 15 percent. However, the latter was conducted using a different method and before the publication of the Sekielski brothers' film.

**Body**

[*Euro Elections 2019*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=wybory+do+Parlamentu+Europejskiego+2019) - Two heavily divergent polls of voter preferences were published on Friday. In the morning, the Institute of Public [*poll*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,24794168,najnowszy-sondaz-do-parlamentu-europejskiego-ke-wyprzedza-pis.html) showing that the Law and Justice party has 10 percent less support than the ***European*** Coalition. However, on the same day after noon, a Kantar survey appeared, according to which PiS has 15 percent more supporters than the EC.

- I don't remember such a split in the polls as we have today. Who will be embarrassed in nine days' time," Konrad Piasecki wrote on Twitter.

According to Kantar's poll of the day, PiS can count on 43% of the vote, the EC only on 28%. Spring enjoys support of 8 percent, while Confederation, Kukiz'15 and Left Together are below the election threshold. Meanwhile, this morning's IBSP [*poll*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=sonda%BF) shows 44 percent support for the EC and 32 percent for PiS. Spring can count on 9 percent of the vote, behind Konfederacja on 7 percent. The remaining groupings are below the threshold.

[*Read more: Euro elections. Kaczyski: Do you want Poland to have sharia zones?*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,24797247,eurowybory-kaczynski-czy-chcecie-panstwo-zeby-w-polsce-byly.html)

The head of the IBSP, ukasz Pawowski, commented. In his post, he noted that the Kantar poll was conducted using the "face to face" method (face to face), while the IBSP poll was conducted using the CATI method (by telephone or computer). "The F2F polls in the local elections had exactly 2x the share of CATI surveys," - Pawowski states.

First of all, it points to another - perhaps key - factor. As he writes, 'the realisation of the survey [Kantar, in which PiS has a significant lead - editor's note] began even before the broadcast of Sekielski's film'.

[*Elections to the* ***European*** *Parliament will*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=wybory+do+Parlamentu+Europejskiego+2019) be held on 26 May.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Academic Testing (94%); Human Resources + Personnel Management (94%); Recruitment + Hiring (94%); Nondurable Goods (89%); Suits + Claims (82%); Banking Law (75%); Employment Services (68%)

**Industry:** Banking + Finance Regulation + Policy (75%); Organic Chemicals (75%); Paper Mfg (75%); Meats (68%)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Elections to Europarliament 2019 - Danuta Hübner holds a grudge against Andrzej Halicki. It's about a banner***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ0-4DK1-JCVT-R0RN-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

May 17, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 286 words

**Byline:** past

**Highlight: *European*** Parliament elections 2019 The two candidates from the Warsaw Civic Coalition list got into a conflict over the placement of banners on one of the flyovers. Danuta Hübner accused Andrzej Halicki of removing her ad and replacing it with his own.

**Body**

[***European*** *Parliament elections 2019*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=wybory+do+Parlamentu+Europejskiego+2019): A week before the election silence, candidates of the Civic Coalition are publicly arguing about the display of advertising banners on one of the flyovers in the capital. ***MEP*** Danuta Hübner, who is number four on the EC's Warsaw list, tweeted pictures of the ads and accused Andrzej Halicki - number two on the same list - of dishonest behaviour.

She showed a photo of the same viaduct, where her banner used to be and has now been replaced by an advertisement for MP Halicki. "Mr Halicki, you do not have a ZDM decision for this viaduct". - she alleged.

"Success in politics, especially in ***European*** politics, can only be achieved with honesty. By tearing up my election material and hanging your own, you are acting dishonestly and illegally. Please hang my banner again", wrote the candidate.

A few hours later, Halicki addressed the issue on Twitter. He assured that Hübner's banners "certainly will not be torn down", and he himself is committed to hanging them again.

"Danusia. The banner has been taken down. There are many volunteers working in the campaign, unfortunately the enthusiasm of the work would be too great. Certainly no one is tearing down your banners. I will personally help to hang your banners" - wrote the PO.

So who had the right to place - and remove - banners from a city viaduct? As TVN Warszawa reports, the City Roads Management Authority rents space for advertising not to individual people, but to the entire committee, in this case the Civic Coalition. And it is up to the committee, not ZDM, whose banner appears there.

The City Is Ours movement, which fights against the advertising chaos in Warsaw, commented on Twitter on the dispute. "It is best to give up the advertising rags disfiguring Warsaw. There are other noniki and methods of campaigning" - wrote the organisation.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (69%); Film (67%); Human Rights Violations (65%); Children (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%); Amusements + Gambling (68%); Harbors + Ports (67%); Mining + Extraction (67%)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2019

**End of Document**

[***100 million from the EU in Kamionka. The EU flag welcomes visitors to the former state farm. This is the small capital of capital of Europe in Masuria***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ0-4DK1-JCVT-R0PN-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

May 17, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 942 words

**Byline:** Paulina Nodzyska

**Highlight:** They have already spent around 100 million zlotys from the EU funds. Children from every corner of the world have already been to their Potters' Village. At the entrance, there are two flags: Polish and EU. - If Owsiak's and Ochojska's world is normal, then we are creating such a world here - says the Margols.

**Body**

The Birds' Radio House tempts you with regional specialities. The menu includes, for example, potato dumplings, broth with wild boars, karmushka. In order: potato pancakes, dumplings with a bowl, bowl and bean soup. In Masuria these dishes need no introduction, they are flagship regional products.

The house smells of homemade cake, oranges. It is bustling, family-like. It won't get quieter until after midday, when the last bus leaves. The excursion calendar is bursting at the seams. Almost the whole world has already been here: ***Europe***, America, Russia. Least visitors come from New Zealand and Australia. Who is it this time? Children from Woch.

We are in Kamionka, a small village in Warmia-Mazury Province, Nidzica District. Its over seventy inhabitants are 66 kilometres from Olsztyn and 150 from Warsaw.

What attracts the whole world here, apart from the delicious cacao?

We sit down and read poems about freedom and tolerance

The Nida Foundation and the Nidzica Community Foundation were established by Barbara and Krzysztof Margol. They have been married for 40 years. He comes from the vicinity of Zamość, she is local, she grew up in Nidzica. As the Nida Foundation, they bought eight hectares of land in Kamionka. In 2008 they opened the Pottery Village there. After receiving the Pro Publico Bono award, they cut the ribbon with Jerzy Buzek, then President of the ***European*** Parliament.

They have created a Garden of Eden here, where they carry out hortiterapi, or healing through gardening. They weed and rake with the help of the University of the Third Age, children and local residents. Together they save insects, plant trees and flowers, and grow vegetables.

With the help of all of the Nida Foundation's activists, they adapted a former German courtyard that belonged to the Gruber family. They saved a two-hundred-year-old barn, built without the use of a single nail, from burning down. They built several buildings: the aforementioned farmhouse, a replica of a cinema, a village hall, a 2D nature cinema, a "Treasures of the Earth" gallery. There is a stage with an auditorium, where among others Okudava Festivals and concerts in memory of Marek Grechuta take place, Magda Umer and Janusz Tylman perform. In summer it is difficult to find a vacant seat. Residents spread blankets in the garden to miss the music.

In September, the sotysowa, the priest, the director of the Olsztyn theatre and the inhabitants stand together on the stage. Read poetry by Szymborska, Miosz, Skamandrites. This year's themes: freedom and tolerance.

We teach as we think about ecology

And finally the heart of the place, the pottery workshop. Here children from Woch and New York watch together how clay pots are made and then make them themselves. - In this way, we refer to the traditions of Nidzica. It is here that Masurian tiles, ceramics, bricks and roof tiles were produced - says Krzysztof Margol, the chairman of the Nida Foundation and the owner of the Pottery Village.

Apart from Buzek, former President Bronisław Komorowski and former Prime Minister Ewa Kopacz were guests here.

- We focus on presenting traditions, but environmental education is equally important to us. We show children the basalts that make up the planet Venus, which are a billion years old. We teach them how to look into the past while looking into the future. We give them a broader view of the environment around them. Previous generations and my own have already contributed to the destruction of our planet. That's why we don't have any plastic, no pollution. When the children bring drinks in plastic bags, we don't let them throw them away, we just advise them to put them back in the backpack. We don't teach them theory, we teach them through games, we provoke them to think and ask questions. We are different from the traditional school - says Krzysztof Margol.

State farms fall, we go for the unemployed

In 1990 Krzysztof Margol became mayor of Nidzica. After four years of a successful term, he did not run again. He recruited local volunteers, activists and businessmen. Together they established the Nida Foundation. The goal: to help the unemployed and activate local residents.

Krzysztof Margol: - We are located in the area of the former yna agricultural combine. At the beginning of the 1990s, unemployment here reached 38%. We decided to reach out to these people and create jobs with them.

Barbara Margol: "At the end of the 1990s, I ran the Centre for the Development of Women's Entrepreneurship. I decided to take care of women who had lost their jobs after the collapse of the state collective farms. I went around the villages and asked women what they could do. They could embroider. My mem and I were also embroiderers, so it worked well. We made tablecloths, which I took to Warsaw's embroidery shops. That's how we managed to survive.

The Nida Foundation deals with the so-called social economy. It obtains EU money, which it then passes on to residents of the surrounding counties to start up their own businesses and social cooperatives. - He always tells the candidates: you do not ask for money, you apply for it. The winners are those who have the best ideas, the most socially and economically useful. During the 25 years of our activity we have managed to support in this way about 2 thousand people. We continue to help those who want to. The Pottery Village was established as a social enterprise, which gives an example of how to help the inhabitants by creating a company with them. Several dozen people work here, running pottery workshops, cooking, cleaning and tending the garden. All this was possible thanks to EU money.

Krzysztof Margol does not count, but the Nida Foundation has already sent money to the EU so many times that a total of about 100 million zlotys has been "deducted" from it.

From state farms to EU flags

In the Potters' Village, international visitors are welcomed by two flags - Polish and EU.

- We are probably the only place in the area where you can see this. You see EU flags more often abroad than here. We want to be in the EU, we are in the EU, we are here for the money. I regret that flags are seen so rarely. I can't imagine not being there, just as I can't imagine having my own pension. We are before the European elections.

I always go goose-stepping and encourage people who apply to me for money to do so. Do not suggest for whom. Let's choose smart people.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (65%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2019

**End of Document**

[***European elections. Kaczyski: Do you want Poland to have sharia zones?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ0-4DK1-JCVT-R0S1-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

May 17, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 203 words

**Byline:** aplk

**Highlight:** "In this election, we can take the first step, an extremely important first step, to defend ourselves from various dangers," says Jaroslaw Kaczyski at the PiS election convention in one of the most exclusive and designer hotels in Ode. The president mentioned other dangers - the euro, demoralisation of children, reduction of social programmes and Islam - and was applauded by several hundred members of the Law and Justice party.

**Body**

On the occasion of the upcoming [***European*** *Parliament*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Parlament+Europejski) elections, Jarosaw Kaczyski, [*as in 2015*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/1,114871,18831585,kaczynski-w-54-strefach-w-szwecji-obowiazuje-szariat-blyskawiczna.html) , he is returning to anti-immigrant rhetoric.

After listing a number of dangers threatening his homeland, Kaczyski said that "we must save our security and thus our freedom". To this end, he will prevent "forced relocation".

- You know what is happening to the west of our borders," said the Law and Justice president to the activists gathered in Andel's Hotel. - I do not want to talk about this, because they will say again that I have some kind of prejudice," he continued. "But I am simply talking about facts, facts that cannot be denied," he said.

- Do you want Poland to once again have zones governed by Sharia law? - Kaczyski asks the audience.

This was answered with a resounding "no!".

[*Read more: What has the EU given us? We are one of the main beneficiaries of European funds* ***European funds***](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,24790070,co-nam-dala-unia-jestesmy-jednym-z-glownych-beneficjentow-funduszy.html)

- Of course - said the president. - I think there are very few people in Poland who would want that - he added, and then moved on to suspense.

- And if we want to avoid that, then what must happen? - ask and declare: - The Law and Justice must win.

"We will win, we will win". - chanted the hall, after Kaczyski moved on to the problem of differences in product quality between ***EU*** countries.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Human Rights Violations (93%); Terrorist Organizations (87%); Espionage (71%); Awards + Prizes (70%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (70%); Chemistry (70%); Medical Science (70%); Medicine + Health (70%); Military Weapons (70%); Physics (70%); Writers (70%); Torture (67%); Marriage Law (61%); Respiratory Disease (61%)

**Industry:** Chemicals Mfg (93%); Destinations + Attractions (93%); Organic Chemicals (78%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (69%); Private Banking (64%); Meats (62%)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Brexit. After six weeks of talks in the British parliament, the***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ0-4DK1-JCVT-R0S5-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

May 17, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 294 words

**Byline:** SK / IAR

**Highlight:** Leaders of both British parties have been discussing changes to the ***EU*** exit draft for six weeks so that it receives cross-party support. To no avail.

**Body**

Representatives of the right and the left blame each other for the lack of a breakthrough. "There were areas where we managed to find common ground," - [*Theresa May*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=theresa+may) said. But, she added, "other issues have proved more difficult".

This is particularly true given that there is no clear position within the Labour Party - whether it wants Brexit to become a reality or whether it wants a second referendum that could call off exit from the EU

- concludes May.

In turn, the Labour leader says the problem lies with the government side.

The prime minister ogosia when she left and there were a lot of goos in her party, belonging to people who did not agree with the very idea of talking

- says Jeremy Corbyn.

From the outset, the opposition has expressed concerns that any deal with Theresa May could be overruled by the next leader, who is likely to be in favour of a harder [*Brexit*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=brexit).

Theresa May agreed with her party's parliamentary committee yesterday to set a timetable for her resignation in early June. Many MPs in the ruling party would like to see a new Conservative leader in place by the end of July. Calls for the Prime Minister's resignation have been longstanding. The [***EU***](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=ue) exit deal she is pushing through has split the party into several factions.

Theresa May has been unable to persuade parliament to agree a deal, resulting in Brexit being abandoned by the end of October at the latest. The Prime Minister's entourage is hoping that she will be able to convince MPs to accept the deal before she leaves. The next meeting is expected to take place in the first week of June.

According to ITV, most of the committee's members would like to see a new leader in place by the end of July. Candidates to succeed Theresa May include former [*diplomatic*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=dyplomacja) chief Boris Johnson, home secretary Sajid Javid and environment minister Michael Gove.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Suits + Claims (94%)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Facebook has removed 23 wax fake news sites. Half of them were connected to the ruling parties***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ0-4DK1-JCVT-R0NX-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

May 17, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 1076 words

**Byline:** Bartosz Hlebowicz, Florence

**Highlight:** Fascist information about vaccines, anti-immigrant and anti-Semitic hearsay. Two weeks before the ***European*** Parliament elections, Facebook has blocked 23 sites spreading stonewalling and hatred. The majority of them are associated with the ruling parties in Italy - the Five Star Movement and the League of Liberals.

**Body**

According to Facebook, the closed pages have amassed almost 2.5 million followers and clicks in the last three months. By comparison, the official pages of the 5 Star Movement and the League have just 1.4 million and 506,000 followers respectively.

Facebook's decision was influenced by a report from Avaaz, a New York-based non-profit organisation formed by a group of journalists, researchers and analysts. It cited numerous examples of violations of the terms of use of this social networking platform: changes to page names accompanying a change in the nature of the page from non-political to political or party-oriented, the use of fascist profiles, the publication of hate speech, stonewalling and spam. Facebook has blocked several sites that spread fascist information about vaccination.

Hate against immigrants, journalists and the left

Supporters of the governing parties spread misleading quotes from activists disliked by the party leaders. For example, on the most opened page "Vogliamo il Movimento 5 stelle al governo" (We want the 5 Star Movement to govern) an alleged statement by Roberto Saviano was distributed: "I prefer to save migrants than wax victims of the earthquake". Saviano is a writer and journalist who has exposed both the crimes of the Neapolitan camorra and the xenophobic policies of Matteo Salvini, leader of the League. Because of the mob's threats, the writer lives under the protection of the Italian sub, but Deputy Prime Minister Salvini sometimes suggests that this should be dropped.

Laura Boldrini, a well-known left-wing activist, Speaker of the Lower House of the Italian Parliament in the previous term and former spokeswoman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, is a favourite target of attacks on sites supporting the government parties. These parties have insinuated, for example, that Boldrini uses her position to provide jobs for family members or that she "supports population change".

Of course, the stonewalling is not only spread by the social media. The right-wing daily Il Giornale, for example, spread the fascist information that Boldrini had occupied an invalid's seat during air travel. It will not back down, even though Alitalia has issued an official correction.

How to go from being passionate about sex and football to being a fan of Grillo and Salvini

One of the most popular among League supporters is the website "Lega Salvini Premier Santa Teresa di Riva". (Santa Teresa di Riva is a small town in Sicily). It distributed a video of groups of immigrants trying to destroy a police car. In reality it was a scene from a feature film. The clip received 10 million views.

The same page is also an example of the 'watcher recycling' scam. As Avaaz reveals in its report 'Wax networks amice Facebook's standards on inauthentic behaviour' of 3 May this year, this practice consists of 'a page with non-political content suddenly changing its name or identity, keeping all the likes and fans, who often do not realise the change and are suddenly bombarded with political content'. The page in question was originally called 'Association of breeders from the province of Messina'.

In the same way, the Facebook page "Soccer enthusiasts" became "We are the 5 Stars", the page entitled "Make your page popular" suddenly became "Beppe Grillo for president" and "Sexbombs" became "We want the 5 Stars movement to rule". And a site whose name could be translated as "The advantages of life", supposedly dedicated to a healthy lifestyle, in fact reproduced content from far-right sites.

Yet another violation of Facebook's rules and fraud against users of social media is the duplication of accounts or the creation of fascist profiles. Avaaz provides examples of accounts spreading Salvini's propaganda, which immediately jumped to replace identical accounts suspended by Facebook.

The Avaaz report identified 14 fraudulent 'networks' with a total of 104 pages and six groups with a total of 18.2 million fans

This shows that the pages recently closed by Facebook are just the tip of the iceberg. The company has announced that it will start investigating a further 80 suspicious groups.

- Facebook will do the right thing by shutting down these sites, but the fact that a multi-billion dollar company has to use Avaaz, an organisation that relies on donations to defend democracy in ***Europe,*** is telling," commented Christoph Schott, chief executive of Avaaz. - Facebook needs to do more, and fast.

Heal from mediocrity, win a dinner with Salvini

The popularity of fake news sites among supporters of the 5 Star Movement and the League is no coincidence. The Internet was the main tool of both parties' victorious election campaign last year, and the fascist information given out by Beppe Grillo, the Movemment's leader, and other Movemment politicians became the stuff of legend. These included theories about "chemical trails" left by planes in the sky causing cancer, or that man had never actually landed on the moon. Recently, Grillo has even taken part in a convention of supporters of the striped Earth theory. And last autumn, the 5 Star guru shared his thoughts on death on his blog, suggesting it is only "a disease that can be cured".

However, in the first place in the use of the Internet to obscure reality came the League, whose leader, as it was counted, only in the first few days of May published 24 sponsored posts (i.e. posts that, thanks to Facebook settings, have a better chance of reaching new recipients). Salvini's party may have spent up to 100,000 euros on these posts. An example of pat pseudo-information is Salvini's post of 10 May: "Do you know why everyone is against Salvini? Because he will stop immigration'.

The party spent the money on the "Win Salvini" game on social media. It is supposed to popularize anti-immigrant propaganda. Participants in the game have to click "like" under Salvini's posts and pass them on. A lucky winner will be drawn to have dinner with the Deputy Prime Minister.

The virtual deputy prime minister

Day after day, Salvini floods his compatriots with posts about what he is eating and in which place he took pictures with crowds of supporters. One gets the impression that the deputy prime minister and interior minister, who constantly stresses how much he does to bring order to the country and defend it against the alleged invasion of illegal black immigrants, lives in a virtual reality. And it will be a dry impression: the waxing media have counted that he will spend only 17 full days at the ministry in 2019, or be absent for 95 days. Instead, he will take part in 211 meetings with voters.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Children (67%); Medical Devices + Equipment (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Harbors + Ports (88%); Mining + Extraction (68%)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2019

**End of Document**

[***How much will Russia pay for dirty oil? Disputes are growing***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ0-4DK1-JCVT-R0RT-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

May 17, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 706 words

**Byline:** Andrzej Kublik

**Highlight: It** will cost at least 30 million dollars to replace the installations of one of the refineries in Belarus damaged by contaminated oil from Russia, according to estimates in Misk. Kazakhstan also wants compensation.

