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Załącznik nr 3

A U T O R E F E R A T (English version)

1. Name: Katarzyna Marzęda-Młynarska.

2. Diplomas, scientific /artistic degrees with the name of the place and the year of its acquisition and the title of the dissertation

After graduating with honors from the A. and J. Vetter High School of Economics in Lublin in 1996, I started studying political science with a specialization in International Relations at the Faculty of Political Science at Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin. I graduated in 2001 with the best results (I was in the top 5 % of university graduates in 2001). In the years 2001 - 2005 I was a PhD student in the Department of International Relations at the Faculty of Political Science MCSU.

My dissertation was entitled *The Process of Corporate Globalization*. I defended it at the Faculty of Political Science MSCU on October 28th, 2005. My PhD thesis advisor was prof. dr hab. Marek Pietraś and the other reviewers were prof. dr hab. Edward Haliżak (Warsaw University) and prof. dr hab. Czesław Maj (MCSU). In 2010 I also graduated from Foreign Policy Studies at PISM Diplomatic Academy in Warsaw.

3. Information on current employment in scientific/artistic units

I have been employed in the Department of International Relations at the MCSU Faculty of Political Science from October 1st, 2005 until the present. At first, as a research assistant (asystent) from October 1st, 2005 to September 30th, 2006, and then as an assistant professor

(adiunkt) – from October 1st, 2006 until the present. The Department of Political Science is also my primary place of work within the meaning of the law on higher education.

In addition I was employed as an assistant professor (adiunkt) at the Jan Zamoyski School of Humanities and Economics in Zamość in the years 2009-2011 and as lecturer at the School of Business and Administration in Lublin in the years 2007-2008.

4. Indication of achievements under Article 16 paragraph 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on academic degrees and academic titles and degrees and titles in art (Dz. U. nr 65, poz. 595 ze zm.):

a. the title of a scientific/artistic achievement; author/authors, title/titles of publication; year of publication; name of publisher:

Katarzyna Marzęda-Mlynarska, *The Global Governance of Food Security at the Beginning of 21st Century*, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2014, pp. 641.

b. description of a scientific/artistic goal of an indicated work/works and its results, together with a discussion of their possible use.

After obtaining a doctoral degree, I concentrated on three research areas: the processes of globalization, global issues, and foreign policy. The focus of my research interests and teaching work is a continuation of the study of globalization processes. My academic achievements include 30 post-doctoral publications in the field of political science (the full list of publications appears in Appendix 5). My publications include single-authored books (2), co-edited books (2, including one submitted but not yet printed), articles in peer-reviewed journals (5 – all in English), chapters in books and collective works (18, including 5 submitted but not yet published) as well as other publications (3).

The monograph on that global governance of food security at the beginning of 21st century that has been presented for evaluation is the final result of my studies on the ways of steering the globalized international environment that began in 2006. In that year I received a Central European University Scholarship to participate in its Summer School on *Globalization, Governance and IR Theory*, led by top IR scholars such as James Rosenau and James Mittelman. I presented there a research project entitled *Multilevel Governance in Globalization Processes*, which was drawn from my PhD thesis, entitled *The Process of Corporate Globalization* [K. Marzęda, *The Process of Corporate Globalization*, Branta, Warszawa – Bydgoszcz – Lublin 2007]. The aim of the project at CEU was to analyze the ways and mechanisms for solving the problems and challenges created by the processes of globalization, while the main focus of the PhD thesis was to explain the nature, driving forces and consequences of one of those globalization processes.

Since obtaining the PhD I have continued research on globalization processes, yet my interests shifted to governance of the international environment in the context of globalization. I argued that the source of qualitative changes in the international environment including ‘unconventional’ security issues (food security) at the beginning of 21st century are globalization processes. The starting point for further research was an identification of changes on the political level. These include, firstly, changes at the ‘decision-making level’, when globalization processes create new conditions for internal decision-making, forcing adaptive processes and defining the criteria for the rationality of state policy, which have an impact on the understanding of the sovereignty. Secondly, the changes at the ‘institutional level’, when globalization processes force and accelerate the creation of new institutions, aimed to fill a gap in the effective control of the international environment. Thirdly, the changes at the ‘structural level’, when globalization processes contribute to changes in the structure of the international environment, with the emergence of new actors and shifting relationships and bargaining positions between them. The identification of these changes as objective phenomena has allowed me to formulate assumptions about the dynamic nature of governance forms in the international environment, according to which, the traditional mechanisms, e.g., negotiations between states, become insufficient in the face of globalization, and new ones, presumably better adapted to the new ‘parameters’ of the international environment, are needed.

