

INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, there are few states in isolation. As a rule, the geographic distance of these countries was decisive for such a political and economic isolation. With the passage of decades, as a result of the development of communication, there have been significant participation of countries into the developed economic world. Africa has become a source of cheap labor for Europe and America, Asia, and especially China, have begun the expansion of goods not only in Europe in recent years. Australia along with New Zealand tightened their cooperation after World War II and approached Asia. Thus, countries that are still in socio-economic isolation are not many. Economic integration and common security objectives have made countries change in the social and economic context as well as in the field of legal provisions. The analysis of changes taking place in such countries as New Zealand is interesting due to the adaptation of experiences for the benefit of other countries. Familiarization with these scientific texts is extremely useful and allows to adapt various solutions.

So far, many books have been written about New Zealand, but a few of them should be mentioned: Michael King-The penguin history of New Zealand (2012), William S. Livingston, Roger Louis-Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands since the First World War (1979), Kazimierz Albin Kłosiński, Piotr Rubaj-Australia, New Zealand – prosperity policy (2014), Colin Simpson-Wake up to New Zealand (1976), Dariusz Zdziech (ed.) – Culture of New Zealand (2010). In spite of the abundant literature, there is no such elaboration at the present, taking into account legal and socio-economic changes in the recent history of New Zealand.

The work involved the analysis of documents, statistics, economic data and current acts. The data obtained after the analysis will be the basis for the team to verify and present a synthetic, finally related to the whole changes in New Zealand. The study consists of seven chapters. The first chapter, by Olena Kharytonova, examines the modernization of criminal justice in New Zealand. The text discusses the problems of protecting people against racial discrimination in the context of post-colonialism, identifying differences between the sexes and the existing problem related to violence, showing changes and initiatives by the government of New Zealand and over-representation of Maoris in the criminal justice system

as perpetrators and victims. As a result of the study, the following results were obtained: an analytical image was created for forecasting the development of criminal justice in New Zealand, theoretical and practical ground for eliminating all forms of racial discrimination was shown, ways to overcome the problem of over-regulation in criminal law relating to Maori people.

The second chapter, written by Valentina Emikh, contains a study on the constitutionalization of social and economic rights. The chapter discusses the implementation of provisions of international agreements regarding social and economic rights in the New Zealand legal system. The author analyzes the problem of implementing UDHR in the New Zealand legal system and the legal framework of social and economic rights in New Zealand, the issue of judicial and parliamentary cooperation in the field of social and economic rights in New Zealand. The effect of this chapter is a comprehensive analysis of changes in the constitutional order, taking into account socio-economic conditions and their specific rights on the basis of a comparable study of trends in the countries of Australia and the Oceania region. This analysis also concerns the evaluation of the impact of globalization on the legal system of New Zealand, taking into account the new findings of forces between modern states in the world of globalization.

The third chapter written by Mieczysław Sprengel underlines the economic changes in New Zealand in the context of relations with Australia. The article will show a cross-sectional structure of trade (export and import) from 1925 to 2005 and the actions of the Governors of New Zealand. Finally, the economic integration of New Zealand with Australia will be examined in the context of the topic.

The fourth chapter of the New Zealand crypto market is presented in the third chapter by Alicja Mikołajewicz-Woźniak. The specifics of cryptocurrencies in connection with the presentation of their evolving character is explained as a starting point for further considerations. It is also interesting to examine the transfer of virtual currency technologies outside the financial sector. Moreover, it was demonstrated to what extent and how the regulations concerning virtual currencies in New Zealand differ from those adopted in the European Union or in the United States.

The fifth chapter, authored by Dariusz Zdziech, is devoted to issues related to demographic changes and resources of the local labor market in New Zealand. The reference is to the population and labor market in New Zealand in the context of the next generations. A lot of space has been devoted to the issue of the rapid aging of the community. The entities that may cause potential pressure on the government to increase state expenditure on social programs, public health care and retirement are identified. It was indicated how the labor market should react to the changing situation.

The sixth chapter, written by Joanna Siekiera, concerns the regional policy of New Zealand in the South Pacific. This chapter contains a very important issue due to the fact that the regional policy of countries in this area, especially New

Zealand, affects the processes of Pacific regionalism and leads to the integration of the discussed region. The aim of this fragment of the study is to analyze and assess the regionalism of countries in the South Pacific together with the perspectives of its further development. Thus, the benefits of cooperation for New Zealand have been demonstrated.

The next seventh chapter presents national security. Justyna Eski-Mikołajewska's research serves the presentation of the goals and conditions of the national security of New Zealand. According to the author, the starting point is the assumption that effective protection and defense of national interests against existing and potential threats enables free development, meeting challenges and using the opportunities resulting from dynamic changes and the unpredictability of the modern world. It turned out that the state of security, as well as the shape of the political system, foreign policy or relations with the countries of the region, and especially the South Pacific, affected primarily the remoteness of New Zealand from the main political and economic centers. This chapter shows that the development of the New Zealand national security system has been determined by many factors related to the adaptation of the Anglo-Saxon model to the conditions prevailing in Asia and the Pacific.

The last chapter written by Karolina Kania refers to tourism, which is an extremely important part of the New Zealand economy, which is gaining more and more economic, political and socio-cultural importance. The author shows that the main factor contributing to the increase in the number of tourists is China, Australia and the United States. It is underlined that tourism development strategies in New Zealand can be a model for other less popular Oceania countries. The directions of further development of the state in the aspect of using tourism assets were determined and places that should be co-financed due to the potential financial benefits for the state were indicated.

The authors of this volume believe that the results of the conducted research will contribute to the deepening of knowledge about New Zealand as a special country in that part of the world. According to the authors, this monograph may be interesting not only for people associated with the academic environment, but also practitioners, businessmen and politicians. At the end, the authors of the texts would like to thank the reviewer Professor Joachim Osiński for valuable advice and insights regarding the content contained in them, the inclusion of which significantly raised the substantive level of the whole of the study.

Mieczysław Sprengel

Scientific editor of the monograph,
project manager