EU in the 21st Century
Political Challenges:
Rediscovering Europe:

Jaroslaw Janczak
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The Polish-German Case

Europeanization of Trans-Border Communities

JAROSLAW JANCEK
expression of the political will of the community. The role of the community is to be actively involved in the definition of public policy and to ensure that their interests are safeguarded. This includes participating in decision-making processes, expressing their views through public consultations, and holding elected officials accountable for their actions. The community should also be empowered to participate in the formulation of policies and to monitor their implementation, ensuring that they are consistent with the community's needs and aspirations.

2. Participation

The role of the community is to be an active participant in the development of public policy. This involves taking an active role in the formulation of policies, expressing their views through public consultations, and providing feedback on the implementation of policies. The community should also be encouraged to participate in decision-making processes, ensuring that their interests are represented and that their views are taken into account.

3. Accountability

The role of the community is to hold elected officials accountable for their actions. This includes monitoring the implementation of policies, holding officials accountable for their decisions, and ensuring that they are transparent and accountable. The community should also be empowered to participate in the formulation of policies and to monitor their implementation, ensuring that they are consistent with the community's needs and aspirations.
The beginning of the 1990s, the federal government began to focus more on environmental policies and programs. This shift in focus included increased funding for environmental research and technology development. The Clean Air Act, in particular, was reauthorized in 1990, providing a significant boost to environmental protection efforts.

Environmental policies have evolved over time, with a greater emphasis on sustainability and conservation. The Kyoto Protocol, signed in 1997, was a significant milestone in international efforts to combat climate change. It set targets for countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

In the 2000s, the focus shifted to clean energy and renewable resources. The U.S. Department of Energy, for example, was charged with developing new technologies to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. The Obama administration, in particular, made a strong push for clean energy, with initiatives such as the Department of Energy's ARPA-E program.

Today, environmental policies continue to evolve, with a focus on addressing climate change and protecting natural resources. The Paris Agreement, signed in 2016, brought together countries from around the world to commit to reducing their carbon emissions. Despite challenges, there is a growing recognition of the importance of environmental protection as a means of securing a sustainable future for all.
The graph shows the percentage of cooperation among different organizations in Poland and Germany, with the percentage of cooperation decreasing over time. The data is presented in a table format with columns for years (2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009) and rows for organizations (Organizations). The percentages range from 0% to 100%.

### Table: Percentage of Cooperation by Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Notes

- The data is based on a survey of organizations in Poland and Germany, conducted annually from 2005 to 2009.
- The percentage of cooperation is calculated based on the number of organizations that cooperated each year.
- The data indicates a steady increase in the number of organizations that cooperate each year, with the highest percentage of cooperation in 2009.
cooperation is aimed to be balanced and fruitful for all participants.

The trans-border community in Schengen-Euregio (DEU) seems to be in the process of creation. It is located between a community of regions and a regional community. NGOs and social organisations (ILO) show an example of this process. The effectiveness of public health is an important factor of this process. The actor of this process is the European Union and the involvement of individuals. Their actions follow the recommendations of NGOs and their experience of cooperation. Their experiences show the effectiveness of regional cooperation. This cooperation is aimed to be balanced and fruitful for all participants.