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The 2003 European Security Strategy does not provide satisfying answers either by content or form to the need to respond to the challenges and threats that the European Union and its members are facing. Despite actions undertaken since then, including the Lisbon Treaty's entry into force, the EU has not been able to reach a compromise that would enable it to fully realize its interests and achieve goals in this field. Hence more vigorous efforts are demanded that would lead to an amended security strategy, including, to start with, a complex review of the *status quo* in this respect.

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China is becoming the USA's most serious competitor for the world power position. The Chinese political, economic and military actions collide with the US interests in Asia, the Middle East and Europe, becoming an increasing growing challenge for the American power. At the same time, economic interdependence of China and the USA as well as China's permanent membership in the UN Security Council draw the countries inevitably to cooperation. Hence all disputes cause only temporary turbulences between Washington and Beijing. Both parties are interested in keeping the *status quo*. The growing power of China draws the United States' attention away from, among others, Europe. At the same time, China's expanding presence on the Old Continent may indicate Europe's gradual political and economic dependency on the Asian power.

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Anita Krzyżanowska

In recent years China has been conducting policy that was read by the observers as an aspiration to achieve a world power status. Its growing economic might and impact on the global processes more and more often give rise to queries about the military aspirations of that state. It is interesting to put China's main strategic goals as set forth by the document in the field of defence policy – the 2010 Defence White Paper, and particularly its compatibility with Beijing's real or conjectural intentions – against the background of the country's general aims.

LEGISLATION IN THE SECURITY FIELD**President of Poland – guarantor of the continued state authority 77***Janusz Tomaszewski*

Guaranteeing the state authority continuation is one of the most important functions of the President. Accordingly, the head of state calls parliamentary elections and appoints as well as dismisses the Council of Ministers. Under special circumstances, the President can decide a state of war, and possesses essential competences relating to exigency situations, particularly the state of emergency and martial law. In some conditions, the President is authorized to issue decree-laws. The importance of President's position is also emphasized by the fact that the Polish constitution describes in detail the procedure of his replacement.

Legal and political position of the Minister of National Defence within the system of government administration bodies 95*Jarosław Padzik*

In the constitutional system of managing government administration, the position of the Minister of National Defence has been highly individualized. Legislating the minister's obligatory assistance (agency) in presidential command over the Armed Forces, the basic law integrates the office into the constitutional order. At the same time, the Act on Government Administration Sectors keeps the provisions of the Act on the Minister of National Defence in force. In this way, Minister of National Defence – the only one among the heads of government sectors – enjoys individually a specified status, necessary to effectively perform tasks relating to the state's security, which are required by the Constitution.

Positions of heads of the non-military security services 105*Lucjan Belza*

Analysis of legal rules regulating the public order service and the special service in Poland proves the lack of coherent system solutions in the essential aspects of their functioning, such as e.g. the competence scope, labour organization or promotion paths. Because the efficiency of the services determines effective implementation of basic obligations of the public administration, the situation in question requires modifying the organizational solutions in order to optimize governance in relation to both preventive steps and confronting the threats.

NON-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY**Migration policies of the European states and the migration challenges for Poland 127***Ewa Mazur-Cieślik*

There are ca. 214 million emigrants around the world, who account for ca. 3% of the world's population. About 37% of world migrations flow from the developing countries to the developed ones, with the remaining lot relating to changing the residence place between countries representing the similar status. Legal and illegal immigrants, while looking for a better life in more developed countries, most often choose the USA, and as the next choice, Europe that is perceived as a continent of peace and prosperity. The target states apply different immigration

policies: openness represented by the Scandinavian countries, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland and until recently also Italy and Greece, and the “closed door” policies, typical for relatively restrictive immigrant legislation, in the new member states of the European Union.

Implementation of the Charter of the Pole in 2008-2011: Success or failure? 149

Michał Wołłejko

More than three years ago the Charter of the Pole came into effect with the aim of assisting the Poles living in the former USSR territory in keeping their ties with the national heritage and enable them to confirm their Polish national affiliation. The time that has passed since the act took effect allows us to analyze how the provisions are put in practice and what is the condition of the Polish diaspora in the East. Evaluating the operation of the act, it is worth asking whether and to what extent one should start working on amending the law in order to enable the Poles living in the East to use it to the full.

Satellite technologies and techniques – a chance for Poland’s development 159

Czesław Jużwik

Following the development problems of the space industry in Poland, one might think that the awareness of the importance of the use of space as a factor stimulating civilization progress is limited among Polish decision-makers. Meanwhile, the world market of satellite products and services experiences dynamic development, where the turnover accounts for hundreds of billions of euros. Effective use of Polish research and development as well as the industry potential in the field of satellite technologies and techniques calls for an integrated approach both in Poland and the EU. What Poland needs is a strategy, an adequate budget and the effective coordination of actions.

Cooperation among the Central and East European states in the field of energy security 175

Kamil Sobczyk

One might think that the need for energy cooperation in Central and Eastern Europe is obvious. However, it was not as evident until the outbreak of a Ukrainian-Russian gas conflict in January 2009. This crisis was a turning point in cooperation among the countries of the region. As a result, a sense of interests solidarity among the countries depending on the Russian imports arose. This commonality gave birth to the foundations of regional cooperation aiming at enhancing energy security. Yet, it is doubtful whether the peculiar cooperation boom can last long in the specific environment of East-Central Europe.

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