Changing the ‘parameters’ of the international environment in conditions of globalization therefore contributes to a change of governance processes. It needs to be emphasized however, that by governance processes I understand the practice of international decision-making, rather a sanctioned or decreed model of conduct, one in which both state and non-state actors participate, and the soft instruments of power play important role.

My research on the dynamics of international governance forms in conditions of globalization was developing in two ways. On the one hand, I focused on governance theory in international relations (multi-level governance, global governance), trying to determine what those terms mean and how to understand them. The results of these studies are publications on governance in international relations: *Governance in Theory and Practice of International Relations*, [in:] *International Relations – Around the Theoretical Issues*, K. Kačka (ed.), Nicolaus Copernicus University Press, Toruń 2014, p. 654-673, *Multilevel Governance as a Mechanism of the Late-Westphalian International Order*, [in:] *The Late-Westphalian International Order*, M. Pietraś, K. Marzęda (ed.), Maria Curie Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2008, p. 272-282, *Global Governance as a Decision-Making Model. The Old Conceptualization of New Practice*, “TeKa Commission of Political Science and International Relations” 2013, vol. VIII, p. 5-23, *Rating Agencies and Their Role in the Process of the*

Multi-level Governance of Globalized Financial Markets, “Athenaeum. Polish Political Science Studies” 2011, vol. 29, p. 254-273, and a chapter on global governance in the forthcoming academic textbook - *Global Governance*, [in:] *International Political Relations*, M. Pietraś (ed.) [submitted but not yet printed]. On the other hand, I concentrate on the empirical analysis of food security governance in the context of globalization. This problem I examined in these publications: *Food security: from national to global governance*, “Annales UMCS” sectio K, 2013, vol. XX, no 1, p. 33-50, *Globalization Processes - The New Environment for Global Governance of Food Security*, “Athenaeum. Polish Political Science Studies” 2013, vol. 40, p. 65-87 and in the monograph presented for evaluation.

The creation of an analytical tool specifying the subject, actors, structures and instruments was an important challenge for the empirical analysis of food security governance in the context of globalization. It was impossible to do so without the use of an interdisciplinary and holistic approach to the issues that make up the practice of food security governance at the beginning of 21st century.

It should be emphasized that the choice of the subject for empirical analysis is not a coincidence. During a research stay in European Parliament in 2008, my studies focused on food security issue. That year was marked not only by global financial crisis, but also by a food crisis not seen since 1970s. Analysis of the activities undertaken at the international level, particularly by the EU, has strengthened my belief that this is a problem that requires in-depth research, something that is absent in political science research in Poland.

The research task I set focused not only on getting an answer to the question why, despite huge technological progress and objectively enough food in the world, this basic existential need was not satisfied and nearly 1 billion people starve, but also on how to solve this problem, one increasingly perceived as a threat to internal and international security after the food crises of 2007-8 and 2010-11. I assumed that, if the problem of food security is one of the most complex and multidimensional, we need new mechanisms, such as emerging governance processes, to solve it. Their primary purpose is to coordinate and control an increasingly diverse, decentralized and interdependent international environment and to develop a better ‘recognition’ of an ‘unconventional’ security problem.

The research in the area of food security governance in conditions of globalization processes was conducted in two stages. In the first, using a Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Vice-Rector for Science Individual Grant entitled *Multi-level governance in the processes of globalization*, I tried to explain the relationship between globalization and the dynamics of governance forms by identifying a variety of governance models, analyzing the sources of state power diffusion at

different levels of governance, and determining actors, strategies and mechanisms involved in the steering processes of the globalized international environment. I argued that a change in the parameters of the international environment under conditions of globalization produces reactions not only at the national level, but also at local and the regional levels and, therefore, the new model should be a multi-level one. This is particularly important in the context of food security where different levels, individual, local, national and regional, can be distinguished.