**Body**

- All those who show that they have suffered real losses will be compensated for them," Russian Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Kozak declared after meeting with Belarusian Deputy Prime Minister Ihar Lashenk. At this meeting the deputy heads of the Russian and Belarusian governments discussed the crisis caused by the supply from Russia of oil contaminated with highly corrosive organic chlorides. The discovery of these pollutants at a level several dozen times exceeding the norms was alerted here by Belarus before Easter. Three weeks ago Poland, Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary also stopped receiving contaminated oil from Russia.

At the end of last week, the transit of Russian oil from Belarus via Ukraine to Hungary resumed.

But on Monday, the Belarusian company Bienieftiechim reported that this transmission was again halted because there are no tanks in Ukraine to store the contaminated oil.

The German refinery of the French company Total announced on Monday that it had partially stopped production due to contamination of Russian crude oil.

"We expect that work will resume on Saturday, using alternative supplies via Gdask (in Poland)," - A Total statement said, as quoted by Reuters.

The French company noted, however, that the operations of its German refinery would be curtailed due to problems with crude supplies from Russia. However, Total will take steps to ensure that this does not disrupt fuel supplies to its customers.

According to German analysts, the Total refinery in the town of Leuna has sensed installations that are responsible for increasing the potential of these plants.

While declaring compensation, the Russian authorities do not want to discuss the amount. - Today it is necessary to finish the physical removal of all the consequences [of pollution]. If today we deal with these accounts and try to calculate how much will come out to whom, then we will shift the focus to other tasks - said Deputy Prime Minister Kozak. He adds: - Today I proposed not even to raise this issue.

The pity is that the suspension of contaminated oil supplies from Russia has forced refineries in central ***Europe*** to make unscheduled use of their own reserves of crude and oil from national reserves, and to seek additional supplies from alternative sources. The disposal of the contaminated crude will have to be paid for, and pipeline companies are not making money from transporting the oil.

Meanwhile, this week, Russian Minister Aleksandr Novak has already set an upper limit on Russian compensation.

- The damage, which will require compensation, will be less than 100 million dollars. - Nowak stated.

He added that this amount relates to the losses of all those affected, including Russian companies. They could incur losses because, according to Mr Novak, Russian oil companies can sell the contaminated oil, which is already deposited in Central ***European*** countries, at a discount.

Meanwhile, at the end of last week, the President of Belarus, Alexander ukashenko, stated that the scandal of contaminated oil from Russia alone had cost Belarus several hundred million dollars. This estimate is indirectly confirmed by the Russian daily Vedomosti. It estimates that by the end of this year Biaoru will have lost at least $270-435 million in the oil scandal. And the value of the contaminated oil is estimated by this daily at over 2.5 billion dollars.

- The cost of the installations at the Mozyr refinery, which failed due to oil contamination, is equivalent to about $30 million. - Belarusian Deputy Prime Minister Ihar Lashenka said on Friday, as quoted by the Bieta agency.

Kazakhstan is also demanding compensation from the Russian state pipeline company Transneft. Kazakh oil companies there supply crude to Russian pipelines, and in return an equal volume of crude is loaded for export by tankers from Russian terminals on the Baltic Sea.

- Since we have been supplying oil of adequate quality, and have received oil from Transneft that does not meet the quality requirements, we should receive compensation from Transneft in accordance with the contract - said Kazakh Deputy Minister of Energy Aset Magauov.

It added that this involves six tankers carrying a total of 590,000 tonnes of crude oil.

It is possible that attempts were made to force this contaminated Russian raw material into Orlen's Lithuanian refinery in Moeikiai. In Rod, representatives of this refinery told the Lithuanian daily Verslo Zinios that in May the plant in Maeikiai refused to accept two tankers with contaminated Russian oil.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (93%); Human Rights Violations (75%); Terrorist Organizations (73%); Human Resources + Personnel Management (69%); Arms Control + Disarmament (67%); Weapons + Arms (67%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (86%)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2019

**End of Document**

[***US not to open another front in tariff war with other countries***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ0-4DK1-JCVT-R0S9-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

May 17, 2019 Friday

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**Length:** 192 words

**Byline:** IAR, MA

**Highlight:** The White House has announced that President Donald Trump will decide in six months whether to impose a tariff on imports of cars and car parts into the US.

**Body**

Donald Trump has repeatedly complained that car and parts imports are hitting the US auto industry. At the same time, he warns that in the absence of an agreement with the ***European*** Union, Japan and other trading partners, he will increase import tariffs. The formal basis for this move was a Commerce Department report stating that the weakening of the auto industry poses a threat to national security.

President [*Donald Trump*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=donald+trump) had until tomorrow to decide whether to put ca on cars, but ultimately decided not to take that step. The White House said negotiations with Brussels and Tokyo were continuing and more time was needed. The decision on possible tariffs was delayed by 180 days.

[*Read more: Trump will burn graves. US hits China with cami on $200bn worth of goods. Beijing announces retaliation*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/7,151003,24770236,donald-trump-wraca-na-wojenna-sciezke-usa-podniosly-cla-na.html)

Trade war with China

At the moment, Washington is waging a trade war with Beijing. A week ago, a 25% tariff on $200 billion worth of Chinese imports came into force. China responded by imposing a tariff on [*US imports worth*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=USA) $60 billion.

President Donald Trump has warned that if Beijing does not relent, he will use another ca.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Torture (94%); Terrorist Organizations (74%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (75%)

**Load-Date:** July 10, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Pawlak will reveal his speech at the PSL Council. PO calls "crooks", talks of "decorated bottoms"***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ5-HW31-JCVT-R3MS-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

June 2, 2019 Sunday

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**Length:** 692 words

**Byline:** LG

**Highlight:** "Either we have guts and power, and we can make a policy that results in something good for the country, Poland, ***Europe***, for people, or we suck, (...) just to pay for something," Waldemar Pawlak said during the PSL General Council, explaining how he sees the future of the party.

**Body**

Waldemar Pawlak will give a speech at Saturday's [*PSL*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=psl) general council, in which he will assess the party's accession to the ***European*** Coalition in [***European*** *Parliament elections*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=wybory+do+Parlamentu+Europejskiego+2019) and outline how the PSL should continue its work. He will make his speech available on the internet.

Waldemar Pawlak already at the very beginning expressed his dissatisfaction with [*PSL*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=psl) joinin g the [***European*** *Coalition*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Koalicja+Europejska). According to the former Prime Minister, the EC "under the wind power of reformers and progressives from Platforma", they are waging a war with Spring about who will be more progressive. - And PiS is doing all this while blowing the whistle," he says.

- I do not want to be the gravedigger of the PSL and I will not participate in this," he stressed. - I have heard the appeal that I stand next to Wadysaw Kosiniak, but let's be clear. [*Wadysaw Kosiniak-Kamysz*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=w%B3adys%B3aw+kosiniak-kamysz) sits between Tusk and Jadewski. I would have left [Waldemar Pawlak refer s [*to Leszek Jadewski's lecture*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,24750947,jazdzewski-polski-kosciol-zaparl-sie-chrystusa-prawicowi.html) at Warsaw University - ed.] I would have left that fucking meeting after such an embarrassment as Jadewski did," he added, pointing out that "not in every company one can feel good and win".

As it turns out, Pawlak will set a very concrete condition for his involvement in the next elections. - Either we make a bloc of the PSL and the Polish Coalition and have the courage to stand on our own two feet, and make an attempt on our own, and be subjective. Or (...) we can ask the Platform not to be so deceitful, not to say those ugly things during the campaign, to be polite - he will present his point of view and emphasise that he 'is not writing for the second option'.

- (...) Until I am clear what the PSL's decision is, I will not declare myself. If we go together, if we look for friends who share our views and values, then we can make a joint effort," he added.

He will also explain why he does not think that the ***European*** Coalition will benefit the PSL. - (...) Some people, having already had their bottoms done, now praise the mandates and the Coalition. The turnout was twice as high now, so the result from five years ago was not so poor - he stressed.

[*Waldemar Pawlak*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=waldemar+pawlak) praised Waldemar Kosiniak-Kamysz for winning PSL politicians places on lists ahead of weaker PO candidates. He stressed, however, that this does not necessarily have to happen again in October. - Do you think that during the parliamentary elections there will be any kind of litany or conventions? Think about how discussions were held at coalition headquarters," he said.

As he points out, he is interested in politics and what it entails. - It's not as if we're going to cringe and blush whether we get one seat more or five less. We do not. Either we have the guts and the guts to make a policy that results in something good for the country, for Poland, for ***Europe***, for the people, or we are shaking (...) just to pawn off anything," he said. He added that he is ready to take a risk.

- Now the question is, do we have the character to stand on our own two feet, build a PSL-Polish coalition and invite all the well-wishers who don't fit into this silly "Law and Justice-Platform" division? - he wonders. - If you want to be a gravedigger and take our banner to the cabinet in PO, don't sign up for it," he stressed again.

He stressed that success depends on the idea and not on "bidding populism" and encouraged to be more specific in proposals. As an example he gives a modification of the 500 plus programme. - We could say this: 1000 z, but if you work. And it is not the past that gives you. We will leave it in your pocket, because it is your money, you earned it. You pay various taxes on the part of the employee and the employer for 1,500 z, and we will say that this 1,000 z stays in your pocket," he suggested. He stressed several times that this should not be money from the state or from the party, but money that belongs to the citizens. - This is dignity, because what PiS is doing leads to such a mongrelization that people are already losing the ability to take care of their own affairs, they are just stretching out both hands, because PiS will give us - he said.

- Either we turn into a toxic dispute of two mutually contradictory families [PiS - PO - ed.], or we propose a real policy, which really builds the community, is based on truth, offers development and ideas for the future. (...) Until they see that it is going in this direction, they will not bow their heads," he concluded.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Securities + Other Investments (82%); Children (81%); Ethics (80%); Rebellions + Insurgencies (80%); Film (75%); Medical Devices (63%); Medical Devices + Equipment (63%)

**Industry:** Harbors + Ports (93%); Organic Chemicals (76%); Mining + Extraction (75%); Coffee (67%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (63%)

**Load-Date:** July 11, 2019

**End of Document**

[***PSL leaves the coalition? It is rather a bluff***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ5-HW31-JCVT-R3MW-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

June 2, 2019 Sunday

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**Length:** 529 words

**Byline:** Krystyna Naszkowska, Pawe Wroski

**Highlight:** The PSL is gently declaring that it will lead a bloc called Coalition Poland into the parliamentary elections. However, it is quietly giving its partners time to offer it better conditions. The final arrangements are to be made at the end of June.

**Body**

Saturday's meeting of the council of the Polish Stronnictwo Ludowe, although stormy, was calmer than expected. The two main opponents of the alliance with Civic Platform, Nowoczesna, SLD and the Greens - Eugeniusz Kopotek and Marek Sawicki - were not present. The main player of their faction was Waldemar Pawlak.

However, for the first time in history, the former head of the Peoples' Party did not seem to sense the mood of the room, which was in favour of Wadyslaw Kosiniakowi-Kamysz. The co-founder of the ***European*** Coalition (EC) was welcomed with an ovation, while Pawlak's speech calling for leaving the alliance was received coolly.

Pawlak claims that entering the coalition led to PiS pushing PSL out of the countryside due to too liberal moral postulates formulated by the coalition partners. As a proof of this, Pawlak cites Jarosław Kalinowski's results in Mazowsze - the turnout here was twice as high as in the previous European elections, and Kalinowski did not get twice as many votes as he should have. Pawlak declares that he himself voted for Kalinowski, but not for the Coalition.

The audience did not like this very much and did not applaud after his speech. Later, during a closed-door meeting, Pawlak was heard to say, "If you're not helping, at least don't bother," and he nervously walked out of the meeting in front of his blanket. A member of the PSL leadership told us that the supporters of an immediate exit from the Coalition "have been brought up to speed".

However, the speeches of those who polemicized with Waldemar Pawlak, such as Adam Jarubas or delegates from Wielkopolskie voivodeship, previously regarded as his allies, were warmly welcomed. The debates showed that Kosiniak-Kamysz's position in the party is not threatened.

At a press conference, the PSL leader stressed that his party had achieved a good result: it had introduced three MEPs, 650,000 people had voted for its candidates and the EC would be the second largest national representation in the ***European*** People's Party.

However, Kosiniak-Kamysz also recalled that the ultimate goal of defeating Law and Justice, which would have given a positive impetus to the autumn campaign for the national parliament, had not been realised. In his view, the ***European*** Coalition proved too broad, "a community of purpose was not enough", as Civic Platform drifted to the left. - Apart from the common goal, there must be a community of ideas and values, the religious war unleashed by Law and Justice is changing the conditions of the game," the PSL leader said. The party should be a folk and national party, faithful to the Christian tradition.

According to leaks on the backstage, Peasants are now probing whether they can count on the accession of politicians from the right wing of the PO, who have been marginalised or even expelled from their party - e.g. Marek Biernacki, Jacek Kozowski, Bogdan Zdrojewski, Stefan Niesioowski or Michał Kamiski. Above all, however, the announcement of the formation of a separate bloc is intended as a means of putting pressure on the partners. PSL wants to force Platform to withdraw from too small declarations on moral issues. And most importantly - it wants to win for its people good places on the electoral lists in the autumn. - We are counting on Schetyna to start talking to them,' one of the PSL leaders told us.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Medical Devices (63%); Medical Devices + Equipment (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (73%)

**Load-Date:** July 11, 2019

**End of Document**

[***An earthquake in the SPD. Will Merkel's government survive the castling among the Social Democrats?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ5-HW31-JCVT-R3MX-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

June 2, 2019 Sunday

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**Length:** 649 words

**Byline:** Bartosz T. Wieliski

**Highlight:** After a year at the helm of the SPD, Andrea Nahles has not only failed to regain the confidence of the voters, but has also alienated them from the party.

**Body**

Nahles is leaving not only because of the SPD's record-breaking results in the ***European*** elections - the Social Democrats only got 15.8 per cent of the votes - but also because the party is not yet at the bottom. The first post-election poll shows that if the Bundestag were to be elected, the SPD would only get 12 percent of the vote. This has never happened to the Social Democrats before.

In Germany, it is increasingly clear that the SPD, a party with a 150-year tradition, is dying and no cure is helping.

- Discussions in the parliamentary club and many signals from the party have shown that I no longer have the necessary support to hold my office," said Nahles, announcing that he was resigning. He is resigning not only from the party, but also from the SPD club in the Bundestag.

"Nahles was not the right person to head the party, but who was more suitable?" - asks the commentator of the Süddeutsche Zeitung.

The SPD is being killed by the transition as society passes. The working class, whose support once made social democracy a powerhouse, is disappearing. And the party is unable to adapt to the needs of the new bourgeoisie, which is committed to ecological and comfortable living.

Voters are switching to the Greens, who in the latest polls are not the second political force in the country - as their 21% result in the ***European*** elections would indicate - but number one. A survey by the Forsa Institute shows that the party is supported by 27 percent of those polled, the Christian Democrats by one point less. Such a change - even in the polls - has never been seen in Germany before.

Yet a century ago the Greens were regarded as ecological radicals, eternal malcontents who were impossible to reason with. Today we can start imagining that the next Chancellor will be a green ...

The SPD is also a victim of the "grand coalition", i.e. the joint governments with the Christian Democrats led by Angela Merkel that have lasted since 2005. - The SPD is also a victim of the 'grand coalition', i.e. the joint government with the Christian Democrats led by Angela Merkel, which has lasted since 2005 with an interruption of four years. During this period Germany grew to become the economically and politically strongest country in the ***EU*** and began to play on the global stage on its own. However, the SPD, in the shadow of Merkel's star, lost popular support (the CDU only experienced this process after the migrant crisis erupted in 2015). Successive leaders have failed in facing up to the problem and have passed into oblivion.

In spring 2017, Martin Schulz, the politically unhinged former head of the ***European*** Parliament, took over the leadership of the party. For a while, it seemed that he would pull the party out of the dock, as he was actually mobilising and even generating enthusiasm among voters (within a month, the SPD gained 10,000 members). The enthusiasm will jump a few months before last year's elections.

After Schulz in 2018, Nahles, who became involved with the party as an 18-year-old by enrolling in a fashion school, took over the party.

In the 1990s, when they entered adult politics, the then SPD leader Oskar Lafontaine says that Nahles fell from the sky into the party. She worked her way up through the party ranks, sat on her home district council in the Palatinate, entered the Bundestag, became the SPD's Secretary General and finally Minister for Labour.

Critics said that she had never worked outside the party apparatus and did not know what the world outside the party office building looked like. The fact that leading SPD politicians have such careers behind them is another reason for the crisis in social democracy.

A week ago there was talk of a possible comeback of Martin Schulz. However, the former head of the ***euro-parliament was*** likely to encounter strong opposition from the party establishment, because the rumours were quickly dismissed.

Nahles could replace either the 45-year-old Prime Minister of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and former Family Minister Manuela Schwesig or Malu Dreyer, the multiple sclerosis sufferer and Minister-President of Rhineland-Palatinate. Both are popular with the electorate and have achievements. Olaf Scholz, Social Democrat Finance Minister, another influential figure at the top of the party, is waiting for events to unfold.

For months now, it has been said that the only thing that would help would be a shock treatment: leave the government and become - as was the case before the Merkel era - the hard-line opposition to the Christian Democrats. Such a scenario would mean early elections. We will soon find out whether the new party leadership will make such a move.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (78%); Human Rights Violations (75%); Terrorist Organizations (74%); Awards + Prizes (65%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (65%); Chemistry (65%); Medical Science (65%); Medicine + Health (65%); Physics (65%); Writers (65%); Human Resources + Personnel Management (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (93%)

**Load-Date:** July 11, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Prof. Markowski: S three exceptions: Poland, Wgry and Wochy. Discussion on freedom in Poznań***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ5-HW31-JCVT-R3N8-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

June 2, 2019 Sunday

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**Length:** 833 words

**Byline:** Dawid Szymczak

**Highlight:** When more than half of the seats in the Great Hall in "Zamek" Cultural Centre were already occupied, the doors were closed, the wind was turned off and donGURALelsko appeared on the big screen in a video clip to the song "20". "20". Thus began the conference "Direction ***Europe*** - On the Need for Utopia".

**Body**

[*donGURALesko reads Snyder - CLICK AND SHARE OR CIGGIN AUDIOBOO*](http://bi.gazeta.pl/im/2/24844/m24844312.mp3)

- In a police pasture teeming with controls / Drive slowly, we will not be enslaved. / Count to twenty, think what hurts. / Not a word about us without us, we turn the table" - she raps in the chorus. And when the song jumped, the hall burst into applause. - Piotr Górski "donGURALesko" is here with us," said conference host Micha Merczyski, which triggered another round of applause.

The Poznań rapper has prepared a track entitled "20". "20", which is based on the book "On Tyranny. Twenty lessons from the 20th century" by Professor Timothy Snyder. - I will take on the role of the tumberer. I will translate the professor's speech into rap language," says donGURALesko when he appears on stage. Apart from him, the conference was attended by Dr. Anna Materska-Sosnowska, a political scientist from the University of Warsaw, and Professor Radosaw Markowski, a sociologist from the Warsaw School of Social Sciences and Humanities.

- I had already seen the video before I got the invitation to the conference. And that's probably a good sign, because it means that the song has spread properly. There's very little political message that appeals to trendy people. Who is going for Snyder? Rather older people. And the book is small, short and should be compulsory reading," commented Materska-Sosnowska.

The conference leader mentioned that the song was well received by the audience. To confirm it, he quoted a few comments, which appeared under the video. - Almost all of them were positive: "I haven't heard Gural for a long time, but I guess it's high time to change that... Props!", "More of this kind of stuff, dude!", "Master! - lists Merczyski.

- But please note that hardly any of the comments are about the message. The community of dry, fashionable people is very divided and is waiting on the Internet for fuel to further divisions. This song is such fuel," says "Gural". - Probably so, but perhaps you should understand where the danger lies," Materska-Sosnowska replied.

The speakers agreed that utopia is particularly needed today. - Unfortunately, today utopia is my life, equality and brotherhood - said Dr. Materska-Sosnowska with sadness. - I am surprised that as a society we don't consider the issue of, for example, the protection of animals. Imagine that during our conference another species will become extinct. It will be extinct. It will be gone. Yet in a country which has a huge ecological problem, there is not a single green party. Climate change is another subject worth thinking about. We cannot solve these problems alone. They can only be solved by the ***Europe*** we are now in. And this is some utopian vision of the world - comments professor Markowski. - I am not such an expert - donGURALesko started. - I will only say that live in a utopia, when you go to the shop to buy beeches, there is no war, there is peace. Then be happy. But I come back and politics knocks on my door, speaks to me with the sound of saws cutting down trees," he says.

But then the discussion took a surprising turn. Truth was discussed - in politics, in the media, in everyday life. It was scientific and down-to-earth. The focus was on the media: - Divide the students into three groups to analyse the news programmes of the major stations: "Events", "Facts", "News". They come back later in the class and have very different conclusions. They are able to argue, because everyone says something different, and yet they operate around the same news - begins Dr. Materska-Sosnowska. - We lock ourselves in completely different tanks. Everyone has their own truth - she commented.

