

## 1. The main objective of the project

The main objective of the project is to verify the hypothesis, which claims that there is the return of renationalisation tendencies in the area of the Single Market. The aim of the research is to define if there is a continuous renationalization tendency in the four Single Market freedoms: the freedom of providing services, the free movement of goods, the free movement of workers and the freedom of establishment. It is necessary to identify the effects on the legal sphere that may be caused by the long-term impact of the trend of the nationalisation process of European integration.

An analysis of the internal market freedoms will give us a clear indication of the effects of the continuing trend of renationalisation on consumers, workers, entrepreneurs and Member States. In particular, the indicator in the form of free movement of persons will be helpful in drawing up a specific balance of "profit and loss" in implementing the solutions-driven renationalistic views. As a consequence, it will indicate whether these trends, in practice, do not lead to a deterioration of the situation of their proponents because of self-limitation of its social and economic potential. In the area of the above-mentioned problems, the aim of the study will also include determining what specific effects the legal and political renationalisation will have on the national labor markets and attractiveness of Member States, which in turn will give rise to a reflection on how to ensure the legal protection of the current results of an integrated internal market of the European Union, taking account the increasing opposite trends.

The next objective of the project will be the identification of the effects of national policies from the perspective of the effectiveness and applicability of the European competition law. It is necessary part of the project because the renationalisation of the integration processes does not need to only manifest itself in the form of direct movements undertaken within the internal market freedoms. Moreover the subject of the study is to analyse the process of renationalisation based on the example of enhanced cooperation, as an expression of the flexibility of integration.

## 2. The description of the basic research in the project

The basic research will be conducted in two spheres: juridical sphere of renationalisation and administrative sphere of renationalisation.

The analysis of judicial sphere of renationalisation is based on hypothesis that the ECJ and domestic courts by challenging preliminary questions and rulings face more or less openly with renationalisation in interpretation and application of the EU law. This part of research will be based on depth analysis of selected ECJ rulings, should deliver a conceptual framework of judicial review of renationalisation process. In this respect the research subject can be analysed especially from the perspective of proportionality and subsidiarity principles. In sensitive cases it is an ideal indicator of whether "integrative" or "(re)nationalisation" trends will prevail in a given area. Furthermore, this analysis allows one to assess whether the mere test of subsidiarity and proportionality is a possible answer to the renationalisation processes.

The analysis of administrative sphere of renationalisation will be focused on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, and the operation of the principle of loyal corporation. In this sphere there will be provided complex analysis of infringement proceedings connected with evaluation of corrective measures laid down in articles 258 and 260 TFEU. The mentioned above part of research will also provide an information on the degree in which the renationalisation issues are common in MS. It would be also useful to define the area of selected freedoms which occurs most difficulties on transposition and non-compliance issues.

The comparison of the judicial and administrative spheres of renationalization will allow us to provide quantitative, and to the extent necessary qualitative, descriptions of the trends in the development of EU legislation in the field of freedoms of the internal market. This allows us to provide knowledge and propose solutions for the respective legislative authorities of the European Union and its Member States with regard to efforts to ensure the "golden mean" - that is, the protection of the single and liberal internal market with respect to interests of individual Member States.

## 3. The reason for research area

The reasons for research area are commonly observed attempts to transform some EU policies and their shifting to the competences of the MS, a claim to stronger parliamentary control over EU legislation, an increase of centralist tendencies and the growing dominance of politics over economics. A definite influence on the above is the new, more dynamic, competition between Member States for leadership in sectorial EU policies (eg energy or agriculture), in certain areas (the euro) and the Union as a whole.

Moreover the reason for undertaking research in specified area are negative effects of renationalisation exposed in the form of increased costs of conducting business, which leads to a disturbance of the competition between domestic and foreign entities. First of all, it will adversely affect the competition between operators from different European countries (not necessarily being members of the EU) by creating a wider field for social dumping, by gradual deterioration of the employee-social conditions to increase the competitiveness of the market. The acceptance of the renationalisation of the integration process will not positively influence competition on the internal market, as the renationalisation of EU social policy would lead to economic disparities.

Therefore, it seems necessary to analyse the described problem in the form of a comprehensive research project to identify how the observed anti-integrative trends may lead to a reduction in the importance of EU regulations. A wide-ranging analysis of the

abovementioned effects are necessary and should be made as soon as possible to avoid surprises in the responses of governments of the Member States taken under the influence of centrifugal interest groups.