The starting point for analysis was a multi-level governance model, derived from the theory of European integration. Using its assumptions, I tried to determine whether this model can be applied outside the context of the EU. My reflections on this problem are presented in following publications: *The Application of the Multi-Level Governance Model outside the EU-context – The Case of Food Security*”, “European Autonomy and Diversity Papers – EDAP” 2011, no 1, URL: <http://www.eurac.edu/en/research/institutes/imr/Documents/2011_edap01.pdf> and *Multilevel Governance of Food Security: Theoretical model or New International Practice*, URL: <http://www.idra.it/garnetpapers/C01Katarzyna_Marzeda-Mlynarska.pdf>.

The second stage was supported by a research grant from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education for the project – *The Global Governance of Food Security at the Beginning of 21st Century*. Bearing in mind the conclusions of earlier findings, I argued that, in the face of intensifying globalization processes and the variability of factors affecting food security, the responsibility to provide it is shifted to the global level. This means not only the identification of the next level of governance, but also a change of governance logic, according to which the solutions adopted at the global level are the factor which determines the solutions at the national level.

The most important achievement of this research on the governance of the globalizing international environment is the monograph entitled *The Global Governance of Food Security at the Beginning of 21st Century*, presented for evaluation. The main goal of the book is an analysis of the global governance of food security at the beginning of 21st century, and in particular to answer the question about the way that the food security global governance system functions under the globalization processes, its limits and challenges. The analysis focused on three research tasks. Firstly, to explain the nature of global governance and food security, including threats and challenges to its governance. Secondly, identification of the structures and instruments of the global governance of food security, and thirdly, the creation of a food security ‘governance map’ that identifies the actors, strategies and mechanisms involved in the processes for ensuring food security. The analysis was based on the assumption that at the beginning of 21st century forms,

of food security governance adapt dynamically to the changing 'parameters' of the globalizing international environment.

The following hypotheses were verified in the monograph:

- First, due to globalization processes the way the international community operates is changing.
- Second, with globalization the problem of food security becomes multi-dimensional and less steered at the national level, therefore the responsibility for its assurance is shifted to the global level and requires coordinated actions by all stakeholders.
- Third, food security depends less on food production and more on its governance.
- Fourth, the main challenge for the global governance of food security is the coordination of its economic, political, ecological and social dimensions.

These hypotheses were verified. Without doubt the way the international community functions is changed by globalization processes. In the face of growing international interdependence, the increased transcendence of the national borders, and the evolution of threats to national security and development by non-governmental actors, the demand for new mechanisms and structures to organize collective behavior at the global level increases significantly.

There is no doubt that globalization processes have impacted the problem of food security, creating both the environment for governance processes as well as the content of food security. With respect to global governance, existing interdependencies concentrate in four dimensions: 'power', levels of governance, character of the problems, and resources. With respect to content, globalization processes progressively complicate the matter of food security. Under globalization processes its achievement is conditioned by forces unrelated to its content (technology, financial speculation, biofuels).

Because the ongoing processes complicate the content of food security, the responsibility for its assurance is moved to the global level. While the primary responsibility still rests on states, many problems in this area can be solved only through coordination and cooperation at the global level. This applies in particular to issues such as climate change, demography, and food prices. In particular, the inability of individual states to mitigate environmental threats to food security should be supplemented by closer international co-operation.

The study also confirmed that the level of food security depends less on food production and more on proper food distribution and governance. Statistics show that the amount of food is

not a cause of global food insecurity but there are serious problems in its distribution that contribute to its high prices. A significant proportion of the world's population still lives in extreme poverty, and there are serious concerns that the price spikes of 2008 and 2011 were not a one-off phenomenon, but a harbinger of a long-lasting trend.

The hypothesis concerning global governance subsystems was also verified. Without doubt the initiatives and actions aimed at ensuring food security, whether at the national or global level, must be based on co-ordination. In practice, the lack of co-ordination is one of the main constraints and challenges for global food security governance at the beginning of 21st Century.