She was seconded by Professor Markowski. - We even did such a social survey in which we asked people going into the 2010 elections: "Is it true that a year ago Poland was the only country in ***Europe to*** record economic growth of 1.9 percent?" It was true, but still 70% of the PiS voters we asked were convinced that it was a lie - Professor Markowski gives an example. - And in the other direction: "Has crime decreased in Poland during the term of office of the Law and Justice party?". It was of course true, but the vast majority of those who voted for PO say that it is a lie - he says. Then he adds: "Strong party identification simply stupefies us.

The speakers were also asked to comment on the results of the elections to the ***European Parliament***. - There were 51 Poles elected. 27 will sit in the marginal 10% group, which will have no say in the future of ***Europe***. Another 25 Poles will be members of the People's, Socialist or Liberal parties. They will determine the future of ***Europe*** and decide what will happen to us - assessed Prof. Markowski. - The big question before the election concerned the Eurosceptic parties: will they reach 33%? Because if so, various issues could be blocked. In some countries, however, they failed miserably, in others they simply lost. But there are three exceptions: Hungary, Italy and Poland. These are the three countries that have chosen to do things differently. And this is optimistic, because it means that ***Europe*** will move forward with new strength and the Eurosceptics will not mean much. And we simply have to digest it all and draw conclusions from what happened in the villages and provinces - he commented.

After the conference, most of the participants will go straight to Wolnoci Square, where a concert of donGURALesko "Ani sowa bez nas" is planned for the evening, of course with the song "20".

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Medical Devices (81%); Securities + Other Investments (75%); Children (61%)

**Industry:** Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (93%); Mining + Extraction (74%); Organic Chemicals (69%)

**Load-Date:** July 11, 2019

**End of Document**

[***US to abolish visas for Poles in 2020? Adam Bielan on conditions: This is to be slept on***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ5-HW31-JCVT-R3NB-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

June 2, 2019 Sunday

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**Length:** 132 words

**Byline:** WB, IAR

**Highlight:** The USA may abolish visas for Poles in 2020. This is the belief expressed by Adam Bielan - until recently deputy speaker of the Senate, elected to the ***European*** Parliament. The politician is in Miami in connection with the inaugural LOT Polish Airlines flight to Florida.

**Body**

[*Adam Bielan has pointed out*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Adam+Bielan) that the percentage of refusals on which the [*lifting of the visa requirement*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,24576969,georgette-mosbacher-mam-nadzieje-ze-polacy-beda-podrozowac.html) depends is less than fou r per cent. [*The Americans,*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=USA) meanwhile, require this percentage to fall below three per cent. The downward trend is steady and there is a good chance that this goal can be met next year. Bielan stressed that after the formal abolition of visas, other formalities are still necessary.

This includes the ratification of anti-terrorism legislation. - This is to be done," said the politician. - There is no automatism, but in practice it does not happen that a country that meets the conditions will not be included in the visa waiver programme - stressed Adam Bielan.

Poland is one of the few countries in the ***European*** Union in respect of which the Americans have not yet lifted [*the visa requirement*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=wizy).

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Medical Devices (94%); Autism (87%); Mental Illness (87%); Psychiatry (87%); Sports + Recreation (64%); Tournaments (62%)

**Load-Date:** July 11, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Britain is in a mess. Why does it need Trump's visit?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ5-HW31-JCVT-R3NM-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

June 2, 2019 Sunday

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**Length:** 814 words

**Byline:** Anne Applebaum

**Highlight:** To ensure the safety of Donald Trump during his stay in Britain, the British state will spend £18m. Hundreds of hours of planning. All to satisfy one man's ego

**Body**

The UK has suffered an unprecedented crash, a crisis whose scale was unforeseeable just six months ago. Prime Minister Theresa May has resigned and will leave office within days. Support for the two historic parties, Labour and Conservative, has hit rock bottom. In the tightly contested ***European*** Parliament elections, the brand-new Brexit party came first, while the two anti-Brexit groups, the tiny Liberal Democrat party and the even smaller Green party, came second and fourth. [*The ruling Tory party came a distant second, in fifth place.*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,24830933,wielka-brytania-zapowiedziana-kleska-torysow.html)

The total votes for the anti-Brexit parties outnumbered those for the Brexit Party, even though the country still intends to withdraw from the ***European*** Union. Some polls suggest that the Liberal Democrats would win if parliamentary elections were held tomorrow. A dozen or so wannabes are openly campaigning for the leadership of the Conservative Party, Labour Party members are in open warfare with each other, and the government has stopped making any decisions.

And here comes President Donald Trump to the UK on 3 June. For what?

It is clear that he is not here to negotiate, to conclude deals or to negotiate treaties; he has no one to negotiate with. He may make some grave statements - he is reportedly going to say that he will cut off intelligence cooperation with the UK if it continues to do business with the Chinese company Huawei - but the UK cabinet is unable to give a coherent answer, so it will make little difference. Its presence will not strengthen the legendary, albeit somewhat strained, Anglo-American relationship.

His recent visit to Britain was a PR disaster. He insulted the Prime Minister, infuriated Queen Elbiet II and even managed to infuriate The Sun, a tabloid owned by Rupert Murdoch, who attacked him as a "fascist sycophant". During the US president's previous visit, 77 per cent of Britons had an unfavourable opinion of him and there is no reason to believe that this percentage will decline.

Equally from London's point of view this visit makes no sense. British efforts to placate Trump have failed to attract him. The outgoing Prime Minister Theresa May's attempts to forge a close relationship with him have backfired, making her even less popular. Realising Trump's toxicity, Labour and Liberal Democrat leaders announced they would not attend his banquet. The Duchess of Sussex - a member of the British royal family, formerly known as American actress Meghan Markle - has also made it clear she will not meet the US president.

Other members of the royal family, however, seem to have no choice. A royal visit, unlike a working visit, means that he has to spend a lot of time with the Queen, who is head of state, and attend a banquet at Buckingham Palace. And that, it seems, is what it is all about.

Trump will not achieve anything for either the US or the UK. He will, however, achieve what is actually more important to him. He will be photographed with some of the world's most recognisable celebrities: the royals, Prince Charles, Prince Harry. They will all be there, doing their duty, because they have to. And it will satisfy Trump's narcissistic, compulsive need to be in the spotlight.

Of course, this is not the first time that American diplomacy and foreign policy have been subordinated to satisfying Trump's obsession. Let us remember: [*it was the television cameras and bull's-eye lights that made the greatest impression on him during his meeting with Kim Dong Un in Singapore.*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,24501197,fiasko-szczytu-w-wietnamie-kim-i-trump-sie-nie-dogadali.html) During this summit he said to the photographers: - Have you taken another photograph so that we look admirable, dignified, splendid, perfect?

Quite recently [*he used an equally insignificant trip to Japan for the same purpose: to become the first leader of a foreign country to be photographed next to the tower of the crowned emperor*](http://wyborcza.pl/7,75399,24833818,donald-trump-u-cesarza-naruhito-to-pierwszy-zagraniczny-przywodca.html) and empress of Japan. Besides, the entire trip will be spent tweeting about his political opponents in the country.

Everywhere he goes, Trump is bored by work meetings and is rude to those who attend. He can't make deals or negotiate because he knows too little about the issues at hand. But where there are empty ceremonies - like the July 14 parade in France or the presentation of the royal guard standing at attention outside Windsor Castle - he is pleased and impressed.

The logistical work required for this visit, as for any presidential visit, is a huge operation. The British state will spend £18 million to ensure Trump's safety; hundreds of hours of planning. And all this to satisfy one man's big ego.

via. Andrzej Ehrlich

Anne Applebaum - American writer and columnist, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for her book "Guag". Her book "Red Famine" was published in Poland last year by Agora.

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**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Torture (88%); Terrorist Organizations (80%); Film (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (70%); Harbors + Ports (63%); Mining + Extraction (63%)

**Load-Date:** July 11, 2019

**End of Document**

[***In the autumn, will the EU COUNTRIES on their knees going to ask Angel Merkel to take over as head of the EC?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WJ5-HW31-JCVT-R4DC-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

June 16, 2019 Sunday

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**Length:** 519 words

**Byline:** Deutsche Welle

**Highlight:** Angela Merkel asserts that she is not interested in any position in Brussels. According to "FAS", however, this need not be her last word.

**Body**

"What would happen if, at the closest ***EU*** summit next week, [*Angela Merkel*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=angela+merkel) suddenly raised her finger and said: my dear friends, and besides, I am running for head of the ***European*** Commission?" - wonders Thomas Gutschker, author of a commentary published in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung on Sunday.

In his view, it is not difficult to predict the reaction to such a declaration: "the ***European*** Union's biggest personal issue would be resolved with this one sentence".

[*Read more: Wochy: La 7 TV recorded a private conversation between Merkel and Prime Minister Woch. "Angela, don't worry".*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114881,24419878,wloskatelewizja-upublicznila-prywatna-rozmowe-angeli-merkel.html)

Merkel talks, take with Kaczyski

Merkel, Gutschker writes, is the most experienced head of government of all the EU countries. She is also respected in all political camps - "everyone knows her". Some fear her because of her migration policy. However, the German Chancellor is able to maintain a dialogue with all her critics, even with Viktor Orban and the "strong Pole" [*Jaroslaw Kaczyski*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Jaros%B3aw+Kaczy%F1ski).

The required qualified majority would be assured, especially as France has already proposed it. ***The European*** Parliament would also certainly have elected her, because how could the Christian Democrats go against Merkel, who is their calling card?

The commentator recalls that Merkel supported Manfred Weber in the campaign for the European elections, and four weeks ago declared that she was not interested in any further political position, including in ***Europe***.

Will Merkel change her decision?

"It doesn't have to be her last word, the political situation is changing fast," Gutschker noted. "Who knows what will happen if the member states quarrel over ***European*** personalities and at last, not yet this week but perhaps in the autumn, they will be on their knees to bagay Merkel to move to Brussels?" - he wonders. All the more so if it turns out that her term as Chancellor will end before 2021?

That moment has not yet come," the FAS journalist warns. In his opinion the Union is in the "normal process of struggle for influence and positions".

Merkel's trump card: experience

Gutschker cautions that the current suggestion by French President Emmanuel Macron to propose Merkel as head of the EC should not be taken lightly. In his view, Macron's initiative only aims to block Weber's candidacy. If Macron were to treat pitting this option, he would not have agreed to the proposal in an interview with Swiss television.

His statement shows that he does not expect a declaration from Merkel this Thursday. But it is not clear what will happen in the future, he stresses.

According to Gutschker, there are many reasons for choosing someone with experience in government and influence in foreign policy as head of the European Commission. Weber lacks both," writes Gutschker.

Let Macron to Weber and his pushing of Merkel's candidacy has this negative aspect, namely the disregard for parliament - the commentator warns. The French president governs according to the "Napoleonic tradition". He must find the tradition of parliament electing the head of government mixed. After all, it is he who appoints and dismisses the prime minister and his ministers", reads the "FAS", Sunday's edition of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Article taken from [*Deutsche Welle*](https://www.dw.com/pl/fas-czy-angela-merkel-zmieni-zdanie-i-stanie-na-czele-komisji-europejskiej/a-49223275) website

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Suits + Claims (93%); Human Rights Violations (89%); Writers (88%); Heads Of State + Government (73%); Children (70%); Awards + Prizes (69%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (69%); Chemistry (69%); Medical Science (69%); Medicine + Health (69%); Military Weapons (69%); Physics (69%); Crowdsourcing (67%); Politics (65%); Armed Forces (64%); Espionage (62%)

**Industry:** Coffee (87%); Harbors + Ports (84%); Organic Chemicals (81%); Energy + Utilities (65%)

**Load-Date:** July 11, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Billions of euros will not reach us. Poland will still be covered in smog***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WG2-1FM1-JCVT-R2D7-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

July 1, 2019 Monday

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**Length:** 1101 words

**Byline:** Dominika Wantuch

**Highlight: *The European*** Commission will no longer meet with the Polish government and work on amending the "Clean Air" programme. In practice, this means that we will only manage to eliminate a small percentage of the 4 million coal-fired furnaces.

**Body**

There is no consent of the ***European*** Commission for continuation of the EU assistance for the "Clean Air" programme - Wyborcza" found out. The information from the Commission that it will not meet with the Polish side and is cancelling the Steering Committee has already reached the representatives of the Polish government, the World Bank, local self-governments, independent experts and officials of the National Fund for Environmental Protection and voivodeship funds for environmental protection.

The Steering Committee is an institution appointed by the Polish government and EC to make strategic decisions concerning the "Clean Air" programme. The closest meeting, during which final decisions concerning the programme reform were to be made, was to take place on July 4th.

- This meeting is pointless, the Commission has lost patience. For half a year the Polish side has not made any decisions, which are indispensable for the programme reform - this is how EU experts unofficially comment their decision.

Before they made the decision, Marc Lemaitre, EC director general for regional and urban policy, sent a letter to the Polish government. We reported on it on 19 June. Lemaitre underlined, that currently the programme is not eligible for EU funds and "constitutes a reputational risk for the Commission, the World Bank and the Polish government". The EC gave an ultimatum: either Poland will reform the programme and hand over the funds for exchanging cookers for coal to local self-governments and commercial banks (today, they are managed only by the National Fund for Environmental Protection, subordinate to the Minister of the Environment), or the EU will not give any money for the programme.

Cp" is worth approx. 35 billion Euros for more than ten years. The money is to be used to replace 4 million coal-fired boilers and to insulate buildings. The aim is to reduce smog, the main source of which is coal-fired houses.

In the upcoming financial perspective 2021-27, the EU intends to provide Poland with billions of euros to fight smog and was also ready to transfer unused funds from the current perspective. Without these funds the programme cannot be implemented. At present, the NFO¦ disposes of ca. 1 billion z³ for the "Cp". Next year there will be about 2.5 billion z³ of public money.

Lemaitre gave the government until 21 June to respond and called for a meeting of the most important officials responsible for "Cp" before 4 July.

However, the meeting did not take place, and Minister of Investment and Development Jerzy Kwieciñski, who was to organize it, argues in an e-mail to "Wyborcza" that the EC did not issue any ultimatum to the Polish side, but asked politely whether "the Polish side expresses its willingness to continue the World Bank's support in the implementation of the programme" and further cooperation.

What is more, as we managed to learn, the official response of Minister Kwieciński to the EC is laconic. The Ministry only points out that Poland is determined to fight smog.

This irritated ***European*** experts of the ***European*** Commission and the World Bank, who since the beginning of the year have been coming to meetings with the government and, on the basis of analyses from the World Bank, indicated what should be done to improve the currently ineffective programme. It is estimated that so far the EC has spent around EUR 1 million on assistance with the PiS flagship programme.

Despite this, the PiS flagship programme, which Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki boasted about in 2018, has been poorly prepared and is being poorly implemented today.

The "Clean Air" programme assumes that within the next decade, we will eliminate 4 million smoky fossil fuels in Polish homes and provide more heat insulation to outdated buildings from which heat escapes on a regular basis. They are inhabited mainly by people suffering from energy poverty - those who cannot afford ecological heating, who cannot have it connected to their homes because there are no heating or gas networks in their vicinity, and those who cannot afford thermo-modernisation of their buildings, as a result of which they pay much higher heating bills.

When announcing the programme, Prime Minister Morawiecki said that over 100 billion zlotys would be needed to implement it. Where will this money come from?

They are to come from the state budget, the National Fund for Environmental Protection and provincial funds for environmental protection, revenues from emissions trading (ETS), and above all from EU funds. Environmental protection will be one of the top priorities in the upcoming EU perspective 2021-27, and since the "Clean Air" programme was to be the largest modernisation programme for buildings, money for its implementation was to reach Poland already now - unused within the current perspective.

However, in order to receive money from the ***EU***, the programme must be adjusted to the EU regulations and guidelines. That is why the ***European*** Commission, from the moment the "Clean Air" programme was prepared, enumerated its flaws and called for its reform. Firstly, the Ministry of the Environment stated in the programme that outdated coal-fired boilers that pollute the air may be replaced with other, modern coal-fired boilers, and that installation of coal-fired boilers in newly built houses is allowed. This clearly conflicts with ***EU*** policy, which does not finance or support any investments based on fossil fuels.

Secondly, the World Bank experts calculated that during the year about 400 thousand stove-furnaces have to be liquidated in order to achieve the goal of the programme and to properly spend the money. That is why, as the B¦ experts urge, the implementation of the program should be handled by local governments (just like the 500 plus program) and commercial banks. It is them that should accept applications for subsidies and grant them. However, for months the Ministry of Economy has been insisting that the money should be managed only by the National Fund for Environmental Protection through voivodeship funds. This led to a stagnation in the programme and instead of several hundred granted subsidies after ten months of the programme's duration, only over 20 thousand were granted and another nearly 60 thousand are waiting in a long queue.

Therefore, after months of trying to cooperate, the European Commission says enough of cooperating with the Polish government. What does this mean in practice for the average Polish citizen?

The 60 thousand applications for subsidies submitted so far have a chance to be implemented, as the NFO¦ budget includes this year ca. PLN 1 billion for the "Clean Air" programme. Taking an average, that one grant is 15 thousand zlotys, currently submitted applications amount to 900 million zlotys. However, without the EU funds, it will not be possible to realise another 340 thousand investments planned by the Bureau of the Environment.

Next year NFO¦ has nearly 2.5 billion z³ for the programme. The programme will be open to about 160 thousand residents.

There is a chance for as much from national funds. This means that the programme will not be implemented without the EU money, because in the optimistic scenario, 160 thousand subsidies over ten years means 1.6 million liquidated cookers instead of 4 million. So, Polish towns will continue to be shrouded in a cloud of dust in winter, and Poland will continue to be a brown, polluted spot on the map of ***Europe***.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** July 1, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Parliament European Parliament. Europose record-holder to increase his assets by nearly EUR 7 million in one term of office***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WHS-MDK1-JCVT-R49N-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

July 1, 2019 Monday

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**Length:** 771 words

**Byline:** ukasz Rogojsz

**Highlight: It is** well known that in the ***European*** Parliament one can earn a lot of money. How much have Polish MEPs earned over the five years they have sat in Brussels? Below we present seven Polish politicians who have made the biggest financial leap during the 2014-19 term.

**Body**

The SLD ***Europose*** began her term of office with savings of 35,000 zlotys and 6,200 euros. He was also in the process of extending a 200-square-metre house, which he valued at Z1.5 million, and a 200-square-metre flat (worth Z1.55 million). Five years later the renovation of the house was finished, which allowed the property to be expanded to 500 sq m and increased its value to 1.4 million z. Although the flat lost 50,000 zlotys in value, the SLD politician made up for it with savings in cash - he had almost 70,000 euros and 31,000 zlotys. This means that during his term of office his assets increased by more than PLN 1.6 million.

Already at the beginning of the last term of the ***European*** Parliament, Wasa could not complain about the lack of means to live. In cash it did not look impressive - 44 thousand zlotys and 10 thousand euros - but in real estate it was much better. He was the co-owner of a 166 square metre house valued at 800 000 z and a 100 metre flat (worth 700 000 z). In addition, he owns a 78.5-metre flat valued at 630 thousand zlotys. He also holds a large number of bonds, the value of which, however, was not disclosed in the declaration of assets. When his term of office came to an end, Wasa no longer had a smaller apartment, but in cash he had saved 150 thousand zlotys and 4 thousand euros (17.2 thousand zlotys). However, it is on securities that he will gain the most. In the spring of 2019, they were worth, converted into zlotys, 2.04 million z. Even deducting the value of the sold flat, Wasa would be in profit of Zloty 1.57 million. And at the end of his term of office, his declaration of assets still included a 2016 Mercedes GLC, which he does not own when he starts his term of office.

Hoc was not elected to the ***European Parliament in*** 2014, but only in autumn 2015, when ***MEP*** Marek Gróbarczyk was appointed to the cabinet of Beata Szydo. At that time, he could boast, among other things, 150 thousand zlotys in savings and an 84-metre flat worth 310 thousand zlotys. He also had 7.5 thousand euro and over 12 thousand dollars. After four years in Brussels, his assets have increased by almost PLN 1.346 million and a 62-metre flat valued at PLN 360 000.

The People's Vice-Chairman starts his career in Brussels with a 200 sq.m. house valued at 650 thousand zlotys, which he co-owns with him, and a 56 sq.m. private flat. In cash he has saved a total of 18.5 thousand zlotys and less than 700 euros. In the investment fund, which he shares with him, he has saved almost 23 thousand zlotys. In addition - a plot of land and a garage worth a total of more than 230 thousand zlotys. After drinking years in the ***Euro-Parliament, his*** property wealth has not changed, but in cash the PSL politician has already had much more - over 441 thousand euros (1.9 million zlotys) and 14 thousand zlotys. He will exchange his 2009 Renault Scenic for a 2016 Peugeot 2008 and a 2014 BMW 525.

