

ZAPROSZENIE

Wielki demokratyczny awans procesu demokratyzacji w państwach Europy Środkowej i Wschodniej oznaczał się dzięki maszynom oceny i wartości z Europy Zachodniej i „konwencji brytyjskiej” na „redukcjonizm” Wschodu. Europa Zachodnia przedstawiła jest albo korbka parlamentaryzmu i konstytucjonalizmu, który wzor do naśladowania. Przekaz ten ignoruje wielkie wartościowe tradycje polityczne Europy Wschodniej i Wschodniej. Stawiamy istotną, wartościową część europejskiego dziedzictwa politycznego. Wpływ nie tylko na politykę, na badania naukowe, lecz także na praktykę polityczną i działania państwa EŚW do polityki adaptacji, niegospodźwie w debatach na temat przyszłości Europy.

elem konferencji jest omówienie tych idei i wartościowych tradycji parlamentarnych. Ukazanie ich siły, ograniczeń i przemian, a także refleksja nad ich obecnym wpływem na życie polityczne EŚW i UE. Zarówno pro, aczkolwiek różnie z badaczy i ekspertów oraz polityków będzie dyskutować również na temat aktualnego stanu parlamentaryzmu i roli parlamentów narodowych.



TRADYCJE PARLAMENTARNE

W EUROPIE ŚRODKOWEJ I WSCHODNIEJ

10.10 Piątek
Zamek w Krakowie - Nowiczka 179

10:00 Wyjazd z Krakowa do Nowicy 179 (ok. 150 km) - zjazd z Krakowa do Nowicy 179

21.10 Sobota
Przemysł, Muzeum Ziemi Przemyskiej
- Plac płk. Berka Joselewicza 1

10:00 Wyjazd z Krakowa do Przemyska (ok. 300 km) - zjazd z Krakowa do Przemyska

10:30 Przekazanie

11:00 Wyjazd z Przemyska do Nowicy 179

12:00 Lunch

14:00 Wyjazd z Przemyska do Nowicy 179 (ok. 300 km) - zjazd z Przemyska do Nowicy 179

22.10 Niedziela
Przemysł, Muzeum Ziemi Przemyskiej
- Plac płk. Berka Joselewicza 1

10:00 Wyjazd z Krakowa do Przemyska (ok. 300 km) - zjazd z Krakowa do Przemyska

12:00 Lunch



Uczestnicy

→ Ładimir Štefánek (SK) • Norbert Kottmann (FRA) • Andrzej Kozłowski (PL) • Francesco Cossiga (IT) • Hans-Joachim Lauth (DE) • Antoni Kucharski (PL) • Ryszard Kalerka (PL) • Marek Komar (PL) • Zdzisław Araszkowski (PL) • Molly Kwaszewska (PL) • Marek Kucharski (PL) • Erik Mielczarek (PL) • Anita Mohr (PL) • Kati Palonen (FI) • Václav Pátek (CZ) • Zdzisław Rząd (PL) • Suro Sorenson (SE) • Sebastian Stępniewski (PL) • Szymon Szymborski (PL) • Andrzej Tychomierz (PL) • Ch. Tuncer (TR) • Benoit Wälchli (FR)

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Grupa Europejskich Konserwatystów i Reformatorów



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	Dr. Suvi Soinen , Academy of Finland, Finland	<i>On Civil Disobedience and State of Crisis - Individual Freedom, Civil and Political Liberty and Parliamentary Traditions Reconsidered</i>
	Discussion (45')	
National Parliaments in CEE: Where Are We Heading? Chair: Dr. Molly Krasnodębska		
15:00 17:00 15'x5	Dr. Fernando Casal Bértoa , Nottingham Interdisciplinary Centre for Economic and Political Research, UK	<i>It's the Parties, S.....! Parliamentary Turnover and Party Crisis in ECE</i>
	Prof. Rumyana Kolarova , Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Bulgaria	<i>Diverging or Converging Traditions in European Parliamentarianism: the (Bulgarian) Way Forward</i>
	Szymon Szynkowski vel Sęk , Member of Polish Parliament, Poland	<i>Harmony and Dissonance of Parliamentarism in Poland and Germany: The Role of the Conductor, the Orchestra Organization, the Quality of the Instruments, and the Parties of the Soloists</i>
	Dr. Andrej Kazakievič , Political Sphere Institute, Belarus	<i>Quick Rise and Steady Decline: Political Role of Belarusian Parliament, 1991-2017</i>
	Prof. Yaroslav Pasko , Borys Grinchenko Kiev University, Ukraine	<i>Crisis of the Parliament's Legitimacy in Ukrainian Society: Paternalism or Neoliberalism?</i>
	Discussion (45')	

drive development of the parliament are to be identified. The analysis will reveal considerable changes in composition of the parliament, the critical fall of activity and decline of political mobility, and also its political role in general.



YAROSLAV PASKO is a professor in Borys Grinchenko Kiev University. He is a graduate of the University of Donetsk (1992) with a specialization in history. In 1994-1998 he studied social philosophy in the Institute of Philosophy of Ukrainian Academy of Science where obtained his doctoral degree. In 2006, he studied at the Catholic University of America in Washington, DC. He was a beneficiary of several fellowships and

participated in numerous research projects. He obtained his habilitation in 2009 and professorship in 2012. Professor Pasko is also an author of 77 articles. Some of his books include: *Civil Society and National Idea* (Kiev, 1999), *Welfare State and Civil Society: Collaboration Versus Opposition* (2008, Kiev), and *Social Dimensions of Civil Society: Central European Version* (2012, Donetsk). His academic interests include social and cultural aspects of post-Soviet transformation and issues of parliamentarianism, historical memory, post-colonialism, political theory of recognition, civil society, social reconstruction, and modernization within the Ukrainian society.

Crisis of the Parliament's Legitimacy in Ukrainian Society: Paternalism or Neoliberalism?

The paper considers the crisis of Ukrainian parliamentarianism as a social institution and the problems related to the reasons of ineffectiveness of the post-Maidan parliament. The author emphasizes social and political determinants of the process of development of post-Soviet constitutional epoch after 1991, and its conceptualization in Ukraine and Central Europe.

The analysis is centered around the clash of two discourses in the context of shaping the new identity of Ukrainian parliament: identity construction connected with the feudal frame of state paternalism and post-soviet legislative evolution to hierarchical society versus European discourse related to common European heritage of human rights, individual and collective

freedom and self-organization. The article raises some general problems regarding these discourses as well as the issue to empower a society through the actual realization of the constitutional provision of "the people as the only source of power in Ukraine".

The essay seeks to reconstruct the individual and collective values within Ukrainian parliament today in context of its belonging to a certain historical memory, its compatibility with the dimensions of justice, compensation and identification of victims, and social responsibility. Synthesizing different approaches to the political experience of formation and evolution of post-soviet model of parliamentarianism, it also explores the role and symbolic significance of Maidan in the process of constitutional and values changes in Ukraine.

The major hypothesis posits that the Ukrainian parliamentary model is different from Central European ones and based not so much on real values of individual and collective freedom and real protection of private property as on those forms of social paternalism which are connected with the conservation of feudal political culture and social distance that separates our society from any political and social institutions.

In conditions of the weakness of liberal foundations in Ukrainian society and prevailing at the mental level of Soviet and Russian patterns of political culture, the legitimating of political competitions, strengthening of parliamentary control over the executive branch and consensual understanding within communities (ethos) of moral-normative values seem to be a basic precondition of decolonization, the grounds for successful social dialogue as well as higher social trust and propensity for collaboration between power and civil society.