The analysis was based on two theoretical approaches, the global governance concept and the theory of constructivism. Global governance concept was used as a perspective for analyzing the processes of solving 'non-standard' international problems such as food security. The concept, analyzed extensively in the first chapter, was the basis for developing a theoretical framework of global governance as a decision-making model; this serves as both a tool to organize the analysis in subsequent chapters, as well as analytical approach to help explain how decisions are made in the area of food security. The research categories developed – subject, actors, structures and instrument – enabled the creation of a 'food security governance map' consisting of processes to ensure food security in the context of globalization at the beginning of 21st century.

The theoretical assumptions of the theory of constructivism helped to explain how and why the forms of global food security governance change. According to the theory, two interrelated processes occur in the international sphere: interactions between actors are conditioned by the structures in which they operate and at the same time the results of interactions between actors stimulate the evolution of structures. Norms, values and institutions are therefore dynamic in nature and are transformed under the influence of the relationships between the various actors. This theory has been particularly useful for the analysis of the structures of global food security governance and its evolution.

The book is organized into six chapters. In the first, entitled *The essence of global governance of food security*, the phenomena of global governance and food security are analyzed. Particular attention is devoted to explaining issues related to the theoretical nature of global governance and food security. The second chapter, *Determinants of the global governance of food security*, analyzes the driving forces conditioning the evolution of food security governance processes. These include globalization processes, the three threats to food security – environmental, e.g. climate change, water deficit, land availability, socio-economic, e.g. demographic trends, income distribution,

food prices, and technological, e.g. GMO), and the existing architecture of food security governance.

The third chapter, *Subject of global food security governance*, identifies the most important components of food security. The starting point for analysis is the definition adopted by the FAO in 1996. The aim of the chapter is to analyze the elements of food security and to determine whether they meet the criteria of the global governance subject.

The purpose of chapter four, *Actors of global food security governance*, is to analyze the actors involved in the processes of food security governance in order to answer the questions who are involved, why, and how? Its content reflects the heterogeneous nature of the international environment at the turn of the century, one that includes international organizations, states and non-state actors. The analysis is organized around three issues: characteristic actors, the extent of their participation and activity areas, and their role in global food security governance.

In the fifth chapter, *Structures and instruments of global food security governance*, the 'organizational' context of global food security governance is analyzed. The chapter consists of two parts. In the first, the analysis concentrates on two groups of structures, 'old' and 'new'. The 'old' include international law, international organizations, and international regimes. The 'new' - network structures, partnerships, informal groups, and global conferences. The issue of particular interest is how their design corresponds to the dynamics of the subjective and objective dimensions of food security. In the second part of the chapter, the subject of analysis is the instruments of global food security governance. For analytical reasons, these are divided into two types: instruments designed to improve food security, e.g. global programs and strategies, indicators, global information systems, standards, right to food, international trade policy, and the instruments for the elimination of barriers to its provision, e.g. a global early warning systems, food reserves, food aid.

The purpose of chapter six, *Evaluation and prospects for global food security governance*, is to analyze the existing constraints and challenges to global food security governance and to identify scenarios for its future development. Three questions are of particular interest. Can global food security governance lead to a more effective fight against hunger and malnutrition? Is it a replicable model of conduct? What is the final point of global food security governance?

The research provides a basis for the formulation of the following conclusions.

- First, the problem of food security takes on a new meaning in the face of climate change, water deficit, population growth and the policies pursued by some countries, and in the future it will heavily affect international security.

- Second, the scope of food security has changed. In addition to food production it also includes trade, stocks, incomes, food prices, quality of food and nutrition (hunger and obesity).
- Third, the forms of food security governance have changed. As a multi-dimensional problem, food security becomes less controllable at the national level and therefore the responsibility for its assurance is shifted up to the global level. At the same time actions taken at the global level are often perceived as necessary for achieving food security at the national level.
- Fourth, the scope of actors involved in food security governance has expanded, with the increasing role of non-state actors as service providers and co-regulators.
- Fifth, food security has become the subject by regulation of hybrid governance structures alongside traditional governance structures based solely on the participation of state actors.
- Sixth, flexible instruments (indicators, standards, information systems) of a highly technical nature play an increased role in the global food security governance at the beginning of 21st century.
- Seventh, an uneven distribution of natural resources between countries and the conflicting interests and visions of food security represented by various actors is a significant limitation on the practice of global food security governance.