***The*** Law and Justice ***MEP*** entered ***European*** politics with a very humble fortune - PLN 1 million in cash and PLN 432 000 in securities. However, she owned neither a house nor a flat. This did not change even after her five-year term in Brussels and Strasbourg. Gosiewska has, however, considerably increased her cash. She finished her term of office with over 1.79 million zlotys and almost 344 thousand euros (1.48 million zlotys). Savings in securities decreased to 156 thousand zlotys. This means that during her years as an MEP Gosiewska has increased her wealth by almost 2 million zlotys.

In the spring of 2014, the Law and Justice politician had only 70 thousand zlotys in her bank account, and with her memo she owned a 154-square-metre house worth 600 thousand zlotys. She also has a 2.4 hectare farm valued at 50 thousand zlotys. In the declaration of assets filed at the end of the 2014-19 legislative term, Winiewska's assets look far more impressive - more than 174 thousand z and almost 310 thousand euros (1.33 million z) in savings. On top of that, she has two flats - 36 and 44 square metres. The first is worth 405 and the second 450 thousand zlotys. As if that were not enough, the value of the said house increases by 100 thousand zlotys. The Law and Justice Euro MP also exchanges a Ford Focus from 2011 for a Volvo S60 from 2014. All in all it gives an increase in value of the property by over 2.39 million zlotys.

The Law and Justice politician started the last term of the ***European Parliament*** as a very wealthy man. His savings in cash amounted to 330 thousand zlotys, 14.7 thousand dollars, 13.5 thousand Swiss francs and 6 thousand euros. In addition, he had a 42-square-metre house valued at 70 000 zlotys, four flats (worth a total of over 1.6 million zlotys) and a plot of land in a cemetery with a family grave (20 000 zlotys). When his term of office came to an end, Karski was able to boast of having saved the government 7.33 million zlotys in cash. Although the condition and value of the real estate he owned did not change, Karski still ended his term of office almost 7 million zlotys in the black.

For the purposes of this article, we have converted foreign currencies into zlotys at the NBP rate from the date of the first and last asset declaration.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Human Resources + Personnel Management (86%); Employment Services (76%); Recruitment + Hiring (76%); Suits + Claims (76%); Medical Devices (73%); Medical Devices + Equipment (73%); Music Groups + Artists (69%); Parole + Probation (69%); Torts (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Electrical Component + Device Mfg (84%); Market Research (76%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (76%); Entertainment + Arts (68%); Wireless Networks (68%)

**Load-Date:** July 9, 2019

**End of Document**

[***A greedy Poland rises from its knees***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WG2-1FM1-JCVT-R2D8-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

July 1, 2019 Monday

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**Length:** 257 words

**Byline:** Dominika Wantuch

**Highlight:** If greed had a name, it would be called the Ministry of the Environment.

**Body**

Apart from the desire to keep the money in institutions subordinate to the minister, there are no other reasons not to agree to transfer the distribution of funds for the fight against smog to local governments and banks. This is the reason why the European Commission interrupted cooperation on the "Clean air" programme.

From the EC's point of view, work on it amounted to months of idle talk and visits by ***European*** officials who, despite their good intentions and the presentation of factual data, were bouncing off a wall in Poland.

When they explained that the programme had to be handled by local governments and commercial banks, Minister Kowalczyk argued in the media that there was no possibility of cooperation with the banking sector. "The regulations do not allow for this". - he said. This is a lie, because only a few years ago NFO¦iGW implemented a programme for subsidies to solar collectors, in which banks cooperated. Thanks to this 60 thousand people received solar installations. Also today banks are ready to participate in "Clean air", but the minister, without asking for their opinion, claims that "they certainly won't want to".

The minister's greed is evident when we realise that as a result of the Law and Justice party's repolonisation over half of the banking sector is now in the hands of the state, but not in those of the Ministry of the Environment. Therefore, if the head of the ministry agreed to the proposals of EU experts, he would hand over billions of euros to other politicians. Such money does not cost a fortune. The Minister preferred to risk losing this money and resist the suggestions coming from the ***EU***.

This is how Poland gets up on its knees. Naked and cheerful, it will be drowning in smog.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (93%); Human Rights Violations (83%); Terrorist Organizations (80%); Film (73%); Engine + Turbine Mfg (70%); Espionage (68%); Awards + Prizes (64%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (64%); Chemistry (64%); Medical Science (64%); Medicine + Health (64%); Physics (64%); Writers (64%); Securities + Other Investments (62%); Torture (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (92%); Harbors + Ports (73%); Mining + Extraction (73%)

**Load-Date:** July 1, 2019

**End of Document**

[***All want to join the Coalition. Who will Schetyna go to the polls with?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WHS-MDK1-JCVT-R4B0-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

July 1, 2019 Monday

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**Length:** 594 words

**Byline:** Pawe Wroski

**Highlight:** SLD has decided to go into the next elections with the ***European*** Coalition. On Saturday Spring signalled this. PSL sees the left only in a separate bloc. The main parties should decide on the coalition formula by the end of the week.

**Body**

The situation is currently very confused. In Civic Platform the prevailing view is that only a "broad coalition" can effectively fight PiS. The People's Party is promoting the construction of two blocs: left-wing and centre-right, which would be more effective.

After the ***European*** Parliament elections, in which the PSL introduced three MEPs, the people's party announced it wanted to run as part of the Polish Coalition. PSL leader Wadysaw Kosiniak-Kamysz blamed the loss of electorate on the ***European Coalition'***s overly progressive programme, which he said promoted LGBT people.

The coalition formula should be decided by the end of the week. On Saturday, the PSL supreme council is to sum up the referendum conducted in its structures. According to PSL spokesman Jakub Stefaniak, a meeting with PO will take place as soon as possible - on Monday evening or Tuesday morning - and it depends only on Grzegorz Schetyna's arrival from Brussels. Our interlocutors stress that the main goal is to clarify the "misunderstandings" that have recently arisen between the parties.

The situation changed unexpectedly at the weekend, when Robert Biedroń's "Wiosna" ("Spring") expressed its willingness to talk about cooperation with the EC. Earlier, Biedro declared that he does not intend to enter into a coalition with PO, and an agreement is possible only in the case of candidates for Senate. Some members of PO and Schetyna himself spoke positively about the move of the 'Spring' leader, saying that more and more families are thinking about a broad coalition.

This, in turn, caused a violent reaction in the PSL. - There is no place on the list for Wiosna and PSL, Kosiniak-Kamysz said on Sunday. In his opinion, the ideological postulates of Wiosna do not agree with the views of PSL voters.

- It is a strange situation. The formation of the ***European*** Coalition and Grzegorz Schetyna's leadership were criticised so much yesterday and now everyone wants to talk to him,' ironises Jan Grabiec, the PO spokesman.

The spokesman noted that there is no fixed schedule for the talks between the leaders. Speaking about the talks between Schetyna and Kosiniak-Kamysz, he said they would not be of a revolutionary significance. As he stressed, recently there have been several statements from the PSL, which do not succumb to the relations between the two parties.

Another prominent member of the PO leadership (as it should be noted - not enthusiastic about cooperation with "Wiosn") told us: - Of course, the PSL has the right to decide within which coalition it wants and until the elections, but it is annoying to try to determine which coalition partners should be chosen by the Platform.

People's politicians would like PO to refuse to cooperate with Spring and SLD, which would create together a left-wing coalition, which, in their opinion, could count on several percent. According to our interlocutors, the chances that Platforma will make such a move are small for the time being.

SLD itself has also decided that it prefers to run as part of the ***European*** Coalition. The leader of the alliance, Wodzimierz Czarzasty, has already stressed that he personally sees the European Commission as a "good project" and that it is the only force that can threaten the domination of the Law and Justice party. On Monday in radio "Jedynka" Czarzasty announced that he is waiting for the PSL's position on the matter, adding that "one should focus on eliminating the flaws", and not "on tearing into garments and looking for shortcomings". The referendum was attended by 63 per cent of the party's members, 83 per cent of them voted to run as part of a coalition and only 17 per cent to run as independents.

The ***European*** Coalition is also formed by Nowoczesna, the Green Party, whose co-chairman Marek Kossakowski declares that the party's entry into the ***European*** Coalition is the most probable, as well as Barbara Nowacka's Polish Initiative. Several prominent local government officials have also declared their participation in the coalition.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (74%); Terrorist Organizations (74%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (71%); Chemistry (71%); Medicine + Health (69%); Weapons + Arms (69%); Awards + Prizes (61%); Espionage (61%); Medical Science (61%); Physics (61%); Writers (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (70%)

**Load-Date:** July 9, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Poland protests; Timmermans to head the EC?***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WG2-BCC1-DY2B-S499-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

July 1, 2019 Monday

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**Section:** POLITICS; S. 3; Ausg. 151

**Length:** 117 words

**Byline:** Mw

**Body**

Jobs already divided in Brussels? On Sunday afternoon the President of the ***European*** Council Donald Tusk (62) handed over to the heads of the largest fractions in the ***European*** Parliament the agreed proposal of the governments of France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain for the position of the head of the ***European*** Commission to go to the Socialists, the president of the EP to the ***European*** People's Party (PO is one of its members) and the head of the ***European Council*** to Libera. Although no names were mentioned, it is known that the Socialist candidate for the head of the "EU government" is the Dutchman Frans Timmermans (58). The candidacy of the current deputy head of the European Commission has already been protested by the Polish government.

**Graphic**

Frans Timmermans (58) and Donald Tusk (62)

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** July 1, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Brandenburg will face a shortage of teachers. It is looking for teachers from Poland***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WHS-MDK1-JCVT-R4BX-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

July 1, 2019 Monday

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**Length:** 252 words

**Byline:** Deutsche Welle

**Highlight:** Brandenburg will face a shortage of qualified teachers and educators in the coming years. The education authorities in the eastern German state are looking for teachers on the other side of the Oder River - in Poland.

**Body**

Polish teachers who would like to work in Brandenburg's schools and educational institutions must, in addition to their qualifications, have a very good command of the German language, said the state education ministry in Potsdam. However, the Brandenburg education authorities do not intend to conduct a recruitment drive in Poland.

The German-Polish project "Polish female and male teachers in Brandenburg and Polish kindergartens" will be able to receive ***European*** funding from the EU Structural Funds, writes the DPA.

At the end of May, 122 pedagogues with a Polish passport were working in public schools in Brandenburg. In comparison, 106 Polish educators were employed in March 2018.

Leaflets are being distributed in the border areas with information about employment opportunities in education in Brandenburg. Education Minister Britta Ernst (SPD) is tempting potential candidates with secure jobs and very good salaries, writes DPA.

Brandenburg is primarily looking for primary school teachers, but teachers at higher levels, especially teachers of mathematics, art, music, physics, biology, English, computer science and sports, also have good employment prospects.

The Brandenburg education authorities employ Polish teachers, even though, unlike their German colleagues, they usually have only one subject. While working, they can study a second subject and, once qualified, become civil servants.

The article comes from [*Deutsche Welle.*](https://www.dw.com/pl/start/s-11394)

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (76%); Terrorist Organizations (73%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (69%); Chemistry (69%); Weapons + Arms (67%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (73%)

**Load-Date:** July 9, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Prime Minister Morawiecki congratulated Ursula von der Leyen. "The PiS vote was the lingua franca".***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WKF-J861-F09W-F1Y1-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

July 16, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 416 words

**Byline:** as

**Highlight:** Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki commented on the election of Ursula von der Leyen as EP president. He said that the newly elected leader is a hope for compromise. He added that the election would not have happened if it had not been for PiS ***MEPs***, for which he thanked them.

**Body**

Prime Minister [*Mateusz Morawiecki*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=mateusz+morawiecki) has congratulated [*Ursula von der Leyen on her election as head of the* ***European*** *Parliament*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114881,25000400,europarlament-zdecydowal-ursula-von-der-leyen-nowa-szefowa.html). The Prime Minister underlined that ***MEPs*** from the beginning supported the candidate who would give ***Europe***, especially Central ***Europe, a*** chance to reach a compromise.

He stressed that [*Law and Justice*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=PiS) wanted a president who would "give hope for reconciliation between different parliamentary groups, who would try to build bridges, and not a candidate who lectures, scolds, divides and creates conflicts in ***Europe***". He added that his activities over the past two weeks, including at the Visegrad Group, had served this purpose.

Today's vote showed that the votes of the Law and Justice Party were the lingua franca

- Prime Minister Morawiecki stressed and added that he would like to thank Law and Justice ***MEPs in particular,*** who understand "what compromise means in politics".

I am cautiously optimistic (...) I believe that we will have a partner on the other side, quite different from the one that has been a threat to Central ***Europe*** through its lack of understanding and very unfair treatment of Poland

- said of the newly elected President [*Ursula von der Leyen*](http://next.gazeta.pl/next/0,114763.html?tag=Ursula+von+der+Leyen). He explained that he believed that Polish politicians would manage to come to an agreement with the new president on many issues that are important for Poland: security, Russian aggression in Ukraine, common ***European*** market or energy transformation - the Prime Minister mentioned.

Prime Minister Morawiecki also confirmed that he had spoken to [*Angela Merkel*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=angela+merkel) after another defeat for Beata Szydlo in the ***European*** Parliament . [*As Jaros³aw Kaczyñski said earlier, the German chancellor called the Polish prime minister to apologise.*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,24999788,jaroslaw-kaczynski-beata-szydlo-zaplacila-w-pe-za-to-ze-uznaje.html) Prime Minister Morawiecki said that he expressed his disapproval because, as he stressed, the conventions of the ***European*** Union had been violated. He explained that the Employment Committee was assigned to a group of ***European*** conservatives and yet the group's candidate was rejected.

The agreement has not been honoured due to the intemperance of the left-wing, left-wing and socialist MPs. (...) We will be considering how to resolve this stalemate for both sides. It is a very awkward situation also for the other side, which in a very immature way made such an improper move

- said Prime Minister Morawiecki about the second rejection of Beata Szydlo's candidacy for the presidency. He also added that it has not yet been established who the next candidate for the post will be. He did not confirm that it would be [*El¿bieta Rafalska*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=el%BFbieta+rafalska).

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Awards + Prizes (94%)

**Load-Date:** July 17, 2019

**End of Document**

[***First woman to head the EC. Ursula von der Leyen - three languages, three ministries, seven children***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WKF-J861-F09W-F1WJ-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

July 16, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 795 words

**Byline:** Deutsche Welle

**Highlight:** Ursula von der Leyen is the new head of the ***European*** Commission. She was confirmed by the ***European Parliament*** with 383 ***votes in*** favour, 327 against and 22 abstentions. The former German minister is the first woman to hold the post since it was created in 1958.

**Body**

Ursula von der Leyen was born 60 years ago on the outskirts of Brussels. Now, due to the nomination of the Christian Democrats and the election of ***MEPs***, the German woman is returning to the capital of Belgium and ***the EU***. Her candidacy for the position of the President of the ***European*** Commission has unexpectedly emerged during the Brussels bids for the top EU posts.

The CDU politician, who was brought onto the political scene in 2005 by Chancellor Angela Merkel and was once considered a candidate to succeed her, has become the first woman to head the ***European*** Commission.

von der Leyen spent her first 13 years in Brussels. Her father, the future Prime Minister of Lower Saxony Ernst Albrecht, worked in a managerial position in the ***European*** Economic Community and the ***European*** Community, the institutions that preceded the ***EU***. Unlike most of her colleagues in the government, Ursula von der Leyen speaks fluent English and French and moves confidently on the international political stage.

Ursula von der Leyen has held various posts in Angela Merkel's cabinet and has always approached a new task with great vigour, questioning existing structures.

First Ursula von der Leyen, a mother of seven children, was Minister for Family Affairs from 2005 to 2009. She immediately introduced an allowance for parents and, thanks to strong financial support from the government, worked to create additional childcare places.

In 2009 - in Merkel's second cabinet - von der Leyen, a doctor by training, became health minister. Four years later, in December 2013, she moved to the defence ministry, which she continues to head even after complicated coalition talks following the 2017 elections. Almost none of her 17 predecessors in this position held the office as long as she did: for six years.

Until the change at the head of the Ministry of Defence, the career of the ambitious politician had run almost flawlessly. Von der Leyen is regarded as loyal to Angela Merkel, for whom she is a reliable support in the government and at CDU congresses (although she is more progressive than her - in 2017 she supported marriage equality against the majority of her party's parliamentarians).

As Defence Minister von der Leyen quickly began to put things in order in the Bundeswehr, whose problems were outdated and defective equipment, poorly planned defence projects and a serious lack of specialists. And so it tried through strong pressure - also in the media - to increase the defence budget.

The Bundeswehr has also become more numerous. The head of the Ministry of Defence abolished the rigid upper limit of 185,000 soldiers. Under her government, defence policy became a recognisable element of German foreign policy. This also corresponded with the international fight against the terrorist organisation "Islamic State", in which the Bundeswehr is involved in several areas.

- The security situation has changed so much that many tasks have been entrusted to the Bundeswehr, von der Leyen said in 2017. - From Syria, Iraq and Mali, to the entire mission in the Mediterranean, to helping refugees and protecting the eastern border. At the same time, I changed the course of this heavy tanker by making material, personnel and financial changes," she explained.

And yet her reputation as a "woman of action" has waned in recent years. This is due to some personal decisions, but also to various scandals. Even during her term of office, important defence projects were further delayed. The activities of right-wing extremists in the Bundeswehr and humiliating practices in the training of soldiers came to light. More clearly than all her predecessors would have done, she distanced herself from these deviations in the army.

When she stated that the Bundeswehr had an "attitude problem", she lost the confidence of many soldiers. The financial scandal with the sailing ship "Gorch Fock" and the scandal with expensive advisors paid by the ministry of defence have also damaged her. The matter is currently being investigated by a Bundestag committee of inquiry.

Many cracks have appeared in von der Leyen's image, but long-term observers nonetheless see various advantages for Ursula von der Leyen on the international political scene in Brussels. It's not just knowledge of the place and the languages. Von der Leyen has successfully worked on the structure of the ***EU's*** common defence policy. In 2016, she pushed for the rapid establishment of a NATO mission to support the Greek and Turkish coast guards in the Aegean Sea and ***the European*** border agency Frontex in the fight against people smugglers.

Von der Leyen, who has already in the past been seen as Angela Merkel's successor, will certainly take on any task. When in 2010, after the sudden resignation of German President Christian Wulff, the CDU had to quickly appoint a successor, her candidacy suddenly appeared in the race. Now her career has taken a completely different direction.

[*This article comes from the Deutsche Welle website.*](https://www.dw.com/pl/ursula-von-der-leyen-kobieta-czynu/a-49447578-0)

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Racism + Xenophobia (93%); Immigration (88%); Civil Procedure (75%); Torture (75%); Military Weapons (68%); Human Rights Violations (64%); Terrorist Organizations (63%)

**Industry:** Newspaper Publishing (88%); Organic Chemicals (75%); Harbors + Ports (63%); Mining + Extraction (63%)

**Load-Date:** July 17, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Ursula von der Leyen as Commission President European Commission***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WKF-J861-F09W-F1XV-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

July 16, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 1493 words

**Byline:** Tomasz Bielecki, Brussels, Deutsche Welle, rw

**Highlight: *The European*** Parliament approved her candidature by a majority of 383 votes. Ursula von der Leyen would not have won without the support of PiS.

**Body**

Ursula von der Leyen, whom the ***EU*** summit nominated in early July to succeed Jean-Claude Juncker, today received 383 votes, just nine short of the required majority. This represents 51.2% of the chamber (five years ago Juncker got the votes of 56% of ***MEPs***).

Von der Leyen had the official backing of her home-grown centre-right ***European*** People's Party (including the German Christian Democrats and the PO), the Liberals in the Renew ***Europe club*** and the centre-left (S&D), but in the S&D club, according to unofficial estimates, at least a third of members wanted to vote against her (including social democrats from Germany, France, Benelux and Greece). They were angered by the loss of Frans Timmermans in the race for Juncker's seat, although - in contrast to von der Leyen - he openly ran for it in the ***European elections***. Moreover, they criticised the German for her bad opinion on her ministerial work in the Ministry of Defence and her poor knowledge of EU affairs.

The centre-right, aware of the scale of the S&D revolt, has been seeking the votes of parties outside the 'coalition' for the new ***European*** Commission for at least a week***.*** An hour before the vote, talks with the League of Italian Deputy Prime Minister Matteo Salvini finally broke down, but the Five Star Movement declared its support for von der Leyen.

