

1. *Smith & Kowalski LLP* is a limited liability partnership established under the English [Limited Liability Partnership Act 2000](#). It has a registered branch in Poland. The partners have asked a Polish advocate to initiate court proceedings against another company, empowering him not only to represent a company in court but also to settle amicably the dispute if possible. Is the powers of attorney governed by Polish law? May the law of England and Wales apply? If yes, then to what extent?
2. A foreign limited company seated in Luxembourg named *Alpha SARL* has set up its branch office (*oddział*) in Poland. According to Article 87 of the [Act of 2 July 2004 on the Freedom of Economic Activity](#), the foreign entrepreneur establishing a new branch office shall appoint a person authorized to represent him in this branch. The Board of Directors of *Alpha SARL* accordingly appointed two Poles -Adam Kowalski and Leszek Nowak- as the persons authorized to represent a company's branch office. Their names have been inscribed in the National Court Registry without any remark on the way of representing the foreign company. On 9 January 2015 Leszek Nowak empowered the attorney in law to represent *Alpha SARL* – Branch Office in Poland before the courts in the lawsuit against the company's contractor. The Regional Court in Warsaw rejected due to the invalid representation; according to the Court, both persons authorized should act jointly. Which law governs the issue and why?
3. *Beta SA* (*spółka akcyjna* = public limited company) is a Polish company held by two investors from Germany, one of them (A) with 60% and the other (B) with 40% of the share capital. In March 2015 the General Assembly of Shareholders denied its acknowledgement of the fulfilment of duties by the company's directors and passed the resolution on the retaining of profits instead of paying them as dividends. B voted against both resolutions and then he sued A for a declaration of their invalidity and payment of damages in the amount of PLN 350,000 plus interest. How to characterize the dispute and which law (Polish, German, other) applies?

4. Fifteen Chinese nationals, 5 of them with a temporary sojourn in Poland, decided to set up the Association of the Chinese Culture in Poland. They appointed the Founding Committee and signed the articles of association, as provided for in Article 9 of the Polish [Law on Associations Act of 7 April 1989](#). The court denied registering the association arguing that in accordance with Articles 3(1) and 4 of the Law, the association may be founded only by Polish citizens and not foreigners. The Founding Committee lodged an appeal claiming that all the members of the Association are of age and have a full and unlimited capacity to act in law in the light of the law of the Chinese People's Republic. Rightly so?