I believe this research results in a comprehensive and holistic approach to the global governance of food security in the context of globalization processes. I tried to bring a new element to the political science interpretation of food security, by using a global governance perspective to create a model for analysis. The presented monograph not only introduces this problem into the area of international relations, but also allows for its inclusion into the debate on new ways of steering of the international environment in the context of globalization and highlights the importance of ‘unconventional’ security issues for international security.

No less important are the partial achievements paving the way for further analysis of food security in political science research. These include:

- presenting a new approach to the analysis of measures to ensure food security,
- creation a ‘map’ of threats to food security at the beginning of 21st century
- identification of subsystems affecting the level of food security at the beginning of 21st century,

- identification of the relationship between the level of food security and governance form,
- identification of actors in the global governance of food security, their roles and location in the process,
- solving the problem of the dynamics of food security governance at the beginning of the 21st century in the context of the evolution of its structures and instruments.

It should be emphasized that the food security problem had not been a subject of analysis from the perspective of political science. This is the first monograph that combines the theoretical approach of global governance with empirical data of food security, offering a new research tool for the analysis of international problems from the global governance perspective. An advantage of the monograph is its contribution to the evolution of international security. Although that issue has been widely discussed from the perspective of the Copenhagen school, this monograph goes further: it fits within the mainstream, yet expands it to new sectors and contributes to the concept of ‘comprehensive security’ by recognizing that the global governance concept can be a mechanism to ensure food security in the world. It should be emphasized that this monograph applied this approach to food security for the first time.

Without doubt, the evolution of the international environment is changing the perception of food. Increasingly, ‘food problem’ takes on an existential nature, and therefore concerns security. The monograph therefore paves the way for further analysis focusing on ‘unconventional’ security issues. The paradox of the progress of civilization is that most difficult problems for humanity will be those problems that are associated with the satisfaction of the most fundamental needs, such as food.

Another advantage of the research is the possibility of its practical use. Given the growing interest in issues of global governance and food security among policy-makers, e.g., the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture as evidenced by their *Strategy of sustainable rural development, agriculture and fisheries for the years 2012-2022*, the research results can contribute to broader knowledge of the subject and help decision-makers to understand what global governance is, and how it works in practice. The monograph itself can also serve as a compendium of knowledge on food security and global governance for a wider audience.

5. Description of the other scientific /artistic achievements

After obtaining my PhD, I focused on foreign policy and global issues in addition to globalization processes. These research interests are primarily related to my work as an academic teacher. As an employee of the Department of International Relations at the Faculty of Political Science MCSU, I teach several subjects, including Foreign Policy of Poland, Security Policy of Poland, International Economic Transactions, and Economics of Development. Because of my regard for the high requirements of teaching and the quality of the shared knowledge, I try to develop research in these areas and use the results directly in the teaching process.

The first research area I explored parallel to the study of globalization processes was the foreign policy of Poland. The result of these studies is several publications focusing on issues such as the economic relations of Poland, the geopolitical position of Poland, its involvement in international development policy, and bilateral relations. Publications include *Geopolitical Position of Poland after 1989*, [in:] *Eastern Policy of Poland. Driving Forces, Concepts, Implementation*, A. Gil, T. Kapuśniak (eds.), Central and Eastern Europe Institute Press, Lublin 2009, p. 55-66, *Poland in International Development Policy*, [in:] *West in the Global and Regional International Politics*, E. Kuźelewska, A. Bartnicki (eds.), A. Marszałek Press, Toruń 2009, p. 282-295, *Poland's Economic Relations with Eastern European Countries*, [in:] *International Economic Relations in Eastern Europe*, A. Moraczewska (ed.) – submitted but not yet printed, *Strategy of Foreign Policy of Poland towards European Neighbourhood Policy*, [in:] *European Neighbourhood Policy of European Union. The European Union and its Close Neighbours*, M. Pietraś, K. Stachurska-Szcześniak, J. Misiągiewicz (eds.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2012, p. 349-365, *20 Years of Polish-Lithuanian Neighbourhood 1991-2011.*, K. Marzęda-Młynarska, J. Olchowski (eds.) – submitted but not yet printed.