On the same issue, CDU general secretary Paul Ziemiak was with Jaroslaw Kaczyñski in Warsaw last Sunday and although PiS (26 ***MEPs***) was last Monday humiliated by a second rejection of Beata Szyd³o's candidacy for the head of the ***MEPs'*** employment committee, the party finally decided to support von der Leyen shortly before Tuesday's vote.

Did the Law and Justice party get a promise from the Christian Democrats that they would not throw obstacles under the feet of the Polish candidate for ***EU*** Commissioner? Or perhaps a promise of a good portfolio for a Pole in the Commission? Or has the ruling party simply stated that it is sensible to have an amicable relationship with the new head of the Commission?

- We do not know. We will find out in the next few weeks - admits our non-Polish interlocutor at the ***European Parliament***.

Von der Leyen is from now on the "President-elect" (or "President-elect"), her term of office does not start until 1 November. Until then, ***the European*** Parliament must give its collegial approval to the new Commission - including her and new Commissioners from all EU countries.

Ursula von der Leyen, in her speech to the ***European*** Parliament today (and in the political guidelines she has distributed to ***MEPs***), strongly emphasised the need for a full balance between men and women, which she intends to pursue in the new ***European*** Commission.

- At last a woman has become a candidate for the presidency of the Commission! - she said, underlining the merits of Simone Veil, who 40 years ago became the first directly-elected president of the ***European Parliament***.

Von der Leyen is in favour of the whole Union acceding to the Istanbul Convention on Combating Domestic Violence, and she would like to make violence against women a criminal offence under EU law.

The new head of the Commission's promises were meant to win over sceptics from the centre-left (S&D) and the libertarians (Renew ***Europe),*** who had previously accused her of making vague statements about upholding the rule of law. She announced that the mechanism she is promoting of an annual evaluation of the rule of law in all ***EU*** countries (critics see in it the risk of diluting Brussels' activities) will not replace but be only an addition to the tools currently used by the Commission (and thus an addition to the proceedings under Article 7 of the ***EU*** Treaty).

In her political guidelines, von der Leyen declared her support for linking the rule of law to the EU's multi-annual budget (from 2021), which refers to a draft regulation already submitted by the Commission in May 2018 providing for the suspension or even reduction of ***EU*** funds for countries violating the rule of law.

- The rule of law is the best way to defend freedom and to protect the weakest in our Union. There can be no compromise on respect for the rule of law," she argued.

Moreover, the new head of the ***European*** Commission repeated her climate commitments - presented earlier to the centre-left and liberal fractions - which are contrary to the current line of the Polish authorities. She announced legal proposals that would include EU climate-neutrality targets for 2050 and increase the target for greenhouse gas reductions from 40% to 50-55% in 2030 (compared to 1990). (compared to 1990).

Such legislation is passed by a majority vote, so Poland could not veto it alone. A "fair energy transition fund" to help regions with the highest costs of combating the climate crisis would be part of the "green deal for ***Europe***" - this idea is not a novelty. Poland already benefits from Brussels' support in this field.

One of von der Leyen's exposé points was the introduction of a minimum wage in all EU countries (a proposal Juncker has been making for five years), but the idea is not to have the same rate, but common rules for negotiating it, e.g. at the same level of the average wage in individual regions or countries.

The EU's 'child guarantee' would ensure that all children receive a minimum standard of education and access to health care.

Moreover, von der Leyen advocated a common system of supporting unemployment benefits, which - although she did not go into such details in her speech - would transfer common funds to benefits in countries which found themselves in financial difficulties. The trouble is that the ideas for such a cushioning of economic shocks divide even the German government and cause scepticism in the EU's northern countries, as they smell of additional costs for taxpayers.

Like Juncker, Von der Leyen advocated abandoning the requirement for unanimity in ***EU*** decisions on foreign affairs (but there is no chance that this would be agreed by EU governments), continuing the construction of a "defence union" (mainly to support cooperation between defence industries from different ***EU countries***), and a "fresh start" on asylum law reform. However, she carefully avoided any specifics on the shape of solidarity, which until recently was understood in Brussels as the relocation of refugees.

- Who are we really going to vote for? Your speech is much better than last week's discussion in the clubs of the ***European Parliament***, but is it not just fine words? Will there be concrete action? - asks Dutch Green MEP Bas Eickhout.

The suspicion that von der Leyen's speech was just a clever piece of work by her advisers and not entirely based on her thoughts and convictions was one of von der Leyen's main lines of criticism. She herself insisted that it was simply the good fruit of "listening to the concerns and demands of ***MEPs***".

Ursula von der Leyen is the only minister who has worked with Chancellor Angela Merkel in all her governments.

In 2005, as Minister for Family Affairs, she pushed through the government for a childcare allowance (she herself raised seven children). And the rapidly ageing German population began to change. Being a parent became fashionable and fathers were more and more willing to take care of their young children.

At the same time von der Leyen started a programme to build nurseries and kindergartens. The idea was that a woman would not have to stop working after giving birth. Many German women gave up or postponed motherhood for this very reason.

But there was opposition to von der Leyen in conservative circles. Nurseries, common in the GDR, were rejected in the West. She was therefore criticised by both Catholic bishops and more conservative party colleagues.

In 2009, she became Minister of Labour. Unemployment was falling under her government.

She has been Defence Minister for six years - she was supposed to change the Bundeswehr's image and make the military an attractive employer, also for women. So she opened nurseries and kindergartens on military bases. But when Russia occupied Crimea and set fire to eastern Ukraine, it turned out that Germany was not prepared for war. There was a shortage of tanks, aircraft and ships were out of order, and the model of rifle used by the army was flawed. Meanwhile, the ministry spent money on external advisors with a light hand - unjustified expenditure is now being investigated by the Bundestag's investigative committee.

Ursula von der Leyen is enthusiastic about strengthening military cooperation with Warsaw. Her children have studied in Poland on an Erasmus exchange. In the autumn of 2017, the Polish Foreign Ministry demanded an explanation from her in connection with her statement on German television. The Law and Justice party accused her that her words implied that she supported the Polish opposition.

Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki commented on von der Leyen's election as head of the Commission in a statement to the media. - This vote has shown that the votes of the Law and Justice party were the lingua franca. I would like to thank all the MEPs from Poland who voted in this way," he said.

And he added: - I have spoken to Mrs Ursula von der Leyen several times in the last two days. Of course I congratulated her on her election. Our talks before the vote were crucial. I have to say that I am cautiously optimistic. Madam President gives hope for a new beginning.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (63%); Racism + Xenophobia (63%); Torture (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** July 17, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Europarliament has decided: Ursula von der Leyen new head of European Commission European Commission***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WKF-J861-F09W-F1XB-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

July 16, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 266 words

**Byline:** dbd

**Highlight:** Ursula von der Leyen is the new President of the ***European*** Commission, the ***European*** Parliament has decided. 383 MEPs voted in favour of her candidacy.

**Body**

***The European*** Parliament has elected the President of the [***European*** *Commission*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Komisja+Europejska). MEPs voted in favour o f [*Ursula von der Leyen*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Ursula+von+der+Leyen). The result was 733 votes in favour, 383 against and 327 against. The required majority was 374 votes.

The outcome of the vote was uncertain until the very last moment. At first, only the People's Party declared its support for the German minister, with most of the other factions divided on the issue. A few minutes before the resumption of the sitting, however, two further groups, the Socialists and the Liberals, announced that they would also support Ursula von der Leyen. Together these three groups comprise 443 ***MEPs***. The Greens and ***Eurosceptics were*** against the candidacy from the start.

The candidacy of Ms von der Leyen was supported by Law and Justice ***MEPs.*** Law and Justice ***MEP*** Joachim Brudziński noted that the choice of this candidate was the result of an agreement between EU leaders. - With the acceptance of Prime Minister Morawiecki, it is optimal from the point of view of Polish interests - explained the ***MEP***.

The President of the ***European*** Commission is indeed the most important position in the ***European*** Union. The Commission is the only body with the right of initiative for ***European*** legislation, and it also supervises compliance with EU law. The Head of the Commission is also one of the people who represent the ***European*** Community outside its borders.

Ursula von der Leyen has been active in German politics since the 1990s. In 2005, she was appointed Minister for the Family, the Elderly, Women and Youth. Since 2009 she has been a Member of the Bundestag. In 2013, she became head of the German Ministry of Defence,

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Racism + Xenophobia (94%); Immigration (83%); Torture (82%); Civil Procedure (75%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (88%); Newspaper Publishing (75%); Amusements + Gambling (62%)

**Load-Date:** July 17, 2019

**End of Document**

[***The French and Belgians also have problems with access to medicines***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WK7-CT91-DY2B-S02P-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

July 16, 2019 Tuesday

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**Section:** OPINIONS; S. 4; Ausg. 164

**Length:** 378 words

**Body**

Shortages of medicines also occur in Belgium and France. There are many reasons for this: an accident, a periodic shortage of raw materials, unsatisfactory quality control results, a sudden, large increase in demand, or problems with batch compliance.

However, it should be pointed out that an important reason for this problem is the principle commonly applied by the pharmaceutical industry in the ***European*** Union of deliberately limiting the reserves offered to wholesalers (setting quotas). Business fears that excessive exports of medicines by wholesalers would lead to shortages in the domestic market. A consequence of this attitude may also be that manufacturers set limits on drug production for individual ***EU*** countries.

French analysts also point to the globalisation of the pharmaceutical market and the callous financial strategies of pharmaceutical laboratories, which want to buy drug ingredients at the lowest possible cost. There is also talk of imposing price restrictions (medicines in France, for example, are half the price of those in Germany), which encourages the export procedures mentioned above within the EU. Some French pharmaceutical wholesalers specialise only in exporting to countries where they can get the best price.

The situation in France has become so serious that a few days ago, the Minister for Health, Agnès Buzyn, presented a plan to combat the shortage of medicines, especially those essential in the fight against cancer, mental illness and allergies, and of vaccines, especially against hepatitis B.

The French minister's plan is to ensure that patients have real-time information about which medicine is unavailable and for how long, to make it easier for pharmacists to replace a missing medicine with an equivalent, and finally to harmonise regulations at ***European*** level. The latter is intended to ensure easy access to treatment across the ***EU***.

The French emphasise that the Minister's initiative will require a stricter definition of the responsibilities of pharmaceutical manufacturers and more intensive cooperation between EU countries.

The idea of strengthening ***European*** cooperation, emphasises the French, is the most important element of the proposed plan. The harmonisation of EU regulations would be a salvation for the "***European*** patient".

Robert Gajerski

publicist, Brussels

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (70%); Terrorist Organizations (70%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (69%); Chemistry (69%); Weapons + Arms (67%); Awards + Prizes (62%); Medical Science (62%); Medicine + Health (62%); Physics (62%); Writers (62%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (75%); Wood Products Mfg (71%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (62%)

**Load-Date:** July 16, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Gas becomes cheaper ahead of elections in Ukraine***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WKF-J861-F09W-F1XD-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

July 16, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 469 words

**Byline:** Andrzej Kublik

**Highlight:** Ahead of the parliamentary elections scheduled for the end of July in Ukraine, the local gas company Naftohaz has reduced gas prices for the population for the third time since May. It has also taken out foreign loans to create gas reserves to protect against Russian manipulation.

**Body**

Ukraine's state-owned gas company Naftohaz announced on Monday that it had calculated new gas prices for the public - 11.7 percent lower than in June.

Last month, Naftohaz already cut gas prices for the general public by 7.3%, and in May by about 1%.

The current reduction in gas prices for the general public has been introduced ahead of the parliamentary elections to be held at the end of July - almost six months ahead of the previously planned date. The decision to bring forward the election was made by Ukraine's new president, Volodymyr Zelensky, who won the presidential election at the end of April.

It was President Zelenski who late last week asked Naftohaz to consider introducing another cut in gas prices for the population in July.

Andriy Gerus, who represents the president in the Ukrainian government, said then that in recent months, gas prices in ***Europe*** have fallen, which makes it possible to reduce the price of this fuel for Ukrainians. Gierus also estimated that after taking into account the July reduction, gas prices for Ukrainians will decrease by 21 percent in May.

Also at the end of last week, the Ukrainian government obliged Naftohaz to lower gas prices for the population to the level on what is now Ukraine's cheapest gas market - the energy market. In line with this recommendation, Naftohaz has reduced household gas bills by 11.7%.

- [Gas] prices have actually fallen in ***Europe***, so they should also fall in Ukraine, Ukrainian Prime Minister Wo³odymyr Hroysman said on Tuesday.

Director Andriy Favorov from Naftohaz assured that the reduction of gas prices for the population does not contradict the agreements of Ukraine with the International Monetary Fund, because it results from the situation on the gas market. For the last few years, the IMF has been conditioning the disbursement of further instalments of loans to Ukraine on increasing gas prices for the population.

However, lower gas prices could pose a problem for Naftohaz, which in recent months has been worried about a lack of funds to build up gas reserves for the winter.

This year, Naftohaz wants to accumulate reserves of 20 billion cubic metres of gas, almost 50 percent higher than before last winter.

In this way, the Ukrainian company wanted to protect itself in case the transit was stopped by Gazprom. The existing agreement on the transit of Russian gas through Ukrainian territory to Western ***Europe*** expires at the end of this year. And Gazprom does not want to sign a new agreement, which is compatible with the ***EU*** and Ukrainian law.

Following a fall in income from gas sales, Naftohaz had to take out foreign loans to import gas for the winter.

Last Friday, through the intermediary of the American bank Citi and the German Deutsche Bank, the Ukrainian concern sold ***EUR*** 335 million and ***EUR*** 600 million worth of ***Eurobonds***.

The dollar-denominated bonds will have to be redeemed by Naftohaz in three years, and their interest rate is 7.375 percent per annum. The ***euro-denominated bonds carry an interest rate of*** 7.125% p.a. and Naftohaz will have to redeem them in five years.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Human Rights Violations (83%); Terrorist Organizations (70%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (69%); Chemistry (69%); Medicine + Health (69%); Weapons + Arms (65%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (86%)

**Load-Date:** July 17, 2019

**End of Document**

[***Szydlo's defeat in the EP. Dworczyk complains about his political partners and repeats Kaczyński's words***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WKF-J861-F09W-F1Y0-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

July 16, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 354 words

**Byline:** dbd

**Highlight:** According to Michał Dworczyk, rejecting Beata Szydło's candidacy for head of the EP committee was a "breach of principle". - Perhaps our mistake was that we trusted our partners," said the head of the Chancellery. Dworczyk named "Christian values" represented by the Law and Justice party as the reason for Szydlo's defeat.

**Body**

- What is worrying is the fact that certain rules, which have been functioning in the ***EU*** for years, have been broken. There was an agreement, which stipulated that the Prime Minister would be given the post," Micha³ Dworczyk, head of the Prime Minister's Chancellery, told [*Polsat News.*](https://www.polsatnews.pl/wiadomosc/2019-07-16/wydarzenia-i-opinie-dworczyk-kierwinski-sawicki-i-waszczykowski-transmisja-od-godz-1915/?ref=slider) He added that given [*Beata Szydlo's*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=Beata+Szyd%B3o) competences should be given to her.

Dworczyk stressed that there was an agreement, according to which the deputies were to support the candidacy of the former prime minister. - This was an agreement on a political level. It is known that there are already political factions and parties in the EP, these are not discussions between governments. There was indeed such an agreement after that first, unfortunate vote, which was broken this time. It is worth asking ourselves why it was broken," he said.

When asked why, in his opinion, the agreement was "broken", the head of the Chancellery dropped the question: - In my opinion, it is because Prime Minister Beata Szydlo represents a country, where the majority is held by a party whose programme is built on a foundation based on Christian values. This is unacceptable for many liberal-left politicians in the ***European*** Union, hence, in my opinion, such a result - she admitted. - Maybe our mistake was that we trusted our partners - he added.

[*On Tuesday, Jaros³aw Kaczyñski*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,24999788,jaroslaw-kaczynski-beata-szydlo-zaplacila-w-pe-za-to-ze-uznaje.html) also [*blamed "Christian values" for Beata Szyd³o's defeat in the EP.*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/7,114884,24999788,jaroslaw-kaczynski-beata-szydlo-zaplacila-w-pe-za-to-ze-uznaje.html) - The rejection of Beata Szydlo's candidacy for the head of the EU employment committee is a breach of agreements. The former prime minister paid for being a representative of a Catholic country and recognizing Christian values," said the Law and Justice president.

Dworczyk was asked about an alleged conversation during which Angela Merkel allegedly apologized to [*Mateusz Morawiecki*](http://wiadomosci.gazeta.pl/wiadomosci/0,114916.html?tag=mateusz+morawiecki) after the vote on the former prime minister's candidacy. - I do not want to refer to this conversation, it was a conversation between the Prime Minister and the Chancellor. Indeed, it took place yesterday evening - he said.

To the remark that socialists and libertarians, i.e. politicians from outside the German chancellor's group, voted against Szydlo, Dworczyk said that "certain arrangements are made at the national level and not by factions".

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Awards + Prizes (94%); Insider Trading (62%)

**Load-Date:** July 17, 2019

**End of Document**

[***French police focus on 'eight waistcoats', while crime has skyrocketed***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WK7-K161-F09W-F00D-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

July 16, 2019 Tuesday

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**Length:** 1158 words

**Byline:** Marta Kieczewska-Konopka, Pary

**Highlight:** One of the consequences of the excessive mobilisation of the police during the waistcoat demonstrations and investigations is an increase in crime. Thieves and drug traffickers feel impunity, there is an unprecedented increase in the murder of women and anti-Semitic attacks.

**Body**

The Council of ***Europe, the*** UN and the ***European*** Parliament have all questioned the French method of restoring public order. However, the police deny that they are guilty of violence against the "eight waistcoats" who have been demonstrating across the country since November.

Police officers shoot less frequently with firearms (by 26%), but much more frequently with guns that shoot rubber bullets, known as LBDs (19,000 times vs. 6,300 a year ago). These weapons are not lethal, but if used from a short distance they can cause permanent disability. There has been a drastic increase in the use of anti-blood grenades (5.42 thousand vs. 1.36 thousand) - these are the conclusions of the recently released annual report of the IGPN General Police Inspectorate, known as the Police Police. However, the data refers only to 2018, i.e. just a month and a half of demonstrations by the "eight waistcoats", to the rhythm of which the whole of France has been living since 17 November.

Although the number of protesters is decreasing (initially almost 300.000 participants, recently only a few hundred people, mainly in Paris, Toulouse and Bordeaux), violent clashes between demonstrators and law enforcement continue. According to the Ministry of the Interior, 2448 demonstrators and 1797 police officers were injured during the eight months of protests.

Independent journalist David Dufresne, who documents police violence against demonstrators, reports 859 deaths, including five cases of severed arms (from TNT-laden GLI-F4 grenades), 24 cases of lost eyes (due to LBDs) and 314 head injuries (whiplash, concussions, strokes). One person died when a grenade fell into his flat in Marseille on 1 December.

- On our online platform, we have received 555 complaints about misconduct by police officers, and we have opened 265 investigations, 160 of which concern Paris, the epicentre of social protest. One third of the prosecutions are related to the use of LBDs, and 113 to the injuries sustained," says Brigitte Jullien, head of the IGPN, when launching the report. - However, I strongly reject the term "police violence". - she added. - During the demonstrations the police did use and there were injuries. Our task is to investigate whether this force was used legally and proportionately. People seem to be unaware that under the law, disobeying an order to disperse justifies the use of force.

- Let's not talk about "repression" or "police violence". This is unacceptable under the rule of law," President Emmanuel Macron will set the tone of official rhetoric as recently as 8 March, two days after Michelle Bachelet, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, called on France to launch an in-depth investigation into the police violence occurring during the "waistcoat" demonstrations.

- I very much like the advice of the UN Commissioner, but I would remind you that France is the rule of law and that the Republic will always be stronger. The law enforcers were met with extreme violence, declares Prime Minister Edouard Philippe.

As early as 14 February, the ***European*** Parliament condemned the disproportionate use of force by law enforcement agencies, including LBDs, during peaceful demonstrations, without mentioning France. On 26 February, the Council of ***Europe*** called on the government to halt the use of LBDs as a public order tactic to 'better respect human rights'.

The official response to the allegations came a month later. "The LBD is never used against demonstrators, even if they are angry, as long as they do not use physical violence against law enforcement officers or public property. But then we are no longer dealing with an ordinary demonstration, but with an illegal and violent gathering," reads the 21-page justification of the tactics of the law enforcement agencies.

