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Summary of doctoral thesis titled:

Potential consequences of initiatives for the liberalization of the EU regulations in the area of genetically modified organisms for the implementation of the concept of the European Model of Agriculture

The purpose of this doctoral thesis was answer the question: whether the liberalization of legislation according to using genetically modified organisms in agriculture in the European Union will lead to changes of the implementation of the concept of the European Model of Agriculture (EMA). Constructivist approach in international relations and European Studies is the basic theoretical approach used in this thesis. Author used supporting theories: constructivist social theory and social institutionalism. Qualitative method – process tracing and the analytic tool – SWOT analysis were used in this thesis.

First chapter according to the concept of the European Model of Agriculture. It presents the analysis of this concept in axiological, economical, political and legal aspects. This part includes the history of this concept, definition and aspects, in which we can consider the EMA. In next part author identified the values, norms, ideas and institutions, which create the concept of the European Model of Agriculture in economical, environmental and social aspects. In legal aspect author indicated the main law acts in primary law (treats) and secondary (regulations, directives, decisions), which include the regulations reflecting this values, norms and ideas. Competitiveness, food security and profits create the economical aspect of the EMA. The last subsection is about the political aspect of the EMA. It shows the realization of the concept of the European Model of Agriculture by the instruments of the Common Agricultural Policy. The evolution of instruments and reforms since Rome Treaties were presented.

In the next chapter of this thesis, the problem of genetically modified organisms in agriculture was presented. It includes definitions of basic biological notions, such as: molecular biology, gene, biotechnology, genetic engineering, genetically modified organism (transgenic), transgenic food (genetically modified). In this part author indicated the groundbreaking discoveries in science, which allow now the transfer of gen from one species into another. Next step was defining biotechnology and showing its accomplishments in different fields (determined by using the colours: white, green, red, etc.). Then the history of development genetic engineering about genetically modified organisms and its main effects

in growing plants were presented. Next parts shows the process of introducing the genetically modified organisms in commercial scale in agricultural in the world. It indicates the economical meaning in world agricultural production (statistical data came from reports and databases). It lists the countries, which use the accomplishments of green biotechnology, their legal framework and their crops.

Legal framework according to genetically modified organisms in European Communities/European Union were presented in the third chapter. It includes the analysis of the main legal acts and actors, who take apart in decision making process according to using the GMO in agriculture in European Union.

In the fourth chapter author tracked the process of introducing the regulation in the area of using genetically modified organisms in agriculture in EC/EU. On each steps author puts the hypothesis and verify them, using in this process the evidences (documents of European Commission published in comitology procedure, legal acts of EC, legal acts and documents of European Parliament and Council, writing questions, documents of Member States, reports from meetings, articles and press release). This process enabled the identification of plausible casual mechanisms, which could lead to approval the legal acts according to GMO in agriculture in EU.

Last chapter is about the concept of the European Model of Agriculture after liberalization of law according to genetically modified organisms in European Union. It includes the comparison of ideas, values, rules and institutions, which constitutes the concept of the European Model of Agriculture with the rules and law according to commercial using of GMO in agriculture. Next subsection includes the definition of liberalization of law according to GMO and the causes, which can lead to this process (the author indicated two groups of causes: pressures of entities, who will achieve the highest economical profits and process in international food market). Last part of this doctoral thesis is an analysis of advantages and disadvantages, which will get the elements of the concept of the EMA after liberalization of law. The author indicated the opportunities and treats for farther realization of the concept of EMA in current form. The tool, which were used for identification advantages and disadvantages and opportunities and treats is analysis SWOT.

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10.05.2018 v.