In a second research area, I analyzed foreign policy problems outside the Polish context. I researched such issues as the foreign policy of Eastern European countries and the participation of transnational corporations in international politics. Publications include *Economic Position of Belarus*, [in:] *Belarus in International Relations*, I. Topolski (ed.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2009, p. 137-158, *Belarus and the United Nations Organization*, [in:] *Belarus in International Relations*, I. Topolski (ed.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2009, p. 319-332, *Ukraine and the United Nations Organization*, [in:] *Ukraine in International Relations*, M. Pietraś, T. Kapuśniak (eds.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2007, p. 406-421, *Economic Problems of Eastern European Countries*, [in:] *International Economic Relations in Eastern Europe*, A. Moraczewska (ed.) – submitted but not yet printed, *Transnational Corporations: New Phenomenon*

in *International Politics* [in:] *Foreign Policy. Actors – Potentials – Strategies*, T. Łoś-Nowak (ed.), Poltext, Warszawa 2011, p. 236-257. It is worth mentioning that this last publication resulted from my participation in a national research project, to which I was invited by professor Teresa Łoś-Nowak, the project organizer, and that resulted in the *Foreign Policy. Actors. Potentials. Strategies*, T. Łoś-Nowak (ed.), Poltext, Warszawa 2011 monograph. Although transnational corporations' actions in international politics was an important research issue in my research on globalization processes, the invitation to this project gave me an excellent opportunity to pursue some ideas developed in my doctoral dissertation.

The third research area was global problems. The result of this research was the preparation of two chapters for an academic textbook entitled *International Political Relations*, edited by Mark Pietraś, one of the chapters was devoted to international economic problems – *International Economic Problems*, [in:] *International Political Relations*, M. Pietraś (ed.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2006, 2007, p. 469-499, and the other to international social problems – *International Social Problems*, [in:] *International Political Relation*, M. Pietraś (ed.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2006, 2007, p. 500-529. An updated and expanded version of these chapters was submitted for publication in 2014. They discuss issues such as international debt, the globalization of financial markets, the activities of transnational corporations, development issues, HIV / AIDS, drug use and abuse, and organized crime.

The results of research presented at national and international conferences include:

- National Scientific Conference on *Late-Westphalian International Order*, Kazimierz Dolny, September 28-20, 2006, presentation: *Multilevel Governance as a Mechanism of Late-Westphalian International Order*.
- VIII International Scientific Conference on *Modernity, Postmodernity and Civil Society in Central and Eastern Europe*, Nałęczów, May 14-16, 2007, presentation: *Corporate Globalization Process. Theory and Practice*.
- National Scientific Conference on *Civil Society Transnational Organizations in International Relations*, Kazimierz Dolny, September 16-18, 2007, presentation: *Rating Agencies and Their Role in the Process of the Multi-level Governance of Globalized Financial Markets*.
- International Scientific Conference on *Dimensions of European Security at the Beginning of 21st Century*, Kielce-Sielpia, September 9-10, 2008, presentation: *The European Union and the Food Security Problem at the Beginning of the 21st Century*.
- National Scientific Conference on *East and West in Global and Regional International Politics*, Augustów, October 20-22, 2009, presentation: *Poland in International Development Policy*.