- The demonstrators suspected of sixties behaviour are arrested - in total 10.6 thousand people! - often immediately sentenced (515), sometimes put in prison (2 thousand convictions). Yet so far, no police officer suspected of violence has been charged, no investigations have been opened against them, and none has been suspended," argues Arié Alimi, a lawyer for victims of police violence from the League for the Protection of Human Rights (LDH). - This is because the demonstrator is often caught red-handed. And the investigation of the legality of the use of force by an officer of the law, who has a monopoly on the use of violence, is necessarily time-consuming and is not based on the victim's complaint alone, which must be put into context. Not every injury to a demonstrator is a violation of the law", explains lawyer Thibault de Montbrial.

The IGPN regrets that it has to carry out its investigations under pressure from the media and social networks, which are repeatedly broadcasting amateur footage of police officers being shot.

- The dominant discourse in the media is that any use of force is in fact violence and therefore illegal. There is no presumption of innocence in the case of police officers. Yet, in the face of unprecedented aggression, police officers have been reluctant to use the power at their disposal. They often did less than they could or should have done to restore order," said lawyer Laurent-Franck Liénard.

- The public prosecutor's office has so far received 57 case files investigated by IGPN. In eight cases involving serious injuries, including those causing permanent disability, the evidence gathered was the basis for the cases to be dealt with by a magistrate. The investigations are ongoing - prosecutor Rémy Heitz assures that police officers who are proven guilty will be held accountable.

One of the consequences of the excessive mobilisation of the police at the "eight waistcoats" demonstrations and at the investigations is an increase in crime. For it is no coincidence that France is facing an unprecedented rise in murders of women (one every two days in 2019), anti-Semitic attacks are also on the rise (up 74 percent in 2018, from 311 to 541).

These phenomena particularly affect couples.

- Battles between rival fashion gangs, violent attacks on the street and especially in the metro (+37%), thefts of motorbikes and scooters (+34%), thefts in flats (+11%): the statistics are there, admits Valérie Martineau in charge of the Paris prefecture's police stations. - The biggest problem is the increase in drug trafficking on the street and on public transport. Criminals have a sense of impunity.

- Now that the mobilisation of demonstrators has decreased, we need to get the area under control again," admits police prefect Didier Lallement.

Interior minister Christophe Castaner wants to use the summer period for introspection. - Our methods of maintaining public order must evolve," he said recently, while stressing that there is no question of phasing out the use of LBDs and grenades, as demanded by Amnesty International, among others.

- The use of non-lethal weapons will have to be considered," says Brigitte Jullien. - For the time being, however, social protest does not allow for distance or analysis.

- The police take over, the judiciary finds it difficult to control the armed arm of the state. And the government gives itself a monopoly on the truth about the use of violence. This is the beginning of authoritarianism", says lawyer Arié Alimi, a member of the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH).

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Subject:** Military Weapons (94%); Terrorist Organizations (82%); Human Rights Violations (73%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (69%); Chemistry (69%); Weapons + Arms (68%); Espionage (63%); Torture (63%); Law Courts + Tribunals (61%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (84%)

**Load-Date:** July 16, 2019

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[***German woman fights for g osy***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WK7-CT91-DY2B-S032-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

July 16, 2019 Tuesday

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**Section:** PEOPLE; S. 7; Ausg. 164

**Length:** 71 words

**Byline:** Am

**Body**

***European*** Commission candidate Ursula von der Leyen (61) has promised to introduce a "fair minimum wage" in the EU in her bid to win votes in the ***European*** Parliament. The German ***MEP***, who is awaiting a decision today, has written a letter to the Socialist and Liberal parliamentary groups. How much is at stake? No one knows. She says it should allow people to live with dignity in the country where they work.

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Subject:** Military Weapons (88%); Human Rights Violations (69%); Chemical + Biological Weapons (65%); Chemistry (65%); Terrorist Organizations (65%); Weapons + Arms (65%); Medicine + Health (63%)

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%)

**Load-Date:** July 16, 2019

**End of Document**

[***You will go to Rome; you will drown in swords***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WK7-CT91-DY2B-S04D-00000-00&context=)

Fact Poland

July 16, 2019 Tuesday

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**Section:** S. 23; Ausg. 164

**Length:** 112 words

**Byline:** Ak

**Body**

There are tons of rubbish on the streets of the capital city of Woh, which nobody cleans up. Because of the heat, the rubbish rots quickly and gives off a hideous stench.

- It is all the mayor's fault, not the residents'. Produce rubbish, throw it away, and the municipal services have to collect it. It's simple. We pay taxes for it," comments Salvatore Orlando (50), a resident of the city, to AFP.

After closing ***Europe's*** largest landfill site near Rome six years ago, the city cannot cope with its waste. The capital W och has neither an incinerator nor a landfill. But it produces 5,000 tonnes of waste every day. Much of it is exported to Austria and Germany.

**Graphic**

Walking through rubbish This is the capital city of W och

Rome's authorities can't cope with the removal of rubbish. Thinning sacks lie on pavements and streets

Waste no longer fits into bins and lies on the ground

Photo: AFP

**Classification**

**Language:** POLISH; POLISH

**Publication-Type:** Newspaper

**Journal Code:** FAK

**Industry:** Organic Chemicals (94%); Pharmaceuticals Agents + Products (77%)

**Load-Date:** July 16, 2019

**End of Document**

[***When was the last shot fired? Unknown***](https://advance.lexis.com/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:5WVH-01K1-JCVT-R02B-00000-00&context=)

Gazeta Wyborcza

July 31, 2019 Wednesday

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**Length:** 7402 words

**Byline:** Vladimir Kalicki

**Highlight:** The bloody lesson of the uprising gave Poles, for a couple of generations at least, collective prudence and restraint. For me, Solidarity is directly a child of the Warsaw Uprising," says historian Norman Davies

**Body**

The interview was published in Duży Format on 26 July 2004.

Norman Davies: - Ten years ago, as the 50th anniversary approached, I would have expected a veritable flood of summaries of the history of the uprising. After all, it was five years after the fall of communism and one could write without fear of any censorship. Yet, not even one decent synthesis appeared.

- Historians still do not know all the key archives. Above all in Russia. Nobody had access to Stalin's papers. These documents are of great importance because Stalin received tons of reports and had to talk a lot about Poland and the uprising with Beria. For example, we still do not know why Stalin stopped the Soviet offensive near Warsaw. We know that he did so. We can guess why, but these are just guesses.

I tried to research in Moscow the archival collections containing documents on the uprising. I was given very interesting sets of NKVD files from Russian archivists, but I was given them "on the lookout". They did not give me any document from the period between 1 August and 2 October 1944. Well, it was pure mockery, because I did not hide that the subject of my research was the Warsaw Uprising. In Russia you can never be sure whether the most important and interesting papers will not remain hidden.

- Of course! To this day the archives of the British intelligence service MI-6 are secret. And its reports undoubtedly played an important role in shaping the British policy towards Poles. But MI-6 does not intend to disclose the war files and their knowledge about the uprising, as well as about the death of General Sikorski, will probably remain inaccessible for a long time.

Without these inaccessible archives, certain episodes in the history of the uprising cannot be explained. One of them is the role played by Józef Retinger. He was General Sikorski's secretary, but also a figure with extremely extensive and mysterious connections. He was undoubtedly London's grey eminence and had access to practically every cabinet in Britain. And he flew to Poland shortly before the uprising. Sir, this guy was as old as me when he parachuted over occupied Poland! In the underground he had some conversations, consultations, but we don't know exactly what he was doing. Was he just gathering information, or did he have some orders to pass on, some messages, some suggestions? Was he supposed to convince the Polish underground to abandon the uprising or to cooperate with the communists? It is not known what the mission was, it is not known who sent him. I talked to Jan Pomian, the author of Retinger's biography, and he believed that Retinger simply wanted to fly to Poland and he did. Well, this is unbelievable. It is as if one could buy a plane ticket London - General Government. Without the permission and support of MI-6 he would not have flown anywhere.

- This we do not know. But perhaps he was a trusted man not only of General Sikorski but also of the highest British circles? We know that before the Uprising, during his stay in Warsaw, Retinger was poisoned. We do not know by whom, we do not know why. There are suspicions that he was poisoned by the Home Army. There is even a lady who claims that she poured the poison into him on the orders of his superiors from the Home Army. But I also spoke in London with a friend of this lady, who claims that she is a mythomaniac and that it is all untrue.

The fact is, however, that Retinger was paralysed during his underground stay in the General Government. I consulted a professor of toxicology in Poland and he confirmed the probability of poisoning. Immediately after the outbreak of the Uprising, on 2 August, the paralysed Retinger was evacuated from Poland by a British plane which had come to collect V-2 rocket parts acquired by Home Army intelligence. In London, a luxury suite awaited him, and in the suite, the British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden. This is no way to greet ordinary tourists, at least in Great Britain. Retinger was someone very important, his mission had - or should have had - a significant meaning in the political game preceding the outbreak of the Uprising, but without the British documents, which are not available today, it is impossible to explain it.

- I think not. Polish historians have very thoroughly researched the knowledge of the uprising itself. It is a great advantage of the Polish historiography but, on the other hand, I see its significant weakness. They concentrated too much on the situation in Warsaw, in Home Army, in Polish government in London and not on broader political, military and historical context. That is why I decided to show the uprising in a longer narrative, from the beginning of the world war actually to the present day. I devoted two large chapters out of eight to the fate of the insurgents after the war. Only such a narrative, in my opinion, allows one to render the full sense of the fight and sacrifice of 60 years ago.

- Fatal political preparation. After all, everyone - Americans, British, Poles - knew at the beginning of 1944 that the Soviet front would enter the heart of the allied country within a few months. And nobody did anything to prepare this moment politically.

- Agreed, but only in the general plan. Stalin made sure that he would get the Polish eastern territories, that he would have a serious influence in post-war Poland, but no detailed issues were settled there, especially concerning the encroachment of the Red Army on Polish lands. And the situation was very difficult. After the Katyn affair was revealed, open conflict broke out between the Poles and the Soviets. It ended in 1943 with the Kremlin breaking off diplomatic relations. On the one hand, this gave Stalin a dangerously wide room for manoeuvre, since his troops were entering the territory of an ally of his coalition partners, but not his direct ally. On the other hand, the Polish government in London lost the opportunity to negotiate with the Kremlin on a fairly independent basis. By 1944, only the Western powers were able to bargain with Stalin over the future of Poland.

- Not true, not necessarily. Even shortly before the uprising broke out, the West had three important bargaining chips in hand. First, the Red Army had American cars and American petrol, and fired American ammunition. Soviet soldiers marched in American boots and fed on "swine carcasses", tinned meat which had "Luncheon meat" stamped on the lids, because they were also American.

Soviets still at Kursk used American tanks M-3 "General Lee" and American fighters P-39 Aircobra, although this equipment was less important, because they produced excellent medium tanks and fighter planes. The huge war supplies, without which the Soviet war machine would hardly have started, came from the north, via Murmansk, and from the south, from the Persian Gulf. My Polish father-in-law told me how the enkawudzdzi were elegantly driven in American jeeps. The American ambassador to Moscow, the rather critical and astute diplomat Averell Harrimann, remarked at the time that there was no need to get involved in conflicts with Stalin, it was enough to let him know: you get so much from us, and we here would like a few things from you - let's sit down and talk.

The second bargaining chip was the United Nations. At the time of the Warsaw Uprising, a Charter of the United Nations was being drafted in America and the Russians cooperated intensively with the Americans in these negotiations. They were even more involved than the British, whom Washington regarded not only as incorrigible imperialists but also as imperialists who were losing influence. The Kremlin was then very anxious to be given a prominent place in the post-war world order. What was easier than to say: 'You want a seat on the Security Council, a right of veto? OK, but let's take this opportunity to sort out a little detail. Our Polish friends will sooner or later stage an uprising in Warsaw. Let us determine how we will help them'.

The third card was post-war reparations from Germany. The Russians have continually made it clear that they want to recover the costs of that war from the Germans.

- No, the West was hostile to reparations at the time because, after the First World War, the reparations programme failed and, to a certain extent, became the trigger for another war. The Russians had no such experience and wanted reparations at any price. In the end, they succeeded. What was the obstacle to combining the agreement on reparations with the negotiation of a common policy towards Poland? The West had strong cards in its hand, but did not use them.

- From 1942 until mid-1944 the West had the complex of not fulfilling its obligations to Russia. The Red Army bled to death at Stalingrad, at Leningrad, at Kursk, and we still did not open the promised second front in ***Europe***.

- It was only a reconnaissance. Bloody, tragic for the participants, but without much strategic significance. It could not even be a serious excuse against Stalin.

- No, no, Roosevelt and Churchill felt guilty towards Stalin and acted from clearly weaker positions towards him - above all at Teheran.

- Churchill and Roosevelt only regained their confidence when the Americans broke through the German front from their beachheads in Normandy and gained a wide operational field. And this happened on 31 July, literally on the eve of the Warsaw uprising. Today we know that before that the Normandy landing operation was terribly risky. Undoubtedly the Western leaders were concentrated in June and July on the fighting in Normandy and had little time for the question of a future uprising in Warsaw.

- Until the last days of the world war, the West feared offending Stalin because angry Uncle Joe, as he was called, would not help us when we were in need.

- There were a lot of influential people working there who were decidedly pro-Soviet. Some had left-wing sympathies, not uncommon in the British elite at the time, and some were simply Soviet agents. Last year, for example, we learned that Christopher Hill, a key figure, a Soviet affairs official, was a secret member of the British Communist Party. In 1944, all papers relating to the Warsaw Rising that had even a loose connection with Soviet affairs passed through his desk.

- Apart from Hill, there may have been other agents of Soviet intelligence working in the Foreign Office itself, although not all of them have been identified to date. We can guess with a high degree of probability that the Kremlin had access to many documents relating to the uprising.

- They did not act so openly. After all, it was not as if the Foreign Office had fallen into the hands of Soviet agents - on the contrary, most officials were rather right-wing, imperialist. But Moscow's people did not have to push any active policy at all to achieve their goals. It was enough to do nothing, procrastinate, ask stupid questions, discreetly sow doubts about the good will of the Poles. Here is an example: a week before the Uprising, Ambassador Raczynski goes to Minister Eden and informs him that, according to reliable information from the country, Soviets are liquidating the Polish Underground, murdering members of the non-Communist conspiracy. Raczynski is outraged that the British are encouraging the Poles to co-operate with the Soviets, while they are murdering them. Eden says he has to check it out. All this checking took two months. It was not until 27 September that Eden, pushed to the wall by questions from MPs, publicly explained to the House of Commons that the allegations of supposedly reprehensible Soviet behaviour in Poland were untrue, because the Soviet Ambassador in London himself had assured him that there was no question of persecuting the Polish underground. So for two months his ministry did nothing to clarify anything. And that was that. In the meantime, the Soviets stood idly by on the Vistula River, arrested Home Army men en masse in the occupied territories and refused to allow planes with supplies for the uprising to fly in.

- No. At most in the sense that pro-Sovietism was fashionable, and he did not want to be unfashionable. He was a weak man, without a backbone. He had severe neurosis in 1944 and had to take a leave of absence for that reason a few months before the uprising. Churchill held Eden in very low esteem, but he had to keep him in the coalition government. Sometimes, moreover, a weak minister was convenient for him.

Eden was not in the least a worthy partner for the tough, brutal Soviet diplomacy. The best example: shortly after the fall of the uprising, he dragged Prime Minister Mikołajczyk to Moscow for negotiations, without revealing to him that in Teheran the Allies had agreed to the Curzon Line as the eastern border of Poland. There, in Moscow, Eden, it is not clear on what grounds, dreamed that it was possible to negotiate leaving Lvov on the Polish side. When the Soviets called him to order, in the evening at the British embassy he accosted his subordinates one by one and asked pathetically whether he would go down in history as a conciliator if he yielded to Stalin in the Lvov affair. Well, zero, absolutely zero.

- In journalistic circles there were also people of Moscow, ideological sympathisers and ordinary agents. There was widespread sympathy for Russia as an ally, for its war effort and the sacrifices it made. Even the British right wing supported Stalin. But more important was another problem - the lack of reliable information. British war correspondents were active in the USSR. Frontline correspondents received information from Soviet political officers. In addition, their reports went to Moscow, were censored there and only reached London two or three days later. The correspondents were more like a tube for the Soviets than an independent information channel. In this situation, if the Polish government claimed something contrary to the official Soviet line, more or less supported by British journalists, Stalin was believed rather than the Poles.

One of the few exceptions in the chorus of pro-Soviet claptrap was George Orwell, who in the pages of the Tribune sharply criticised the lack of independent thought among journalists.

- It was a defeat for the Polish government, the underground and the Polish cause in general, and one of the foundations of the failure of the Uprising. The Polish government was well aware of the importance of such a mission, and had long been seeking to send it. When informal suggestions did not bring any results, on February 22, 1944 Mikolajczyk formally, in a letter, asked Churchill to send such a team to Poland, as a part of the alliance. After all, extended British military missions to the leaders of underground movements were in Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania, practically everywhere - only not in the greatest, most faithful ally, the Poles. This was the defeat of Poland and the defeat of the Western coalition, which was deprived of eyes and ears in a crucial point of ***Europe***.

Churchill ordered the mission to be sent.

- Again there was delay on the part of the Ministry headed by Eden. Churchill was only reminded of his order at the beginning of September, when the uprising had already lasted more than a month. He asked what had happened to the Home Army mission and was told that it had not flown. He banged his fist on the table, demanded an explanation and that it be sent to Poland. Immediately. And do you know when it flew?

- Exactly for Christmas.

- No. Churchill was a very brave soldier in his youth. His participation in the Sudan campaign in the late 19th century is a beautiful, heroic page. As a soldier, he held the Polish soldier in very high esteem. He repeatedly said that we owe a debt of gratitude to these brave Poles. In my opinion, out of the whole gallery of leading figures of the coalition, he was the most benevolent to Poland. But, well before the Warsaw Uprising, his political strength had already weakened. Great Britain, like all the Allies, was financially, militarily and armament dependent on the United States. At that time, America had become a superpower and Churchill was no longer able to push through his ideas if Roosevelt was of a different opinion. During the uprising Churchill asked him several times for a united front against Russia, sometimes asking very sharply, but the American President refused.

- For roughly the same reasons as the British - not to annoy dear Uncle Joe. This, incidentally, also had a disastrous effect on the course of the uprising. After a month, on September 2, the AK fights bravely and has a month of fighting ahead of it. Churchill is furious about leaving the insurgents to their own devices and writes a letter to Roosevelt strongly demanding that both of them finally form a common protest against Stalin and his unwillingness to help Warsaw. And Roosevelt writes back that we can no longer help the Poles, because the Home Army has left Warsaw and there is no one there to help. This was false information, probably suggested by the Soviets. In reality, the insurgents left the Old Town and the remaining districts held firm. Such disinformation would have been impossible if there had been an allied mission on the spot.

- Roosevelt did not feel ***European*** affairs, he did not understand the true nature of the conflict in ***Europe***. He knew that the enemy was Germany. And if Stalin was fighting them, that meant he was a good man. This style of thinking dominated the President's political environment.

- Actually, we guess that they were, but it must be remembered that not a few important officials took Soviet propaganda at face value. The situation in Washington in this respect resembled British relations.

- Unfortunately, history seems to have conspired to prevent the uprising from succeeding. Two events made it difficult to save Warsaw. The first was the death of General Sikorski. Polish Prime Minister had a great rank in the allied camp. He was valued and respected especially by Churchill. His successor, Mikolajczyk, was a small man, unknown on the international arena. Shocking to me is his conversation with Roosevelt about the eastern borders. Roosevelt says: Stalin is my friend, this Churchill doesn't understand it, but I assure you he is very friendly. Fly to Moscow and get everything right. Poland will come out of this war unscathed. And what is this poor parvenu Mikołajczyk from some PSL party supposed to do if the great American president tells him that everything will be fine? He takes it for good.

- It is a guessing game. A historian deals with what happened, not with speculation. But one thing is actually certain: with political and military coordination before the uprising, General Sikorski would have done better than Mikołajczyk.

As Prime Minister, he held political matters in his hands, as Commander-in-Chief - military matters. After his death, Mikołajczyk was in charge of politics, while General Sosnkowski was in command of the army. And a characteristic thing: two outstanding military men, Generals Sosnkowski and Anders, were opponents of the Uprising. Only they were not the government. It was a civilian Mikołajczyk who had the right to make the decision to start fighting in Warsaw.

There is another interesting question here - whether Stalin, dealing with Sikorski, would have behaved differently. I think that in fundamental matters, i.e. a hard line towards Poland, the Curzon line, the Lublin Committee, NKVD actions behind the front, nothing would have changed. But it is still an open question whether Sikorski would have managed, with Churchill's help, to assemble a united front and oppose Stalin. Not in the sense of brawling, but in the sense of forcing him to talk seriously. Stalin, as I said, had much to lose, and he was a politician extremely cunning and patient. He was, unfortunately, far more intelligent than the Western leaders. Perhaps he would have decided to settle the matter as he did with the Czechs, postponing the moment of confrontation for a few years, even allowing the government from London to return home. One can imagine that in such variant Rokossovski would have torn the insurgent city from the German clutches. This would not have prevented Stalin from seizing full power and Stalinising Poland, but after the war.

