

**Summary of doctoral dissertation „*In dubio pro Europa*. German’s European policy in 2005-2013 written by mgr Malwina Książniakiewicz, under the supervisor of full professor Bogdan Koszel at the Faculty of Political Science and Journalism, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland**

After the takeover of power in Germany in 2005 by the ‘Great Coalition’ of the CDU/CSU-SPD motto of the government of Angela Merkel’s external policy has become a statement what was contained in the coalition agreement ‘to continue and new expressive accents’. It has been suggested in this way that the Germans especially in European politics will stick to the standards set out in the past by the chancellors Konrad Adenauer (1949-1963), Helmut Kohl (1982-1998) and Gerhard Schröder (1998-2005) but also reveal far more active in their chosen areas of European integration and much greater care about their own interests in the EU. It was easy to notice that the priorities of Germany's European policy of so-called first office Merkel belonged resuscitation of the constitutional treaty in whose preparation in 2002-2003 Germany involved a lot of manpower and resources. A special role here played by the German Presidency of the EU Council in the second half of 2007, which developed the concept of the new treaty (‘Reform’, ‘mini-treaty’, a ‘simplified treaty’), which later took the shape of the Treaty of Lisbon.

The second important object of reaserch but no longer treated in a special way by Berlin as it was in the nineties of the XX century was analysis the involvement of Germany in the further process of enlargement of the European Union to new countries. The author intends to first focus on German support for Romania and Bulgaria and then to Croatia. Sequentially author tried to bring the intricacies of German policy towards the European aspirations of Turkey and Ukraine. Beyond the reach of its scientific observation remained Albania, Macedonia, Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina as the involvement of Germany in the process of convergence of these countries to the European Union can be considered negligible.

Christian Democratic-Social Democratic coalition had huge ambitions to give new impetus to the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and this reflected in one of the chapters. United Germany that in the first half of 2007 for the third time exercised six-month presidency of the European Union next to what was in the foreground or the problem resuscitation of the constitutional treaty had an ambitious plan to develop new rules for the EU's eastern policy. It was assumed that this would lead to a close association of countries included in the European Neighbourhood Policy with EU structures - to the French concept of the Union for the

Mediterranean, the Eastern Partnership and the Partnership for Modernisation. It showed enormous role played by the Arab revolutions in North Africa and especially Germany's critical stance towards the prospects for the NATO action in Libya which have prompted unfavorable comments at Berlin in the Western world.

The creation of the Second Office of Merkel in 2009 in a coalition with the Liberals coincided with the intensification of the global economic crisis that since the fall of 2008 seriously threatened the stability of the euro area Member States of the European Union. It is certainly one of the most important areas of research which focused on the author. On the one hand it showed the process of growing euro zone crisis and point to the German prescription or proposals to limit and prevent such occurrences in the future. There is no doubt that the German determination to push their solutions on the European stage has been very diverse Rankings (Merkel as "Frau Germania", or "Madame Non").

The last research area that has been analyzed is the strengthening of Germany as the EU leader. Here, the author was focused on increasing the potential of Merkel's influence after 2009 on European policy. In the years 2005-2009, the SPD (firmly anchored in the government coalition) successfully defended itself against unfavorable options and solutions, for example in the Eastern policy of the Federal Republic of Germany. After 2009, in coalition with the liberals and with the weakening position of France and the growing German economy, the prospects for Germany's role as the undisputed leader in the European Union much more increased. This had an impact on the activation of Germany, especially in 2011-2013 in the debate on the future of European integration.