- 4 th GARNET International Annual Conference: *Food Security and Sustainable Development: Challenges for the Governance of International Relations*, FAO Rome, November 11-13 2009, presentation: *Multilevel Governance of Food Security: Theoretical Model or New International Practice*.
- International Winter School on *Federalism and Governance – Local Government in Federal and Regional Systems*, Innsbruck – Bolzano/Bozen, February 1-12, 2010, presentation: *The Application of the Multi-Level Governance Model Outside the EU-context – The Case of Food Security*.
- International Scientific Conference on *20 Years of Polish-Lithuanian Neighbourhood 1991-2011*, Lublin, September 22, 2011, co-organizer.
- International Studies Association Joint CISS/Keynote Conference: *Between the Global and the Local: Actors, Institutions and Processes*, Prague, June 24-26, 2012, presentation: *Food Security from National to Global Governance*.
- Second National Political Science Congress on *Poland and Europe and the Challenges of Modern World*, Poznań, September 19-21, presentation: *Food Security – New Area of International Security Study*

I was also the co-organizer of two of these conferences: one on *Late-Westphalian International Order* in Kazimierz Dolny in September 28-29, 2006 that resulted in monograph with the same title [*The Late-Westphalian International Order*, M. Pietraś, K. Marzęda (eds.), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Press, Lublin 2008, pp. 472] that I co-edited, and one on Polish-Lithuanian relations, co-organized with the Lublin Branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences, *20 years Polish-Lithuanian neighbourhood 1991-2011*, in Lublin on September 22, 2011, that resulted in a monograph with the same title [*20 Years of Polish-Lithuanian Neighbourhood 1991-2011*., K. Marzęda-Młynarska, J. Olchowski (eds.)] that has been submitted for publication.

In the years 2007 - 2012 I also went on several research trips to foreign universities and international institutions, including the European University Institute (Florence 2007), the European Parliament and European Commission (Brussels 2008, 2012), London School of Economics (London, 2011) and FAO (Rome 2012).

Significant achievements of my post-doctoral scientific activity include receipt of two research grants: Maria Curie-Skłodowska University Vice-Rector for Science Individual Grant entitled *Multi-level governance in the processes of globalization*, 2007, and the Research Grant of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education entitled *The Global Governance of Food Security at the Beginning of 21st Century*, no N N116461140, for 2011-2013; three foreign scholarships, one to the CEU Summer School Budapest 2006 and to EURAC Bolzano/Bozen 2010, and a European Commission Conference Scholarship to participate in a the 2009 International Conference

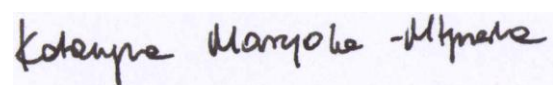
sponsored by the FAO. In 2006, I received the Individual Award from the Rector of MCSU for research achievement.

Active participation in academic life is also illustrated by my organizational and community activities. Since 2010, I have actively co-operated with the Managerial Initiatives Foundation in Lublin, providing training on foreign policy for government employees applying for appointment for Civil Service Officer. In 2008, I served as an external expert for the National Project Foresight Poland 2020. Editorial work is another important area of my academic activity. I have been a co-editor of the scientific journal *Athenaeum. Polish Political Science Studies* since 2008, responsible for the 'International Relations' section.

I am also involved in organizational activities at the MCSU Faculty of Political Science. I have been a member of the Faculty Team on Quality of Education since 2013. I was the Faculty foreign affairs and international programmes coordinator (Erasmus Programme) in 2010-2011. I am also an active member of scientific societies, including the Polish Association of Political Sciences, Polish Society for International Studies, and the International Studies Association.

A very important area of my activity is teaching. I give lectures and classes in the following subjects: Foreign Policy of Poland and Security Policy of Poland for undergraduate students majoring in IR and national security, International Governance for undergraduate students majoring in national security, and International Economic Transactions and Economics of Development for graduate students majoring in IR. In addition I also teach in English. Two courses: International Social Challenges of Civilization and Economics of Development are addressed to both foreign students participating in the Erasmus program and the 'regular' ones. I am also involved in the preparation of the study program for graduate students majoring in national security. In addition, I work as a reviewer for student scientific journal *Consensus*.

An important achievement in the field of teaching is also my preparation of two chapters in an academic textbook prepared by the Department of International Relations on International Political Relations, [ed. M. Pietraś, MCSU Press, Lublin 2006, 2007]. Both the chapters on international economic problems and on international social problems are compulsory literature and are used in the teaching process, including in the courses I teach [Economics of Development and International Economic Transactions].

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light-colored background. The signature reads "Kotenya Maryola -Mlynarska".