- This unfortunate question of borders. In Teheran Churchill and still more Roosevelt gave Stalin to understand, that the question of border on Curzon line is already settled. They misled him, and not only him. They misled the Polish Government and even the British Ministries, because they kept their talks with Stalin secret. For the next nine months they tried to persuade Prime Minister Mikołajczyk to accept a different concept - compromise. British officials produced as many as four drafts of the Polish-Soviet border in 1944. Roosevelt assured the Polish Prime Minister that at least Lwów, and perhaps something more, would remain on the Polish side.

Naturally, the effect of such insincerity was disastrous. Stalin received Mikolajczyk graciously when he arrived in Moscow in July/August 1944, but certainly not for the purpose of further border bargaining. He must have felt insulted when, at the meeting on 3 August, this - from his point of view - client of the Western powers tried to open up issues that had long been closed. He must also have suspected ill-will on the part of his Western partners. Should he, the great Stalin, help the Polish insurgents if the Poles' patrons (and at the same time Teheran's coalition partners) do not keep their word? It is evident that the suspicious Soviet leader was not well informed about various aspects of the situation in Poland. And the unfortunate bargain over border issues could only have stimulated his uncertainty.

- Both the Russians, the British and the Americans took it for granted that in wartime each side of the coalition would do everything to destroy the enemy. The French must fight, the Greeks, the Yugoslavs, the Poles, everyone should have a share in victory. The Poles felt compelled to act, otherwise they would be considered frivolous. A few weeks before the uprising, the Polish government received from the Americans 10 million dollars in gold for the Home Army, a fabulous sum at that time. In the language of politics, this was a clear signal that the Home Army was to fight.

To make matters worse, a split emerged in the British government against the background of the Polish uprising. And not only between Prime Minister Churchill and the Foreign Office, but also between the Ministry and the Special Operations Executive - SOE. When, at the end of July, Ambassador Raczynski gave official information that the uprising in Warsaw would break out, but the choice of date was in the hands of the Home Army, our Foreign Office immediately replied that there would be no help. Neither airdrops, nor bombing, nor a Polish parachute brigade. The SOE, on the other hand, replied positively: all right, we will do what we can. And it was credible, because it was an open secret that SOE was the apple of Churchill's eye and its chief, General Gubbins, had unlimited access to the Prime Minister. Eden had no such access.

- Here the fault lay not only with the British. Colonel Wilkinson, a British officer, held talks with Poles in London on the tasks of the underground movement and operational planning. Some years ago his memoirs came out. And there is a bitter paragraph that military planning with the Poles was fanciful. After all, it took a long preparation to airlift General Sosabowski's parachute brigade, which consisted of quite a few boys, across half of ***Europe*** and to land it over Warsaw. Nothing was done. Above all, the Poles had no planes with which to send the parachutists.

- So what if the Poles and their cause fell lower and lower down the Allied priority list in 1944? We should have gotten those planes earlier. Not to mention the fact that, when in June the British were preparing a major landing operation on the Western Front, they asked for the transfer of the Polish parachute brigade from Polish to British command. And an ardent advocate of the uprising, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Supreme Commander General Tatar agreed. He argued that, since the British needed our brigade now, it was necessary to show them good will, as they would later show it to us. This was a mistake. As soon as the British commanders got the brigade at their disposal, it was clear that they would do everything to use it in their own way, and not to throw it over Warsaw. The argument of the lack of aircraft for action over Poland was very handy in this situation.

- On the one hand, after the Katyn massacre was revealed and diplomatic relations broken, the Polish government was in a terribly weak position vis-à-vis the Soviets. To make matters worse, it was torn apart by internal conflicts. Probably this was the source of its tendency to run away from the only constructive way - organising cooperation on the Polish question between all the allies, including Russia. Cooperation that required both pressure and concessions from the Polish side.

Besides, it never occurred to anyone that the Russians would not help the insurgents. Neither Mikolajczyk's team, nor the British, nor the Americans had anticipated such a turn of events. It was known that each of the superpowers had some special rights in its own sphere of influence, but refusing to help an ally fighting at arm's length seemed an impossibility.

I must also say that before the uprising there was not only unjustified optimism, but also sheer manipulation. General Tatar, who arrived in London from the occupied country only in April, was General Sosnkowski's political opponent. General Sosnkowski was reluctant about the preparations for the uprising, so General Tatar, on the contrary, wanted to push it through at all costs. The key moment, in my opinion, was the meeting of Mikołajczyk and Tatar in Washington with the British and American Joint Chiefs of Staff, a sort of Allied Supreme Military Council. The Allies did not underestimate the Poles, and Mikołajczyk and Tatar spent many hours talking with their hosts. Finally a key question was asked by one of the British generals: all right, but what are your relations with the Soviets? Gen Tatar explained that they were correct. True, there are some difficulties from time to time, but our partisans cooperate with the Soviet troops. In my opinion, this was dishonest; he knew very well that relations were either bad or even fatal.

- This cannot be said. Certainly the leaders of the uprising, General Bor-Komorowski and Colonel Monter-Chruściel, cannot be charged with this. They had no idea what the international relations of the government were. They only knew that the Prime Minister would fly to Moscow to settle everything with Stalin. They had no say in the matter. They were professional soldiers, their task was to carry out the government's order. They carried out that order as best they could, sparing neither themselves nor their families. Gen. Bór-Komorowski kept his pregnant wife and little son in Warsaw, so that there would be no impression that he was using his military position for private purposes. I talked to his son Adam, who recounted to me the notes of the General's wife. When giving the order to fight, General Bor-Komorowski was convinced that he would end up in a Soviet prison after a week at the most. He had no illusions, but carried out the government's order with dignity, to the end.

However, one can have reservations about the attitude of General Sosnkowski. He was one of the few who foresaw the catastrophe. But since he did not agree with the decision to launch the uprising, he should have resigned with a bang. But no, he continued his political games, and at the crucial time, two weeks before the start of the fighting, he flew to Italy. He had already returned during the uprising, and began to make mischief. He was grumbling about why the British were not helping. This was frivolous and damaging.

- He was even right, but the effects were damaging. Well, just imagine, a Polish general comes along and starts shouting that we Poles saved you in the Battle of Britain, and now you are doing nothing! This aroused resentment. As a result, the addressees of these resentments tended to distance themselves from Polish affairs, rather than getting involved in organising aid.

The failure of the Poles, however, was only part of the great defeat of the Western coalition over the uprising. And not the most important one. Already after all Polish negligence, after the outbreak of fighting, a great deal could have been done for the insurgents. Who knows, perhaps save them. The blame for the fact that not even a vigorous attempt was made falls on the allies, Great Britain and the United States. I want to emphasize this with all my might, all the more so because the Polish historiography is dominated by the theme of blaming the Poles for the failure of the uprising. Of course, the London government had its share in it, but the main culprits were the western allies. The coalition was hierarchical. The Big Three made the decision. Churchill and Roosevelt had a chance to influence Stalin, Mikolajczyk alone - not so much.

- It depends whether one treats the uprising as an ally of the West or as an adversary. If as an adversary, then we can talk about negligence and mistakes in relation to the Poles and their Western allies.

- At different times - differently. There is no doubt that, in the spring of 1944, Stalin saw Poland as his booty, and a double booty at that. Firstly, he wants to take the Eastern Borderlands from her, and secondly, to subjugate her politically, preferably to install some form of communist government. But as the Red Army rushes westwards through Belarus, Stalin probably does not even think about the Warsaw Uprising. Soviet intelligence erroneously informed Moscow that the Home Army was marginal in the Polish underground.

- This was ritual propaganda. Any resistance in the rear of the Soviet-German front was in the Kremlin's interest.

- I do not accept the vision of events which is close to many Poles. According to it, the call for an uprising and the subsequent stopping of the Red Army just outside Warsaw is just another series of Stalin's carefully, coldly planned criminal moves: the murder of the Communist Party of Poland, the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, 17 September 1939, deportations to the East, the Katyń Massacre and, finally, drawing the London underground into the trap that was the uprising. This theory assumes that Stalin was an infinite genius, that he foresaw reality in detail many moves ahead. And in fact he faced the same limitations as other politicians. The uprising in Warsaw, in my opinion, was not taken seriously for a long time, even a few days after it broke out. It was supposed to be a few days' episode of no great importance.

Why?

- Because, according to the knowledge of the time, it was impossible to survive the uprising for more than three or four days. A regular, powerful German army should have crushed an unarmed uprising in a few days.

- Two regular armies fought there. The Soviets had artillery, tanks, air force, supplies and reinforcements were reaching the defenders. The uprising at the rear of the front could not fight like that. In fact, the uprising commanders estimated their capabilities in a similar way even before the outbreak of fighting - for six or seven days. I therefore reject the view that Stalin consciously pushed the AK leadership into an insurgent trap. The general plan of Stawka - the Soviet command - was that Marshal Rokossovsky's 1st Byelorussian Front would occupy Warsaw in the final chord of the great offensive of 1944. It was only in the last days of July that the question must have arisen in the Kremlin as to what awaited Rokossovsky in Warsaw. Well, I believe that Stalin could not have had a clear picture.

In Moscow I did some digging through NKVD documents from the period before 1 August. And it was very instructive reading. NKVD General Ivan Serov's reports from Vilnius, freshly occupied by the Soviets, are simply fabulous, there is as much fiction and fantasy in them as facts. For example, Serov writes about General Wilk-Krzyżanowski, the commander of the operation to liberate Vilnius, that he flew there from Warsaw. It sounds as if he had bought his ticket in London and boarded a Lufthansa flight to Lithuania at Warsaw airport. Later, when Soviet troops were already on the Vistula, General Telegin, the chief political officer of the Byelorussian front, had Warsaw burning at his fingertips, had time, and wrote political reports as if he had no idea what was going on there. It is possible that the reports were written under the expectations of the top, so as not to make a fuss, but even this does not change the fact, that Stalin received a mass of information having a rather loose connection with reality. And he read only a part of the reports, at most a few percent of this mountain of paper. It seems to me that Stalin acted not according to a detailed, previously worked out scenario, but rather in conditions of great uncertainty, lack of information. In war this is the rule rather than the exception. War is extreme uncertainty and inevitable making of mistakes. In war, it is not the one with a flawless plan who wins, but the one who quickly adapts to change.

- The Home Army underground had been partly previously worked out by the Soviet partisans and the Home Army. The NKVD did not believe anyone, they caught and locked up all the previously worked out, but also uncertain, suspects. This, combined with the brutality and cruelty of the interrogations, resulted in high efficiency. But getting information in Warsaw was more difficult. There were no Soviet partisans there.

- Every little bird has its own tail. After all, they did not report to Moscow that they were an isolated group without influence, on the contrary, they inflated their potential. When Rokossowski's units were approaching the Bug River, three Soviet intelligence units reported that the Polish Workers' Party and its armed force People's Guard had the greatest influence in the Polish underground. The Soviets were not stupid, and their analysts were probably corrected for such joyful reports, but that does not change the fact that, until the first days of fighting, Stalin could not be sure what was going on in Warsaw.

The second fundamental uncertainty concerned the attitude of the West. At first it was a fundamental uncertainty: whether the West supported the uprising or not. After all, the reticence of the official Allied reaction did not determine anything. Then, I believe, Stalin must have become suspicious that the British were behind it all. If the uprising should collapse in a few days, and lasts 10, 15 and more, it means that the British had to stuff Warsaw with weapons and specialists. Without this the Germans would have crushed the insurgents long ago.

In this situation, Stalin probably decided to stall, to wait until the situation had clarified, while retaining the option of pursuing all military and political options. There is no evidence of an earlier Machiavellian plan.

- The defeat at Radzymin was no fluke. The four SS panzer divisions that the Germans managed to concentrate and throw into battle on August 2 represented a formidable force. But the defeat at Warsaw was a temporary one. Today, we know that the very next day Rokossovsky and Zhukov, the two best Soviet strategists, who, when they got up from their staff maps, did so in order to win, sat down to work on a plan of further offensive. And already on 8 August such a plan was ready. It provided for a Soviet counter-offensive to be launched within two weeks, with Warsaw to be free at the latest a week before the end of August, and - after it was liberated - for the offensive to continue smoothly westwards, towards Berlin. This indicates what forces Rokossovsky and Zhukov could count on.

- We do not know the documents on how and when this happened, but it did. We can calculate that it happened on 13 August.

- Not exactly. Bleeding the pro-London elites was to his liking, but I do not believe that in August the fall of the uprising was his sole aim. Stalin, still in conditions of multiple uncertainty, waited for the situation to clarify. He condemned the uprising's commanders, left Warsaw to its fate and set off for the Balkans. This does not mean that he did not presume to change his position.

- In Stalin's decision, Warsaw did not have to be a decisive element, or perhaps even an important one. At the beginning of August, Rokossovski stood 700 km from Berlin. The Allies were still entangled in the Battle of Normandy, and had 2,000 km to Berlin. Stalin had time. He could have followed his Marshal's advice and struck straight for Berlin, leaving the future of the Balkans to be decided uncertainly, perhaps at the diplomatic table, or he could have struck south, seized the soft underbelly of ***Europe*** and still managed to take Berlin. He chose the latter option. Moreover, an offensive to the south did not mean abandoning the capture of Warsaw with a sudden, local blow. For this Stalin always had enough reserves. Just at the end of August, he sent huge troops to Slovakia to help the insurgents there. Supporting the uprising in Warsaw did not require the use of gigantic forces. After all, extremely weak, unprepared, without the support of heavy weapons and aviation, Berling's men crossed the Vistula and reached the insurgents.

- He couldn't be sure that the allies wouldn't suddenly play any of the strategic cards they had in hand. One can only guess, but it seems to me that he was waiting for some coalition initiative that never came. Bringing about the defeat of the uprising was not worth fulfilling any of the such serious threats I mentioned earlier. But there was also a possible positive scenario from Stalin's point of view. Poles, pushed to the wall, would agree, for the price of help, to concessions, to a far-reaching reconstruction of the government, maybe something more. And then why not save Warsaw? After all, in June and July, just before the Uprising, the Soviet Ambassador in London held talks with the former Polish Minister Stanisław Grabski. The Kremlin probed whether it was possible to normalise relations, including the resumption of diplomatic relations. But these talks were secret precisely so that Stalin could retain his freedom of manoeuvre.

Stalin never got a favourable offer from the West, never was seriously threatened by the West with serious retaliation. I don't know if what the Allies could have gotten from Stalin for the Poles would have saved Warsaw. But I do know that the damned West didn't even lift a finger. Not even to coerce the Kremlin into agreeing to the landing of airdrop planes. Only once in 63 days of fighting - on 18 September - was a larger air fleet allowed to fly over Warsaw.

Please note that none of the three uprisings in occupied ***Europe in*** 1944 was properly prepared politically and militarily. The Slovaks started a little bit on the spur of the moment, without any preparations, without any agreement with the Soviets, who were several hundred kilometres to the east, in addition separated by a huge mountain range - by the way, the Slovak uprising did not succeed. In the West, the Americans did not have the slightest intention of liberating Paris. Paris was a secondary matter, something for the rear troops to occupy a few weeks later. The front was to roll straight into Germany. Both uprisings were supported because the allied armies, despite the lack of decent political and military planning, changed their objectives. The Soviets moved on Slovakia, at the cost of terrible casualties they pushed through the Dukla Pass. The Americans, gnashing their teeth, changed the route of their divisions further south. In both cases, the insurgents could be supported, because they wanted to be supported.

At Warsaw, Stalin did not particularly want to move, and the West, though it could, did nothing to make it want to.

- No, probably not. The underground leaders spent the last two weeks of July considering the question of uprising, including the consequences of giving up the fight. They unanimously came to the conclusion that terrible things would happen if the Home Army did not take to the streets.

- The first argument was the fear that the Germans would turn Warsaw into a fortress, and that in the fierce frontal fighting the capital would turn into a pile of rubble, and tens of thousands of people would die. Just as happened in Minsk in Belarus.

- No, because the wider situation was important. The Soviets already had bridgeheads on the left bank and depriving the Germans of an important communication node in the centre of this zone greatly increased the chances of the Red Army quickly occupying the central sector of the front.

But there was also a second argument: if not the Home Army, then the Varsovians themselves would attack the occupant. The atmosphere in the city was terribly undermined, it was enough to have a pretext or an irresponsible statement of the communist conspiracy for a spontaneous, uncontrolled outburst and inevitable slaughter of the inhabitants. Probably any responsible commander, knowing as much as General Bór-Komorowski knew and having such orders as he received from London, would have decided to fight.

- I repeat, in war everyone makes mistakes, but you learn from your mistakes. It was a mistake to send insurgents to frontal attacks like soldiers of a regular army. I was shocked by the description of an unsuccessful, frontal assault on the German police headquarters in Szucha Street in the first moments of the uprising. The 15-year-old son of a pre-war Polish prime minister took part in it. He stood where he was told to stand, and it was clear that he would die there. A friend urged him to withdraw, but he replied: I received an order, which must be justified. And he died. And his colleague withdrew and survived. Such a frontal attack on the Okęcie airport ended in a real slaughter of the insurgents. Only later did the Home Army soldiers learn the techniques of fighting in ruins. And after six weeks the history repeated itself: when Berling's men cross the Vistula, they make the same mistakes, and the insurgents shout to them that they must not run in the street and storm the fortified positions directly, because it is certain death.

- Firstly, thanks to the incredible heroism, dedication, discipline and training of the simple soldiers. A training that grew with time. The insurgents fought against a much better-equipped enemy as equals. In the fights - not in massacres and executions - more or less the same number of insurgents died as Germans. What is more, the Home Army killed twice as many Germans as it wounded. In normal fights it was always the other way round. This is the best proof of determination and training. It also turned out, contrary to the specialists' analysis, that this ocean of rubble, empty courtyards, cellars and small streets was an ideal terrain for partisan fighting. The Germans, using heavy artillery and aviation, only made things more difficult for themselves.

The commanders, especially of the lower and middle ranks, performed very well. The command of the uprising did not seem to shine, but it did not make any glaring mistakes either.

The last reason is unpleasant news for the Poles: to suppress the uprising, the Germans often used units of poor quality, police regiments, rear regiments or Asiatics who had been forcibly conscripted into the army - simply a rabble. The units of Dirlewanger and Kaminski, instead of attacking the unprepared insurgents, murdered tens of thousands of defenceless civilians in Ochota and Wola. The command of the 9th Wehrmacht Army treated von dem Bach's units with contempt, many times refusing to surrender their units to him. If the line divisions of Wehrmacht had entered Warsaw in the first days of August, it would have been much worse.

- At that time the insurgents, despite fatigue and lack of equipment, were experienced in fighting in ruins.

- If it made sense, I think it would still be at least a week, two, maybe three. In the city centre it was still possible to defend oneself firmly. I would like to point out that, contrary to the common opinion in Poland, the Uprising did not last 63 days, but three days longer. In fact, it ended when the last insurgents laid down their arms and marched out from Warsaw. The truce itself and the signing of the agreement on the cessation of fighting did not automatically transform the insurgent Warsaw into occupied Warsaw.

- If only I had known! I really wanted to figure out who shot the last time, because that would have been a great punchline to the book, but it turned out to be impossible.

- There is no doubt that the failure of the uprising opened the gates wider for the installation of a communist regime in Poland. Poland would have fallen into Stalin's sack anyway, Stalin would never have given it up, but he had it easier after the uprising.

One of the problems of the Soviets in Poland was the lack of communists and communist intelligentsia murdered in 1937-38. The Germans' murder of the Polish Jews, the Jewish intelligentsia, which was very numerous and often dominant in many professions, and then their murder of part of the Polish intelligentsia in Warsaw, as well as pushing a large part of those who survived - through camps in Germany later liberated by the Allies - to the West, deprived Poland of the flower of an independent, critical enlightened layer. This was a great convenience for the new, disliked authorities.

- An interesting comparison. In 1620, the Czechs lost the flower of their nobility at Bila Hora, which opened the way to the Germanisation of the elite and the country. The defeat of the uprising opened the way to the Stalinisation of Poland. It is also interesting that the effects of this defeat were felt much more quickly than those of Biała Góra.

But Poles also owe a lot to the Uprising. Its ethos, its mythology sustained the society in difficult moments. I am convinced that in 1956 the Soviets hesitated to intervene, remembering the school the insurgents had taught the Germans.

On the other hand, the bloody lesson of the uprising has given Poles, for several generations, at least until recently, collective prudence and restraint. For me, Solidarity is directly a child of the Warsaw Uprising, and in a double sense: as the fruit of a desire, strengthened by the tradition of the uprising, to throw off foreign fetters, and at the same time as a movement showing moderation, surprising in such crucial moments of history, undoubtedly also originating from the memory of the experience of the uprising. And today the tradition of the uprising is, perhaps, one of the few symbols uniting the deeply divided Polish society. Please, note that the heroism of the insurgents and the insurgent tradition are not questioned by anyone in Poland today.

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Gazeta Wyborcza

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**Length:** 3652 words

**Byline:** Grzegorz Szymanik

**Highlight: He** cannot be a transvestite, but he must be tolerant. It is enough that he loves one street, knows the date of partitions, cleans up dog poop, begets children. He should buy what is Polish. He should help you when you faint and not make a mess.

**Body**

The text was published in Duży Format on 2 May 2013.

For a week I searched for a true patriot.

The ad "I'm looking for a patriot!" seven people write back. In addition, Bobi is fooling around, and Maciej says that he is 50% patriot. Master X is considered a patriot, because he can devote himself to his country and is willing to make a sacrifice. - And can I be a pacifist patriot without sacrifice? - I ask.

- Are you going to put a flower in the barrel of an invader? No. But you can become an atheist patriot or a socialist, believes Master.

Wit thinks I'm a girl, and I'm looking for a patriot for matrimonial purposes. - Just don't be afraid to call yourself that, he advises, although you might be taken for an anti-Semite or a fascist.

Sam is 30 years old, lives near Warsaw and likes the mountains. And he is a patriot, which means he knows the real truth. Not what the media show, but our truth, always hidden and inconvenient. The patriots, Wit mentions, were cichociemni and NSZ soldiers, but certainly not Piłsudski. And today the historians of the Institute of National Remembrance (IPN), because they are getting to the truth. - And my friend - he asks - what does he look like? Shall we exchange photos?

She sends hers: hanging from a chain in a pair of morocco trousers.

Then there is Misiek. He is specific, asking me what kind of patriot I am looking for, because there are three types: right-wing, left-wing and non-ideal, who only love. - But is loving alone enough? - he wonders. For Teddy, patriots are those who do not steal, cheat or destroy. Hostesses from village circles, historians and re-enactment fraternities. And also Jędrek from Chojnik castle.

Jędrek, i.e. Andrzej Ciosański, used to be a zootechnician and now leases a 14th century castle in Karkonosze. He has a noble moustache and the same hairstyle. He puts on his armour and tells tourists that the Hussars did not have wings and the Teutonic Knights did not stand in the heat. He came here to run a stud farm, but it was closed down. Then he founded the first knightly brotherhood in Poland. Then he leased Chojnik and became a castellan. Thousands click on his films in the Internet and write: "Jędrek for President".

- Back in the 1980s we reconstructed lancers. There were a hundred of us. Communism was collapsing, there was a crisis, and we came with rifles and sabres to the Lancer Days. The elders were touched, we were proud. And not long ago we were riding with a hussar troop to the battle of Beresteczko. We pass through Ukrainian villages. A woman, 80 years old, flies out. She shouts: "Poland is not yet dead!" And that she did not know that she would live to see the Polish hussars in Ukraine. She is crying. Our lieutenant stops the march and says: "If you didn't know why you were here, now you do". People watch our reconstructions, sometimes they feel proud and their mood improves. It's the same with my stories. If I can get at least one kid interested in history, that's great.

- And for you, who is a patriot?

- Ethnologist and writer Ludwik Stomma.

- He lives in France.

- But he comes to Poland, so he cares. He spreads history in a vivid, uncharming way. To be bored is unpatriotic.

I ask friends if they know any patriots.

Anna (two degrees in history and Polish philology, for several months on work migration in Germany, could not find work in Poland): - Today's patriot is the one who is able to survive in Poland. He gives up his dreams and lasts until his paycheck, or rather an assignment (because he does everything on a contract for work). But he stays in the country. This is a patriotic sacrifice. I left.

Agnieszka Chlipała (world jiu-jitsu champion): - I am. I like our nature, seasons, sincere people. I run self-defence workshops for women. I teach them something they need. I guess that's patriotic too?

And when the "Mazurka" was played at the championships, it made me emotional. Although I feel more like a highlander from the Beskids.

I am a highlander who has won a medal for Poland.

Kornelia, actress: - My dad thought I was patriotic because I know history and can discuss it, I fly the flag on the 11th and the 3rd, and I know "Wojenko, wojenko" and "Warszawskie dzieci". But after Smolensk, which my dad got himself into, he demands emotions from me. Whether someone is a patriot or a traitor depends on them. It is no longer enough to know the songs, you have to be moved by them. And not to discuss history, because it is a denigration. All life takes on a historical context. Father does not see his inconsistency. Although he supports PiS, he hates the Church. This excludes the respect of his group, so he does not contribute. His love for his homeland manifests itself mainly in his hatred for everything they, supposedly, do to it. But I still believe that making an honest living, paying taxes, studying is enough.

Hanka (30 years old, job, credit for a flat, she is from Antifa, protests against marches of nationalists on 11 November): - They say I'm not a patriot because I smash Independence Day. But I pay taxes, sort my rubbish and I don't shit on lawns with my dogs. I take care of what's around me. I defend this place from people who want to dictate to us who it should be for. So maybe I am?

Meeting in the parish hall: "Mr. Leszek Żebrowski, author of the book "Myths against Poland", will give a lecture on "Exchange of elites in People's Poland after 1944". It's like the secret completes - we meet in the Sanctuary of Our Lady of the Dawn Gate. I wait for the lecture with Dominik. He's my age, we have the same trainers, only I, unlike Dominik, am not convinced that next year I will go shed blood. Dominik takes a drag on his cigarette and explains that I should fight and shed blood when the homeland is in danger. And it is. He asks if I will go. I shake my head that I don't know. Dominik shakes his head and says how can I be so soft. Next to him they say that we should pray for Poland. And do I belong somewhere? I should. Come to the National Movement, everyone here is a patriot.

- I loved my homeland like a mother," says Artur Zawisza, one of the leaders of Ruch Narodowy.

- What does loving look like?

- Poles have always sacrificed more than just militarily. They worked, they bore children. Very many children for the glory of their homeland. They defended traditional values. And my everyday upbringing of children, professional and political work is like that too.

- Would you leave?

- "I prefer Polish shit in the field to fijoles in Naples". - so wrote Kazimierz Przerwa-Tetmajer. And I seriously repeat.

- After all, you do not like this Poland.

- Poland is roadside shrines, lakes, literature, fields of grain. And not just a political system.

- And do you like anything about this system?

- The overthrow of communism is a great achievement, but it is a pity that it was not carried through to the end.

- And a leftist at a demonstration, a transvestite at the Equality Parade is a patriot?

- No, because he wants to lose traditional Polish values. He is a subversive.

- What about me? Could I join the National Movement? Would you accept me?

-...

- For a spokesman at least?

- You would make a good spokesman, but not for the National Movement.

- Who is the model patriot today?

- Agnieszka Radwańska. For her sporting achievements and her attitude towards the Jewish fans who booed her in Israel. And veterans.

- However, nationalism is no patriotism", says a veteran, corporal officer cadet of the AK Jerzy Sienkiewicz pseud. "Rudy" or "Brenner". He followed the route described in the book: from 1941 he was a member of the Grey Regiments, then, wearing a Luftwaffe uniform, he transported mail for the Home Army Headquarters. In the Warsaw Uprising he fought in Powiśle, Czerniaków, Mokotów, and went to the city centre through sewers. After the capitulation he left with the civilian population, escaping from the column. Arrested by the UB, he was imprisoned with Władysław Bartoszewski and the war criminal Kurt Fischer. Released in 1955. Decorated twice with the Cross of Valour. If not him, then who?

Patriotism in general," says Sienkiewicz, "is only present when there is a threat. If there is no threat, people become patriotic and their feelings wither.

Today patriotic knowledge is embarrassingly low. I am 86 years old and need massages, a lady masseuse comes to me. She is 32 years old. "And you know that on Monte Cassino..." - I say to her. But she doesn't know what it is.

- And voting in elections is patriotism?

- Voting in elections, sir, should be compulsory under penalty of a fine.

- So what to do when the threat is not there?

- To sacrifice oneself. Before the war I lived in Solec. There was a kitchen for the unemployed next door. There was a queue. Most of them were sandmen. They were standing with cucumber tins, waiting for soup. Today there are fewer of the poor and the unemployed, but they're still there. And we must help. That is why Caritas is patriotic. And Joanna Ochojska for lunches for children, but also for wells in Africa. I also sometimes give something.

I ask my girlfriend Julia Wizowska, a repatriate from Kazakhstan from a family of Siberians, about patriotism. She sighs that the word has a bad connotation for her, but if it is to be positive, then Marcin Kornak from the Never Again Association is definitely a patriot.

- I can say that - admits Kornak. - Because today it is an effort to make Poland open, tolerant, multicultural, one that we can be proud of. This is what I try to do. I like the blue Orthodox churches in Podlasie, Tatar Kruszyniany, Jewish Tykocin, Chopin's music in Żelazowa Wola and Sienkiewicz's "Trilogy". I am proud of the National Stadium. The word doesn't bother me, because those who misuse it, who run through the city with a flag and throw a brick, are not patriots. They are trying to appropriate patriotism, and this must not be allowed. Patriots are friendly people who solve conflicts, such as Professor Adam Rotfeld, Professor Michał Głowiński, Agnieszka Holland or Rafał Pankowski," says Marcin Kornak, who in turn is disliked by "true patriots" (he is even on their list of traitors). (he is even on their list of traitors to the nation).

I am looking for the Patriotic Society. The foundation was established by Jan Pietrzak to oppose the destruction of the Polish spirit, the humiliation of heroes, and the denigration of generations. Its vice-presidents are Janusz Śniadek and Rafał Ziemkiewicz. For example, they oppose the denigration with dance: on 3 May at 3 a.m. they want to dance the polonaise on Plac Zamkowy in Warsaw. Part of the association is also the Reduta Dobra imię Polaków (Redoubt of the Good Name of Poles), which documents defamations of Poland. On the Reduta website you can report a libel. The libels to choose from are: "Polish concentration camps", "Poles are guilty of the Holocaust", "Poles did not fight in World War II", "Poles are thieves", "Poles are dirty", "Polish jokes", "Other".

- I will tell you this much: patriotism is love for the homeland. And I love sincerely, but I will not talk to you - says a member of the company - because you represent a treacherous environment, which does not love. But I hear that you are young, you still have a chance to escape, there is still a chance! But you don't understand true patriotism anyway. Only some modern one.

- Modern means what? - I ask Zdzisław Hofman, the founder and chairman of the Volunteer Development Foundation, a business trainer and a biology teacher, who has run the "Modern Patriotism" campaign with the foundation.

- As in the United States. People help each other within the community and show solidarity. When a hurricane blows there, everyone helps each other. They take care of each other. This is what we teach our 8 500 volunteers. I too, I hope, am like this. I have my mission. I care, I teach, I educate. Like my grandfather, who was an activist in Kisielin in Volhynia before the war. And then my dad worked in a cooperative. And now I'm spinning my own yarn.

Poland is a power, it reaches to the Atlantic, occupies Germany and part of the British Isles. The capital is Olsztyn. Several hundred thousand people around the world play "eRepublik", an online state simulator. Poland is the sixth population (11 thousand Poles play, the most numerous is Argentina - 27.5 thousand). The United States and China are far behind. Here you can run a newspaper, become a soldier, president, establish a party. In ePoland there are: Imperial Party, Polish-Hungarian Brotherhood, Party of Good People. The most important after National Democracy is the centre-right Polish Patriotic Party. Its chairman is Uncle Remo, that is Remigiusz, a 36-year-old from Poznań, in real life an administrative and office worker, playing bass in a metal band. He used to be socially active in the county government, but he got pissed off and moved to the Internet.

- A patriot is a Pole after all. Although you can earn more money in Britain," he says. - I pay taxes, have positivist views, work hard here and now. There are a lot of patriots, but they are just ordinary people, nobody famous. Maybe Paweł Kukiz and Professor Bartoszewski?

How did Uncle Remo become president of the PPP? Every month the party holds elections, any member can run.

- What from the PPP e-programme would work in real Poland?

- Stable and low taxes, good and reliable government information policy. And unchanging views. Ours have not changed since the party was founded. I'm a bit short of that in reality. Why don't we team up with our fellow players and set up the PPP for real? - jokes Uncle Remo.

Everyone says that Ryszard Florek, president of the roof window company Fakro, is a patriotic businessman. Before he talks, he sends a publication to the foundation he founded - Think of the Future. The publication is called "Why do we earn 4 times less in Poland?". I read: "In the mental sphere, many Poles are still in the era of communism. (...). Consumption of imported products or products made in Poland by foreign corporations "diminishes" the Polish GDP, that is the average national salary".

President Florek explains that he set up the foundation to explain to people that for the good of Poland it is necessary to take care of the GDP and buy Polish products.

- Even if the product is inferior?

- But why should it be worse at once? What do you mean? It's a myth that Polish is inferior. No, it is not.

- Are you a patriot?

- I would not like to use this word, because it has different connotations. But as you insist: for me, patriotism means looking after the interests of the community. And I, looking after my own interest, look after the interest of the community. Because I am increasing GDP.

- And do you pay taxes in Poland?

- Paying.

Przemysław Czapliński, literary critic and professor of contemporary literature at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, explains that patriotism is a phármakon.

In Greece, this was said for a substance which, in the right dose, could be a medicine and, in the wrong dose, a poison.

- It is the same with patriotism: it can serve human relations, but it can also act as an instrument of dangerous segregation. According to the professor, it looks like this: - Patriotism is a bond between the living and the dead. In this relationship the dead are silent and the living speak for them. If the living recognise that patriotism comes from a single source, then we are on the road to violence. For then one group will set the canon of patriotism, and make itself the gatekeeper who lets in the elect. At the opposite extreme would be an ideal community. In such a community everyone could formulate his own criteria of patriotism.

- And which is the real one?

- The first is dangerous, the second unrealistic.

The professor does not want to say whether he himself is a patriot, but he tries to describe to me an exemplary patriot: - Someone could say that he is a man ready to bear the highest sacrifice. In other words: patriotism is a kind of obligation. At the time of danger, to be a patriot means to sacrifice everything by one's own choice so that no one will have to make such sacrifices in the future. And here is the problem. Because we are not able to define the patriotism of the times of peace, everyday patriotism that is expressed in everyday deeds - honesty, reliability, honesty. If patriotism in times of war expresses itself in sacrifice so that future people will not have to make such sacrifices, then in times of peace it should express itself in creating conditions that minimise the need for sacrifice. A patriot would therefore be someone who fights against economic, gender or sexual inequality, against the causes of unemployment and homelessness, against injustice, dishonesty.

I am looking for a patriot who fights and is excluded.

Karol el-Kashif, a left-wing activist, half-Egyptian, gay, in 2009 became the first person in Poland to publicly admit he is living with HIV. He says: - I'm a patriot in the sense that I care about what's around me. When I see 300 trees that an official has decided to cut down, I want to defend these trees, together with my neighbours. I want to go out and fight for my homeland. It's local solidarity, so that everyone around can live well and no one is excluded. Joanna Erbel is such a patriot.

- And sure enough, says Erbel, I spend my free time on committees and debates to improve life in the city. I love Mokotów and Warsaw and I want the people here to be well. It's easier to be patriotic at this level: there's no nationalism here, nobody refers to the nation. It doesn't matter who is of what orientation. What matters is to get something done. I do not really feel connected with the Polish patriotism. The model of a patriot is national, not state, and I would like it to be state.

Jerzy Gorzelik, Chairman of the Silesian Autonomy Movement: - The biggest lie is that the homeland is a state. The homeland may be ***Europe*** or Katowice. For me, it is Upper Silesia, I am an Upper Silesian patriot. I mean I respect my neighbourhood, I fight here for freedom, dignity and prosperity for my countrymen. Poland is not a homeland, but a country. I do not feel anything towards it. I feel connected to the tradition of great industry in Silesia, to history. And I am not ashamed of my grandparents, even if they fought in the German army (if they did, then of their deeds). My colleague Ingemar Klos from Żernica is a patriot for me, because he brings up four children, he is active in RAŚ and he saved a 17th century wooden church in his village.

Robert Biedroń, member of the Palikot Movement, calls himself a patriot: - Because I am not indifferent to poop on the pavement, violence against women, unemployment among the young, discrimination. Patriotism means taking care of the common good, respect for your neighbour. I love Poland and that is why I became an activist.

- Where to look for a patriot?

- It's the one who picks up the poo after the dog. Really. I would learn more from such a person than from Kaczyński, Tusk and Komorowski together. Someday, when I have more courage, I will accost such a person and talk to him why he does it.

I am accosting a man picking up poo for Robert Biedroń. I find him in Warsaw's Miasteczko Wilanów, according to the right wing, a habitat for lemmings, i.e. unpatriotic people.

You are a patriot," I say, and he makes big eyes and Lutek the dog wags his tail.

Michał, IT specialist, 31: "Not really. Politics annoys me. I don't know history. Oh, wait, I watch sports sometimes. And when "The Witcher" was breaking sales records abroad, I bragged about it to my foreign friends. If I brag, is that enough? All right, bye. Lutek! Go home.

- Talk to rappers, man, and you'll see a patriot," a young boy tells me. - Check out, for example, Z.B.U.K.U.

I am checking. Z.B.U.K.U, that is Michał Buczek from Prudnik, is 21 - The greatest patriot - says the rapper - is John Paul II for me. He always comes to my mind first. And of the living Paweł Kukiz, although I do not agree with everything. I am too, because I remember. About the partitions, about what Poland went through. Dates, names. It's not enough to go to a concert on 11 November. If you do not know what happened on November 11, you are no patriot. You also have to be interested in what's going on in this sad red and white country. Most people here have shit wages, the lady from Tesco can't afford much. It's grey, but I'm at home. I prefer to feel at home than like a Pole in Holland. Still, you have to respect your country, I rap about it from my heart:

"Welcome to Poland, it's a country that's made a name for itself/not giving others an ass, just giving others advice./ Poland isn't a pawn, it won't give up like the Czech Republic,/because when the need arises, it takes rails to the tanks,/I won't give you this soil, I'd give my life for it./Fuck those politicians, they don't get it./This country is my mother, because it raised a Pole,/when I look at what they're doing to it, it makes me want to cry."

I ask the highest authority of the state. "I am convinced that there are many great patriots living in Poland - working every day, they do not forget about the common good, which is the Homeland. I deeply believe in the patriotism of everyday work". - President Bronislaw Komorowski writes back. He lists his role models: "Władysław Bartoszewski, because he is for me the 'metre de Sevres' of Polish patriotism. This is the patriotism of battle, but also the patriotism of work in the most difficult conditions".

The President also mentioned Adam Małysz ("Thanks to him, all Poles were moved. A tear rolled down one Polish eye when the 'Dabrowski's Mazurka' was played at World Cup competitions") and Aga Zaryan ("A great singer. She follows her own path. Does not succumb to fashions. In her work, she remembers the most important Polish issues and brings the emotions and dreams of the uprising participants closer to her generation").

Wojciech Malajkat, actor, director: - I bend down to get an ice-cream wrapper, I vote in elections.

- Is that enough?

- Talking about shedding blood today makes no sense. Instead, we can make Poland less littered and better organised. I have the impression that those who waste energy on tales of bloodshed do not raise this paper.

- Do you love Poland?

- The air, the weather, the seasons I love. So indirectly, yes. I feel strange when someone says that what he does is for Poland. As if they were flattering themselves. The best thing would be like in Młynarski's song "Róbmy swoje". Instead of talking, do what works for you. This is patriotic. I do my own thing.

Kamil Jarnicki, an employee of the Office for Foreigners and former scout: - How you do your job is good. I can contribute to facilitating refugee procedures. But I also don't let in the one I know my country is lying about. I'm annoyed by baldies who use patriotism to smear their lips. I will not allow myself to take that word away. But I understand that they also have the right to call themselves patriots. And those under the cross. And Jaruzelski - if he believes he defended the country, he can call himself one. Although I believe otherwise. Patriotism is adding your bit. To pick up a man in the street if he faints. I learned this in the scouts. If there's a flood in the area, I go to help. And when I need to, I help - at the barricade... That's why I get annoyed when Maria Peszek sings that she wouldn't go to the barricade. I would. Oh, I know a patriot - Piotr Wierzbicki "Petia".

Pietia, founder of the punk fanzine QQRYQ, radio personality, later also a hoover salesman, creator of alternative culture, Warsaw guide: - Well, I am. But I don't really know how to talk about it. It's done without talking, you know. Every day.

Charles el-Kashif: When an official cuts down 300 trees in a park, I want to fight as for my homeland

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